

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

CURRENCY BILL HITS OPPOSITION

MANY SENATORS ARE OPPOSED TO THE BILL AND ACTION AT THIS TIME.

WILSON HOLDS CONFERENCE

Senator Nelson Declares Proposed Measure Only a Make-shift, at Best Is Only Temporary.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Wilson tonight began his conference with the rank and file of the currency committee of both houses of congress. It is understood the purpose is to learn just what changes are likely to be demanded by the new Glass-Steagall-McAdoo currency bill by its critics and opponents in the senate and house.

Tonight the president talked at length with members of house committees, next Wednesday he is to confer with members of the senate committee, and later he will talk over the bill with republican senators who have been closely identified with previous efforts at currency reform.

Oppose Immediate Action. An antagonism to prevent action on the currency and criticism of the new bill as agreed upon by the administration leaders became well defined among senators today. While there is no organized effort to hold up action, prominent members of the senate currency committee expressed the belief that the committee as a whole does not favor the immediate passage of the bill and that president Wilson would be urged not to demand action during the extra session.

Comments on the measure by senators were guarded, but several expressed the belief that the provision asked by Senator Owen for the retirement of national bank notes and the funding of the two per cent government bonds now securing that currency with a three per cent issue, should have been left in the bill. The most striking criticism of the measure came from Senator Nelson, a member of the senate currency committee.

Only a Make-shift. "The bill made public by Mr. Glass seems to me to be a temporary make-shift," he said, "and amounts to no more than the Blair-Vreeland emergency currency law. It is simply a provision for emergency currency and is more cumbersome in its character than the Vreeland bill. While it professes to decentralize by creating twelve or more reserve associations, it leaves control in the hands of a single board, located here at the national capital, composed largely of government officials.

"It falls utterly to amend or improve our present system of national banks and the system of bond-secured currency pertaining to them. At best, it can be only looked upon as a temporary measure."

Democratic members of the committee expressed a desire to go over the measure in detail with President Wilson and so far no committee meeting has been called. The plan embodied in the measure has never been passed upon or endorsed by the senate committee, but it will require a basis upon which they will attempt to meet the president in case he is insistent upon legislation at this session.

"I am against the plan of central political control embodied in the measure," said Senator Hitchcock, a democratic member of the committee. "Just as I would be against a central business control of the system. I believe the regional reserve associations should be independent as banks now are; and that the government should limit its control to that of a supervisor over their actions."

The bill also, in his opinion, shows a total failure to provide any reserve for the payment of notes the government proposes to issue, and for which it can be required to pay out gold at any time."

ARKANSAS AUDITOR IS DEAD
Prominent in Masonic Circles in the State.
BOONVILLE, Ark., June 20.—State Auditor John M. Oathout died at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the home of his brother-in-law, A. J. McAnis. Nearly two months ago he was compelled by ill health to retire from his official duties and to seek rest. Cancer of the intestines was the cause of his death.

AFFILIATION NOT THE CAUSE.

Kansas City Unions Must Settle Own Difficulties.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—The question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor has nothing to do with the lockout against the Building Trades Council in Kansas City," said William J. Bowen, president of the International Union of Bricklayers and Stone Setters who arrived at the headquarters here today.

"No meeting to discuss the question of affiliation had been called to be held in New York today. Ballots for a vote on the proposition will be mailed from this office some time next month, and then it will be several days before the result is known. President Bowen said the lockout in Kansas City was due to what he termed a "scab" organization of brick layers which had been recognized by the Kansas City Building Trades Council. He said bricklayers had been called off jobs so frequently that the contractors were forced to call the lockout to protect themselves and that it would continue until the disunited could agree among themselves.

JOHNSON IS THE FINAL.

American Racquet Expert Wins in London.

LONDON, June 20.—Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia, today defeated W. C. Crawley of England in the semi-final round of the opening singles in the London lawn tennis championship tournament. By his victory Johnson enters the challenge round the holder, A. F. Wilding of New Zealand, having decided not to defend the title.

