

THE NEWS

Domestic

It is stated that Theodore Roosevelt is expected to exercise all his influence to persuade Hughes to resign the Supreme Bench for the present and run again for governor next fall.

Marlin Van Buren Smith, a metallurgical engineer of New York, was killed by falling out a hotel window at Reading, Pa.

Mining Engineer J. L. Ames trapped 22 snakes across a California desert to bring succor to six lost companions.

San Francisco has raised \$6,154,755 of the \$7,000,000 needed toward getting the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mrs. Mary A. Lavender, of Chicago, who sued Rev. E. D. Crawford for slander, was awarded \$4,000.

Gen. Frederick Funston, reported dangerously ill, is now out of danger.

The Department of Justice refused a request of Charles W. Chesnut, who is serving a sentence in the Atlanta Penitentiary, for permission to attend his son's graduation from Yale University.

President Taft signed the River and Harbor Bill, but sent message to the Senate saying he considered the system a bad one and would not sign another.

Extradition of Porter Charlton to Italy to be tried for killing his wife, formerly Mary Scott Castle, will be resisted on the ground that the youth is mentally unsound. On the other hand, the brother of the dead woman, Capt. Henry Harrison Scott, of the Coast Artillery, will do everything in his power to secure young Charlton's extradition and his punishment in Italy.

The Pennsylvania Prohibition State Convention nominated M. F. Larkin, of Scranton, Pa., for governor or by a vote of 22 for H. T. Ames, of Williamsport, and 17 for D. Clarence Gibbons, of Philadelphia.

Miss Alma Naumgan, of Milwaukee, is bequeathed \$100,000 if she marries, but only the income of that sum if she remains single.

William Hamilton, a prisoner in the Chicago House of Correction, has fallen heir to riches.

Gen. Frederick Funston is dangerously ill of heart trouble at Leavenworth, Kan.

Twelve women composed a jury in a court of record at Hahn's Park, Cal.

Guy R. Johnson, formerly vice president and general manager of the Alabama Coal and Iron Company, who shot himself at his home in Birmingham, Ala., died of his injuries.

Golden Rule Kohler, chief of police of Cleveland, O., was acquitted of charges of misconduct in office.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rittmiller, of Philadelphia, committed suicide by asphyxiation.

The first bale of the cotton crop of 1910 weighs 416 pounds and sold for \$375.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Burrows was launched at Philadelphia.

It is suggested that the celebration in honor of 100 years of peace between the United States and Canada be held here, in conjunction with the celebration of the Battle of North Point and the semicentennial of the Civil War.

Gov. Judson Hartman was nominated for the presidency and renominated for the governorship by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio.

Four persons were fatally injured when two cars leaped from a trolley railway and dropped 60 feet at Coney Island.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and bride registered at a Chicago hotel as Mr. and Mrs. William Throop Rogers.

Yale has conferred a degree of master of arts on Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago.

Foreign

Prince Chun, regent of China, has ordered the reincarnation of a Buddhist high priest in Tibet who lost his head when he incurred the displeasure of the since deposed Dalai Lama.

The German government, following an inquiry regarding American concessions in Asia Minor, suggests that the promoters reach an agreement with the Bagdad Railway Company.

The Premier of Spain announced that the government's religious program would be put into effect and the protest of the Vatican ignored.

The Russian Council of the Empire passed the Finnish bill on its first reading. The bill is bitterly opposed in Finland.

Stanford Burton, an American dental surgeon practicing at Oxford, England, poisoned himself.

Colonel Jose R. Pizarro was appointed Peruvian minister of war, succeeding Gen. R. S. Muniz, who, owing to ill health, resigned when it seemed probable that the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador would be settled through arbitration.

The Grecian government has granted the demand of the Rumanian foreign office in satisfaction of the International Congress of Chamber of Commerce at London shelve a resolution recommending the establishment of a permanent court of arbitral justice.

The United States battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Iowa, with 500 midshipmen from the Naval Academy on a practice cruise, arrived at Plymouth, Eng.

