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LOST IN THE BAY

Collision of Ferry Boats Off San Francisco

WAS A DENSE FOG

One of the Boats Laden With Passengers Was Sunk Immediately—No Estimate Could be Made Last Night of the Number of the Lost. The Excitement Created by the Disaster.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The ferry boats San Rafael and Sausalito collided in the bay in a dense fag tonight. The San Rafael was sunk. It is thought that a number of lives have been lost. The place of the collision was off Alcatraz island.

The report as to the number of lives lost is very conflicting and exaggerated. The estimate running as high as fifty. The San Rafael was on the way from the city to San Rafael and had, it is estimated from 150 to 200 passengers. The San Rafael was struck amidships, sinking almost immediately. Large numbers of passengers were rescued by ropes from Alcatraz island.

Captain McKenzie of the San Rafael sent his ship along under a slow bell. He was somewhere near Alcatraz island when the Sausalito, coming from Sausalito to this city, crashed into her. There were but few passengers on the Sausalito. When it was seen that the Sausalito was not badly hurt she stood by the San Rafael. The officers, crew and passengers engaged in the rescue of the unfortunate passengers of the sinking vessel.

Both ships were sidewheelers and ordinarily carried many hundred passengers. Fortunately this was the winter season and the last trip of the day, so there were not so many passengers as usual. Marin county from Sausalito to San Rafael, a distance of twenty miles, is lined with the homes of wealthy people. During the summer the ferry boat traffic is very heavy, but in the winter it lightens and there are comparatively few people who travel on the boats.

The news of the disaster did not reach the city until nearly 9 o'clock and it spread with great rapidity. There was intense excitement at the opera house, where an immense crowd was listening to Calve, in "Carmen." Many people left the house and rushed to the newspaper offices to obtain information about friends and relatives who might have been on one of the vessels.

Never has a fog been thicker in San Francisco and on the bay than tonight. It was a day and night of anxiety. In the early hours the fog came up "as thick as mush." Tonight it was almost impossible to see a boat's length. The steam schooner Arctic ran down the French bark Edmond Rostand in the early morning hours, while the Encinal and Albatross came together in a fog. Many vessels had narrow escapes. Most of the ferry steamers escaped, but one or two of them got into trouble. The Tiburon had to make a second attempt at the first landing. The Encinal was nearly a half hour reaching the slip and the Piedmont had a similar experience. The Oakland and the San Rafael came very near colliding when they reached the city at 5 o'clock in the evening.

James Moore of Ross Valley, an employe of the Nevada bank, was one of the passengers on the San Rafael. To the Associated Press he said: "There was the usual Saturday night crowd on the San Rafael when she left for Sausalito. There was a dense fog. Captain McKenzie of the San Rafael sent his ship along under a slow bell. We were about half way between the Lombard street wharf and Alcatraz island when the Sausalito crashed into us. I was smoking a cigar on the forward deck on the San Rafael and it seemed to me that the Sausalito struck us just about amidship. There was a terrific crash and immediately wild confusion. Men, women and children rushed for the life preservers. There were from 150 to 200 people on the San Rafael. Some of them jumped overboard as soon as the steamer collided, but I made up my mind to stay by the ship. I had put on a life preserver and knew I would float for a while at least. There was an attempt to lower a boat on the San Rafael, but do not believe many people get off in it. There was too much confusion and fog for much to be done. Mr. Tompkins of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank was with me.

"He agreed with me to stay on the boat as long as he could. Between ten and fifteen minutes after the first crash the San Rafael went under. As she went down I jumped for the Sausalito, which was close by, and caught on her rail. I was not strong enough to haul myself up, so I hung on and shouted for help. None of the crew of the Sausalito heard me and I finally let go my hold from exhaustion and dropped into the water. My life preserver kept me afloat and twenty minutes later I got hold of a rope lowered from the Sausalito and was hauled aboard that vessel. I was almost completely exhausted and had give up all hope when I was finally rescued."

Captain McKenzie of the San Rafael was the last one to leave the ship. As she was going down he seized a rope flung to him from the Sausalito and was pulled on board. He thinks that most of his passengers were saved as many of them jumped to the Sausalito and others went on the gang plank run between the two ships to safety. A list of those lost will probably not be available tonight. It is safe to say, however, that those lost were all prominent people in the community.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

Its Disastrous Effect on British Securities.

