

NEGROES FIRE ON WHITES

SERIOUS RACE WAR FEARED IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Two Men Reported Killed In Race Uprising—Negro Shoots Officer Who Attempts To Arrest Him.

Meridian, Miss.—According to reports received here tonight the negroes for miles around have congregated in the town of Wauhatch, forty miles north of this city, and all during this afternoon have paraded the streets, threatening vengeance on the whites because of the killing of one negro and the wounding of another by a conductor of a passenger train of the Mobile & Ohio railway yesterday morning while the latter was attempting to quell a disturbance aboard his train.

At Wauhatch scarcely more than twenty-five white people reside, and in response to a plea for protection battery I and company D of the state militia, stationed in this city, have been ordered to proceed to the scene with all dispatch.

They left on board a special train and should reach Wauhatch by midnight. The battery carried a Gatling gun and all the men are heavily armed.

At 8:30 a. m. a message from Seoba, the first station south of the scene of the trouble, stated that a clash had occurred between the race with the result that two white men were killed.

This report, however, is not verified, although railroad officials admit receiving a message detailing some additional trouble.

The trouble yesterday morning took place between Wauhatch and Seoba in a fight between two negroes, Conductor Cooper, who was in charge of the train, attempted to separate the combatants when he was attacked by a negro known as Spencer.

After receiving several knife wounds Cooper fired on his assailant, seriously wounding him, and killed an unknown negro.

When Wauhatch was reached Spencer, though badly wounded, left the train, and when Constable O'Brien of that place attempted to arrest him the negro shot the officer.

Spencer then escaped to the woods with a posse in pursuit. At last reports the negro had succeeded in evading his pursuers.

UNCLE SAM'S TRADE WITH PORTO RICO GROWS.

Eighty-seven Per Cent Of The Island's Products Come To United States, and Eighty-six Per Cent Of Purchases Are From America.

Washington.—The story of the remarkable growth of trade between the United States and Porto Rico is told in a statement issued today by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

It shows that the commerce between this country and its island possession has grown from a little less than \$4,000,000 in 1897, the year before annexation, to over \$10,000,000 at the close of the present year.

For the ten months ending with October the business between the two countries amounted to \$35,509,038.

Of this amount the United States sent to Porto Rico \$16,509,946 worth of merchandise, while Porto Rico's trade with this country reached a total of \$19,329,132.

That a very large proportion of the trade in Porto Rico is with the United States is indicated by the fact that 87 per cent of the island's trade comes here, and of the total merchandise entering the island 86 1/2 per cent is from the United States.

Of the principal articles forming the large and rapidly growing trade with Porto Rico the chief article of growth is sugar, and then follows coffee and fruits is the shipments of the islands; and flour, rye, meats, dairy products, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactures in the shipments of the United States to Porto Rico.

RACE WAR FEARED IN ATLANTA.

Mayor Offers Reward For Poster Of "K. K. K." Notices.

Atlanta, Ga.—To avoid a possibility of any repetition of race rioting in this city Mayor Woodward issued an order closing all saloons in the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to remain closed until Wednesday morning.

For several weeks indefinite rumors have been heard that Christmas was to be made the occasion of an attack upon the negroes in Atlanta.

No such rumor could be traced to an authoritative source, but the effect has been to drive many negroes from the city.

Several "K. K. K." notices were posted on the streets Saturday morning last.

While no serious consideration has been given to these a reward of \$200 was offered by Mayor Woodward for evidence to convict any person of posting these or in any way inciting to riot.

The law requires that all saloons be closed on Christmas day, but never before has the law been put in force on Christmas day.

YAQUAI INDIANS ON RAID MURDER EIGHT MEXICANS.

Tucson, Ariz.—A special to the Citizen from Nogales says that the Yaquai Indians are again on the war path. They are said to have attacked a station on the C. Y. R. & P. named Lench, Saturday night.

Eight Mexicans were killed and several more wounded. An American station agent named Thompson and his wife were saved by the timely arrival of a work train. The report is confirmed by railway officials in Tucson, which is the headquarters of the road. There are unconfirmed reports of other killings last week.

