

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL PRESIDENT FALLIERES

Two Shots Fired at the Executive of France.

WAS ACT OF NAVAL RESERVIST.

The President and His Party, including Premier Clemenceau, escape unharmed, but the attempted assassination marks the celebration of the National Holiday.

Paris (By Cable.)—The national fête Sunday was marred by a dastardly attempt on the life of President Fallieres by Leon Mallie, a navy reservist of Havre, who, it is believed, is suffering from the mania of persecution. Mallie fired two shots at the President, but did not hit him. He was at once placed under arrest.

On account of the activity of the anti-militarists, who tried to organize a demonstration against the army throughout France Sunday, exceptional precautions were taken to safeguard President Fallieres. The attempt on his life occurred on Avenue des Champs Elysees while the President was returning to the palace from Longchamps, where he had reviewed the garrison of Paris in the presence of 250,000 enthusiastic people.

Premier Clemenceau and M. Lamez, the President's secretary, were with the President in his landau, which was escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers. The carriage had safely emerged from the Bois de Boulogne, where the anti-militarists had stationed themselves with the intention of hooting the soldiers, and was descending the broad Champs Elysees amid the acclamations of the crowds thronging the sidewalks, who were shouting "Vive Fallieres!" "Vive l'Armee!" when, at the corner of Leveque Street, Mallie from the curb fired two shots point-blank at the President in quick succession. No one was hit.

President Fallieres was cool and collected when the cortege stopped. The diplomats who were following the President's landau alighted from their carriages and hurried to the side of M. Fallieres. Finding that nobody had been injured, by the President's orders, the cortege moved on.

In the meantime two policemen seized Mallie, who made no resistance, but the police, with difficulty, prevented the irate crowds from lynching the prisoner until a cordon of reserves came up and conducted him to the station. There Mallie refused to give any reasons for his act, saying:

"The revelations I have are so grave and serious that I will only make them before a magistrate for transmission to the chief of state. It is a matter between the government and me. I am the victim of many villainies."

Some of the witnesses of the shooting said that Mallie fired in the air. It is believed that the man participated in the recent seamen's strike, and that his mind had been unhinged by fanatic grievances.

It is believed also that he aided in the revolutionary agitation of the General Federation of Labor and the anti-militarists. There is no reason to suspect a plot, as Mallie only arrived here from Rouen Saturday night.

Mallie appeared before an examining magistrate, and the authorities only succeeded in extracting from him a rambling statement about family persecution directed against him. It was in order to draw public attention to his grievances, he said, that he fired the shots. The prisoner terminated the examination by announcing his intention to give no further explanations, as he believed that the magistrate would do nothing to remedy his wrongs.

A search revealed that the prisoner had five francs and a ticket for luggage left at the St. Lazare Railway Station. Nothing more was found on him. He was dressed like a workman in his Sunday clothes, but with a shirt slightly soiled. His baggage proved to be a broken trunk, containing plenty of cartridges for the revolver, clothing and papers, revealing the owner as Jean Marie Mallie, a sailor, 41 years old, who was born at Meurice, in Lozere. The papers showed that he had served in the navy, quitting it with the rank of first-class gunner, with a good reputation.

Admits Taking Bribe.

San Francisco (Special).—Dr. Charles Boxton, temporary mayor of San Francisco, on the witness stand in the Glass trial told the story of his alleged debarquement by Theodore V. Halsey, indicted agent of the Pacific States Telephone Company, who, Boxton testified, paid him \$5,000 "mostly in \$100 bills," for having voted and used his influence as a supervisor against the granting of a rival franchise to the Home Telephone Company.

Prisoner Leaps From Train.

Denver, Col. (Special).—John T. Thompson, a prisoner in custody of Detective Joseph Jay, of the Portland (Ore.) Police Department, leaped from a car window while the train was running 40 miles an hour, near this city, and escaped. Thompson is wanted at Portland, Ore., to answer a charge of stealing \$3,000, and was captured in London, England, after a chase around the world.

Saved By Pet Cat.

Meriden, Ct. (Special).—The plaintive meowing of a pet cat saved Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kutzberg and four of their children from asphyxiation at their home, at Middletown. Another child, the youngest, is in a critical condition. Mr. Kutzberg was awakened in time to stagger to a window, which he opened. Neighbors carried Mrs. Kutzberg and her eldest daughter, who were unconscious, out of doors. Heroic treatment of physicians restored them to consciousness.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Domestic.

