

THREE KILLED IN DISASTER TO BALLOON

Member of German Reichstag Among
the Victims of an Unusual
Accident.

COLLIDES WITH WIRES

Goes 36 Miles, Soars to Great Altitude
and Drops Into the Baltic Sea.

Stettin, Germany—The German balloon Pommern, which made an ascent here Sunday afternoon, met with a series of accidents which ended in a disaster under most tragic circumstances in the Baltic Sea. Three men lost their lives, including the Radical member of the Reichstag, Werner Hugo Delbrueck. Herr Delbrueck and another member of the party were drowned, a third occupant of the car was picked up unconscious and died from his injuries, while the fourth was rescued in a serious condition.

The Pommern, carrying Delbrueck, who was acting as pilot, a banker, Herr Sommelhardt, an architect, Herr Benduhn, and a man named Hein, ascended at the gas works. The wind at the time was blowing a hurricane, and the Pommern broke away before she had been completely ballasted.

Soars to Great Height.

A chapter of accidents began immediately. The balloon collided with telegraph wires, which broke, almost overturning the basket. It then dashed into the roof of a neighboring factory, destroying the smokestack. With the basket swaying wildly, and half of its ropes cut, the balloon soared to a great altitude and disappeared in the clouds at a terrific speed.

Thousands of onlookers, including a detachment of military, which had assisted in the ascent, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The balloon, however, was not seen again until it reached Swinemunde, 36 miles northwest of Stettin, over which is passed, at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea. Tugs followed in its track, and one of them which had outdistanced the others was almost directly under it when suddenly the balloon fell into the sea. The tugs steamed to the spot quickly but the work of rescue was difficult. Already Delbrueck and Benduhn had disappeared, but Sommelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes, and they were dragged aboard the vessel.

COAL MINERS STOP WORK

Prospect That Wage Disputes in Many
Places Will Be Settled in
a Short Time.

Indianapolis, Ind.—"Mitchell day," the miners' labor day commemorating the birth of the eight-hour law, dawned April 1 with 300,000 subterranean workers on strike. Of this number, it is believed, 50 per cent will re-enter the mines in a short time, as many operators have announced their intention to grant the increase of 5 cents per ton, as demanded at the Cincinnati convention.

In many districts, where vital local issues are being fought, the struggle may continue indefinitely.

Internal troubles among the miners' officials, demands in certain states by the operators and miners and the desire of the operators to get rid of the coal on hand all enter into the case and add to the complications interfering with a settlement.

For a week or ten days at least it is believed that 250,000 miners will be idle. Of this number 45,000 will be in Ohio fields. Operators in the Buckeye state have already begun to sign the scale, and those who refuse will be in the minority. In the Pittsburgh district, where over 100,000 are on strike, a temporary agreement may be reached. The powder question will be left for future settlement.

WILL LOAN TO POOR

Mrs. Sage Would Take Unfortunates
from Usurers' Hands.

New York—Following the return of Mrs. Russell Sage from her trip in the west the announcement was made that the widow of the famous money lender of Wall street had decided to turn her millions into loans to the poor. The plan has been worked out and awaits her final approval, her object being to take the unfortunate poor from the hands of professional money lenders and usurers, giving them an opportunity to raise money at the lowest possible rate.

Mrs. Sage's plan provides for the establishment of state-wide loan agencies, each agency to be a model of its kind in system of operation and bringing to the doors of the needy an establishment where they may raise money without having to give themselves into the clutches of the loan sharks.

PAYS PERSONAL TAX

John D., Jr., Does Not Dispute \$250,000 Assessment.

New York—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the latest New York millionaire to find place on the personal tax assessment list. His assessment was fixed at \$250,000 and was not disputed.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION MAY BE INVESTIGATED.

Indiana Governor Promises Labor
Leaders That He Will Look
Into Charges.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Governor Marshall promised Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that he would carefully consider evidence to support the allegation that the United States Steel Corporation was violating the laws of Indiana, and if he found it sufficient would direct a prosecution of the company.

A brief will be filed with the governor by E. G. Ballard, of Gary, Ind., attorney for the union of iron, steel and tin workers, arguing that the steel company which has declared an "open shop" is operating its plants in Indiana in violation of the laws governing the corporations and that it is an illegal trust.

The governor said he would investigate conditions at Elwood, where it is alleged the striking tin workers are intimidated by strike breakers imported from other States, upon whom police power has been conferred by the local authorities at the solicitation of the "steel trust."

