

BOMB THROWN AT KING ALFONSO

He Was Unhurt But at Least
Sixteen People Were
Killed.

MANY OTHERS WERE INJURED.

Explosion Occurred Just as the King
And Queen Were About to
Enter Palace.

Madrid, May 31.—The public rejoiced over the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Victoria had a terrible dramatic sequel at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, as a bomb thrown from an upper window exploded with deadly effect near the coach occupied by the king and queen. Providentially King Alfonso and Queen Victoria escaped when an electric wire deflected the bomb, but at least 16 persons, most of them belonging to the personal and military escorts, were killed. Many others were injured. The following are the killed:

THE VICTIMS.

Captain Barroso, commanding part of the king's escort.

Lieutenant Reynier.

Lieutenant Pinedoast.

Six soldiers.

The Marquise of Colosa.

Her daughter.

Don Antonio Calvo.

His niece, aged six years.

José Sola, seven years of age.

Louis de la Torre, a boy, son of the royal groom, who was leading one of the horses drawing the coach carrying the king and queen.

Several of those killed were standing on the balcony of the house from which the bomb was thrown.

SCENE OF EXPLOSION.

The explosion occurred just as the royal carriage was about to enter the palace. The route of the carriage had been diverted from Arsenal to Mayor street, owing to the popular desire. The procession had just passed through Mayor street and was about to turn into the explodable leading to the palace when an explosion shook the building in the vicinity, stunning a large number of people and throwing the carriage into inextricable confusion.

KING CHANGES COACHES.

The royal coach was brought to a sudden stop by the shock, officers and soldiers of the escort falling to the ground about the emperor and horses that had been killed. The survivors of the crowd of the dying. It is believed to have been damaged by fire.

King Alfonso immediately alighted and assisted Queen Victoria out of the carriage. Then they entered another coach and were driven swiftly to the palace.

A QUICK TRAGEDY.

All this happened so quickly that people away from the immediate vicinity were not aware of the tragedy and continued to proclaim their sovereign. Soon, however, there appeared the crippled royal coach with two horses missing and the others spattered with blood.

The grooms and drivers looked deathly pale in their spangled uniforms. Then came a boy shouting that a bomb had been thrown at the king.

The appearance of the king and queen in a swirl brought up scenes of frantic activity.

THE BOMB.

The bomb, which was concealed in a bouquet, was of polished steel, half a centimeter thick. It was thrown from a third floor window. The house, according to some reports, belongs to the queen's mother, having been bequeathed to her by a philanthropist and being the only house she owns in Madrid. The house is opposite the church of the Sacrament and the captain general resides there. The royal procession had come to a temporary stand with the royal carriage exactly opposite the house when the bomb was thrown.

The missile fell to the right of the royal carriage between the hindmost pair of horses and the front pair of horses and the front pair of wheels. The explosion killed two horses and a groom. The Duke of Sotomayor, who was riding on the right of the carriage, was slightly wounded.

A HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.

The scene of the tragedy presented a horrible spectacle with dead men and horses lying about, literally torn to pieces. Intense excitement prevailed, the mob invaded the streets while the forces of the guards sought to maintain order and block the approaching streets. The bodies were wrapped up in blankets and removed on stretchers while the wounded were taken to hospitals in ambulances. The pavement was literally covered with blood and the upper stories of the buildings nearest were spattered with it.

RENTED A ROOM.

The place from which the bomb was thrown is a boarding house. The chamber from which the missile was hurled was taken May 22 by a man from Barcelona, giving the name of Moral. When the police surrounded the house the man attempted to run, but was captured. Another man escaped over the roofs of houses.

One of the injured proved to be a son-in-law of Premier Moret's private secretary.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

According to an official statement, no one knew whether one or more bombs were thrown. The statement continues that it is impossible to ascertain at present the author of the outrage, although it is known that a Catalonian named Manuel Duran took an apartment in the house from which the bomb was thrown, May 21, paying in advance with a 50-peso bill. He was well dressed, of elegant appearance, and showed a fondness for flowers.

