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The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

PENNSYLVANIA FAVORS ROOSEVELT

Ex-President Captures 65 of the 76 Delegates in Keystone State's Primary Election.

WILL HAVE CONTROL OF STATE CONVENTION

Crushing Defeat For Regular Organization—Woodrow Wilson Gets 74 of the 76 Democratic Delegates—Roosevelt Happy But Won't Predict His Nomination—Senator McKinley Says the Acme of Demagogism Has Been Reached

Philadelphia, April 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt's sweeping victory in Pennsylvania at Saturday's primary election kept growing today as the returns continued to come in. Incomplete returns from every district give the former president 65 of the state's 76 delegates in the republican national convention.

Roosevelters Claim 67.

The Roosevelt supporters are claiming 67, and later returns may carry the figures to that total. Colonel Roosevelt won 53 of the 64 district national delegates, and his followers selected enough delegates to the state convention to give them control of that body. The state convention will name 12 delegates at large.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, who had no organized opposition, will have 74 of the 76 delegates from Pennsylvania in the democratic national convention. In the Eleventh congressional district the two democratic national delegates elected are favorable to Speaker Champ Clark, but they are not pledged.

Politicians Astounded.

Politicians look upon the triumph of Colonel Roosevelt with astonishment. The supporters of the former president were without a state organization and without an organization in many of the 32 congressional districts. The regular republican organization headed by United States Senator Boies Penrose, which has weathered many a political storm, suffered a crushing defeat in the loss of control of the state convention. It is the first time in the present generation that it has lost control of that body.

Convention to Name 12 Delegates.

Besides naming the 12 delegates at large to Chicago, the convention will select 38 presidential electors, four candidates for congressmen at large, and candidates for state treasurer and auditor general, all to be voted for at the November election.

The significance of the Roosevelt victory can be realized when it is remembered that the delegates in control of the state convention have the power to select the state chairman and under the party rules the delegation to the national convention elects the national committeeman. At present Senator Penrose holds this position. It was said by a prominent member of the state committee tonight that some of the Roosevelt delegates elected to the state convention are regular organization men who, although they voted for Roosevelt delegates, will still stand by the state organization.

A Light Vote Polled.

Some of the leaders of the republican organization refrained from personally entering the primary as candidates for district national delegates because it had been expected they would be selected as delegates at large. Among those understood to have been looked upon as the likely delegates were Senators Penrose and Oliver, Governor Tener, Secretary of State Robert McAfee and State Senator J. P. McNichol, the leader of the party organization in Philadelphia. The vote polled was light. In some instances it did not go much over 50 per cent. of the total vote cast at the last general election. Colonel Roosevelt is said to have received his heaviest vote from the reform element in the state represented by the Keystone party, which since it was organized about two years ago has opposed the regular republicans at every election and succeeded in electing a reform mayor in Philadelphia last year.

Miners for Roosevelt.

Another element of strength to the Roosevelt forces was the 175,000 idle anthracite miners in the northeastern counties of the state, where the former president ran strongly. In Philadelphia President Taft's adherents got three of the six districts and split the delegation in another, giving the president seven delegates to Roosevelt's five. The delegates favoring Taft were not instructed. Among those who escaped the Roosevelt landslide were John Wanamaker and E. T. Stotesbury, who were elected as Taft delegates in the second district. Edgar F. Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, went down to defeat, but William Draper Lewis, dean of the law department of the university, was a Roosevelt winner.

Pinchot's County for Taft.

In the congressional district where Gifford Pinchot has his home the Roosevelt national delegates won, but Mr. Pinchot's home county, Pike, sent a Taft delegate to the state convention.

Wilson Had No Serious Contest.

Governor Wilson had an easy time of it in winning 74 of the 76 delegates to the Baltimore convention. At present there are two democratic organizations in Pennsylvania, and each has endorsed the New Jersey governor for president. There were a few scattered delegates who favored Champ Clark and in three districts there were delegates in favor of Harmon.

The two Harmon delegates in the Eleventh district were defeated by Wilson men, and in the 28 districts two Clark men defeated the two Wilson candidates for national delegates. Wilson's total still stands at 74 out of 76 in the delegation.