ASKS PROTECTION FOR DWINDLING SEAL HERDS

GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY SAYS ANNIHILATION IS NEAR.

England, Russia and Japan to Resist the Encroachment of Japanese and Canadian Seal Hunters.

Chicago.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: President Roosevelt and his cabinet are seriously considering suggestions made by District Attorney Sims of Chicago which promise, if negotiations with foreign countries interested fail, to secure the protection of the dwindling fur seal herd of the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Sims reported to Secretary McCall upon his return from a trip of investigation to the Pribyloff seal islands that the decrease in the herd was due solely to pelagic sealing.

"While it is true the size of the herd has been steadily decreasing for a number of years," said Mr. Sims, "I believe its existence is more seriously threatened at this time than ever before in its history. The herd is in the most critical condition."

"The high price paid for seal skins in the London market last year has not only led to renewed activity on the part of the Canadian sealing fleet, but is unquestionably responsible for the appearance in Behring sea this year of the largest fleet of Japanese vessels which has ever directed its operations against the Pribyloff herds."

"Fleets of the size of the Canadian and Japanese cannot long prey upon the already diminished herd without soon annihilating it."

In view of this warning Secretary Root has determined to push negotiations with Great Britain, Russia and Japan, the three powers having possessions in the North Pacific, for the purpose of obtaining a treaty forbidding pelagic sealing.

Mr. Sims has suggested it would be practicable to brand or tag all of the seals born on the island in the same way that the great herds of cattle which roam the western prairies are branded, and that action of this kind on the part of the United States would reduce the seals to its possession and justify it in protecting them on the high seas.

SAYS HAWAII NEEDS LABOR.

Commissioner Sargent Believes Japanese Immigration is Decreasing.

Washington.—A report on Japanese conditions in the Hawaiian islands will be made by Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, as a result of his recent visit to the islands.

Commissioner Sargent today expressed the opinion that there are fewer Japanese in the Hawaiian islands than there were two years ago, a greater number having come to America in that period than arrived in Hawaii.

Miki Saito, the Japanese consul at Honolulu, intimated to Mr. Sargent that the Japanese government discouraged its people from coming to the United States because of its knowledge of the conditions existing in this country, especially on the Pacific coast, and it was apprehended that the coming here of great numbers of Japanese might induce a prejudice against them that would be embarrassing.

The commissioner found that the owners of sugar, pineapple and other plantations in the islands are in serious need of labor and many Japanese are coming to the islands to work on them.

He says that it is the effort of the Hawaiian planters to diversify their labor so far as possible, not confining it to any one race, but getting people from all quarters of the world.

A second shipment of Portuguese will arrive at Honolulu in a short time, and it is probable that these immigrants will make the island their permanent home.

Many more plantations will be operated on the island if it were possible to obtain the necessary laborers, but up to the present time labor has been scarce.

It is expected that the arrival in the islands of European laborers will be a solution of the Hawaiian labor problem.

DIAMOND ORDERS RIVER 'REPAIRED.'

Washington.—The state department officials have been advised by Mr. Thompson, the American ambassador to Mexico, that the president of the Mexican republic has taken prompt action looking to the remedying of the damage to property in the Imperial valley as the result of the overflow of the Colorado river into the Salton sink.

President Diaz, through the department of colonization and industry, has advised the Compañia de Riego y Terrenos de la Baja California, that in view of the irreparable damage which property is liable to suffer in the Imperial valley in the case of the overflow of the Colorado river continues toward the Salton the present conditions must have a prompt and efficient remedy.

Preemptory orders have been issued to the company by President Diaz that it initiate the work of repairs within ten days and that within three months it must control the situation of the Colorado river, close the opening upon its borders and definitely return the waters to their old bed.

In case the company does not comply action will be taken to annul the concession to divert the waters of the Colorado river.

This action was taken as the result of negotiations conducted by the American government with the Mexican government.

MORGAN ASKS ROOT'S HELP.

