

ACCUSES HER OWN HUSBAND

Rich Woman Alleges Scheme To Rob Her.

IS CONFINED IN A SANATORIUM.

Sensational Declaration Made In Nashville In An Application For A Writ Of Habeas Corpus—Dr. J. D. Plunkett, Prominent In Social And Religious Circles, Is Charged By His Wife With A Diabolical Plot.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—Mrs. Eliza Plunkett, wife of Dr. J. D. Plunkett, alleges in an application for a writ of habeas corpus, filed in the Circuit Court, that she is illegally confined in the City View Sanatorium, near this city, through the scheming of her husband and others, who, she says, have thus far obtained some of her property and expect to obtain the remainder.

Dr. J. D. Plunkett is a well-known citizen of Nashville, prominent socially and religiously. Mrs. Plunkett is also well known in Nashville and elsewhere. She is a sister of the late Thomas Swope, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Swope was several times over a millionaire. Only a few days ago a copy of his will, probated at Kansas City, was put on record in the Davidson County Court. Mrs. Plunkett is one of the beneficiaries under the will, the estimated value of the property left her being \$100,000.

At the conclusion of a brief hearing Judge Matthews continued the case for final hearing till 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, November 6, and ordered that Mrs. Plunkett be removed from the City View Sanatorium and placed at the home of Mrs. Janie M. Baker on Eighth Avenue South.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—Thomas H. Swope, brother of Mrs. Eliza J. Plunkett, who died here October 3 last and left an estate valued at about \$3,000,000. To Mrs. Plunkett he bequeathed \$10,000 in cash and half interest in a business block here, making a total of about \$85,000. To Gertrude Plunkett, his wife, Mr. Swope bequeathed the other half of the business block here and \$10,000 in cash, making her share the same as her mother's.

40 PASSENGERS SAW HOLD-UP.

Watched Suburban Chicago Highwayman Rob Conductor.

Chicago (Special).—In view of scores of passengers of the Chicago-to-New Orleans Central train two highwaymen held up and robbed Conductor Davison when the limited train stopped at Harvey, a Chicago suburb, for water. Passengers, fearing that the robbers would march through the train and attack the mail car, hurried into their seats and remained there until a posse of citizens and deputy sheriffs arrived at the station in answer to an emergency call. The thieves obtained a watch, a ring and about \$10.

Shot His Sweetheart.

Chicago (Special).—When his sweetheart told him she had rather be dead than be married to him, Joseph Sezniski, a Russian, fired one shot through the clothing of the girl in a big department store here. The girl was uninjured. Sezniski fired two wild shots at an elevator boy who tried to seize him, and then, in the presence of 200 people, blew out his own brains.

Her Hair Pulled Out.

Centerville, Md. (Special).—Miss Bertha Durney, who operates a type-setting machine of the Centerville Observer, was seriously injured by getting caught in the belt which runs the machine. She was standing on a chair when her hair came in contact with the belt, and was hurled to the ceiling. All the hair on the right side of the head was torn out, she received several scalp wounds and was bruised about the head and body.

Big Prizes For Henry Farman.

Blackpool, Eng. (Special).—The aviation contests were concluded here. Henry Farman carried off the chief prizes of the week, including the grand prize of \$10,000 for the longest flight, and a prize of \$2,000 for the fastest three laps of the course. Hubert Latham won the prizes for general merit and the slowest circuit.

Man Fell On Man, Killing Him.

Des Moines, Iowa (Special).—W. J. Kennedy, a brick mason, at work on the Des Moines Coliseum, fell, alighting squarely upon the head of John Holmquist, a passer-by, 50 feet below. Holmquist's neck was broken and he died within a few minutes. Kennedy was seriously injured.

Defended Wife's Name.

Bridgeport, Conn. (Special).—Enraged because his wife had been mentioned in a scandal, Joseph Najmanji, of Fairfield, said to have been the younger son of a Russian nobleman, shot John Eeka and then blew his own brains out.