"ACME OF DEMAGOGISM."

Senator McKinley Says It Has Been Reached by Roosevelt.

Washington, April 14.—"The avalanche victory for Colonel Roosevelt in Pennsylvania yesterday spoke the final word and made the repudiation of the Taft candidacy complete."—Statement at Roosevelt headquarters.

"The president is in this fight to stay. He will be the nominee of the republican convention at Chicago. He was nominated four years ago without the votes of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New York or Wisconsin."—Representative William McKinley, director of the national Taft bureau.

"When the complete returns are received it is probable that the New Jersey governor will have the solid delegation of 76 votes."—Statement at Woodrow Wilson headquarters.

"Speaker Clark's friends expected little and made practically no fight in Pennsylvania. The latest advices assure at least 17 votes."—Statement at Champ Clark's headquarters.

The foregoing is an epitome of comment made today upon the Pennsylvania primary election by the campaign managers of the candidates named.

The statement from Roosevelt headquarters, while lengthy, refers briefly to the Pennsylvania election. The quotation given is practically all on that subject.

Director McKinley's statement says in part:

"The outcome of the Pennsylvania primaries is plainly indicative of the fact that national issues are playing only a small part in some states in the campaign for the republican nomination for president.

"Instead of constructive statesmanship being put forth in an effort to solves the problems before the country and as a bid for votes on the ground of merit, a nation-wide campaign of wilful and malicious misrepresentation, vilification and assault upon the president of the United States has been substituted. Such a campaign, amounting in fact to a conspiracy, not only to humiliate the president personally, but to commit the republican party to rank socialism, has not only been countenanced but conducted by former President Theodore Roosevelt.

"The fact that this candidate is now claiming to wear the mantle of Abraham Lincoln is evidence that the acme of demagogism in this country has been reached."

ROOSEVELT PLEASED

But Will Not Say He Considers His Nomination Probable.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., April 14.—"We hit them muddling hard," said Colonel Roosevelt today of his victory in the Pennsylvania primaries.

The colonel was greatly elated over the outcome of the Pennsylvania campaign and exhibited a heap of telegrams which covered his desk which were sent to him from all parts of Pennsylvania, as well as from supporters elsewhere, giving him details of the result, and congratulating him.

Colonel Roosevelt was asked whether in his opinion his nomination was now probable.

"I would not say that," he responded. He declined to make any predictions. The result of the campaign in Pennsylvania, he said, pleased him particularly because he considered it an expression of popular opposition to "the bosses."

"They have heard a good deal from me on the stump," he added, "and they'll hear more."

Colonel Roosevelt said that some of his opponents were misrepresenting the situation in regard to the number of delegates elected for President Taft and for himself and were claiming far more for the president than was justified.

He said he was considering the advisability of preparing a formal statement in regard to this matter.

"At the present time," he continued, "I think that the delegates really instructed are about evenly divided. I think it is about 150 each."

The colonel gave Mississippi as an example of what he had in mind. He said he believed the entire Mississippi delegation was for him and yet his opponents claimed it all for the president.

Dalzell's Fate in Doubt.

Pittsburgh, April 14.—The renomination of John Dalzell as the congressional representative from the Thirtieth district is in doubt tonight. M. C. Kelly, his opponent, ran him a close race in yesterday's primaries and an official count of the votes probably will be necessary.

FIRE IN AN AUGUSTA HOTEL THIS MORNING

Spreads to Other Wooden Structures—Guests Escape Lightly Clad.

Augusta, Me., April 15.—Fire which started in the old City hotel building on Water street, just after midnight, spread to the Theater Comique and other wooden buildings, and at one o'clock this morning was beyond control.

Twenty-five persons were asleep on the upper floors of the old hotel building, which has recently been used as a lodging house, and all had narrow escapes. Most of them were obliged to leave their clothing.

The fire started in a fruit store conducted by Robert Miller in the basement of the building and quickly spread to other stores adjoining, including the drygoods establishment of N. Richmond and another fruit store, owned by Louis Levin. The lodging house was conducted by Mrs. Belle Murray.

