

# ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist Is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

## STUDENT IMMORALITY IN JAPAN

Tokio, Japan.—Tokio is a nest of questions. Here the "Far Eastern Problem" has its focus. And an investigator finds that it is by no means an abstract question, but an interwoven mass of perplexities, each with a relation to the other. Out of the whole I have tried to extricate the two that appear to be fundamental—education and morality; and both have a direct bearing upon the missionary and religious situation which I am studying.

Tokio is the greatest student center in the world, with more than 50,000 students of the higher branches. Here young Japan, infatuated with the western learning, has concentrated its ambitions. The streets teem with young men and women students. The procession of these that may be seen any day along the moat by the imperial palace is the most significant spectacle in all Japan. It is the crucible of the nation's anxieties. I do not wonder that the elder statesmen are shaking their heads and looking grave over it; for reasons which I shall presently show.

So great is the craze for education that, although the rather loose figures of the Japanese government give 94.43 per cent. of the population of school age as under instruction (an American educator here figures it as 69.95 per cent., according to western reckoning), there is not room in the institutions of higher grade for all the applicants. Japan has only eight colleges and two universities, but each of these has a very large enrollment. I heard the other day of 1,000 students being examined for entrance into a class that could admit but 70. The rejected students feel disgraced, and this is one cause of the suicides that are so common among this class of the Japanese.

It is freely stated that much of the modern education is quite superficial. Certainly the students prove a fertile field for the exploitation of socialists and other agitators. There are not places in the nation for these educated young men commensurate with their ambitions. So there is considerable political as well as social unrest.

One striking result of the craze for education is the universal desire to learn English, which is regarded as the language of progress and civilization. There is no similar zeal for French or German. The higher public schools teach English, and tens of thousands are learning it privately. Train boys, railroad men, waiters, shopkeepers, editors, students, fellow passengers in trains—all sorts of Japanese have come to me since I have been here for help in English. Any good-natured foreigner could keep busily employed 24 hours a day instructing the Japanese in the mysteries of English. Recently I visited a mission night school in Kobe which was literally jammed with young men employed during the day as teachers, clerks, etc. Not only were the rooms crowded but outside of the doors and windows stood clumps of eager students, each having paid the tuition fee. The mission force was inadequate, and two outside helpers, Englishmen, had been engaged temporarily. It was highly edifying to hear an enthusiastic young man teach his class, as model sentences, "There are many dogs in England. I have got a dog." It is only fair to the missionary force to say that they themselves are college bred men and women.

**Leading a Nation to School.**  
It was the missionaries who introduced higher education into Japan. One of them, Dr. David Murray, was the government's educational adviser and led in the organization of the present school system. The first of the Japanese institutions of higher learning was the Doshisha, founded by the runaway youth, Joseph Hardy Neesima, who was trained in a home and is now esteemed by the nation as one of its great men. The Doshisha, which is located at Kioto, is the most famous of mission schools in this country, and it is still doing successful work, with about 600 students. The average age of the latter is less than formerly, as seems to be the case with all long-established mission schools.

**Must Mission Schools Go?**  
The intensely national spirit among the Japanese, together with the creation of the new educational system, has largely altered the status and character of the mission schools. Whatever changes the future brings, it is evident, however, that from the mission schools Japan has received a tremendous educational impulse, a host of trained teachers, and a company of unselfish counselors. Furthermore, it must be admitted that at the present time great service is being done by the mission schools, which are maintained throughout the empire by the various denominations in such numbers and variety that space cannot be spared even to mention the score or more that I have personally visited.

The size and scope of these institutions—of which the Doshisha at Kioto, the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and joint Methodist Episcopal schools at Tokio, the German Reformed school at Sendai and the Southern Methodist school at Kobe, may be cited as conspicuous examples—is beyond the knowledge of the people of America. That one country should contribute such tremendous influences to the upbuilding of another is certainly an evidence of a altruistic character of Christian missions. While it is true that by far the larger proportion of the graduates become Christian it is also true

that a disinterested philanthropic work is done by those schools in behalf of the Japanese.  
At present there is need for all the schools that can be established. The demand for education is greater than the facilities. But steadily the conditions are changing and students will soon cease to attend mission schools merely for the reason that they can find room elsewhere. What, then, is to be the future of the mission schools, maintained at so great cost? The missionaries make prompt answer that it is needed to provide the nation with Christian leaders and teachers; if Christian colleges are a necessity in America, they say, much more so here.

