

# THE NEWS

Domestic

Charles R. Helke, former secretary of the Sugar Trust, made the direct charge that the late Henry O. Havemeyer was responsible for the sugar-weighting frauds.

The federal government has taken legal steps to recover 3,000,000 acres of land granted to the Oregon and California Railway Company.

What is supposed to have been a chest containing \$100,000 in gold and belonging to Davis Bowers, of Anderson, Ind., is missing.

Miss Edith K. Thomas and Fred L. Fogelman, students of Ursinus College, Pa., were drowned while boating at night.

With few exceptions stocks on the New York Stock Exchange reached the low level of the year.

Mayor Gaynor named committee of one hundred for a world's fair in New York in 1913.

John A. Dix, Jr., bank president paper manufacturer and opponent of William R. Hearst, succeeds William T. Connors as chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York.

Edmund A. Guggenheim, the son of millionaire Senator Simon Guggenheim, spent 35 minutes in jail for speeding an auto in the streets of New York.

Twenty burglaries in Memphis, Tenn., are attributed to a man who passed as Dr. J. C. Brown and lived in fashionable apartments.

President Taft, in addressing the graduating class at Bryn Mawr, favored the higher education of women.

Joseph S. Harris, former president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, died of apoplexy.

Then thousand woolen operatives of Providence, R. I., have been placed on short time.

E. H. Jennings and F. A. Griffin, two bankers of Pittsburgh, were fined and given short jail sentences after confessing to bribery charges in connection with the recent municipal corruption exposures.

Announcement was made that all the employes of the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fe Railway Company, receiving less than \$80 per month, have been granted an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

One workman was killed and seven were injured when a scaffold collapsed at the plant of the Forged Steel Wheel Company under construction at Lyndora, Pa.

An Italian in Chicago had his savings of \$747 burned up when a peddler knocked his vest, in a pocket of which he had the money, into a can of hot coals.

Henry S. Barber, chief justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, accepted the presidency of the State University of Kentucky, succeeding James K. Patterson.

The month of May just passed was a record breaker for Chicago in the number of automobile casualties—six killed and eight-five injured.

The death in Yonkers, N. Y., of Edward F. Hollister, revealed the secret marriage of the deceased and Mrs. Raymond two years ago.

After a suspension of coal mining in the bituminous fields of Texas for two months, five thousand miners returned to work.

## Foreign

Prince Leopold IV., reigning prince of Lippe, and his brother, Prince Julius, were stoned by a gang of Italian laborers while motoring in Lippe and Prince Julius was wounded in the head.

Peru and Ecuador will both withdraw the troops they had mobilized on the frontier preparatory to war, the boundary dispute to be settled by arbitration.

M. Poppoff, instructor of aviation in the Russian Army, was probably fatally injured in an aeroplane accident at Gatchina, Russia.

A bill will be introduced in the Prussian Diet to increase the Emperor's allowance to about \$5,000,000.

Colonel Roosevelt had a long conference with Joseph Chamberlain, the English statesman, in London.

Juan Vicente Gomez was inaugurated at Caracas as president of Venezuela for a term of four years.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronals, of New York, died in Paris.

The decree issued by Dr. Irias in command the Madrid war vessels, Venus, that no vessel should enter the port of Bluefields without the permission of the Madrid government, will be disregarded by Captain Gilmer, of the United States ship Paducah.

Colonel Roosevelt and Lord Cromer are in accord with reference to England's Egyptian policy.

The Norwegian bark Borghild was wrecked off Coster Ledges, Novr Scotia. Two of the crew were drowned and nineteen were rescued in an exhausted condition. Eight lives were lost and half a dozen vessels wrecked in recent storm.

A Russian threw a tin can at Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany while the royal party was retiring from a military review.

The British Antarctic expedition, in command of Captain Scott, sailed from England.

Twenty-nine young men were sentenced to death and eight women to imprisonment for life on charges of being associated with a band of robbers in Russia.

The trial of the last big case connected with the liquidation of the revolution of 1895-6, involving 227 accused, will soon begin before the Military District Court of Riga, Russia.

In consequence of the difficulty of forming a new Danish cabinet in the present state of politics, Premier Xable, at the request of King Frederick, has withdrawn the resignations of his ministry.

Abraham Eleerweiss, who threw a can of beans at the German Crown Prince, has been placed in an asylum for insane at Dalldorf.

## PROMISE TO BE FAIR TO PITTMAN

Madriz's Generals Heed the Warning Sent to Them.

A MOTHER'S APPEAL IS HEARD.

Suggests That United States Government Name A Candidate For President Of Nicaragua—Madriz Claims Insurgents Have Not Defeated His Army And That His Forces At Bluefields Did Not Take To Flight, But Have Concentrated At Another Point.