From the old hotel proper, which was practically destroyed, the fire spread to the Theater Comique and thence to a bakery of Read & Stearns. All are wooden structures.

Aviator Atwood in Auto Crash.

Newton, Mass., April 14.—Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Atwood, and Miss Hilda M. Norman, a Lasell student, were also slightly injured tonight when an automobile collided with a street car of the Newton and Boston street railway on Auburn street. The aviator was driving and ran into the electric as it was crossing the street in front of him. There were no passengers in the car.

White Defeats Moran.

Atlanta, Ga., April 14.—Frankie White of Chicago was given the decision over Johnnie Moran of New York, at the end of a ten-round bout here last night.

Newark Won from Washington.

Newark, N. J., April 14.—The Newark Internationals found Allen, the new left-handed pitcher of the Brooklyn Nationals, for thirteen hits today and easily defeated the Superbas, 6 to 1.

Cabled Paragraphs

Paris, April 14.—Lieut. M. H. A. Bonsour of the 27th infantry regiment was killed yesterday in an aeroplane accident.

Schfetzingen, Germany, April 14.The fourteen passengers carried by the Schuette-Lanz dirigible balloon on its first flight this year had a narrow escape from death.

Amoy, April 14.—A boat into which the passengers of the British steamer Zang Chun was disembarking capsized today and 40 persons, mostly women, were drowned. The Zang Chun had just arrived here from Singapore.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—A party of Kurdish priests attacked the American mission station at Suj Bulak, in the province of Aierbaijan, Persia, yesterday. The Kurds objected to the ringing of the mission bell and to the hoisting of the American flag.

Liverpool, England, April 14.—Frank L. Brown, chairman of several committees of the Panama-Pacific exposition, sailed from here yesterday on board the Mauretania, carrying with him the promise of several of the steamship companies to grant reduced rates for European visitors and exhibits for the Panama-Pacific exposition.

ENTIRE LOUISIANA TOWN UNDER WATER.

Dwellings and Small Buildings Floating About the Flooded Area.

Tallulah, La., April 14.—All of the town of Tallulah north of Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad, with the exception of a few business houses, is under water tonight. Hurried levees have been thrown up along the railroads and every able bodied man is lending his aid in the desperate fight that is being made to save the rest of the town from the flood waters which are rushing through the Dogtail crevasse in the Mississippi river.

Dwellings and small houses are floating about in the flooded area, some of which is ten feet under water. At 10.30 tonight the water continued to rise at the rate of two inches an hour at the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific depot.

Only a few business buildings on the north side of the railroad track were out of water at this hour.

WORK OF RESCUE.

Nearly a Thousand Brought from Backwoods to Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 14.—The Mississippi levee for miles along here presents a weird scene tonight. Fires made of driftwood dot the embankment on which refugees are roasting the carcasses of beeves for food.

Meanwhile the work of rescue proceeds in the back country. Volunteers in launches and skiffs and on improvised rafts have saved nearly a thousand persons since the Salem levee broke Friday, and other thousands that made their own way to safety are scattered along the levee, camping as best they can. Tugs and steamboats are gathering them up and bringing them to Vicksburg.

Governor Brewer has ordered tents sent here for their use. The inhabitants have been driven out from a territory embracing a hundred square miles in two days. The cause was a 15-foot wall of the water, 50 feet wide, that burst suddenly through the levee at Salem, La., Friday evening, inundating within 20 minutes two miles of farm land. Ahead of this mighty rush of water rode a score of negroes from the Alsatia plantation, mounted on mules and horses. They rode all night through the darkness and rain as fast as their mounts could gallop, warning the inhabitants to flee, until, overtaken by the rising tide, they were forced to flee for their lives.

COURT DECREES THAT DONOVAN IS MAYOR.

Republicans of Meriden Jubilant and Democratic Officeholders Shiver.

