

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS
CAPTAIN E. W. BURNS
DIES AT HAGERSTOWN

For Many Years Was Passenger and Freight Agent For Cumberland Valley Railroad

Captain Edward Watson Burns, aged 65 years, former passenger and freight agent for the Cumberland Valley Railroad, died suddenly yesterday at his home at Hagerstown, Md. He was known throughout eastern railroad circles. His duties brought him to Harrisburg almost daily. He is survived by a widow and three sons, Edward J. Burns, of San Diego, Cal.; Herbert S. Burns, of New York, and Robert M. Burns, of Oakland, Cal. The funeral will be held in Hagerstown Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Captain Edward W. Burns was born at Chambersburg in 1850. He was educated at the high school and academy in that place. During the year 1858 he assisted his father as editor of the Philadelphia North American. Captain Burns entered the service of the Cumberland Valley Railroad in 1867 as a clerk to Superintendent O. Lull at Chambersburg. He became traveling passenger and freight agent about twenty-five years ago. While a passenger conductor Captain Burns was injured in a wreck in 1904, sustaining a broken leg and other injuries. He was widely known and one of the most popular men in the Cumberland Valley service. He was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, Royal Arcanum, the Cumberland Valley Relief Association and the Old Reliable Conductors' Association.

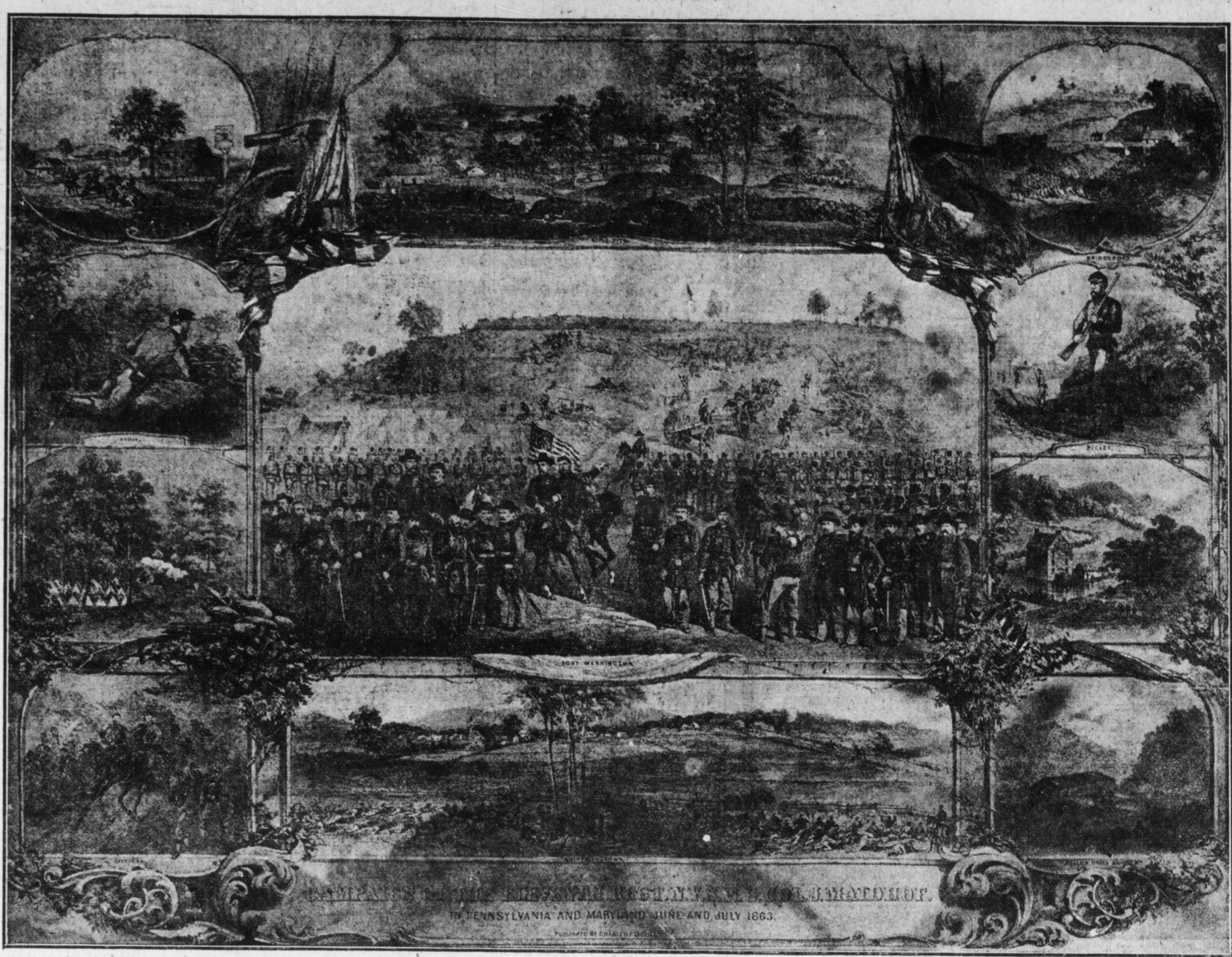
Express Regrets on Death of Veteran Railroader

Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Harrisburg heard with much regret the announcement yesterday of the death of Matt H. Shay, for twelve years grand secretary-treasurer of the B. of L. E. Mr. Shay was a frequent visitor to Harrisburg. At the meeting of the engineers in Harrisburg in 1912 Matt H. Shay was unanimously re-elected. He was given a reception by local lodges. He was an interesting talker and a writer of poetry and special articles on railroad life. Shay was a veteran engineer of the Erie Railroad. The biggest engine in the world, which is owned by the Erie, is named the "Matt H. Shay" in his honor. Shay started his railroad career fifty-five years ago. After becoming a passenger engineer between Youngstown and Cleveland he voluntarily went back to freight duty because he didn't want to work on Sunday. Later the Erie gave him a passenger run and provided a substitute for him Sundays.

Standing of the Crews

HARRISBURG SIDE
Philadelphia Division—119 crew first to go after 4 p. m.: 103, 116, 109, 105, 106, 128, 129.
Engineer for 109.
Conductors for 116, 106.
Flagman for 119.
Engineers up: Reissinger, Manley, Dennison, Brown, Downes, Wolfe.
Firemen up: Sprain, Everhart, Duval, Copeland, Levin, Moffatt, Cronister, Packer.
Flagman up: Banks.
Engineers up: Kone, Brown.
Middle Division—10 crew first to go after 1:30 p. m.: 18, 16, 19, 15, 23, 26.
Engineer for 18.
Firemen for 16, 23.
Conductor for 16.
Flagman for 18, 23.
Engineers up: Wissler, Kugler, Havens, Smith.
Firemen up: Karsetter, Richards, Zelders, Pottenger, Sheesley, Fletcher, Arnold.
Conductors up: Fralick, Byrnes.
Flagman up: Fetterhoff, Carpenter.
Brakemen up: Baker, Reese, Bell, Henderson, Roller, Fritz, Bolan, Myers, McHenry, Frank, Strouser.
East Crews
Engineers for first & fourth s. 6, 12, 22, 36.
Firemen for 6, second s. fourth s. 10, 15, 30, 32, 56.
Engineers up: Crist, Harvey, Saltzman, Kuhn, Pelton, Shaver, Landis.

