

FIFTY DIE IN FLOODS
GREAT LOSS IN GERMANY.

Heavy Rains Continue in West—
Government's Aid.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—Dispatches received here from all the river districts of Germany indicate that the terrors of the floods which are raging as a result of several days of heavy rains and warm weather are increasing.

Over fifty persons have been drowned, and great damage to property has been done.

The drenching rain continues in the western provinces, in many parts of which traffic has been entirely suspended, owing to bridges being washed away.

The government has ordered all available military engineers to proceed to the stricken districts and build dams to prevent further encroachments by the water.

Among the dispatches received to-night is one from Goerlitz, saying that the floods there have caused widespread damage, many houses being under water and bridges destroyed.

At Breslau long stretches of railroad track have been destroyed. The River-Oder has risen seven feet.

The Fulda is out of its banks at Cassel, and numerous bridges have been demolished by the water. At Münden hundreds of cattle have been drowned and many houses inundated.

At Kissingen the Saale is at flood stage. The old town is under water and the electric light works have been compelled to close.

The medicinal baths also have been covered by the waters.

At Ellenburg nearly all of the factories have been compelled to cease work, and the residents of the town are unable to leave their houses owing to the height of the water.

At Regensburg the Danube rose ten feet during the night, houses were inundated and agricultural machinery was carried away.

The postal service has ceased.

A dispatch from Cologne says that railroad traffic on the right bank of the Rhine is at a standstill. Three bridges over tributaries of the river have collapsed, and schools have been compelled to close.

Several bodies have been seen floating on the waters. The Nassau post-office has been inundated and mail service interrupted.

At Nuremberg the Pegnitz rose twelve feet last night, and this morning is tearing through the lower streets of the city. The water is higher than it has been for thirty-three years.

The newspapers of Nuremberg have suspended publication, and great damage has been caused. Frankfurt-on-the-Main reports the highest water in fifty years on some of the streams in the Odenwald.

At Eszen the situation is growing more threatening in the territory adjacent to the city. The town of Herdecke is flooded, and a number of dams near Hagen have been carried away.

At Dortmund the floods are increasing, and the Fire Department was called out last night to rescue a family from the second story of their dwelling.

HASKELL GIVES BONDS.
Will Be Tried in April—A Warm Greeting.

Muskogee, Okla., Feb. 5.—Judge Campbell, in the United States District Court to-day, set February 13 as the day for Governor Charles N. Haskell and the six other prominent Oklahomans, under indictment for alleged fraud in connection with the Muskogee town lot cases, to appear in court and plead to the charges.

According to the programme of the government as outlined by District Attorney W. J. Gregg, the trial of Governor Haskell will probably take place at Tulsa next April. The Governor's case is first on the docket of town lot indictments. Nothing was given out to-night as to the Governor's conference with his attorneys.

Governor Haskell was warmly received here to-day when he arrived from the state capital at Guthrie to appear in the federal court and sign a bond under the indictment brought against him. The crowd clamored for a speech. The Governor responded, standing in his automobile. He declared that he had incurred the enmity of the corporation of President Roosevelt and of the government at Washington by championing the cause of labor and by preventing the insertion of a clause in the Oklahoma constitution hostile to labor in case of strikes in the matter of injunctions. He thanked his old friends and neighbors for the expression of confidence in his innocence of the crime charged and declared he would establish his innocence. Later Governor Haskell signed his bond, which already bore the signatures of hundreds of Muskogee citizens.

LOCKED IN BOX CAR FOUR DAYS.
Machinist Went to Sleep Here and Was Hungry When Released in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Patrick Horan, fifty-six years old, who left his home in Maine to seek work in New York, went to sleep for the night in a box car in the latter city four days ago. He was hungry then, but was given attention at a hospital. "I shouted and pounded when I found the car in motion and the door locked," said Horan, "but no one heard me. I had about made up my mind to a lingering death, when the door was opened to-day. So this is Chicago. Well, it's as good a place as any for a machinist."