Meriden, Conn., April 14.—Mayor Daniel J. Donovan, whose title to the office was settled by decree of the supreme court of errors Saturday, took the oath of office at 4.30 Saturday afternoon, immediately after learning of the court decision. City Clerk Herman Hess gave him the oath. Since assuming the duties of chief executive Mayor Donovan has not executed any official acts. He gave out a statement tonight in which he said he would fulfill the pre-election promises made last December. These were principally that he would run the city on an efficient, economical and businesslike basis, and appoint only the best men to city offices.

The republicans of the city are jubilant, but their enthusiasm did not manifest itself in a street demonstration of any kind.

Much speculation is rife about what will become of the democratic commissioners of different departments and the partisan democrats who are holding down city jobs. Mayor Donovan says he will not make any changes until he has a thorough grasp on the city's affairs. Meriden now has the republican town government and will have a complete republican city government, with a republican majority to the common council and republican to be appointed to the commissions. The city was ruled by a democratic mayor and democratic commissions for six years.

TWO KILLED, 20 INJURED, BY COLLAPSE OF CHURCH FLOOR

Nearly 300 Precipitated Into Basement During Exercises.

Harrington Park, N. J., April 14.—Two persons were killed and more than twenty injured, several seriously, when the collapse of the floor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory precipitated nearly three hundred persons into the basement today. The church was only partly completed and the assemblage there today was for the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone.

The dead are:

Nicholas Ottingen of Westwood, N. J.

Mrs. E. H. Oelkern of Park Ridge, N. J.

While an address was being delivered by Father Delanty, the pastor of the church, the floor was heard to creak and then felt to be giving way. There was a scramble to escape, but everyone went down in the crash and many were badly crushed. Nearly a dozen were taken out, unconscious, several with fractures of legs or arms.

Smallpox List Now at 77.

Naugatuck, Conn., April 14.—Three new cases of smallpox today brought the total up to 77. A number of persons are still under observation, and it is expected that several will be discharged from the isolation hospital tomorrow.

The city of New York owns 234 pieces of real estate.

Outside Work For Convicts

EMPLOY THEM ON HIGHWAYS, SAYS GOVERNOR.

GRIND UP LIMESTONE

That In Litchfield County Would Make Valuable Fertilizer, He Says in Speech at Charities Conference.

Waterbury, Conn., April 14.—The Connecticut State Conference of Charities and Corrections opened here today with a meeting in Buckingham hall in the afternoon and a general session in the evening. The occasion was marked by the presence of Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, who delivered an address in the afternoon on the prison problem of Connecticut before an audience of about 600 people. The other speakers were Mayor Francis T. Reeves, President Arthur R. Kimball and Homer Folks of New York, president of the 38th national conference of charities, 1911.

Mayor Reeves gave the address of welcome. Mr. Kimball, as president, pointed out the aim of the association and the activities planned. Mr. Folks spoke on "Public Charities and Social Progress. John Collier of New York, educational secretary of the national board of censorship of motion pictures, gave an address on "The Public Schools as Community Centers." Carol Aronovici of Providence gave an address on "The Housing Problem in Small Cities."

Governor Baldwin's Speech.

Governor Baldwin said: I wish to bring before you this afternoon the subject of the employment of prisoners in new ways. The subject has been more discussed in other states and countries than here. We have been content to manage our prisons as our fathers managed them in the main, but I am by no means sure that better methods may not be taken up in the twentieth century, and the time to begin is now.

Connecticut is spending vast sums every year in the construction and repairs of our highways. She has a great number of laborers at her command whose services upon them she could have for nothing. She could also employ these men in any other work that she thinks proper, without paying any wages at all.

Should Be Profit Instead of Loss.

Instead of this, she boards and clothes most of them at an expense considerably exceeding what they earn. She keeps them shut up within brick walls, their faces blanching for want of sunlight that the rest of the world loves so well and finds so health-giving.

Criminals can never make good to the state all that they cost it. It is the criminal for the most part who has compelled the organization of the state and made political society necessary. If, therefore, a man committed a crime serious enough to authorise the state to deprive him of his liberty, there ought to be resulting profit, instead of a loss for the community, provided always that it is possible to arrive at that result without the commission of a new wrong.

Make Prisoners Work Outside.