Cambridge, Mass. (Special).—In answer to a heartrending letter sent to President Taft and telegrams wired to Senator Lodge at Washington by Mrs. Rachel Pittman begging for the life of her son, William P. Pittman, the American engineer who fell into the hands of Madriz's army in Nicaragua, came a reply from Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State.

Pittman was caught after exploding a mine under the Madriz soldiers. Mr. Wilson wired that in response to inquiries made in Nicaragua the consul at Managua had telegraphed him "that Dr. Madriz had assured me, through General Toledo, that a court-martial has not been thought of, much less ordered, and furthermore assured me that Pittman will be treated fairly and considerately, and that telegraphic instructions to that effect will be immediately dispatched to General Irias at Greytown."

This bit of good news cheered up the little Pittman household on Spring Street, this city. Edwin F. Pittman brother of the captured man, in talking said:

"I would not exactly call my brother a soldier of fortune. He had a good trade, that of an engineer, which he learned while working his way up the ladder on the Ward Line steamship Havana and while in the employ of the Panama Canal Commission. He left home seven years ago when he was only 16 years of age. We heard nothing from him for five or six years, when we received word that he was acting as an officer in the steamship company's employ. Later he was employed by the Panama Canal Commission in Panama and after hard work obtained a first-class engineer's license."

"I have no idea how William got interested in the cause of the Nicaraguan Insurgency. His residence at Panama threw him in with many people of many countries and his sympathy and aid were undoubtedly enlisted there. He was a good friend, I understood, to Carlos Chamorro, son of General Chamorro, a leader in the Estrada army, who, report has it, was routed recently in an engagement with the government forces. We hope to hear something more definite concerning my brother, but Secretary Wilson's telegram at this time seems most assuring."

Practically Every System In The North And Middle West File Increases Ranging From Three To Thirty-One Per Cent.—No Complaints Have Been Made By Shippers In The East And Middle West—It Is Expected That More Tariffs Will Be Filed Within The Next Few Days.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Undaunted by the government's proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust act, by which a part of the proposed increase of freight rates in the territory west of the Mississippi River was suspended by injunction, railroad in the East and in the Middle West filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission tariffs embodying increased rates.

Attorney General Wickersham declines to indicate what course he will pursue in behalf of the government, and the Senate, just on the verge of passing the administration Rate Bill, hesitated, and finally postponed action until another day.

Practically every railroad system in the North from the Atlantic to the Pacific had filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission the legal notification of proposed increases in commodity rates. The increases filed range from 3 to 31 per cent.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The International Moral and Social Commission has been incorporated to conduct a worldwide campaign of moral, social and political reform.

One million three hundred thousand acres of land in Wyoming have been withdrawn from coal entry, pending classification.

Republican leaders of the Senate and House had a conference with reference to the Railroad Bill.

An aerial lighthouse for the guidance of sky pilots has been erected at Spandau, Germany.

Proceedings are to be instituted under the anti-trust law against the so-called Sugar Trust.

President Taft in an address to the graduating class of the Ohio University at Ada, O., gave a word of advice to the young men and women and discussed at length the opportunities and limits of the various professions and business pursuits, including the law, the ministry, medicine, teaching, journalism, farming and modern industrial conditions.

The House granted an appropriation of \$20,000 to the Secretary of Agriculture with which to conduct experiments in papermaking.

Former Governor W. B. Hoggatt, of Alaska, stated before the Senate Committee on Judiciary that he is a friend of the Guggenheims, J. Pierpont Morgan and George W. Perkins.

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Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has gone to New York to look into the alleged undervaluation of frauds in the importation of Panama hats.

Chicago (Special).—Emil Seidel, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, in a speech declared that monopolies were labor-saving devices and necessary. Mr. Seidel added that all monopolies, however, should be under the strictest regulations.

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## COUNTERFEITING WAS DONE IN THIS PRISON

Remarkable Ingenuity of a Missouri Convict.

Pardon To Be Granted To Lee J. Jaynes, Who Is Serving A Five Year Term For Forgery, So That He May Be Prosecuted For Counterfeiting Done While In The Penitentiary—How He Got His Materials Is A Mystery.

Jefferson City, Mo. (Special).—The government authorities have induced Governor Hadley to announce that he will pardon Lee J. Jaynes, of Jackson County, who is serving a five-year term in Missouri Penitentiary for forgery, so he may be prosecuted for counterfeiting.

While serving his sentence Jaynes has been making counterfeit dollars and half-dollars. In some mysterious way he obtained rabbit metal, a quantity of lead, some bismuth, block tin and other material used by counterfeiters. He constructed molds of plaster of paris. The articles were found in his cell.

