

## SHOT TWICE AT PRESIDENT

### Assassin Attempts to Kill Chief Executive of France in Public.

## THE POLICE PREVENT LYNCHING

### Prisoner Gave a Rambling Statement About Grievances and Persecution Against His Family.

The national fête, the 118th anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, was marked by an attempt to assassinate President Fallières by Leon Malle, a naval reservist of Havre. Malle fired two shots at Fallières, but failed to hit him, and was quickly arrested.

On account of the activity of the anti-militarists, who tried to organize a demonstration against the army throughout France, exceptional precautions were taken to safeguard President Fallières. The attempt on his life occurred on Avenue des Champs Elysees while he was returning to the palace from Longchamps, where he had reviewed the garrison of Paris in the presence of 250,000 enthusiastic people.

Premier Clemenceau and M. Lanes, the President's secretary, were with the President in his landau, which was escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers. The carriage had safely emerged from the Bois de Boulogne, where the anti-militarists had strongly intimated themselves, with the intention of hooting the soldiers, and was descending the broad Champs Elysees amid the acclamations of the crowds thronging the sidewalks, who were shouting "Vive Fallières," "Vive le Armee," when at the corner of Lesueur street, Malle from the curb fired two shots point blank at the President in quick succession.

Miraculously no one was hit. President Fallières was cool and collected when the cortège stopped. The diplomats who were following the President's landau alighted from their carriages and hurried to the side of Fallières. Finding that nobody had been injured, by the President's orders the cortège moved on.

In the meantime two policemen seized Malle, who made no resistance, but the police with difficulty prevented the irate crowds from lynching the prisoner, until a cordon of reserves came up and conducted him to the station.

Malle appeared before an examining magistrate and the authorities only succeeded in extracting from him a rambling statement about family persecution directed against him. It was to draw public attention to his grievances, he said, that he fired the shots. The prisoner ended the examination by announcing his intention to give no further explanations, as he believed the magistrate would do nothing to remedy his wrongs.

## RIOT ABOUT A SANDWICH

### Eight Greek Restaurants Wrecked and Mayor Stoned at Roanoke.

At Roanoke, Va., a riot broke out which lasted four hours, during which a mob wrecked nine Greek restaurants, three Greek shoe shine parlors and two Syrian shops. The riot was caused by a dispute about five cents between a Greek employed in the Belmont Greek restaurant on Salem avenue, and an American, who went there to buy a sandwich. Seven places were wrecked on Salem avenue, three on Jefferson street, one on Nelson street, and one on Railroad avenue.

Five natives have been arrested and lodged in jail. None of the Greeks are under arrest. The Greeks have employed counsel to look after their interests and have already called the attention of the Greek consulate in this country to the affair.

Mayor Joel H. Cutchin, who was in the street heading the crowds to disperse, was struck by rocks thrown by rioters. Flying stones also struck Police Justice J. R. Ryan, Police Sergeant Overstreet and Policemen Manning, King and Evans, and Chief John Waggoner of the fire department.

The fire department was called out to throw water on the crowd and when the hose was unwound there were cries of "cut the hose," and "shoot him." One man stuck a knife in the hose, but was driven off when a stream was played on him.

## Women Want to Have a Vote.

Women factory workers, representing Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey met in Beethoven hall, New York, under the direction of the Women's Trade Union League. That this convention means that the ballot for women is soon forthcoming was the declaration of both Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who were present.

## Witness Corroborated Orchard.

A witness was found who testified that he was a participant with Harry Orchard in the Wardner mine explosion, corroborating directly, for the first time, that portion of Orchard's recital of crime. Warrant charging perjury was issued for a wealthy physician of Wallace, Idaho, who testified that Orchard was elsewhere on the date of the Wardner explosion.

## Jewels Valued at \$20,000 Stolen.

Jewels valued at \$20,000 have been stolen from a private safe in the offices of J. M. Ceballos & Co., bankers and brokers, of New York, who failed not long ago for \$1,000,000. The jewels are the personal property of Mr. Ceballos.

The Rev. Ira Landrigh, the distinguished Presbyterian minister, speaking at the Christian Education convention at Seattle, said that Roosevelt and Bryan are the greatest figures of graft and corruption the country has ever known.