Train Wrecked, But Child Saved.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Special).—Seeing a five-year-old girl playing on the track ahead of him at Ashley, John Knapp, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was compelled to apply the emergency brakes to his long train of coal cars so suddenly that the train buckled in the middle, throwing several cars from the track and making quite a wreck. Traffic was delayed for some time. The locomotive was stopped a few yards from where the child was playing.

TO TEACH BOYS USE OF TOOLS

Industrial Training Urged in Public Schools.

Strong Arguments Made Before The Federation Of Labor—Where European Countries Are Ahead Of The United States—Work Of The Y. M. C. A. In Training Boys Described By Sec. Towson.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The social and industrial conditions in the United States demand that industrial education for rich and poor alike should be democratized. This conclusion was reached by many prominent leaders of workingmen and industrial educators, addressing the American Federation of Labor here. Suggesting that European countries were far ahead of the United States in the matter of fitting young girls and boys for a trade, Charles F. Richards, of New York, originator of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, argued that the committee should fight for a plan that should relieve the American schoolboy of the confusing plight of not knowing what to do when turned away from the school. He declared that more than one-fourth of the boys left the public schools in New York before graduation because they were "sick of it." This he regarded as an appalling fact, due to the lack of industrial training which they were forced to acquire elsewhere. In the schools, he said, there should be injected practical constructive work that would fit the pupil for his future career. He deprecated the fear which he said existed that trade schools would flood the labor market and said that this phase of the question was only subordinate to the big issue of extending industrial education. Vice President James Duncan, of the Federation, strongly endorsed the proposition of introducing industrial training into the last grades of the grammar schools. The courses of instruction, he asserted, now developed children to much along professional lines and that a youth with an inclination for mechanical pursuits was turned out a "misfit" because his mind had been developed along the wrong line. This view found favor with a large number of labor leaders who expressed themselves as believing that the best solution of the problem was the teaching of more technical courses in the common schools.

NEW AUTO FOR TAFT.

Special Machine Purchased For Handling The Presidential Baggage.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Taft has added another to his collection of autos. The Government has purchased an express machine for the purpose of conveying baggage to the station when any member of the President's family or guests at the White House may be arriving or leaving. The wagon is the fourth purchase of its kind to be made by Mr. Taft because President, thereby illustrating the chief executive's faith in the handiness of autos.

Accuser The Guilty One.

St. Louis (Special).—Mrs. Nanette L. Lillard, who accused Mrs. Maude Ridley of giving her poisoned candy, confessed to the police that she bought the candy and put the poison in it. She did so, she says, to turn Mrs. Ridley against her husband, R. W. Lillard, a newspaper reporter. Mrs. Lillard's confession followed her identification by a clerk who sold her the candy. As she admitted the poisoning plot was her own Mrs. Lillard fainted.

Nicaragua Rebels Win.

Bluefields, Nicaragua (Special).—The town of Chile, an important point twenty miles above Namas, is in the hands of the insurgents. There was sharp firing long before the place was taken. The leaders of the Zelaya forces and of the Estrada forces were both killed.

Died In Church.

Lancaster, Pa. (Special).—As the services were about to begin at St. Paul's Methodist Church, Mrs. George W. Killian, 60 years old, wife of a prominent carriage manufacturer, was attacked by paralysis, dying in her pew a few minutes later. On account of the excitement the congregation was dismissed.

Increase In Denatured Alcohol.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Reports to the Treasury show that there was a large increase in the quantity of denatured alcohol produced in the United States during the past fiscal year. There were 4,556,419 wine gallons produced, against 3,221,462 the previous year.

Big Gain In Internal Revenue.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The big boost in income from internal revenue continues and the reports received so far indicate to the Treasury officials that the internal revenue collections during the current fiscal year will exceed last year's by between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

Corporation Tax Attacked.

