

The Centre Reporter  
Centre Hall, Pa.  
THE NEWS

Domestic

The name of John Mitchell, former president of the United Mineworkers of America, was mentioned to Colonel Roosevelt as a possible candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of New York, but he would not express an opinion further than to state that he holds Mr. Mitchell very highly.

Three railroad men were killed and eleven refrigerator cars piled in a heap about a locomotive in a wreck on the Erie Railroad, at Middletown, N. Y.

Fifty-six railroad cars were wrecked when a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train ran away down a mountain side at Stroudsburg, Pa.

The Eiker and Hegeman Company, representing a merger of New York drug interests, will operate in Baltimore.

Hugo Breul, a portrait painter of Providence, R. I., committed suicide by inhaling gas in his studio.

Seven foreigners were suffocated by smoke while they slept in a lodging-house at Jamaica, L. I.

J. Edward Simmons, the New York banker, died suddenly at Mohonk Lake.

President John H. Walker, of the Illinois Mine Workers, has been enjoined by Judge Wright, of Danville, from interfering with the operation of the mines in Saline county.

Capt. John Whiteside, of the steamer Arcadia, was killed by the breaking of a derisk on that vessel while the boat was in Port Arthur, Ont. His home was in Buffalo.

Enraged because his wife had filed suit for divorce, John Devisbi, aged 50, of Chadwick, Ill., shot and killed the woman and himself.

Henry Yamaguchi, a Japanese boy, is charged with murdering Enoch Kendall and his wife and Thomas A. Kendall, their son.

Suit has been brought against the Baltimore and Ohio in Pittsburgh for permitting employes to work more than 10 hours.

John D. Rockefeller was served with a summons to appear in damage suit brought against his Standard Oil Company.

Charles A. Hopper, an ex-convict, despondent because he could not get work, hanged himself at Paterson, N. J.

Arthur F. Allen, alleged deserter from the Navy, escaped his captor while traveling from New Orleans to Norfolk.

James B. Watt, the oldest telegrapher in the service of the Associated Press, is dead at Nashville.

Erwin J. Wider, the defaulting New York cashier, denies having "salted" any of the money he stole.

Seven officials of the United Wireless Telegraph Company were indicted by a Federal grand jury of New York, on two charges of conspiracy in connection with sales of stock of the company.

Mrs. C. A. Muens, the widow who revealed the whereabouts of Joseph Wendling, alleged slayer of Alma Keller, of Louisville, claims the reward offered by the police.

Rev. W. R. Wright, a Baptist clergyman of Alamo, Texas, is accused of shooting Joseph Henson in a mountain feud.

But ten of 300 applicants for the mounted constabulary of Pennsylvania succeeded in passing the examination.

Foreign

The Spanish government is rushing troops to San Sebastian, where the clericals are determined, contrary to the government's orders, to have a demonstration on Sunday.

Secretary Eden continued his argument before the Hague tribunal in the Newfoundland fisheries case.

The Japanese government has arranged to buy a number of Wright aeroplanes for the army.

H. H. Bryn has been appointed Norwegian minister to the United States.

A collision occurred on the streets of Barcelona between the Carlists and the Republicans.

The Pan-American Congress at Buenos Ayres voted a gold medal to Andrew Carnegie.

Sir George William Buchanan was appointed British ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Root continued his arguments at the Hague in the Newfoundland fisheries case.

Alexander Suchkoff, president of the Duma, began a prison term for dueling.

FLAMES CUT OFF EXIT  
SEVEN PEOPLE ROASTED

Suffocated By Smoke in Their Beds.  
TWO WERE INJURED IN ESCAPING.

The Owner and His Family, Who Occupied Rooms on the Ground Floor, Escaped By Climbing Through the Windows to the Street—Two Victims Women.

New York (Special).—Seven lives were lost in a fire which destroyed a three-story lodging-house in the foreign section of Jamaica, L. I. The blaze started in a hallway, the only exit, and spread so rapidly that few of the inmates had any opportunity to escape.

The lodging-house was occupied for the most part by poor workmen employed in the neighborhood. The owner, George Dunbek, and his family, who occupied rooms on the ground floor, escaped by climbing through the windows to the street.