Whereat, having recovered his strength under the stimulus of food and warmth, the castaway calmly walked forth in search of the job he could not get in Maine.

THE VERMONT TROPHY.

Admiral Sperry Presents Battle Efficiency Flag—Sailing To-day.

Gibraltar, Feb. 5.—The new battle efficiency flag, created as a trophy for the ship making the highest gunnery score, was hoisted on board the Vermont this morning. The members of the crew of the battleship were drawn up on deck, and at the invitation of Rear Admiral Sperry the division commanders, a majority of the captains, ordnance officers and gun pointers of the fleet gathered on the quarterdeck of the Vermont to witness the ceremony.

Admiral Sperry read the department's order creating the trophy and announced its award to the Vermont. Then, in a brief speech of congratulation to Captain Frank B. Fletcher, the admiral spoke impressively of the significance of the trophy to the fleet. Captain Fletcher, in accepting the honor, bestowed much credit on Rear Admiral William P. Potter and Lieutenant Leigh C. Palmer. They were respectively captain and ordnance officer of the Vermont when most of the winning records were made.

The band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever" to the fleet. Captain Fletcher, with a black ball in the center, was hoisted to the foretop. When it was broken out at the masthead the crew of the Vermont cheered wildly, and their enthusiasm was answered lustily from every ship in the fleet.

The Vermont won the trophy from the Minnesota by a narrow margin.

Cooling operations are now completed, and everything is in readiness for the departure of the fleet from Gibraltar to-morrow on the last run of the round-the-world voyage.

DEPUTIES IN FIGHT.

Czechs and Germans Battle in Vienna—Session Closed.

Vienna, Feb. 5.—The session of the Austrian parliament ended this morning after a scene of turbulence extraordinary even for an assembly where violence outbreaks are comparatively common.

The trouble, which arose from the old racial feeling between the Germans and the Czechs, broke out during the debate on a government bill the object of which was to reconcile these differences.

The radical Czechs, who have been lincndering the debate on this measure for several days with a continuous din from drums and tin whistles, so exasperated the Germans this morning that the opposing deputies came to close quarters and a fight ensued.

One of the radical Czechs named Spiczak was captured and whipped until he howled for mercy. Another Czech was bitten by a German on the cheek, and black eyes and sore heads were numerous. The Premier, Baron von Bienerth, suspended the session.

The departure of the ministers was followed by another free fight, in which the opposing factions rushed on each other to the strains of revolutionary songs, and confusion reigned for half an hour. The deputies finally became exhausted, and the battlefield was gradually deserted.

The sudden closing of the session and the political impasse of the day have had an adverse effect upon the Bourse.

It is expected that Parliament will reopen at the end of March in another effort to reconcile the conflicting parties and pursue a legislative programme.

If this succeeds, a new coalition Cabinet will be formed. But if it fails, the present officials will remain in office and carry on urgent business by administrative order.

THE REMY MURDER TRIAL.

Courtois Repeats Confession Implicating Renard—Shocking Testimony.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Interest in the Steinhil murder mystery has been temporarily eclipsed by the trial for murder of Renard, a steward, and Courtois, a footman, employed by the late August Remy, a wealthy retired banker, who was stabbed to death at his home in the Rue de la Popiniere last June.

The killing was done with a dessert knife, and money and jewels of great value were stolen. Some time afterward Courtois and Renard were arrested, accused of the crime, and the former confessed, saying that Renard stabbed the banker while he held him on the bed.

Courtois to-day reiterated his former confession, explaining how Renard and himself, entirely nude, crept into the banker's bedroom at midnight, he holding the victim upon his pillow, while Renard repeatedly stabbed Remy with a dessert knife. Renard interrupted Courtois's confession with cries of "Liar" and "Monster," and dramatically insisted that he was the victim of a plot to fasten on him a crime which Courtois alone committed.

The testimony to-day was so disgusting that the justices several times ordered the courtroom cleared.

FREE Patriotic American will want a picture of Abraham Lincoln. A very handsome one FREE with to-morrow's Tribune.