A Greek mob's attack upon a Rumanian steamer.

The leaders of the Japanese Socialist party and six associates were arrested in Tokyo on the charge of manufacturing infernal machines.

General Micaela Jover, of 1,600 men occupied San Vicente, Nicaragua, and is reported as advancing upon Acapuzco.

Capt. F. S. Cody, the aviator, while making a flight at Aldershot fell 100 feet and was seriously injured.

Empress William arrived at Kiel for the annual yachting regatta.

The King and Queen of Bulgaria arrived at Paris and were received with military honors.

John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, gave a dinner in London in honor of William Jennings Bryan.

The International Congress of Chamber of Commerce accepted the invitation to hold the meeting of 1912 in Boston.

Several measures were introduced in the French Parliament designed to increase the marriage and birth rate.

Miss Helen Post was married in London to Montagu Elliot.

A PITCHED BATTLE WITH DARING BANDITS

Shoe Manufacturer and Policeman Shot to Death.

ROBBERS SNATCH \$4,500 AND FLEE.

Robbers Pump Lead From Magazine Revolvers, in Business Section Of Lynn, Mass., At Manufacturer And Law Officer Carrying Payroll Of Shoe Factory—Mob Of 10,000 Pursue Highwaymen—One Ends Life When Surrounded—Another Shot In Four Places—Third One, Wounded, Surrenders.

Lynn, Mass. (Special).—Three Russian Poles, who had been living in New York, shot and killed Thomas A. Landregan, a wealthy shoe manufacturer, and Policeman James H. Carroll; seized a bag containing \$4,500, which Mr. Landregan was carrying from the Lynn National Bank to his factory, and then fled, firing right and left at the pursuing crowd.

Within two hours the police captured one of the bandits, killed a second, fatally wounded the third, and recovered the money.

The shooting occurred on Oxford Street, in the business centre. The three followed Carroll and Landregan from the bank. As they neared the Welch and Landregan shoe factory the robbers stepped up behind them and without a word two opened fire, while a third grabbed the bag.

Landregan, riddled by seven bullets from the 44-calibre automatic magazine revolvers the highwaymen carried, fell dying. Carroll, in whose body nine bullets were later found, lived less than an hour.

Girl Saves Her Horse; Is Shot At. Pursued by a mob of citizens and police, the men ran toward High Rock. Standing in front of the residence of Charles H. Baker, in Essex Street was a horse, saddled. Miss Besie Baker, prominent in society, was stepping out for her morning ride. A hostler was holding the horse. One of the bandits pointed a revolver

at the hostler's head and seized the bridle.

Miss Baker, calling to her mother to telephone the police, rushed up, threw her arms around the horse's neck and cried:

"Don't take my pet!"

The man dropped the bridle, ran 10 feet, stopped and fired at her. The bullet whizzed by her head. Meantime the pursuers were almost on him. He fired several shots at them and rushed up over High Rock, dropping the bag of money.

A Battle In The Brush. Crossing a large field near the outskirts, he plunged into the brush. Fifty officers and 500 hundred citizens surrounded the field. The officers began to beat the brush, firing, and he returned the fire. Officers Moore and Lynch found the man hiding behind a bush, his index finger shot off. They sprang upon him and disarmed him.

Officers Gray and Thompson, in the patrol wagon, overtook a second bandit on Boston Street. He opened fire. They jumped from the wagon and fired. He dropped and lived but a few minutes.

The third bandit nearly reached the field. Police and citizens were close upon him. One of his bullets went through the coat of Officer Crowley. Suddenly he was seen to drop. It was thought that he had attempted suicide. Later the medical director advised he must have been hit by one of the bullets fired at him. The wound is in the head.

Ivankowski Confesses. Several hours later the bandit captured in the brush made a confession at the police station. He said through a Polish interpreter that his name was Wasil Ivankowski, that he and Andy Abson, the one now dying at the hospital, came to New York from Russian Poland two years ago; that they and the third man, whom he calls "Joe," had been traveling about the country, working at anything they could get in Boston, Pittsburg, New York and Toronto.

