

FIFTEEN HUNDRED JEWS MASSACRED.

Great Slaughter of Jewish Students at Kieff.

Many Russian Commanders and Officials Want to Resign.

6,000,000 Men Under Control of Central Strike Committee.

London, Dec. 11.—The latest news from Russia, which left St. Petersburg on Wednesday, and was transmitted by way of the frontier, represents the situation as becoming worse, especially as regards the financial position and the stability of the army.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph describes the Government as being helpless in face of the opposition of the revolutionists, while the telegraph and postal strike is ruining the country financially and economically. The level to which the panic on the Bourse on Wednesday drove Government stocks was far below the lowest ever reached since the gold standard was introduced in the empire. He adds that the strike epidemic is spreading, and Russian poverty is literally crumbling away.

According to one correspondent, a terrible bloodshed is impending. The Central Strike Committee controls 6,000,000 men, one-third of whom are already armed, while arms are still entering the city from all directions. Prominent military commanders are asking permission to resign. The Minister of War, and some other high officials have also requested permission to retire from office. The ravages of the peasant in the Zemstvo provinces have driven the land-owners in St. Petersburg into a pitiable state of destitution. Their possessions and family heirlooms have been destroyed or appropriated, the lands forcibly occupied, and they themselves rendered paupers. The revolutionists, whether acting through the workmen's delegates or the Revolutionary Committee, divide authority with the nominal government, and they are represented as having the lion's share of power.

On the other hand, the feeling against the revolutionists is growing and there is some hope to be derived from the attitude of the Zemstvos, which are now about to meet separately, and which, it is expected, will declare themselves on the side of moderation. The Car promised to receive on Thursday the Zemtsovists, who came here avowedly to support Count Witte on condition that he would develop the principle of the manifesto of Oct. 30.

AWAIT SIGNAL TO RISE.

Revolutionary Agents Report Success Among Troops in South Russia.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 11.—A meeting was held here to-day by the Social Revolutionary party. Agents of the party who arrived from the south, reported that the troops in that part of the country were ready to rise, and were only awaiting the signal from St. Petersburg. The Novoe Druzh, a revolutionary paper, published despatches confirming these reports, which it received from telegraph operators, who refused to give them to the Government. These despatches state that the port of Novorossisk, on the east coast of the Black Sea, is controlled by mutinous soldiers, who are maintaining order. They are asking the workmen to join them.

Mutinous troops at Catherinodar, in the Caucasus, have seized the arsenal and 16,000 rifles. They are distributing the arms to the workmen there and at Novorossisk. A similar rising has begun at Sebastopol.

The nervousness of the Ministry of War in indicated by the annulment of the sentence of death passed upon three leaders of the strike of the engineers employed on the Toulchka fortress in the Caucasus, who were convicted by court-martial. Their comrades communicated with the Union of Engineers, which notified the Government that unless the sentence was withdrawn a general railroad strike would be called. This threat extracted the announcement to-day that the Minister of War refused to confirm the sentence. Strikes have begun on the railway between Kursk and Kharkoff and Sebastopol and the line from Kieff to Poltava.

JEWS MASSACRE.

Relief Committee Reports Slaughter in 171 Towns.

London, Dec. 11.—The secretary of the committee which was appointed by the recent conference held here under the chairmanship of Lord Rothschild, to take charge of the distribution of the funds collected for the relief of the Jews in Russia, said to-night that this despatch had been received from the traveling commissioners who are now working in Russia securing data and statistics:

"Telegraphic communication has been entirely stopped throughout Russia, and strikes are without news. We are sending this to the frontier.

"After a personal inspection, we can report that the destruction is indescribable. Hundreds of shops have been destroyed, and business is at a standstill. The damage amounts to millions of roubles.

"Forty thousand persons are affected in Kieff alone. Several small towns which had Jewish sections have been entirely burned, and the people are sleeping in the fields immediately caught fire and were destroyed.

towns have been the scenes of Jewish massacres. These figures do not include villages and Siberian towns, many of which suffered from the anti-Semitic madness.

Writing from Kieff under date of Dec. 1, the commissioners say that the town was then in open riot, and that firing was continual. The British Consul had offered to shelter the commissioners.

The secretary said that up to date \$2,475,000 had been contributed. This sum included \$1,000,000 from the United States, \$520,000 from Germany, and \$837,000 from Great Britain. The sum of \$745,000 had already been remitted to Russia.

The committee, the secretary said, proposed to organize a special system of relief for the orphaned children, who would be removed from Russia, and given into the care of Jewish families in other countries. This plan, he said, had received the endorsement of Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, treasurer of the American Relief Committee, who offered to take any number of children up to 500, and see to their proper disposition.

SARAH IS INDIGNANT.