But I find educational experts drawing the deadly parallel. They declare that, from an educational standpoint, the mission schools are now generally inferior to those maintained by the government. Even in the study of English a government examiner assured me, the mission schools, despite their high proportion of foreign teachers, are below the level of other schools. Mission workers themselves say that all persons who come out to be teachers should be required to possess a teacher's certificate, as well as a college education. I am told that the Kobe college for young women, maintained by the Congregational Women's Board of Missions of the Interior, Chicago, and the Presbyterian school for young women, Tokio, still rank among the leading girls' schools in Japan; but even these feel the changed conditions. On all sides I hear that the Congregational kindergarten and training school for kindergartners at Kobe, conducted by Miss Howe, easily leads in this form of instruction, and it would rank with the best institutions of similar nature at home.

**What Japan Wants from America.**  
In conference with a score of Japanese leaders, only two white men besides myself being present, I bluntly asked what Japan thinks of the missionaries, and what form of mission work now needs doing. By common consent their spokesman was a man whose conspicuous work has won him a decoration from the emperor, and as his judgment coincides with the views expressed to me by other candid Japanese, I quote his opinion:  
"Japan most needs help in education and philanthropy. If mission schools are to be maintained, let them be first-class as schools. But if America really wants to help us most effectively she should send teachers, strong, able, Christian teachers, to enter the various middle and higher government schools throughout the empire. Every one of these would welcome such a one to teach English. Then by his influence and by personal work, which after all is what counts for most, he could do untold good in shaping Christian character among the students. Japanese respect teachers, and especially foreign teachers; and such men would have more weight than those whose business it is to come out and try to make Christians."

This man had in mind something even further advanced than the work of the Young Men's Christian Association teachers. The latter are men selected by the International Y. M. C. A. with headquarters in New York. These men receive no mission aid whatever; they have an absolutely independent relation with the government and are supported entirely by their salaries. But by means of Bible classes, personal conversation, the introduction of the students into their homes to learn foreign ways and the creation of foreign literature, they are doing an immeasurable service for Christianity. Japan is eager to increase the number of these men and, as one of the teachers said to me, "There is no better place in the world for a qualified American who wants to do a great educational work than right here."

**Student Immorality.**  
The whole student problem in Japan must be viewed from a moral side. While morals and ethics have a place in the curricula of all higher schools, they have not an equal place in the conduct of the young people whom they are supposed to affect. The minister of education and other national leaders are frankly alarmed over the situation, and they have turned to the Young Men's Christian Association for help. The latter with the Young Women's Christian Association, is erecting self-supporting dormitories where many have safe homes. Statesmen who are themselves ardent rationalists declare that the students must have some religious motive for the desired morality.  
Even the daily papers are wrestling with the subject of student immorality—a contradiction of the statement made by some leaders that the recent shocking revelations have not caused a ripple of interest in Japan. The immorality has centered largely about the dormitories and student boarding houses, the latter especially. It has been shown that hundreds, if not thousands, of girl students purchase their education at a price that would seem incredible to western ears. For instance, it is admitted that nearly all of the 1,500 Chinese students here afford homes to Japanese girl students, or pseudo students. The Chinese students—most of whom, by the way, have wives at home—are not necessarily more immoral than the Japanese, but they are possessed of more money. The average expenses of a Japanese college man, including tuition, board, books, clothes, etc., are less than 15 yen a month, which is seven dollars and a half. The average

expenses of a Chinese student in Tokio are estimated at a minimum of 30 yen. The expenses of a girl student are less than those of a man.  
The terrible situation here with respect to school girls is not, as has been carefully explained to me over and over, because Japanese girls do not prize virtue; but because they prize other things, an education, and fealty to parents far more. Girls are sent into Tokio from the country to get an education who have no idea where they are going to board or to attend school, and lack the money to do either.