He gave his regular residence, as well as Andy's, as New York. He said they came to Lynn a week ago and planned the hold-up. They came down from Boston by trolley, waited at the bank till Landregan appeared, and then carried out the robbery. He denied they were members of the gang of Letts, who terrorized Jamaica Plain, Boston, two years ago. The police do not believe his story. Pictures of them are being sent all over the country.

LONG SESSION OF SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS ADJOURNED

Legislation of Unusual Importance Enacted—A Great Rush of Work on the Final Day.

RECORD OF CONGRESS.

Main Bills Passed.

Railroad bill.
Postal Savings system.
Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

Publicity after elections of campaign contributions.
Withdrawal of public lands by the President.

Appropriation of \$250,000 for the Bureau of Mines and Mining.
Use of improved safety appliances by the railroads.

Issue of \$20,000,000 reclamation certificates.
Reorganization of the light-house board.

New battleships.
Additional regulation of the "White Slave" traffic.
Agricultural settlement on coal lands.

Main Bills Not Passed.

Federal Incorporation bill.
Seven bills covering the administration's conservation system.
A bill to limit the issue of injunctions.

Form of government for Alaska.
Ship subsidy.
Bureau of Public Health.
Codification of postal laws, increasing rates on second class mail.

Farmer Killed by Train.
Martinsburg, W. Va. (Special).—William E. Mustetter, a well-known young farmer near North Mountain, this county, was fatally injured while attempting to board a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near his home. He fell beneath the wheels, and his arm and leg were ground to a pulp. He was rushed to a local hospital and his limbs were amputated, but he died today without regaining consciousness. He was unmarried, and is survived by his parents and several sisters and brothers.

Bequests \$17,000,000 To Family.
Bethlehem, Pa. (Special).—Under the will of the late Eliza P. Wilbur, financial and once president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, an estate of \$17,000,000 is bequeathed to his family. So far as is known, there was no gift to a public or charitable institution.

Women Sit As Jurymen.
Hahn's Park, Cal. (Special).—One of the first women juries in a court of record in the United States was assembled in the County Court by Judge Morning to pass upon the sanity of Elizabeth Hutchinson. Hahn's Park was almost wiped out by a recent fire and court could not locate enough eligible men in the town to make up the necessary jury of six. The women were duly sworn, heard the evidence and adjudged Miss Hutchinson insane.

New Form Of Referendum.
Charleston, W. Va. (Special).—Within a few days Governor Glasscock will appoint commissions of at least five members each, to draft bills to be submitted to members of the next Legislature before they assemble on primary election day, county local option law, public-works commission. Other commissions are likely to be named to draft bills for contemplated legislation.

The Governor says that much better laws would be enacted if the Legislature had the opportunity to analyze measures thoroughly.

A delegation of miners called on the President and urged the appointment of Dr. J. A. Holmes as head of the new Bureau of Mines.

The Senate adopted the joint resolution, which originated in the House, authorizing the appointment of a peace commission.

The conference report on the Public Buildings Bill was agreed to by the House.

Formal complaints were submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission of recent advances in communication rates made by the railroads operating out of New York city.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

A House bill amending the immigration laws to permit certain persons to complete their naturalization without being subjected to the delay generally incident to the naturalization process was passed by the Senate.

Senator Smith secured the acceptance of an amendment to the Appalachian Forest Reserve Bill carrying an appropriation for an investigation into the feasibility of draining the swamp lands in Maryland.

A House bill authorizing the granting of papers of honorable discharge to minors who served under assumed names during the Civil War and the war with Spain, was passed by the Senate.

A bill has been introduced in Congress providing for a monument to the memory of Hiram Crook, said to be the last survivor of the War of 1812, who died in 1905, aged 105 years.

A joint resolution passed the Senate extends two years the time during which ex-Confederates may file claims for losses of personal property after surrender.

Senators Bacon, Guggenheim and Crawford were appointed as a committee to report to the Senate at the coming ceremonies in celebration of the Mexican Centennial.

