

# FOR POPULAR U. S. SENATE

### Proposed Amendment Goes to State Legislature for Approval

### FIGHT BEGAN IN YEAR 1826

Senate Amendment Wins—Federal Supervision of Elections Provided For—Agitation for Change Has Lasted 85 Years.

Washington.—The long fight which began in 1826 for an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the popular election of United States Senators, is nearer success than ever before in the country's history, as a result of the action of the House of Representatives in accepting the direct elections joint resolution as passed by the Senate with the Bristow constitutional amendment.

This amendment was intended to maintain the status quo of the Federal Government as to supervisors over these elections, and was the snag upon which the direct elections resolution has been hung high and dry in conference since last June. Twice since the Bristow amendment has been rejected by the House on the theory that it would interfere with the control of Senatorial elections by the States. Southern members, mindful of the maturing Force bill and reconstruction days, have been bitter and determined in their opposition to the Bristow amendment.

But the House, by a vote of 237 to 29, receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concurred in the action of the Senate. This was the final legislative step in proposing this new constitutional amendment to the States, and the joint resolution will go at once to President Taft for his signature. Then it will be submitted to the States.

There are forty-eight States, and ratification of the amendment by the Legislatures of thirty-six of them is necessary to make it a valid part of the Constitution. One Legislature, that of Louisiana, meets this month, and thirty-four other Legislatures meet in 1913. It is evident that unless those Legislatures do not meet until 1913 calls a special session the direct election amendment cannot become a part of the Constitution before 1914.

### TWO KILLED AT CROSSING.

#### Wagon Containing Three Children and Man Hit by Train.

New London, Conn.—Three children of Mr. and Mrs. John McNeil, of Crystal avenue, were approaching the railroad crossing at Harrison's Station, a half mile north of this city, when they were overtaken by Albert P. Beckwith, driving a grocery wagon. Beckwith invited the youngsters to a ride and they hopped up and took a seat in the wagon.

At Harrison's Station just as Beckwith had whipped up his horses and was attempting to get over the crossing the Brattleboro express train emerged through the heavy fog. In an instant there was a crash.

When the engineer, Edward McGraw, finally stopped his train he ran to the pilot and found that Beckwith had a gash in his forehead, his chest was bruised and life was extinct. The man's watch was still ticking.

Arlene McNeil, ten years old, was killed instantly. Her two brothers, William and Angus, aged eight and six, respectively, escaped.

### BERGER TO ACCUSE JUDGE.

#### Will File Charges Against Jurist Who Disfranchised Socialist.

Indianapolis.—Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin declared that as soon as he returns to Washington from the Socialist convention in this city, he will file charges against Judge Cornelius H. Hanford of the United States court in Seattle, who cancelled the citizenship papers of Leonard Olson because he said the latter did not, as a Socialist support the Constitution of the United States.

### JONAS M. KILMER DEAD.

#### Medicine Manufacturer Succumbs to Long Illness.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Jonas M. Kilmer, famous manufacturer of proprietary medicines, died at his home here after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Julia Sharpe Kilmer, and his son, Willis Sharpe Kilmer, publisher of the Binghamton Press.

Mr. Kilmer was a trustee of the North Presbyterian Church and for 15 years was Police Commissioner.

### HARMONY IN MARYLAND.

#### Taft and Roosevelt Men Agree to Divide Delegation.

Baltimore.—An agreement was reached at a conference between the leaders of the Taft and Roosevelt forces to split even on Maryland's delegation to the Republican National Convention. Each side will have two delegates-at-large and six district delegates. The delegation will be instructed to vote for Roosevelt for President as long as he has any possible chance of nomination.

# BRANDT IS SENT BACK TO JAIL

### Former Schiff Valet Goes to the Tombs in Custody of Sheriff.

### ROSALSKY ACTION LAWFUL

Justices, in Opinion, Says Prisoner's Own Statements of Way He Entered Banker's Home Establish Illegal Breaking.

New York.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that Justice Gerard should not have released Folke Engel Brandt. Brandt five years ago was sentenced to serve thirty years in prison or burglary in the home of Mortimer L. Schiff, where he had been employed as valet to the banker. The former valet was arrested and taken to the Tombs when the Appellate Division's decision was made known.

The decision was given in reversing the action of Justice Gerard in a habeas corpus proceeding.

Brandt will not go to Dannemora immediately, but will remain in the Tombs for at least thirty days, pending his appeal. The District Attorney's office thinks he cannot be bailed, but Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel to the prisoner, says he can be.