## TO BLACKMAIL GEN. BOOTH

### Massachusetts Men Arrested on Charge of Trying to Get \$30,000 From the Army.

What the government officials think was a plan to extort \$30,000 from the Salvation Army was made public in Boston July 11, when Solomon Robitcheck of Lowell, a dealer in second-hand clothing, and Bennett Silverblatt, a Lowell attorney, were taken before United States Commissioner Hayes and held in bonds of \$1,000 each on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

According to the United States district attorney, Robitcheck either wrote or secured possession of a poem casting grave reflections on the motives and practices of the members of the Salvation Army. It is said that a copy was sent to Gen. Wm. Booth, commander of the army, addressed to Salvation Army headquarters in New York.

As Gen. Booth was in London, the letter was opened by Ransom Caghill, treasurer of the army. Inclosed with the verses was a letter in which, it is said, the threat was made to publish the verses and sell them at five cents a copy, unless the army paid \$30,000 to the sender, Robitcheck. Silverblatt, according to the contention of the Government, acted as Robitcheck's attorney in the negotiation.

## U. S. STOPS GAMBLING

### Withdraws License of Poolroom Steamer That Plies Just Outside Chicago.

Drastic action was taken by government against the steamer City of Traverse, whose operations on Lake Michigan have attracted national attention within recent months. Orders were issued by Acting Secretary Murray of the Department of Commerce and Labor, for the revocation of the vessel's sailing license and the cancellation of its passenger certificate.

In complaints which have reached the Department of Commerce and Labor from citizens and the authorities of Chicago and Illinois, the City of Traverse was a floating poolroom. Returns from all the race tracks in the country are received by wireless telegraph. In addition, it is asserted, they may play at faro, roulette, poker and any other gambling game.

The steamer cruised daily in government waters.

## DIVIDENDS WOULD BE CUT

### Plea of Pennsylvania Railroad Men Against 2-Cent Fare.

A reduction in the Pennsylvania railroad dividend was the principal calamity threatened by officials of the company in court at Philadelphia, should the constitutionality of the 2-cent rate law be sustained.

A statement startling to stockholders of the Pennsylvania was made by Wm. B. Kraft, chief clerk in the controller's office, who testified that if the new 2-cent rate became effective the net earnings of the road would probably so decrease that the annual dividend rate would drop to three per cent or a little more.

## PENSION FOR OUIDA

### English Government Comes to Rescue of Novelist.

The appearance of the name of the English novelist, Ouida (Louise de la Ramee), on the new list of civil pensions for literary merit occasioned some surprise in London.

Until recently Mile. de la Ramee lived in Lucca, Italy, in luxury. As a result, however, of her complete ignorance of the value of money, her resources dwindled until she was reduced to a state of absolute poverty, being sometimes actually in want of food. Lately she has been living in a milkman's squalid cottage at Massarossa, eight miles from Lucca.

## Lower Express Rates Upheld.

Judge Munger in the Federal Court at Omaha, Neb., has refused the application of the Adams, Wells-Fargo, American, United States and Pacific express companies for a restraining order preventing the Nebraska railroad commission and the Nebraska attorney general from putting into effect the new laws, reducing express rates in the state 25 per cent.

## UNWRITTEN LAW UPHELD

### Maryland Jury Promptly Acquits on Court Charge.

At Laplata, Md., Mrs. Nellie Bowie and her son, Henry Bowie, were acquitted by the jury of the charge of murder for killing Hubert Posey, who met death at his hands as punishment for his betrayal of Priscilla Bowie, daughter of one defendant and sister of the other. Priscilla Bowie, with her fatherless child on her lap, was present when the verdict was rendered.

It took the jury but five minutes after being charged to decide that in Southern Maryland the "unwritten law" is a sufficient defense to the charge of murder in conditions such as caused the shooting and killing of young Posey last January.

## Six Negroes Killed.

By the collision of eastbound vestibuled train No. 42 with a switch engine one mile east of Johnson City, Tenn., six unidentified negroes were killed and 20 other passengers injured. The lives of the small clerks were saved by their car being of heavy steel construction.