DECLARES SHE NEVER SAID CANADIANS WERE IROQUOIS.

Are Backward in Fine Arts—Actress Declares Students Tied Stones to Strings and Injured Women of Company.

An Ottawa despatch: Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who arrived here to-day, is very much annoyed at an incident which happened in Quebec last evening, when a number of Laval students had arranged to rotten-egg the actress on her departure, owing to an interview, in which she was represented to have said that French-Canadians had hardly a drop of French blood in their veins, but were many of them descended from the Iroquois. She writes a letter to one of the Ottawa papers, in which she says:

"I must formally deny certain phrases attributed to me through the columns of L'Evenement, of Quebec, regarding the Canadian people. I have never, never stated, on my word of honor, that the Canadian people were Iroquois. I did say it was true that the Canadians have made great progress in agriculture, but not in literature and art. Last evening two or three hundred young men assaulted two women of my company with sticks and stones and severely wounded them about the head. I ask if these young men were Canadians. I do not believe it."

In the course of an interview the distinguished artist remarked:

"What I did say was that the Canadian people are making great progress in agriculture, but not in literature and art."

"Was your opinion influenced by looks or observation?" was asked.

"No, not looks, but by contact with your representative cultured people in Montreal."

"Did you say the Canadian people were not genuine, but Iroquois savages?"

"Most extraordinary! No, no! No, I did not say that. The paper misconstrued the entire statements by me."

"What is your general impression of Canada?"

"A most extraordinary country. You are making excellent progress in agriculture, but you lack the finesse of literary and artistic development."

"Did the Laval students make a war-like demonstration against you last night?"

"I can't understand it. They tied stones to strings and threw them at members of my company and badly wounded two ladies. I didn't say, as reported, that the people were dominated by the clergy, and I shall address a letter to the people of what I really did say and meant."

Conference Fruitless.

The conference between Mrs. Rogers' attorneys and Governor Bell for another reprieve for Mrs. Rogers was fruitless.

SHE WAS HANGED.

Executed at Vermont State Prison This Afternoon.

Windsor, Vt., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers was hanged at the Vermont State Prison at Windsor for the murder of her husband, Marcus Rogers, at Bennington, Aug. 13, 1902, at 1:13 o'clock to-day.

Only a comparatively few persons witnessed the hanging, the number being restricted to those permitted to attend by the laws of Vermont.

Mrs. Rogers was pronounced dead by the prison officials at 1:27 1/2.

Setting Before Hanging.

Windsor, Vt., Dec. 8.—People are making bets in Windsor and many other Vermont towns on the probable fate of Mrs. Rogers.

"Even money that she lives."

"Three to one that she hangs."

MRS. MARY ROGERS HANGED ON FRIDAY.

Full Dress Rehearsal of the Hanging Held With a Dummy.



MRS. MARY ROGERS.

White River Junction, Vt., Dec. 8.—Although Governor Bell agreed early to-day to hear what the attorneys for Mrs. Mary M. Rogers had to say, in behalf of a reprieve for the condemned woman, there was little indication that their efforts would prevent the execution and it was expected that she would be hanged between the hours of 1 and 2 this afternoon. Governor Bell and party arrived here from Chicago by way of Montreal at 3:15 a.m., to-day. One of her lawyers boarded the train near Canadian boundary line and at Montpelier Junction, another joined him. They saw the Governor for a few moments, and he agreed to hear what they had to say at 10 a.m.

When the Montreal express reached here Governor Bell was approached by a number of newspaper men but to all inquiries he said "I am going to bed, I have nothing to say."

Secretary Walters stated early to-day that he had heard of nothing that could prevent the execution.

Asked for Reprieve.

Early to-day Attorney Flynn, counsel for Mrs. Rogers handed to Governor Bell a letter from former Justice Powers of the Vermont Supreme Court, requesting him to show clemency. Judge Powers argued that the end of justice should be granted. He said that he had travelled throughout the State and was personally convinced that the sentiment of the Vermont people was overwhelmingly opposed to the execution. Mr. Powers contended that some of the new evidence in the case had come to light so recently that it has been impossible to present it before the two justices of the State Supreme Court as the law provides, and expressed the belief that a reprieve of three or four weeks would give sufficient opportunity for this to be done.

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"Even money that she lives."

"Three to one that she hangs."

These are the phrases tossed lightly about in grocery stores and barber shops where the men in great fur coats and top boots congregate to keep warm and smoke, gambling over the chance of a death-doomed woman. Sometimes it is money that is wagered, sometimes only drinks and cigars. Sometimes pools are formed and numbers are sold and all over the chances of a helpless woman being allowed to spend her life behind prison bars, or being taken out, shackled and blindfolded, and having her neck legally broken on the gallows. Sympathy for Mrs. Rogers is the last thing which one hears expressed in Windsor.

