OHIO AND PRESIDENCY

Notable Action of County Committee at Akron.

RECORD ROOSEVELT VOTE

State Committee Urged to Name State Favorite.

TAFT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Policy of the President Praised and Confidence and Support Pledged for the Future.

AKRON, Ohio, May 25.—"Resolved, That the republican state central committee should, at the earliest possible moment, provide some method by which the republicans of Ohio can demonstrate to the rest of the country whom they favor for President," was the concluding paragraph of resolutions adopted by the Summit county republican executive committee, which met here this afternoon. There was little opposition to the adoption of the resolution.

Senator Dick was not present, he having left for Chicago last evening. The policy of President Roosevelt was praised, and William H. Taft was declared to be the best representative of Rooseveltian policies and entitled to still higher honors.

The following are the resolutions in full as adopted by the executive committee:

"Resolved, By the republican county executive committee of Summit county, Ohio, a county which gave Theodore Roosevelt a majority of 8,000 in a total vote of 17,000 in 1904—that we renew our faith in President Roosevelt, his administration and policies; that we congratulate him upon his achievements in the past and pledge our confidence and support in the future.

Taft Indorsed.

"Resolved, That in William H. Taft is to be found the best representative of the Rooseveltian policies and principles among all the candidates for President;

"Resolved, That William H. Taft's services to his country, together with his many admirable qualities of personality, ability and statesmanship, entitle him to still further and higher honors at the hands of his fellow citizens;

"Resolved, therefore, That we do heartily and enthusiastically indorse William H. Taft for the republican nomination for President in 1908, believing that in so doing we represent the sentiments of the republicans of Summit county;

"Resolved, That the republican state central committee should, at the earliest practical opportunity, provide some method by which the republicans of Ohio can demonstrate to the other states whom they favor for President."

FOUND DYING IN HER ROOM

MRS. JULIA DARNE HAD SWALLOWED CARBOLIC ACID.

Coroner Prepares Certificate That Death Was Due to Suicide, But Withholds Same.

Mrs. Julia E. Darne, forty years of age, who boarded at the house of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kaiser, 607 21st street, died at the Emergency Hospital last night shortly before 12 o'clock, her death being due to carbolic acid poisoning. It is not known if she took the acid with suicidal intent, or if it was swallowed by mistake. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser incline to the latter opinion. They had never heard her say a word that would indicate that she had the slightest intention of ending her life, although she was somewhat despondent over the death of her daughter, who died two years ago.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of her daughter, Mrs. Darnes gave the matter more thought than usual and she seemed somewhat nervous last night when she returned home from her work. She was employed at the glove counter of a department store and was a general favorite among the other employes there. It is stated that she formerly resided near Glymont, Charles county, Md., and that relatives live there now. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser has become very much attached to the deceased. The latter had only a few friends in this city, it is stated, when she was admitted to the Kaiser household two years ago as a boarder, and she had come to be regarded as one of the family.

Heard Suspicious Noise.

Mrs. Darne last night left her place of employment as soon as the store closed and went to her room. When she reached the house she found the members of the family in the parlor. They were enjoying music. During a lull in the entertainment a suspicious noise was heard on the upper floor. Mr. Kaiser went to the door of Mrs. Darne's room and knocked. He received no response, but heard heavy breathing. Fearing something was wrong he sent for Dr. Brecht. Upon the arrival of the physician the door was broken open and the woman was found lying upon the bed dying.

At the suggestion of Dr. Brecht the patient was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where death occurred about the time stated. Miss Anna Darne, the daughter who died, worked in the department store where her mother was employed up to the time of her death. The daughter, it is stated, was a consumptive. Mrs. Darne felt the death of her daughter to such a great extent that at times she seemed to suffer from melancholia. She was at her place of employment all day yesterday, however, and nothing was said to the other clerks, so far as could be ascertained last night, about any desire on her part to end her life. At the store she was regarded as a model clerk.

The body was placed in the hospital morgue.

Views of the Coroner.

Coroner Nevitt made a partial investigation and prepared a certificate to the effect that death was due to suicide, but he withheld the same pending further inquiry. He says he may conduct an inquest.

In the room occupied by Mrs. Darne was found a two-ounce vial that contained carbolic acid and a tumbler, from which the poison had evidently been swallowed. It is stated that since the death of her daughter two years ago, Mrs. Darne had lost several relatives at short intervals, which had added to her despondency.

Notification of Mrs. Darne's death was sent last night to her brother, C. W. Compton, 396 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and also to a friend, Mrs. Ella Anderson, at Rockville, Md.

Indignant at Tokio.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

TOKIO, May 25.—A report from the consul for Japan in San Francisco has been received confirming the news of the attacks made recently upon Japanese restaurant keepers in that city.