Denver (Special).—The feature of the opening session here of the convention of the American Association of Public Accountants was the address of Allen Ripley Foote, of Columbus, Ohio, president of the International Tax Association. He declared that the corporation tax which recently became a law was "a crime against American business men," that it worked a hardship on every corporation stockholder.

FALL OF THE MAURA CABINET

Result of Attacks on Spanish Government.

A NEW MINISTRY IS FORMED.

Moret Of Prerogative The New Premier—Uproar In Chamber Of Deputies Over The Announcement Of The Maura Cabinet's Resignation. The Fall Of Maura Not Expected At The Vatican—Reserved About The Change.

Madrid (Special).—The Spanish cabinet, which was formed January 25, 1907, under the premiership of Antonio Maura, resigned as a result of the bitter attacks made against the government by the former premier, Moret y Prendergast, representing a powerful opposition.

At a conference with King Alfonso Premier Maura told the king that in the face of Senor Moret's statement, that the opposition would refuse to discuss even the most urgent measures, he had no option but to resign. He asked, however, the members of the majority to support the new ministry.

Upon the receipt of the resignation of the Premier and his ministers, Moret y Prendergast undertook to form a new ministry, himself assuming the post of premier and minister of the interior. The new ministers, who took the oath of office, are as follows:

- Premier and Minister of the Interior—Moret y Prendergast.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs—Perez Caballero.
- Minister of Finance—Senor Alvarado.
- Minister of War—Lieutenant General de Luque.
- Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral Concas.
- Minister of Public Works—Senor Gasset.
- Minister of Public Instruction—Senor Barrocas.
- Minister of Justice—Martinez del Campo.

When the president of the Chamber of Deputies made the announcement of the cabinet's resignation, it was received with such an ear-splitting uproar that he was forced to adjourn the sitting.

Preceding the formation of the Maura cabinet there has been no less than five Liberal ministries in 18 months. The religious issues had been the rock on which these ministries had been wrecked and the accession to power of Senor Maura, who had before held the premiership, was regarded as a sweeping victory for the Clericals, and one likely to arouse a revolutionary spirit.

This proved to be the case, the opposition finally uniting against the government's conduct and futherance of the war in Morocco. The stern measures taken to put down the recent antiwar demonstrations in Spain, and the execution of Ferrer followed by popular demonstrations of disapproval brought matters to a crisis.

THE PURE ICE PROBLEM.

Position Taken By The International Food Congress.

Paris (Special).—The second international Pure Food Congress entertained petitions from the Natural Ice Association of Massachusetts, and other similar organizations in the United States, sharply protesting against the condemnation of natural ice at the Geneva Congress last year. The petitions were considered by a subcommittee, which subsequently reported a resolution modifying the attitude of the congress and setting forth that natural ice should be made only from water, the purity of which was guaranteed by the sanitary authorities and that the ice should be gathered, stored and shipped under conditions that would make contamination impossible.

A subcommittee reported in favor of permitting the use of small quantities of boracic acid as a preservative without indicating its presence in the same. Another subcommittee reported in favor of requiring coffee with which chloery has been mixed to be labeled as adulterated.

Other committees in their reports recommended that the coloring of butter and the use of cochineal coloring in jams be approved. Edward P. Shafter is the representative at the Congress of the United States Department of Agriculture.

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

The Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent. Commodity prices this month are at the highest point of the year, and are higher than at any time since the end of 1907.

Baltimore and Ohio in September returned a gain of \$1,099,424 in gross earnings and a gain of \$470,326 in net profits.

London got rid of about 40,000 shares of U. S. Steel, but brokers said many of the selling orders were sent from America.

T. DeWitt Cuyler, of Philadelphia, and Edwin Hanley were elected directors of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

The Ontario Power Company increased in the third quarter of 1909 its output of electric power over 71 per cent, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1908.