## Japan Has No Spies Here.

Gen. Terauchi, the Japanese minister of war, in an interview, contradicting the reported arrest of a Japanese spy at San Diego, Cal., said: "There are no Japanese military officials in America except military attaches. The war office has never instructed any officer or amateur spy to examine American forts."

Major Alfred Dreyfus has retired from active service in the French army and accepted a pension.

## CROOK LEAPED FOR LIBERTY

### Badly Injured, but Compels Doctor to Dress His Wounds.

### ELUDED OFFICERS THREE YEARS

### Was Known in Larger Cities of America as An Expert Thief On a Large Scale.

John T. Thompson, a notorious crook captured in London, after a chase around the world, escaped from a train near Denver July 11. He leaped from a car window while the train was running 40 miles an hour.

Afterward Thompson forced Dr. Horace S. Cooper to attend him and gave him a \$300 diamond pin for his services. He then left the doctor's office and, with a broken right arm, a broken collar bone and a deep scalp wound and other injuries, made his way to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he was caught.

Thompson is wanted in Portland, Ore., on a charge of robbing a citizen of that place of \$15,000 in cash, and was en route to that city to stand trial when he made his thrilling escape from Detective Joseph Day of the Portland police department.

At the time Thompson was out of handcuffs for the first time in weeks. He gained the confidence of Detective Day by exemplary behavior and asked permission to go to the wash-room just as the train was leaving Denver. Day took the handcuffs from his wrists, believing that the great speed at which the train was going would preclude any possibility of his getting away.

Thompson took a desperate chance, leaped through a window and secured his liberty at the cost of great bodily injury. His leap was witnessed by many employes of the Rio Grande railroad at Burnham, and by Dr. Cooper, who attended him, and he was believed by all to be demented. Detective Day did not realize that his prisoner had gotten away until he reached Castle Rock. This gave Thompson more than an hour's start.

For three years Thompson eluded the detectives of England and America before he was finally captured, and during this time he lived under half a dozen different flags. Thompson is 49 years old. He is known in all the larger cities of the United States as an expert thief, who attempts only those crimes which are calculated to net the biggest returns.

He was in Portland when he made the acquaintance in a hotel of a capitalist. He caused this victim to draw \$15,000 in money from the hotel safe, and then robbed him of the money when the opportunity offered.

## NEW RECEIVER SCHEME

### Does Not Mean Government Ownership, but Simply Quick Finish of the Trusts.

"The government has no idea of undertaking government control of trusts through the appointment of receivers for such of them as courts may see fit to place in that way of having their affairs wound up," said Attorney General Bonaparte by way of comment on some of the published reports crediting the administration with such a plan to curb unlawful combinations.

"If any trusts are placed in the hands of receivers, their affairs will be closed up as soon as possible and that will be the end of government ownership of any of them. It is ridiculous."

The Attorney General reiterated his assertion that there is no thought of asking for receivers before the court issues the final decree enjoining them from further practice of the conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce.

He desired to emphasize the fact that the suggestion that receivers be appointed was merely to add to the relief prayed so that the corporations for illegal purposes should be disposed of with the least possible injury to the legitimate business they have monopolized or restrained.

## BULLETS FLY AT CHURCH

### Kentucky Relatives in a Shooting Match That Ends Fatally.

At Layne's school house, in Floyd county, Ky., there was a fierce and bloody battle between two of the wealthiest and most prominent families in the county, the Roberts and Allens. The Roberts boys married into the family of Emmet Hamilton, a large land owner, and the Allens were also connected with the Hamilton family, and soon became enemies of the Roberts, who were from Pike county.

There was an old Baptist footwashing in progress, and when the bullets began to fly people ran from the building barefooted and scattered in every direction. Lawrence Roberts was killed and George Allen, Jake Clark and James Clark seriously wounded.

## Rush Orders from Navy.

Rush orders have been received at the Shelby Tube Co. plant in Greenville, Pa., for boiler tubes for United States war vessels. Several naval officers arrived in Greenville to see that the Government orders were rushed.