SCENES AT FORT WASHINGTON DURING REBELLION;
REPRINT OF OLD LITHOGRAPH FOUND IN NEW YORK



Fort Washington during the Civil War was designed to stop the rebels from entering Harrisburg. Much has been written about this historical spot. The other day in New York City, the above picture is a reproduction of the print found in a junkshop. The picture on the left at the top is that of the old hotel at Oyster Point. The building is still standing. In the center are the rifle pits at the top of Fort Washington; and on the right is Bridgeport, now Wormleysburg. At the bottom of the picture is shown the New York regiment on the left, Shiremanstown in the center; and the old bridge crossing the Conodoguinet Creek, at that time known as the Yellow Creek bridge, at West Fairview. The large picture in the center is Colonel J. Maidhof and his regiment at the foot of Fort Washington. This picture was reproduced from photographs taken in 1863. The smaller pictures at the left and right are also from photographs, and show features of the New York regiment camp life at that time. The building on the left is that of the old paper mill at Cavetown.

Beck, Harter, Biever, Blosier, Rudy, Houser, Meals, Stahl, Swab.
Firemen up: Lackey, Cookerley, Maeyer, Sholter, Snell, Bartolet, Getty, Sarker, Sheets, Bair, Exade, Ush, Bostdorf, Schiefer, Rauch, Weigle.

ENOLA SIDE
Philadelphia Division—233 crew first to go after 3:45 p. m.: 215, 228, 214, 212, 234, 241.
Engineers for 215, 234.
Conductors for 215, 214.
Conductors for 12, 23, 33.
Brakemen for 14, 29, 34.
Conductors up: Keller, Logan, Steinkouer.
Flagman up: Gettreff.
Brakemen up: Shaffner, Vandling.
Middle Division—10 crew first to go after 2:45 p. m.: 110, 118, 107, 112, 111, 113, 117.
Engineers for 110, 112, 117.
Firemen for 120, 118.
Conductors for 120, 107.
Flagman for 111.
Brakemen for 110, 118 (two), 117, 111.
Yard Crews—To go after 4 p. m.:

Engineer for 12.
Firemen for first 126, second 126, second 124, first 102.
Engineers up: Shellhammer, Sweger, Sauer.
Firemen up: Bruaw, Feass, Ewins, Fortenbaugh.

THE READING
Harrisburg Division—14 crew first to go after 1:30 p. m.: 6, 12, 18, 15, 23, 11, 155.
East-bound—61 crew first to go after 12:15 o'clock: 89, 858, 82, 668, 76, 61.
Engineers for 62, 69.
Firemen for 11, 12, 18.
Conductors for 52, 4.
Flagman for 64.
Brakemen for 70, 16.
Engineers up: Edger, Hipton, Cerne, Sweely, A. E. Barnhart, Robert Fortney, George Pletz, Albert Richwine, Arthur Morrison.
Firemen up: Harper Nye, Arthur Sullivan, Ross Fulton, John Anspach, C. M. Chroster.
Conductors up: William Sipes, John Ginger, Frank Orris.
Engineers up: W. N. Ware, Frank Cramer, Ernest Carlin, John Miles, George Paxton, Esbert Ayres.