The dead—five men and two women—were all foreigners. They were asleep at the time and were all suffocated by smoke as they lay in their beds. The property loss will not exceed \$1,500.

Two persons were injured in escaping. Stephen Marcus, a farmer, 35 years old, jumped from the window of his room on the third floor and was taken to a hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries. B. D. Tague, a laborer, was badly burned and partially suffocated by smoke.

A passerby who discovered the fire turned in the alarm and called a policeman, who found the hallway closed by a wall of flame. In the backyard he came upon Dunbek, dazed and panicky, wringing his hands in the midst of his family of six or seven. Apparently they had not yet given a thought to the lodgers who had been trapped on the upper floors.

"Is everybody out?" asked the policeman. Dunbek shook his head. He did not know. He had seen two or three of his lodgers drop to the street from second floor windows—whether all were safe or not he did not know. There had been about 15 lodgers in the house that night, he thought.

In a few minutes the firemen were on hand, dousing out the blaze in the hallway and clearing a path to the upper floors. They found seven roasted bodies.

SHAFT TO PILGRIMS.

Thousands Through the Old Bay State Town to Attend the Ceremonies.

Provincetown, Mass. (Special).—The granite shaft on Town Hill, erected to memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, was dedicated at noon by President Taft. The cornerstone of the monument was laid August 7, 1907, by President Roosevelt, its dedication attracting a crowd that taxed to their limits the narrow streets of this old fishing town.

The principal act of the dedication of the monument was the unveiling of a bronze tablet over the door facing the harbor, which was given by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard.

The town clock was striking nine when the Mayflower, bearing President Taft, came around the little white beacon at the end of Long Point and passed in between the lines of battleships. As the Mayflower headed in the first gun boom from the flag ship Connecticut, followed by 21 guns from all the ships.

President Taft's dedication address was descriptive of the landing of the pilgrims at Provincetown and the causes which drove them from England.

Bees Go Through Hat.  
Waterbury, N. J. (Special).—The vaunted reputation of the "rat" as a protection against injury was destroyed in the swoop of a band of rampant bees, when Mrs. Carlton Hendrickson was frightfully stung. Mrs. Hendrickson had gone into her lima bean patch, when John Piska's bees attacked her, stinging through her hair, and even through a large "rat" she wore. A daughter has been busy since then picking "stingers" from her hair and head. Last year about this time Hendrickson was similarly attacked, as he was about to pick beans, and this year he decided to turn the picking over to his wife.

Cotton Crop Report.  
Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture estimates from the reports of its correspondents and agents that the average condition of the cotton crop on July 25, 1910, was 75.5 per cent. of the normal, as compared with 80.7 on June 25, 1910; 71.9 on July 25, 1909; 83.0 on July 25, 1908; 75.0 on July 25, 1907, and 79.4, the average of the last 10 years on July 25.

Gaynor in Night Court.  
New York (Special).—Another hard blow at the "tyranny" of the police in making arrests for trivial causes was struck by Mayor Gaynor. His action was the direct result of his visit to the night court this week when he found many prisoners arraigned without cause. Hereafter charges are to be filed against officers who make unwarranted arrests or use unnecessary force, and their dismissal will be sought.

Woman Aviator Hurt.  
London (Special).—Mme. Franck, a French woman, who recently planned to fly across the English Channel, but who was stopped by the weather, was severely hurt while flying at Sunderland, in a Farman biplane. The machine collided with a flagpole and dropped 25 feet, landing on a right-wheeling motor car, crushing and killing a boy. A number of persons were injured. Mme. Franck's leg was broken and her throat was badly cut by coming in contact with the wire brages of the biplane.

Madriz May Flee.  
Bluefields, Nicaragua (Special).—A dispatch received here says that Estrada's army is at the gates of Managua, and that President Madriz has a ship standing off the coast ready to flee to Mexico.

SLUMP IN THE AUTO BUSINESS.

Bottom Seems to Have Dropped Out Notwithstanding Boosting Efforts of Manufacturers.

New York.—Indications point to the bottom having fallen out of the automobile business. The manufacturers, it is reported in trade circles, are making strenuous efforts to keep up a show of continued prosperity, but it is also said that they are not selling their product, but are selling machines throughout the country at their various agencies to prevent the public realizing the true conditions of the market.