London, Nov. 30.—The stupenduous fall of British government railroad and industrial securities since the South African war comenced is almost without precedent. In two years, the Bankers Magazine says, the net decrease in value of 325 selected listed securities amounts to the enormous total of £143,946,000.

Consols which the day before the Boer ultimatum were quoted at £103¾ now £91 13-16, whereas in the same period several foreign government stocks and American railroads rose in value to £47,000,000. The decrease of 14 British Indian government funds amount to £73,392,000. The common stock of nineteen British railroads lost in value in the war period over £69,000,000, while decline in railroad debentures and preferences brings the total loss over £100,000,000.

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

W. T. Smith Assumes Control of J. B. Long Hardware Co.

By a transfer of stock made yesterday, Mr. W. T. Smith embarks in the hardware business in this city, having secured the control of the majority of the stock of the J. B. Long Hardware company.

The company is capitalized at $25,000, the par value of the shares being $100. The majority of the stock was previously held by Mr. Long, though Eugene Brady O'Neill was also considerably interested, and the L. H. Orme estate held one share.

IN POLICE COURT

Contents of Lauver's Hay Barn are Nightly Inventoried.

There was the usual grist in the police court yesterday, though it is to be noted that the hobo percentage is increasing with every report of lower temperature elsewhere.

The first case was disposed of quickly, for Young Tim, a Chinaman arrested on a misdemeanor charge, had put up what is known as a bond for appearance. It proved, though, to be, as usual, a bond for non-appearance. It only took Recorder Jobs a minute to declare it forfeited. Another case of drunk and disorderly was passed over till Monday at the request of the defendant, as he said he proposed to fight it and wanted time to secure witnesses.

Then came the hobo list. There were three of them, and they all had good stories to tell. One of them is an artisan who has a good prospect for employment and was given till Monday afternoon to secure a job. The other two men, Isaac White and George Thompson, claimed to be miners en route from Jerome to Bisbee, but they failed to impress the court with their worthiness and were sent below for ten and twenty days respectively. None of the three semed to be bad men and there was no charge against them except that they were broke and found sleeping in Lauver's hay barn. But that is enough. Lauver's hay barn has achieved a national reputation as a refuge for tramps, and it is the opinion of the officers that at the last national convention of tramps the barn was adopted as the official resting place in Phoenix for all tramps in good standing. At any rate, the officers are making that structure one of the points of rendezvous every night and it is a rare thing that they come away with an empty game bag. The police have instructions to break up this nesting place for the winter robins and they propose to obey them. It makes no difference how inoffensive a man may be, if he gets into that barn he is bound to be arrested and branded as a hobo.

One of the men convicted yesterday, while not guilty of drunkenness here, was free to admit that he wasted money when he did get it. He said: "I have worked all my life, but am now out of a job; I generally have money, but now am broke, and I am usually drunk, but now am thirsty.

WRITE RIGHT.

"Scatter decent, helpful things."

Good, philosophical Ras Wilson once said to a new reporter, "Young man, write as you feel, but try to feel right. Be good humored toward everyone and everything. Believe that other folks are just as good as you are, for they are. Give 'em your best and bear in mind that God has sent them, in His wisdom, all the trouble they need, and it is for you to scatter gladness and decent, helfpul things as you go. Don't be particular about how the stuff will look in print, but let 'er go. Some one will understand. That is better than to write so dosh bing high or so tarnashun deep, deep that no one understands. Let 'er go."

"So on the above plan," says M. W. Porter of Topeka, Kan., "I will write what I know of Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food from personal experience. After a long period of indigestion and other disorders, with some misgivings, I took up the use of Grape-Nuts. Despite the hot weather, I kept gaining in strength and mentally, a thing I had never done at that season of the year.

"I found the food an excellent stimulant for the brain, and I could do more and better work than I had ever done. It was a revelation to discover how closely the brain and digestive organs were in sympathy with each other. Whatever retarded the work of one had a corresponding effect on the other, and the food that tended to put one in proper shape acted accordingly on the other. I know that my great improvement mentally and physicily came from dispensing with unwholesome food and using Grape-Nuts liberally."

A BAIT FOR BANKS

Thrown Out in the Rural Districts

Information is Disseminated as to How to Get Rich Quick—A Twenty-Four Per Cent Discount.