The Bridge Trust men, Hammond & Cleveland, were sentenced by Judge Morris, in the Circuit Court of Toledo, O., to six months' imprisonment.

Members of the Lumber Trust, 14 in number, were given the same sentence. Members of the Toledo Brick Supply Company, who pleaded guilty to pooling under the Valencia law, were fined \$1,000 and costs each.

Attacked by two thieves they had caught in the act of breaking into the Bessemer and Lake Erie Station, at East Pittsburgh, Pa., Policeman Thomas Sullivan was shot dead and Policeman John O'Brien was struck by two bullets.

Stockholders of the United Electric Company of New Jersey voted in favor of the resolution adopted by the directors to lease the company to the Public Service Corporation for 999 years.

Philip Komplen, formerly paying-teller at the Capitol National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., was sentenced to four years in state's prison for the misappropriation of \$25,000.

The trial of Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Rowland, charged with the murder of the former husband of Mrs. Rowland, has been postponed until September.

Nine miners, suffocated by white damp, have been taken from a mine at Honeybrook, Pa.

Viscount Aoki, Japanese ambassador to the United States, again declares that "all the talk of trouble between the two nations is a phantom creation of irresponsible troublemakers," and Admiral Yamamoto, in a speech before the Japan Club of New York, said the United States and Japan were close neighbors and no trifling incident could sever their cordial relations.

Judge Alton B. Parker, in an address before the North Carolina Bar Association, declared Roosevelt, backed by the corporations, were interpreting the constitution to suit their purposes.

The plant of the Gloucester Cold Storage Company was destroyed and many sailing craft were damaged by fire, which threatened to sweep the whole harbor front of Gloucester, Mass.

President Manuel Amador, of Panama, sailed from New York for Europe on the steamer Gaiserin Auguste Victoria.

Louis E. Ahlers, head professor of German languages and literature in Colorado College, died at Colorado Springs.

Frank Harvey killed Mrs. Gertrude Hall, of whom he was jealous, in Tacoma, Wash.

The federal grand jury of Chicago returned indictments against the Santa Fe Railroad, alleging that it granted the United States Sugar and Land Company \$12,000 in rebates.

The proposed consolidation of the United States Leather Company has been enjoined by Vice Chancellor Emery, of Newark, N. J.

Miss Florence Schenck, of Norfolk, who went abroad with Charles H. Wilson, manager of a Vanderbilt's stables, is considering offers to go on the stage.

Twelve hundred children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York, proficient in fire drills, marched out of the institution when it caught fire.

President Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, threatens to call a strike in Chicago and Eastern cities, following a failure to treat with the operators in San Francisco.

The Creole, the first large turbine ship under the Stars and Stripes, and built for the Harriman lines, was placed in commission at New York.

Gov. B. B. Comer, of Alabama, in his message to the legislature, protests against the tying up of state railroad laws in the federal courts.

Prof. James McGranahan, author of "Some Day We Will Understand" and other well-known hymns, is dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Smith, of Chicago, have completed a 6,000 mile tour in an automobile.

A Kentucky grand jury has indicted County Judge W. P. Yancey for malfeasance in office.

Foreign.

Delegates from several Latin-American countries opposed the American proposition at the Peace Conference relative to the collection of pecuniary debts. Dr. Drago maintains that the American proposition does not embody his doctrine.

No progress is being made in the settlement of the Central American imbroglio, but there seems to be no doubt that the balance of power is held by Guatemala.

When the problem of the Germanization of the Poles comes before the Prussian Landtag a recurrence is expected in the frontier provinces.

"Death from natural causes" was the verdict in the case of Mrs. Hancock, wife of Walter Swlaburne Hancock, formerly an Episcopalian clergyman of Chicago, who died in London and whose son became suspicious as to the cause of her death.

Ambassador Reid unveiled a tablet erected in the parish church of Ware, Hertfordshire, England, in memory of the Rev. Charles Chancy, professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge.

Premier Maura, of Spain, says advances from The Hague indicate that nothing interesting in the direction of arbitration will be accomplished by the Peace Conference.

A congress of Russian terrorists is to be held in London next month to plan assassinations and another reign of terror.

A strong plea for the institution of a sight test for motorcar drivers is being put forward in Germany.

The French Chamber of Deputies has officially recognized the income tax project.

Will He Get By?