Everybody recognizes it as just and expedient to make convicts work in prison, within certain limits. I ask you to consider today if there is anything unjust or inexpedient in making them work, within certain limits, outside the prison. No doubt, there are objections to bringing the criminal out from the darkness of the jail to the glare of the sunlight, where everybody can see him, and note what he is doing. The common objections to it are, first that it exposes him to public humiliation; second that it degrades him by throwing him into bad company; third, that it gives room for abuse and tyranny upon the part of those who oversee his work, or direct it; fourth, that there is a chance that he will escape; fifth, that he will become a competitor with the honest man who labors in the same vocation.

Humiliation Not Serious Obstacle.

Let us look into these objections: Work in the open would expose prisoners to some public humiliation if that work were on the public highways. This would be avoided if they did their work within the prison enclosure, and the prison enclosure, with no great expense, could be made large enough to embrace quite a farm, or a quarry. But even if work on the highways might humiliate some of them, their conviction of crime has been a notorious fact, and has already made them the subject of public censure. A man must have conducted himself very ill before society thinks it necessary to take away his liberty and condemn him to jail. It is a punishment too serious to be lightly inflicted, for we know it is quite rare for any one who has been subjected to it to succeed in making it forgotten in the course of time, so as to rehabilitate himself in the esteem of the members of the community where he was sentenced.

State to Hire or Buy Farms.

We must remember, too, that in most countries the majority of the prisoners belong to the class of day laborers or tramps. They have no trade; they only know how to handle the simplest tools, if any. They can handle a pick or a hoe, after a fashion. Why not have the government buy or hire farms on which they can employ all these strong-armed in field labor? Such labor might reclaim bad lands. It has been found in many states and countries a real source of profit to the state. To buy run-down farms, run a stockade around them and reclaim them to fertility by the aid of convict labor. Forest land can thus be developed. Quarries can thus be worked. North Carolina has a number of prison colonies of this sort.

The state buys cheap land, manures and plants it, and looks after the proper drainage. A stockade is built about it, or else a suitable number of guards are employed, generally one guard for ten convicts. Agents of the state direct the labor of the convicts on the land, and are held strictly accountable to the officers of a higher grade. In this way the state of North Carolina has cleared very large sums of money and at the same time promoted the welfare of the convict colonies.

Let Convicts Grind Up Rock.

We have in our state a considerable quantity of limestone rock. Grind it up and it makes a valuable addition to the soil for farming purposes. It can be ground by the employment of convict labor. A convict camp in Litchfield county where limestone is plenty could turn out great quantities of valuable fertilizers in this manner, and it would seem probable that favorable arrangements could be made for its transportation by rail to any part of the state, at a low charge for freight.

It would, of course, be much less costly to employ convicts in building or repairing highways, but it is true this would expose them to a certain humiliation. The greater number of prisoners, however, have little sensibility in shame; they have become the slaves of evil. If they fear that they would be recognized by old acquaintances such fear would be born of the apprehension that it would augment their chances of being discovered later should they return to a life of crime.

Could Wear Mask or Domino.

In a paper which I presented on this subject to the International Prison congress at Buda Pesth some years ago, I suggested that there might be convicts who could be spared the chance of such humiliation by being authorized to wear a domino or half-mask when employed on the highways. This would prevent their being recognized by former friends without impeding the execution of their tasks. Such a privilege might be accorded by those recommended by the prison authorities for good conduct. It might also be provided that no one should be compelled to work on the highways without his own consent.

As to Conflicting With Honest Labor.

It is true that the convict would have more chance of escape if he were set to work outside the prison walls. He has already made one step towards liberty. I see no impropriety, however, in dressing him in prison garb, for stripes would be a serious obstacle to his escape.

Undoubtedly, the occupation of convicts in the open air would put them in a position of competition with free labor, but this is true of every other kind of prison labor. Such labor is necessary. To shut up men without giving them occupation renders them insane, or shortens their lives. On the other hand it would be unjust to the state if it were not to make them, so far as it reasonably can, earn their bread while suffering the penalty for their crime.

To Eliminate "Jail Smell."