In all this it is to be remembered that the attitude of the Japanese toward the relation of the sexes is very different from that of the occident. The social evil is licensed, (though by no means confined to those holding licenses) and it is common for a parent to sell his daughter into a life of shame. Ninety-eight per cent. of the prostitutes in the empire are secured in this manner. "Sale" is not the word employed here; the keeper lends money to the father, to be repaid out of the daughter's earnings. The former takes good care that the debt is not wiped out until he is ready to let the girl go. The latter never thinks of rebelling, for filial obedience is the first article of the Japanese creed. Yet it is significant that no swords, knives or sharp weapons are allowed in the "Yoshiwara," which is the name of the district set apart for this purpose, lest the unhappy girls make away with themselves. It is said that the average number of visitors to this quarter of Tokio is no less than a quarter of a million a month.

I can believe this, because of what I have seen. The night I visited the Yoshiwara, in company with a missionary, the streets were so crowded that policemen stood in the center of the road, holding aloft lanterns to divide the traffic, which is entirely pedestrian.

Two inexpressibly shocking aspects of that night's experience especially impressed me. One was the number of boys and young men, thousands of them in student dress, who openly frequent the Yoshiwara. The crowd was like that which lines the down town streets of an American city on the night of a presidential election. Not only were there myriads of men on the streets, but women and children also were out enjoying the "life." These would, unabashed, chat with the girls in the cages, and the latter seemed to have no feelings of disgrace.

An Anglo-Saxon does not relish the sight of human beings displayed in cages. Yet hundreds of these line the streets of the Yoshiwara, each containing from a dozen girls upward. True, the cages are beautifully gilded and lacquered, some of the rear panels being real works of art; and the girls are elaborately dressed in gaudy gowns, each seated before a toilet box where she perfects her painting and powdering in public. The cages are cages, and the poor painted creatures within are human beings, thus offered for public inspection and sale.

One hour in the Yoshiwara is sufficient to turn any white man forever against the licensing of the social evil. Adjoining the Yoshiwara and a part of it, is the hospitable regulated by a special department of the government. The latest official statistics show more than 50,000 licensed prostitutes in the empire, with more than 30,000 geisha girls in addition. Taking all classes of prostitutes, there are said to be, according to the latest publication on the subject, "How the Social Evil is Regulated in Japan," no less than 2,000,000, or five per cent. of the population of Japan, or ten per cent. of the female population of all ages!

In the light of the foregoing, it is seen that one of the tremendous tasks undertaken by the missionaries, especially through the Anglo-Saxon conception of morality, is also chiefly responsible for the agitation which resulted in the law a few years since, giving the enslaved girls a loop hole of escape from the life, under certain difficult conditions. A rescue home is maintained in Tokio by the missionaries and the W. C. T. U., and three others throughout the empire by the Salvation Army. The most tangible and promising efforts for the betterment of moral conditions among the students are those put forth by distinctively missionary agencies.  
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**What a Man Is.**  
A man is not what he seems to his enemies; he will magnify his failings and hide his virtues until he will seem to be a devil incarnate. A man is not what he seems to his friends; they will laud his goodness and decorate his weaknesses and gild his follies, till he almost feels the wings begin to spread. A man is not what he would have his fellows think him; he would have all men think well of him, and so fashions his life that which is pleasant. A man is what he is in his inner chamber when he sits alone with himself.—Rev. James N. Knipe.

**His Step Ladder.**  
One evening Roy and his mamma were sitting in the twilight talking. He had a faint idea of a second marriage, but he desired to know more about it, and commenced to ask his mamma questions, among which was, "Mamma, if you should die, would papa's second wife be my step ladder?"

## HERE'S A WEIRD TALE.

Queer Brand of Liquor Must Be Used in Tennessee.

