

MESSAGE ON RECIPROcity.

President Roosevelt Demands That Congress Take Some Action.

The Chief Executive Again Urges a Twenty Per Cent Reduction on Cuban Goods.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—President Roosevelt sent a special message to congress reiterating his former recommendations for the passage of a law creating reciprocity with Cuba, and presenting additional arguments thereon. The message contains no reference to the recent disclosures regarding the appropriation by General Wood of Cuban funds for the circulation of reciprocity literature. The text of the message follows:

"I deem it important before the adjournment of the present session of congress to call attention to the following expressions in the message, which, in discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the constitution, I sent to congress on the first Tuesday of December last.

(Here follow extracts from that document.)

"I received by cable from the American minister in Cuba, a most earnest appeal from President Palma for legislative relief before it is too late and his country financially ruined.

"The granting of reciprocity with Cuba, is a proposition which stands entirely alone. The reasons for it outweigh those for granting reciprocity with any other nation, and are entirely consistent with preserving intact the protective system, under which this country has thriven so marvelously.

"The present tariff law was designed to promote the adoption of such a reciprocity treaty, and expressly provides for a reduction not to exceed 20 per cent upon goods coming from a particular country, leaving the tariff rates upon the articles unchanged as regards all other countries. Objection has been made to the granting of the reduction, on the ground that substantial benefit would not go to the agricultural producer of sugar, but would inure to American sugar refiners.

"In my judgment provision can and should be made which will guarantee us against this possibility, without having recourse to a measure of doubtful policy, such as a bounty in the form of a rebate.

"The question as to which, if any, of the different schedules of the tariff ought most properly to be revised does not enter into this matter in any way or shape. We are concerned with getting a friendly reciprocal arrangement with Cuba. This arrangement applies to all articles that Cuba grows or produces. It is not in our power to determine what these articles shall be; and any discussion of tariff as it affects special schedules or countries other than Cuba, is wholly aside from the subject matter to which I call your attention.

FEARS ARE BASELESS.

"Some of our citizens oppose the lowering of the tariff on Cuban products, just as, three years ago, they opposed the admission of the Hawaiian islands, lest free trade with them might ruin certain of our interests here. In actual event, their fears proved baseless as regards Hawaii, and their apprehensions as to damage to our interests here, were because of the proposed measure of reciprocity with Cuba, seem to me to be equally baseless. In my judgment, no American industry will be hurt, and many American industries will be benefited by the proposed action. It is to our advantage as a nation, that the growing Cuban market should be controlled by American producers.

"The events following the war with Spain and the prospective building of the isthmian canal, render it certain that we must take, in future, far greater interest than hitherto in what happens throughout the West Indies, and the Central American and adjacent coast and waters.

"We expect Cuba to treat us on an exceptional footing, politically, and we should put her in the same exceptional position, economically. The proposed action is in line with a course we have pursued as regards all the islands with which we have been brought into relations of varying intimacy by the Spanish war.

WILL BENEFIT US.

"Puerto Rico and Hawaii have been included within our tariff lines, to their great benefit as well as ours, and without any of the feared detriment to our own destinies. The Philippines, which stood in a different relation, have been granted substantial tariff concessions. Cuba, as an independent republic, but a republic which has assumed certain special obligations as regards her international position, in compliance with our request, I ask for her certain special economic concessions in return, these economic concessions to benefit us as well as her.

"There are few brighter pages in American history than the page which tells of our dealings with Cuba in the past four years. On her behalf, we waged a war of which the insupportable was generous indignation against oppression; and we have kept faith absolutely. It is earnestly to be hoped that we will complete in the same spirit the record so well begun and show in our dealings with Cuba that steady continuity of the policy which it is essential for our nation to establish in foreign affairs, if we desire to play our own part as a world power.

"I ask that an open-handed help, of a kind which a self-respecting people can accept, be given to Cuba, for the very reason that we have given her such help in the past.

Use of Horn Not Negal.

St. Paul, Minn.—There is nothing in the Minnesota law to prevent packers from using preservatives on the meat offered for sale in the state. This point was decided by the supreme court in last case against J. H. Bamberg and C. S. Wasmuth, begun at Minneapolis and appealed after the two brothers had been convicted in Hennepin county and fined \$50 each. The court holds that the amendment to the state law, passed in 1912, applying to salt and sugar.