The health of the convicts would certainly be improved by employment in the open air. There are regenerating forces of nature ever at work to purify the free air from all contagion, and destroy all morbid germs. These forces are almost entirely excluded from prisons. There, notwithstanding all practicable measures of cleanliness, will be centers of infection from which disease will radiate, particularly tuberculosis, to which, indeed, prison life is especially favorable. There are few jails in Connecticut which have not an evil odor peculiar to such places—what we call the jail smell.

Mexicans Are Given Warning

UNITED STATES SENDS A VIGOROUS MESSAGE.

MUST BE PROTECTED

American Life and Property Must Not Be Sacrificed or Endangered—Orozco Accused of Murder.

Washington, April 14.—Warning was issued today by the United States to the Mexican government, as well as to General Pascual Orozco, chief of the revolutionary forces, that "it expects and must demand that American life and property within the republic of Mexico be justly and adequately protected and that this government must hold Mexico and the Mexican people responsible for all wanton or illegal acts sacrificing or endangering American life or damaging American property or interests."

Attitude of United States.

The attitude of the United States as expressed to both the federal and rebel authorities is that any maltreatment of American citizens "will be deeply resented by the American government and people and must be fully answered for by the Mexican people."

Intervention Not Contemplated.

Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson of the state department, who today issued special instructions to Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson at Mexico City and Marion Letcher, American consul at Chihuahua, authorized the statement that intervention was not contemplated by the United States.

Orozco Accused of Murder.

Ambassador Wilson has ordered to communicate at once the views of the United States to the Mexican minister for foreign affairs, and a copy of his instructions was likewise sent to Mr. Letcher, with special representations addressed to General Orozco. Orozco recently refused to recognize Mr. Letcher as the American consular representative because the United States withheld recognition of the rebel cause. The representations to Orozco accuse him of "practical murder" of Thomas Fountain, an American gunner enlisted with the federals, but summarily executed last week when taken prisoner by the insurrectos.

Strongest Demand Ever Made.

Though declining to justify participation by Americans on either side of the revolution, the United States expressly stipulates that American combatants when taken prisoners must be given humane treatment in accordance with the international rules of war. The correspondence made public tonight is admittedly the strongest demand the United States is known to have made upon Mexico for respectful treatment of Americans as well as other foreigners, and declares that a continuation of illegal acts is tending "to difficulties and obligations which it is to the interest of all true Mexican patriots as it is the desire of the United States to avoid."

Lobsterman Found Dead in Launch.

Westbrook, Conn., April 12.—The body of a man found in a gasoline launch off Greenport, L. I., is that of Asa Stannard of this place. Word that he was dead was received in a telegram from Greenport sent by his son-in-law to a nephew, Frank Gladwin of Westbrook, today. Stannard went out in his launch last Tuesday to set his lobster pots. He was about 50 years old and leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters.

Powers to End Turco-Italian War.

St. Petersburg, April 12.—It is officially announced that the powers today made proposals of mediation to Constantinople with a view to bringing to an end the war between Turkey and Italy over Tripoli.

Condensed Telegrams

The Study of Agriculture is to be inaugurated in the public schools of Pennsylvania.

Col. Lewis W. Crampton, medical corps, U. S. A., died at San Bernardino, Cal.

The New York State Bar Association adopted resolutions protesting against a recall of the judges.

A Six-Million-Dollar Suit, filed against Operator Patten in Chicago two years ago, has been withdrawn.

Senator Culberson Submitted a minority report adverse to the workmen's compensation bill.

New York's District Attorney has inaugurated a campaign against the loan sharks.

The President Has Signed the Bill to tax white phosphorus matches. It is claimed the law will in effect prohibit their manufacture.

North Carolina's Representation at the republican national convention will be divided so as to give 16 delegates to Roosevelt and 8 to Taft.

Robbins Little, who for twenty years was librarian of the Astor library in New York, died at his home at Newport, R. I., Saturday.

A Number of Arrests Have Been made in the City of Mexico in connection with a plot to assassinate President Madero.

James J. Hill, Chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railway and one of the country's railroad leaders, will retire in a few weeks.