## Enjoins Chicago Ticket Scalpers.

Fifty-four ticket brokers were temporarily enjoined from traffic in railway tickets by Judge Kohlsaat of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago. Seventeen suits brought by the railroads to put the brokers out of business have been pending over a year, and the injunctions are the result.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has ruled that there will be no more gambling boats allowed to run on any of the great lakes.

## COMPETITION WILL BE POSSIBLE

### Combines Doing Business Contrary to Law Will Be Resolved Into Original Companies.

Injunctions and receivers may be the future weapons of the Department of Justice to destroy illegal trusts. The new plan is slated for trial at an early date. It was conceived by Attorney General Bonaparte and Milton D. Purdy, the trust expert, and there is every promise that it will shake the trusts as nothing before has done.

The courts will be asked to issue injunctions and appoint receivers in the case of big combinations that have so long ignored the Sherman anti-trust law, in the belief that fines would be the sole punishment they might expect.

In all probability the tobacco and powder trusts will be the first arraigned in proceedings for injunctions, and if these are successful the Standard Oil will be attacked. It is the belief of Bonaparte and Purdy that the injunction and receiver plan will do more to break up trusts than anything else under any law that could be enacted.

In successful actions against the trusts thus far little has been accomplished. The payment of fines has had no practical effect; the trusts have simply assessed these losses against the public and gone on doing business, throttling competition and fixing prices to suit themselves.

If the Department of Justice is able to show that a combination is doing business in clear violation of the anti-trust laws, restraining trade and monopolizing the field, the law officers believe, the courts will find it consistent with law and justice to enjoin the trusts from continuing business along those lines.

Then, if the injunction is ignored, a motion will be made for a receiver to operate the business.

This receiver, of course, would operate the business in accordance with the law, and when he had got it running fairly in that way he would ask for his discharge and the return of the business to its owners.

Under the receivership the various companies composing the trust would resume operations, each in competition with the other; water in the capital would be squeezed out, and the enormous profits would be reduced to a fair and equitable return for the capital invested.

In the case of the Powder trust, proceedings against which have been in the eye of beginning for some time, it will be shown to the courts that it is composed of what were originally nearly one hundred independent and competing concerns and that prices are now fixed by one central authority.

## BURLINGTON WILL CUT FARES

### Independent of Legislatures, Road Will Apply Two-Cent Rate.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Buckingham of the Burlington road announced that within 10 days the Burlington would put in operation a 2-cent fare schedule between all points on that system, regardless of whether or not the different states have passed a 2-cent fare bill.

The Burlington traverses Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota. Clerks are now working on the new schedule. The action of the Burlington, it is said, will undoubtedly cause the other roads in the same territory to follow suit.

## FAIRBANKS CENSURED

### Indiana Prohibitionists Pass Motion Condemning Vice President.

A motion condemning Vice President Fairbanks for having cocktails and wines on his table was adopted at a meeting of the state executive committee of the Prohibition party at Indianapolis.

It was presented by the Rev. C. M. Krof, of the Whiteland Methodist Church, a member of the Indiana conference, before which Mr. Fairbanks, it is said, will be a candidate for election as delegate to the quadrennial conference of the Methodist church at Baltimore next spring.

## Aoki Again Denies Recall.

Both the Japanese ambassador and his staff deprecate the recent publications based on inaccurate or misleading data as to the relations between the United States and Japan, and have gone to unusual lengths in denying stories. The last statement to the effect that Ambassador Aoki is to return to his own country is regarded as another example of careless publication. Viscount Aoki said: "I have not been summoned to Tokyo and I have no intention of going. I want to say there is no 'situation,' there are no 'strained relations' between the United States and Japan."

## Join to Fight Nicaragua.

The United States State Department received unconfirmed advices that the republics of Guatemala and Salvador have joined forces and are beginning the mobilization of troops to resist any attack made by the Nicaraguan government. All the Central American republics, with the possible exception of Costa Rica, are strongly opposed to the plan of President Zelaya of Nicaragua, for the federation of the five republics.