New York, Nov. 30.—Cashiers of country banks in various parts of the interior in the last few days have received a proposition that is calculated to make them think they were very slow if they could not make money earn more than 8 or 10 per cent a year. In a letter signed L. T. Lewis, the Sunset Mining company, puts before the bankers a most glittering offer. The letter reads like this:

"Dear Sir: The making of money is primarily a question of opportunity. I can offer you an opportunity to make an income of $8,000 a month. The above company has paid 2 per cent dividends for ninety-three months, and will pay more in the immediate future.

"There is plenty of idle money in your neighborhood, and the people would be glad to invest it where it would earn good dividends if satisfied with the security. Ours is a first-class company, and we court every investigation.

"Mr. Edward Hill, cashier of the Leechburg Banking company, Leechburg, Pa., is one of our stockholders and will answer every inquiry.

"If you will buy or sell 10,000 shares of our stock within thirty days at the current price of $1.50 per share I will give you as your remuneration a block of 4,000 shares, which, at our present rate of dividends, will earn you $80 per month.

"I shall be glad to furnish you with every information and hope you will give this offer the consideration it deserves.

"Awaiting the favor of your reply, I am, very truly yours,

"L. T. LEWIS."

With this letter were some circulars which failed to tell anything about the company, not even the names of its officers. They claimed, however, that the company owns 220 acres of mineral land near Oroville, Cal., which have paid 2 per cent a month since 1892. It was also announced that the company intended to do the largest gold mining business in the United States.

The head of the company is G. W. Rumble of San Francisco, who figures among its officers as secretary. Rumble got hold of what was formerly the Orange Mining company, about eighteen months ago and reorganized it as the Sunset Mining company. It was capitalized at $10,000,000, and from the start investors were promised 2 per cent a month. Of the $10,000,000 worth of stock it is said that about $20,000 has been sold, and a dispatch from San Francisco says the company is paying out about $600 a month to shareholders.

There is nothing to cause any one to believe that these payments are made out of any earnings from any gold mine. Mr. Rumble has been in several get-rich-quick schemes in the past which brought him considerable notoriety. He figured in the San Francisco police courts some years ago as an expert on the "clock game."

L. T. Lewis, the eastern agent of the company, has desk room in an office at No. 179 Market street, Newark, N. J. He is little known in Newark, however, as he has lived there but a few weeks. He says that previous to this time he had been selling oil stock in New England. Mr. Lewis says:

"I have only been with this company a few weeks, and I don't know much about it. I never saw Mr. Rumble, and don't know anything about him. I made my arrangements all by mail, and took Mr. Rumble's word for what he told me. I never saw the company's property, and know nothing about it. I am going to make some investigations, however. Mr. Hayden Whitney of Philadelphia got me into it. I think he could tell you something about the company. The president is Mrs. K. E. Allington of Rochester, N. Y. I do not know anything about her."

"I sent letters to bankers whose names I selected from the bankers' directory," he continued, "but I did not send out many. It was my own idea, and I have received only one inquiry in reply."

When asked if he thought there were any bank cashiers who would believe that stock paying 24 per cent a year would be peddled at such a liberal commission if it was a legitimate proposition Mr. Lewis admitted that some might be suspicious. "I believe," said he, "the company has only been earning the 2 per cent a month that is paid out, and that it is now necessary to sell some stock to buy machinery. If the thing turned out all right I intended to make a trip out there to investigate it."

In justification of the use of the name of Edward Hill of the Leechburg (Pa.) Banking company in his letter Mr. Lewis produced a letter from Mr. Hill in which he said he had a small amount of stock of the company on which he had been paid 2 per cent a month. He also stated that this was all he knew about the concern and added that if he was convinced that it was all right he would invest more.

Mr. Lewis says he does not intend to send any more circulars to the banks at present, and notwithstanding the splendid dividends of 24 per cent a year it is not probable that there will be a great rush of country bankers to buy the $10,000,000 worth of stock of the Sunset Mining company.

WILL JOIN DOWIE'S COLONY.

Farmers from Indiana Decide to Join the Zionists.

Indianapolis, Nov. 30.—Three weeks ago a committee of farmers from Hamilton, Boole, Tipton and adjoining counties visited the Dowie colony at Zion City, near Kenosha, Wis., to inquire into the methods of government and decide as to the advisability of becoming a part of the colony. The committee returned and gave a detailed report of the matters into which they inquired, the beauty of the surroundings, the fertility of the soil and the peculiar government of the people. The report was received with enthusiasm, and about 100 people from four or five counties are now preparing to move to Zion city and will reach there early in December.