Bethlehem Steel, according to inside people is earning 14 per cent. on its \$14,908,000 of preferred stock or say 7 per cent. on the preferred, and an equal amount on the common.

America owes Europe a great deal less money than has been represented, declared Jacob H. Schiff, the eminent banker, who just returned from abroad.

TO EXPERIMENT WITH WIRELESS

The Navy Will Make Elaborate Tests.

Efforts Will Be Made To Transmit Messages Over A Distance Of 3,000 Miles On The Atlantic Seaboard—Brant Rock, Mass., Will Be The Base Of Operations During The Trials—To Be Secret.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Navy is soon to conduct experiments in long-distance wireless telegraphy. Impressed with the importance of a system which will in cases of necessity transmit messages from some place on the Atlantic seaboard for a distance of 3,000 miles, the matter was taken up in earnest almost a year ago. The desirability of such long-distance communication the officials say is obvious, for in times of war it would prove invaluable to the government. By its means the Navy Department will be able to control and direct readily from shore the movements of the fleet. This, together with the proposition to install wireless apparatus on ships so that they may be able to communicate with each other at a distance of 1,000 miles, will put the government in the position where directions given to one vessel quickly may be transmitted to another.

The experiments in communicating 3,000 miles are to take place at Brant Rock, Mass., beginning probably late in December. Instruments constructed for this purpose have been installed in a tower over 400 feet high. Two scout cruisers, the Salem and Birmingham, are to be utilized as receiving stations. Repairs to these vessels now under way will be completed December 4, soon after which they will leave the United States for a radius of 3,000 miles from Brant Rock, the present program contemplating a cruise from the Scottish coast downward to the American tropics. Meanwhile messages will be sent to each of these vessels, both of which will be equipped with 10-kilowatt power receiving apparatus, capable, it is asserted, of recording the long-distance communications. At the same time the vessels will exchange messages for the purpose of testing the apparatus for communicating 1,000 miles at sea.

Strict requirements were laid down by the Navy Department in the specifications inviting proposals for constructing the proposed high-powered station, as well as for the apparatus aboard ships. The messages from shore must not be interrupted by atmospheric disturbances or intentional or unintentional interference by neighboring stations. The messages also must be transmitted with entire secrecy. The apparatus aboard the ships must be capable of transmitting and receiving messages at all times, in all seasons and in all latitudes for 1,000 miles and to receive messages from the high-powered station for 3,000 miles at all times.

BUCHANAN'S DEATH MYSTERY.

Autopsy Shows Diplomat Was Victim Of Heart Failure.

London (Special).—An autopsy on the body of William I. Buchanan, the American diplomat, whose body was found in Park Lane, was held, following which it was officially announced that Mr. Buchanan had died of heart failure.

The official papers and personal papers found in the hotel rooms occupied by Mr. Buchanan have been turned over to the American Embassy.

Investigation thus far has failed to throw any light on the movements of the diplomat during the few hours preceding his death. Friends who had seen him during the day, say he appeared to be in the best of health and spirits. He left his hotel just before the dinner hour on Saturday, but where or with whom he dined or how he spent the evening has not been learned. There were no evidences of assault or robbery.

Woman Pioneer Dead.

Los Angeles (Special).—Mrs. John H. Jones, philanthropist and California pioneer, died Wednesday night. Aside from her widespread reputation as a philanthropist, Mrs. Jones was well known as a capitalist, managing her holdings with rare judgment. She leaves an estate estimated at \$4,000,000. Numerous sons and daughters will share the large estate.

Burned Ingersoll Books.

Roanoke, Va. (Special).—A public burning of all the books written by Robert G. Ingersoll, found in the vicinity of Pennington Gap, took place here. It was due to a religious revival which has been in progress there for several weeks. A prayer service was held while the burning was in progress. A large congregation attended the special services at which the burning took place.