New York.—A letter signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, Dr. Lyman Abbott and other prominent citizens of New York was addressed by Secretary of State Elihu Root today, directing his attention to conditions in the Congo Free State, where it is asserted "flagrant inhumanity exists" and urging him on behalf of the American people to use the "moral support of the United States government to correct the abuses the Congo natives are alleged to be suffering from."

BAREFOOT IN POLAR SNOW

ARTIST SAYS FAR NORTH IS GREATEST PLACE.

Sweden's Greatest Woman Painter So Fascinated by Arctic Scenes That She Braves Privations and Perils.

Stockholm, Sweden.—On the lonely Isle of Furoen, in the Arctic ocean, perched on a gigantic rock, stands Mrs. Anna Boberg's studio, the winter headquarters for this painter of northern snows. There she has no companion except the island's lighthouse keeper, no means of escape except her tiny sailboat anchored at the rocks' base.

But all of her time is not spent in this arctic home. She makes many excursions farther into the polar regions.

Clad in thick reindeer skin, paint box strapped to back, Sweden's greatest artist climbs the slippery heights to gain some treacherous white-capped peak. In that sublime setting of Arctic splendor her skillful touch catches the gleaming effects of the long sun rays glistening across the glacial expanses. Sometimes the cold is so great she is compelled to bind her brushes to her benumbed hands. Then, when some glorious landscape tempts her to brave the stinging winds and ascend to some dangerous summit, she has been known to remove her shoes and stockings and go barefoot on the hard crust of the snow in order to retain a footing, the warmth of her feet melting the snow crust enough to give her a firm position.

Once she slipped over a precipice above the seething sea. Fortunately she landed in a small sheltered bay, and as it was low tide she escaped with a few bruises.

On some of her long expeditions she sleeps in the deserted huts of natives whom cold has driven farther south. Then her only fare is codfish, sea gulls' eggs and black coffee. When walking becomes impossible she buckles on her long skis. When the wind blows savagely across the snow-covered wastes she straps on a large sail and, with skates on her feet, is borne swiftly along.

Her career as a painter—she is also talented as a poet—began fourteen years ago, when she and her husband, a famous architect, traveled to Lapland by way of the Lofoden islands. The weird and mystic effects of sun, sky and snow so bewitched Mrs. Boberg that she determined to return some day and capture them on canvas. Her first studies were cartoons for tapestries. Then she attempted water colors and finally announced that she was going to the northland to paint polar scenes.

She has succeeded not only in overcoming her relatives' objections, in laying aside city habits and ease and comfort for the rude life of the Arctic wanderer, but in creating a new departure in the realm of landscapes by reproducing faithfully the atmosphere and the color of the windblown snows.

WAS FRENCH JACK SHEPPARD.

Daring Thief Shot As He Is Making His Forty-first Escape and Killed.

Paris.—Nicolas Gentel, a desperate burglar who had broken out of prison no fewer than forty times, was shot dead by a warden just as he was escaping from the goal on the island of Re, near La Rochelle, last night.

Gentel, whose skill and daring had earned him the name of "the French Jack Sheppard," succeeded in getting out of his cell and through the passages to the prison courtyard. He eluded all the wardens, and got to the outermost wall of the prison unobserved. As he was clambering over the wall a sentry caught sight of him and shot him through the heart.

Nicolas Gentel and his brother Alexander made a daring escape a little while ago from the central prison at Nancy, which is considered one of the strongest goals in the country.

They got through the roofs of their cells, slipped down to the ground by a waterpipe, killed the sentry, divided his clothes between them, and let themselves out of the front gate with his keys.

SPOONS OVER TELEPHONE; GIRL'S BILL IS \$213.05.

Baltimore.—Miss Mary Gittings Gillett, known in society here, has been sued by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company for \$213.05, the bill for conversations alleged to have been held with her fiancé in Richmond, Va. One declaration in the suit brought out the fact that Miss Gillett's telephone was so conveniently situated that she could reach it from her bed when she lived in the Buxton apartments last winter and spring.

For night messages in February, when the protested time began, \$33.50 is asked. For conversations with the same person in March \$85.40 is asked. In April there was a toll bill of just \$80.15. In May but \$25.20 was recorded, according to the company's charges. Then the conversations ended.