The majority of those who are going have disposed of their farms, but will take their livestock and many of their personal effects with them. There is much excitement in the communities from which these people will go, and it is altogether likely that others will follow. It is said that one member of the committee, which visited the colony, has been made a deacon in the Dowie church, and it was largely through his influence that others have been induced to go.

BASE BALL.

Los Angeles 2; San Francisco 5.
San Francisco—Oakland 1; Sacramento 5.

A CLOSED INCIDENT

The Arizona Situation Is Definitely Settled

There Will Not be "Immediately" a Successor to Governor Murphy. An Announcement Emanating From the White House.

Washington, D. C., 30.—(Special to the Republican.)—The fight for the removal of Governor Murphy is confined to his personal enemies in Arizona. There is no echo of it in Washington. No charges have been filed and it is the intention of the administration to have him serve out his term.

Governor Murphy's commission is dated to expire December 14, 1902. This commission is held to be an original appointment and has nothing to do with previous commissions or the term of office of the men who held them.

The recent fight against Governor Murphy is looked upon by the government officials here as a closed incident only to be revived in the case of future development. As the governor does not desire a reappointment the president will find some other man and Col. Brodie probably stands the best chance at the end of Murphy's term though the matter is far from being definitely disposed of.

A few days ago several of the democratic papers of the territory in concert repeated the story which was originated some time ago, to the effect that Governor Murphy's successor had been selected, that a "bushel basket full of charges" had been filed against the governor, and that the new appointment would soon be made, etc. The Los Angeles Times also had a special telegram from Washington which stated that the governor's successor had been named, and the Times correspondent volunteered a lot of statements about Arizona politics which betrayed his ignorance of the situation as well as the fact that the dispatch was inspired by Arizona politicians with axes badly in need of grinding. The foregoing dispatch to The Republican should set at rest any doubts that the people of the territory may have concerning the governorship. The author of the dispatch is Mr. J. D. Whelpley, the famous Washington correspondent, whose integrity and reliability put the seal of truth upon everything he writes. No correspondent at the capital is on a better footing with the administration, and few have such excellent opportunities for ascertaininfi facts "from the inside." He has the confidence of the highest officials in the government, because of his respectability and his well-earned reputation for always telling the truth.

WAR OF THE TONGS

Chinese Slave Women Removed in Anticipation of Trouble.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The post says: "In anticipation of an open war that it is feared may be started any moment now in the Chinese quarters, doubtless as a result of the two murders and two assaults to kill night before last, all the slave women of Chinatown were taken from their quarters by their keepers and owners last night and kept in secret places until daylight this morning.

This was done for the reason that word had been passed notifying such brothel keepers and slave drivers that the warring Tongs were to exact the death of a woman because of some strange edict that has gone out. The night was passed without murder being committed, so far as known. The police guard was increased and detective Gibson was very active.

Although the murdering of the women was avoided momentarily, it is expected now that shooting may be started at the first favorable opportunity, and for this reason Chinatown may be said to be in a state of terror. It is especially feared that pistols may flash at the Chinese theaters tonight and the police are doubly vigilant watching the movements of all turbulent and warlike celestials.

AGAINST THE CHINESE.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—Contrary to the belief which has been rather extensively expressed here and elsewhere, a majority of the merchants of San Francisco favor an extension of the existing Chinese exclusion act. This was made manifest by a poll of the Merchants' Association. Two-thirds of those answering the questions submitted replied that they favored extension.

THE TWO CAUCUSES

The Parties of the Fifty-Seventh Are Aligned

Mr. Henderson Again Speaker and Mr. Richardson the Leader of the Minority — Declaration Against the Trusts.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The democratic members of the house of representatives met in caucus in the hall of the house today, and at once nominated Hon. James D. Richardson of Tennessee, for speaker. All former democratic nominees for offices also were renominated. Several resolutions were introduced defining the democratic policy during the coming session.

