

THE NEWS

Domestic

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago has ruled that the Interstate Commerce Commission must reconsider its decision that rates on sleeping cars shall be reduced.

Miss Nellie Anheuser, of St. Louis, who opera gowns were attached by Dr. Robert Good, a dentist, for services rendered, has sued the doctor for damages.

Stamatis D. Stamatoopoulos, a New York importer of teas, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for alleged underweighing frauds.

Congressman Walter P. Brownlow died at his home in Johnson City, Tenn., of Bright's disease after a lingering illness.

Clarence A. Knight, the attorney who straightened out the estate of Charles F. Yerkes, demands a fee of \$250,000.

The remains of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller were interred in Chicago.

Theodore Roosevelt authorized the announcement at Oyster Bay, N. Y., that he would take the stump in Indiana this fall in behalf of Senator Beveridge's fight for re-election.

Governor Hadley, of Missouri, offered \$300 reward for the arrest of those persons who lynched two negroes last Sunday. He also warned the negroes about their conduct.

A second attempt to restrain the Interstate Commerce Commission from putting into effect its order reducing sleeping car rates was made in Chicago.

The marriage of Mrs. Helen Kelly Gould, who divorced Francis J. Gould, to Ralph Thomas, of New York, on July 15, was announced in New York.

The suit against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of Oklahoma, was dismissed, at Enid, when the company agreed to pay a fine of \$75,000.

The national bank examiners of Eastern Pennsylvania and several Southern States held their semi-annual meeting in Philadelphia.

William M. Pennell, of Portland, was nominated as a candidate for Congress from the first Maine districts by the Democrats.

James Eads How, the "millionaire hobo," was held under a \$500 peace bail in Philadelphia for addressing a street meeting.

Receivers were appointed for the Boston Herald Company upon petition of the International Paper Company, a creditor.

Postmaster General Hitchcock stated in Chicago that no postal savings banks can be established before January 1, 1911.

Daniel Sully, the cotton king, was declared in contempt of court at White Plains, N. Y., and fined \$3,800.

Mrs. Henry Mulsaw, of Chicago, shot her husband and little daughter and then poisoned herself.

Superintendent W. A. Weaver, of the Standard Oil plant at Pittsburg, Pa., dashed up to a tank of benzine after a fire in the main line and prevented him, to shut off a valve and prevent the ignition of adjoining tanks of oil.

A panic was narrowly averted on the excursion steamer Grand Republic, a sister ship to the General Slocum, when the vessel caught fire in New York harbor.

Conductors and trainmen of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg are voting whether they will strike for an increase of wages varying from 5 to 20 per cent.

Robert H. Taft, son of President Taft, has been exonerated from blame for the injuries to Michael Tithwall, who was struck by a Taft automobile.

President Taft has begun his real vacation at the summer White House, at Beverly, Mass. No official calls will be allowed until after July 15.

Miss Anna Ewing Cockrell, daughter of Interstate Commissioner Cockrell, as married to Lambros A. Coromilas, the minister of Greece.

Governors and mayors all over the United States declare they will prohibit exhibitions of moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson prize fight.

The submarine torpedo boat Salmon sailed for Bermuda, a voyage of 650 miles, for a long-distance test run.

Fire Marshal Horan, of Chicago, recommends the prohibition of all kinds of fireworks.

Miss Dot Miller, of San Antonio, Tex., was killed by an auto jumping off a bridge.

Police of Harlem, N. Y., exchanged 30 shots in a running fight with safe-crackers.

Foreign

Bishop Brent, of the Episcopal Church in the Philippines, is endeavoring to secure the consent of the British government to the opium conference at The Hague proposed by the United States.

The United States transport Sumner, with the American delegation to the Pan-American Congress, arrived at Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

President Montt, of Chile, who has been suffering from angina pectoris, will go to Europe to recuperate, leaving Elias Fernandez, vice president, at the head of the government.

Deep interest is felt in German official circles over the Russo-Japanese agreement for the maintenance of the status quo.

The Baroness Delarochette, the first Frenchwoman aviator, was fatally injured by a fall at the Rheims aviation meet.

Continuous cold, wet weather in France causes alarm for the grape crop.