HARVARD AGAIN SWEEPED THAMES

WON VARSITY EIGHT RACE FOR THE SIXTH CONSECUTIVE TIME.

COMPLETE CRIMSON VICTORY

Eleven Men Rowing Celebrated English Stroke Trail in Eleven Lengths Behind.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 20.—For the sixth consecutive time, Harvard varsity eight-oared crew triumphed over the Yale oarsmen in the four-mile race that closed the annual inter-university regatta here this afternoon. Preceded by the two crimson victorials of the forenoon and by the two wins on Thursday, it completed a Harvard sweep, that has only once or twice been equalled in the long history of Yale-Harvard rowing. Tonight bands of Cambridge students are parading the streets, shouldering new brooms, emblematic of the Crimson sweep of the Thames river.

The final defeat accorded to Yale was so crushing that the English methods imported from Oxford are being ridiculed. Sweeping down the river with a steady and consistent stroke, Harvard crossed the finish line eleven lengths ahead of the blue in 21 minutes and 42 seconds.

The Eli eight rolled and splashed across in Harvard's wake just 38 seconds later. Except during the first miles the race was merely a procession, with the crimson steadily increasing the lead. It was not that Yale oarsmen broke or failed to get speed out of their English stroke, but Harvard surpassed them in every department of rowing.

As the Yale shell drifted under the railroad bridge, Stroke Crocker and Lippincott at No. 7, topped forward, while Philbin, at No. 4, was so exhausted that he reeled, suggesting the shell dangerously before he could recover his balance.

So far as the English stroke, as taught by advisory coaches Kirby and Gold of Oxford, was concerned, the Yale oarsmen appeared to get considerable power and speed early in the race, but during the last mile it was simply a case of every man rowing for himself, with little form. Speaking of the English stroke, varsity oarsmen said it would take several years before Yale could expect satisfactory results from the new system. The race was nip and tuck for a few hundred yards, and then the Crimson eight rowed slowly into a fair lead. The crews battled their way to even terms again just as the mile flag was reached and that was Yale's last stand.

From that point the blue slipped gradually back, first a few inches, and then a few feet until finally the margin reached lengths. Half a mile from the bridge Harvard dropped her stroke to 32, yet, at that led by six lengths and then in the final burst of victory hit it again to forty, while eleven lengths behind the Yale men were wavering even at 25 strokes per minute.

The official time of the two crews by miles was:
•Mile—Harvard, 5:11; Yale 5:12½.
•Two miles—Harvard 10:41; Yale, 10:29.
•Three miles—Harvard 16:07; Yale 16:29.
•Four miles and finish—Harvard, 21:42; Yale, 22:20.

REACHED THE TOP JUNE 7

Saw Flag Pole on North Peak Erected By Thomas-Floyd Expedition in 1910.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 20.—Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, the Episcopal missionary who set out from Fairbanks, Alaska, several months ago, to climb Mount McKinley, reached the summit of the highest peak of the great mountain June 7, according to a private cable dispatch received here today.