## Upholds Two-Cent Fares.

Judge McPherson of the Federal Court at Des Moines, Ia., denied the application of two stockholders of the Iowa Central and the Minneapolis & St. Louis for an order restraining the directors from putting into effect the two-cent passenger rate enacted by the Iowa Legislature. The judge ruled that the complaint that the new rate would cut down dividends was not proved, and that increased passenger travel might increase receipts.

## ADMIRAL SCOUTS WAR TALK

### Japanese Minister of Marine and Admiral Evans Fraternize.

### STORY OF DEMANDS DENIED

### State Department and Japanese Embassy Both Refute It—Tokyo Paper Retracts Statements.

Admiral Yamamoto, one of Japan's most distinguished naval officers, arrived in New York from England.

In his interviews the admiral deprecated the war scare which has recently appeared in both Japan and America. He said no small incident could break the friendship which has existed for so many years between Japan and the United States. He thought the sensational press of the two countries largely to blame for the war talk.

As to the proposed transfer of the great Atlantic battleship squadron to the Pacific, that was a matter solely for the American government to decide, and one that did not interest him in the least, except in that it was a novel naval experiment.

Admiral Yamamoto took occasion to deny that on his return to Japan he would become the leader of the Progressive party.

Rear Admiral Evans, who is an old friend of Admiral Yamamoto, called on him, and the two sailors had a long chat together. After the visit Admiral Evans said they had settled the whole matter of war between America and Japan, and had declared peace. Admiral Yamamoto returned Rear Admiral Evans' and Captain Adams' calls at the Brooklyn navy yard.

From the State Department and from the Japanese Embassy in Washington came swift and conclusive denial of the accuracy of the statement cabled from The Hague to the London Daily Telegraph, and reprinted in this country, that Japan has made categorical demands upon the United States government for satisfaction in connection with the treatment of Japanese in San Francisco, and has served notice of her intention to deal with the Californians herself if the national government fails to do so.

Both the Japanese ambassador and his staff deprecate the recent newspaper publications based on inaccurate or misleading data as to the relations between the United States and Japan.

The Hochi, a Japanese paper at Tokyo, withdrew the interview with Admiral Sakamoto which it recently published, in which the admiral was quoted as saying the American naval officers were brilliant social figures but deficient in professional training and practice, and that the crews of American ships would retreat rather than fight Japan.

## ONLY A PRACTICE CRUISE

### Secretary Metcalf Says Fleet Will Not Remain Long in Pacific.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf deprecates the aspect that has been given the order for the cruise of the great battleship squadron from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The secretary says that the proposed movement is that of a practice cruise and that the fleet will not be kept in the Pacific permanently. He declared the length of time that the fleet will remain on the western side of the continent has not yet been decided.

With considerable emphasis the secretary voiced his opinion that the warlike interpretation that had been made in connection with the fleet's movement was not justified by the facts.

## Haywood Denies Charges.

Wm. D. Haywood took oath at Boise, Ida., July 11, as a witness in his own defense, and in a lengthy narrative of his life and work as a leader of his fellow miners that was interrupted by adjournment denied guilt of the murder of Frank Steuneger and the manifold crimes charged against him by Harry Orchard.

## EDUCATORS WANT PEACE

### Resolutions Passed Favoring Disarmament and National Reform.

"World peace" was the rallying cry at the opening session of the annual convention of the National Educational association, which convened at Los Angeles, July 8. The 1,000 delegates listened intently to the address of the President, Nathan C. Schaeffer, on "How Can the Schools Aid in the Peace Movement?" and applauded vigorously his denunciation of war.

At its conclusion the convention received and referred to the committee on resolutions a strongly worded resolution offered by President Thompson of Ohio University, favoring international arbitration, disarmament and other international reforms. Two sections of the resolutions were called to American delegates at the Hague. The resolution will be reported back to the convention.

Up to the close of business July 13, the treasury department had redeemed only \$179,865,000 of the 4 per cent bonds which matured July 1, leaving outstanding \$36,121,450.

## Grafters in Portugal.

Premier Franco of Portugal has just exposed a lot of public grafters. Some of them have been holding offices for many years and never performed any duties. They have, however, regularly drawn their salaries. Thus far the premier has reduced the annual national expenses nearly \$7,000,000 by cutting off graft, and the end is not yet.

