

SECRETARY OF STATE

JOHN HAY DEAD

Unlooked For Termination of His Long Struggle for Life.

RELEASE CAME AS A SURPRISE.

The Secretary Was Thought to Be on the Road to Speedy Recovery and Was Sleeping Quietly at Eleven o'Clock—At Midnight He Called the Nurse and in Half An Hour He Was Dead.

Newbury, N. H. (Special).—Secretary of State John Hay died at 12.25 Saturday morning. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism. Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory.

The bulletin of Secretary Hay's death was signed by Charles L. Scudder, M. D., and Fred T. Murphy, M. D.

Pulmonary embolism is the clotting of blood in the lungs and blocking up of the air passages.

Secretary Hay was prostrated by an attack of uremia at his summer home at this place last Sunday evening, but had soon been relieved by a local physician and two specialists who had come from Boston by special train, and it was expected that the Secretary would soon be in his usual health.

The attack, which was similar to others experienced by Secretary Hay during recent years, was attributed to a cold contracted on his journey from Washington to Newbury last Saturday.

From Tuesday Secretary Hay's condition continued apparently to improve, and no danger was apprehended as late as early Friday evening.

Mrs. Hay and Dr. Scudder and Murphy were at the Secretary's bedside when the end came. The Secretary bade good night to his wife and to his attending physicians about 10 o'clock, at the close of one of the best days he had had since his illness.

The Secretary suffered nine of the old pains in his chest which characterized his earlier illness. He had been perfectly comfortable all day and happy in the anticipation of leaving his bed for the greater freedom and comfort of a couch.

At 11 o'clock he was sleeping quietly. A few minutes after 12 he called the nurse, who at once summoned Dr. Scudder.

Both Dr. Scudder and Dr. Murphy hastened to the bedside. The Secretary was breathing with difficulty, and expired almost immediately afterward, at 12.25.

Distinguished Career.

John Hay was born in Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838. He was graduated at Brown University in 1858 and studied law in Springfield, Ill.; was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1861, but soon went to Washington as Assistant Secretary to President Lincoln, remaining with him until his death.

Mr. Hay acted also as President Lincoln's Adjutant and Aide-de-Camp, served under Generals Hunter and Gilmore and was brevetted colonel. He was appointed Secretary of Legation to France March 22, 1865, and retired March 18, 1867. In 1867 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Austria-Hungary, where he acted as Charge d'Affaires until August 12, 1868.

He was appointed Secretary of Legation to Spain June 28, 1868, and retired October 1, 1870.

As an editorial writer on the New York Tribune he was well known, remaining five years during seven months of which he was editor-in-chief. He removed to Cleveland in 1877 and took an active part in the Republican canvasses of 1876, 1880 and 1884. Mr. Hay was appointed Assistant Secretary of State November 12, 1879, but retired from the position May 3, 1881. In the same year he represented the United States at the International Sanitary Congress in Washington, of which he was president.

Mr. Hay was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain March 10, 1887, and retired on September 16, 1888, to become Secretary of State, which office he had held since. He succeeded Judge William R. Day.

With this varied experience in public affairs at home and abroad Mr. Hay was exceptionally qualified for the important tasks which President McKinley committed to his charge, first as Ambassador at London and later as Secretary of State and head of the Cabinet.

When Mr. McKinley chose him for his Secretary of State it was not because of prestige; on the contrary, Mr. Hay shrank from the responsibility. Mr. McKinley turned to him because he believed him to be upright, capable, courageous and devoted to him as his chief without thought of any private end.

Some of Mr. Hay's notable diplomatic triumphs were the peace negotiations with Spain, the negotiations following the Boxer outbreak in China and his outlining the war zone in the Russo-Japanese War.

Mr. Hay has been called the greatest of American Secretaries of State, and by some the greatest living diplomatist.

In literature Mr. Hay attained a high place by his history of Lincoln and other works. His poetical and humorous works are of a high order.

His eulogy of President McKinley marked him as an orator of the first rank, and Congress passed a vote of thanks to him on that occasion.

Gold Under State House.

Carson, Nev. (Special).—Several weeks ago the State of Nevada commenced boring an artesian well in the capital square. A depth of over 200 feet has been attained. Gold has been found in the sands that are being raised by the machinery. And A. Cohen, a merchant of this city, has filed a mining location notice on the grounds, setting forth that he claims all of the ground now occupied by Nevada's chief executive building.