M. WHITDRIDGE CALLS.

Frederick W. Whitridge, the American special envoy, went to the royal palace late this afternoon, where he was assured that the king and queen were reasonably tranquil, considering the circumstances.

The Duke of Sotomayor was entering the palace at the time Mr. Whitridge was there, thus showing that his wounds were not serious. Mr. Whitridge also called at the foreign office and on behalf of the United States expressed profound sympathy with the Spanish sovereign and people.

ROYALTY IN TEARS.

When the king and queen arrived at the royal palace it was noticed that both were in tears. They were quickly surrounded by foreign officials, rather anxious to show sympathy and offer congratulations on the miraculous escape.

PEOPLES INDIGNANT.

The indignation of the people over the tragedy was very great. Some French detectives were almost lynched, merely because they had a foreign appearance. After the outrage a visitors book was opened at the palace. It

TREE TEA



The Pure Good Tea

Imported and packed only by
M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.
San Francisco, Cal.

foreign princes, envoys, diplomats, ministers and officials of all ranks.

ADDRESS TO PEOPLE.

The mayor of Madrid has posted an address to the people stigmatizing the attempt on the lives of the sovereigns as a foul outrage.

From 2 until 6 o'clock in the evening it was impossible for anyone to get near the house whence the bomb was thrown. The house is next door to the Italian embassy and about a quarter of a mile from the royal palace.

MANY ARRESTS.

Many arrests have been made, among them Manuel Duran, a Catalonian, who is believed to have been the principal conspirator. It is said that immediately upon explosion Duran was seized and hurried down stairs. As he entered the street men flung themselves upon him, shouting, "Kill the assassin." A mounted guard pressed around and took him away under strong escort.

KING WAS WARNED.

It had been rumored that King Alfonso a few days ago received an ominous warning of an intended outrage, but the authorities deny this.

A rumor which circulated rapidly, stating that the king had been killed, for a time created tremendous consternation.

KING OFFERS PRAYERS.

During the afternoon King Alfonso went with his bride to the palace chapel, where they offered up lengthy prayers.

Premier Moret and Minister of the Interior Romanes are personally conducting an investigation of the outrage.

RELICS OF OUTRAGE.

An inspection of the scene of the explosion by the correspondent of the Associated Press disclosed the fact that the pavements and the building showed no signs of damage from the explosion, but the street was littered with scraps of clothing and grim reliefs of the outrage.

IN TEMPORARY HOSPITAL.

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DESERET EVENING NEWS: FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1906.

THE LAKE MOHONK PEACE CONFERENCE

Cardinal Gibbons' Address on
"The Triumphs of Peace,"
The Chief Feature.

U. S. SUPREME COURT A MODEL

Ex-Minister Breckinridge Would Have
Such an International
Tribunal.

Democratic committee, which it was determined to appoint as long ago as last February, met and organized in this city today. Members of this sub-committee were directly elected and did not sit with the campaign committee of the congressional committee. A perfect understanding was reached and there is perfect harmony between these two bodies. All will work in its own field and the national committee will work with the congressional committee whenever and wherever the latter may desire.

EQUITABLE LIFE AFFAIRS.
Pres. Paul Morton Appoints a New
Finance Committee.

New York, May 31.—After a meeting the board of directors of the Equitable Life Insurance company, in this city yesterday, Paul Morton, president of the company, appointed George E. Marshall as second vice-president. President Morton also appointed a new committee, the finance committee, composed of himself, E. B. Thomas, DeWitt Cuyler, Frank E. Wetmore, and James A. Mather.