U. S. Senator A. J. Gronna of North Dakota is regarded as the man who will present Senator LaFollette's name for the presidential nomination at the Chicago convention.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held Saturday that there is no substantial reason why mohair should be required to pay a higher freight rate than wool.

It Has Been Held by the Interstate commerce commission that postoffice inspectors can lawfully use free transportation on interstate journeys only while actually on duty.

While Investigating the Failure of a charge of dynamite to explode, Pierre St. Pierre, a Brunswick, Me., contractor, aged about 60, was killed Saturday on Dingleys island, Me.

On the Eve of His Silver Jubilee as Roman Catholic bishop of Providence, Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins was honored by Pope Pius by being made an assistant to the pontifical throne.

The United States Government officials are indignant over the effrontery of the Mexican rebels in interfering with the official mail of United States consuls in Mexico.

Acting Upon the Recommendation of the committee on foreign relations, the senate adopted the house resolution congratulating the people of China upon their assumption of power.

President Taft's Personal Tax return, now on file in the Hamilton county courthouse in Cincinnati, shows that he is $30,720 richer in property subject to taxation than he was last year.

A New Custom of Yale Classes is indicated in the form of a Class tree which has just been planted on the Yale campus by the class of 1912, whose precedent will be followed by other classes.

The Body of Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant will lie for 10 days in the chapel of Cornelius the Centurion at Governors island, where for the last few years of his life General Grant had made his headquarters.

C. M. Wheeler of Portland, Me., engineer of the Grand Trunk passenger train which collided with a freight train at North Stratford, N. H., Friday, died Saturday from the effects of his injuries.

Premier Poincare, at the dedication of a statute of the late King Edward in Cannes, France, lauded the English monarch as the artisan of the triple agreement of Great Britain, France and Russia.

J. Pierpont Morgan Had to Fight his way through an angry crowd to the railroad station at Florence, Italy, the Florentines suspecting that he had bought the famous Mona Lisa painting.

The House Committee on Election of president and vice president Saturday favorably reported the Henry bill which would provide for the publicity of all contributions to campaign funds, together with their disbursement.

Receiver John T. Burnett of the Rhode Island Coal company was authorized by Judge Brown of the United States district court to sell the mines and other property of the company at Portsmouth, R. I., at public auction.

The Minting of Canadian five and ten dollar gold pieces will begin at Ottawa, Ont., next month. The new coins will meet a long-felt need in Canada, as practically the only gold used in Canada at present is coined by the United States.

The Attempt of an Automobile Driver to avoid running over a dog Saturday resulted in the death of Miss Etta Carr and the injury of Miss Dora Clement, at Lawrence, Mass. The young women were members of an orchestra playing at a theater in Haverhill.

Agent Wadleigh, president of the Mill Agents' association of Lowell, Mass., announced Saturday that the mills in that city will open Monday, April 22, with an advance in wages on a basis of ten per cent. over the schedule of wages in force before March 25.

F. Rodman Law, the parachute jumper, of New York, dropped 250 feet from a hydro-aeroplane piloted over Marblehead bay by Aviator Page. His parachute opened readily. Law hit the water easily and was pulled out of the ocean by an army of boatmen.

J. C. Stuart, Chairman of the General Managers' association of fifty eastern railroads, issued a call Saturday for a meeting of the conference committee to be held on April 17 to discuss the recent strike vote of the engineers and determine whether the railroads should make a counter proposition to their demands for increased pay.

Steamer Runs Into an Iceberg

WHITE STAR LINER HAS 1,300 PASSENGERS ABOARD.

HER MAIDEN VOYAGE

Titanic, Largest Vessel Afloat, Sinking and Passengers Are Being Put Off in the Lifeboats.

Montreal, April 14.—The new White Star liner Titanic is reported in advices received here late tonight to have struck an iceberg.

Vessel Sinking, Passengers Take to Boats.

Cape Race, April 14.—At 10.25 last night the steamship Titanic sent the S. O. S. signal, saying that the vessel was struck an iceberg. Half an hour later the steamship Virginian reported word from the Titanic that the Titanic was sinking and was putting the women off in the boats. At 12.27 the last signals were received by the Virginian from the Titanic. These last signals were blurred.