Seek to Sway a Child.

Keokuk, Ill. (Special).—When Mrs. F. H. Duno, living at the eastern part of Elmira Township, ten miles southeast of here, began her housework she left her infant daughter on a piece of carpet on the porch. Looking out of the door half an hour later she was horrified to see a monster snake twisting about the child. The snake had bitten the hand and arm of the little girl in several places and the limb was covered with a vile slime which came from the reptile as it tried to swallow the members.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Nine prisoners were taken from the jail at Watkinsville, Ga., and eight of them shot to death by a mob, the ninth escaping serious injury and being left for dead by the lynchers.

At the request of President McCurdy, Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks is to make a thorough investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The California Limited, of the Santa Fe Railroad, collided with a stock train in Kansas City. Two men were killed and several injured.

The executive committee of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum issued a statement declaring the higher rates a necessity.

Samuel F. Parrott was elected general manager of the Georgia Southern and Florida, succeeding William Checkley Shaw.

James Lee Furman and John O'Brien were hanged in Lancaster, Pa., for the murder of Samuel Resler.

One man was killed and three were injured in a head-on collision of freight trains at Pains-stawney, Pa.

The resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been accepted.

Lorenzo Lemongelli and Pietro Brunovetti had a duel with stiletos in Scranton. Both were killed.

The Industrial Unionists are in Chicago forming a labor body in opposition to the Federation of Labor.

Six persons were killed and twenty injured in a storm that struck Philadelphia, Kan.

At the Yale commencement exercises President Hadley announced that Mr. John D. Rockefeller had made a gift of \$100,000 to the university, and the alumni had raised another million.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention nominated John M. Pattison, of Cincinnati, for governor, and State Senator Louis B. Houck for lieutenant governor.

Edward G. Bellows, former United States consul general in Japan, explained to San Francisco, how the Chinese were boycotting American goods.

Columbia Post, No. 706, G. A. R., gave a banquet in Chicago in honor of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Vicksburg, commander of the Confederate Veterans.

President Roosevelt made an address at the commencement exercises at Harvard. Among the recipients of the honorary degrees was Secretary Taft.

Assistant Postmaster Edward C. Hill, of Pittsfield, Mass., was almost instantly killed while riding his bicycle by being struck by a trolley car.

The United States Steel Corporation is reported to have bought the Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Three men held up to men and 15 women at a resort in Chicago.

Frank Ward and Thomas Driscoll, suspected of being implicated in the attempted holdup of the North Coast limited train near Tacoma, were arrested in Seattle, Wash.

An unknown chauffeur ran down Elton Gardner, a five-year-old child, and killed it in Philadelphia.

The United States Circuit Court in New York decided that the owners of the wrecked steamer La Bourgogne must pay only the amount of the passage and freight money.

Former United States Senator McBride, of Oregon, has been named by the Lewis and Clark Exposition management as president of the jury of awards.

The safe in the Elmer (N. J.) post-office was wrecked by dynamite and postage stamps and cash amounting to \$150 were stolen.

Senator John H. Mitchell did not testify in his own behalf in his trial at Portland for being involved in land frauds.

Foreign.

During a discussion of the naval estimates in the House of Commons Sir John Colomb said it was necessary to keep up the naval strength of Great Britain as the United States was giving every sign of her intention to rule the Pacific.

The American Squadron, in command of Admiral Sigbee, will arrive at Cherbourg today to receive the remains of the American Admiral John Paul Jones. Elaborate military and naval ceremonies will attend the removal of the body from Paris.

The British steamer Proteus is ashore 15 miles north of Constitution, Chili, and it is feared she will become a wreck. Ten of her crew have been landed, two were drowned and the remainder are on board the steamer.

Petrus Christian, the insurgent leader in German Southwest Africa, ambushed the German force, killing 15 and wounding 26.

The mobilization of 60,000 men has begun in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and many reserve men who did not respond were seized at night at their homes. The revolt at Odessa and other places is growing steadily worse.

Miss Amy Phipps, eldest daughter of Henry Phipps, the Pittsburg millionaire, was married to Capt. Frederick Guest, of the First Life Guards, English Army, in London.