Men gambled laughingly on her chances of escape from death, while women purse their lips closely in severe lines and say: "We are sick and tired of hearing about her; she ought to be hanged, and we hope she will."

The gallows is ready. In the death cell, sunk in helpless gloom, sits Mrs. Rogers, waiting, waiting, as the minutes that bear her toward eternity are ticked off on the watch of the solemn guard who paces grimly along the corridor.

Sometimes she cries: "Oh, cheat the gallows! Wait! At other times she wails: "There is no hope—God have mercy on my poor soul!"

Immediately after the murder, Mrs. Rogers endeavored to collect her husband's life insurance of \$500 and also made arrangements to purchase the furniture for the house where she expected to live when she had married Knapp.

A few days after the murder, Mrs. Rogers, Perham and the Bates woman were arrested. Perham made a complete confession and both he and Mrs. Rogers were found guilty of murder in the first degree. Perham was sentenced to imprisonment for life and Mrs. Rogers to death, on the gallows.

Various futile attempts were made to induce the Legislature in which pardoning power rests, to pardon or commute her sentence. An effort to pass a law abolishing capital punishment likewise failed and the legislature also denied application for a state commission to inquire into her sanity. Gov. Bell refused to sign a resolution that her

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from the Governor to Sheriff Peck. The final arrangements for carrying out the death sentence then were made.

Aside from the presence of an unusual number of deputy sheriffs and a large number of newspaper correspondents and telegraph operators, the town of Windsor proceeded with its business as usual to-day. Rogers was apparently little interested in what was taking place at the prison. Sheriff Peck came from White River Junction on an early train. He seemed considerably affected by the prospect before him. It was recalled that he had at one time headed a movement among the county officers to secure a reprieve for the condemned woman. Sheriff Peck has delegated all the actual work to his deputies, but the law requires him to be present at the execution.

At the prison during the forenoon all attempts to gain information concerning Mrs. Rogers' condition were fruitless. Three newspaper representatives, the only press men permitted to witness the hanging, were escorted into the prison, and will remain until after the hanging.

GRIM REHEARSAL.

Went Through the Motions of Hanging Mrs. Rogers.

Windsor, Vt., Dec. 8.—A full dress rehearsal of the execution of Mrs. Rogers was held yesterday in Windsor prison. Mrs. Rogers knows nothing of the grim show which was rehearsed in the prison court below her cell door, and it is not likely she would have cared if she had known.

The deputy sheriffs were carefully drilled in every movement including the tying of the black sack over a dummy figure. The scaffold was erected early this morning and the Manilla rope, which will be used to hang the woman, was tested with a 200-pound bag of sand. Sheriff Peck, who has charge of the execution, came from White River Junction and took general supervision of the rehearsal.

Old Fred Cady, the village carpenter, put up the scaffold before 8 o'clock.

Six deputy sheriffs were formed in line near Mrs. Rogers' cell, on the third tier, and led down the three flights of stairs, through the guard room into the court below and up the gallow steps to their appointed places.

A dummy figure was suspended from the noose and on the scaffold floor lay the black sack that will ensnare Mrs. Rogers. The black sack was put around the figure. Deputy Sheriff Spafford adjusted the black cap in pantomime and then gave the signal for the drop to Deputy Sheriff McAuley, who pressed the trap with his feet, and in order to see if he had his lines perfect, recited his own sentence prescribed by the law, "I now execute the sentence of the law and may God have mercy on your soul."

MRS. ROGERS' CRIME.

Story of the Murder of Her Husband so She Could Marry Another.

The crime for which Mrs. Mary Rogers was executed was the murder of her husband, Marcus Rogers, at Bennington, Vt., August 13, 1902. She was then only 19 years old. She had been separated from her husband for some time, and was desirous of marrying a young man named Maurice Knapp. On the night of the murder, Rogers met his wife by appointment in the woods near the Walden River, while carrying him she induced him to allow her to bind his hands, and while he was powerless she chloroformed him. In this she was aided by Leon Perham, a half-witted boy whose whose mother she boarded. Another woman, Estella Bates, was present.

After the chloroforming, Mrs. Rogers and Perham rolled the body into the river, where it was found the next day. In order to divert suspicion the woman wrote a note, to which she signed her husband's name, giving the impression that he had committed suicide.

Immediately after the murder, Mrs. Rogers endeavored to collect her husband's life insurance of \$500 and also made arrangements to purchase the furniture for the house where she expected to live when she had married Knapp.

A few days after the murder, Mrs. Rogers, Perham and the Bates woman were arrested. Perham made a complete confession and both he and Mrs. Rogers were found guilty of murder in the first degree. Perham was sentenced to imprisonment for life and Mrs. Rogers to death, on the gallows.