Walter Stephenson, while out training a pair of bloodhounds near the Dikeman springs, was subjected to a unique experience, says the Nashville American. He was just finishing a long chase with his dogs and sat down on a log to rest, when he espied upon the eastern horizon a speck, which he took to be a large kite. He paid little attention to the object, and shifted his gaze temporarily to other scenes. Soon his attention was attracted to a whirring noise, and looking upward, he saw that the speck which he had a few moments before discovered in the eastern sky had approached almost directly over him, and that the object was in reality a huge balloon, but of a pattern and appearance he had never in his life before seen. He discovered that the floating mass was rapidly approaching the earth. Of a sudden, the observer says, strains of music calculated to charm the spheres burst from the balloon, which circled round and round and finally landed at Kide-man springs. A number of strange people emerged from the car, which was closely curtained with a substance that fairly glistened in the sunshine that temporarily burst through the obscuring clouds, and all going to the big, flowing spring, knelt by it in a supplicating attitude and so remained for a minute or more. Mr. Stephenson says that while this was going on he sat quietly within speaking distance, and when the strange visitors arose to their feet and he supposed their devotional exercises were over, he asked if he might be permitted to inquire who they were, and what their mission? He said that instantly a visard was lifted by one of the company and the benign face of a lady showed from underneath and said in German: "Haben sie Beten?" (did you pray?) and instantly all were aboard, the airship rose, circled about for a minute or more, and was gone in a westerly direction.

Mr. Stephenson says that the incident left an impression upon him that he can never forget, and while he knows that it was some human invention, it looked and the music sounded more like that of angels than of mortals.

**One on the Ticket Seller.**  
"Step right up this way, ladies and gentlemen," said the flashy youth in the circus ticket wagon. "Step lively, please. Get your tickets—the show is just going to start. Two for you, sir?"

A benevolent round-cheeked old man and his flock of children stood at the edge of the crowd, a bunch of gaudy tickets in one hand and a handful of silver in the other. His pursed lips suddenly turned into a broad smile, he hesitated and then walked doubtfully toward the ticket window still counting the change. He edged his way through the crowd and addressed the fashionably dressed youth above him:

"You made a mistake in yer change, sir," he said.

The ticket man fumed up and shook his head.

"No mistakes rectified after you leave the window, Rube—don't you see the sign? Move along. Make way for the others."

"But," expostulated the farmer. "No buts go with me. Get along." "Now, see here," said the Rube, seriously.

"Cut it out, Rube—yer wastin' my time. No mistakes in change rectified after you leave the window. D'ye hear?"

"Well, all right," said the rustic, turning to go. "I wuz jully tryin' to tell ye that ye guv me five dollars too much."

**Danger in Single Passion.**  
Prince Haseba of Japan, in an interview in Spokane, said recently:

"Japan's danger now lies in her prosperity. She is in danger of making money her god. To make money one's god is a bad thing. It is a passion like the maternal instinct, like the mother's love for her young, which causes the mother to be inconsiderate and cruel to husband, servants—all the world save her little child."

"There is a young mother here in Spokane at whom I laughed the other day."

"She had engaged a new nurse for her baby. The nurse came to her and said: 'I don't know what's the matter, madam, but the little one cries and cries. I can do nothing to quiet it.' 'The mother thought a moment. Then, brightening up, she said: 'I remember now. Baby's last nurse was a southern mammy. You will find the stove polish on the third shelf of the kitchen closet.'"

**Hands Across the Sea.**  
Every evening a great throng of people gather under the dome of the hotel in Paris. They come from every nation and tribe and tongue and kindred in the world. It is all life and beauty and motion, the prince and the commoner jostling each other in good-natured spirit as they mingle together in a delightful comradeship to be found nowhere else. Symphonies exquisitely rendered, waltzes and marches and ballads, solos and duets and sextets, and descriptive passages from the greatest and most familiar grand operas, and great because they are familiar, follow in delightful order, until suddenly with magical effect the whole dome blazes with its myriad lights and the orchestra plays "Hands Across the Sea," and all the crowd, whatever its language or race, breaks into the most enthusiastic applause.—Charleston News and Courier.

**Figs Raised in Hothouses.**  
Fresh figs, as rare as the very latest variety in rare fruits brought to New York. They are about the size of a big strawberry and are sold for \$3.75 a dozen.

**The Superior Man.**  
Confucius: The superior man is slow in his words and earnest in his conduct.

## EXAMPLE OF TRUE CHIVALRY.

Modern Lover Proves Himself Equal to Heroes of the Past.

There was a moment of profound silence. He was the first to speak. "You are richer than I am," he faltered, with emotion.  
She bowed her head, replying nothing. But now the true nobility of his character manifested itself.  
"Yet for all that I am no better than you are!" he cried, and folded her to his breast.  
And when, her conscience accusing her, she tried to tell him that not only her father but four of her uncles were Pittsburgh millionaires, he sealed her lips with kisses, and would hear nothing.—Puck.