The message sent by Archdeacon Stuck from Fairbanks, Alaska, "Expedition successful. Accomplished first complete ascent of Mount McKinley June 7."
"H. J. Karstens, R. T. Tatum, Walter Harper and I reached top of south peak, the highest of all peaks on a clear day when it was possible to read all the angles of the mountains and other prominent points and make certain that the peak we had conquered was the highest of all."
"We successfully carried a mercurial barometer to the top, and made complete readings and observations."
"With field glasses we clearly saw the flag pole erected in 1910 by the Thomas-Floyd expedition on the north peak."
"After completing observations on the summit, we hoisted the American flag on the upper basin, erected a six foot cross and said 'Te Deum' at the highest point of North America."
"Earthquakes Shattered Ridges."
"The northwest ridge is the only possible approach to the summit. Due to the violent earthquakes of last July, the higher ridges were terribly shattered and this added largely to the danger, difficulty and labor of the ascent."
"We spent three weeks in continuous bad weather, having a passage three miles long, through the side. This was the chief cause of delay."
"The chief credit for our success is due to Karstens' good judgment, resourcefulness and caution. We did not have a single mishap."
"Archdeacon Stuck and his companions left Fairbanks March 12, equipped like a prospector's expedition and supplied with maps and data compiled by Professor Parker on his trip last year. Preparations for the expedition had been under way many months. Supplies were handled from Nenana by dog team to the base camp near McPhee pass, at an altitude of 9,000 feet. The equipment included scientific instruments, wood and alcohol stoves."
"Archdeacon Stuck, engaged in missionary work among the Alaska Indians since 1904, had taken no vacation for five years and planned the expedition as an outing. He had previously climbed nearly all the great peaks in the Canadian and Colorado Rockies and many of the higher peaks in the Alps."
"Before he went to Alaska he was dean of St. Matthews cathedral in Dallas, Tex. He holds the degree of doctor of divinity from the University of the South and is a member of the National Geographic society."
"Berry P. Kartens is an Alaskan guide."
"G. Tatum is a Nelson worker under Archdeacon Stuck and a brother of Lieutenant H. C. Tatum, U. S. A., stationed with the Thirteenth Infantry at San Francisco."

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Confirmed the Report.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, June 20.—The ascent of the highest peak of Mount McKinley was accomplished for the first time June 7, when the party led by Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, Episcopal missionary for Alaska, accompanied by Robert G. Tatum, Harry P. Kartens and Walter Harper, reached the top of the south peak of the mountain, the highest on the continent.

The news was received today by a messenger sent by Dr. Stuck, who is resting at the base camp. Archdeacon Stuck expects to return to Fairbanks in August and will go to New York in October as delegate for Alaska to the general conference of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Stuck and his assistants erected a six-foot cross on the summit of the great mountain. Observations made with the mercurial barometer indicate its height at 26,500 feet.

The expedition left Fairbanks on March 14. Archdeacon Stuck confirmed the ascent of the north peak by Thomas Floyd and three companions in 1910, being able with field glasses to see the flagstaff erected by the Lloyd party.

Escaped in Men's Clothes.
LONDON, June 20.—Miss Lillian Lenton, the militant suffragette, who was convicted of having started the fire in the Kew tea garden pavilion and who has given the police much trouble has escaped in men's clothing from the house where she was living in Leeds pending the expiration of her license.

TULSA'S POPULATION 49,800

The population of Tulsa is 49,800, according to the 1910-11 directory, which is soon to be off the press. There are 13,000 names in the directory, all from within the corporate limits of the city. Figuring the usual multiple of 2.5, to represent women and children whose names were not secured for directory purposes, it shows that the population is 23,900. There are at least 3,000 persons living in the adjacent additions, Kendall, Grand Springs and similar suburbs, thus bringing the total population of the city to approximately 49,800. There have been over 1,500 persons moved into the city since the directory names were prepared.

Taking into the directory figures, the city shows an increase in population over 100 per cent. Three hundred residences are now under course of construction in the city. Not a vacant house of any kind can be found. There is a demand for twice the real-estate and business houses that will be vacant during the next three months. The city business structures being erected are contemplated for the near future represent the total sum of \$400,000.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Important reductions in the Underwood tariff bill rates on iron, steel and other metal products, the addition of cattle, wheat, pig iron, ammonia wool and many other articles to the free list; and an increase in rates on many classes of cotton goods and semi-precious stones, were chief features of the revised tariff bill as it was laid before the senate Democrats today by Chairman Simmons of the finance committee.

After weeks of work, in which every item had undergone close scrutiny by sub-committees of the majority membership of the finance committee, the restricted measure was brought into the Democratic caucus today. For two hours the important changes were explained to Democrats and the bill was then made public. Experts of the committee at once began work on a comprehensive summary of the changes.

