

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday.

Wild scenes followed the victory of Oklahoma City in the fight for the capital.

Both commerce commission and railroads seek a speedy settlement of the rate fight.

Frank Amberg, notable in politics and an old resident of Chicago, died after a brief illness.

The Italian police think Porter Charlton was murdered with his bride in the villa of Lake Como.

Monday.

A score of persons were killed when the fall of a water tank wrecked a building in Montreal.

Charles K. Hamilton flew from New York to Philadelphia and back, 176 miles, in 207 minutes.

A delegation of shippers called on Taft and thanked him for aid in checking the rate increase.

British foreign minister said that Roosevelt submitted his Gullhall speech to him before delivering it.

Tuesday.

Two hundred persons were known to have been killed by German floods.

The Harvester Company filed a brief denying all charges made in a Missouri suit.

A painter hung for forty-five minutes suspended from a cable above the Niagara Falls gorge.

A crowd on the roof of the New York city hall wrecked an airplane by grabbing the drag rope.

Oklahoma has two capitals, officials conducting business in both cities claiming the honor.

The conference report of the administration railway bill was delivered to both houses of Congress.

Walter Brookings ascended 2,083 feet in an airplane at Indianapolis, but failed to break his own record.

The Associated Banks of Chicago appealed to Congress to suspend payment of the corporation tax till the Supreme Court may decide pending cases.

Wednesday.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Hansell-Eloock foundry in Chicago, causing \$300,000 loss.

Two vacancies probably will occur on United States Supreme bench within a short time.

Roosevelt reached the American wireless zone and was flooded with messages from shore.

Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin, of Chicago, in a Drake University address, called Taft a failure.

The Russian government ordered the authorities at Kieff to delay enforcing their expulsion order against the Jews.

The defense in the Brownie bribery trial in Chicago made a sudden attack on White in an effort to prove that his confession was the work of a blackmail plot.

The officials of the United Wireless Telegraph Company were arrested by the government on a charge of fraudulently using the company's name to sell millions through the sale of stock.

Governor Gillett, of California, ordered the Attorney General to prevent the Jeffries-Johnson fight. Mayor Pat McCarthy, passing through Chicago, expressed defiance of Governor Gillett and said Jeffries-Johnson fight will be held in San Francisco.

Thursday.

The postal savings bank bill was passed by the House, 195 to 101.

President Taft, indignantly at a speech made in Congress by Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York, refused to receive him when he called at the White House by appointment.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg gave notice that the German government has taken up the pope's recent encyclical, which is denounced as hurting religious, national and moral feelings.

Friday.

The body of Mrs. Mary Scott Castle, divorced wife of a San Francisco lawyer, was found in a trunk drawn from Lake Como, Italy, by fishermen.

The secretary of the American Sugar Company and one other high official were convicted of defrauding the government in underweights on imports.

The Continental National Bank is to absorb the Commercial National, thereby giving Chicago the second largest financial institution in the country.

Saturday.

Early returns indicated that the people of Oklahoma have voted to remove the capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City.

Max Pam says Congress can force the trusts to obey laws by closing mails and interfering with carriers to them.

The daughter of a Long Island millionaire died when parted from the chauffeur, with whom she eloped.

Gifford Pinchot made a speech at St. Paul assailing the new tariff and special interests as the curse of American nation.

Charles K. Hamilton dazzled New York with the most remarkable exhibition of zero skill ever seen in the western hemisphere.

Sunday.

President Taft made a brief address at the commencement exercises of Trinity College for girls in Washington, presided over by Mgr. Falconio, the papal delegate.

Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, was elected president of the American Medical Association at St. Louis. Dr. George H. Simmons of Chicago was re-elected as secretary.

As the result of an automobile accident Mrs. M. C. Gardner, a cousin of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, died in Reno, Neb., from pneumonia supervening upon the fracture of several ribs.

The Chinese government has decreed that English shall be the official language for scientific and technical education in that country.

Claiming they could not withstand the pressure following the recent slump in the stock and cotton markets, the New Orleans brokerage house of Neuzgas, Morales & Co., incorporated, has closed its doors.

Luther Thompson, who was believed to have been murdered at Paducah, Ky., on April 9, called on his mother, Mrs. Lum Thompson of Birmingham, Ala., in Paducah, and convinced her she was mistaken in identifying as his a boy's body found there.

BIG PRIZE FIGHT FORBIDDEN.

Jeffries and Johnson Not to "Scrap" in San Francisco.

Governor James N. Gillett, of California, has directed Attorney General U. S. Webb to take whatever action may be necessary to stop the fight between James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson for the heavy-weight championship of the world, which is scheduled to be fought in San Francisco July 4.