ORDERS FAITHFULLY OBEYED BY WALLER.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special)—Major Waller, U. S. M. C., by far the most interesting personage to reach here on the transport Warren, on which was brought the war-scarred remnant of the Ninth Infantry into port, expressed emphatic views in the matter of the war in the Philippines.

"You can't stop the revolution in the Philippines unless you take the worst measures," said Major Waller in an interview. "You would hate to see your wounded and dead mutilated. I cannot describe the fearful condition in which we found some of the bodies of the men under my command who were murdered by insurgents.

"I received both verbal and written orders from General Jacob Smith to kill all insurgents who were caught armed or who refused to surrender. It was the only thing that could be done, and I never questioned General Smith's orders with one exception. This exception I refuse to state.

"A fair estimate of the number of natives killed by the men of my command would be 400 or 500. These were all killed in battle with the exception of eleven carriers, insurgents at heart, who were tried by court-martial and shot. There was only one woman shot and she was only slightly wounded. She happened to be in the breastworks of a fort my men were storming.

"I have fought in every country in the world except Australia," said Major Waller, "but Samar—well, hell, is a winter resort compared to Samar."

The major spoke huskily through a deep cold that he contracted during the home voyage on the transport, but he was obviously sincere. His dark eyes snapped and his nostrils twitched at the mention of the island that General Jacob H. Smith had ordered him to convert into a howling wilderness.

"I left Samar a howling wilderness. They tried to make it that for us, but we made it a howling wilderness for them."

"Want any more of it?" was asked.

"No, I'm getting to be an old man now." His face relaxed. "I'm in my 50s. Besides, they've surrendered, and it's all over. It's always all over when they surrender in the Philippines," and a sarcastic smile curved under his military moustache.

"Have you anything to say, major, regarding your court-martial on the charge of executing Samar natives without trial? Or was that the charge?"

"The charge against me," he said, "was murder. Yes, one plain word, murder. And as for having anything to say about the court-martial, of course I have. I objected to being court-martialed; it was not done at my pleasure. I was not consulted in the matter. I was simply court-martialed."

"I know who caused that court martial; I know who brought it forward; I know who was back of it, all, and Washington knows as much."

GENERAL WOOD JUSTIFIES HIS WORK.

Boston, Mass.—During his visit to this city General Leonard Wood, ex-governor of Cuba, expressed himself in no uncertain terms regarding the irregularity of expenditure of Cuban funds in the interest of reciprocity. He declared that, acting as trustee for the island, he had spent the money to good purposes and had done simply what any good administrator would do in like circumstances. Commenting on President Roosevelt's special message to congress on reciprocity with Cuba, General Wood spoke of it in the highest terms.

Of the situation in Cuba, General Wood said:

"There is nothing in my administration of Cuban affairs that I wish to cover up. Talk of investigation is welcome to me. Every expenditure that was made was free and above board.

"I simply used Mr. Thurber's mailing list as the best means of distributing the literature on reciprocity, and this was well known before the examination of Mr. Thurber by the senate committee. In my opinion the opposition to tariff reciprocity with Cuba has proceeded upon lines of misapprehension.

MAY TAKE THE PLACE OF STEAM.

New York.—The Tribune says that in connection with the acquisition of the Stanley Electrical Manufacturing company plant at Pittsfield, Mass., by William C. Whitney and his associates there is back of the purchase a purpose to extend the works with the aid of Ganz & Co. of Buda Pest, one of the largest electrical concerns in Europe, for the purpose of converting steam railroads in this country into electrical railroads.

The substitution of electricity for steam on American lines is not, according to the Tribune, expected to be entered upon at once, but for the immediate future. The increased plant at Pittsfield is to supply the demands of the street railways in this city, Philadelphia, northern New Jersey and in Connecticut for electrical supplies. Later, wherever there is a congestion of traffic on the steam roads in the east, it is believed there will be a displacement of the locomotive by electrical engines.

Breaks Down Under Verdict.