—Cartoon by K. L. Russell, in the Washington Post.

A LOCAL SQUALL SAYS YAMAMOTO

The Japanese Admiral Predicts Clear Skies—We Are Close Neighbors.

New York (Special).—Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, who attended the reception in honor of Admiral Yamamoto, issued, through his secretary, a reassertion of his previous declaration that there is no "Japanese-American situation," and that all talk of trouble between the two nations is a phantom creation of irresponsible trouble-makers and trouble-hunters. If there be any cause for anxiety, he said it is due to the influence of unwarranted press talk "that often tends to drive even the calmest temper of the public into a whirl of tempestuous rage."

The expressions of peace and good will between Japan and the United States, which have so far characterized the visit of Admiral Baron Yamamoto, former minister of war of Japan, were continued at the luncheon given to him by the Japan Society at the Hotel Astor. The speakers, including Rear Admiral Coghlan, Ambassador Aoki and Thomas J. O'Brien, the newly appointed ambassador to Japan, heartily endorsed the object of the society in promoting friendship between the two countries.

Admiral Yamamoto in his address said: "It was my intention to pay my respects to the American nation and the worthy President on my way home from England, whither I had been dispatched by the Emperor of Japan on a special mission. But as the time at my disposal was limited, I was not in a position to definitely accept the invitation of the Japan Society in England. I was, however, apprised of the nature and origin of the society since, and I felt it my duty, as well as pleasure, to attend the gathering of the body which has done so much towards the furthering of the friendly feeling between the two countries. It is a very great honor to see you, ladies and gentlemen, here.

"It is now over 50 years since America first opened intercourse with Japan, and introduced us to the na-

tions of the West. As I was born about that time, I was taught in my early days of the existence of the United States, almost as soon as that of my own country. I have only cited my own experience, but the same thing can be said with regard to a very large number of my compatriots.

"We all know what we owe to the United States for the development of our industries and commerce, and also for the education of a number of our countrymen.

"We also especially appreciate the sympathy shown us by the Americans during the late war.

"It is about 32 years since I first visited America. I have made three more visits since, making this my fifth visit to this country. And each time I came here I was greatly impressed with the wonderful progress made.

"We have always been next door neighbors, with only an ocean between us, but with the acquisition of the Philippines by America, which is quite close to our Formosa our territories became still nearer, thus facilitating even more intimate intercourse between the two nations than hitherto.

"Our interests, commercial and otherwise, are so intimately interwoven, and the cordial relations between us of 50 years' standing are of so firm a nature, that I can confidently affirm that they will never be destroyed by mere trifling incidents.

"It is true that lately some dark clouds did appear in one quarter of the sky, but it is nothing but a local squall, and does not in any way represent the general state of the weather. And even this slight cloud will soon be dispersed.

"We are all aware of the high sense of justice and humanity possessed by the Americans, the principles which form the very foundations of the republic.

"It is admitted on all hands that they are the leaders in the civilization of the world, and throughout Japan we all admire them for these sterling qualities."

PEACE AT OYSTER BAY

President Roosevelt and Admiral Yamamoto Meet—Extended Highest Official Courtesy

Oyster Bay (Special).—A peace conference of hardly less importance to the United States and Japan than that now in session at The Hague was held at Oyster Bay Friday, when Admiral Baron Yamamoto of Japan and Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, arrived for an official visit of respect to the President.

Both the distinguished Japanese having taken advantage of every opportunity to make public declarations of the peaceful and friendly intentions of their native country, it was expected that the tone of their conference with the President would partake of the same pacific character.

The highest official courtesy that can be extended Admiral Baron Yamamoto during his visit to the

United States was extended Friday when President Roosevelt entertained him as his guest of honor at a luncheon served at 1 o'clock at Sagamore Hill.

Viscount Aoki shared in the cordiality extended the Japanese nation, as did Capt. Motoki Kondo, inspector of Naval Construction of the Japanese Navy and a member of Admiral Baron Yamamoto's party.

Assisting the President and Mrs. Roosevelt in entertaining the distinguished visitors were Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, Representative Herbert Parsons, of New York and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, also of New York. The guests arrived at Oyster Bay shortly after noon and were at once conveyed to Sagamore Hill in the Government automobile.

Raise For Glass Workers.