J. P. MORGAN SHOT BY "CHRISTIAN"

[Continued from First Page.]
bled freely. He also was limping as the result of his encounter with the Morgan servants.
When Mr. Morgan's assailant arrived in Glen Cove on a train from New York he hired an automobile from a garage from the station and was driven by Matthew Cramer, to the Morgan summer home, where the shooting occurred.
As soon as the man had been overpowered after firing and wounding the financier some of the servants in the Morgan home procured a rope and tied him on the lawn near the mansion to await the arrival of officers from Glen Cove for whom they had telephoned. Judge William Luster and Constable Frank McGill took him in an automobile to the courthouse at Glen Cove where the contents of two suit trunks he had brought with him from New York were examined.
Find High Explosives
One of these was found to contain three large sticks of dynamite and the other a large bottle of nitroglycerine. There were also two large boxes of cartridges for his revolvers.
The prisoner, a tall, lanky man of the raw-boned type, was reticent at first, but afterwards was persuaded to talk although he would not say much about himself. Although he claimed to be an American citizen, courthouse officials said he spoke with a marked foreign accent.
Plot Came "From on High"
When asked by the officials who inspired the plot against Mr. Morgan he denied that any one had done so. "It came to me from on high," he declared.
The man seemed to lack complete comprehension of what had happened in the Morgan home and of the effects of the shots he had fired. He could not be persuaded for some time that he had wounded Mr. Morgan, insisting that he had not wanted to kill him or even hurt him. When asked why he fired the shots he said he did so to frighten the financier.
Wants to Die Because of War
Told that he had endangered his own life by his act, because he might have killed Mr. Morgan the prisoner said he did not mind that as he was willing to die, as he could not stand the European war any longer.
When Judge Luster told him that his shots had wounded Mr. Morgan, the prisoner insisted this could not be so.
"I did not hurt him," he cried. "I shot to frighten him. I hope he is not hurt. I shot away from him just so that he might be frightened. You can do as you wish with me. I did my duty; you do yours," he told the judge.
Man Not Rational
The courthouse officials concluded after the completion of their examination that the man was not rational. He persisted in declining to tell his name.
Among other things the man had with him was a group of railroad tickets to points in various parts of the country. He also had \$40 in cash.
Mr. Morgan had made arrangements to go to Bar Harbor about September 1 after visiting the Pacific Coast.
In his possession was found a second pistol, the latter being of 22 caliber while the weapon which was used in the attack was 32 caliber.
May Have Fractured Skull
The terrific force of the blow the assailant received from the coal hod had caused him to bleed profusely and he appeared to be weakening as the day passed. Although he had appeared to be little hurt at first, he became dazed about noon. It was

thought that possibly he was suffering from a fractured skull.
Dr. Zabriskie, of Glen Cove, was the first physician to reach the Morgan home. Other physicians were summoned, among them Dr. Lyle, of St. Luke's hospital, New York. They examined Mr. Morgan and during the day kept in constant telephone touch with his office advising of the patient's progress. It was said that their advice were increasingly optimistic.
Bullet in Painting
Servants examining the premises after the shooting found the first bullet, apparently the one which had ripped through the flesh of Mr. Morgan's breast lodged in an oil painting on the library wall. The other bullet entered the hip and came out through the groin.
Morgan's Butler Injured
Henry Fiske, Mr. Morgan's butler, who felled the assailant with a coal hod a nondescript doubtless saved Mr. Morgan from more serious injury, was not hurt, apparently, by his encounter afterwards with the would-be assassin.
The police assert that Holt had been living in Glen Cove about a week. He had been seen by various persons in the street and his presence in the neighborhood of the Morgan home last Thursday had been commented on before the shooting.
In his cell, the assailant began the preparation of a written statement which he informed the police he wanted to give out to the newspapers.
Attack Results of War Loan Activities
When the news of the shooting of Mr. Morgan reached financial circles in New York the question was raised as to whether the financier's activity in connection with the European war had anything to do with the motive of the attack upon him. The purchase of J. P. Morgan & Co., was the house agent of the British government for munitions, and supplies bought in this country.
It was only this morning that the announcement had been made prominently in New York newspapers of details of a plan of a group of bankers of which Mr. Morgan was one of the leaders for the flotation in this country of \$100,000,000 of the new British war loan.
In March last Mr. Morgan crossed the ocean on a mission which he himself did not disclose, but which was generally supposed to be the arranging of credits in this country for the powers at war with Germany.
News Reaches Wall Street
Except for the fact that Mr. Morgan had been shot, such members of the Morgan firm as were in town were without details of the shooting nearly two hours after the time it was said to have occurred. The rumor of the shooting reached Wall street soon after the opening of the stock market and was current on the floor of the New York exchange before it reached the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.
The man, which opened irregularly, shaded a point on the rumor and remained practically stationary after the news was confirmed.
The only partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. who were in town to-day, so far as was known were William H. Porter and Mr. Morrow W. H. Hamilton, another partner of the firm, was said to be at his home near Tuxedo, N. Y. Henry W. Lamont is in London and Thomas W. Lamont is on his vacation, somewhere in Oregon.