Several large concerns are laying off men and giving all sorts of reasons for so doing except the statement that they are overstocked. Two or three of the largest factories recently closed entirely, ostensibly for the purpose of taking inventory, but the workmen were not given any definite time at which to again report for work, and it is not expected that these factories will again be in operation this year.

A well-known automobile agent of this city said yesterday that all cars would undoubtedly be selling at from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than present list prices within the next two or three months. He added:

"The trouble with the automobile business is that the farmers and people of the smaller cities and towns have not taken as kindly to the idea as was anticipated. The farmers find that the cost of keeping them in repair and operation is more than the cost of keeping horses to perform the same work, and while there was, for a time, a tendency among the farmers to invest in the machines, the demand for cars from this class of buyers has practically stopped, and I venture to say we will not again sell to the farmers to any extent until prices are materially reduced."

THE GRAND TRUNK STRIKE IS SETTLED

An Advance of 18 to 30 Per Cent. is Granted.  
ALL STRIKERS TO BE TAKEN BACK.

Successful Outcome of Peace Negotiations Due Chiefly to Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor—Both Sides Express Themselves as Fully Satisfied.

Ottawa, Ont. (Special).—The strike of conductors, trainmen and yardmen which began on the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont systems on July 18 was officially called off. Under the terms of the agreement signed by President Hays, for the railroads, and all the union officials, the men will receive, dating back to May 1 of this year, an advance of approximately 18 per cent., and beginning January 1, 1912, a rate of wages slightly below the Eastern Association schedule, for which they struck, but an advance in many instances of over 30 per cent.

Much credit for the successful outcome of the peace negotiations is given to W. L. Mackenzie King, the minister of labor, who has persisted in his efforts to bring the men together despite discouraging setbacks.

The agreement follows: "The company will put back as soon as possible the men other than those who have been or may be found guilty of acts of violence or disorderly conduct, the understanding being that there is to be no coercion nor intimidation used towards the men new.

"The company will put into effect from May 1, 1910, the rates named in the schedule of rates dated July 18, 1910, those rates to be embodied in the present schedule now in effect on this line, it being understood that those rates shall in no instance effect a reduction in any existing rate.

"The company will, on January 1, 1912, make effective in train and yard service on the Grand Trunk Railway the rates of pay and the rules contained in the schedule of agreement on that date in effect on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Fort William."

In the case of the Central Vermont the same settlement applies with the exception that the standardization to be applied on January 1, 1912, is to be that of the Rutland Railway, a road in the same territory and not that of the Canadian Pacific, which will only apply to the Grand Trunk system.

The President Garretson of the Conductors, and President Lee, of the Trainmen, both declare that they are satisfied with the terms of the settlement.

THE FIRST WOMAN POLICEMAN.

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells Will Patrol Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal. (Special).—The office of "policewoman," which was created by a recent ordinance, will be filled at once by the police commission. Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, formerly of Chicago, whose earnest and persistent work, backed by ministers and clubwomen of Los Angeles, caused the creation of the office, will receive the appointment. She will be the first woman to hold a position of this kind in Southern California.

Mrs. Wells discussed her plans for filling the position. "My field of work will be chiefly wherever young people gather for entertainment in parks, penny arcades, moving picture shows and dance halls," she said. "I will deal chiefly with the proprietors of such places, seeing that all laws are obeyed and that the places are kept clean and moral. In the dance halls I may find it necessary to talk to some of the young people personally."

Nine Burned By Acid.  
Philadelphia (Special).—Seven girls, a boy and a man were terribly burned by the bursting of several carbons containing vitrol for use in chemical fire engines. The accident occurred on Ridge avenue, when a supply wagon belonging to the fire department broke down. The children were being given a ride by the driver, Richard Grear, who was serving the vitrol to the various firehouses when the axle of the wagon broke. The glass carbons containing the acid were hurled upon the bodies of the riders.

DR. CRIPPEN WILL FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE

He Will Make No Resistance to Extradition.  
ACCEPT SERVICES OF LONDON SOLICITOR.

The Prisoner Declares, However, That a Sturdy Defense Will Be Put Up When His Case Comes to Trial In London—Development of the Search for Evidence to Convict Him—Case of the Crown for Extradition Completed—Very Significant Omission.