AIRSHIPS IN WAR OPPOSED.

Dr. A. R. Wallace Appeals for International Prohibition of Their Use.

London, Feb. 5.—Dr. A. R. Wallace, president of the League of Nations Society, and well known as an author, makes an appeal to-day through the newspapers to the British government to take the initiative in an endeavor to bring about international prohibition of war by flying machines, through agreement by treaty, declaring that no airships shall carry explosives or destructive implements. "If we take the initiative," Dr. Wallace said, "we will have the support of the great American people refusing to join us, and then probably the new law will be universally accepted."

GIFT FOR RADIUM RESEARCH.

Heidelberg, Feb. 5.—The University of Heidelberg has received a gift of \$32,500 for the establishment of a department to investigate radium.

NEW DAYTON MURDER.

GIRL'S BODY IN CISTERN.

Crime Probably Followed Forscher's Killing by a Week.

Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Another murder mystery has been solved. The long list which already shamed this city. Late this afternoon the body of a young woman was dragged out of a cistern in the rear of a vacant house. Her brother has identified her as Lizzie Fulhart, eighteen years old, of Vandalia, Ohio. She had always borne a good reputation at her home. She came to Dayton December 20 to look for employment, and was staying with Mrs. Deeters.

Albert Wilkie, employed at the Davis Sewing Machine factory, was arrested here to-night on suspicion of having some knowledge of the crime. Wilkie is the sweetheart of the murdered girl, but said he had not seen her since she came to the city on December 20.

The discovery of the body was made by Charles O. Wray, tractor, who was employed by the owner of the Matthews residence, in North Jefferson street, near Second, to prepare the residence for occupancy. While examining the cistern, which is situated about five feet from the back door of the house, Weaver noticed what appeared to be a bundle of clothing floating on the water, which was pulled up to the surface of the ground. With a garden hoe he attempted to lift the bundle, and uncovered the girl's feet. He hurried to a telephone and called the police.

The body was in bad condition and the features were almost unrecognizable. The face shows bruises, however, and other evidences of violence upon the upper part of the body. The steel cover of the cistern is about eighteen inches in diameter, and was fitted closely over the opening.

Adam Fulhart, brother of the dead girl, is confident that she had no acquaintances in the city, and is unable to advance any theory which would throw light on his sister's terrible fate.

The girl left her aunt's home the morning of January 29 in search of work, and was expected to return at noon. The fact that she failed to do so indicated that the crime must have been committed in the broad light of day, the girl having been enticed into the vacant house on January 29, it followed that of Mary Forscher only about a week, and the police now fear that both crimes were the work of a moral pervert who is still at large and may be waiting for an opportunity to add another to his list of victims.

The girl's sweetheart called at the police station on the day following her disappearance and asked that a search be made for her. The police are investigating his whereabouts at the time when the crime must have been committed.

With the death of Lizzie Fulhart four girls have been killed in Dayton by a fiend in the last three years. In no case is it certain that the guilty one has been brought to justice. Only a little over two weeks ago Mary Forscher was found dead on the outskirts of the city. Others killed were Thomas Gilman and Anna Markowitz. On the necks of each were finger marks.

Dora Gilman, twenty years old, the first of the victims, was killed on the night of November 20, 1908. Her assailant has never been brought to justice. She disappeared at 6:25 o'clock on the evening of November 20.

Anna Markowitz, the second victim, was choked to death in a thicket not far from that in which the mutilated body of Dora Gilman was found, on the night of August 5. A month later Layton Hines was arrested. He is now serving a life sentence in the Ohio penitentiary.

Next to die was Mary Forscher, fifteen years old. Her father found her body hidden in the rear of Grafton Kennedy's stables. Arrests made have come to naught.

PLEA FOR POSTAL BANKS.

Mr. Meyer Says They Would Benefit Commercial Banking.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—Postmaster General George von L. Meyer made the principal address at the annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, Group I, to-night at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Mr. Meyer said in the course of his remarks that he was "truly convinced that the establishment of postal savings banks would be beneficial to banking in the country generally if wisely planned and administered as an adjunct to commercial banking."