President Wilson's desire to free sugar in 1914 and free wool at once prevailed in the re-draft of the bill. To the list of "market basket" reductions the Underwood bill contained, the senate committee added many important items. In the general level of its rates, the "Simmons bill" acts a heavier cut from the rates of the Payne Aldrich law than did the bill as it passed the house.

The senate caucus adjourned early and members spent the afternoon working out private analysis of the measure. The caucus will reconvene tomorrow. Senate leaders believe the bill will reach the senate itself late next week.

Here follows the principal changes made by the senate finance committee in the rates of the house tariff bill and presented today to the Democratic senate caucus.

Added to the free list: Alizarin, single and double; alumina, cement, cressote oil, anthracite and anthracene oil; glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, not cut; miners diamonds and diamond dusts; crude artificial diamonds; flax, hemp, flax and hemp tow, manure, valued at not more than 50 cents a pound; indigo, cotton, pig iron, wrought and scrap iron, ferro manganese and iron in slabs, bloom, bismuth, kelp or their forms less finished than iron bars, except castings; leather, including patent leather for shoes; harness and saddle leather; limestone rock asphalt, asphaltum, needles for shoe machines; photographic films and moving picture films and moving picture films; cyanide of potassium, steel ingots, etc., not containing alloy; cattle, sheep and all other domestic live animals suitable for human food; wool of the Anora goat and alpaca; paintings, etchings, sculptures, etc., of a "professional character."

Wheat, 10 cents per bushel in the Underwood bill, was added to the free list but the senate retained a retaliatory provision for a duty of 10 cents a bushel on wheat; 45 cents a barrel on flour and 10 cents ad valorem on other wheat products when imported from a country that imposes duty on American wheat or wheat products.

A retaliatory duty of 10 per cent upon potatoes imported from countries imposing duties against the United States also was inserted.

Other principal changes were as follows: The new senate rate being stated first in each instance.

Agricultural Products—Oats, 6 cents a bushel, house 10 cents; oatmeal and rolled oats 23 cents per hundred pounds and oat feed 9 cents house (free list); cheese 2 1/2 cents per pound, house 20 per cent; butter and butter substitutes 2 1/2 cents per pound, house 3 cents; eggs, frozen or otherwise prepared 2 cents a pound, house 2 1/2 cents per pound; liquid eggs albumen, 1 cent per pound, house free list; peas, green or dried, 10 cents a bushel, house 15 cents; flax seed, linseed and other oil seeds 15 cents bushel, 20 cents; all other seeds, 5 cents bushel, house 10 per cent ad valorem; zante currants, senate 1 cent pound, house 2 cents.

Flax, except shell flax, 25 per cent, house 20 per cent; lemons, limes, oranges, grape fruit, chauliokas and pomelos, half of one per cent per pound; house rates ranged from 18 to 20 cents per package, according to size, bananas 5 cents per bunch, house free list.

CHANGES SENATE MADE IN TARIFF

MANY RATES WERE CHANGED BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

FREE LIST MUCH LARGER

In Nearly Every Case the Changes Made by Senate Committee Lowered House Duties.

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Flax seed and linseed oil, boiled or oxidized, 10 cents per gallon, house 12 cents. Olive oil not specially provided for, 20 cents per gallon, house 20 per cent ad valorem. Zinc oxide, not containing more than 5 per cent lead, 10 per cent ad valorem, house placed limit of lead contents at 3 per cent.

Cotton Manufactures—Cotton thread and corded yarn, numbers 10 to 20, 22 1/2 per cent, house 20. New, exceeding 20, 20 per cent, house 20. Cotton thread and corded yarn if bleached, combed, dyed, mercerized or colored, numbers 1 to 3, 7 1/2, house 5; numbers 10 to 19, 10 per cent, house 7 1/2; numbers 20 to 39, 12 1/2 per cent, house 10 cents; numbers 40 to 49, 17 1/2 per cent, house 15; numbers 50 to 59, 20 per cent, house 17 1/2; numbers 60 to 79, 22 1/2 per cent, house 20 per cent, house 20 to 99, 25 per cent, house 20 per cent; 100 to 199, 27 1/2 per cent, house 25.