The Governor was impelled to issue this order by pressure from Washington. San Francisco is attempting to secure national legislation in favor of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It has been directly intimidated to the big interests of California that the proposed Jeffries-Johnson fight is standing in the way of such legislation.

Just now the law-abiding people of the State are jubilant. The Governor's action gratifies hope long deferred. The sporting element of San Francisco, the two fighters and their friends are correspondingly depressed. The general inclination among them is to concede that the fight cannot be held in San Francisco.

There are now only two States in the Union—leaving California out of consideration—in which fights can be held. One of these is Utah, the other Nevada. The laws of Utah are inimical to prize fights, and the Governor of that Commonwealth has already expressed himself emphatically on the subject of the Jeffries-Johnson battle, to the effect that it will not be permitted under any circumstances. The laws of Nevada, however, explicitly permit fights to a finish for purse of money.

"I am running San Francisco. I am taking no order from Gillett or his Attorney General. You can bet your last dollar that the big fight will be pulled off in my town just as advertised." Mayor Pat McCarthy, of San Francisco, skipping from depot to depot to catch a Pacific coast bound flyer, delivered this ultimatum in Chicago.

WIRELESS OFFICIALS HELD.

Heads of United Company Accused of Unloading Worthless Securities.

United States postoffice inspectors raided the handsome Broadway offices of the United Wireless Telegraph Company in New York and caused the arrest of Christopher C. Wilson, president of the company; Samuel S. Bogart, first vice president; and William W. Tompkins, president of the New York Selling Agency, which, officers of the wireless company say, was formerly their fiscal agent, but has ceased to represent them.

Chief Inspector Mayer subsequently gave out a long formal statement in which he charged that, although the company has been running at a loss, the price of its shares has been advanced by manipulation to fictitious values, whether wire or wireless, of the company have sold out their stock to the general public at a profit estimated in one instance at between five and ten millions, with other instances in proportion.

Wilson was released in \$25,000 bail and Bogart in \$10,000 bail for appearance on July 12, when a further hearing will be held before a Federal commissioner. Tompkins was arrested at his farm near Mahopac Falls, N. Y.

CONSERVATION BILL PASSED.

Land Withdrawal Act Carries \$30,000,000 Provision for Irrigation.

With \$30,000,000 provided for the completion of irrigation projects and various other amendments, the House bill authorizing the withdrawal of public lands by the President passed the Senate the other day without a dissent. It is one of the measures advocated in President Taft's legislative program. Among the more important provisions rejected was an amendment by Senator Beveridge specially withdrawing from entry the coal lands of Alaska, and another by Senator Gore bringing in the operation of the general land laws of those islands.

Representative Hobson of Alabama, a Democrat, voted for the passage of the bill and changed his vote because of a pair he had with a Republican.

The important provisions of the Postal Savings Bank bill are:

All savings to be controlled by a board consisting of the Postmaster General, Attorney General and Secretary of Treasury. Board of directors to make rules and regulations.

Deposits to be made in multiples of \$1, from \$1 to \$50. The limit is \$200 per account. In their opinion, investment in special issues of government bonds is denominated of \$10, \$20 and \$50. Any deposit may be withdrawn.

Fifty per cent of the deposits shall be retained in the treasury as a reserve; 25 per cent to be deposited in local banks; 25 per cent deposited in local banks.

The President may, in an emergency, withdraw all deposits and invest in government bonds.

Deposits in banks must be secured by the government.

Commercial and Continental National to Make Strong Concern.

In an hour's conference the other day a bank with \$194,424 deposits was created in Chicago. By the affirmative signatures of ten men a financial institution representing capital and surplus of \$22,700,000 was brought into being. The Continental National Bank of the Commercial National and the American Trust and Savings are to be consolidated. Representatives of these banking establishments met in the assembly room of the Commercial National and there agreed upon the merger. George M. Reynolds is to be president of the unified bank.

Carrying Mail by Airship.

The carrying of United States mail by airship or airplane may be the next step in aerial navigation. Representative Shephard of Texas has introduced legislation authorizing and directing the postmaster general to investigate the practicability and cost of an airplane or airship mail route between the city of Washington and some other points suitable for experiment.

Twelve Men Burned to Death.

Twelve Austrian laborers, known by check numbers only, were burned to death in the Chicago gas works at Falls View, Ont., the other night. The Austrians had evidently been overcome by smoke as they slept and were roasted to death.

Boy in Balloon.