Pittsburg (Special).—Notices were posted by the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, of Pittsburg, that beginning next Monday an increase of 25 per cent. in wages will be paid in all the plants operated by the company. The advance will put the wages of the flint-glass workers to where they were prior to January 1, 1907, when a decrease of 25 per cent. was made.

Constitution For China.

Peking (By Cable).—Important edicts have been issued ordering reforms in the provincial judicial system and establishing police, industrial, taotait, and modern courts of law in the provinces. The changes will first be introduced in Manchuria and in the provinces of Pechili and Kiang-Su.

The officials and people also are called upon to prepare for the adoption of a constitutional form of government.

AGREEMENT WITH THE CHURCH

Property Questions in the Philippines Are Settled.

Washington (Special).—An agreement has been reached between the Secretary of War and the representatives of the Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands regarding a number of important matters of controversy, which will obviate the necessity of prolonging threatening vexatious litigations. Regarding the landed properties, the agreement provides that the Roman Catholic Church, through the Archbishop of Manila, shall possess in absolute title the land and property pertaining to the Hospital of San Jose, the Hospital of San Juan de Dios, the College of San Jose, the Hospital of San Jose in Cavite and the College of Santa Isabella. These properties were valued at \$2,066,000.

The church relinquishes to the government of the Philippines all claims and demands upon the estate of Santa Potenciana, and upon the hospital and foundation of San Lazaro, except that the archbishop is to retain possession of the block in which the present Santa Cruz Cemetery is situated and of 50 hectares north of the hospital.

Bank Dispute Settled.

The Spanish Filipino Bank dispute was also settled, by which all claims upon the amount approved by the American government are abandoned; but, on the other hand, the bank receives the confirmation without litigation and important privileges.

The circulation to be allowed the bank is twice the amount of its capital—2,400,000 pesos, representing the capital and surplus, and 600,000 pesos, to be secured by the deposit of approved bonds and stocks. If the bank increases its capital and surplus the circulation may be increased to not exceeding 8,000,000 pesos (\$4,500,000). This circulation is to be taxed one half of one per cent. per year, while the circulation based upon securities will be taxed one per cent. per year.

Mr. Wade's Statement.

The notes of the bank from the first of January next are to constitute a preferred lien on its assets, and will be issued through the bureau of insular affairs with the same character and appearance as United States currency. While the government has reserved a right to incorporate other banks of issue provision is made that no such bank shall be incorporated hereafter with a capital and surplus of less than 2,000,000 pesos.

For several months Secretary Taft, with the assistance of General Edwards and Major McIntyre, of the Insular Bureau, has been working to obtain a solution of the various questions involved. They availed themselves of the presence in the United States of Archbishop Hart, and were aided also by Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, who had been authorized by the Archbishop to represent him in the practical aspects of the settlement.

The latter said that the agreement was one of the most fair and equitable with which he had ever been connected. The bank matter came into the question of settlement for the reason that a majority of the stock is controlled by the church.

MINISTER IS FORGER.

Rev. Walsey Hume Sentenced in Wynadotte, Kans.

Kansas City (Special).—Rev. Walsey Hume, Yale, '07, pleaded guilty in Wynadotte of passing a worthless check for \$60. He was sentenced by Judge McCabe Moore to a term of from one to five years in the penitentiary.

Hume was allowed to plead guilty under the name of Robert Woolsey. His father, who is a missionary, is living now in New Haven, Conn.

Hume attributes his downfall to his marriage to a girl in Meriden, Conn. two years ago. Divorce proceedings are now pending. The prosecuting attorney said he would favor paroling Hume if the prisoner's friends had not informed him that forgery is a mania with him.

Swallowed Forty Raw Eggs.

East Liverpool, Ohio, (Special).—Swallowing 40 raw eggs in 15 minutes, and receiving a crisp \$1 bill for his feat, is the record of Alfred Martin, who is employed in one of the potteries. After the 40 eggs were finished, Martin declared he could easily make it 50. He also believes that with a little practice he can swallow 100 raw eggs in less than an hour.

No Ringing Of Church Bells.

Clear Lake, Ia. (Special).—Determined to have an absolutely tight lid in Clear Lake Sunday, Mayor Young has prohibited janitors from ringing the church bells. Many townspeople are bitterly opposed to the Sunday-closing fight. Mayor Young and Editor Leavenport, leaders in the campaign, have both been hanged in effigy.

Labor Men's Dispute Fatal.