## THE REORGANIZED NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The New Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, chosen by the policyholders under the Armstrong laws, has taken charge of the company's affairs and has begun the work of reorganization.

In choosing the principal officers of the company, the Board has adhered to the idea that a life insurance company should be managed by life insurance men. The new president is Darwin P. Kingsley, a college bred man of good New England stock, who has been in the company's service in a variety of capacities for a period of nearly twenty years. In the parlance of life insurance, he "began with the rate book" and has advanced step by step up to his present position.

The first vice president of the company is Thomas A. Buckner, who has served the company for more than a quarter of a century,—indeed has never had any other business connection.

Associated with these men are others long trained in the company's service, each an expert in his own department of work. Wm. E. Ingersoll, who has for many years had charge of the company's great business in Europe, is one of the second vice presidents, and will continue at the head of the company's office in Paris.

Rufus W. Weeks, who has been in the company's service for nearly forty years, ranks next to Mr. Buckner as vice president, and continues as chief actuary of the company.

The policyholders have expressed their belief in this company in no uncertain terms. The upheaval in life insurance within the last two years has resulted in a great deal of misunderstanding and policyholders, alarmed on matters which were not very clear to them, have been disposed to give up their contracts at a heavy sacrifice. This has not been true in the New York Life to any great extent. The company had \$2,000,000,000 insurance on its books when the life insurance investigation began, and while the laws of the State of New York now do not permit any company to write over \$150,000,000 a year (which is about one-half the New York Life formerly did), the company's outstanding business still exceeds \$2,000,000,000.

Policyholders generally will be still further reassured by this action of the Board, as it places at the head of the company to protect their interests men of thorough training and unexceptionable character.

**With a Provision.**  
"When universal peace is finally established," said Alfred H. Love, the president of the Universal Peace Union, in an interview in Philadelphia, "then many a man who now ridicules the peace movement will claim to have been its lifelong champion. It is always so. We thump and kick a poor, weak, struggling movement at its inception, and when it has succeeded and no longer needs our help, we give it the most selfish support. There was once a young lady whose betrothed, as he took his leave of her the night before his departure, he said, tremulously: 'And you swear to be true to me, Irene?' 'Yes, Heber,' cried the girl; 'yes—if you're successful.'"

**Rations for Troops in Alaska.**  
On the recommendation of the commissary general of the army, the field rations of the troops serving in Alaska will be 16 ounces of bacon, or, when desired, 16 ounces of salt pork or 22 ounces of salt beef; 24 ounces of fresh vegetables, instead of 16 ounces; three and two-fifths ounces of desiccated vegetables; instead of two and two-fifths ounces, and 8.25 ounces of candles, instead of 6.25 ounces.

**Teaching the Young Idea.**  
The United States has 260,000 school buildings, in which 460,000 teachers are at work teaching nearly 18,000,000 children.

**DOCTOR'S FOOD TALK**

**Selection of Food One of the Most Important Acts in Life.**

A Mass. doctor says: "Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be, and is one of the most important acts in life."  
"On this subject, I may say that I know of no food equal in digestibility, and more powerful in point of nutrition, than the modern Grape-Nuts, four heaping teaspoons of which is sufficient for the cereal part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another."  
"I am convinced that the extensive and general use of high class foods of this character would increase the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness and very considerably improve society in general. I am free to mention the food, for I personally know of its value."

Grape-Nuts food can be used by babes in arms, or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold with cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over. All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, for four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a Reason."

# STATE NEWS HAPPENINGS

## DIPLOMAS GIVEN

By Ellis to Thirty-Seven Graduates of the Ohio University.

Athens, O.—The commencement exercises of the Ohio university were concluded when 37 graduates received their diplomas from President Ellis. Several changes were made in the faculty by the board of trustees. Dr. E. W. Chubb, head of the department of English, was elected dean of the College of Liberal Arts, succeeding ex-President Charles W. Super. Dr. Super was president of the Ohio university for 15 years, but the past six years has had the chair in Greek.  
Prof. F. S. Coultrick, superintendent of the Athens public schools, was elected to the principality of the preparatory department. The legislative committee was instructed to secure an appropriation for the girls' dormitory. The new normal college building has been named Ellis hall, in honor of President Alston Ellis.