The board of directors re-elected President Morton and elected former Judge William A. Day vice-president. The board approved the form of the amended charter of the society providing that a majority of the directors shall be non-resident aliens. It was unable to adopt it formally because of an injunction against the mutualization of the society which has been granted by the courts. President Morton said, after the meeting, that the board would call a special meeting of the stockholders on June 15 to consider the mutualization plan, and that the board of directors expects to take final action on the amended charter on June 20, provided the injunction has been dissolved in the meantime.

Cardinal Gibbons said that he wanted to disabuse the faint hearted that Christ's mission on earth to establish peace had failed, and to show that, on the other hand, his mission had made decisive and reassuring progress. He said in part:

"Let us cherish the hope that the day is not far off when the reign of the prince of peace will be firmly established on the earth, and the spirit of the gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers and cabinets that international disputes will be decided, not by standing armies, but by permanent courts of arbitration—when they will be settled, not on the battlefield, but in the halls of consultation, and will be adjusted, not by the sword, but by the pen, which is mightier than the sword."

A discussion of The Hague conference was opened by ex-Minister to Russia Clifton B. Breckinridge of Arkansas, who said, in part:

"The great arbiter of our disputes is the supreme court of the United States. For more than 50 years this august body had been the sheet anchor, not only of the Union, but also of the states. Cannot a similar and permanent body of illustrious men sit and command in some like manner the reverential obedience of nations?" This leads me to observe, Mr. President, that it is not alone to the superstructure that we must look, however wise and excellent may be its material, perfectly fitted and adapted to the attainment of the ends in view. We must consider always the state of maturity of the public mind, for the sentiments and ideals of the people will prove to be the chief support and inspiration of any tribunal that may be established, as they are, indeed, the chief factors in shaping the institutions and policies of every country."

Judge William L. Penfield, who followed, said, in part:

"The experience had with the practical workings of The Hague tribunal suggests the desirability of certain amendments of the convention of July 29, 1899—such as that only disinterested arbitrators shall be eligible to seats on the tribunal; that the arbitration of disputes of a political nature and of those concerning the interpretation and execution of treaties shall be compulsory; that the mediæval ideal that a sense of national honor, aside from the rights of self defense, can justify resort to war in any case, shall be abandoned and warable and every way admirable as it now is—when we consider its substance and the circumstances of its formation—the time is ripe for the revision and recasting of the convention of July 29, 1899."

Representative Granger of Rhode Island and Bates of Pennsylvania and Charles Hamlin of Boston, ex-assistant secretary of the treasury, also discussed The Hague conference.

The session tonight is to be devoted wholly to the representation of business men and chambers of commerce representatives from all over the country, showing the work that is being done by the Business Men's association in practical promotion of international arbitration.

DEMOCRATS PREPARING FOR COMING CAMPAIGN.

Washington, May 31.—The campaign committee of the Democratic congressional committee and a sub-committee met here tonight in the rooms of the congressional committee. All members of the congressional committee with the exception of two were present.

Pursuant to appointment by Chairman Taggart, the following members of the national committee were organized as a sub-committee: J. Taylor Elliston, Virginia, chairman; Colonel R. M. Jonestone, Texas, vice-chairman; T. C. Clegg, Pennsylvania, treasurer; his proxy being held by Edwin Setton of New York, who was elected secretary to the sub-committee. There were also present John T. Murphy of West Virginia and Roger Sullivan of Illinois.

At the meeting of the campaign committee tonight the following were present: J. M. Griggs, Georgia, chairman of the congressional committee; E. J. Davis, Missouri, chairman of the state campaign committee; James T. Lloyd of Missouri, W. R. Ryan of New York, Henry F. Haynes, Illinois, D. E. Finley, South Carolina, John A. Erskine, Massachusetts, and Charles W. Bishop of Dubois, Idaho, and W. B. Smith, Texas.

In addition there were present from the national Democratic committee: Colonel M. L. Johnson of Texas and Edwin Setton, assistant secretary of the Democratic national committee. After the conference the following statement was issued:

"A sub-committee from the national

MISSOURI RAILROAD

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