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Special).—Len Reynolds, president of the coal miners' union at Mont Lake, Tenn., who was shot Sunday by W. H. Ballows, labor agent of the Mont Lake Coal Company, died Monday.

Falls Ten Stories; Unhurt.

New York (Special).—George Hook fell ten stories through an elevator shaft and scarcely scratched himself. He was not even entirely unconscious when discovered by his fellow-workmen. Hook, who is 48 years old, was at work on the tenth floor of an apartment house under construction. He was missed suddenly by the other workmen, and after search he was found lying stunned at the bottom of the elevator shaft.

ENTOMBED ALIVE WITH A CORPSE

The Beautiful Italian Marchioness Castellane.

BODY DISCOVERED IN A CASKET.

She Had Been Visiting a Vault at Night to Pray Beside the Remains of Her Lover—How Her Body Came to Get into the Casket With That of the Banker's Mystery.

Florence, Italy (By Cable).—Search for the Marchioness Magdalen Castellane, a beautiful and accomplished member of the Italian nobility, ended beside a grave. The marchioness was entombed alive with a corpse. Her body was found in the coffin with Signor Rossi, a banker, who died a few days before her recent disappearance.

Her face, convulsed with terror and her limbs contorted with the frightful efforts she evidently made for liberty, the woman's expression and attitude bear testimony to the agony of her struggle with death.

Italian society, in which the marchioness was so prominent a figure, is hysterical with horror at the tragedy.

The exact nature of the accident which cost the woman's life can never be known. It is conjectured that she visited the cemetery to pray at the grave of her dead sweetheart, Count Franchi, wandered by mistake into the vault in which Rossi's coffin lay, swooned when she saw the corpse in the open coffin and fell into the casket and upon the banker's body.

Attendants promptly clamped the lid on the casket in the darkness soon afterward without seeing that two forms lay inside. Asphyxiation must have caused the marchioness' death.

The marchioness' fate would probably never have been known had not Rossi's family decided to open his coffin for the last time Thursday before sealing it up in its niche in the vault.

Such was the shock of the horrible discovery which followed the lifting of the lid that one of Rossi's daughters fainted and is now in a critical condition at her home.

A cemetery attendant who aided in closing the coffin the night the marchioness visited the place has gone temporarily mad and raves constantly of the awful error which cost the woman's life.

The marchioness, who was considered one of the most beautiful women in Italy, was inconsolable when her woe, Count Franchi, died, and visited the cemetery many times both day and night to place flowers on his grave and offer up prayers for his soul.

The authorities have ordered a rigorous investigation.

CANAL REORGANIZATION.

President Roosevelt Approves Secretary Taft's Plans.

Washington (Special).—Secretary Taft's plans for the reorganization of the administrative methods of the Isthmian Canal Commission, as approved by President Roosevelt, were made public. They take the form of three executive orders. Briefly, they provide for the transfer to the chief of engineers of the Army the supervision of the purchase of material and supplies, the maintenance of offices within the United States by the commission for the convenient execution of its business, the appointments in the United States of the commission's employes to be made by the general purchasing officer under civil service rules and the abolition after August 15 of the provision for general auditors and local auditors and the appointment for the commission upon the Isthmus of an examiner of accounts and in Washington an assistant examiner of accounts. Their duties are specifically indicated, having in view a thorough inspection and verification of accounts of the various officers, a periodical counting of the cash in the hands of disbursing officers and examination of the books of the commission kept by the disbursing officer.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Wheat and cotton were weak on account of the better weather conditions.

One big Philadelphia trader sold 10,000 shares of Reading, but nobody knew whether it was long or short stock.

It was asserted that only \$4,000,000 of the \$75,000,000 of Union Pacific's new bonds were taken by stockholders.

Charles Gates' former partner, M. D. Martin, has sold his New York Stock Exchange seat for \$73,000, a reduction of \$2,000 from the last sale.

A Philadelphia bond house swapped Chesapeake & Ohio new notes for \$175,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds which a London house offered for sale.

The facts that the Bank of England did not reduce its bank rate and that Paris is reaching out for all the gold it can get are not indications of an early easing of money on this side of the Atlantic.

On the whole the street regarded the crop report as less favorable than was expected.

All foreign government bonds in the London market were very weak, Japanese 4s falling half a point.

Directors of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock.

Of the \$3,000,000 new bonds to be sold by the United Railway Company of San Francisco \$1,000,000 will be used to pay off an outstanding debt.