The prison authorities got hold of a large number of the spurious coins. Jaynes passed them off on other convicts on holidays, when the inmates are given the freedom of the yards. He also exchanged counterfeit coins for bills with convicts who were about to be released.

The coins were considered by McHugh, of the Secret Service, as a fair imitation of good money. They are well made, the lettering and figures are natural in appearance and would readily pass.

The manner in which Jaynes obtained material for making counterfeit money is as mysterious as the methods which a convict in the same prison employed several years ago to distill whisky, or a fluid which readily performed the function of that intoxicant. An old prison authority said that he no longer recalled the name of this convict, but recollected perfectly the beautiful "jags" which that convict acquired before his "still" was discovered.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The "High Spots" in the railroad bill as it passed the Senate may be described as follows: The bill provides for the creation of a new Court of Commerce for the consideration exclusively of appeals from orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The court is to consist of five judges, to sit in Washington, their powers are to be co-ordinate with the judges of the federal Circuit Court, to receive the same pay and emoluments, and are to be appointed in the first instance by the President for terms respectively of one, two, three, four and five years.

Each as he retires to take up the work of a circuit judge, is to be succeeded by a designation from the circuit bench, these and other vacancies to be filled by appointment by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

While the offices of the court are to be in Washington, the regular sessions are to be held here, provision is made for sittings anywhere in the United States. The government, rather than the Interstate Commerce Commission, is made the defendant in all cases coming before the court, but the commission is permitted to intervene, as are other interested parties. The defense is placed under the direction of the Attorney General, but the commission and interested parties are permitted to have counsel and to carry on the suit in case of the failure of the Attorney General to do so. Appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court.

North York (Special).—Frederick T. Parsons, a retired coffee merchant, reputed to be worth \$5,000,000, was appointed a deputy commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity in Queens borough, at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

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## SENATE PASSES THE RAILROAD BILL

Measure Had Been Under Consideration For Twelve Weeks.

THE FINAL VOTE WAS 50 TO 12.

Substitute For House Bill Accepted After Debates Which Lasted Through The Afternoon And Evening, Final Action Not Being Taken Until 9.55 o'Clock—Bill Will Now Go To The Conference—Court Of Commerce Provision Precludes A Unanimous Vote.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Senate passed the Administration Railroad Bill. It had been under consideration for more than twelve weeks and practically no other business except appropriation bills were considered in that long period. Only twelve votes were recorded against the bill.

The practical unanimity with which the measure was passed was due to the radical changes made in the measure from the form in which it was drafted by Attorney General Wickersham, following numerous conferences at the White House on the subject of amending Interstate Commerce laws. All of the "insurgents" who opposed many features of the original bill voted for it.

Debate ceased at 9.50 o'clock when Senator Elkins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, moved to take up the bill which was passed by the House, and after striking out the body of that measure, to substitute the matter agreed upon by the Senate. In that form the bill was voted upon with the result that it was passed by a vote of 50 to 12.

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## FARMERS MUST MIX BRAINS WITH WORK

Hays Says Vocational School is Solution of Problem.

Technical Training Is Needed On Farms To Get Most Out Of The Soil—Professor Hays Advocates The Extension Of The Consolidated Rural Schools Idea.

Crookston, Minn. (Special).—Declaring the time is at hand when American farmers must mix brains and technical training with their work on the farm in order to get the most out of the soil, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Willet M. Hays advanced the vocational farmers' school as the solution of the problem at a meeting of the Northern Minnesota Development Association here.

"The world is looking on," said Professor Hays, "while we farmers plod along in our unorganized, unsystematic, half-hearted way. The world believes that were our people broader and better trained we could produce much better yields than we do, and we are forced to believe that the world is right. Whether our activity be religious, social, political or economical, we are on the 15-bushel basis, with a 25-bushel opportunity."

Professor Hays declared that the agricultural high school at Crookston was the nucleus of the cure for these troubles. He advocated the extension throughout Minnesota of the consolidated rural schools idea, the institutions where farming is taught in addition to the three R's.

Peoria, Ill. (Special).—Services were held in the chapel of Central Christian Church, built in 10 hours by 190 members of the congregation. The church was perfect in its completions, electrically lighted and with an electric sign above the entrance.

The building is 64 feet long, 24 feet wide and 12 feet high inside. Under the supervision of D. C. Chaffee, who planned the structure, 190 men started work at 8 o'clock A. M. At 6 o'clock P. M. chimes on the various other churches throughout the city were rung to announce the completion of the mushroom structure. Material for the church was given by various concerns in this and other cities.

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