The public here is indignant, but the press refrains from any hostile comment, assuming that the Washington government will prevent the repetition of similar occurrences.

Ethel Barrymore Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Ethel Barrymore is seriously ill tonight at the Auditorium Hotel of a cold on the lungs. Her company will remain idle in Chicago until she recovers.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S LIFE

Steeped in Pain, But One of Great Devotion.

FLOWERS AND CHILDREN

She Was Devoted to These Two Through Life.

A ROMANCE OF HER YOUTH

Her Father Encouraged the Suit of William McKinley to the Exclusion of Dancing Youth.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25.—A romance in the life of Mrs. Ida McKinley, published tonight for the first time, was recalled today by John D. Lang of the Boston and Montana Mining Company. For more than ten years Lang was in the employ of Mrs. McKinley's father, and thus became intimately acquainted with the girl who was destined to become the first lady of the land.

Lang started his career at the bookkeeper's desk, and continued in the confidence of his employer until the latter's death.

As the daughter of the town's richest banker, Miss Ida was the recipient of attentions of the young men, but in general she held herself aloof from those who sought her hand in expectation of obtaining a fortune with it.

Among the recreations dear to the heart of the banker's daughter was dancing. Miss Ida at that time gave evidence of the extremely affectionate nature that characterized her later life. Whenever she would meet an urchin on the street it was not unusual for her to stop and give him a kiss.

Leiter on the Scene.

About this time there appeared a young blood by the name of Charles Leiter. It was noticed that he was pouring out his devotion on the banker's daughter, and naturally the gossips bandied the story about until it reached the ears of the hard-headed financier. Leiter was the son of a congressman. He appeared to have no serious purposes in life, and as far as known had no avocation, and, young and handsome, it seemed as if his suit would prove successful, when the father decided that it was time to interfere. From that moment Leiter never had a chance to take the daughter buggy riding, as was customary in those days, and whenever he called at the house Miss Saxton was constantly under chaperonage. Whenever a party was announced at the home of a distant neighbor young Lang, the bank employe, was called upon to assume the duty of accompanying the girl.

Never Openly Opposed Her.

While Mr. Saxton never openly opposed his daughter in anything, it was soon noted that his influence was producing the desired effect. The young wooer, Mr. Saxton said, had no regular occupation, and this to his mind was an unpardonable crime. The good people were still discussing the probable futures of these two young people when William McKinley appeared on the scene. His legal talents were beginning to attract the favorable notice of his townspeople, and it was not long before he became acquainted with the rich man's daughter.

From that moment all thoughts of her former admirer vanished from the girl's mind, and the rising young lawyer became her ideal. Old Mr. Saxton was also pleased at this turn of affairs, and always supported the attorney in his battle for the girl's hand. When McKinley was suggested for prosecuting attorney the banker promptly offered all the financial assistance required. In the days that followed Miss Saxton gave evidence of supreme happiness. Her entire life became wrapped up in the young attorney who was making his way in the world.

The early married life of the couple was but a forerunner of the happy years that were to follow. The rich man's daughter became the ideal wife.

Her Beautiful Life.

The peculiar pathos that was attached to Mrs. McKinley in the eyes of the country at large has its root in a love story that will take its place among the classics. On the part of President McKinley it was a single-minded devotedness, that gathered an ever-increasing tenderness from the delicacy of the wife, whose hopes of motherhood were buried and whose mind, as if arrested on the threshold of that deepest experience of her womanhood, was still held in the thrall of youth.

On her part it was a love of absolute dependence and childlike trust. Through all her life her eyes retained the clear unshadowed softness of the girl; the charming pink of her cheek was that usually known to the dawn of maturity. Her gentle smile, the ingenuousness of manner, the modulated voice, all gave President McKinley the sweetheart of his boyhood, who, if she could not share the cares of the state and must be protected from every alien look or word, could yet win him from all other consideration to make her happy.

In the hour of her affliction the bereaved wife voiced the whole craving of her nature in that one pathetic sentence: "I want to see the major." But when she had seen the major for the last time, when they had placed him in the vault at Canton, where now, as she lies dying, the national memorial to her husband is nearing completion, she turned her thought to what she might do for him. Daily she visited the tomb to stay a while in thought, and to leave her beloved flowers for her beloved dead.

Loved Flowers.

Next to children Mrs. McKinley always has loved her flowers. She used to mingle the two fondnesses by giving her blossoms from the White House conservatories in splendid largesse to the little ones, and she had proteges of all kinds in the hospitals and other institutions, and among her personal friends. When Easter time came the first lady would sit all day at the window to watch the eggrolling on the lawn and laugh as gleefully as the youngsters themselves.