Brandt was brought from Flushing, Queens, where he has been stopping, and arraigned in General Sessions on a bench warrant. At the request of C. C. Nott, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, Judge O'Sullivan raised the \$2,500 bail in which the prisoner had been held on his second indictment, which charges assault, to \$5,000, thus making the total of the bail \$10,000.

All five Justices of the Appellate Division concurred in the opinion, which was written by Justice Miller. A separate opinion, citing phases of the case not dealt with in the main document, was handed down, however, by Chief Justice Ingraham. After stating that, despite Brandt's statements, in which he sought to prove himself not guilty after he entered a plea of guilty, the court that originally tried him was not under obligation to order him to change his plea, the unanimous opinion makes the following comment: "Even on the prisoner's own statements, the manner in which he entered the (Schiff) house meets the statutory definition of breaking."

### CHICAGO STRIKERS LOSE.

#### Stereotypers' Officials Disband Union and Newspapers Issue as Usual.

Chicago.—James J. Freel, international president of the stereotypers union, began the formation of a new Chicago local to replace persistent subordination of the strikers on Chicago newspapers in refusing to obey command to return to work. He not only revoked the charter of the recalcitrants but also cancelled their union cards and the traveling certificates issued to members recently to enable them to obtain positions in other cities.

Vice-President L. J. Sumner, said that while some of the old stereotypers would probably be taken into the new union, discrimination would be used in the new union. "We intend to have men who will stand by contracts when they are made," said Mr. Sumner.

Action against the stereotypers had the effect of improving strike conditions generally. The morning papers were issued practically as before the strike. Evening papers printed 16 to 28 pages.

### DIVES TO TRACK, SAVES CHILD.

#### Fireman Rolls to Safety After Plunge from Speeding Engine.

Jefferson, Ga.—The people of Jefferson will ask recognition from the Carnegie Commission of the daring deed of "Soap" Lockett, a negro fireman, who risked his life to save the two-year-old daughter of John Potter.

The child strayed from home, and was seen on the tracks of the Georgia Midland Railroad as a train came rushing by. She was dazed, and remained standing between the rails. The fireman realized there was no time to stop the train, and rushing along the runningboard, he dived off the engine, carrying the child in his arms and rolling to safety.

### 200-TON GUN PREDICTED.

#### English Ordnance Maker Tells About a Coming Monster.

London.—J. M. Gledhill of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., speaking at the Iron and Steel Institute, referred to the increase in size of modern ordnance, and said there were now whispers concerning a gun of eighteen-inch bore, weighing between 150 and 200 tons.

### FLIES TO BATTLESHIP.

#### Aviator Burgess Accepts a Signaled Invitation and Steps Aboard.

Marblehead, Mass.—While circling in a hydro-aeroplane over the battleships Georgia and Rhode Island in the harbor W. Starling Burgess received a signaled invitation to come aboard. He came so nice a landing that he was able to step directly from his place in the machine to the side of one of the big ships.

After taking tea with the officers he resumed his flight.

## LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS



ANTICIPATION

REALIZATION

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# FOREIGN MINERS ATTACK GUARDS

### Men Employed to Keep Collieries in Order Driven Away.

## LARGE PURCHASE OF PISTOLS

#### Unnaturalized Residents Buying Firearms—Water Flooding Mines—Industrial Workers Urging Men to Reject Compromise.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—At the East Boston colliery of W. C. Payne at Luzerne a mob of 600 men, women and boys took possession of the road leading to the works, drove men on their way to work back to their homes and before dispersing beat John Riddick badly for refusing to comply with their order.

At the Nottingham colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company at Plymouth a mob of 600 men and boys gathered at the entrance to the works and turned back the men who have been carrying on the repair work and the engineers, firemen and pumpmen who have the union's consent to work.

At the Delaware colliery of the Delaware and Hudson a crowd of 600 collected and drove back men who started for their regular places of employment. In no instance did the State police appear.

At the Liggetts Creek colliery of the Delaware and Hudson in the Scranton district a crowd of 500 men and boys armed themselves with clubs and stones and took their position on the road leading to the colliery. They held up the men who appeared for work and informed them that they would not be permitted to start their labor. John Z. Anzenburg raised an argument over the order and the mob led him to the bank of Liggetts Creek and threw him in, pelting him with clubs and stones. After all workmen had been sent home the crowd broke up.