M. Oleslagers broke the records for duration and distance at the aviation meeting at Rheims. He remained in the air two hours 39 minutes and 39 seconds and covered the distance of 158 35-100 miles.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway telegraphers have been awarded an increase of wages from 25 to 35 per cent, and shorter hours by the Canadian Board of Conciliation.

Russians place great hopes upon the outcome of the Russo-Japanese convention, believing that it will be a durable foundation for peace in the Far East.

MINISTER OF GOSPEL AND GIRL ARRESTED

The Elopers Will Return But Are Unrepentant.

MISS WHITAKER BUT 14 YEARS OLD.

Rev. Clinton DeWitt Sharp and Little Eunice Whitaker, who left Schenectady a week ago are found in Kansas City—She Says He Has Treated Her Like a Daughter—Their Queer Reason For Wanting To Go Back.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—The story that a minister of 35 and a girl of 14 from Schenectady, N. Y., told the police, after their arrest here, is the familiar recital of the runaway pair—up to a certain point. Beyond that it lifts itself above the ordinary romance. Both admit they were wrong, but neither is repentant. And both declare they purposely let the home folks know where they were, so they could be taken back—just to get even with the girl's father.

The runaway pair, Rev. Clinton DeWitt Sharp, of the Seventh Day Adventists Church, and Eunice Graham Whitaker, were arrested in a board-house at 1605 Holmes Street. They were living there as Mr. and Mrs. Harry Elsworth Artwell. Captain Whitsett ordered the arrest at the request of William H. Hathaway, sheriff of Schenectady.

A year ago last November Sharp arrived at Schenectady from Rochester with his wife. He began his work in the community. After he preached at the home of Asa Whitaker, his wife, his son William, 7 years old, and his three daughters, Cora, 11 years old; Helen, 4 years, and Eunice 14 years old, all joined his church.

April 25 came charges that Sharp was paying too much attention to the female members of his congregation. He resigned from his pulpit and his wife left him to go to her home in Rochester. But Eunice Graham Whitaker refused to believe the stories. One night she went to the minister to confide a story to

him. A note from Sharp to the girl followed the next day. That night they eloped.

"I loved her," the minister confessed to Captain Whitsett. "She is only a child, but I loved her."

"I am willing to endure punishment. I am willing to go to the penitentiary for years; am willing to be tarred and feathered, for I know that the only wrong I have done was an innocent one. I should not have taken the girl away. I know this. But I did it when my heart was full of sympathy and when that sympathy ruled my better judgment." Captain Whitsett turned to the girl. "And you?" he said. "You would rather be with this man than with your father and mother?"

"Yes. I asked him to take me away from Schenectady. I wanted never to see my father and mother again. I pleaded with him, and finally he said we would go."

"When we got to Kansas City we did not have much money. It was June 5 when we left Schenectady, and it was June 7 when we arrived here and went to a place where we believed we could hide. He has kept every promise he made me, and he has treated me as if I were his daughter. There have been times when we had no money and nothing to eat, but we have felt happier that way than if I were home and with my father. He earned a living—what living we had—by selling religious papers and writing cards and peddling soap. There would be days when there were no sales, but we trusted in God and we have lived."

"Then we saw my father's denial that he had mistreated me in the Schenectady papers. We had written letters to five relatives, telling that we were going away because my father had mistreated me, and I suppose the papers got hold of one of these letters. My father denied it. I answered the letter and told exactly where we were and how we were living and sent it to the paper. Then we were arrested."

"Did you ever intend to marry him?" the captain asked.

"Never," the girl said resolutely. "Then how was all this to end?"

"I don't know—neither of us knew until that day we saw the Schenectady papers and saw the denial of my father. Then both of us decided to go back there and do what we should have done in the beginning—I make charges against my father. You won't need any requisition papers. We are willing to go without them."

A MOB SLAYS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE RAIDER

His Piteful Pleas For Mercy Unheeded.

HAD KILLED AN EX-POLICE CHIEF.

Heavy Jail Doors Are Battered Down and Charles Eberidge, a Mere Boy, Is Killed By The Mob. He Spent His Last Moments, While The Mob Was Hammering Away In Writing To His Mother. Trouble Began With Raiding Of Illegal Saloons.