The first of these calls was answered by Mr. Morgan himself who calmly told of the shooting and added that he did not think it amounted to very much.
Mr. Morgan with his wife and daughters went to their summer home in Glen Cove after the marriage recently of his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, in Boston.
Maticook Point where the Morgan home is located is almost surrounded by water and is two to three miles from the central part of the village of Glen Cove.

Two U. S. Postal Guides to Be in Combined Form

The United States Government has combined the Parcel Post Guide and the Official Postal Guide which will be issued in July. It will contain the parcel post unit number of each post office and all the latest official information pertaining to the parcel post system. The supplements to the guide will be issued monthly to subscribers. It will also contain the rules and regulations of the Post Office Department; prices and denominations of stamped envelopes; laws on first, second, third and fourth class matter; information concerning foreign mails; in fact everything there is to know about the parcel post service. Persons desiring the guide should apply to Chas. H. Hoffman, post office.

POST OFFICE TO OBSERVE SPECIAL HOURS, JULY 5

On July 5 the main Post Office and Hill and Maclay stations will be closed from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. All carriers will make their 7.15 a. m. delivery and collection, and the 5.40, 7.30 and 10.30 p. m. collections.

LOGAN GUARDS AMONG FIRST TO RESPOND TO LINCOLN'S CALL

Among the first five military organizations to respond to President Lincoln's call at the outbreak of the Civil War was the "Logan Guards" of Lewistown. A reproduction of the original telegram summoning the company to this city is given above and is an interesting relic of those stirring times. It is signed by Eli Sifer, secretary of the commonwealth. Miss Elizabeth Cogley, of Lewistown, was the telegraph operator who received the message and it is in her handwriting. She still resides at Lewistown. For many years Miss Cogley was an operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Union Station in this city. The original message is in the hands of Joseph M. Selheimer, of Lewistown, whose father commanded the company. A photographic copy is in the possession of George F. Ross, of this city. The message follows:
April 16, 1861.
Capt. Selheimer,
If your company numbers seventy-seven rank and file come to-night; if not increase number if possible and be ready to come when telegraphed for. Answer, ELI SIFER.

HAILSTORM WRECKS BIG FARM LAND AREA

[Continued from First Page.]
an absolute wreck this morning. Corn is torn to shreds and acres of wheat are stripped from the ground as if by a mower, and fruit and all crops are ruined. The hail which fell in this vicinity was the largest ever seen and it could be shoveled after the storm subsided with a snow shovel.
Reports from the rural districts show that the storm did a great amount of damage everywhere. On the Duffy farm, just north of town, where last July a large bank barn was destroyed, lightning struck again and caused here it struck a locust tree near the house, sprang to another tree close by and then followed up the electric light wires. Harry Druck, Albert Druck and Harry Heiland were seated on the porch and all were affected by the heavy bolt. Young Heiland had his head burned and the shirt he wore was ripped down the back. Albert Druck had his shirt completely torn off his back and he was badly burned and this morning suffers from nervousness. The bedroom where the farm hands slept was at first thought to be on fire from the same bolt, as smoke was seen issuing from the windows, but upon investigation it was found that the electric light wires were the cause of it and no fire ensued.
All along the lines of the telephone and electric light wires were sparks of fire and the ground was torn up in the path of the storm.
The large barn on the Amos Haebecker farm at Mountville was destroyed, with all the crops. Twenty head of cattle were taken out with difficulty. A large number of the farming implements were destroyed.
Clayton Setz, of Mountville, was sitting in his warehouse when the building was struck by lightning and damaged to some extent.
The large warehouse of John Fenstermacher, at Millersville, was struck by lightning and considerable tobacco burned in an outbuilding where it was stored.
The residence of Charles Tillman, at Millersville, was almost entirely destroyed, being struck by lightning.
Hail fell in the vicinity of Millersville as large as walnuts and many panes of glass were broken and the tobacco crop may be ruined. Vegetation suffered severely.
The Martin Barrel Works and Frank G. Musser cattle pens were struck by lightning and \$5,000 damage followed. One hundred and fifty head of cattle were rescued, but hay and feed in large quantities was destroyed.
Strasburg, New Holland, Columbia, Mount Joy, Marshels, Lititz and other places suffered from washouts and hail and rain fell in torrents. The trolley service in the county was out for several hours.