Salaries vs. Living.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In making an earnest recommendation for an increase in salary for Government clerks General Charles H. Whipple, paymaster general of the army, points out that one of the prominent mercantile agencies of the country recently has reported that since 1896 there has been an increase of 49 per cent. in the cost of living expenses. Consequently each year the burden falls heavier on the salaried employees.

WILL FORTIFY THE PANAMA CANAL

Army and Navy Board Will Consider the Project.

PROBABLY TWELVE-INCH GUNS.

The Defense Of The Inter-Ocean Canal Will Be Divided Between The Fleet And The Land Forces—Congress Will Probably Be Asked To Make The Necessary Appropriation At The Coming Session—Officials Are To Visit The Canal.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The important work of constructing fortifications for the entrances to the Panama Canal will be given careful consideration by a joint army and navy board during the coming winter. This board, the personnel of which has been partly completed, will visit the isthmus and go over the entire ground, making the investigation of conditions there most complete, so that Congress may be prepared to act intelligently as soon as it is decided that the work for fortifying shall begin. Colonel Goetzals, the chairman, and the chief engineer of the canal commission, has promised that the canal shall be ready to be opened January 1, 1915, and the President and his cabinet feel that the work of placing that waterway in an impregnable position should be finished or at least well under way by the time the canal is ready for practical uses. The board will consist of Brigadier General William L. Marshall, chief of engineers; Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance; Brigadier General Arthur Murray, chief of Coast Artillery; Brigadier General W. W. Wotherspoon, assistant chief of staff; two naval officers yet to be selected and possibly others.

The general question of the fortifications for the canal has been discussed by the Army and Navy for years. It is possible that if the report of the board is made in time Congress may at this session appropriate money for the work. The new board will have available considerable data on which to inaugurate work, for in 1905 the national coast defense board, of which President Taft was then at the head, made a thorough examination into the whole subject of fortifications, and recommended an expenditure of \$4,827,682. Since that time conditions have changed, and it may be found desirable by the board to make other recommendations involving differences found necessary as a result of development in national defense.

TO SCALE MT. MCKINLEY.

Amateur Mountain Climbers May Follow Dr. Cook's Route.

Seattle (Special).—Steps are taking to organize a party of amateur mountain climbers to scale Mount McKinley, Alaska, the tallest peak in North America.

Asabel Curtis, an expert climber, said:

"The ascent of Mount McKinley is feasible, if undertaken by a properly equipped expedition. There must be at least five experienced men. The route of Dr. Frederick A. Cook is best; that is, by steamer up Tyonek, on Cook Inlet, and then up the Sushitna River in a power boat.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

The Department of Labor authorized the release of De Lara under \$3,000 bond.

The application of the officials planning a development exposition, to be held in Boston in November, to have exhibits entered free of duty, has been granted.

The entire consignment of pickled skins of animals killed in Africa by Roosevelt has been received at the Smithsonian Institution.

The Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, Scottish Rite Masons, elected a number of active members. The revenue cutter Windham has gone on assistance of a steamer off Napeague, L. I.

American capital is being invested heavily abroad in the construction of railroads.

The Navy will soon conduct experiments in long distance wireless telegraphy.

The revenue cutter Windham has gone from Galveston to Corpus Christi, Tex.

The United Textile Association of America reelected John Golden president.

After selecting Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place for its next convention, and electing officers, the convention of the Carriage Builders' National Association adjourned.

Attorney General Dickinson ordered a nolle pro to be entered in the case of Dr. E. B. Perrin, accused of being implicated in the California land fraud cases.

The conduct of national bank examiners in connection with the bad condition of two banks in Michigan and Wisconsin is being investigated.

An official of the Agricultural Department declared that the rigid inspection of meat in this country is responsible for the high prices.

John L. Griffith, United States consul general at London, reports a large increase in the number of unemployed in Great Britain.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE TYPHOON

Fierce Storm Off Philippine and Chinese Coasts.

MANY LIVES ARE PROBABLY LOST.