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PORTER CHARLTON THE WIFE MURDERER

Caught in New York Landing From Ship From Italy.

HE MAKES A SIGNED CONFESSION.

Capt. Henry H. Scott, U. S. A., Led To Meet The Incoming Liner By Premonition That Porter Charlton Was Aboard—Prisoner Confesses That He Killed His Wife With Mallet, Tossed Body And Trunk Into Lake Como—Penniless And Traveling Under Assumed Name.

A HONEYMOON TRAGEDY. Mrs. Porter Charlton was a daughter of H. H. Scott, a prominent San Francisco merchant.

Became the wife of Neville W. Castle, a San Francisco attorney, on November 10, 1898.

Four years later she left Castle and entered vaudeville.

January 13, 1910, Castle obtained divorce.

Porter Charlton, a son of Judge Paul Charlton, of Washington, met Mrs. Castle at the capital.

Marrried in Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington, Del., March 12, 1910.

April 16 Mr. and Mrs. Charlton sailed for Genoa to spend honeymoon in Italy.

Fishermen on Lake Como, Italy, found trunk containing body of woman on Friday morning, June 10.

Post-mortem examination disclosed woman had been placed in trunk alive, after blows had been struck on her head.

Husband suspected of crime and arrested on arrival in New York.

New York (Special).—The Lake Como murder mystery is solved. Porter Charlton, an American youth, of good family, sought by the police of two continents, was arrested in Hoboken, N. J., shortly before noon as he stepped from the North German Lloyd liner Princess Irene.

In less than an hour he confessed without tremor that in a fit of temper he beat his wife into insensibility with a mallet jammed her body in a trunk and sunk it in the waters of the Italian lake.

She was Mary Scott Castle, of San Francisco, a woman eight years his senior, whose wife of Neville H. Castle, a San Francisco lawyer, and a beauty.

Charlton is only 21, and a son of Judge Paul Charlton, law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in Washington, a classmate of President Taft's at Yale.

The boy married Mrs. Castle in Philadelphia last spring over his parents' protests. Ill-mated and both of erratic temperament, they sailed for Italy for the honeymoon. Murder brought it to an end and her body was found in the lake by fishermen on June 10.

Prisoner Goes To Pieces. Fleeing from Italy under an assumed name, almost penniless and shabby of dress, Charlton, on landing, ran straight into the arms of Capt. Henry Harrison Scott, U. S. A., the murdered wife's brother. He was taken to police headquarters at Hoboken where, after a pitiable collapse so spasmodic that it produced extreme nausea, he regained his composure and unflinchingly signed the confession. He is behind the bars in the Hoboken city jail pending settlement of the complicated matter of extradition brought about by his arrest.

Captain Scott's foresight, directed so accurately that it falls little short of a weird premonition, resulted in young Charlton's arrest. Stationed at Fort Wright, on Fishers Island, Hoboken, N. J., Captain Scott obtained hurried leave of absence and went to Hoboken to scan the passengers of incoming liners. Three Hoboken detectives aided him.

Hit Her With Mallet. In his signed confession Charlton declared that no one else had had a hand in the death of his wife. It was the story of incompatibility and high temper. After he had told his story in a rambling way Chief of Police Hayes condensed it into a typewritten statement which he asked the prisoner to sign. It was written on regular court blanks used for petitions.

His confession follows: "My name is Porter Charlton. I live at 294 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York. I am in twenty-one years old, was born in Omaha, Neb., and I am a bank clerk. My wife and I lived happily together, but she had an uncontrollable temper and so had I."

"On the night of the murder she had the worst outbreak of temper I ever saw. I told her to keep quiet or I would make her keep quiet. Then she had another outbreak. I took up a wooden mallet, which which I had been repairing a table, and hit her on the head and body two or three times. At midnight I put the body in a trunk, dragging it to the lake and threw it in."

"I spent the night at Moltrasio. Then I went to Como and then to Genoa and boarded the Princess Irene, of the North German Lloyd line."

(Signed) "Porter Charlton."