OLDTIME BASEBALL OPENING

Harrisburg's baseball population gave emphatic evidence yesterday that they want fast, high class baseball. Not only was the crowd of 4,000 fans at Island Park a new record, but the enthusiasm displayed throughout the city reached high water mark.
The parade was a mile long. The picture above shows the parade passing down Market street. The crowds lined up on the sidewalks were duplicated all along the route. Men, women and young folks cheered the new team and paraders. Everybody is with the new baseball proposition.
At the Island it was an old-time celebration. Fans were in high glee throughout the game. President Edward G. Barrows with other international league officials expressed their gratification over the success of the opening day.
During the game the Municipal and Trainmen's bands furnished music. Thomas Fogarty will be secretary, and Eddie Zimmerman playing manager.

Morgan Does Not Think His Wounds Serious; Phones Story Himself

Glen Cove, N. Y., July 3.—Mr. Morgan, apparently did not consider himself seriously wounded. When it was reported that he was shot, the Morgan telephone was the target of a volley of telephone inquiries from New York.

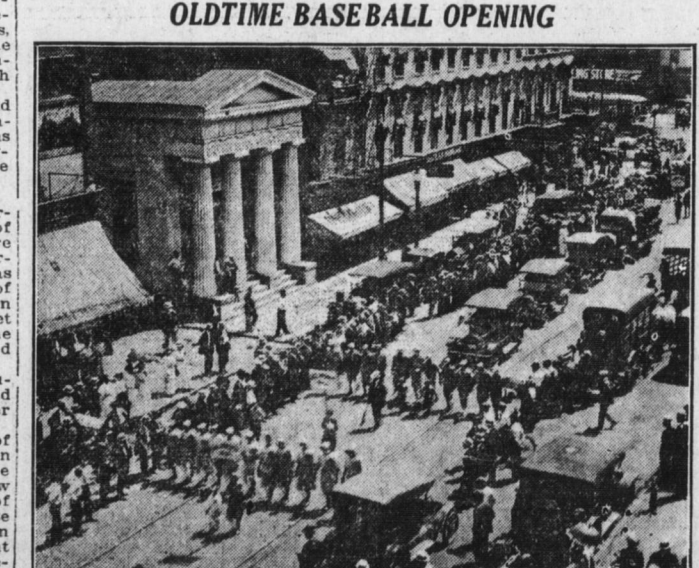
BOMB WRECKS ROOM AT NATIONAL CAUITOL

[Continued from First Page.]
red, so great was the force of the concussion.
Those who were early on the scene said there was a strong odor of smoke which lasted for some time not only in the reception room, but in the adjoining rooms and hall.
Think It Work of Crank
Superintendent Woods, who with the sergeant-at-arms of both Senate and House had been hurriedly summoned, arrived shortly after the explosion had occurred and conducted a hasty investigation. They were unable to determine the cause of the explosion.
The police were instructed not to admit any one into the building and a search was made, but no one of a suspicious character was found.
Mr. Woods declared that if an explosive substance of any kind had been placed in the room, the guilty party evidently had not intended any great damage to the building. If a bomb, it was not big enough to damage the construction of the capitol.
Mr. Woods asserted that if it proves to have been a bomb, it was placed by some crank who wished to create a sensation.
May Be Kick on Policy
Some officials of the Capitol expressed the opinion that the explosion might have been perpetrated by some one as a protest against the policies of the American government.
Superintendent Woods ordered that an investigation be undertaken to-day by an expert on explosives. Pending the report of the expert, no official statement concerning the incident will be made public.
After hurried examination Mr. Woods estimated that the damage would not exceed \$600. It was believed, however, that a complete investigation would show the damage to be much greater.
Crowds made their way early today to Capitol Hill in the hope of seeing the wrecked portion of the majestic building. They were doomed to disappointment, however, because the bog doors to the building were closed to visitors pending the inquiry into the cause of the explosion.
The explosion occurred at 11:40 p. m. and not many persons were aware of what had happened until to-day.