Washington, Kan.—Andrew Peterson, on trial for the killing last January at Greenleaf, Kan., of Carl Holt and his niece, Milda Peterson, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Peterson stood up well until his father began to weep, then he broke down and it was necessary to support him on the way to his cell. The evidence showed that Peterson had robbed his sister's home and when Holt returned, had killed both to prevent exposure.

BIG SCANDAL OVER CUBA.

The American Sugar Trust Has Apparently Been Interested in Reciprocity.

Thurber's Admission That He Was Paid to Push Reciprocity Has Created a Big Sensation.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The sensation caused by F. B. Thurber's disclosures before the senate Cuban committee to the effect that President Havemeyer of the sugar trust contributed \$2,500 to a propaganda for reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, and that General Wood, while military governor of the island, spent thousands of dollars of Cuban funds for the same purpose, and through the same channels, has not yet subsided.

That the development of these facts has disconcerted the administration is shown by the fact that Roosevelt abandoned his announced intention of going from West Point to Oyster Bay on a two days' visit to his family. Instead, he has decided to hasten back to Washington.

STATEMENT IS EXPECTED.

It is expected that an official statement on the subject will be issued soon.

When recently the fact was published that General Wood had been paying a pension to Gomez from the Cuban treasury, the reply was made by Secretary Root that the president was responsible for every item of expenditure made by Wood. If, therefore, there is anything wrong in Wood's appropriation of nearly \$9,000 to promote the cause of reciprocity with Cuba, Root and Roosevelt are admittedly responsible.

Unquestionably they will come to Wood's defense, with the claim that it was perfectly proper for the military governor to use the funds of the Cuban government for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the island.

INVESTIGATION IS IMPROBABLE.

Although the democrats in congress would like to have an investigation into all of Wood's expenditures while governor of Cuba, bringing him as a witness, it is unlikely that a motion to that effect from democratic sources would be accepted by the republican majority. Whether the best sugar republicans have courage enough to propose such an investigation has not yet developed.

Because Havemeyer, when questioned, absolutely denied that the sugar trust was specially interested in the proposed Cuban reciprocity legislation, it is quite likely that he will be recalled to explain this statement.

THURBER SAYS HE WAS PAID FOR IT.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The testimony given before the committee on Cuban relations by F. B. Thurber, showing that between \$8,000 and \$9,000 had been paid out of the Cuban treasury under the direction of Governor General Wood for the promotion of the effort to secure reciprocity between the United States and Cuba caused a sensation in the senate. The news of Mr. Thurber's statement reached the senate about the time that that body convened and when Senator Teller, whose examination had developed the facts, appeared on the floor, he was immediately surrounded by senators from both sides of the chamber, who professed great anxiety to know all that had occurred.

COPY OF RECEIPTS.

The following is a copy of the receipts which Mr. Teller submitted as having been given by Mr. Thurber of the Cuban government and which the witness admitted to be genuine:

Form 8, Voucher No. 31, Abstract "B," Account Month of April, 1902—New York, April 2, 1902. The United States military government of the island of Cuba, to the United States Export Association, Dr.: For sending third edition of the 8,000 circular letters and accompanying publications to leaders of thought in the United States advocating a reduction in the duties upon Cuban products and a reciprocal reduction in the duty on American products imported into Cuba, \$2,800.

Received Payment, United States Export Association, F. B. Thurber, President—April 2, 1902. To service as per bill attached (see above) in support of the applications of the inhabitants of the island of Cuba for reciprocal tariff relations with the United States, \$2,800. Under authority of General Wood, March 28, 1902.

The document bore the following indorsement:

Headquarters, Department of Cuba, Havana, April 10, 1902. The services herein charged for having been performed under the verbal instructions and authority of the military governor, this voucher, as submitted, is approved and auditor is authorized to pay the same. By direction of the military government.

Frank McCoy, Aid-de-Camp. Paid by check No. 403158, April 11, 1902, for \$2,800, on Banco Nacional de Cuba.

Put Witnesses Out of the Way.