Cotton cloth, when new, red, dyed, colored, mercerized, etc., numbers 60 to 69, 22 1/2 per cent, house 20 1/2; 80 to 99, 27 1/2 per cent, house 25.

Handkerchiefs of muslin, not hemmed, 25 per cent, house 30 per cent; tapestries, Mader, chintz and other woven figured goods, 35 per cent, house 40 per cent. Stockings valued at not more than 70 cents a dozen pairs, 4 per cent, house 40, cotton pairs, 4 per cent, house 35.

Handings, beddings, blouses, etc., 35 per cent, house 25.

Belting for machinery made of cotton or other vegetable fibers, 15 per cent, house 15.

Wool and woolen goods—Yarns and angora wool, 20 per cent, house 30. Tops from angora wool, 19 per cent, house 25; plushes and velvets from angora wool, 40 per cent, house 60.

MUSKOGEE, June 20.—A model highway and drive from Muskogee to Tulsa, on one or both sides of the Arkansas river, and paralleling this stream, is the plan of the Muskogee Commercial club, and citizens of Tulsa and the points between who have been agitating the building of this highway for some time.

President J. F. Darby of the Muskogee Commercial club, Friday turned the matter over to W. L. Biggs, chairman of the club committee on highways. Mr. Biggs and his fellow committee men will at once enlist the support of the county commissioners and citizens of Muskogee, Tulsa and Wagoner counties, and a plan will be worked out by which it is hoped to build the highway with the least possible expense.

The plan as outlined so far is to build a model dirt road, preferably across prairie country, and on either side of the Arkansas river, that meets these requirements. Some stretches could be divided and a road built on each side of the river, and surveyors will be sent into the field by the various committees to select the line for a pike road.

After the road is built, a co-operative system of upkeep will be adopted. Maps of the road will be made, and distributed broadcast among motorists and tourists. The distances by road to Tulsa is less than sixty miles, and if sufficient co-operation is secured, a few weeks at most would be required to build the road.

Tulsa Parties Friday informed President Darby that there is much enthusiasm in Tulsa over the proposed road. Besides affording an ideal trip for motorists, the road would traverse the richest belt of farming country in the state, and would establish trade lines into Muskogee, Muskell, Tulsa, Fortner, Cowata, and other towns.

A WATERY GRAVE FOR NAVY FLIER

ENSIGN HILLINGSLEY FELL 1600 FEET FROM HIS DISABLED MACHINE.

ONE BIRD-MAN SURVIVED

Clinging With a Death Grip to the Hurling Machine Lieut. Towers Escaped Death.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 20.—The naval academy added its first victim to the death roll of the air today when Ensign Wm. D. Hillingsley was hurled from a disabled biplane, 1,600 feet in the air, and fell, straight as a plummet, into the depths of Chesapeake Bay. Lieutenant John A. Towers, chief of the navy aviators, clung to the hurtling wreck that followed his comrades course from sky to water and escaped death almost miraculously.

Ensign Hillingsley, in a biplane that had been converted into a hydro-aeroplane by the addition of pontoons, with Lieutenant Towers as a passenger, left the aviation grounds at the Naval Academy here this morning to fly to "Cliftonville" some 18 miles across the bay. About ten miles down the bay a gust of wind struck them, Ensign Hillingsley was thrown forward across the steering gear, which was disabled. The front planes of the craft fell, and it dropped like a dead bird toward the water. As it fell, the pilot was catapulted out and turning over and over, his body outsped the disabled machine toward the water. Deep in the bay the body sank, and late tonight all the available boats in the neighborhood were out seeking it.

Had a Death Grip. When the aeroplane started on its dive for the bay, Lieutenant Towers clung desperately to one of the uprights of the planes. Although at times his body swung clear of the rapidly falling airship, he maintained his hold with hand and arm almost wrenched apart. After falling about 900 feet, the biplane turned a complete somersault and for a moment the force of the fall was broken. Striking the bay, it carried Lieutenant Towers beneath the water, but rose to the surface almost immediately.