There are 151 democrats and populists in the house. Of these members of the minority, 126 were present, including Shafroth of Colorado and Newlands of Nevada, silverites. Neville and Stark, populists of Nebraska, declined to enter the caucus. Representative McClellan of New York, at the direction of the democratic members of the New York delegation, who had met just prior to the assembling of the caucus, offered the following resolution as an expression of the sense of the caucus:

"Resolved, That we shall promote to the utmost of our power the removal of the oppressive existing tariff. It has been truly declared to be the mother of trusts, a tendency to create combinations of wealth and the establishing of practical monopolies in the manufacturing and in the commercial industries of the United States. It threatens the future existence of individual manufacturers, merchants and tradesmen.

"That the tendency must be to undermine the sturdy independence of large bodies of American citizens, and may well be deemed a serious menace to the moral and political welfare of the country. The time has come when our industries, manufacturing as well as agricultural, which practically enjoy no protection, for the reason that their products are exported and because, whether or not duties be levied in their favor, no competing products can be profitably imported, should be permitted to avail themselves of foreign markets to the fullest extent, as they cannot do under the existing restriction.

"Highly protected industries should no longer be permitted to sell more cheaply to foreigners than to their own countrymen. Full and thorough relief can be had only by the amendment of the present tariff act. But we shall favor such reciprocity treaties as will reduce, even if they do not altogether remove, the unfair oppressive burden of the present system.

"We shall favor a just and generous treatment of the inhabitants of Porto Rico and Cuba. We are opposed to the subsidy bill presented at the last session, as calculated to create a shipping monopoly."

A MERE FORMAL AFFAIR.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The republican members of the house met in conference this morning. Chairman Cannon presided. Hon. David B. Henderson of Iowa, was unanimously nominated for speaker, and all the officers nominated without opposition.

PRESCOTT BANK CHANGE

Mr. R. N. Fredericks the New Cashier of the Prescott National Bank.

Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 30.—(Special.)—Mr. R. N. Fredericks will assume Monday the duties of cashier of the Prescott National bank, taking the position vacated by Mr. Henry Kinsley, who goes to Tombstone with Mr. Gage as treasurer of the syndicate, which has in hand the rehabilitation of the mines of that camp. The selection of Mr. Fredericks as cashier of the Prescott National is regarded as the very best that could have been made. No man in Yavapai county stands higher. As president of the Bashford-Burmister company he has been largely instrumental in building up one of the greatest and soundest commercial institutions in the territory, and as an active member of the executive board of the bank ever since its organization, his sound judgment and keen business sagacity have contributed largely to the success of the institution. Mr. F. G. Brecht, one of the solid old-timers, has been elected to the vacant place in the directory of the bank. The Prescott National will occupy its new building about the first of January.

The retirement of Mr. Fredericks from the presidency of the Bashford-Burmister company was followed by the election of Mr. D. F. Weeks to that position, and his ability and his familiarity with the business assure its continued prosperity. Mr. James A. Hope is now first vice president of the company, succeeding Mr. Weeks.

PAN-AMERICAN BUILDINGS.

Chicago House Wrecking Company Buys Them for $132,000.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The Chicago House Wrecking company has bought the Pan-American exposition, as it stands, for $132,000. Secretary S. H. Harris of the company was informed last night that the offer of the Chicago concern had been accepted and that the company would be put in possession on Monday. The same concern had the contract for wrecking the world's fair and the Chicago postoffice.

The demolition of the exposition will be begun at once. The company will employ 2,000 men in the work, and it is expected that it will require eight or nine months to level the structures.

"The material we have purchased cost over $8,000,000 to put in shape originally," said Secretary Harris. "There are 2,000,000 feet of lumber in the buildings, 2,000,000 pounds of pipe, 200,000 incandescent lights, 20,000 flagpoles and 30,000 flags. More than 1,000 freight cars will be needed to bring the material to Chicago."

THE FINANCIAL MARKET

The Condition of the Stock and Bond List Yesterday.

New York, Nov. 30.—Atchison,, 79⅝; Rock Island, 147; Delaware & Hudson, 173½; Erie, 42⅛; Manhattan, 138⅜; Metropolitan Street Railway, 165⅝; Missouri Pacific, 101⅝; Jersey Central, 180; New York Central, 170; Northern Pacific, preferred, 100½; Pennsylvania, 148¼; St. Paul, 168¼; Southern Pacific, 59⅝; Union Pacific, 79⅝; Amalgamated Copper, 74; Anaconda, 30¼; Sugar, 125¼; United States Steel, 43. Western Union, 91½.

BONDS.