On May 16 last it was announced that Miss Gillett was to go to New York to study for the stage and had accepted an offer with a Frohman production. Several days ago it was announced she had returned to Baltimore to visit friends, and it was also said she had abandoned her dramatic aspirations.

PEABODY GOES TO PORTO RICO.

Washington.—Acting upon the recommendation of the interstate commerce commission, Governor Winthrop of Porto Rico has secured James Peabody of Chicago as a railway expert to advise and assist the government of that island in adjusting its railroad rates upon a fair and reasonable basis and to revise the freight classification now in use.

Mr. Peabody has had large experience in various positions in the railroad service and for some years has been with the Santa Fe railroad.

PRAYED FOR HIS RELEASE

RESCUED MINER TELLS OF HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE WITH RODENTS.

Great Creatures Crawled Over His Face at Night After Feasting on Bodies of Dead Comrades.

Bakersfield.—"If praying can keep me out of hell I will never go there," said Hicks this afternoon. "God was with me in that awful dungeon and on the fifth day of my imprisonment I seemed to feel a great spirit sweep over me. From then on I knew I would be rescued and would come from my cave alive."

"Never did I have any fear and the cruelest moment of my confinement was when my hapless companions were in the throes of their death struggle. I could hear them gasping for air and knew they were suffocating. A current of air through a crevice below saved me from a like fate."

"The plug of tobacco which I had in my pocket undoubtedly saved my life. But for it I never could have kept up my spirits; when it was gone I had a terrible craving for more and tried hard to reach a tobacco sack which lay above me. This was almost out of reach and the rats were eating at it. I struck at them for many days before I dislodged them and knocked the pouch down."

"The great rodents, fresh from meals on the dead bodies of my comrades, would run across my face at night and the rescue progressed they became even more plentiful. I must admit it was a terrible thought that the animals all about me were simply waiting for me to die when they would seize on my helpless corpse."

"No, I don't know what I shall do about all the offers I have received. I shall stay here with Dr. Stinchfield until after Christmas and shall in the meanwhile consider these propositions. I don't deny that I intend to accept some of them; why shouldn't I? I am poverty stricken and deserve some reward for that awful ordeal."

Bakersfield.—In less than twelve hours after being released from his perilous tomb in the caved in shaft at camp No. 1 of the Edison Electric company in the Kern River canyon, where he was confined for fifteen days and a half, Lindsey B. Hicks this morning mounted a saddle horse and rode to the company hospital, situated at camp No. 2, six miles and a half from the scene of the disaster.

Condition Surprised Doctor

The remarkable condition of Hicks was a great surprise even to Dr. Stinchfield himself.

"I found that his temperature was normal just after the rescue and his pulse a trifle high, which was undoubtedly due to the excitement under which the miner was laboring. His face is free from any lines or furrows and to look at him you could not see any difference from an ordinary workman who has just done a day's work in a shaft. He is weak in the legs and knees and his legs are sore, caused by sitting in one position, unable to move. What little nervousness he displays will vanish just as soon as he grows stronger."

Last night after the rescue Hicks with a light support walked up the 200-foot incline from the mouth of the rescue drift to the watch station at the head of the shaft, where he sat for several hours conversing with Dr. Stinchfield, Superintendent Frank Miller, Foreman Clark and others.

Miner Relates Story.

Hicks smoked a cigar, and on his head, in place of the brim, all that remained of his hat, was substituted the khaki hunting hat of Superintendent Miller. Hicks talked freely of his adventure and the interesting incidents connected with it.

"Yes, I had a long siege of it, and now it is over. From the first I knew that I would be brought out all right."

Needed His Soldier's Bravery.

"My life as a soldier stood me in good stead when I first found myself under the ear. After the first shock when consciousness came I scarcely knew where I was. I didn't realize it for hours."

"After a while it came to me that I was imprisoned in the center of a mountain. Then I thought that death was indeed near me. I thought for a time after the pipe was driven in that the men were fooling me as to the time I had been in. I had figured it out in my own way, that I had been imprisoned twelve days before it came through and that I had been imprisoned ten days before the boys heard my signals on the rail."