Knoxville, Tenn.—A special to the Sentinel from Sneedville says: Grant Seal and John Davis have been found dead upon the public highway. Davis, it is said, was a kinsman of Clinton Legar, with whose killing Governor and Drury Lawson are charged. It is said that Davis and Seal would have been important witnesses against the Lawsons. Perry Myers has been arrested and other arrests may follow. The coroner is investigating.

OUTLOOK FOR IRRIGATION IS GOOD.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The friends of national irrigation who have been working for years to interest congress in the arid lands of the west began to see light ahead when Representative Daisell, from the committee on rules of the house of representatives, reported a rule for consideration of the irrigation bill. Instead of three days being given to consideration of the measure, as the committee on rules had originally agreed upon, but two days are to be given.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, who has the measure in charge, agreed to take the two days allotted by the committee rather than have the debate broken into by consideration of other measures which the committee has provided for.

Mr. Mondell opened the debate in favor of the bill in a very elaborate and well considered speech. He traced the irrigation movement from its genesis down to the present time and said that the greatest internal problem of our first century of national life was the bringing into close touch the tremendously extended and largely undeveloped territory which was acquired in our first century and said one of the greatest problems of the second century of our national life was the question of national irrigation and the redemption of the arid and semi-arid lands of the west for the occupancy and use of homeseekers and home builders. Incident to his speech, which was listened to with marked attention by the house, he said during the course of its presentation that in the arid region the government is the owner at this time of from 60 to 92 per cent of all the lands, and it is from the process of sale of these lands that it is proposed by the bill to provide for the reclamation of the irrigable portion thereof and the national government as owner of the lands has a source of revenue the states do not possess. According to a table which Mr. Mondell submitted showing the receipts from the sale of public lands for the years 1899, 1900 and 1901, sales in Nebraska were as follows:

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In 1899, \$55,534; 1900, \$85,688; 1901, \$103,949. In South Dakota the sales were as follows, according to years above given: \$125,609, \$159,177, \$113,475. Wyoming for the same years showed the following receipts: \$73,187, \$168,634, \$206,863. The total receipts from the sixteen states and territories included in the bill from the sale of public lands were in 1899, \$1,800,000; for 1900, \$2,800,000, and for 1901, \$3,100,000.

MR. CROKER IS OUT FOR ALL TIME.

New York.—A statement defining the position of the advisory committee of Tammany hall has been given out by Thomas F. Smith, secretary of the triumvirate. The statement says:

"There has been so much criticism and misrepresentation regarding the present status of the leadership of Tammany hall that we deem it proper to state at this time precisely what is the position of the advisory committee on this subject.

"It is stated once and for all that Richard Croker is not the leader in or of Tammany hall and that he will never again be that leader.

"He has gone out and shall not return. His friends and former associates who regarded him as the one having the highest capacity for leadership are all agreed to this.

"We shall devote our best effort to the welfare of the democracy of the city of New York and in this connection we will consider the advice of every true democrat."

THE BOERS GROWING MORE FRIENDLY.

Pretoria.—Reports from all the districts say that the burghers are increasingly friendly. The only bitterness observable among the leading Boers here is against France and Germany. They declare the war was prosecuted unnecessarily owing to hopes held out by the French and German press.

Some of the Boers are so incensed that they have expressed the hope that some day they will fight on the side of the British against one of these powers.

The anticipated friction between the surrendered Boers and their former comrades of the national scouts has not materialized to any extent.

The Boers admit they received ammunition through Portuguese territory. General Dewet says the youngsters held positions after the older burghers had cleared out.

The Boers of the Orange River colony are handing in only a small percentage of their ammunition. They explain that they used most of it hunting game since the peace agreement was signed.

Addressing the surrendered Boers at Kroomstad, Orange River colony, General Elliott said the only wish of King Edward, his government and the British people was to help the burghers and get them back to their farms as soon as possible. The king, the general added, had telegraphed congratulations to the burghers on the good stand they had made. This announcement was greeted with lusty cheers for the king and for Lord Kitchener.

Nesley Gets Out of Prison.

Havana.—C. F. W. Nesley, who on March 24 was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$56,701 for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds, was released today under the bill signed by President Palma June 2 granting amnesty to all Americans convicted of crimes in Cuba during the term of American occupation and those awaiting trial.