At Minersville the men are angry over the shooting and threaten to even up matters with the "Black Cossacks," as the State troopers are called.

Pottsville, Pa.—During the past two days foreigners have almost exhausted the supply of firearms and ammunition of local dealers, while dynamite magazines have been robbed of large quantities of explosives. It is said these people have enough dynamite to blow up the whole of Minersville.

Since seven of the State police put a crowd of over 700 to rout in a pitched battle the bitter feeling has become intense and the troopers have been warned to beware of ambushade on the mountain roads. Although the State laws prohibit unnaturalized residents from owning firearms it is said that every foreigner in Minersville is a walking arsenal and is spoiling for the opportunity to use his weapons.

The rains have swollen all the mountain streams and the water is pouring into the mines. The interference with the pumpmen and firemen has tied up some of the collieries and as a result the mines are rapidly filling.

Minersville, Pa.—Representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World have arrived here and are endeavoring to induce the mine workers to repudiate President White by voting against the sub-committee's agreement and casting their fortunes with the new organization. The Industrial Workers are endorsed by the socialistic element in the mine workers, which element is away in the majority here.

### AFRICA FEARS "BLACK PERIL."

#### Assaults on White Women Bring Color Question Before Parliament.

Cape Town, Union of South Africa.—The color question was brought prominently to the front by the promise of the Premier, General Louis Botha, made in Parliament, to appoint a commission to inquire into the "black peril" problem.

The question has been increasingly attracting attention in South Africa in consequence of the frequent assaults made on white women.

# ROBERT W. ARCHBALD ACCUSED OF CULM DEAL

### Congressional Committee Told Judge Was Silent Partner—Photographs of Letters.

Washington.—Edward J. Williams, a coal speculator of Scranton, Pa., and former working partner of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States Commerce Court, admitted, with the greatest reluctance, to the House Committee on the Judiciary facts which it is alleged show how the jurist had sought to capitalize his position on the bench in financial negotiations with the Erie Railroad and others. Judge Archbald, in July, 1911, was widely criticized for letting off eighty self-confessed members of the Wire Trust pool with fines of \$1,000 to \$1,700 apiece. He fined E. E. Jackson, head of the pool, \$45,000.

These facts, supported by photographic copies of instruments signed by Judge Archbald, railroad officials and others, stand out:

1. That W. P. Boland was a party to litigation in Pennsylvania; that Williams asked Boland to discount a note for \$500 signed by Judge Archbald; that Boland refused to sign the note and lost the suit, and that Williams afterward told Boland he would have fared better in court had he obliged the jurist with the money.

2. That Williams and Judge Archbald sought to purchase from the Erie Railroad culm banks for \$4,500, which they afterward contracted to sell to an electric railway for \$35,000; that the agent of the Erie refused to deal with Williams until Judge Archbald saw Vice-President Brownell of the railroad, when the deal was closed.

3. That while this deal was pending with the Erie, Judge Archbald reminded Williams that the Erie Railroad was interested in the New York light-erage cases, which were then before the United States Commerce Court for adjudication, and that he (Archbald) would pass upon the cases.

4. That through the Erie transaction Judge Archbald appeared in the contracts as a "silent party," and that only the agent of the Erie and the partners were supposed to know that Archbald was the "silent party."

### STANDING OF THE CANDIDATES.

#### Headquarters Give Out Their Latest Information.

Delegates in convention		1,078
Necessary to choice	540	
Instructed for Taft	466	
Instructed for Roosevelt	252	
Instructed for La Follette	36	
Instructed for Cummins	10	
Democrats.		
Delegates in convention	1,092	
Necessary to choice	728	
Instructed for Clark	190	
Instructed for Wilson	127	
Instructed for Underwood	64	
Instructed for Marshall	30	
Instructed for Baldwin	14	
Instructed for Burke	10	
Instructed for Harmon	4	

### TO KILL COMMERCE COURT.

#### Amendment to Appropriation Measure Also May End Tariff Board.

Washington.—The United States Commerce Court and the Tariff Board will be abolished on July 1 if the Senate concurs in and the President approves the legislative appropriation as perfected by the House. Backed by all their following and the Republican insurgents, the Democratic leaders jammed through the House by a vote of 120 to 49, one amendment providing for the abolishment of the Commerce Court and another creating a new agency to take the place of the Tariff Board. This latter foreshadows a bill abolishing the board. The Commerce Court and the Tariff Board are two of the most important creations of the Taft Administration.