Quebec (Special).—Dr. Hawley H. Crippen cabled to Arthur Newton, of London, accepting the solicitor's offer to defend him on the charge of murder. The message ran:

"Accept your offer. Secrecy will be observed."

A second Quebec attorney sent word to the prisoner that he was ready to help him resist extradition. To the jailer who bore the communication Crippen said: "My fight will not be made here. It will be made on the other side." Crippen made it clear that he would not accept legal assistance from anyone here.

Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, said that the prisoner had not confessed to the murder of Belle Elmore, his wife. Joseph Morin, Crippen's jailer, was equally positive that no word of confession had come from the dentist's lips.

Crippen's acceptance of the offer of counsel would seem further to indicate that he intends to maintain his attitude of silence. And the few words that came directly from the prisoner himself indicated anything but the mood of a self-confessed murderer. He told one of his keepers that he would make no fight here, but was prepared to fight when he came to trial in London. An effort to learn anything about the friends that the London solicitor says are willing to pay the expenses of his defense was as fruitless here as it is said to have been in London.

The big gray stone jail on the Heights of Abraham, where Crippen is confined, has become the foremost of Quebec's many points of interest. The "seeing Quebec" trolley cars stop nearby so that the tourists who throng the city in summer may have a chance to gaze into the window of the corridor where the alleged wife-slayer takes his exercise.

Miss Leneve did not figure in the day's crop of rumors. She continues to spend her time quietly in the prison infirmary and is said to be improving in health.

She is being kept there not because her condition any longer demands it, but that she may not come in contact with other women prisoners who might, the police fear, annoy her and so aggravate her extreme nervousness.

The pretty typist is better supplied with funds than is her male companion. While \$18 was found on Crippen, the girl carried \$60 in currency. A large part of this sum was used by the matron to purchase clothing suitable for her charge. The authorities continue their extremely considerate treatment of the girl, but continued reports that she has made admissions damaging to Crippen or in the way of establishing her own innocence are denied.

Crippen's comparative calm gives, according to his keepers, a positive refutation of the allegation made in London that he had been addicted to the use of drugs.

THE CHARLTON CASE.

Italy's Demand for Extradition Referred to Jersey Justice.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—What is assumed to be Italy's formal demand for the extradition of Porter Charlton, the young American in the Hudson county (N. J.) jail, charged with having killed his wife, Mrs. Scott Castle Charlton, at Lake Como, Italy, has reached the State Department. The papers came in a packet postmarked "Manchester, Mass." They were not even opened. Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson knew that they bore upon the Charlton case. That case has not reached the jurisdiction of the Department. Therefore, the papers were returned to the Italian Embassy, whence they came, and which has its seat for the summer on the Massachusetts coast.

Accompanying the packet upon its return and explanatory of the reason for the course taken by the Department was a note from Mr. Wilson submitting that the case lay with the New Jersey court, and that papers bearing upon it should be presented to the magistrate before whom the case was pending.

Not until action has been taken by the court will the case of Charlton reach the State Department, when Secretary Knox may be called upon to pass on the question of extradition.

Killed His Benefactor.  
Oakland, Cal. (Special).—Despondent because he believed he was about to be turned out of the house of friends with whom he had lived for some time, William Cooper, formerly of New York, shot and killed Mrs. Hurley Buss, dangerously wounded her husband and fatally wounded himself. Cooper slept on a mattress in the kitchen. When Mrs. Buss came into the room to prepare breakfast, Cooper fired two shots into her head. She fell dead. Buss received a bullet in his neck, and the murderer fired the last shot in his weapon into his own head.

Kills Babies and Self.  
Davenport, Ia. (Special).—After carefully arranging the burial robes for all three, Mrs. Nick Nielsen, wife of a farmer living eight miles from this city, administered fatal doses of strychnine to herself and her two daughters, aged two and four years. The slaying of a daughter with a man many years her senior greatly preyed upon the mind of the mother.

Uncle Sam Well Off.  
Washington, D. C. (Special).—A grand total of cash in the treasury of \$1,733,057,808, a total balance in the general fund of \$92,356,224, a working balance in the treasury office of \$30,502,824 and a decrease of \$563,136 in the public debt during July is the way the monthly treasury statements show the situation.