The aviator, suffering excruciating pain, feared that he would lose consciousness before he could be rescued, and tearing loose the lashings of one of the planes, bound himself fast to a pontoon. Within a few minutes however he was taken off by H. L. Bronson and S. Keller, who had watched the aeroplane's movements from a motor boat kept on the bay for use in just such accidents.

Told the Tragic Story. At the Naval Academy hospital, Lieutenant Towers, almost in a state of nervous collapse, his head wagging pitifully, told the tragic story of his fall from the sky.

"Just before the accident," he said, "I looked at the altitude dial and it showed that we were running at a height of about 1,625 feet. Just then a gust of wind seemed to come up from below. It struck the aeroplane underneath the rear planes and the machine lurched violently and took an uncertain dive forward. This threw Hillingsley across the steering gear and the lateral rudder planes went out of business."

"With another forward plunge the biplane dropped down at express train speed. It all happened in a minute. Hillingsley went out of his seat and clear of the plane."

"When the ship started to fall, I had one hand around the upright, between the planes, and I looked it there. I knew that was my only hope. I was torn loose from the seat but held on to the upright. Leaving clear of the planes and the gearing, the strain on my arms and fingers was awful, but I clenched my teeth and held on. I tried to kick the steering gear back into working order, but could not make it go. I looked down and saw Hillingsley turning over and over in the air."

The trembling officer halted his story to wipe his ashy face, but went on immediately.

"When the aeroplane had dropped about 900 feet, the front planes went down and under until the ship had been turned completely over. When it was half way over, it steadied for a minute and the force of the fall was broken a little, but it gathered momentum again and when it hit the water there was a terrific crash. But I kept clear of the engine and the planes and managed to come to the surface safely."

Only Slightly Injured. At the hospital tonight, Lieutenant Towers was listed as "slightly injured internally" but the surgeons were in doubt as to the exact extent of his injuries. He suffered terribly from shock.

The motor boat which picked up Lieutenant Towers was about four miles from the scene when the wreck occurred, watching the revolutions of a new "flying boat" which Ensign Godfrey Chevalier and Lieutenant Dorch were trying out.

MEDIATION ACT IS STRONGLY OPPOSED

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR DE. CLARES NO NECESSITY FOR SUCH A MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Vigorous opposition from the commissioner of labor to the mediation act, prepared by the railroads and railroad brotherhoods for enactment by congress, was voiced today when the measure was presented to a joint session of the house and senate interstate committee.

Secretary Wilson criticized the new measure as going beyond the necessity of the hour. He suggested that the only emergency legislation needed was an amendment to increase the size of the board of mediators under the Edman act. He was not in favor of increasing a bureau of mediation.

South Low, president of the national service federation had informed the committee that the railroads had agreed upon a new bill which would create a commissioner of mediation and conciliation, appointed by and responsible only to the president.

Consideration of the bill will be continued.

KICKAPOOS DECLINE TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE

TELL WANAMAKER EXPEDITION THEY HAVE FLAG OF THEIR OWN.

SHAWNEE, June 20.—(Special).—The kicking Kickapoos, true to their name refused to participate in the ceremonies of the Rodman-Wanamaker North American Indian citizenship expedition at the Shawnee agency Friday. They steadfastly refused to accept the American flag offered them by the representatives of Mr. Wanamaker.

"We have a flag given us by our Gods and that is all the flag we want," they said. When J. Joseph Kosuth, leader of the expedition attempted an argument the Indians packed up and left the grounds.

"ARSON SQUAD" BUSY AGAIN. Suffragettes Burned a Large Unoccupied English Mansion. BIRMINGHAM, England, June 20.—A large unoccupied mansion at Salford near here, was burned by an "arson squad" of militant suffragettes today.

A number of suffragette placards were found in the vicinity. One of them demanded the release of the women suffering imprisonment for the