The French government has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Richard Strauss, the German composer.

## GROSS VIOLATIONS OF LAW

### Action Against Tobacco Trust Begun in New York.

The United States government filed in the United States Circuit Court of New York a petition against the American Tobacco Co. and its numerous auxiliaries, forming what is commonly known as the tobacco trust. The petition alleges gross and persistent violation of the Sherman law, and later enactments of like character, with a view to monopolizing the entire tobacco industry, and it demands that the trust be dissolved by breaking up the agreements under which the consolidated concerns are working. Demand is also made that the Imperial Tobacco Co., the English tributary of the trust, be enjoined from doing business within the United States until its agreement with the American companies is annulled and the court is further asked to appoint receivers to take charge of the defendant concerns wherever this proceeding may be found necessary.

## CHINESE PROVED LEPER

### Examination Fixes Beyond Doubt That Mongol is Afflicted.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, state health commissioner for Pennsylvania, announces that Mock Sem, alias Chas. Mock, taken last Friday on suspicion of being a leper, is really afflicted with the disease. Dr. Dixon received a telephone message from the department of health laboratories at the University of Pennsylvania, where Drs. Smith and Fox found the bacilli of leprosy in specimens taken from the Chinese. Mock is now isolated and under guard. He is 24 years old, and has been here seven years. He says he has been in his present condition for years, but physicians say the case is incipient.

If possible, arrangements will be made to send him to the New York leper colony. He wants to be sent home, but that will not be considered at present.

## WANT KANSAS CALLED OFF

### Pullman and Western Union Companies Appeal From Being Ousted from State.

Appeals have been filed in the United States Supreme Court by the Pullman Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the decisions of the Kansas Supreme Court, ousting those companies from that state, so far as domestic business is concerned.

The proceedings were brought by the attorney general of Kansas, under what is known as the Bush law, which imposes upon foreign corporations a charter tax, based on their capital stock, for the privilege of transacting domestic business in the state for a period of 20 years, in default of which they were to be denied the privilege. Both declined to pay the tax.

## SIX DROWNED

### Nantha Launch Swept Over Dam in Flooded River.

Six persons were drowned near Russell, Warren county, Pa., 11 miles south of Jamestown, N. Y. Nine people had taken a gasoline launch on the Conewango river, which was very high, owing to recent rains. The boat was swept over a dam and six people drowned.

The dead: John Best of Warren; Mrs. Best, his wife; Miss Violet Best, their daughter; Mrs. Geo. Baker of Warren; Mrs. Hilda Knox of Warren; O. F. Butts, a traveling salesman of Philadelphia.

## Change in School Books Needed.

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, in his address as president of the National Educational Association, delivered on Monday at Los Angeles, made an earnest plea that the school text-books, examinations and instruction should glorify the arts of peace above the arts of war. He pointed out the fact that the average school histories gave much more prominence to the achievements of military and naval heroes than to those of great statesmen, philanthropists, scientists, authors and inventors.

## CURRENT NEWS EVENTS.

All union clothing cutters in New York have received an increase in wages of \$2 a week.

By the capsizing of a pleasure boat in Penobscot bay, six young men of Bangor, Me., were drowned.

A new fad in New York is a baby-dinner at which the men wear knickerbockers and the ladies baby clothes. After being fed the guests amuse themselves with children's toys and games and have a high old time.

From Cincinnati comes the report that although the railroads are busier than ever, yet that they are reducing the number of employes in the traffic departments. The reason assigned is that enough money may be saved to pay dividends.

Senator P. C. Knox has sent a personal letter of thanks to each of the 500 delegates of the recent State Republican convention. In the letter he expressed his gratitude for the endorsement given him for the nomination for the presidency.

## Concrete Building Collapses.

Three men are known to have been killed, one fatally hurt and 18 others were injured in the collapse of a new concrete building at the plant of the Bridgman Iron Co., Philadelphia. About 30 men were at work on the side which gave way, and they were carried down in the debris.

About 300 machinists employed at shops in Fitchburg, Mass., have struck for union recognition, for a nine-hour day and for an increase in pay.