The revolution at Warsaw and Lodz has spread to all the Jewish cities in the old provinces along the western border of Russian Poland.

Oxford University conferred upon Dr. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University, the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

The conditions at Lodz show little improvement. More than 1,000 strikers have been arrested. In Warsaw the Cossacks drove a crowd of people into a courtyard and poured a volley into them, five women being included in the killed.

The Emperor of Korea, in receiving Edward V. Morgan, the newly appointed minister from the United States, said America was Korea's best friend.

Germany's answer to the French note on the proposed Moroccan conference insists, it is reported, that France must agree to the conference before any arrangements are made respecting the subject for discussion.

Two Hanged at Lancaster.

Lancaster, Pa. (Special).—James Lee Furman and John O'Brien were hanged here, the execution being within two days of the anniversary of their crime. Both men mounted the scaffold at the same time, and were not unnerved by the ordeal.

CZAR DECLARES STATE OF WAR EXISTS AT ODESSA

Admiral Kruger's Squadron Sails to the Rescue—Property Worth Millions Is Burned by Incendiaries—Libau Sailors Revolt.

SEIZE ARMS, FIRE INTO OFFICERS' QUARTERS, AND ENGAGED BY COSSACKS.

Martial Law in Odessa, and the Disorderly Element Brought Partially Under Control, but Fresh Uprisings Are Threatened—Hundreds, and Perhaps Thousands, Slain in Wednesday Night's Clashes with Troops—Dead Sailor Taken Ashore and Given Military Burial Without Interference—The Guns of the Battleship Kniaz Potemkin, Armed by Mutinous Sailors, Command the City.

The czar has declared a state of war in Odessa and vicinity and placed the district under military authority, which the revolutionary mob defied.

Admiral Kruger, with what ships of the Black Sea Squadron that are not in the hands of mutineers, has orders to sink the vessels held by the mutinous crews if not surrendered. The squadron was delayed at Sebastopol, it is believed, by revolts among the crews.

The revolution is spreading among the Russian soldiers and sailors, and the spirit of rebellion is becoming manifest among even the troops in St. Petersburg.

The crew of a government transport on arrival at Odessa mutinied and turned over the officers in irons to the revolutionary crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin. The volunteer fleet cruiser Saratoff has been burned.

For 48 hours the city of Odessa was the scene of carnage and destruction. Hundreds have been killed and wounded in the fighting between the troops and the rioters. Wharf properties and vessels, including five Russian steamers, aggregating in value millions of dollars, have been burned. The hospitals are filled with the dying and the wounded.

Should the Russian naval forces be unable to restore order and put down the mutiny in the fleet the foreign consuls will ask their respective governments to dispatch warships to Odessa.

The elected mayors of the large Russian cities have declared boldly for a constitution, and the zemstvos of St. Petersburg and Moscow have decided to notify the czar that unless the promised reforms are promulgated by the middle of July they will declare a constitutional government.

Czar Declares a State of War.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Emperor has issued the following ukase addressed to the ruling senate:

"In order to guarantee public safety and to terminate the disorders at Odessa and neighboring localities we have found it necessary to declare a state of war in Odessa and district and to invest the commander of the troops in the military district of Odessa with the rights of military authority and special rights of civil administration for the defense of order and public tranquillity."

Mutiny Spreads in Black Sea Fleet.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—A dispatch arrived here from Sebastopol announced that a squadron of battleships, the Tri Sviatitela, Sinope and Rostislav, with a cruiser and several torpedo boats, started for Odessa at 8 o'clock P. M.

This explains the nonappearance of the squadron at Odessa, but it is difficult to conjecture the reasons for delaying departure two days at such a critical juncture. It is feared that there has been mutiny on other ships of the fleet. Reports are in circulation that the mutineers control several of the largest ships.

It is reported that the volunteer fleet cruiser Saratoff has been burned at Odessa.

Admiral Kruger's orders are to summon the Kniaz Potemkin to surrender, and upon her refusal, to sink her, after which he is to assist in restoring order in the town.

It is doubted, however, whether his orders can be carried out. Even the officials here admit that it is questionable if Admiral Kruger's men will fire on their comrades, and discuss the possibility of their joining the mutiny. Should they do so, and should an organized force co-operate with the rioters, there is every likelihood of a part at least of the troops joining them.