Denied much effort, she busied herself about little things. She made purses of netted silk and fashioned slippers of wool by the hundreds. They went for Christmas gifts, as souvenirs. They brought large prices at charitable fairs and they gave their manufacturer the keenest delight. She said once during the White House days that she had made 4,000 pairs of slippers "for somebody to wear." The Christmas after her loss she did not forget her friends in the cabinet circle, but the remembrances fashioned by her delicate fingers were all of black and gray. The women who had clung so persistently to beautiful colors could find relief only in the somber shades.

Fainted in Husband's Arms.

One of the last expressions of President McKinley's care of her occurred when they entered Terrace station at Buffalo on that fatal trip. The salute of the artillerymen drawn up to await their arrival broke seven panes in the forward car. The crash and shock were too much for Mrs. McKinley to bear. She fell fainting into her husband's arms. He laid her back on her pillows, soothing her gently before he stepped out to acknowledge the plaudits of the crowd.

When Mr. McKinley wedded Ida Saxton she had been given not only all the advantages that education and travel could offer—she was fresh from a six months' stay in Europe when they met—but had learned self-reliance as well, for her father, James Saxton, had installed her as assistant cashier in the bank to teach her to cope with the world. She came to her husband brilliant with health and ambition. When she had laid her two babies to rest in the Canton cemetery she was the wreck of her former self—the spirit of her youth and her love alone remained untouched.

MORE MEN GO ON STRIKE

SERIOUS TROUBLE IS FEARED IN CLEVELAND—WANT NINE-HOUR DAY—OUT IN BUFFALO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25.—Grand Organizer Murtaugh of the striking ship builders announced today that as a result of a vote now being taken all carpenters, painters and allied trades unionists will walk out of the American Shipbuilding Company's yards next Wednesday. On Thursday, he says, the ship metal workers will leave, emptying the yards of union labor.

For Nine-Hour Day.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25.—Following close upon the announcement by union machinists' officials that they would surely strike June 3 for a nine-hour working day, the employers in this city took action through the medium of the Metal Trades' Association. Since yesterday morning hundreds of machinists have been discharged from various shops.

The union men retaliated today by calling strikes at two of the largest shops in the city. These strikes were called, say the union men, after being refused conferences with the employers.

It is openly charged by the union men that spies have been among them, and that as the employers have been informed of the names of the men who have joined the union, these men have been put on a "black list" for discharge.

Erie Machinists Strike in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25.—Twenty-five of the fifty machinists employed in the Erie shops here are on strike in compliance with the instructions of James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists. Supt. Brush said today the strike at the East Buffalo shops had not caused a shutdown.

Thinks Strike Is Over.

ANTWERP, May 25.—The Red Star Line steamer Vaderland sailed for New York today without extra coal or men, the company believing that the longshoremen's strike at New York will be over by the time the steamer arrives at that port.

At Work at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 25.—The Erie railroad machinists here are still at work, though they may quit in sympathy. As all the work here is repairing the objectionable piece work system does not bother the few Elmira machinists.

Riot With Longshoremen.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A dozen or more persons were injured today in the first serious riot of longshoremen since the strike began several weeks ago. The trouble started outside the South Brooklyn docks, where a number of negro strike breakers have been employed. As they left their work today they marched through the Italian quarter singing. There was a flash and a report from a second-story window; scores of Italian strikers rushed from saloons and houses near by and immediately there was a general riot, which was quelled only when the police reserves took a hand.

Most of the injured were carried off by friends, but four negroes were arrested, two in a serious condition from stab wounds.

Business Paralyzed in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, May 25.—Business here is paralyzed as a result of the strike of longshoremen and others. The strikers demand an eight-hour day, and the chamber of commerce, representing the business interests, has refused to agree to the demand.

Violence in 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Considerable violence attended the running of street cars south of Market street today. Bricks and stones hit many strikebreakers, and numerous car windows were smashed. Several passengers sustained injuries. Rocks and fragments of cement were piled along the rails, while in many places heaps of sand had been shoveled in the path of the cars. From a number of party finished buildings along the Bryant, Mission and Folsom street lines, showers of nails descended on passing cars, and several painful injuries were suffered by motormen and conductors.

HOLD JOINT MEETING

CONFERENCE OF EMPLOYERS AND MECHANICS LAST NIGHT.

With the view of endeavoring to adjust the difficulties in the building trades in the District an important joint meeting of employers and mechanics was held last evening in the Master Builders' Hall, 1333 G street. There were present fifteen members of the board of governors of the Employers' Association, and fifteen members of the executive committee of the Allied Building Trades. Capt. James F. Oyster was elected presiding officer and umpire.

The session began at 7:30 o'clock last evening and continued until an early flour this morning. At times the proceedings were marked by warm passages between the conferees, and some of the addresses on both sides were heartily applauded.