Goes Wild With Joy

"Almost wild with joy I answered the first signal they made by striking the side of the pipe. Then came the first of the cord through the pipe. I tore at the end of it, and picked the gravel out of the slot. I laughed like a loon and cried like a baby. I shook hands with Lindsey Hicks and said, 'Now, old sport, if you are game you'll come out of this all right.'"

"The first food that came down fitted me exactly. It seemed like baby food, but it was good. Then I could talk to the boys above. Dr. Stinchfield is the noblest man God ever put breath into, and Sheppard—how am I ever going to repay them and those boys who have labored night and day, hour after hour to save my unworthy life?"

MRS. BLAINE TO WED AGAIN.

Rough Rider Lieutenant Paul S. Pearsall to Marry the Divorcee.

Washington.—Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., formerly Miss Martha Hichborn, who secured a divorce in South Dakota several days ago, announced tonight that she would soon be married to Paul S. Pearsall, of New York, a lieutenant in the regiment of Rough Riders in the war with Spain.

FORMULATES RULES FOR CONSULAR EXAMINATIONS

Persons Desiring Berths in Uncle Sam's Foreign Service Must Pass Many Trials to Determine Fitness For Posts That May Be Given Them.

Washington.—Regulations governing examinations for persons desiring to enter the consular service have been made public by the state department. In an order issued June 27 President Roosevelt announced that a board of examiners would formulate rules for examinations.

The board which did this work consisted of Huntington Wilson, third assistant secretary of state; Wilbur G. Carr, chief of the consular bureau, state department, and H. F. Higgins, chief examiner for the civil service commission.

The most notable feature of the proposed examination is that part of it will be oral, to enable the board to determine the candidates' alertness, use of conversational English and general fitness for the service. This examination will count just as much as the written test.

The subjects on which the written examination will be held include modern language, besides English, preferably French, Spanish or German, the natural, industrial and commercial resources of the United States, political economy, the elements of international and national maritime law, arithmetic, modern history of Europe, Latin America and the far east.

Composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling and writing will also be given out in the examination.

No applicants less than 21 years old or more than 50 will be permitted to take the examinations, and the board reserves the right to have the applicant submit to medical examination in case there be any doubt as to his physical qualifications.

Names of candidates who passed examinations successfully will remain on the eligible list for two years, and if they are not selected in that time will be dropped.

MORE FRENCH PAPERS SHUT OUT OF OUR MAILS.


Paris.—Many Paris newspapers have received notice from the United States government that their issues will not be allowed in the American mails if they contain any lottery advertisement on an outside page. One of the leading papers has already engaged a lot of girls to blot out with black ink and a roller all such advertisements, which are legal in France. A question which may be submitted to diplomatic negotiations is whether an advertisement of a lottery authorized by the French government shall be tabooed in America. Leading newspaper men here have already applied to the French government to take some notice of the matter, and it is said that the French ambassador at Washington has been directed to remonstrate against postoffice regulations which not only keep out publications containing lottery advertisements, but many comic papers whose jokes jar American morals.

WILL SELECT ARMY PISTOL.

Washington.—Secretary Taft has appointed a board of officers to meet January 15 at the Springfield armory, Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of ascertaining a design of automatic pistol or revolver best adapted to fulfill the requirements of the military service.


Germany has now 32,000 miles of steam railway.

When Going East



You should always remember that you may travel via New Orleans, El Paso, Ogden or Portland, selecting your route, enjoying the cold bracing breezes of the north or the balmy zephyrs of the south.

Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions every day in the year.



Holiday Excursions via Salt Lake Route

For Christmas and New Year holidays, round trip tickets will be sold at reduced rates between all Salt Lake Route Stations in California and between stations in California and Nevada when one way is not over \$10.00.

Dates of Sale—December 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and January 1st.

Return Limit—January 2nd, 1907.

Between Nevada and Utah points tickets will be sold on December 21st, 25th, 31st and January 1st. Return limit, January 6th.

Full information at all ticket offices.

T. C. PECK, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent