

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday.

O. Henry died in New York following operation.

Chancellor Day declared that automobiles may become the curse of the nation.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is soon to wed Miss Lily Elsie, a London singer and actress, according to London rumors.

Chicago medical colleges were denounced as unfit and the Illinois State board of health blamed for violation of law by a report made in Carnegie Foundation.

The United Hotels Company, an Albany corporation, is said to plan an increase of capital to \$50,000,000 and obtain control of a chain of hotels in large cities of United States and Canada.

The postal savings bank bill was reported to the House.

Taft and railway leaders met and ended their warfare in compromise.

Roosevelt explained the origin of the "big stick" in a speech at a London press supper.

Dr. Herick Johnson, noted theologian, at 78, is to take a bride forty years his junior, according to Atlantic City report.

Chief Justice Harry Olson of Illinois, speaking at the Augustana jubilee in Rock Island, urged reform in the Illinois court system.

Orford University conferred a degree on Theodore Roosevelt.

Professor Goldwin Smith, famous educator and writer, died in Toronto.

Richard Parr, discoverer of sugar customs frauds, will get \$100,000 for the work.

Many were reported killed and thousands made homeless by a severe earthquake in central and southern Italy.

Incomplete returns from the Iowa primary indicated that Warren Garst had a chance to defeat Governor Carroll for Governor.

Formal charges questioning the right of William Lorimer to his seat were filed before the United States Senate, Clifford W. Barnes, of Chicago, making the sworn statement.

The commander of an American gunboat threatened to bombard Bluefields if the Nicaraguan general who is defying the United States attempts to keep American vessels from the harbor.

President Taft and the heads of Eastern railways reached an agreement that the rate increases shall wait till the new law goes into effect; the House sent the rail bill to conference.

Miss Margaret Drexel was married to Viscount Maitland in London.

The revolt in Yucatan was growing; government troops had been sent against the rebels.

Mrs. Charles W. Allen, of Kenosha, Wis., admitted smuggling in New York and was fined \$100.

Governor Carroll, stalwart, was renominated by so small a majority in Iowa as to constitute a progressive victory.

A plan to end Chicago's traction tangle and open the way for a merger of all traction lines was adopted at a conference in New York and will be given final consideration at a meeting in Chicago June 15.

Congress was appealed by the Railway Business Association to aid a quick ruling by the interstate commerce commission on the necessity of the proposed rate increase, declaring delay will peril the nation's commerce.

Strong opposition within the Republican party makes the passage of a postal savings bank bill doubtful.

Folk, at a dinner to Missouri Democrats, outlined the platform on which it is said he will seek the presidency.

Charles Stewart Rolls flew across the British channel from Dover to Calais and back again without stopping on French soil.

Mrs. Doxy was freed of the charge of poisoning W. F. Erder at St. Louis, but was rearrested.

The administration railway bill, much changed, was passed by the Senate 50 to 12, the Republicans voting as a unit.

The House adopted an amendment voting \$20,000 to the Secretary of Agriculture with which to experiment in paper-making.

Governors of many States favor a sane Fourth.

A Massachusetts mother appealed to Taft to save her boy taken as a rebel by Madrid in Nicaragua.

A blunder in arranging his route East nearly took Taft into Canada for seven hours, during which he would no longer be President.

President Taft, speaking in Michigan, warned against Socialism, which he declared to be the greatest problem the nation has to solve.

Dr. E. W. Lange in a signed statement described the experience by which he discovered a process for the transmutation of base metals into silver.

It is announced from Fort Arthur, Texas, that John W. Gates has donated \$250,000 for a university for the Methodist Church and has offered a forty-acre tract on a ridge overlooking the Gulf of Mexico as a site for the institution.

Joseph H. Hoadley, of New York, who heretofore has owned the controlling interest of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company of Birmingham, Ala., has sold the majority of his holdings to a syndicate composed of some of the largest coal operators of Scranton, Pa.

Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, retired, was appointed acting president of George Washington University, to succeed Dr. Charles W. Needham, resigned.

Under the direction of Dr. Dearborn, who is connected with the biological department of the government at Washington, the work of destroying the mice and chipmunks that have been eating up the pine seeds as fast as planted by the forestry department, in the vicinity of Deadwood, S. D., has been undertaken. After considerable experimenting it was decided to use barley saturated with a solution of strychnine.

BAD WEATHER HURTS CORN.

Unseasonable Conditions Worry the Farmers—Crop Backward.

Unseasonable weather conditions throughout the corn belt are causing great concern on the part of farmers in regard to the crop.

Temperatures close to the freezing point have been the rule for a week or more in Nebraska, and, while no serious damage has been done, the crop is backward and cold weather has undoubtedly checked the growth.

One effect of the cold conditions following the mild weather early in the season was to make replanting necessary over a large area of the corn belt.

In some sections corn has been planted at least three times, and in other districts good seed corn is selling at almost unheard-of prices.

In some places the supply of seed corn that has been tested is nearly exhausted.

In the central part of Illinois it is reported that seed corn is selling at \$3 a bushel, which is on a family basis.

Even at this price reports state that the supply was nearly gone, and that farmers were in a quandary.

The poor germination in some sections of the belt is ascribed to the poor quality of much of the corn and to the early frosts last fall, before the seed was nearly ripened.

Throughout the winter there were reports that the corn was testing poorly. It is still early enough for corn to be replanted and, with favorable conditions, to make a big crop, but the poor start has made a big difference in the views of farmers as to the yield.

In regard to the weather conditions, oats have been favored by the cold, wet spring, and conditions are uniformly fine, reports from most sections being to the effect that the outlook was for a bumper crop.

Should the weather turn excessively hot, which would be favorable for the growth of the corn crop along normal lines, it would be likely to injure the oats just about the time they were beginning to fill.

Close students of cereal conditions say that usually it is hard to obtain big yields of both corn and oats the same year, as conditions that are favorable for one are sometimes detrimental to the other.

Lessons of Bird Flight.

Through a discovery made by Prof. Ernest Haeberer, a German naturalist, that migratory birds never cross the equator except at certain intervals, the science of air navigation by men is destined to make its greatest step forward, according to an article in the June Century.

His recent experiments with the German redstart, which he has been studying since the bird was first in the nostrils when it started, led to the discovery that the bird depends on the heat of feeling in the nostrils by testing the flight of three homing pigeons, the ears of one of which he cut off, and the nostrils of another being sealed, the third being left free.

The first bird arrived home on time, a distance of 300 miles, as did also the one with ears sealed. But the one with nostrils cut off and the one with the nostrils sealed did not arrive home on time, and the experiments are expected to enable aeronauts to invent instruments with which to control the currents of air, so as to make long flights and overcome the attacks in time of war.

The British trade union congress this year will open at Sheffield on September 12.

Bakers' International Union has decided to start the six-day working week in New Orleans, La.

It is reported that the union label on the A. P. of L. is not yet a year old, but has a membership of 50,000.

The young women and girls employed in the tobacco factories of Toronto, Canada, have decided to organize a union.

In Sioux Falls, S. D., there are twenty-seven unions, and Aberdeen, Lead, Huron and Deadwood are all well organized.

The average wages at hour of the working classes in Belgium are little more than half those of the same classes in England.

The steam engineers have established an organization of fifteen new unions during the last month in the United States and Canada.

In order to hold their fitting bi-centennial, three glass factory proprietors at Pottsville, Pa., propose to erect a hotel just for such ends.

The Labor party of Australia carried the last general elections. That party will have a majority in each house of the commonwealth parliament.

At a recent conference of the 48,000 members of the Australian workers' (shearers) union, it was decided to begin the issue of a daily paper.

The new Ft. Worth (Texas) labor temple will be the headquarters of all the local labor unions having a large aggregate membership of six thousand.

The troubles which recently led to the lockout of many thousands in the Building Trades Council in Germany have been settled for three years.

Berlin industrial court's arbitration award has been accepted by the unions.

A labor party has recently been organized in Toronto, Canada. It tends to take an active part in the next municipal campaign, with the expectation of getting a number of candidates from the ranks of labor in municipal offices.

International President George L. Berry, of the Pressmen and Assistants' Union, has notified subordinate unions that an assessment of one day's pay will be levied between the 22d and 23rd of next May, to be devoted toward the building of a home for tuberculosis patients and aged members.

Fred Hancock, vice president of the Dominion trades and labor congress for Ontario, has been appointed a member of the Toronto commission on technical education.