A number of members of the Master Plumbers' Association and the journeymen plumbers' union were assembled in an adjoining hall. They were called upon at intervals to appear before the conference and explain certain features of the contentions under which the award of the former arbitration board, and also as to differences between the masters and journeymen under the contract of 1903.

It was said that one of the first agreements reached was the consent of the journeymen plumbers to allow non-union plumbers, who have been the bone of contention throughout the present difficulties, to join the Plumbers' Union if they so desire.

The conferees on both sides were representative men. Among those appearing for the Employers' Association were Messrs. John Mitchell, jr.; W. A. Galliher, J. B. Beall and Mr. Henderson.

WILL CONFER ABOUT STRIKE.

Telegraph Officials to Have Meeting in Buffalo Today.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Several of the national officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America will confer in Buffalo tomorrow with National President S. J. Small, who left this city for Buffalo today, regarding the threatened strike against the Western Union Telegraph Company. Among the national officers who will be in Buffalo will be Wesley Russell of Chicago, national secretary-treasurer, and C. E Hill of Toronto and S. J. Konekamp of Pittsburg, members of the national executive committee. Before the conference takes place they will speak at a mass meeting of the Buffalo local called for the purpose of explaining the stand of the union toward the Western Union company and to enroll new members in the union.

It was stated at the New York headquarters of the national officers in the Astor House this evening that the national executive committee will be here at the end of this week to take up the question of the demands to be made on the company. The committee will pass on the schedule of complaints to be submitted to the directors of the Western Union company individually before they are sent to the directors.

Four Peasants Killed.

LEMBERG, Galacia, May 25.—Election rioting occurred today at Herucko in the Stryj district. Gendarmes were called out and had to fire on the crowd, with the result that four peasants were killed and many others wounded.

QUEEN IS TO VISIT US

King Chulalongkorn Is Also Coming Along.

MAJESTIES OF OLD SIAM

She is His Half-Sister, Both Having the Same Father.

WILL REMAIN IN SECLUSION

King Is an Absolute Ruler in Every Sense That Term Implies.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

SAN REMO, Italy, May 25.—A real queen is to visit the United States soon. She is her majesty Sowapa Pongsi, Queen of Siam. But not even the exclusive society sets of New York and Newport are likely to see her, for she is making a tour of the world with her husband, King Chulalongkorn, traveling strictly incognito. Hers is not the convenient incognito which European royalties assume in order to drop majesty and mingle freely with the world under the thin mask of a title or commonplace name assumed to satisfy the demands of etiquette. She keeps in rigid seclusion, obedient to the custom of her country.

Newspapers have spread the news far and wide that the king is accompanied by "his twelve wives," but only one woman is recognized as queen in Siam. She is his half-sister. They had the same father, but different mothers.

Gracious and Attractive.

The queen is most gracious and attractive; her hands and feet are the daintiest at the court of Bangkok. When it suits her to appear in native costume—white silk knee breeches and blouse waist of the same material, set off by a broad sash of orange silk—she makes an exceedingly pretty picture. "A woman is as old as she looks." Judged by this rule, Siam's queen is still young. Though the remorseless record says she was born forty-three years ago last New Year day and she has two sons who have passed their majority, she preserves the firm, well-rounded figure that distinguishes young Siamese women.

Chulalongkorn is a ruler who rules. There is a "power behind the throne" in every other monarchy, east and west, but he is absolute. Yet he is the most liberal monarch in Asia and is up to date, with a liking for modern things and ideas. His second son has studied military tactics in the German army, and another son in the Russian army. Last year the State Department at Washington received from Bangkok an inquiry if one of his nephews would be admitted to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Two Americans are legal advisers of the king, Prof. Edward Henry Strobel Bemis, professor of international law in Harvard, and Assistant Prof. J. I. Westengard, also of the Harvard Law School.

Itinerary Not Ironclad.

The king landed at Naples, April 25, visited Genoa and then came to San Remo, where a large villa had been transformed into a thorough oriental residence for him. After spending nearly three weeks here he left for a tour in northern Italy and Switzerland, intending to reach Paris late in June to remain a fortnight, after which he will go to London and then to the United States.

His itinerary is not ironclad. On leaving home he calculated that he should be away seven months. That would mean that he would be in Bangkok again in October. When he landed in Europe it was telegraphed abroad that he would visit the United States in May. That was erroneous. His original program would take him to America in July, but recognizing that it is subject to change as circumstances or disposition may direct, no instruction has yet been sent to the Siamese legation in Washington to prepare for his coming on any fixed date. The king does not really know how much Paris will attract him nor how long it will take him to transact some highly important business he has with the King of England.

SHOT BY FATHER-IN-LAW.