He regretted to say that the opposition to postal savings banks, while not numerous, is alert and well organized. I believe that a postal savings bank system such as is advocated by the Postoffice Department could not injure the financial interests of the country, but it would greatly aid and strengthen legitimate enterprises by adding to the banking power of the country. The move to delay the bill now pending in Congress is made with the hope that it will be considered at a later time, directly to defeat it. There have been many postal savings banks in operation in other countries, and there was never a bill so timely and so important as that which is now occupying the consideration of the Senate.

HOUSE POLLED ON STATEHOOD.

Majority Apparently Favors Admitting Arizona and New Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Several polls of the House were taken to-day in order to ascertain the sentiment in regard to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states. In each instance it was found that the preponderance of opinion was in favor of statehood, although the Hamilton bill, which has been introduced and will be considered in a short time, does not meet with such general approval. On both sides of the House the majority of those who are willing to express an opinion favor statehood at the present session. Many are non-committal, some because they have not given the subject serious consideration, and others because they have not read the Hamilton bill. The Democrats to a man profess themselves in favor of separate statehood, but there is some objection to the present bill on the ground that it provides that the Representatives in Congress shall be elected at large until the census is completed. Some Democrats believe that this will make the two Representatives from New Mexico Republican, whereas if the state were divided into two districts there might be a chance for at least one Democrat. Mr. Hamilton will ask that the House consider the bill next week.

INVENTOR TELLS OF BAKELITE.

Dr. Baekeland Describes Value of His New Chemical Substance.

Dr. L. E. Baekeland told the members of the American Chemical Society in the Chemists' Club last night of his new chemical substance, Bakelite. Its scientific name is oxybenzylomethylene glycol anhydride.

He said it was infusible and insoluble in all solvents and capable of withstanding all chemicals. He said it was capable of formation in fancy articles like pipe stems, billiard balls, buttons, etc., as well as in many other important parts in the engineering industries, especially in the manufacture of electric insulators.

HEPBURN ABANDONS CONTEST.

Centreville, Iowa, Feb. 5.—In the Hepburn-Jamieson contest for the seat in Congress now occupied by W. P. Hepburn the recount in Appanoose County, upon which Mr. Hepburn had relied to make large gains, was given up here to-day following the victory of James Jamieson at the end of the recount of eight precincts. It is assumed that the recount will be dropped. Jamieson had a majority of 308 over Hepburn.

SENATORIAL DEADLOCKS UNBROKEN.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 5.—United States Senator Stephenson again failed of election when the seventh ballot was taken to-day. He received 69 out of 135 votes cast. He therefore lacked five votes for a majority necessary.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 5.—No quorum being present, the General Assembly failed to resume balloting for United States Senator to-day. Discard in the Democratic ranks is expected to have a bearing on the deadlock when balloting is resumed on Tuesday.

JAPANESE BODIES HELD BY THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

School Segregation Bill Introduced in the Senate.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 5.—Speaker Philip A. Stanton took the floor to-day and obtained by a strong personal appeal unanimous consent of the Assembly to postpone further action on the Japanese school segregation bill until next Wednesday. Both houses adjourned until Monday after the school bill had been introduced in the Senate.

He declared he had information, which he could not reveal, that proved the Assembly was treading upon dangerous ground in passing the anti-Japanese bill yesterday. At the end of the Speaker's address Governor Johnson, author of the Japanese school segregation bill, returned to the Assembly. He declared he had information, which he could not reveal, that proved the Assembly was treading upon dangerous ground in passing the anti-Japanese bill yesterday. At the end of the Speaker's address Governor Johnson, author of the Japanese school segregation bill, returned to the Assembly. He declared he had information, which he could not reveal, that proved the Assembly was treading upon dangerous ground in passing the anti-Japanese bill yesterday. At the end of the Speaker's address Governor Johnson, author of the Japanese school segregation bill, returned to the Assembly. 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