RUSSIANS WIN FIRST NAVAL BATTLE

[Continued from First Page.]
official reports agree that the vessel which met disaster, was the Minelayer Albatross.
The text of the admiralty's report follows:
Friday morning our cruisers encountered during a fog two light cruisers of the enemy and some torpedobots on a line parallel with Oostergarn lighthouse on the east coast of the island of Gotland and engaged in battle with them.
A German cruiser at 9 a. m., being badly damaged, lowered its flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser and torpedobots retired.
At 10 a. m. our squadron encountered the armored cruiser Room, one light cruiser, and one torpedoboot. The battle was renewed.
At 10:30 a. m. the enemy began to retire southwards. During his retreat the enemy, who had now been joined by another light cruiser, was attacked by our cruisers. The enemy's warships then fled hurriedly and the pursuit ceased at 11:30 a. m.
The German fleet, which was unsuccessfuly attacked by our submarines. The damage inflicted upon our cruisers was insignificant.
Unofficial dispatches say the vessel was the minelayer Albatross and add that the Russians finally retired because of the numerical superiority of the German fleet.
Other naval activities include the sinking of the three Turkish marchantmen by a Russian submarine in the Black Sea and the torpedoing of the Belgian steamer Boduognat by a German minesweeper.
German Ships Sunk
The submarines of the entente allies had their innings yesterday. From Athens it is reported that a Turkish troop ship was sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine, while Petrograd claims that a Russian submarine obtained a heavy bag of merchant ships in the Black Sea. London again has been encouraged by the report from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the British land forces operating against the Dardanelles, stating that the French troops also have advanced until the Anglo-French line on the Gallipoli peninsula is almost straight. This report is countered, however, by the claim from Constantinople that the British were forced back into their original positions.
Activity along the western front again has subsided with a check to the latest strong German attack made by the forces under the German crown prince in the Argonne.
The Austro-German armies are steadily advancing on the east front with Field Marshal von Mackensen drawing near to Lublin, which might be termed one of the outlying defenses of Warsaw.

Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Lines.
PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG, PITTSBURG,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
NATIONAL TELEGRAPH LINES THROUGHOUT THE UNION
Dated at Harrisburg, April 16, 1861
To Capt. Selheimer
If your company numbers seventy-seven rank and file come to-night; if not increase number if possible and be ready to come when telegraphed for. Answer, ELI SIFER.



—Photo by Ayeandee Film Company. Harrisburg's baseball population gave emphatic evidence yesterday that they want fast, high class baseball. Not only was the crowd of 4,000 fans at Island Park a new record, but the enthusiasm displayed throughout the city reached high water mark. The parade was a mile long. The picture above shows the parade passing down Market street. The crowds lined up on the sidewalks were duplicated all along the route. Men, women and young folks cheered the new team and paraders. Everybody is with the new baseball proposition. At the Island it was an old-time celebration. Fans were in high glee throughout the game. President Edward G. Barrows with other international league officials expressed their gratification over the success of the opening day. During the game the Municipal and Trainmen's bands furnished music. Thomas Fogarty will be secretary, and Eddie Zimmerman playing manager.