TERRORS OF MOUNT ETNA

Eruptions Continue and Great Streams
of Lava Pour Down on Help-
less People.

Catania—The situation created by the eruption of Mt. Etna is becoming worse. The village of Borrello, which lately seemed to be safe, is now seriously threatened. The lava is increasing in quantity, and in the speed of its flow. It has reached within a mile of Borrello, and nothing but the deviation of the stream will save the place from destruction.

The main crater of the volcano is active. Dense smoke and vapors are continually emitted, while violent explosions hurl enormous blocks of lava astonishing distances.

The lava stream in many places is running at the rate of 500 meters an hour. The fall of stones and ashes is increasing. There are some fears for the safety of Belpasso, but that place is less imminently threatened than Borrello. A general exodus from the latter place is impending.

PAY CORPORATION TAX SLOWLY

Government Has Collected \$3,000,000
and a Number of Disputes
to Date.

Washington, D. C.—Three million dollars has already been collected under the corporation tax law.

Forty-two clerks are engaged in working up the assessments against the corporations, and it is expected they will be able to conclude this work by May 10, which will afford the corporations plenty of time in which to send in their taxes before June 1.

There are about 1,000 delinquent corporations. Quite a number of these failed to make returns within the specified time on the ground that they had been dissolved. The Treasury department has called upon the Attorney General for an opinion on this. In the case of some corporations the returns received are deficient in that they subtracted the dividends that they had paid as well as the \$5,000 of exempted income before making their return.

COURTIERS ASTOUNDED

Roosevelt's Intended Stay in Berlin
Leads Kaiser to Overrule Pre-
cedents for Guest.

Berlin—Emperor William has invited ex-President Roosevelt to be his personal guest at the palace for three of the five days that Colonel Roosevelt will spend in Berlin. The ex-president will arrive here on the evening of May 9 and will be entertained by David Jayne Hill, the American ambassador, until the 12th, when the emperor will return to the capital from the provinces. Then Colonel Roosevelt will go to the palace.

The emperor will throw court precedence to the winds during Colonel Roosevelt's stay. The masters of ceremonies and the court chamberlains are dismayed by the emperor's determination to give a private and nonofficial person precedence at the dinners and elsewhere over everybody even the royal princes.

The expectation is that the emperor, who has given much thought to the entertainment of his distinguished American guests, is preparing surprises for the three days in which he will give up to the ex-president the most of his time.

\$9,000 Fee Cut to \$90.

New York—D. Cady Herrick's fee of \$9,000 for nine days' services as referee in the Eleventh avenue litigation between the city and New York Central railroad was cut to \$90. Mr. Herrick had already been paid by the railroad, which then sent a bill to the city. Corporation Counsel Watson offered to compromise at \$5,000. The railroad refused, whereupon he cut the bill to \$10 a day allowed by the law.

Indians Ask Niche for Pocahontas.

New York—The senate of New York University, which has charge of the business of electing illustrious Americans to the university's hall of fame, has received from Indians in the west a petition advocating a niche for Pocahontas. In the last balloting five years ago she got 17 votes. The required number is 50.

WORLD SENSATION CAUSED BY MEMOIRS

Admiral Fournier's Book Creates Big
Siz in Diplomatic Circles.

TERRIFIC WAR MAY COME

Possibility of a Conflict Between
United States and the Island
Empire Discussed.

Paris—The memoirs of Vice Admiral Fournier, commander of the Mediterranean Squadron of the French Navy, in which he discusses practically the possibility of a war between the United States and Japan, and the resultant danger of dragging all Europe into a terrific conflict, were issued in book form. The memoirs have caused something of a sensation in political and diplomatic circles.

Admiral Fournier accords the star role on the stage of international politics to the German Emperor, not only in Europe, says the writer, where the Emperor is trying desperately to break the league of powers against him, but also indirectly as an influential factor in the relations between the United States and Japan.

Fears Relations With China.

The Admiral declares that Japan's great fear is that the friendly relations between the United States and China will culminate in an out and out alliance, and thus, in event of war, the United States would have a base of operations and general resources vastly superior to the Philippines. Japan's increased armaments, therefore, are explainable, not as a menace to Russia, but in preparation to combat, before it is too late, the peril contained in America's policies.

Admiral Fournier thinks that the naval strength of the United States will some day not only exceed that of Japan, but probably will equal that of Great Britain, in spite of the effort of England to preserve her supremacy of the seas, and Japan's inferiority would oblige her ally, England, to come to her aid in the event of a conflict with the United States.