## ADVISORY BOARD

For Deputies Planned By the Chief Fish and Game Warden.

Columbus, O.—Gen. John C. Spinks, chief fish and game warden, has struck upon a new idea to correct the alleged abuses of authority by deputies. He proposes to establish an advisory board in all cities where there are deputies. The latter are to consult with the board on matters pertaining to their duties.

Since accepting the position a few months ago Warden Spinks has overhauled his force considerably, and many of the old deputies severed their connection with the department. However, their places have been filled by such material as Gen. Spinks believes will carry out the duties of office without adverse criticism.

## NARROW ESCAPE

Quicksand Swallowed Four Girls to Their Waists When Rescued.

Marion, O.—Marie Beger, Lenora Clapsaddle, Carrie Keller and Phoebe McKinstry, Marion picnicers, narrowly escaped a horrible death while wading in Rock Fork stream. The girls walked into quicksand and sank to the waistline within a few minutes. Their screams finally attracted Herbert Brewer, a farmer, who rescued them with the aid of a small skiff. The four girls were on the verge of prostration from fright at their narrow escape from a frightful death, and it was necessary to place them in the care of a physician.

## Culter to Succeed Ainesworth.

Columbus, O.—Thomas Culter, of Ripley, Brown county, will succeed Capt. W. H. Ainesworth, of Dayton, as storekeeper of the deaf and dumb institution, and will begin his duties about July 1.

The dismissal of Ainesworth recalls the investigation of the institution some months ago. He was one of the witnesses with Gov. Harris against Superintendent Jones and the board of trustees. He is the last of these to go, several others having been dismissed at odd times shortly after the investigation.

## Burton on Honesty.

Yellow Springs, O.—Congressman Burton, of Cleveland, delivered an address at Antioch college here before the Alumni association of that institution, in which he compared the honesty and dishonesty of earlier times and administrations with those of the present. He pleaded for a higher standard of morals in all public business.

## Bright Career Closed.

Columbus, O.—Prof. John Wright Decker, 36, of the agricultural college faculty of the Ohio State university, and one of the most promising and brilliant of the younger instructors in the big university, died suddenly of pneumonia.

## Sparks Ignite Whisky Fumes.

Cincinnati.—Sparks caused by crossed electric wires in the liquor rectifying house of J. & A. Freiberg, communicated with the fumes of one of the vats and caused a dangerous blaze. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

## New Industry Welcomed.

Tiffin, O.—The corner stone of the new steel plant of the Malabar Iron and Chain Co. was laid with elaborate ceremonies. A number of capitalists from Chicago were here to participate in the ceremony.

## Prof. John H. Lagemann Dead.

Columbus, O.—Prof. John H. Lagemann, 68, instructor of botany and zoology at the Josephinum, the papal college, died at the residence of his son, L. A. Lagemann, No. 356 Miller avenue.

## Cincinnati Financier Dead.

Cincinnati.—James Espy, 83, one of the oldest bankers in the state, died at his home in Clifton, after a short illness. He is survived by three children, James S. Espy, of Bellingham, Wash.; Senator Arthur Espy, and Mrs. William Collins Herron, of this city.

## Stunned By Lightning.

Youngstown, O.—C. B. Bradshaw, of East Liverpool, and his caddy, Edgar Rand, were struck by lightning on the links of the Mahoning Golf club. While severely stunned, it is not thought they are fatally injured.

## Beaten and Robbed.

Cleveland, O.—W. C. Langston, the wealthy president of the Langston Manufacturing Co., fish-bowl of ex-Mayor R. E. McKinnon, was enticed into a house in Hamilton avenue, robbed of money and jewels and beat unconscious.

## Lost Life on a Wager.

Portsmouth, O.—Jacob Dunsbach, 18, a steamwork, was accidentally drowned in the Millbrook Park Lake. He started to swim across upon a wager, and, becoming seized with cramps, sank in 30 feet of water.

## SWERVED TO SAVE LABORER,

But the Big Automobile Crashed into a Pole, Killing Two.