The news was received at the Allan line offices here in a wireless message from the captain of the steamer Virginian of that line. It was stated that the Virginian had been in wireless communication with the Titanic, that she had reported being in collision with an iceberg and asked for assistance.

The Virginian reported that she was on her way to the Titanic.

Virginian Can Accommodate 900 More.

The Virginian sailed from Halifax this morning and at the time the wireless was sent she is reckoned to have been about abeam of Cape Race. She has 900 passengers on board, but can accommodate 900 more of the Titanic's passengers should their removal be necessary.

Further News Expected.

The message from the Virginian's captain was sent by wireless to Cape Race and from thence by cable to Halifax and then by wire to Montreal. The Allan line officials here expect to hear further news at any moment.

Has 1,300 Passengers Aboard.

The White Star liner Titanic, the largest vessel afloat, left Southampton April 10 on her maiden voyage for New York. She is a vessel of 46,328 tons, is 882 feet 6 inches long, and displaces 66,000 tons.

The Titanic when she left Southampton had about 1,300 passengers on board, of whom about 350 were in the first cabin. Among those latter are: F. D. Millet, the artist and president of the Consolidated American academy at Rome; Major Archibald Butt, military aide to President Taft; C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk railway; J. B. Ismay, chairman and managing director of the White Star line; H. B. Harris, the American theatrical manager; W. T. Stead, Mrs. Isador Straus, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Widener, Benjamin Guggenheim and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Widener.

Captain E. J. Smith is in command of the Titanic.

Got Bad Start from Southampton.

The last communication with the Titanic was a wireless message received by the Marconi station at Cape Race reporting her 1,284 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2.15 o'clock Sunday morning.

On leaving Southampton last Wednesday the Titanic had a rather exciting moment while proceeding down Southampton water. Passing the White Star liner Oceanic and the American liner New York were berthed alongside each other. The suction of the Titanic's triple screws dragged the New York from her moorings and seven of that vessel's stern ropes parted. The stern of the New York swung into midstream and narrowly escaped striking the Titanic, which had to stop until the New York was towed to a safer berth.

AN EARLY ARREST IN LYNN MURDER CASE

Police Will Be Disappointed If It Doesn't Happen Within 24 Hours.

Lynn, Mass., April 14.—Three police inspectors left town hurriedly today to locate a man whom Chief of Police Burckes is anxious to interview regarding the murder of George E. Marsh, the wealthy soap manufacturer. Marsh's body was found riddled with bullets on the West Lynn marshes near the state boulevard on Friday morning.

Inspectors S. R. Burckes and William E. Murray have gone to Maine, and Inspector William H. Kane's destination is New York state. Chief Burckes refused tonight to tell what cities the men will visit, but declared that he has what he believes to be positive information as to the identity of the man. He added that if an arrest did not result within the next 24 hours he would be greatly disappointed. Where this arrest is likely to occur the chief declined to say, but he admitted that he looked for it to be made by members of his own department.

The police tonight have settled on one theory and have practically abandoned investigation on all other lines. They believe Marsh was murdered by a man with whom he was well acquainted, a man who traveled far to see him, lay in wait for an opportune moment and on Thursday night induced his victim to enter an automobile for a ride.

The detailed information in the hands of the police which has led them to settle upon this theory Chief Burckes refused to make public, but he declared that matters had been thoroughly investigated and that he was satisfied of the correctness of the theory.

FIVE DEATHS DUE TO DECAYED HERRING.

Family Loses All But One Child by Ptomaine Poisoning.

Charlotteville, P. E. I., April 14.—Five of the six children of Patrick Magee and his wife, who live near Montagu, have died within the last two days. Their death is supposed to be due to ptomaine poisoning brought on by eating decayed herring, of which Mr. and Mrs. Magee and the five children partook freely at dinner on Friday. The sixth child was not at home. After dinner the children and mother became ill and their condition being serious, a physician was summoned. One child died an hour after his arrival. Two others died about 10 o'clock Saturday morning, within 15 minutes of each other, and this morning the fourth and fifth passed away. The father and mother have recov—