Communication Cut Off With Points In Luzon—Several Suspension Bridges Carried Away—The Property Loss Severe—Torrential Rains Flood A Vast Area—Big Steamers Bump One Another In The Hongkong Harbor.

Manila (Special).—A typhoon of unusual severity swept across Northern and Central Luzon. Wire communication with all points beyond Dagupan and Luzon was cut off. One message brought to Dagupan from San Fabian says that the loss of life was considerable and the damage to property heavy. Torrential rains accompanied the storm and an extensive area was flooded. The railroad bed was washed out at several points and one railway station was swept away.

The famous Benguet road, extending 50 miles from Dagupan to Baguio, where the government has established a summer capital and health resort, has been so damaged that probably \$250,000 will be required for its repair. It is reported that two suspension bridges over gorges have been carried away. No reports have yet been received from the provinces of Union and Ilocos, which were in the path of the storm. There is no information from which to base an estimate of the possible loss of life.

Hongkong (Special).—Many casualties attending the typhoon that played havoc with the native shipping and damaged other vessels at various other points on the coast during the night. At this port the Standard Oil steamer Lyndhurst fouled the Japanese steamer Hongkong Maru and both were damaged. At Macao the Portuguese gunboat Patria was lifted from its moorings and carried up the Canton River, where it stranded on a flooded rice field.

Many houses were blown down in the vicinity of Macao, where junks and fishing smacks in large numbers foundered, involving many casualties.

HE FLEW ABOVE THE EIFFEL TOWER

The Sensational Feat of Count De Lambert.

In A Wright Biplane The Daring Aviator Makes The Round Trip, A Distance Of 31 Miles, In Less Than 50 Minutes—Parisians Wild With Excitement And Even Orville Wright Shows Enthusiasm—French Aviator Comes To Grief On His First Attempt.

Paris (Special).—Count de Lambert, the French aeroplanist, just before dark accomplished one of the most remarkable and daring feats yet credited to heavier-than-air machine. Starting in a Wright biplane from the aerodrome at Juvisy he flew to Paris, a distance of about 13 miles. After maneuvering over the city at an average height of four hundred feet, he ascended in gradually diminishing circles and passed several hundred feet above the Eiffel Tower. He returned to Juvisy. Thousands who watched from the streets of Paris could scarcely credit their senses when they saw the aeroplanist, a tiny object, gliding swiftly far above the tower, and the sensation created here by this performance was more profound than when Santos Dumont circled the structure in his dirigible balloon in 1900.

Count de Lambert was given a tremendous ovation on his return to Juvisy. Orville Wright, who was there with his sister, rushed forward and wrung the hands of the aviator as he alighted, pale but radiant. He was led to the pavilion, where his health was drunk, the crowd meantime cheering lustily and crying, "Long Live Count de Lambert," "Long Live Russia," De Lambert being of Russian extraction.

The Count held up his hand and shouted: "Cry long live the United States, for it is to her that I owe this success."

The aviator said that throughout his trip he had entire control of the machine. The only inconvenience he suffered was from the throbbing of the engines and from difficulty in seeing towards the end in the gathering gloom.

The official time of the flight was 49 minutes 39 seconds. The distance was roughly estimated at 50 kilometers (31 miles) and the height varied from 300 to 1,300 feet.

Count de Lambert and Mr. and Miss Wright left the field together in an automobile. Dragons were obliged to clear a way through the crowd, among which there were many enthusiasts who showed a desire to carry the aviator in triumph on their shoulders.

Juvisy (Special).—Count de Lambert received a great ovation on returning to the aviation field here after his flight to Paris and around the Eiffel Tower.

New York Tribune At A Cent.

New York (Special).—The New York Tribune, founded by Horace Greeley in 1841, announced that two radical changes had been made—the price has been cut from three cents to one cent, while the familiar six-column makeup has been changed to seven columns. The change created wide comment throughout the city. The Herald and Evening Post now remain the only three-cent papers in New York.