No Explanation for Strange Crime Near Petersburg.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

RICHMOND, Va., May 25.—A serious shooting affair occurred in Ettrick, near Petersburg, this morning. Alvin Archer, about twenty-two years old, who carries the mails between Petersburg and Ettrick, being the victim. Archer was shot while in his bed, about 4 o'clock, by Lem Rose, his father-in-law, a recent settler in the village.

No cause can be assigned for the deed beyond the fact that Mr. Rose, who has been in ill health for some time, was out of his mind and was under the effects of an hallucination of some kind at the time of the shooting.

Mr. Archer sat up with Mr. Rose part of last night, returning home at 12 o'clock. This morning about 4 o'clock Mrs. Archer saw her father standing at her husband's bedside with a gun. She called to her husband, who awoke in time to receive a load of shot from Rose's gun in his arm and breast. The arm was shattered and Archer was seriously injured by nervous shock.

Rose is in the custody of the police of the village and Archer is in charge of a physician, Dr. Beckwith of this city.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

NEW YORK, May 25.—Sailed: Steamers Philadelphia, Southampton via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Brandenburg, Bremen; Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown; Zeeland, Antwerp via Dover; Pennsylvania, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Neapolitan Prince, Naples, etc.

LIZARD, May 25.—Steamer St. Louis, New York, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton, twenty-six miles west at 10:15 a.m.; will probably reach Plymouth about 1:30 p.m.

CHRISTIANSAND, May 25 (7 a.m.).—Sailed: Steamer G. W. Tietgen, New York, via Copenhagen.

HAVRE, May 25 (8 a.m.).—Sailed: Steamer La Savoie, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, May 25 (10:40 a.m.).—Sailed: Steamer Arabic (from Liverpool), Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 25.—Sailed: Steamer New York, New York via Cherbourg.

MALINHEAD, May 25.—Signaled: Steamer Tunisian, Montreal and Quebec for Liverpool.

BOULOGNE, May 24 (10 p.m.).—Arrived: Steamer Ryndam, New York, for Rotterdam (and proceeded).

MOWILLE, May 24.—Sailed: Steamer Tithopia (from Glasgow), New York.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Sailed: Steamer Umbria, New York via Queenstown.

LONDON, May 25.—Sailed: Steamer Minneapolis, New York.

ANTWERP, May 25 (noon).—Sailed: Steamer Vaderland, New York via Dover.

BARCELONA, May 25.—Arrived: Steamer Montevideo, New York.

MARSEILLES, May 22.—Arrived: Steamer Roma, New York.

ANTOFAGASTA, May 23.—Arrived: Steamer Amiral Hamelin, San Francisco, etc., for Havre.

HAMBURG, May 25 (3 a.m.).—Arrived: Steamer Silvia, New York, 10 a.m., Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

HAMBURG, May 22.—Sailed: Steamer Sakkarah, Tacoma.

GENOA, May 23.—Sailed: Steamers Nord Amerika, New York; Setos (from Hamburg), San Francisco.

DEATH IN WIND AND STORM

Three Dead and Many Injured at Willspoint in Tornado, and Electricity Kills Three and Injures Others at Fort Worth.

WILLSPOINT, Tex., May 25.—A tornado struck the eastern portion of Willspoint today, cutting a swath 200 yards wide through the town, killing three persons and injuring many others. The dead:

Mrs. T. C. Douglas.
Jesse Douglas, eight years old.
Mrs. McClellan's child.

The injured, severely:

John Lancaster.
Mrs. McClellan.
Mrs. R. C. Miller.
Mrs. C. H. Crick and two children.

Tonight everything is confusion and everybody is engaged in aiding the injured and clearing debris.

The tornado came from the southwest and traveled to the northeast, carrying with it portions of buildings andd other debris like whirling leaves. Dead horses, cattle and fowl are scattered along the path of the storm.

The reason that so few in the path of the storm were killed is that most of them have storm cellars and made timely use of them. In many cases houses were torn to kindling wood, while the owners escaped harm in cellars.

Three Dead at Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 25.—A severe rain and electrical storm swept over northern Texas last night, causing much damage to property and some loss of life. The known dead:

W. P. Lyon, Ellis county, farmer, struck by lightning.

Harry Sneed, Rosebur, struck by lightning.

A. R. Sanderson, Park Springs, struck by lightning.

Near Denton eight members of the Wardlow family were injured, one fatally, when the house was overturned by wind. Scores of barns and other small buildings were destroyed. Many farm animals were killed.

MULVANE IS DEFIANT

KANSAS COMMITTEEMAN WILL NOT PAY FINE OR GO TO JAIL.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 25.—David W. Mulvane, republican national committeeman for Kansas, was fined $5 here today by Justice of the Peace Bollinger, and ordered committed to the county jail until the fine is paid, for refusing to testify in a suit brought by H. H. Tucker, jr., former secretary-treasurer of the Uncle Sam Oil Company, now in the hands of receivers.