Newark, O. (Special).—Carl Etherington, 22 years old, employed by the State Antisaloon League as a blind tiger raider, was lynched here at 10.35 P. M., following a day of almost continuous rioting.

The heavy doors of the Licking County Jail were battered down and Etherington was dragged from his cell. He was shot, kicked and bruised before the street was reached, and the finish followed quickly. Etherington early in the evening confessed he killed William Howard, proprietor of the Last Chance res-

aurant and former chief of police, in a raid of alleged "speakeasies" in a raiding scuffle, and narrowly escaped lynching at that time.

News from the hospital that Howard had died over the city the fury of the mob took definite form. Large battering rams were directed upon the doors of the Licking County Jail and the deputies were powerless. The doors fell after nearly an hour's attack.

"I'm dying, Etherington," a curly-headed man, who had been serving as a strikebreaker since he was released from marine service three months ago, was dragged forth. "I didn't mean to do it," he wailed. His cries fell upon deaf ears.

Fearing that the mob spirit would not be satisfied by one victim Sheriff Link immediately asked Adjutant General Wray for troops to protect six other "dry" raiders held at the city prison, in another section of the town. A hurried guard was thrown out in their defense.

The mob, after the first taste of blood, seemed to quiet.

In the melee as the mob was leaving the jail eight prisoners held for petty offenses escaped. One refused leave.

As Etherington mounted the block ready for the swing he was asked to make a speech.

"I want to warn all young fellows not to try to make a living the way I have done—by strike-breaking and taking away jobs like this," he declared. "I had had better have worked, and I wouldn't be here now."

PROTEST AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

A Combine Being Organized By Latin-America.

An Intimation Likely To Be Given That The Attitude Of The United States With Reference To The Situation On The East Coast Of Nicaragua Is Not Accepted As International Law—The Protest Of Madrid Recalled—Position Of The American Delegates.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—That at least three and perhaps more of the Central and South American republics will make a concerted protest of some kind at the coming International Conference of American States at Buenos Ayres against the Central American policy of the United States is the possibility being discussed in diplomatic circles here.

Rumors to this effect have been persistent of late in quarters usually well informed, and some responsible Latin-American representatives admitted their approximate truth, though none would permit himself to be quoted. The rumors have led to lively exchange of information among the Central and South American diplomats here. Officials of the State Department are known to be watching the situation closely.

Some of the more radical Spanish-

Americans are said to be in favor of a Latin-American alliance against the United States. It is generally conceded, however, that formal action of this nature is still premature.

The most that can be regarded as probable is that the republics interested will give the United States to understand diplomatically that the principles represented in the attitude of this government on the east coast of Nicaragua will not be accepted willingly as a part of the international law of the Americas.

It is hardly likely that this protest, if made, will become a part of the proceedings of the conference. It will probably be left to the unofficial work of the assembly.

Notwithstanding a recent statement by the Venezuelan government on the subject, it is still reported here that the Venezuelan delegates will be the leaders in protesting against the attitude of the United States and that at least two other governments will share the responsibility of the movement.

Doubt exists in Washington as to just what steps of the American government have been distasteful to the sister republics. The only connection point mentioned in this connection was first phrased by Madrid, president of the government at Managua, when he protested against the action of American marines in preventing an attack by the Madrid forces upon the city of Bluefields. This was done on the ground that American interests are extensive there and followed the precedent of the British government in prohibiting fighting in Greytown on similar grounds. Later the Venus was prohibited by the American officials from firing on Bluefields.

Must Produce Cook As Witness.

Berlin (Special).—The provincial court which is hearing the case of Rudolph Francke against Commandeur Peary to recover \$10,000 ordered Francke to produce Dr. Frederick Cook as a witness. Francke, who was associated with Dr. Cook in North Polar exploration, demands \$10,000 in return for a collection of furs, walrus and narwhal teeth which he alleges Peary required him to surrender in consideration of taking him back home from Etah.

CROSS THE OCEAN IN AN AIRSHIP

Attempt Is to Be Made By Walter Wellman Next Month.