\$15,000,000 In Fake Cures. Boston (Special).—Over \$15,000,000 is annually poured into the coffers of those who exploit and advertise "fake" consumption cures, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The report stated that for this vast sum, victims receive nothing in return, but are often permanently injured and in many cases deprived of the chance for a real cure.

Memorial Arch At Valley Forge. Washington, D. C. (Special).—A bill authorizing the erection of an arch at Valley Forge, Pa., in commemoration of the suffering of the American Army under Washington during the Revolutionary War, passed the Senate. The bill originated in the House. As it passed that body it appropriated \$50,000 and provided for two arches to be named for George Washington and Baron Mifflin, but amended for the purpose so as to require the erection of only one arch, but increasing the appropriation to \$100,000.

Princess Feodora Dead. Karlsruhe (Special).—Princess Feodora of Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest sister of Empress Augusta Victoria, died suddenly from heart failure. The princess was born July 3, 1874. She never married. She had written several volumes of verses and was an artist of merit. Owing to the death of her sister, the Empress has cancelled all her social engagements for the near future and her expected visit to Kiel for the yachting regatta.

Mrs. A. P. Gorman Dead. Washington, D. C. (Special).—Mrs. Arthur P. Gorman, widow of United States Senator Gorman, died at her residence in this city, 1028 Vermont Avenue. Mrs. Gorman had been critically ill for weeks, and her death had been expected for some time. Her health began to fail soon after Senator Gorman's death and for more than a year he had been ill. Mrs. Gorman died of cancer. Her husband was an operator in the stock market, but even this could not save her life.

144-Year Term For Absentee. Rome (Special).—The notorious Sicilian brigand, Falla Mulone, who escaped the officers of the law four years ago and fled from Italy, was tried in contumacy at Perugia and after being found guilty of murder, blackmail and other crimes, was sentenced to 144 years in prison.

This, of course, is equivalent to a life term. Mulone sailed for the United States in 1906 but was learned, and so trace of him has ever been found by the detectives there.

UNITED STATES SENATOR GORE REFUSED BIG SUM

Says Money Was offered Him For His Influence.

The Oklahoma Senator's Statement Causes A Sensation In The Senate.

Says He Was Approached By A Representative Of J. F. McMurray, Of Oklahoma, With A Suggestion That The Money Would Be Available If He Prevented Legislation Affecting Attorneys' Fees In Land Cases.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, disclosed in the Senate what he interpreted as an effort to bribe him in connection with legislation affecting the fortune in attorney's fees claimed by J. F. McMurray, of Oklahoma, for services rendered to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in land and town-site cases.

The charge created a sensation in the Senate, which later extended to the House. The latter body in consequence sent back to conference the General Deficiency Bill, which carried an item relating to contracts between the Indians and their attorneys.

As the result of the denouement, Senator Gore finally involved a member of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, a member of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, two former senators—one from Nebraska and the other from Kansas—but whose names were not made public in debate.

In response to a suggestion by Senator Bailey that he should name the Senate member of the Indian Affairs Committee, Mr. Gore denounced, but declared that he would welcome an investigation of the charges so that the whole matter might be brought out before a body which would be authorized to deal with his allegation. It is not improbable that such an investigation will be ordered.

INTO WHITE-HOT METAL. Body Of Steelworker Consumed Before Eyes Of Companions.

Pittsburg (Special).—John Mitchell, a steel worker at the West Penn steel plant at Brackenridge, was suddenly precipitated into a soaking pit containing a white hot ingot and before his horrified and helpless mill-mates the body was consumed by the metal into which it slowly sunk.

Mitchell was at work at the soaking pits where the steel ingots are treated. Standing on the door of one which was covered he gave the signal for the opening of another pit. Through mistake, the wrong lever was pulled and Mitchell fell 10 feet to the bottom of the pit, alighting on the ingot.

HOUSE VOTES \$20,000,000. Passes Bill To Issue Notes For Reclamation.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—By a vote of 255 to 20 the House passed a bill providing for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$20,000,000 to provide a fund for the completion of reclamation projects already begun. The measure now will go to the Senate, where its passage is assured.