The 1904 half dollar is very rare and cannot be procured for less than \$60.

MASSACRE OF YAQUIS.

Mexicans, Under General Torres, Slaughter Indians by the Score.

Victims Numbered Three Hundred, of Whom but Few are Spared by the Mexicans.

Tucson, A. T.—(Special)—Colonel William Christy, president of the Valley Bank, Phoenix, arrived here from Brielas, Sonora, with details of a massacre of Yaqui Indians, men, women and children, in the Santa Rosa canyon, sixty-five miles from Minas Prietas Mines, by a detachment of General Torres' troops.

It appears that the Yaqui forces that were operating in that section had moved forth into the mountains, leaving their women and children in Santa Rosa canyon under a guard of eighty men. The Mexican troops came upon this canyon and without any warning opened a terrible fire, sparing neither women nor children. After the first volley the troops charged down upon the panic-stricken victims and massacred all within their reach. Of the guard of eighty Yaquis, not a single one survived and over 100 women and children fell victims to the Mexican bullets and bayonets.

The bodies of the dead were left in the canyon and the remaining women and children were driven to Minas Prietas by the soldiers and from that point will be taken to Hermosillo.

The Mexican soldiers and rurales have explicit orders to take no Yaqui men prisoners, but to kill in all cases. This order was illustrated when a friendly Yaqui miner came down to Prietas for supplies and was killed by the rurales on the outskirts of the town.

Colonel Christy says the massacre occurred at daybreak Monday morning. The troops were of Torres' command, but not under him personally, and numbered 600. The Yaquis, including men, women and children, were over 300. The canyon in which the Yaquis were camped was a long and narrow one.

SEND SIX HUNDRED TROOPS.

Word was brought to Torres at Minas Prietas Sunday night that the main body of Yaquis had left the Santa Rosa canyon and gone further into the mountains, leaving their women and children in the canyon with a small guard of men. Torres dispatched 600 troops to block the mouth of the canyon and surrounded the Yaquis. His instructions were to kill all men and boys capable of bearing arms.

The men secreted themselves along the sides of the canyon, having blocked the entrance. At daylight they poured a terrible and deadly fire on the unsuspecting Yaquis, killing men, women and children indiscriminately. Many of the killed were mere infants. The slaughter, Christy says, was fearful. The Mexican troops only stopped their fearful work of shooting and bayoneting their victims when exhausted from their labors.

COL. LYNCH IS ARRESTED IN LONDON.

London.—(Special)—Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa, and who in November last was elected to represent Galway in the house of commons, was arrested on his arrival at New Haven from Depepe, France.

Colonel Lynch, who was accompanied by his wife, was brought to London and was afterward taken to the Bow street police station.

Subsequently Colonel Lynch was arraigned at the Bow street police court on the charge of high treason and was remanded until Saturday, July 1, after formal evidence of his arrest had been presented.

The prisoner, who was described on the charge sheet as a "journalist," sat in the dock, apparently unconcerned, until the magistrate asked him if he had anything to say in reply to the charge. Then he arose and replied almost inaudibly, "No, sir." He did not apply for bail and was taken to the cells.

The Irish nationalists in the house of commons heeded the ministers on the subject of the arrest of Colonel Lynch. They wanted to know why the colonel had not the same right to surrender as other burghers. The government leader replied tersely:

"He is not a burgher."

John Redmond, the Irish leader, and J. G. Swift MacNeil (nationalist) then turned to the secretary of state for home affairs, Mr. Ritchie, and asked him why he had not fulfilled his ministerial duty in informing the house of Colonel Lynch's arrest on the charge of high treason. Mr. Ritchie denied that it was his duty to so inform the house, but when the Irish members appealed to the speaker the latter upheld the nationalist contention that the usual practice was to inform the house of commons of such an incident through the speaker.

On Trial for Third Time.

Eldorado, Kan.—The third trial of Jesse Morrison, who killed Mrs. Olin Castle at the latter's home here in June, 1900, by cutting her throat with a razor, has been begun here. The prisoner cried when Judge Alkman refused a change of venue. Attorneys for the defendant alleged prejudice. Miss Morrison, who was given ten years' sentence on her second trial, secured a reversal of the verdict on a technicality.