WILL USE BALLOON BUILT FOR POLAR TRIP

Transatlantic Voyage In A Big Dirigible To Be Attempted—Preliminary Trials Will Take Place At Atlantic City—The Airship Will Carry Six Men And Sixteen Hundred Gallons Of Gasoline In A Steel Tank—The Course Will Follow Steamers' Track.

New York (Special).—Walter Wellman and Melvin Vaniman will attempt this coming fall to cross the Atlantic Ocean in the dirigible balloon America, which was built for the Wellman polar expedition and has twice been tested in voyages over the Arctic Ocean, north of Spitzbergen. The attempt will be made solely on the responsibility of the aeronauts, but the New York Times, the Chicago Record-Herald and London Daily Telegraph have arranged to buy the news of the expedition, which will be transmitted by wireless from the airship, even as news now is from ocean liners.

The America will be housed at Atlantic City during its preliminary trial. A shed to shelter her has already been contracted for and hydrogen gas apparatus to inflate her bags has been shipped from Paris. This shed or hangar, as it is technically known, will be 250 feet long, 80 feet wide and 80 feet high.

On her long voyage the America will carry a crew of six men, including the wireless operator, and 1,600 gallons of gasoline in a steel tank. Equipped for a day's run she could carry 75 passengers, in addition to her full crew. In size she ranks second only to the latest Zeppelin airship.

Two engines will drive her—one of 70-horsepower for ordinary duty, and one of 300-horsepower for emergency service, when high speed is needed. A little 10-horsepower motor takes the place of a donkey engine aboard ship for small necessary offices.

The quantity of fuel carried gives the airship a greater radius of action than the distance from New York to Europe and a study of prevailing winds during the season at which it is proposed to make the passage shows that they lie parallel to the east-bound course laid down by Atlantic liners. Even if the net effect of the winds should prove unfavorable, it is estimated by the aeronauts that the fuel would hold out for the full distance.

Wellman and Vaniman are by no means sure that their attempt will be successful but they think that the chances are good enough to warrant at least a trial. They plan to start late in August or early in September from a base near New York not yet selected.

Mr. Wellman was a newspaper man before he became an explorer. His exploring activities first came into notice when he located the landing place of Columbus on Watling (San Salvador) Island, Bahamas. He marked the spot with a monument.

In 1894 Mr. Wellman led an expedition as far north as 81 degrees, northeast of Spitzbergen. His party in 1898-9 penetrated Franz Josef Land and discovered a number of new islands.

His airship attempts began in 1906, under the auspices of the Record Herald. On August 16, 1909, Wellman left Spitzbergen for the North Pole in his dirigible balloon "America." On August 21, the same year, his second attempt to reach the pole failed by the bursting of his balloon.

YEAR'S RENT ONE BLOSSOM.

And School May Occupy Ground For Ninety-Nine Years.

Flint, Mich. (Special).—A clover blossom a year is the rental charged the Flint school board for a 99-year lease of the site of the Flint Union School. The owner of the land, Neil J. Berston, made the offer at the last regular meeting of the board, the only proviso being that use of the land for other than school purposes shall terminate the lease. The board accepted and it was decided to make a ceremonious feature of the payment of the rental each year. The board is to elect one of its members every spring to pluck a clover blossom from one of the lots owned by the school board and carry it to Mr. Berston or one of his heirs.

FLIES OVER THE OCEAN.

Curtiss Soars Above Atlantic City In His Aeroplane.

Atlantic City (Special).—Glenn Curtiss made the first aeroplane trip over the Atlantic Ocean just before sundown when he guided his biplane in an eight minute flight along the front of the city going about two miles out to sea. The trip extended in length from the Million Dollar Pier to the Inlet and back to the Chelsea limits of the resort with a final dash to his starting place.

Although the high tide left a starting place in soft sand, hardly fifty yards wide and only twice as long the aviator secured, a start from that cleared his machine from the breakers in front of him and he landed within a few feet of the tracks made as he started.

Burglar Leaves Note.

Paterson, N. J. (Special).—When William T. Allen, a Paterson manufacturer, opened his place he found that a burglar had been there. The caller left his note.

"Dear Sir—This is the third time I have cracked safes in this town, and, take it from me, this is the easiest burg I have ever struck. Believe me, if it were not for the watchman, I would have taken the safe back to New York. You surely are an expert here."