Mr. Mulvane stated that he would neither pay the fine nor go to jail. The sheriff has not yet served papers.

Frank Monett, ex-attorney general of Ohio, is conducting the case for Mr. Tucker.

FEARED BLACK HAND.

Italian Asked to Be Allowed to Stay in Jail.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Fearing death at the hands of the Black Hand Society whose secrets he revealed to the authorities, Antonio Nobilio, an Italian, refused today to accept his release from jail in Brooklyn, and begged to be allowed to remain behind the bars. Nobilio says that he is a marked man. He has betrayed the secrets of the Black Hand, of which he was a member, and he has told Assistant District Attorney Elder that every effort will be made to kill him when he is turned loose. Nobilio was arrested because he was thought to have important information. The information that he has given the authorities has resulted in several members of the society being sent to prison.

"Let me stay here a while," pleaded Nobilio today when told that he was free. "Perhaps they will go away if they do not see me for a time. Outside there on the street they are waiting to follow me until the blow is struck. I have no money or place to work, and to leave this place without means to fly to another city would be my death. Even should I escape, the vengeance they have planned for me must fall some time, for I will be followed until their revenge is accomplished."

Nobilio will be permitted to remain in jail for a time.

WOMAN GUILTY OF MURDER

Special Dispatch to The Star.

EASTMAN, Ga., May 25.—Although she declares dramatically on the stand that she killed Banker W. J. Marrell, because he was attempting to assault her, Mrs. Sallie Freeny, a young widow of good family, was found guilty today of murder in the first degree.

The jury reached a verdict after being out nineteen hours, and recommended mercy, which, under Georgia law, will prevent her from being hanged. A remarkable feature of the verdict is that more than half the jurors were in tears as Mrs. Freeny told the story of being forced to kill Marrell.

BROWNSVILLE INQUIRY.

McDonald Says He Saw Negro Soldiers Shooting.

After Capt. Kelley concluded Senator Foraker called J. B. McDonald of Brownsville, who had been subpoenaed at the request of senators who supported the action of the President in dismissing the negro soldiers. These senators had not intended to call McDonald, but Senator Foraker insisted that he be put on the stand. He testified that he was aroused by firing and going downtown to a point opposite the barracks he heard two shots fired from inside the wall. A third shot followed which he said was fired from the gallery of one of the barracks. The witness said that he then saw a group of about fifteen or twenty negro soldiers outside the garrison gate and that the group divided, one-half going up Elizabeth street and the other half going up Cowan alley. He said he watched the latter party until they began firing into the Cowan house and that he then went home for fear of being shot himself. He was called by Senator Foraker to prove that he had occupied a position commanding a view of the garrison wall and had not seen any soldiers climb over the wall. Two witnesses who had testified heretofore were recalled to clear up minor points and an adjournment was then taken until Monday.

$100,000 Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Fire tonight destroyed the third and fourth floors of the four-story building of the Manhattan Brass Company at 332 East 8th street. Two firemen were injured before the fire was subdued. The damage is $100,000.

Program of Hague Conference.

ROME, May 25.—Inasmuch as no power has yet presented a concrete proposition regarding additional subjects to be discussed at The Hague peace conference the program of the conference probably will be as set forth in the Russian note of February 31, 1906.

RETURN OF PROF. BELL

To Work This Summer on His Tetrahedral Kite.

MAY PERFECT AERIAL FLIGHT

Only Thing Necessary Is to Arrange the Details.

EXPERIMENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA

What Has Been Demonstrated—Use of Gasoline Motor—Many Theories Proved Erroneous.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, who within the past week returned to Washington from Oxford, England, where the honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred on him, will start for his summer home in Nova Scotia next Tuesday to continue work on his tetrahedral kite, which he hopes ultimately to develop into a flying machine. Prof. Bell has not attempted to set any time limit to the development of the kite into a flying machine, but his work this summer in a general way will be the installing of a motor to drive the kite instead of flying it by a rope. Last year Prof. Bell produced a kite that carried a man on the flying rope. In fact, it almost got away from the control of the operators and carried the man to a dangerous height before it could be lowered. But it demonstrated its ability as a lifting force beyond question.

For the benefit of those who do not happen to know what a tetrahedral kite is, it may be said that it is made up of a number of cells much the shape of a pair of bird wings extended at an angle of 45 degrees, without the body between them. The two little triangles, each representing a wing, are put together by the base, with the tips of the wings or triangles extending upward and outward. The kite is built from any number of these cells put together like the cells of a bee's comb. One of several advantages of thus building the kite is that the sustaining surface can be indefinitely extended without more than proportionately increasing the weight of the whole structure.

Increase of Weight.