No Cause For War, Says Bryan. Edinburgh (Special).—The local Peace Arbitration Society held a great meeting, at which William Jennings Bryan delivered an address.

During the course of his remarks Mr. Bryan expressed his conviction that there was no cause for war between the United States and Japan and that the scare had been raised to justify the building of more warships.

Leaves \$50,000 To Employee. Pittsburg (Special).—For faithful services to her employer from the time she began to work in his candy store, when but a young girl, Miss Minnie M. Eicher has been rewarded with a legacy of \$50,000, half his estate, left to her by the will of Charles E. Eicher, a business man who had several candy stores and Miss Eicher had been advanced to the post of manager of all of them.

Fatally Wounds Himself. Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—Guy R. Johnson, former president of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, shot and fatally injured himself at his home here. The shot was fired with suicidal intent and physicians say it is impossible for him to recover. After having shot himself Mr. Johnson in a statement attributed his act to business reverses.

Across Continent In 77 Days. San Francisco (Special).—Lowering all records for the walk across the Continent, Jack Eldredge, aged 26 years, arrived here after covering 4,000 miles in 77 days. Eldredge's performance won him a purse of \$2,000 offered by the Boston Athletic Club for any one covering the 4,000 miles within 100 days. The record for the distance had been held by Edward Payson Weston, who walked the 4,000 miles in 105 days last year.

Beautiful Girl Suicide. Covington, Ky. (Special).—Miss Nellie Rye, 19 years old, considered the most beautiful girl in Covington, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. She sent a child to a neighboring house for the acid and at once drank it, running to her mother later and telling her what she had done.

Warrant For Charlton. London (Special).—A warrant was issued in London for the arrest of Porter Charlton, whose wife, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, was murdered and her body thrown into Lake Como, after having been placed in a trunk. The issuance of a warrant followed a request made by the Italian government, which holds the opinion that Charlton is in hiding in England. They do not believe he has sailed for the United States.

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DIRIGIBLE PASSENGER SERVICE INAUGURATED

Count Zeppelin's Craft Carries Twenty People.

300 MILES AT RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Twenty Passengers Carried On Schedule Time, Making The Distance, 300 Miles, In Nine Hours. The Dirigible Easily Beat The Express Train Time Between Mannheim And Dusseldorf—Zeppelin's Dramatic Career.

Dusseldorf, Germany (Special).—The first regular airship passenger service was inaugurated here, when Count Zeppelin's great craft, the Deutschland, carrying 20 passengers, successfully made the first scheduled trip from Friedrichshafen to this city, a distance of 300 miles, in nine hours.

Count Zeppelin demonstrated the advantage of an air route in the section of the country traversed. The Deutschland cut the railroad time one-third between Mannheim and Dusseldorf, covering the distance in four hours, whereas the railway express time is six hours.

The weather was perfect, and the motors worked faultlessly. The average time maintained for the complete course was approximately 33 miles an hour, but between Friedrichshafen and Stuttgart the 124 miles was covered at an average rate of 41 miles an hour. The best speed for a single hour was 43 1/2 miles.

Count Zeppelin was at the helm when the Deutschland rose at Friedrichshafen at 3 o'clock A. M. and sailed away on the trip that was to mark an epoch in aviation. The passengers were some of the directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and the German Airship Stock Company, joint owners of the dirigible, and guests. They occupied the mahogany walled and carpeted cabin, situated between the gondolas, and from the windows of which they viewed the scenery as Zeppelin steered for the greater part of the distance.

The route was via Stuttgart, Mannheim and Cologne to Dusseldorf. It had been carefully marked out in advance for the guidance of the pilot and was followed exactly. There was no air stirring and the Deutschland made her way unhampered through a flood of bright sunshine.

The hour and minutes of the probable passing of the various points had been bulletined ahead so that not only the people of the cities on the line, who filled the streets, but the inhabitants of all the intermediate villages turned out and cheered enthusiastically as the immense torpedo-like structure with its whirling screws drove over their heads at a height of between 200 and 300 feet.