There is an unconfirmed report that trouble similar to that at Libau has broken out at Reval. The ministry of marine politely refuses to give the least information concerning the troubles at those places or at Odessa, but official circles, especially the department of police, believe that the outbreaks were planned by revolutionists, and are manifestly alarmed.

Their alarm is shared by the higher social circles of the capital, where the long-established faith in the unflinching loyalty of the Emperor's armed forces is beginning to waver, bringing inevitable dread that the revolution so often declared to be impossible has already begun. It is unquestionable that the occurrences at Odessa and Libau have more deeply impressed the ruling classes here than all the defeats in Manchuria, and the destruction of the navy combined.

The city is filled with stories of dissatisfaction and sedition among the troops, even the guard regiments. It is reported, say they will never again fire upon the people. The Cossacks alone, according to these reports, are absolutely reliable. That dissatisfaction and discontent among the soldiers is widespread admits of little doubt. Up to the present time there is no reason to believe that the vast bulk of the army is not loyal.

What the effect would be of several regiments going over to the rioters is, however, problematical. Certainly a crisis has been reached.

Another Jump in Cotton.

New York (Special).—An active and exciting advance took place in the cotton market, carrying prices to a new high level for the season. Final quotations were within 3 or 4 points of the top and firm at a gain of 27 to 32 points for the day. The advance was chiefly due to reports of crop damage from heavy rains in the Southwest and active covering and aggressive bull support. Sales for the day were estimated at 600,000 bales.

Train Rux Away.

Denver, Col. (Special).—While climbing the steep grade into Castle Rock, Col., a heavily laden freight train broke in two sections. Thirty-three cars tumbled down the hill, crashed into the head of the Colorado and Southern passenger train and demolished the locomotive. Nearly all of the coaches of the passenger train were derailed, and many passengers were badly injured, but none, it is reported, was fatally injured. Frank McAdams, of Denver, who was freight freeman, was killed.

Hundreds Killed; Odessa in Flames.

Odessa (By Cable).—The crew of a government transport which arrived here from Nickschiff mutinied, seized their officers and joined the crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, to whom they turned over the captain and other officers of the transport.

It is reported that the foreign consuls have applied to their respective governments to send warships to Odessa.

Anarchy has reigned for 48 hours. The inhabitants at night were panic-stricken and huddled together in the houses. The streets all night were filled with frenzied workmen fighting the troops. The warehouses, quays and some of the shipping in the harbor continued in flames. The correspondent had to make his way to the telegraph office through dense smoke, which covered the city like a pall.

He heard volleys every few minutes. The mob pillaged hundreds of houses. Bluejackets with machine guns landed from the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, in the hands of the mutineers, and they fought with the strikers behind barricades against the troops.

Hundreds were killed, and the hospitals were crowded with wounded. Many of the soldiers joined the mutinous sailors in fighting the troops.

The entire water front was swept by the fires started by the mob. All the warehouses, with large quantities of merchandise, as well as five Russian steamers, were burned.

The losses are estimated at many millions of rubles. The remnants of the wharves and warehouses set on fire are still burning, and the city is enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke.

Several explosions occurred in the port during the night, and fierce conflicts took place between troops and rioters.

The hospitals are overflowing with wounded persons and the medical aid available is quite inadequate. The shops are closed and business and traffic is suspended. The streets are occupied by troops. Many residents are leaving Odessa.

A state of siege has been declared in the city.

Mobilizing at Night.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—All the liquor shops are closed during the mobilization, which continues mostly at night. The men will be taken out of St. Petersburg within a few days.

The temper of the officers of the guard regiments is shown by the fact that since the meeting at Tsaroke Selo they have been demanding permission to hold another meeting. They insist that they must henceforth be relieved from police duty.

Mutineers Give It Up.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—American Consul Heenan at Odessa confirms the surrender of the Russian mutineers in the following dispatch:

"Firing soon ceased. Fleet arrived 12 o'clock. Kniaz Potemkin surrendered at once without firing a shot."

A dispatch received at the State Department overnight from Consul Heenan says in substance:

"Six officers of the Potemkin killed, eight liberated, remainder prisoners. Harbor largely destroyed by fire. Fifty rioters killed and many Russian steamers burned."