In practical aeroplanes it is a regrettable fact to inventors that the weight of the machine increases much faster than the area of the supporting surface. But in the built-up combination of tetrahedral cells, the proportion of weight to surface remains constant.

There is another advantage, and that is the tetrahedral cell is about the steadiest of aeroplanes, and the steadiness remains constant as well as the weight. There is not quite as much lifting power in a big collection of the cells as in a single big plane surface of approximately the same area, but when the collection of little triangular kites joined together, is in the air, it is infinitely steadier than the single big plane.

Prof. Bell is relying on that fact to steady his man-carrying machine in the air. It probably will be a good deal easier to balance than any of the big gliding machines that have been built either with single or superimposed wings.

To Use Gasoline Motor.

For his work this summer Prof. Bell has secured a motor built by a commercial company in the states that develops between 12 and 15-horse-power with a total weight of 120 pounds. It is a gasoline motor, built according of special plans, and is far lighter than the motor with which the Wright brothers have made a number of successful flights in their machine at Dayton, Ohio.

It is heavier than the motor that Prof. Langley had in his big flying machine, but the total weight of the machine to the area of supporting surface is less, and is about half the weight that has been carried by the Wrights in their flights. Of course practically nothing is known of the performances of the Wrights except that they have retained the old form of gliding machine, with which they first experimented, and have installed a motor in it. The weight of the whole of their machine is 1,9 pounds to the square foot of supporting surface. Yet they have made a number of flights, one of them continuing for twenty-eight miles.

The total weight of the Bell kite with the motor installed will be perhaps a little less than a pound to the square foot of supporting surface, so there seems no reason why the machine should not fly this summer as well as that of the Wrights. There is the advantage in Prof. Bell's Nova Scotia experiment station that it is far from the haunts of spectators, both newspaper men and otherwise. But it has the disadvantage of being far from the base of supplies, and if anything is wanted in the way of materials to continue the experimental work, such must be ordered from the states, and the experimenters have to wait for it and go fishing in the meantime. Thus it is harder even than it would be in the city to say just how much progress can be made with the kite this summer, but it is hoped that something definite can be done in the way of flying demonstrations.

Is Not Secretive.

While Professor Bell goes off into the wilds for his experimental work, he is by no means secretive about it. He says that he has always been treated squarely by the newspaper men who have come to him for information, and that his only anxiety is that there should be no boasts made in advance about what he is going to do. Whatever he succeeds in doing he is frank about making public property. He has one advantage over most experimenters in aerial navigation, and that is he is working with his own money, and he is under no obligations of governmental secrecy, as was the case with Prof. Langley, and in no need of profiting financially by it, as is the case with the Wright boys and some of the other investigators.

In the course of his work with the cellular kite Prof. Bell has found out a number of things about aerial laws, and the sum of it is that most theories held by scientists for years are wrong. One of the most notable discoveries was last year, when he tried his air propellers on a flat boat. He had rigged his motor on a rather clumsy float, and, driving it at full speed, found that in still air on still water the propellers, working in the air and not in the water, would drive the boat about six miles an hour. But working one day on the same lake in the face of a sixteen-mile breeze, he found that the boat was still driven ahead in the teeth of the wind, more slowly, to be sure, making only about two and one-half miles an hour, but actually advancing instead of being driven back.

According to all laws of propriety the boat ought to have been driven backward by the wind at the rate of ten miles an hour. Why the motors continued to drive it slowly forward is open to discussion. Prof. Bell says he thinks that it was because—but what is the use of going into a discussion of the theory. The fact was there, and that was all there was to it.

Prof. Bell looks at the whole problem of aerial flight very philosophically. He says that the only advances made in any line have been by correcting defects proved to exist by previous experiment. He has seen the model of the Langley aerodrome fly a mile and a quarter, and says if that can be done the principle of aerial flight is established, and the only thing left is to work out the details. That is the line he is engaged on now, and there is a fair possibility that the trick may be turned during the experiments in Nova Scotia this summer.

Snowing in Dakota.

STURGIS, S. D., May 25.—After three days and nights of steady rain, snow fell this afternoon, culminating in a blizzard tonight. The Black Hills country is thoroughly drenched, streams are overflowing, many bridges are gone and travel through the country is almost impossible.

THIRD VENIRE MAYBE

Very Difficult to Find Men to Try Haywood.

TALESMEN'S NOVEL IDEAS

All Sorts of Excuses Made to Avoid Serving on Case.

WILLING TO GAMBLE ON VIEWS

One Man Accepted After He Had Said That He Was Opposed to Capital Punishment.

BOISE, May 25.—The unusual spectacle of accepting a juror opposed to capital punishment, except as an extreme measure for the protection of society against war and anarchism, came today in the Steunenberg murder trial, and his retention after he had showed that he was disqualified raises a question as to the regularity of the proceedings.