A runaway balloon kidnapped a 10-year-old boy and carried the lone passenger half a mile above Chillicothe, Ohio. After a five mile flight the hydrogen became exhausted, the airship descended, and little Freddy Meyers, nerved to the last, hopped to the ground.

Convicted Banker in Prison.

U. G. Walker, former president of the South Cleveland Savings Bank, has begun a five year sentence in the Ohio penitentiary on a charge of perjury.

RAIL BILL REPORTED TO HOUSE AND SENATE.

Finished Work of Conference Is Declared to Be Satisfactory to Upper House.

FEATURES OF COMPLETED BILL.

Commerce Court of Five Judges to Be Appointed Under Its Provisions.

The conference report on the administration railway bill was presented to the Senate in Washington the other day by Chairman Elkins, of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. It was also laid before the House.

Generally speaking, the finished work of the conferees is declared to be satisfactory to the Senate, although in large part it follows the lines of the House bill. A number of the amendments secured by "insurgent" Republican Senators, however, were retained by the conferees.

As finally perfected by the conferees, the bill carries most of the features of the original administration measure except the sections to permit railroads to make pooling agreements, to authorize the government to regulate the issuance of stocks and bonds and to permit a railroad to purchase the remaining stock of another line in which it already controls 50 per cent of the stock. So much opposition developed in both houses against these provisions that all except the securities section were abandoned outright.

In the place of the House provision the conferees incorporated a provision authorizing the President to appoint a commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroads. Expenditures by the commission are limited to \$25,000, and it is not given authority to summon witnesses or to compel the production of books and papers. No time was fixed for the making of a report.

The bill as perfected, therefore, and as likely to become law, would create a commerce court composed of five judges, the first of whom are to be selected by the President and thereafter by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Certain sections would enlarge the power of the commission over railroad regulations and practices and place under the jurisdiction of the commission telegraph, telephone and cable companies, whether wire or wireless, and would broaden the scope of the word "railroad" so as to extend the jurisdiction of the commission over bridges, ferries and terminal facilities.

General provisions are made affecting railroads to compel them to furnish rates upon application and to authorize the commission to institute inquiries on its own motion. By provisions adopted by the House and retained by the conferees the scope of the commission to make regulations was enlarged. It is also provided that the shipper may designate through routes.

POSTAL BANK BILL WINS.

Vote of 195 to 101 Assures Success of Savings Legislation.

The postal savings bank bill was passed by the House Thursday night by a vote of 191 to 101, practically assuring within a few weeks, if not days, the commission to make regulations was enlarged. No Republican voted against its passage and the following twenty-two Democrats voted for it:

Alben, S. C. Maguire, Neb.
Mahan, Ohio.
Ashbrook, Ohio.
Moak, Ind.
Barnes, Mo.
Randel, La.
Foster, Ill.
Rucker, Colo.
Hammond, Minn.
Savage, N. Y.
Henry, Texas.
Sharp, Ohio.
Kilgus, Neb.
Taylor, N. Y.
Hughes, N. J.
Touhy, N. C.

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Five Dropped 600 Feet to Death.

Five miners were dashed to death in the Rickard mine, two miles west of Dover, N. J., when a hoisting bucket in which they were coming up the shaft overturned and hurled them to the bottom, 600 feet below.

READY TO TRY HIS OWN WINGS.



HEIKE IS HELD GUILTY.

Secretary of American Sugar Falls Two Years in Prison.

Charles R. Heike, the white-haired secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, was convicted in New York on one count of an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the government of customs duty on sugar.

Ernest W. Gerbracht, former independent of the Williamburg (Brooklyn) refinery, was convicted on all six counts. For James F. Bendersnagel, former cashier of the refinery, the jury found seven to five for acquittal. He will be tried again.

This ends the government's second attempt to imprison the group of men responsible for the vast underweighting frauds to which the so-called trust has virtually confessed by the restitution of more than \$2,000,000 in duty. Heike is the highest official of the company upon whom blame has been fixed, and he now faces a possible sentence of two years in the Federal penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000. He is 65 years old and broken in health and spirits.

Convicted on all six counts, Gerbracht can be sentenced to twelve years in prison, with a maximum fine of \$10,000. He is 63 years old.

The trial thus ended was started on May 16, with six defendants included in the indictment. Besides Heike, Gerbracht and Bendersnagel, there were three minor employees—Harry W. Walker, assistant dock superintendent, and Jean M. Voelker and James F. Halligan, checkers. The last three pleaded guilty.

WORK OF TAFT APPROVED.

Wisconsin Republicans Indorse President and State Administration.

