

ROMANIA TO FEEL
ULTIMATUM REPORTED IN PREPARATION AS TROOPS ARE MASSES ON BORDER.

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BULGARIA CUTS RAILROAD TRAFFIC WITH TURKEY

Berlin Says Ottoman Government Demanded That Bulgaria Join in War Against Allies.

LONDON, July 19.—An Austro-German ultimatum to Rumania is being prepared, according to the Moscow Tass agency, which is quoted in dispatches received here.

It is added that large bodies of the Teutonic troops are massing on the Rumanian frontier to give emphasis to the ultimatum, which, it is declared, will demand unimpeded transit for munitions of war.

Near Turco-Bulgarian Break

"A ministerial order was issued today," says the Times, Sofia, Bulgaria, correspondent, under date of last Thursday, "definitely suspending railway communication with Turkey."

The step appears to have been taken in consequence of continued Turkish interference with traffic, and may probably be regarded as marking the collapse of the negotiations for the cessation to Bulgaria of the Bledaghatch railway.

Berlin Silent on Subject

BERLIN, July 19.—German officials decline to discuss the Austro-Hungarian proposals to Rumania, which have as their object assurance of Rumania's friendly neutrality and perhaps even participation in the war against the entente powers.

No denial is made that such proposals have been made, but Germany's knowledge of the nature of the territorial and other concessions offered by her ally is regarded as confidential, and inquiries are referred to Austro-Hungarian sources for details.

It is also stated that one phase of the negotiations has to do with shipments of munitions to Turkey passing through Rumania. These negotiations have not reached a decisive point, and it is considered certain that a negative answer from Rumania has not been received.

Wants Bulgaria to Fight

The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have not yet been concluded. Turkey is willing to make certain territorial concessions in the Adrianople district to give Bulgaria the desired railroad route to the sea, but a point of escape for German troops, and the fact that Turkey demands in return not merely passive neutrality, as heretofore, but participation in the war, are at least some form of pressure against Turkey's enemies.

DYNAMITING OF TRAIN
FATAL TO THIRTY-FIVE

Gen. Zapata, Taking Offensive, Announces He Will Continue Campaign Against Carranza.

PUEBLA, Mexico, July 15, via Havana. Gen. Carranza's fort to receive traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City immediately after the occupation of Mexico City resulted in a tie-up of the entire railroad yesterday (Wednesday). Zapata troops, operating near Apizaco, dynamited a train loaded with government officials, and thirty-five persons were killed and forty wounded. The explosion threw the bodies hundreds of feet away from the train. Most of those killed were members of prosperous families.

The Zapata troops carried to the mountains a number of women and the post office employes aboard the train. The followers of Zapata declare they will obstruct all trains. After evacuating Mexico City, Gen. Zapata announced that he would continue his campaign against Carranza. He has established a powder and cartridge factory near Cuernavaca, and it is expected that he will surround the capital and harass the constitutional government by blowing up other cities and also bridges between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

"Our evacuation of Mexico City," Gen. Zapata is reported to have said, "leaves us free to take the offensive. We regard Carranza as an ambitious dictator. The republic will never be peaceful until he is eliminated."

Gen. Carranza's occupation of Mexico City has aroused little enthusiasm among the troops, the feeling prevailing being that Carranza is not a more active. Already bands of followers of Zapata have appeared between Puebla and Vera Cruz, destroying trains and railway stations.

Gen. Carranza is expected to remain in Vera Cruz until he is convinced that it is unsafe for him to go into the interior.

FRANK RANDOLPH DIES

Often Spoken of as Man Who Saved Rice Industry in South.

BEAUMONT, Tex., July 19.—Frank Randolph, authority on the growth and marketing of rice, died here today after a long illness. Mr. Randolph often was spoken of as the man who saved the rice industry in the south from failure through his work in the organization of the Southern Rice Growers' Association.

He was fifty years old and had been in newspaper work since his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1889. At the time of his death Mr. Randolph was an educational writer on the Beaumont Enterprise.

FRANK'S CONDITION
Delirious at Intervals in Early Hours, But Rallies as Morning Advances.