Cincinnati.—Alfred Trevor and his brother, Thomas Trevor, two of the best-known business men in the city and executive heads of the H. & S. Pogue Co., met horrible and almost instantaneous deaths on Reading road. The brains of Al Trevor were dashed out against an iron support pole belonging to the Cincinnati Traction Co. He died soon after reaching the Cincinnati hospital. The mangled remains of Thomas Trevor were found under the running gear of the car in a pool of blood. His body was removed to the morgue. Death had been merciful to him.

Thomas Welsh, a laborer, the indirect cause of the accident, suffered several fractures and may die.  
The accident was caused when the chauffeur, William Schultz, tried to swerve out of the way and keep from striking Welsh, who was crossing the street.

In veering to keep from hitting Welsh, the machine was about to strike the curb. At that moment it was jerked back and the brakes put on. This caused the rear wheels to "skid" and the tonneau left the main car and dashed against the iron post. The bodies of the two brothers were hurled into the air, the skull of "Al" crashing against the post, while the body of "Tom" was buried under the disintegrated part of the machine, from whence it was taken in a hopeless condition.

## LUMBER AGENT FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Defrauding City in Selling Supplies.

Columbus, O.—W. B. Moore, a lumber agent, was found guilty by a jury of defrauding the city by presenting vouchers for poles for the city electric lighting plant which were never delivered.

An alleged confession by Moore, in which he was represented as saying that he had divided \$4,000 obtained by means of false vouchers with William Wilcox, former superintendent of the city electric lighting plant, was not admitted at the trial.

It was shown, however, that Moore had collected \$22 for seventy-five electric light poles which were never delivered.

Wilcox, who is also under indictment, will be tried next.

## BROTHERS QUARREL

Over Fence Line and One Has His Arm Shot Off.

Marletta, O.—Charles and Albert Miller, brothers, quarreled over a line fence, and procuring a shotgun the former shot the latter, tearing the left hand completely away.

They lived nine miles north of here. The injured man was driven here and his arm was amputated. He nearly died from loss of blood.

After the shooting the son of the victim grabbed a shovel and nearly killed his father's assailant. Chief of Police Dye later arrested Charles Miller, who is in the county jail in a serious condition, his head being laid open by the shovel.

His aged mother says Charles had often threatened to kill Albert.

## Gov. Harris Present.

Oxford, O.—The eighty-third commencement of Miami university was held before a vast audience. The presence of Gov. Harris attracted many visitors. The laying of the corner stone of the new \$70,000 auditorium and executive building preceded the regular commencement exercises.

## Doll Is Acquired.

Hamilton, O.—After deliberating 23 hours the jury acquitted Charles Doll of the murder of "Fisherman Jack" Partlow. Doll jumped from his seat, and started to shake hands with the jurors, but was held back by his attorneys.

## Joins Uncle Sam's War-Engineers.

Columbus, O.—Lieut. Julius Von Demmer, on a four-year leave of absence from the German army, has become attached to Uncle Sam's troops, and will serve in the Third battalion of engineers, stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

## Asks For Speedy Divorce Trial.

Cleveland, O.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon Hann, wife of Dan Hanna, sent from New York an affidavit supporting her motion to have her divorce case advanced for immediate trial. She says that she is now ill and that she must take a trip abroad.

## Engineer Instantly Killed.

Wapakoneta, O.—J. E. Hall, a C. & D. freight engineer, was instantly killed while looking back for signals. His head struck a box car that had been left on a spur track.

## Ohioan's Body Recovered.

Hampton, Va.—The body of Midshipman Henry Clay Murfin, Jr., of Jackson, O., the last of the missing midshipmen of the battleship Minnesota's launch accident, was recovered in Hampton Roads by the steamer Ossining.

## Ohio Optical Men.

Sandusky, O.—The final session of the 1907 meeting of the Ohio Optical association was held at Cedar Point. Cedar Point won out in a spirited contest for the 1908 convention against Cincinnati.

## Found Guilty of Murder.

Sidney, O.—Frank A. Earl was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Earl had been on trial for the murder of Wm. B. Legg. The jury deliberated two hours. The verdict, with no recommendation of mercy, means the electric chair.

## Killed By Heat.

Coshocton, O.—James Murphy, 58, wealthy farmer, dropped dead in a dry goods store. He was overcome by the excessive heat. Robert Wiggins was also overcome, but will recover. The mercury reached 91 in the shade.