NOT ASSASSINATED.

Mayor Bousman Believed to Have Blown Himself Up.

Roanoke, Va. (Special).—Mayor H. A. Bousman, of Ridgeway, a small town in Henry county, 60 miles south of Roanoke, on the Norfolk and Western Railway, who had both his legs blown off by dynamite while lying under a tree on the lawn of his yard Sunday night, July 24, and died several hours later, was not assassinated. The Mayor killed himself in attempting to blow off his feet, so that he might secure \$6,000 accident insurance, to save himself and family from poverty.

Detective Joseph Funk, of the Baldwin Detective Agency, of Roanoke, the chief detective working on the case, after following numerous clues, decided that Bousman himself set off the dynamite that caused his death, and he so officially reported to the Town Council of Ridgeway and his report has been accepted by the members of the council and by Bousman's friends generally.

It has developed that Bousman was involved financially. Two life policies, one for \$1,000 and another for twice that amount were also taken out a short time ago, Bousman giving his notes for the premiums.

It is believed all the policies will be paid. While the evidence that he was the victim of his own act convicts the public mind, it can hardly be put before a jury in such shape to prove legally that his policies are forfeited. Detective Funk believes Bousman held the stick of dynamite between his legs and lighted the fuse with his burning cigar.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN A MINER'S HUT

Travels Incognito to Study Life in Coal Fields.  
WANTS THE FACTS AT FIRST HAND.

The Colonel Takes Up Sociology and Breezes Into Dickson, Pa., Unannounced—Talks to Silk Mill Girls in Streets—Accompanies Coal Begrimed Miner to His Home.

Scranton, Pa. (Special).—Mr. Roosevelt has turned sociologist. He has forsaken the field of politics for the time being and is now a social worker. He came into the heart of the anthracite coal regions of Central Pennsylvania to see how the miners live and what they do.

The Colonel, with all of his characteristic vigor and energy, spent 10 hours visiting the homes of the workers, inspecting the mines themselves and taking a look into the conditions of the young women who are employed in the silk mills near here. He had a perfectly bulky time. The mystery of his sudden disappearance from New York has been solved.

The Colonel admitted that on his way across the Atlantic six weeks ago he was attracted by an article in a magazine describing the folks who live in these neglected parts. He thought that something ought to be done for the unfortunates who have no means of real legitimate amusement when they emerge from the dark recesses of the mines or the stuffy silk mills. He decided to come up and see for himself and travel incognito if possible.

Mr. Roosevelt has done many things. He has shot wild game, played politics, tennis and ever so many other pastimes, but despite the hand he had in the disputes of the coal miners he never saw at close range how they do it. He traveled through the Lackawanna valley in an automobile, whizzed over dirty hot roads, had lunch in a dairy establishment, where there were not enough glasses to go around, and met the men who were coming to see him until the Colonel beamed and beamed. The identity of the ex-President was unknown for a good part of the trip.

Rough, hearty workers, covered with soot, grasped his hand and told him that he was the goods. He liked that, too. Mr. Roosevelt declared that his idea in coming up here was merely to inspect and nothing else. He said that any conclusions to be drawn from this flying visit will be drawn by him.

Falls Five Stories and Lives.  
New York (Special).—"Don't do that, you're tickling me," remarked Isadore Bloom, 7 years old, 25 Market street, to Dr. Ederle, of Gouverneur Hospital. The surgeon was examining the little fellow to ascertain the extent of the injuries received in a fall from the fire-escape landing on a fifth floor to a court yard. He was amazed to find that Isadore had escaped without even a scratch. The boy lives with his parents and was playing on the fire-escape when he lost his balance. Clotheslines broke the fall.

Lightning Causes Explosion.  
Ossining, N. Y. (Special).—Two men were killed, one was seriously injured and another made permanently deaf by the explosion of 10 pounds of dynamite 300 feet below the surface of the earth in the tunnel for the new Croton aqueduct at Kitchawan. The charge was exploded, presumably by lightning, which struck the car rails at the opening of the tunnel a quarter of a mile away during a severe thunderstorm, and followed the rails into the interior of the tunnel.