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V THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

Strike 1000.

Mine at Manitowish—Rock Held Together by the Precious Metal.

Wabigoon, Ont., Dec. 11.—Information has arrived from Manitowish of the most extraordinary strike of gold that has ever been found in the district. The strike occurred at the Laurentian mine, one mile from Gold Rock, which had just recently been re-opened after the close of litigation proceedings. A couple of shots put in by the miners while drifting from the north side of the shaft at the 83-foot level on Tuesday last did the business, and exposed gold of untold value.

The precious metal could be twisted off in pencils or gouged out in silver-dollar thicknesses. In fact, it was asserted that the rock was only held together by the gold with which it was permeated. It is just two years ago since ore assaying nearly \$30,000 to the ton was struck at a depth of 25 feet in the same shaft. The exposure of Tuesday last would apparently indicate a six-figure assay.

John E. Redmond.

INSANE PATIENTS BADLY TREATED.

Shocking Revelations at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Have to Stay in Bed Because There Are No Clothes to Wear.

Place So Crowded That the Patients Have to Sleep on Floor.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—The advisory committee appointed by Mayor Weaver at the suggestion of Dr. W. M. L. Coplin, director of the Department of Health and Charities, to make an investigation of conditions in the insane department of the Philadelphia General Hospital, submitted a report last night which shows a condition in the alms house that is characterized as "shocking" by Dr. Coplin. The report says there are 1,800 patients in the insane department, whereas there are accommodations for only 900. There is an utter lack of clothing, and many patients are compelled to remain in bed because they have no clothing to wear. Some have to remain in bed while their clothes are being washed. In one ward 100 patients out of 125 were without underclothing, and night clothes are also scarce. The report also says that the place is so crowded that patients have to sleep on benches and on the floor, and that tuberculosis patients are not separated from the other inmates.

PLUMBERS' COMBINE.

Mr. DuVernet's Scathing Denunciation of a Combination.

Toronto despatch: The evidence in the conspiracy case against the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association and the Central Supply Association was concluded yesterday before Mr. Justice Clute, who called upon the defending counsel for their evidence. No evidence was offered in contravention of the Crown's case, and counsel addressed the court. Mr. W. R. Riddell, K. C., did not attempt to justify the bonus system, and went so far in condemnation of it as to advise the return of the money improperly taken in that way. He is common with Mr. Watson, K. C., for the Central Supply Association, argued there had been no contravention of the criminal code, and that the agreement between the two associations was legal. Mr. Riddell made the same argument with reference to the agreement with the local union. Mr. Watson took the technical objection that the section of the code regarding conspiracy did not apply to the acts of two corporate companies, and on behalf of the association strongly repudiated any intention to commit any wrongful or illegal acts. Mr. DuVernet's unfinished address for the Crown was a scathing denunciation of a combination under which, he said, citizens had been absolutely defrauded, and under which, while making dishonest trades, "honest," "reputable" members of the association had sat around the table, distributing other people's money among themselves and arranging to what extent they could plunder and rob them.

PREMIER'S RANK.

AN ANOMALY IN BRITISH COURT CEREMONIES REMOVED.

After Archbishop of York—Hitherto Prime Minister Has Taken Rank by Virtue of Privy Council Membership.

London, Dec. 11.—The appointment of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Premier, accompanied by the removal of a curious anomaly in English court ceremonies. A Royal order was gazetted last night authorizing that the "Premier shall in future have precedence next after the Archbishop of York."

Hitherto in court and State ceremonies the Premier was not recognized, and took rank by virtue of his membership in the Privy Council. Thus, he is preceded by several of his Ministers. King Edward wanted to make the change during the Premiership of Mr. Horder, but the latter was averse to it. The announcement that the King had just recognized the status of the one Minister causes the Chronicle remark that there is no such person as the Premier or Prime Minister of Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's official title is President of the Council whilst that is generally known as the Cabinet is the Council of Canada.

A MONOMANIAC PROMOTER.

Mrs. John Daly, of Toronto, Secures Her Husband's Release.

Greenwich, Ct., Dec. 11.—Mrs. J. Daly, of Toronto, endeavored, in the Supreme Court, at Bridgeport to-day, to get her husband released of a fraud charge, and have sent him to Canada, where he was once a wealthy and prominent man, and proprietor of a farm journal at Guelph. Dr. Banks examined him, and declared him a monomaniac promoter. He will be sent to Canada at his wife's request, and placed in a sanitarium. Daly left his wife, after business reverses, seven years ago. He says he will not go back to Canada, as he will continue the same money-getting business here for which he was arrested.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N