Another dispatch from the same source, timed Odessa 6:11 P. M., says: "Beat firing on town. No fleet."

A cablegram also has been received from Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg, which says:

"Information from Odessa that 500 rioters have been killed. The harbor largely destroyed by fire and a battleship firing on the town."

FINANCIAL.

Wahash net earnings in May decreased \$24,660.

E. T. Jeffrey has been elected president of Gould's Western Pacific Railroad.

Union Pacific may declare a large extra dividend out of the cash it receives from the Northern Securities Company.

Philadelphia capitalists are interested in the Ohio Traction Company, whose \$20,000,000 of shares have been listed in Cincinnati.

Bell Telephone share holders will have the right to subscribe for a share of new stock for each seven shares which they now own.

The offer of a large trader to wager \$50,000 that Southern Pacific will pay a dividend within a few weeks loses its point when it is remembered that he bought 10,000 shares of the stock, and is anxious to get a profit out of it.

"I think Eric will get a 2 per cent. dividend before Reading gets 5 per cent.," says a well-posted banker.

H. C. Frick has a paper profit of close to \$1,000,000 on his big block of Reading.

MISS ROGERS' BODY FOUND.

Discovered in Saranac River Near the Cottage She Occupied.

Saranac Lake, N. Y. (Special).—The body of Mary O. Rogers, of Leesburg, Va., was found in the Saranac River near the cottage from which she disappeared a week ago.

District Attorney Finn issued an official statement exonerating Willoughby N. Smith from all blame in connection with the death of Miss Rogers.

Leesburg, Va. (Special).—Miss Mary Rogers, who mysteriously disappeared at Saranac Lake, N. Y., last week, was born in this city about thirty-four years ago. She is the daughter of Alexander Rogers. Her mother, before her marriage to Mr. Rogers, was Miss Julia Claggett, of Leesburg. For many years Miss Rogers was engaged to marry Willoughby N. Smith, an attorney of Baltimore, but would not consent to the marriage during the lifetime of her mother.

On account of her mother's age, a large property and the care and management of the family estate, Woodburn, near here, devolved upon Miss Rogers.

After her mother's death, in February, 1903, the estate was sold and Miss Rogers moved to Leesburg, making her home with her sister, Mrs. R. B. Fishburn. It was not long after this, however, that Miss Rogers developed tuberculosis, and upon the advice of her physician she went to Saranac Lake, accompanied by a trained nurse and Willoughby N. Smith. She was exceptionally popular in this community. At no time while in Leesburg did she appear to suffer from melancholia or any other disease of the mind.

Miss Rogers was not a person of great wealth, as has been generally reported, though she had independent means. The bulk of her property came from a legacy of \$50,000 in life insurance left by her brother, Oden Rogers, who died in 1901. It is believed here that she invested this sum on the advice of Smith, but it is not thought that she suffered financial losses or that they contributed to the cause of her melancholia.

TEN MILLIONS BY MR. ROCKEFELLEER.

Large Endowment For Higher Education—Oil King is Generous.

New York (Special).—Ten million dollars as an endowment for higher education in the United States has been given the General Education Board by John D. Rockefeller. The announcement was made by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of the board, at a meeting here. The following letter to the secretaries and executive officers of the board from F. T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's representative, was given out:

26 Broadway, New York, June 30, 1905. To Messrs. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, Secretaries, and Executive Officers, General Education Board, New York:

Dear Sirs:—I am authorized by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the General Education Board the sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to be paid October 1 next, in cash, or, at his option, in income-producing securities, at their market value, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income, above expenses and administration to be distributed to, or used for the benefit of, such institutions of learning, at such times, in such amounts, for such purposes, and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways, as the board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States.

Yours very truly, F. T. GATES.

SHAKE-UP IN CABINET.

Cortelyou May Succeed Shaw—Taft For Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Before he left Washington for his summer sojourn at Oyster Bay the President is said to have given out some "tips" as to Cabinet changes contemplated.

It is reported that George B. Cortelyou, the Postmaster-General, will be the next Secretary of the Treasury. It is the President's purpose now to make this transfer early in the winter. This will necessitate, of course, the appointment of a new Postmaster-General. Unless the President has reason to change his mind, Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, recently selected for Secretary of the Navy, will succeed Attorney-General Moody when the latter retires a year hence.