Drowns Her Four Babies.  
Antioch, Cal. (Special).—One after another four little children were drowned in a tub near here by their mother. The woman, Mrs. Joseph Mello, walked away from her dead babies quietly and calmly submitted to arrest. She had become suddenly demented. The oldest child was 4 years old.

Killed By Night Riders.  
Paducah, Ky. (Special).—Night Riders shot and killed Tom Cooper, a relative of Milton Oliver, the State's chief witness in the Night Riders' case to be tried this fall. Three of the alleged assassins are said to be under arrest.

Lightning Kills Three.  
Schenectady, N. Y. (Special).—Spencer Lockwood, of Grooms, Saratoga county, a farmer, and his two harvest helpers, Andrew Ecker and Simon Watson, were killed by lightning. The team they were driving also was checked to death.

SENATOR J. P. GORE SPRINGS A SENSATION

Declares Bribe Was Offered Before Probe Committee.

VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN MENTIONED.

Oklahoma Senator Before Investigating Committee—Names Former Chairman Hamon, of Oklahoma State Committee as Man Who Offered Bribe and Gave Information—Congressman McGuire's Connection.

Muskogee, Ok. (Special).—What happened in the private office of United States Senator Thomas P. Gore at Washington at noon last May 6 formed the basis of sensational charges, involving the names of Vice-President Sherman, Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas; Congressman B. S. McGuire, of Oklahoma; and others in a hearing before a special congressional investigating committee here.

During the 30 or 40 minutes of a conference held in that office Senator Gore testified that he had been approached by Jake L. Hamon, former chairman of the Oklahoma Territorial Republican Committee, and also former chairman of the Oklahoma State Republican Committee, and that he had been offered a bribe of \$25,000 or \$50,000 to remove certain legislation pending in Congress, so that \$3,000,000 might be paid to J. F. McMurray, an attorney at McAlester, Ok., and his associates.

The money was to represent "attorneys' fees" of 10 per cent. of \$30,000,000, which was to be secured from a New York syndicate for 450,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands now owned by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in this State.

Vice-President Sherman's name was mentioned by Mr. Hamon, Senator Gore testified, as being interested in the land deal to the extent of favoring the approval by Congress of what are known as the McMurray contracts with the Indians.

What happened in another private room in Washington, and also where it was alleged Hamon made more "overtures" relative to the land deal, was told by Congressman C. E. Creager, of the Third Oklahoma district. Congressman Creager supplemented the testimony of Senator Gore. He said on June 16 last he had been invited by Hamon to meet him in a private room at the Occidental Hotel in Washington.

Having gone there, Mr. Creager testified, he was informed he could have a substantial interest in the land deal if he would withdraw his opposition to the approval of the McMurray contracts by Congress.

Asked the question: "Were any figures mentioned as to how much you were to receive?" Mr. Creager replied:

"No, I did not let it go so far as that. I made it plain I was not open to being influenced in that way. I had already gone on record as being firmly opposed to the granting of such an enormous fee to attorneys."

Congressman B. S. McGuire, who was charged by Senator Gore as being interested in the McMurray contract, was said by Mr. Creager, in his testimony, to have been at the time of his visit an occupant of the same suit of rooms with Hamon and McMurray at the hotel.

Clerks of Senator Gore testified to having been invited by McMurray and Hamon to "drop-leg" supper, at Washington, at which the Indian contracts were to be "talked over." These invitations, it was declared, were all "turned down." On one occasion, one of the clerks testified, Hamon said Senator Gore was awfully hard on his friends.

Senator Gore, in his testimony, declared that the offer of bribery went so far that Hamon said the \$25,000 or \$50,000 would not be paid over in the form of a check or marked money, but that "it would be all clean, hard cash."

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that during January, February and March of this year 1,100 were killed and 21,232 were injured on the railroads in this country.

One of the first questions the Supreme Court will have to pass upon when it convenes is the constitutionality of the Kansas Bank Depositors' Guaranty Law.

The church and State are working hand in hand in the Panama Canal Zone and accomplishing good results, according to the latest issue of the Canal Record.

Horace A. Taylor, for many years an assistant secretary of the Treasury, died after an illness of six months, aged 73 years.