### ARREST PITT IN NAPLES.

#### Former Baltimore Broker Accused of Embezzlement.

Naples, Italy.—Pembroke Wamble Pitt, the former grain broker of Baltimore, was arrested here in the act of landing from the steamer Niger, hailing from Greece. He informed Consul Hardie that he will not oppose extradition and is ready to leave on the next steamer bound for America.

Pitt obtained nearly \$350,000 in bogus bills of lading, and fled with a greater part of that sum.

# OLD SOLDIER GOES TO JAIL

### Former U. S. Regular Tried to Obtain Money as Pensioner.

### HE HAS CHOICE OF A FINE

Pleading Guilty in United States District Court William E. Hamilton Accepts Sentence for One Year Grand Jury Bills Returned.

(Special Harrisburg Correspondence.)

Harrisburg.—Pleading guilty to having executed false pension vouchers and making a false affidavit to obtain the pension money, William E. Hamilton, alias William E. Mason, of Scranton, for seven years a United States soldier, was sentenced by Judge Charles Witmer, in the United States District Court here, to pay a \$1,000 fine and the costs or serve one year in the Dauphin county jail. Hamilton took the latter. He is 39 years old. "I will take into consideration your service in the army," said Judge Witmer before he imposed sentence. According to the testimony Hamilton enlisted in the United States cavalry. He was discharged twice but re-enlisted. After his discharge, he made application to the pension bureau for a pension on the ground that he contracted rheumatism in the army. In the meantime he re-enlisted under a fictitious name. He swore before a Scranton deputy that he was not connected with the United States Army or Navy at that time. Before court adjourned Adam Bolinsky, of Scranton, accused of counterfeiting and attempting to pass nickels, dimes and quarters, was placed on trial. The grand jury ignored the bill against Ignatz Yoditis, of Hazleton, who was arrested in company with Bolinsky. The grand jury returned true bills against Charles Davis, of this city, charged with opening a registered letter, and Antonio Belkovic, accused of passing a counterfeit \$10 note. Judge Witmer complimented the jury upon its work. E. D. Berthoff, L. A. Van Cott, E. Lalourette, A. M. Aldrich, Thomas Kelly and Benjamin Naylor, who pleaded guilty to violating the meat inspection act in the inter-State shipment of immature veal, will be sentenced in Scranton in October.

### Democrats Reorganize.

In the same hall where the regular Republican organization of the State was overthrown, the regular Democratic state organization was swept out of power by the "reorganization" faction of the party after a fight of nearly two years. The victory of the new men in control of the party's machinery was complete. The vote on permanent chairman showed that the "reorganizers" had control of the convention by 119 votes to 73. The "reorganizers" under the leadership of George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh; Vance C. McCormick, of Harrisburg, and Representative A. Mitchell Palmer named a complete state ticket, elected twelve delegates-at-large and alternates-at-large to Baltimore, and gave them binding instructions to vote for Woodrow Wilson "as long as his name remains before the convention." William H. Berry, of Delaware county, ex-State Treasurer, who unearthed the graft scandals in connection with the furnishing of the State Capitol, was again nominated for that office. The convention completely overthrew J. M. Guffey, of Pittsburgh, who has long been the Democratic leader in the state. The platform adopted includes endorsement of the initiative and referendum, but ignores the recall of judges or judicial decisions. It deplores "destruction of representative government through control of state and national legislation by agents of special interests. It also says that loose and dishonest constitutional interpretation has turned fundamental laws against proper regulation of corporate wealth.

### Many Idle Cars.

A good many of the idle cars noted in the reports about rolling stock are on sidings in this vicinity. They are cars which have been engaged in the coal trade and the suspension of the mines has caused them to be shunted to the sidings. Long strings of them are on sidings along the Northern Central and there must be thousands in the Harrisburg district. However, just as soon as the mines start these cars will be put to work in earnest.

### Cutting Back Hedges.

Dr. Surface's advice about "cutting back" hedges which have been ruined by the cold weather is being taken by people in every section of the State, and especially in this district the owners of hedges are paying close attention to the instructions. In some parts of the city the hedges have been cut down almost to the ground, the owners desiring to save what is left.