MITCHELL SURE OF WINNING STRIKE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—"Well, gentlemen, the anthracite strike is complete and we are going to win."

This emphatic statement was made to the assembled newspaper correspondents by President Mitchell in his office at strike headquarters.

With reference to the soft coal strike in West Virginia the national labor leader had this to say:

"At present there are 28,500 mine workers on strike in the West Virginia field. Reports from Virginia where there are 1,600 mine workers are incomplete and I therefore cannot say anything as to the situation in that state. I think we will win that strike, too. The suspension in West Virginia will cut off a large amount of soft coal that is shipped to the Atlantic seaboard, but there is no connection between the anthracite strike here and the bituminous suspension there."

New York.—Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, was in conference with President Trueblood of the Lackawanna and President Fowler of the Ontario & Western. Later Mr. Wright said:

"I am investigating those things in regard to the strike that the public does not know about and the solution of the question is not far off. I cannot say if there is any prospect of an immediate settlement of the strike."

MUST GIVE UP WITHIN A MONTH.

Capetown.—An extraordinary issue of the Official Gazette fixes July 10 as the limit in which the Boers or rebels who surrender will receive the benefits of the peace terms. All the rebels surrendering before that date will be merely disfranchised for life and will not be subjected to trial or punishment.

Exception is made in the case of field cornets and justices of the peace, who may be tried and fined or imprisoned, but they will not be executed. Rebels who hold out after July 10 will be subject to the extreme penalty for high treason.

Mafeking, Bechuanaland—Commandant Kemp, General Delarey's trusted lieutenant, surrendered here yesterday. He looks worn and has aged considerably. He said his command, consisting of 1,900 men, surrendered at Doornkop, June 6. A few men were still out, but were coming in at once. He had been averse to yielding, but recognized the opinion of the majority.

"I have given the burghers my reasons for yielding," he added. "One reason was that the eastern part of the Transvaal had no foodstuffs whatever. West Transvaal, however, had enough food for two years more."

ALLEGED SALE IN THE DARK.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The officials of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway are unable to learn anything about the alleged sale of the road to the Union Pacific and the prospective change in management at an early date. The Union Pacific officials in Omaha are in ignorance as to the intention of Mr. Harriman in regard to the Grand Island and property.

Information has reached here that the Union Pacific management, while it eventually expects to come into control of the Grand Island, has no immediate plans for operating that road and does not know when to expect the taking over of the property, if in fact it is taken over at all. The Grand Island reaches a very rich agricultural and live stock country. Under the present management it is a splendid paying property.

NO BLAME ON GENERAL WOOD.

New York.—The Herald quotes Francis B. Thurber as saying in reply to criticisms brought out by his testimony before the senate committee in regard to the funds used by the military government of Cuba in aid of reciprocity:

"It was Cuban money and not that of the United States. The best sugar people are attempting to make political capital out of what was, in my opinion, a legitimate and proper use of Cuban money. Everything was done openly and no fact was hidden. When called to Washington to testify before the committee I told them the plain truth. The committee of Cuban business men recommended the expenditure out of money paid by Cubans in import taxes. General Wood acted within his authority in disposing of these funds, or a portion of them, in the best interests of the island."

ENSNARED BY MEXICANS RUSE.

Tucson, Ariz.—A special to the Star from La Cananea tells of the shooting of fourteen Yaqui miners Tuesday by Mexican rurales. The mines had been working for the Green Consolidated Mining company and were camped two miles below the works. A squad of rurales marched to their tents and the officer in command told them that there was a Mexican official two miles below their camp who was to register them, according to a recent order of the Mexican government. They were marched down to a designated spot, where they were lined up and shot.

Titles for Auctioneers.

Waterloo, Ia.—What entitles an auctioneer to the prefix "Colonel" before his name was the principal discussion in the convention of the State Auctioneers' association here. There has been much looseness in the application of the title of late and the application decided to place a definite limit on colonels. The motion that an auctioneer must cry 1,000 sales before he is entitled to be called colonel was at once adopted. This, it was argued, would restrict the title to the better class.