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GREEN SAYS HE PLANNED ATTACK ENTIRELY ALONE

Victim of Fellow-Convict, Retaining Consciousness, Asks That Assailant Be Forgiven.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 19.—Physicians who examined Leo M. Frank in the state prison at 8 o'clock this morning said soon after that his condition was much worse. The jagged cut in his throat received at the hands of William Green, a fellow-prisoner, Saturday night, was swollen, and his temperature was 102.2°.

Dr. H. J. Rosenberg, the Frank family physician, last night believed Frank's condition warranted him in leaving, and he left for Atlanta. He and another Atlanta doctor were summoned here today, however.

Early today Frank began showing signs of nervousness, but it was not considered unusual. His temperature continued to rise, and at about daylight he was delirious at intervals. The temperature reached the highest shortly before 8 o'clock and then began to drop. At 9 o'clock it was a fraction over 101.

Blood Poison Most Feared Today

Dr. Guy Copton, the prison physician, was not so sanguine as were other attendants. He stated today that some fever was to be expected and that the swollen neck was not necessarily within itself an exceedingly dangerous sign. Blood poisoning is most feared today, as the stitches seem to be holding. The wound is being dressed frequently. The wound is being dressed frequently. The wound is being dressed frequently.

Frank was quartered at night in a dormitory with about 100 other prisoners and occupied a bunk about forty feet from one of the two doors to the large room. Green's bunk was directly across from Frank's. No one is allowed to leave his place without permission from one of the two guards stationed at the doors.

Guard Prevents a Second Blow

He started down the line of bunks toward the one occupied by Frank. As he reached it he quickly grabbed Frank by the hand and delivered one blow with the knife he had concealed. The attack was witnessed by the guard, who rushed to the bunk and prevented Green from striking again. Green was removed to the prison hospital, where he was treated by two physicians, one of whom also was serving in the prison.

The two convict-physicians gave first aid and treated the wound until Dr. Guy Copton, the prison physician, arrived. The three men took twenty-five stitches at night. Dr. H. J. Rosenberg, the Frank family physician, arrived from Atlanta today with his son, and he said that his condition is precarious, he has a chance for life.

Mr. Frank was in Milledgeville at the home of J. M. Burns. She was not told of the attack until after the physician had delivered one blow with the knife he had concealed. The attack was witnessed by the guard, who rushed to the bunk and prevented Green from striking again.

Frank has benefited a great deal by the outdoor air and being better than he was when he was in the prison. He always has had a rugged constitution, and that, coupled with his exercise of the last three weeks, were in his favor, the doctors said. He took some nourishment today.

Frank knew of the demonstrations against the action of former Gov. Slaton, whose term recently expired, in commuting his sentence, and also of threats to take him from the prison farm by force. He was imprisoned in the prison after he was helping to kill hogs with other prisoners. He concealed in his clothing the money he had received. He was convicted, he is believed, secreted in his bunk.

EX-GOV. SLATON SURPRISED

Does Not Believe Attack on Frank Was Instigated From Without.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—Surprise and regret at the attempt on the life of Leo M. Frank by a fellow convict at the prison farm at Milledgeville, Ga., were expressed by former Gov. John M. Slaton of Georgia, who was here today on his way to San Francisco. "I do not believe that the attack on Frank could be traced to any outside influence working for Frank's destruction," he said. "I believe that the criminal mind, aroused perhaps by newspaper reports, was responsible. Frank was put in the safest place for him in the state."

He said he had no reason to regret commencing Frank's death sentence to the imprisonment of the convict. He said he would be confronted with the same possibility of mistake in the event of his being convicted, he was convicted, declared Mr. Slaton.

MURDERS CELLMATE

Convict Then Commits Suicide by Hanging Himself.

READING, Pa., July 19.—Frank Snavley was murdered in the Berks county prison today by Michael Fettingger, a inmate, who cut his victim's throat. Fettingger then committed suicide by hanging himself.

The watchman distributed the knives to be used at breakfast at 8 a. m. A half hour later the meal was served by the attendants. When the tragedy was discovered both men were dead. There could not have been much of a struggle as the prisoner in the next cells did not hear a struggle.

INDIAN WEALTH
By Frederic J. Haskin.

A few days ago the tribal council of the Osage Indians of Oklahoma, after conferring with the commissioner of Indian affairs, the Secretary of Interior and the oil experts of the government, signed a new lease for the operation of the oil lands of the tribe, thereby providing for an increase of about 20 per cent in its income from these lands.