The administration of President William H. Taft is strongly indorsed in the platform unanimously adopted at the Wisconsin Republican State convention in Milwaukee. The present tariff law is approved and the provisions for maximum and minimum schedules and future scientific revisions are commended. Gov. Davidson's administration also is indorsed.

Every mention of the President's name was followed by a demonstration. Vice President Sherman, who came from Washington for the purpose of addressing the convention, received a warm welcome. The matter of naming candidates for a State ticket was deferred until the primary election in September to decide.

With the selection of a campaign committee, consisting of two members from each congressional district, and the choosing of William D. Connor of Marshfield as State chairman, the convention adjourned sine die. Mr. Connor's election was unanimous. He held the same office six years ago when La Follette was Governor.

Big Cotton Mills to Close.

The 6,000 operatives in the cotton mills of the Arlington corporation at Lawrence, Mass., were notified that the plant would be shut down from June 30 until July 11. The Everett Cotton Mills, employing 1,200 hands, will be closed two weeks in July.

Steamers in Crash on Lake Erie.

The steamers A. L. Hopkins and Syracuse were in collision on Lake Erie near Southeast Shoal Lightship. The Syracuse, which was not damaged, took the Hopkins in tow to the mouth of the Detroit River, where it was met by the tug Aldrich.

Negro Is Killed by Poss.

Robert Mathews, a negro, was shot and killed by a posse in a swamp near Beulah, Fla., following an attempt to attack a white girl 12 years old, daughter of C. E. Snowden.

Sheriff Killed in Man Hunt.

While trying to arrest Silas Phelps on an assault charge Sheriff Hopkins of Charlemont, Mass., was shot and killed. An armed posse searched the woods all day for Phelps.

Son Freed in Murder Case.

The coroner's jury investigating the murder of James Hardy, wife and son, near Van Cleave, Ia., has reported, making no recommendations. Raymond Hardy, held as a suspect in the murder of his parents and brother, was released.

Winfall for University.

Princeton University will receive about \$1,150,000 as a result of an announcement made at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees. The controversy over the graduate college is said to be at an end.

Fire in School.

Sixty pupils and their teachers narrowly escaped death when the Overlook Military Academy in Norwalk, Conn., was burned. Awakened by bugle calls blown by the student buglers, the boys scrambled to the street in their night clothes. The fire spread rapidly through both wings of the school building, a three-story structure of wood.

Thomas A. Edison's royalties for moving picture patents total nearly \$7,000 a week.

Shot Fatal to Soldier.

Private Benton Fortney of Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Meade, S. D., who was shot in the back by an unidentified person June 4, is dead. The body was shipped to Ellingham, Okla.

\$1,000 Gem Theft on Train.

Mrs. T. C. Damer, wife of the vice president of the Seaboard Air Line, was robbed of jewelry valued at \$1,000, according to the Washington police, while asleep in a berth on a train from Washington to New Jersey.

Dies from Her Injuries.

Mrs. Paul Muehle died in Kansas City from the effects of wounds inflicted by her jealous husband, who later attempted to commit suicide.

Tingley Mansion Is Robbed.

Mrs. Katherine Tingley, head of the world's Theosophist cult, says that during her absence from her summer mansion, "Laurel Terrace," in Newburyport, Mass., the building was ransacked by burglars, who secured many of her choice paintings, works of art that were highly valued.

FLIES TO PHILADELPHIA WITH EXPRESS SPEED.

Charles K. Hamilton Covers 86 Miles from New York in Less than Two Hours.

RACES FAST RAILWAY TRAIN.

Speed of Forty-six Miles an Hour on the Westward Voyage Is Made with Ease.

Charles K. Hamilton, the young aviator who has achieved world-wide fame in less than a year, at Philadelphia Monday made the most daring flight of his career, traveling in his biplane from Governor's Island, N. Y., to a point at the outskirts of Philadelphia, a distance of eighty-six miles, in 113 minutes, unaccompanied.

Hamilton flew over Tascony, a suburb, five and three-fifths miles from the start, at 11:39. At 12:06 he passed over Cornwells, eleven and one-half miles from the start, at the old college Delaware River and passed over Pennsylvania Railroad station here at Trenton, twenty-seven miles from the start, at 12:06 p. m., sailing over the tracks about 400 feet. The atmosphere had become very hazy and was visible to the crowd below. The special train passed through Trenton at 12:11 p. m., five minutes behind the aviator.

Hamilton passed a point a mile west of Philadelphia, fifty-one and one-half miles from the start, at old college town, so that students and graduates gathered there for commencement week might have a chance to see him.

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