J. E. Tourtellotte, an architect of Boise, is the juror, and his retention seemed to be clearly due to a willingness of both sides to gamble on his views when the jury reaches the supreme solution of the case, the state on the hope that it can meet his ideas as to anarchism, the defense on his opposition to the death penalty.

Acceptance a Surprise.

Mr. Tourtellotte came with the rest of the talesmen early in the day, and his direct examination by Senator Borah developed in a mild way his scruples against the infliction of the death penalty in ordinary murder cases. His acceptance by the state was a surprise that was within a few minutes intensified by the views brought forth by questions propounded by Clarence Darrow of the defense.

Tourtellotte swore that he was opposed to capital punishment, except in time of war, and when society must defend itself against organizations seeking to destroy it. He declared that society had no right to take from a man anything it could not give, but as for anarchists, if they were the kind of men he thought they were, he would hang them on sight. The defense seemed under the impression that Senator Borah was not in earnest, and, probably on that theory, passed him, too.

A Curious Situation.

When the jury filed in after luncheon Tourtellotte stood in his place, and, claiming the attention of the court, said that he was disqualified to serve in the case. He again asserted that he was opposed to capital punishment, and pointed out that it would be impossible for him to take the oath necessary at the outset of the trial. Judge Wood read the statute covering the matter, and it showed that a juror having conscientious scruples against capital punishment could not be permitted or required to serve. He asked counsel what they had to say about the matter.

Tourtellotte Questioned Further.

Senator Borah questioned Tourtellotte further on his willingness to inflict the death penalty on the members of an organization seeking to destroy society, saying that the state was willing to rest its case on this proposition. Tourtellotte restated his position as to anarchy, but protested that this was a case of one man being tried for murder. His answers, however, satisfied the state.

Neither side would challenge nor offer any further suggestion, and there the matter rested. Counsel for the state said privately after adjournment that the incident could not constitute error in the case, and that there existed no means whereby either side could in future plead it. It is thought probable that when it comes time to swear the jury Tourtellotte will refuse the oath and compel the court to excuse him from serving.

Two Talesmen Qualify.

Both sides found a pay streak of qualification in the second section of the special venire, and beside Tourtellotte, two other talesmen qualified. They are Finley McBean, whose examination was in progress at adjournment last night, and T. F. Crow, a retired farmer, who now lends a little money for a living. Crow was almost immediately challenged by the defense. The defense also challenged John Whitlock today and the state challenged George McIntyre.

Prospects of Third Venire.

The vacancy created by the sixteenth peremptory challenge is still unfilled. There are four peremptory challenges unexpended and there are twelve talesmen of the second venire left unexamined. The pay streak ran out before the day was over, and unless there is good luck with the little group of unused talesmen there will have to be another adjournment some time on Monday and a third special venire.

The long strain of getting a jury seems to be showing on the nerves of those who are doing the work. Today when the state challenged a talesman for bias, Attorney Richardson remarked that the state had tried hard enough to qualify him. James H. Hawley took serious offense at the remark, and said that it was untrue, and asked for the protection of the court, saying that things were going to be different from now on. Judge Wood told him to sit down, but the order had to be repeated before it was obeyed. The court continues to stiffen against the release of talesmen on light and frivolous excuses. Judge Wood today took a hand in the examination, and made sure of the existence of disqualification before dismissing a talesman.

TWO WERE KILLED

STRUCK BY PASSENGER TRAIN NEAR CUMBERLAND, MD.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 25.—John A. O'Baker, aged forty-one years, and Isaac Baxter, aged about sixty-five years, were struck by the Baltimore and Ohio express train, No. 46, near State Line early this evening and instantly killed. O'Baker had a contract to peel bark for John Clawson, and Baxter worked for O'Baker and boarded at his home, near Narrows Park, two miles from Cumberland. The men had finished work and it is thought they were on their way to Mr. Clawson's to get their pay. They were walking on the track. O'Baker was little mutilated, but Baxter was ground to pieces. He was identified by the lower portion of his face. Mr. O'Baker is survived by his wife and four children. Mr. Baxter was a bachelor. Years ago he was a well-known resident of Hancock, Md., where his brother, Jack Baxter, also resided.

Southerners at Boston Tech.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—Among the successful candidates for the bachelor of science degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are the following southerners who will receive their degrees June 5: Frederick Bachman, Baltimore, naval architecture; Edmund Kent Lawrence, A.B., Catonsville, Md., civil engineering; Nathan A. Middleton, Baltimore, mechanical engineering; William Watters Pagon, A.B., Baltimore, civil engineering; Parker Van Patten Dodge, Washington, mechanical engineering; George Appleton Griffin, Washington, civil engineering; Thos. Walton Robey, jr., B