Scares German Emperor.

In case of a hostile coalition of the United States with the Triple Alliance, the Admiral believes, France would be forced to supplement the forces of England, Japan and Russia. He doubts, however, that the German Emperor, "although devoured by a desire to smash the league and adopting a diplomacy as unscrupulous as that of the Iron Chancellor," would enter on the perilous venture of such a war, which would offer little chance of victory on sea or land.

"Without the intervention in Europe of the navies of the Triple Alliance in a way to help the American fleet at the moment it was seriously engaged in the Atlantic and Pacific, the decisive superiority in that struggle," declares the vice admiral, "would rest with the force of Japan and England. Under these conditions, which spell defeat, the United States would undoubtedly resist the temptation to settle her differences with Japan by an appeal to arms."

JAPANESE SPY CASE

Uncle Sam Handling Manila Incident
With Great Care and Caution.

Washington—The question of the two Japanese spies held at Manila by this government has become a most important, if not a very serious affair. Instructions were cabled to the attorney general and to the secretary of justice for the Philippines by the war department, detailing the proper procedure. These instructions, it is understood, were concurred in by officers of the state department, although the state department declares it has nothing to do with the case.

The case of the prisoners is regarded as one of extreme delicacy. It includes elements any one of which, should it go wrong, would involve the United States on a direct question of national honor with Japan.

Cases Argued at Manila.


Manila—The writ of habeas corpus obtained on behalf of the two Japanese who were arrested in connection with a plot to secure plans of fortifications was argued in the supreme court April 1 before Justice Grant P. Trent, and the case was taken under advisement. Deputy Attorney General Lanier represented Major-General William P. Duvall, commander of the department of the Philippines, and Colonel Irons, the custodian of the prisoners. He said that the case was a delicate one and of great importance and that the military officials desired reasonable time to investigate it fully. They would then turn the prisoners over to the civil authorities or discharge them.

BOWMAN HEADS GUARD

Philadelphian Named Commander of
State Troops.

Harrisburg—Brigadier-General Wendell P. Bowman of Philadelphia, commander of the First brigade of the Pennsylvania national guard, was appointed major commanding the division, and Colonel Charles M. Clement of Sunbury, commanding the Twelfth regiment, was promoted to a brigadier generalcy.

General Bowman fills a vacancy which has existed since Major-General John A. Wiley of Franklin retired on age last August.



2 Spring '10

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NEW Spring and Summer styles on sale—Now!
If anything a little bit smarter and more exclusive than usual. The kind you see on Paris boulevards—Fifth Avenue too. Every last and possibly want at any time.

T. B. BUDINGER
SNOW SHOE, PA.

How to Build Fire in a Cook Stove or Range For CANNEL COAL

- 1st. Empty the Ash-pan.
- 2nd. Take off one or two griddles, (and the short spider over the fire, if necessary) and with a stiff poker, rake down all fine ashes, even to the grate.
- 3rd. Pick out all large "chunks" (not clinkers, for Cannel-Coal makes no clinkers) and you are then ready to start the fire.
- 4th. Use DRY kindling, light it in the way it suits best, and let it burn for a few minutes, until you get the tea-kettle filled, then place a few lumps on the fire, and let it burn until a good fire is secured, afterward fire in the usual way.

A pair of Cotton Gloves is an excellent thing to wear while making a fire.

Always keep the Ash-pan from getting TOO FULL.

Keep the stove, pipe and chimney clear of soot; the tubes of all boilers have to be cleaned frequently.

If any dirt is made in building a fire, clean it up immediately; and do not blame the coal for making dirt—all coal is dirty, in a sense.

Follow these instructions and you will have no trouble to burn the BEST coal, for household use.

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WM. H. LUCAS, Moshannon, Pa.

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**New Spring Style Ladies' Shirt Waists,
Tailored Suits and Ladies' and Misses
Hats. Also a full line of Cele-
brated Snellenberg Clothing
For Men and Boys.**

The steamer duck of South America loses its power of flight as it matures. The reason is that its wings do not grow as the rest of its body develops.

Many a man who isn't born with a silver spoon in his mouth dies, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, with a gold plate in it.

In Switzerland education is both free and compulsory, and such ample facilities are provided for all classes that illiteracy is almost unknown.

Men with the most time on their hands often carry it around in the biggest hurry.