Mr. Bancroft represented the workmen in Canada at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

An effort will be made by the friends of organized labor at the forthcoming constitutional convention in Arizona to have a clause against the indiscriminate use of the writ of injunction inserted in the organic law.

Another measure which will be introduced by organized labor will be an eight-hour day for employes on State work.

The bill introduced in the New York Senate so amending city charters as to permit the boards of education to sell in open markets the products of vocational, truant, trade and preparatory schools, has aroused the active opposition of the New York State workingmen's federation.

International President M. E. Licht, head of the retail clerks, is advised by the local in Sacramento, Cal., that the clerks in that city are better off than the clerks in almost any other city in the United States.

The hours are shorter, wages more liberal, and the labor stores do not require the clerks to work Saturday nights.

ROADS TO WITHDRAW INCREASE IN RATES

Peace at White House Conference Arranged—Government's Suit to Be Dropped.

Lines Must Be Governed by Its Provisions in Seeking More Revenue from Freight.

The fight against the commodity rate increases by the Western trunk line railroads is at an end.

The railroads will withdraw the tariffs already enjoined and other tariffs effective after June 1, and no further increases will be filed until the pending railroad bill becomes a law.

With this understanding the government will withdraw the suit begun before the federal circuit court in Missouri—not, however, until after the new rail bill is signed.

These were the results of a more than three hours' conference at the White House the other afternoon, participated in by President Taft, Attorney General Wickersham, three railroad presidents and another executive official constituting a committee that represented the twenty-four companies defendant in the Missouri injunction suit, and by two members of the interstate commerce commission.

With the President's announcement of withdrawal of the government's suit, by agreement that the railroads should pay their increased tariffs, Attorney General Wickersham's plan of pushing prosecution of the Western trunk line committee under the Sherman act, with a view to dissolving it as a combination in restraint of trade, goes glimmering.

But, it is stated, the government will not be withdrawn until the prospective new railroad bill becomes an accomplished fact, nor unless it be made certain that the provisions giving the interstate commerce commission powers to suspend rates and investigate as to their reasonableness on its own initiative, remain in the measure.

On leaving the White House after 6 o'clock in the evening the railroad officials directed questioners to the President for information as to what had taken place. The statement given out after the news was announced by Mr. Beveridge moved the staidhood bill to be made the unfinished business. Mr. Nelson, chairman of the Public Lands Committee, contended the public land withdrawal bill, an administration conservation measure, should have precedence. This precipitated a conflict, the Democrats lining up with Mr. Beveridge. Finally, with the Beveridge motion pending, the Senate adjourned.

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THE JUNE BRIDE.



COSTUME DESIGNED BY THE WEATHER MAN.

SENATE PASSES RAILROAD BILL.

Administration's Measure Is Carried, 50 to 12, at Night Session.

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CARROLL AND PORTER WIN.

Receive Gubernatorial Nominations at Primaries in Iowa.

Although returns from the Iowa primaries are far from complete, the nomination of Carroll (Rep.) and Porter (Dem.) for Governor, seems certain. Eight progressives and three conservatives were nominated for Congress.

Following are the Republican congressional candidates: First District—C. A. Kennedy, stand-pat. Second District—Charles Griffl, progressive. Third District—E. E. Pickett, progressive. Fourth District—Gilbert N. Haugen, progressive. Fifth District—James W. Good, progressive. Sixth District—N. E. Kendall, progressive. Seventh District—S. F. Prouty, progressive. Eighth District—H. M. Towner, stand-pat. (John Darrah, progressive, claims it.) Ninth District—Walter L. Smith, stand-pat. Tenth District—Frank P. Woods, progressive. Eleventh District—F. H. Hubbard, progressive. Democratic candidates are: First District—B. A. S. Pollard. Second District—J. A. Dearnam. Third District—John Dennison. (J. C. Murtagh claims it.) Fourth District—D. D. Murbey. Fifth District—S. C. Huber. Sixth District—Daniel W. Hamilton. Seventh District—Clifford W. Price. Eighth District—F. Q. Stuart. Ninth District—W. I. Cleveland. Tenth District—No candidate. Eleventh District—No candidate.

Nearly complete unofficial returns from the Seventh District give Prouty 1,100 over Hull. This reversal is decided, as two years ago Hull was nominated by forty votes. Smith's majority in the Ninth is another surprise. Present returns give him 2,000 over Attorney General Byers.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.