The thief got \$75.

DR. B. C. HYDE GETS A LIFE SENTENCE

Convicted of the Murder of Colonel Swope.

Poisoner Of Millionaire Sentenced To Spend The Rest Of His Days At Hard Labor—Wife Faithful To Husband Until The Last—Prisoner Takes Appeal To Supreme Court Of The State.

Kansas City (Special).—Dr. B. C. Hyde, convicted of having poisoned Col. Thomas H. Swope, the millionaire philanthropist, was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor by Judge Ralph S. Latashaw, in the Criminal Court here.

An appeal to the State Supreme Court was filed by Hyde's attorney, and until it is taken up by the higher court the prisoner will remain in the county jail here.

The case was called by Judge Latashaw as soon as court was opened. The doctor and his wife, who had stood by him so faithfully, sat side by side and held each other's hands. Judge Latashaw promptly overruled the motion for arrest of judgment and commanded Dr. Hyde to stand up. Before passing sentence he asked the prisoner if he had anything to say.

Dr. Hyde, smiling and calm, replied: "I did not understand you, judge."

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?" repeated the judge.

"My attorneys will talk for me," said Dr. Hyde quietly.

At this point Attorney Lucas, for the defense, arose and told the court he had nothing to say. Then, as Dr. Hyde remained standing, Judge Latashaw continued:

"The judgment of the court, Dr. Hyde, is that you be confined in the state penitentiary at Jefferson City at hard labor for and during the period of your natural life."

FARMER'S HEAD BLOWN OFF.

Picking Up Gun To Shoot Rats When It Is Discharged.

Milford, Del. (Special).—Theodore W. Middleton, a large land owner and fruit grower, and one of the most respected citizens of near Milford, met a horrible death. He had been to his stable looking after the feeding, when he returned to the house to get his gun, it is supposed, to kill some rats that infest his grain room.

He entered the sitting-room and was in the act of picking up the weapon when the trigger caught in a box and the full charge entered the right side of his neck, blowing his head from his shoulders.

Mr. Middleton was an all-around sportsman, being a member of the Milford Rod and Gun Club, the Milford Grange, P. O. of H., and the Delaware Game Protective Association. He moved here some years ago from New Jersey. He was 58 years old.

11-Year-Old Boy Rescued 3.

Piqua, Ohio (Special).—After Mrs. Cora Cox and three children, of Springfield, had been thrown into Swift Run Lake from a bridge by a fractious horse, Daniel Dawson, an 11-year-old boy, rescued the three children out of 20 feet of water. A negro rescued Mrs. Cox after beating her into insensibility to keep her quiet.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

At its initial meeting the President's Fine Arts Commission approved the plans prepared by the supervising architect of the Treasury for the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where all the government money is manufactured.

Major John M. Carson, chief of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is going abroad to study trade conditions for the United States.

The proposal to transport freight by airships from Arizona to Mexico will probably result in an aerial treaty between the United States and Mexico.

Statistics furnished by the Department of commerce and Labor show that the United States is the greatest producer of pig iron in the world.

President Taft has appointed B. S. Rodey, of Albuquerque, N. M., district attorney at Nome, Alaska, to succeed George B. Grigsby, removed.

The execution of the pure food law has caused high prices, says Solicitor McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Nagel and Attorney General Wickersham will spend a portion of the summer in Alaska.

President Taft has ratified a parcels post convention with Hungary.

Plans have been completed for the supervising architect of the Treasury for the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which is to cost \$1,750,000.

The Georgetown University seismograph recorded a serious earthquake shock that occurred about 1,500 miles from Washington.

The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a reduction in rates from Virginia points to North Carolina points.

Charge George W. Ellis reports that there are excellent opportunities for the sugar growing industry in Liberia.

It was officially announced that President Taft will make a 10-day trip up the Maine Coast.

The financial affairs of the George Washington University are in an unsatisfactory condition.

Defects have been discovered in the armorplate on the battleships North Dakota and Utah.

Successful tests with the government aeroplane are reported at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Veedler, Underwood and Wright were compulsorily retired by the Navy Elimination Board under the personnel law.

A WOMAN NOW THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. E. F. Young Leads National Educational Association.