These Indians thus drove a hard bargain with the oil producers and got the most money possible out of their holdings. To be sure, certain members of the council still bear strange Indian prejudices, and signed the lease with their thumbs up. But others of them were college graduates and men of proven executive ability. Aside from which, their interests are looked after by the government, which is taking infinite care to see that the great wealth be exploited to their disadvantage.

These same Osage Indians are the richest people in all the world. Last year the income of the tribe was about \$5,000,000, and there are but 2,000 men, women and children among them. This means that down to the smallest person each member of the tribe has a little check for \$2,500. A typical family of six would thus receive \$15,000 a year, and without the aid of anything as turning over a hand. They are and have been for years receiving such amounts.

The Osage Indians have property of such well developed productiveness that their present incomes are greater than those of any of the other tribes. Yet the American Indians are the richest race of people in all the world. They are the owners of more land, more coal, more timber, more cattle, more oil per capita than are the whites of the nation in which they dwell. The per capita value of their wealth is not such that any quality of their precedence may be raised. They are six times as rich as is the average citizen of the United States and that citizen is the wealthiest in the world, when they are excepted. In fact, if the wealth of the Indians was equally divided out among 200,000 members of the race dwelling within the United States each of these would be worth \$25,000. This is an ambitious showing in comparison with that of the hundred million people who inhabit the United States, \$1,000 each on the average.

The basis of Indian wealth is real estate. When it came to the continent America the Indians owned the continent. From the standpoint of the money they had their own race, they were not as rich as might be supposed. Real estate is valuable, other things being equal, in proportion to the number of people who inhabit the land. The Ohio farm lands then brought a string of beads for a township.

But the Indians as a gradually driven back until they occupied those wild lands which no white man wanted. The Indians as a result of this have lost their lands as reservations. They still own them, but as many people have come to dwell near them the laws of real estate value have been operated, and the Indian has become rich. Let us look at some of his properties.

The real estate value of the land he owned is what is known as the Yakima project. It brought under irrigation the land of the Indians, and reduced nothing because of insufficient moisture. It transformed a desert into a rich farming region, and the United States, as a result of this, has become most famous of them all as the producer of high-class apples.

The rich land of the Indians, the principal town of the section are called Yakima from the Indian tribe that lives in the vicinity. The Indians were granted a reservation of this formerly useless land. It was reclaimed and the Indians were given 120,000 acres of the Indian land, and because of the people who have come to dwell there, it has a market value of from \$100 to \$200 an acre.

An entirely different condition are the Quinlet Indians, who live in the mountains of Washington. They have dwelt through the centuries beneath the dense shadows of the forests near the coast; they cast their nets into the streams and their fish are big as canoes while Alexander was busy conquering a medieval world. They have suffered no privation since the dawn of the time when the silver salmon first came inland to spawn.

The federal government gave these Indians the land along the sides of the streams where they fished, and then forgot them. Recently, when stock was being taken of the value of the standing timber of the nation, government agents went to these Indians and estimated the trees that were ready for the ax. They found \$120,000,000 worth of timber in the hands of these Indians. The Quinlet Indians, however, are in no hurry to sell and, with increasing scarcity of timber, the value and improvement of transportation facilities, it will probably be worth more in the future.

Oregon has a kindred tribe in the Klamaths, likewise river Indians and salmon fishermen. The railroad has recently been built into their holdings, and they are selling some timber when ardently pressed to do so. They have \$27,000,000 worth of timber, and they can cash in whenever they want to, but the murmur of their pines is sweeter to them than the rattle of gold and there is no hurry.

Down in Arizona dwell the brotherhood of that Apache tribe which has been held captive for a long time. Their wealth consists of their depositions among the settlers thirty years ago. These troublesome Indians were driven high into the mountains and a wild region was allotted them. Now the timber on it is estimated as having a value of \$10,000,000, and there is coal that promises to be an inestimable boon to the mines of that region.

The Leech Lake Indians, in Minnesota, last year sold \$800,000 worth of timber and the tribal income was \$1,200,000.

But of all these the Osage Indians occupy the most enviable position. Each man, woman and child has deposited with the government the sum of \$3,860 and the tribe has received an allotment of tribal lands and may therefore have a home. Every census taken in the world has shown that the development of agriculture, of stock raising, of the wells that flow abundantly. The existence of this ever-abundant wealth has, however, become a problem to the government. It has been a problem in the first place, and it makes it necessary that the Indians should be protected from unscrupulous whites who would like to exploit them. In the second place, it makes it unnecessary that the Indian should in any way exert himself.

The Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma are likewise rich in lands. Each year their wells produce \$10,000,000 worth of oil. Already the Indian lands of Oklahoma have yielded \$150,000,000 worth of oil and even wells are being brought in with remarkable regularity. When it is attempted to place a value on property that is being produced in the figures soon become staggering.

Altogether the property of the American Indians is worth billions of dollars. This wealth is in the possession of the few, and the government has given it a strange and inadequate training in the handling of property. Because of the present viewpoint possessed by the Indian the government finds itself saddled with a peculiar responsibility.

INDIAN WEALTH
The Indian, it should be remembered, is instinctively a nomad. Before the coming of the white man he and Gift Maker wandered from place to place, fishing from the streams, hunting the wild creatures of the woods and the plains. It is easy to conceive that men moving about in this way would have little desire to accumulate property. Each article that was not necessary to their daily existence was gradually put to use, and to give away.

Indian agents on many of the reservations have great difficulty in preventing the Indians from giving away, as a casual visitor presents of considerable value. This tendency is a result of the training of the Indians, and it remains a stripped of any unnecessary impediments that would interfere with the activity of the hands. It is the ability of the Indian to move from one camp to another. The psychology of the past generations has been down to a time when entirely new conditions prevail, and the mind of the aborigine may not immediately adjust itself to the new conditions.

So when a piece of land is sold the money that is received for it may not be immediately turned over to the Indian to whom it belongs. The Indian money today has \$55,000,000 that it has realized from the sales of Indian lands, and it is being held in trust for the individuals to whom it belongs.

Before this money is given to a tribe or an individual, the government study of the situation is made. An Indian, for instance, may have \$10,000 to his credit, and he may be a very capable man. To get hold of the money, the agent on the reservation on which he lives is asked to make a report on the capacity of this Indian to intelligently use money. He is found to have settled on a farm allotted to him, and he has bought a house or built a house or buy live stock or farming tools his request is given careful consideration. He is given a report on the capacity of the Indian to intelligently use money. He is found to have settled on a farm allotted to him, and he has bought a house or built a house or buy live stock or farming tools his request is given careful consideration.

There are many who are of the opinion that the government should encourage the Indian to take advantage of the money that is given to him. But the government and the experts believe that it will take generations to train the race to intelligently handle the money. In the meantime its holdings will probably continue to increase steadily in value.

U. S. NURSES AT MALTA
AFTER QUINING SERBIA

Answer Appeal for Assistance and Agree to Help Allies' Wounded in Hospitals.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Ten American Red Cross nurses, relieved from duty after a period of service in Serbia, were landed from Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin at Malta, to assist in caring for wounded of the allies' armies brought there from the Dardanelles, according to Dr. S. H. Jones of Knoxville, Tenn., chief medical surgeon, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Cymric, from Liverpool.

The nurses were landed, Dr. Hodge said, after the military officials of the port had made an appeal to Sir Thomas Lipton, who is a Red Cross volunteer, for medical assistance. The American nurses with Dr. Hodge accepted the offer of Sir Thomas to go to England while his yacht was at Saloniki. Several of the nurses had just recovered from attacks of typhus.

Skilled Nurses Needed. "No evident was the need for skilled nurses at Malta," said Dr. Hodge, "that they had just returned from the front, and they were in a position to volunteer without hesitation to go ashore and remain as long as they were needed. I also offered my services, but was informed that there were sufficient surgeons."

Struck by the manifestation of the joy of the American girls to their profession, Sir Thomas personally thanked them and saw to it that they were transferred to the hospital. He also offered to send his yacht for them when they were ready to continue their journey to England.

Among Those Who Stopped. Among the nurses who stopped at Malta were Miss Fry and Miss Tetrault of Kansas City, Miss Watson of Chicago and Miss Gardner, who comes from the western city.

Dr. Hodge declared that typhus in Serbia is now well under control. His records show, however, that in March, when 48,000 cases were recorded. When he left Serbia to come home, he added, the records showed less than 1,000 cases.