United States 2s registered and coupon, 106⅝; 3s registered, 108¼; coupon, 108¾; new 4s registered, 129¼; coupon, 129½; old 4s registered and coupon, 112½; 5s registered and coupon, 107⅛.

WANTING AN OPENING

Citizens of New Mexico Desire Some Apache Land.

Washington, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—Mr. Llewellyn of New Mexico, is here, trying to induce the president to issue a proclamation opening 400,000 acres of the Mescalero Apache reservation in Otero county, N. M., to homestead settlement. The administration is inclined to set it aside as a timber reserve.

This would open it to miners and would be the next best thing. The reservation was established by executive order, and does not require an act of congress to restore it to the public domain. The Indians have received allotments, but the people of New Mexico favor paying them something for the remainder of the reservation. This requires congressional action.

THE METAL MARKET.

New York, Nov. 30.—Silver 55. Mexicans 43¾, copper, lake, $16.86 to $17. Casting $16.37½ to $16.75.

MR. CODE'S APPOINTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 30.—William H. Code of Arizona, has been appointed a special agent to investigate irrigation on the Fort Hall, Idaho and southern Ute, Colorado Indian reservation at $13 per day; Jesse F. House of Ohio, supervisor of Indian schools, at $1,500.

RUINED BY OUR COMPETITION.

Distress in Northampton, An English Shoemaking Center.

London, Nov. 30.—The Daily Mail this morning makes a feature of a column story with the caption "Northampton Distress—Acute Depression Due to American Competition."

The writer draws a gloomy picture of the poverty of the workmen in this English shoemaking center. The trade union leaders, the writer says, declare that the men must receive better wages and be treated differently in order to be able to compete with the Americans.

FRANKLIN FIELD

The Army Defeated the Navy Yesterday

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The Most Interested Spectator, Accompanied by Distinguished Officers of the Army and Navy—A Phenomenal Run by a West Point Boy for One Hundred and Five Yards.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Probably the most distinguished gathering that ever witnessed a football game in this country and admittedly the greatest crowd that ever entered the gates of Franklin Field saw Westpoint defeat Annapolis this afternoon by a score of 11 to 5.

From the moment President Roosevelt and party entered the great amphitheatre until a half hour after the time keeper had blown his whistle announcing a cessation of hostilities, there was a continuous uproar, such probably as never had taken place in any football field in the country.

Even the president and several members of his cabinet, worked up to a nervous pitch by excitement left their seats in the private box, which had been set apart for their occupation and took positions on the side lines and benches which usually are used for substitute players and coaches. There was not a seat unoccupied and a hundred persons stood around the field throughout the entire game.

The day broke cloudy and threatening, but just about the time the presidential train pulled into the city the sun broke through the clouds, as though a welcome to the distinguished guests. The train bearing the president and members of the cabinet reached the south street station a few minutes after 1 o'clock. Lunch was served on the private dining car and the party at 1:45 started for Franklin field.

Two lines of policemen had ben drawn up on the sidewalk and the president and party marched through the entrance to the grounds under escort. First came the president with Provost Harrison on his right, and Lieutenant Commander Cowles on his left. They were followed closely by a half dozen Philadelphia detectives with Chief Wilkie and other secret service men selected for the occasion. Secretary Long, Secretary Root, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Cortelyou and Secretary Loeb and many army and navy officers.

Admiral Dewey had slipped into the grounds almost unnoticed and had taken his seat in the navy stand. The president's appearance was a signal for a tremendous outburst of applause, which continued until he had walked down the center of the gridiron and across the field to his seat in the north stand.

The president's silk hat was on his head scarcely five minutes from the time he entered the grounds until he had taken his seat, so continuous was the ovation.

Hardly had the president's party taken their seats before the navy team came upon the field from the west entrance. The followers of the Annapolis eleven made the stands shake with cheers. The blue and orange flags seemed to be floating from all sections of the field. Six minutes later the West Point lads trotted out, then the black and gray of the army was waived dextrously from the big stand. No time was consumed in formalities. A coin was tossed. Captain Nichols of the navy called the turn correctly. He chose the west goal with a slight advantage from the wind.

At 2:15 Graves kicked off. From the moment the ball was put in play until the time keeper's whistle blew, there was no more interested spectator of the game than President Roosevelt. The contest had been in progress less than ten minutes when he left his seat in the private box and took a position on the side line bench. When Cassidy

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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