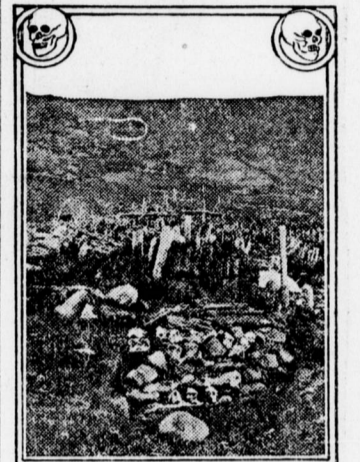
### Birds in the Park.

Some beautiful birds are building their homes for the season in Wildwood Park these days and a visit to the park is made well worth while if for no other reason than to see just what the big stretch of woodland can show in this respect. Visitors to the park saw any number of brown thrushes, scores of robins, some dark reds and blues and blacks of wild ducks, something new in reds and blacks in woodpecker clothes, different shades of red in "corn-cracker" feathers, and finally the oriole gold and black.

# BISHOP IN THE FAR NORTH

### Clergyman Covers About 25,000 Miles a Year in Arctic Region Visiting Missions.

Nome, Alaska.—Steamboat, canoe, reindeer, dogs and snowshoes are used by Bishop Rowe of Alaska, in covering a bishopric of 600,000 square miles, over which every year is visiting his missions he travels a distance equal to the circumference of the globe. In cheerful performance of his hardy duties he proves himself one of history's long line of adventurous frontier churchmen—perhaps the last, Carrington Weems says, in telling of the bishop in World's Work, for the frontier will soon be a memory, and Alaska is the end. Peter Trimble Rowe was born in Toronto in 1859, and was tried and tested for his arduous life's work by moving, after his graduation from Trinity col-



Eskimo Village, One of Bishop Rowe's Stopping Places.

lege, to an Indian reservation at Garden River, on the northern shore of Lake Huron. Extracts from his diary give some notion of the kinds of difficulties he meets with in his travels. Telling of a trip from Tanana, starting with one companion and a five-dog team to go to Valdez, he says:

"Our sled was loaded with robes, tent, stove, axes, clothing and food for 16 days for dogs and selves. . . . Wind blew the snow like shot in our faces. I kept ahead of the dogs, leading them, finding the way. We had to cross the wide river; the great hummocks made this an ordeal; had to use the ax and break a way for dogs and sled. In the midst of it all the dogs would stop; they could not see; their eyes were closed with the frost; my own were. The time came when the dogs would—could—no longer face the storm. I was forced to make a camp. It was not a spot I would choose for the purpose. The bank of the river was precipitous, high, rocky, yet there was wood. I climbed 100 feet and picked out a spot and made a campfire. Then returned to the sled, unharnessed dogs, got a 'life line,' went up and tied it to a tree near the fire. By means of this we got up our robes and food sufficient. Here, after something to eat, we made our bed on the snow. . . . It was a night of 'shivers.' Froze our faces."

Here is another night picture further on in the journey:

"All night the wolves howling nearby, and we had to keep our dogs near the fire to prevent their being killed. Bitter iron cold shackled the northland. By night the fire roared defiance to a frost which it could not subdue, while dog and man crouched near it for protection from its awful power. When outside the fire's light the heavens were ablaze with moving lights—the aurora borealis of the arctic shone with wonderful brilliance."

### HAVE A LOVE TUTOR IN INDIA

#### Indian Declares That Women as Well as the Men Do the Proposing.

London.—Shridhar W. Ketkar, who is advertised as a cultured East India gentleman, is now lecturing in England on "The Art of Making Love in Ancient India," that is, prior to the year 700 A. D. He is attracting the attention of elderly ladies with marriageable daughters, especially girls who are becoming somewhat passe, and may next be heard of in this country, leap year giving to his information and instruction an importance that would otherwise be lacking.

"One is most struck," says this guileless Indian, "by the fact that the love affairs of the people of this earlier India, I speak only of the upper classes, were guided and influenced by the professors of love. These were generally elderly men (why not women?) well experienced in the ways of the world, who were paid well for their advice. They taught men how to pay their addresses elegantly and how to make a good impression upon a woman's mind. As women proposed as well as men, the professors devised ingenious means so that the girls or the men, who proposed, would, if refused, still save their dignity. The professors instructed the young women in the art of love making. More often than not the woman took the initiative and let the man know that she loved him."

He thought the present system to be faulty; that while girls are taught all the arts of love by their mamma and aunts, the boys get no advice from their fathers and, growing up ignorant and inexperienced, become victims to be stolen by the more experienced and intelligent women.