GOOD POLITICS PLAYED BY WOMEN

Superintendent of Public Schools Of Chicago Defeated President Of The State Normal School Of Colorado By A Vote Of 617 To 376—Nominating Committee Had Put Her Up For Second Vice President—Rest Of The Regular Ticket Went Through—To Meet In San Francisco Next Year.

Boston (Special).—Women teachers showed their knowledge of politics by pushing Mrs. Ella FLAGG Young, superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, through to a triumphant election as president of the National Education Association.

Her opponent Zacharias Xenophon Snyder, president of the State Normal School of Colorado, who was the selection of the nominating committee representing all the states, was defeated by a vote of 617 to 376 in the general convention.

It took a clear parliamentary head to cut the knot which the nominating committee had tied about Mr. Snyder, but the women were equal to the task, and after Mrs. Young had resigned as a candidate for second vice president on the ticket presented to the general convention, her friends put her up as a direct candidate against Mr. Snyder. When Mrs. Young was declared the winner the convention immediately accepted the other names presented by the committee, as follows:

Treasurer, P. W. Springer, Michigan; vice presidents, James Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Julia Richmond, New York; F. L. Cook, Spearfish, S. D.; George A. McFarland, Valley City, N. D.; Thomas C. Miller, Shepherdstown, W. Va.; Charles S. Foss, Reading, Pa.; Homer P. Sweerley, Cedar Falls, Ia.; F. O. Hayes, Alva, Ok.; E. T. Fairfield, Topeka, Kas.; Samuel Avery, Lincoln, Neb.; C. A. Dunway, Bozeman, Mont.

A director from each state also was chosen. Particular attention was paid to the education of the child in the addresses at the meetings. During the afternoon the State Teachers' Association and those interested in school gardens and religious training also held sessions. At the general session education along broad lines was discussed.

The resolutions of the association, adopted at the general business meeting, were in part as follows: "The National Education Association reaffirms its unalterable opposition to any division of the public school funds among private or sectarian schools and believes that appropriations from the federal or state treasuries in support of private educational institutions is in direct contravention of the fundamental principles upon which our system of American public school education has been founded and has prospered."

The directors decided unanimously to hold the next convention in San Francisco in 1911. The claims of San Francisco were eloquently presented by Alfred Roncovieri, superintendent of schools of that city.

IMPORTS ALMOST A BILLION.

New York's Trade Is Growing By Leaps And Bounds.

New York (Special).—Merchandise of an appraised value of \$961,962,392 entered the port of New York during the fiscal year ending June 30, as against \$798,303,279 in 1909. This is a new record.

The appraised value of precious stones and pearls for the fiscal year just ended aggregates \$4,835,657, as compared with \$2,354,003 in 1909.

The importations of automobiles during the year aggregate 1821 cars, with a total appraised value of \$4,440,017, as compared with 1987 cars, valued at \$4,311,295 in 1909.

These figures were given out today in the annual report of George W. Wanamaker, appraiser of the port.

Fire Destroys Town.

Duluth, Minn. (Special).—Reports of forest fires on the south shore of Lake Superior say that the flames are menacing lives and that women and children by scores are boarding boats to flee for safety, if necessary. One small town is probably destroyed, as no word has come from it since it was cut off by fire. Three other towns are in grave danger.

Boiler And Building Go Up.

Laconia, N. H. (Special).—A boiler in the basement of a three-story wooden building occupied by the Jenkins Bros. steam laundry blew up, seriously injuring 15 women employes. The building was demolished. It is not believed any of the victims will die.

Prohibitionists Nominate.

Concord, N. H. (Special).—Prohibitionists at the state convention here nominated John B. Berry, of Plymouth, for governor, and John F. Bradford, of Raymond, and Roger E. Thompson, of Franklin, for Congress.

Priest Killed By Train.

Norristown, Pa. (Special).—Brother Ambrose, rector of the Catholic Boys' Protective and a well-known Catholic educator, was struck by a train and instantly killed when he attempted to cross a railroad track near the school. He was about to start on his annual vacation to the mother house of the Christian Brothers Order, Ammendale, Md. He was 68 years of age and had been a teacher in Catholic schools and colleges in this diocese for more than 50 years.