Secretary Hay is very solicitous of his own health, and the fear in the White House circle is that he will soon go into retirement. The President has thought of asking Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, to return to the Cabinet as Secretary of State, but from what was learned Thursday he has about concluded not to do so. The President, therefore, is turning to his remarkably versatile Secretary of War, and the indications are now that Mr. Taft will be the next Secretary of State.

Henderson Paralyzed.

Dubuque, Ia. (Special).—D. B. Henderson, formerly speaker of the National House of Representatives, is confined to his hotel apartment, suffering from a slight primary stroke of paralysis. His right side is affected. He is entertained that he will be able to leave his apartments in a few days.

Shot Dead by Mob.

Watkinsville, Ga. (Special).—A mob entered the jail at Watkinsville at 2 o'clock A. M. and took therefrom nine prisoners, eight of whom were shot to death and the ninth escaped only by being thought dead by the mob. The prisoners taken out and lynched were Lon J. Aycock, white, charged with the murder of F. M. Holbrook and wife, of Oconee county, and seven negroes.

Shot a Claim-Jumper.

Goldfield, Nev. (Special).—Mrs. Phoenix, the wife of a prominent Goldfield real estate man, who owns all the land between Goldfield and Columbia, shot and fatally wounded Attorney Hayes, of Goldfield. Hayes had "jumped" a lot belonging to the Phoenix addition and refused to leave, claiming to have the legal right to remain. Mrs. Phoenix attempted to eject him, and, being unable to do so by physical force, procured a revolver and shot him. She then coolly walked down town, and when arrested was eating an ice-cream soda. Mrs. Phoenix was held without bail.

GAINS BY THE DISPUTE

A Better Feeling Between France and Germany Produced.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED.

Through the Exchange of Notes Germany Has Been Advised of the Anglo-French and Anglo-Spanish Understanding Affecting Morocco—Suspicion on Both Sides Have Been Removed.

Paris (By Cable).—The Franco-German complications have been so far overcome that a complete agreement is considered only a matter of time. The improvement in the situation was further manifested in official and diplomatic quarters, and the Bourse again showed a marked advance in rentes and a general firmness throughout. The nervous public sentiment has entirely disappeared and there is no further talk of the possibility of a rupture with Germany.

The officials say that the negotiations now are largely a question of formalities and the framing of an understanding within the limits of the two notes and the attendant conversations already exchanged.

Therefore, it is not likely that France will send another note, as her position was fully defined in the first communication which Germany has fully replied. The tone of these notes clearly indicates that the final understanding will be on the basis of holding a conference.

The officials call attention to the fact that Premier Rouvier's first note did not decline a conference, but on the contrary accepted it in principle, seeking only to have its limits defined. While Germany has not been disposed to define the limits, yet verbal exchanges have entirely removed the apprehensions which officials previously entertained concerning ulterior designs behind the conference.

Thus the sharp diplomatic controversy has had the effect of producing a better general state of feeling between France and Germany, as the preceding relations had been more or less a matter of suspicion on both sides for the past two years. It is considered a notable gain for France that during the negotiations Germany has been fully advised concerning the Anglo-French and Anglo-Spanish understanding affecting Morocco and had not directly dissented therefrom, although contending that they do not affect her position.

While not acquiescing in them, she has not openly brought them into question. This is regarded as materially strengthening the French position. The German officials say an accord has practically been completed, as there only remains to decide the wording and go through the protocol formalities.

Not Worth Fighting Over.

Berlin (By Cable).—The calm tone the French press has assumed since the receipt of Chancellor von Buelow's answer has made an excellent impression on the German press, since it coincides with the view maintained here that Morocco is not important enough to furnish occasion for warlike designs on the part of two great powers which otherwise are peacefully disposed.

LORENZ TO GO TO PRISON.

Sentenced to Two Years Confinement and Fined \$10,000.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, Ohio, who was convicted in the courts here over a year ago of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the sale of letter-box fasteners, was remanded to the custody of the Warden of the District Jail for removal to the State prison at Moundsville, W. Va.

August W. Machen and the Groff brothers, who were convicted at the same time, began serving