Charges of larceny were preferred against Russell C. Fletcher, twenty years old, who was arrested last night by Policemen Robins and Burton of the Washington Terminal Company's police force. It is charged that the young man, a resident of Richmond, stole a watch and \$15 from two lodgers at the rooms of the Terminal Y. M. C. A. He is said to have admitted his guilt and told of the hiding place of the watch.

The police found \$8 on him and recovered \$7 from the mails, the latter amount having been addressed to Fletcher in Richmond. He will be given a hearing in the Police Court tomorrow.

TISHA B'AB BEGINS TONIGHT. Jewish Day of Mourning to Be Observed in All Parts of World.

Tisha b'Ab, the ninth day of the Jewish month of Ab, a day of mourning commemorating the fast and destruction of the first and second temples of Jerusalem, and in later times the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, in 1492—begins this evening at sundown and for twenty-four hours will be observed by orthodox Jews in all parts of the world with fasting and prayer. Services will be held here by orthodox congregation—Adas Israel and others—with services this evening at 8 o'clock. The lamentations of Jeremiah will be read at these gatherings.

Dr. R. H. M. Dawbarn Dead. NEW YORK, July 19.—Robert Hugh Dawbarn, M. D., widely known surgeon, died at his home here last night. He was sixty-six years old. Dr. Dawbarn was professor of surgery at the Fordham University Medical School and was also connected with other New York hospitals. He was a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and the American Association of Surgeons. He was the best original work in surgery.

July Clearance Reductions Over The Store

Sample Toothbrushes 7c —for Usual 10c to 19c Kinds.

"IT PAYS TO DEAL AT GOLDENBERG'S"

SEVENTH AND K "THE DEPENDABLE STORE"

\$2 Royal Worcester Corsets 98c

\$1.50 Silk Crepe de Chine 89c

NEW WASH DRESSES At About One-Half Regular Prices

35c White Voile Special at 16c

\$1.00 Chiffon Taffeta Silk 69c

Values Worth \$5.00 & \$6.00 for \$2.95

\$1.00 White Ratine Special at 39c

\$1.00 Chiffon Taffeta Silk 69c

Values Worth \$6.98 & \$8.50 for \$3.79

29c White Crepe Voiles Special at 12 1/2c

12 1/2c Hemmed Huck Towels 7 1/2c

25c Japanese Mattings 12 1/2c

Men's \$1.00 Union Suits Special at 65c

\$7.00 Felt Mattresses \$3.95

\$3.00 Lawn Mowers \$1.98

Men's Varsity Athletic Union Suits Special at 65c

10c Hemmed Huck Towels 5c

\$2.00 Hammocks Special at \$1.39

\$1.50 Petticoats Special at 98c

39c Organdy Flouncings 25c

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Middy Blouses 69c

Women's Extra Size Petticoats, Blouses and muslin; ruffles of embroidery, and extra long sleeves, all sizes. Sateen Petticoats, with wide plaited ruffles and fitted seams.

69c Voile Flouncings 49c

\$3.50 and \$4.00 Matting Rugs \$1.59

Women's 69c Muslin Drawers 49c

75c and \$1.00 Embroidery Flouncings 49c

98c Porter Screen Doors 79c

Women's 69c Muslin Nightgowns 49c

19c Embroideries 10 1/2c Yard

Women's \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.00 Low Shoes \$1.39

Women's 69c Muslin Nightgowns 49c

75c and \$1.00 Embroidery 49c

25 ft. Rubber Garden Hose \$2.25

Women's 69c Muslin Nightgowns 49c

Girls' 79c Tub Dresses 49c

\$1.00 Mercerized Table Napkins 59c

Women's 69c Muslin Nightgowns 49c

39c Sport Hats 29c

Women's 50c Silk Hose 25c

Women's 69c Muslin Nightgowns 49c

75c Seamless Bleached Sheets 39c

Women's 50c Iron Gas Stoves \$2.19

Women's 69c Muslin Nightgowns 49c

12 1/2c Bleached Pillowcases 9 1/2c

Women's 50c Silk Hose 59c

Women's 69c Muslin Nightgowns 49c

20c Bleached Pillowcases 15c

Women's 50c Union Suits 25c

Women's 69c Muslin Nightgowns 49c

\$1.60 Crochet Bedspreads \$1.25

Women's 50c Washboards Special at 29c

Women's 69c Muslin Nightgowns 49c

20c Bleached Pillowcases 15c

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