THE EVENING TIMES

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M'CUMBER'S VIEW OF REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN 1910

Press Demanded Free Print Paper and Failed to Secure it.

CHARGED THAT FIGHT WAS STARTED BY INSURGENTS

This Statement was Challenged by Senator Cummins Who Declared it Was Started by President Taft Who Charged Insurgents with Disloyalty.

Washington, May 25.—In a speech in the senate today in opposition to the house steel bill Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a member of the finance committee attributed the unpopularity of the Payne-Aldrich bill and the subsequent election of a democratic majority in the houses to the split in the republican party and the opposition of the press because the measure did not provide for the free admission of print paper. Free paper, he asserted, had been the price of the friendship of the magazines and the big newspapers.

"The American publishers association demanded free print paper," said Mr. McCumber. "We were given to understand that if we acceded to this request all would be well, but that if we did not we should pay the penalty. A reduction was made in the Payne-Aldrich bill, but it was not sufficient to meet the demands of the association. An immediate assault by an army equipped with rapid-fire guns followed with the result that the republican party was slaughtered in 1910."

A statement by Mr. McCumber that the fight within the ranks of the party had been begun by the insurgents was challenged by Senator Cummins of Iowa. He placed the responsibility at the door of President Taft, who he said, in his "Winona speech" had made the charge of disloyalty against republican senators voting against the Payne-Aldrich bill.

ONE MISSIONARY BISHOP ELECTED

W. P. Erland Was Selected by Methodists on Third Ballot Today.

Minneapolis, May 25.—W. P. Eveland, president of the church seminary at Williamsport, Pa., on the third ballot today was chosen missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. He received 545 votes, 495 being necessary to elect.

By a vote of 557, thirty-eight more than necessary to elect, the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church today elected W. P. Thirkield, president of Howard university, a negro institution at Washington, D. C., the eighth and last of the bishops or general superintendents. In addition the conference elected Dr. J. W. Robinson, formerly of Harlan, Iowa, but for twenty years a missionary in India, a missionary bishop for southern Asia and re-elected the four publishing agents of the church.

The election of Dr. Thirkield came on the twenty-sixth ballot, practically his only opponent being M. S. Hughes of Pasadena, Cal., who received 173 votes. The eight general superintendents, or bishops, as distinguished from missionary bishops who have authority only in their own districts, elected at the present session of the conference are: Homer C. Stuntz, New York; T. S. Henderson, New York; W. O. Shepard, Chicago; N. Luccock, Kansas City, Kas.; F. D. Leete, Detroit, Mich.; F. J. McConnell, Greencastle, Ind.; R. J. Cooke, New York, and W. P. Thirkield, Washington, D. C.

As son as the election of Dr. Thirkield was announced, the conference turned to the election of two missionary bishops, one for southern Asia and one for southeastern Asia, which includes the Philippine islands and Malaysia. Rr. Robinson was elected over the Rev. Rockwell Clancy, a missionary in India. In the election of bishop for the southeastern Asia district, no election resulted, Dr. Emil Luering, Frankfort on Main, Germany, being high man with 199 votes, W. P. Eveland of Williamsport, Pa., second with 193 and Harry Farmer, now at Manila, in charge of the theological seminary there, 156.

Homer Eaton, G. P. Mains, E. R. Graham and H. C. Jennings were those elected to their old position as publishing agents.

During the seconding of the nomination of Dr. Marvin Vader for missionary bishop in southeastern Asia, Dr. Benjamin Young of Portland, Ore., who for a time was among the high candidates of the bishopric race, jocularly declared that he favored Dr. Marvin "because he does not have red hair nor does he smoke." Friends of Dr. Young declare that a story which was circulated to the effect that Dr. Young smoked, but which later was denied, injured his candidacy.

The night session was given over to the work of the American Bible society, the Methodist brotherhood, and the Methodist federation for social service. Among the speakers were: J. P. Wragg, Atlanta, Ga.; S. H. Kirkbride, Chicago; W. P. Mell, San Francisco; W. I. Haven, New York; Bishop F. D. Leete and H. F. Ward, Chicago.

Social Creed of Church.

The social creed of the church was the burden of the report of the Methodist federation for social service, to the conference last night. The report was in the nature of an answer to questions referred to the federation by the general conference of 1908, one of which was "what principles and measures of social reform are so evidently righteous and christian as to merit and the specific approval and support of the church."

In part the federation affirms that among other things the Methodist Episcopal church stands:

"For equal rights and complete jus-

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State Hist Society Cp

NAVAL BILL MET COOL RECEPTION

Many Pet Measures Slaughtered by the House—Three Reforms Killed.

Washington, May 25.—A rough reception was accorded the naval appropriation bill when consideration of that measure was resumed in the house today. One after another pet provisions of the framers of the bill went out on points of order, although Representative Padgett of Tennessee, chairman and Representative Hobson of Alabama of the naval affairs committee pleaded for gentler treatment.

Three of the principal reforms stricken out included a proposed change in the promotion and retirement of officers, based more largely on sea service than at present, the creation of a council of national defense and the creation of the rank of admiral and vice admiral to be bestowed on the commanders of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. Hobson made a strong plea for the first named proposition.

"The retired list of the navy is a crying scandal," he said. "We spend in pay for retired admirals more than $1,000,000 a year while the active pay list is only $3,000,000. We have 149 admirals on the retired list and only twenty-eight on active duty. Out of seventy captains and 120 commanders on the active list we have but two who have seen more than two years of sea duty."

Abolition of what Chairman Padgett termed an "admiral factory," was sought in a committee amendment, which was adopted, prescribing that hereafter officers transferred to the heads of bureaus in the department will resume their regular rank when they return to the line. Under the present law junior officers appointed to be temporary chiefs of bureaus with rank of rear admiral retain the rank when they go back into active duty or are retired.

Representative Murray of Massachusetts (democrat), precipitated a lively discussion by seeking to amend the bill to prevent enlisted men from engaging in work aboard ship in port that civilian labor could perform. The amendment was intended to safeguard the interests of union labor, but it was defeated, 17 to 11. Consideration of the bill had not been completed when the house adjourned.

NO COFFEE INJUNCTION.

Washington, May 25.—The state department today declined to interfere at this time with the holding up of Brazilian coffee by the valorizatiin committee in New York. The department informed Brazil through the Brazilian ambassador that it must await the decision of the federal court in New York where the case is now pending.

The issue presentd is nw though it resembles the potash controversy with Grmany. It is pointed out that in that case the United States was obliged to admit the right of German potash producers to control the price and quantity of Grman potash in the American markets.

AGED WISCONSITE DEAD.

Washington, May 25.—Alexander Stewart of Wausau, Wis., who served three terms i nthe house of representatives from 1895 to 1901, died at his Washington home today, aged 82 years. He was born in the province of New Brunswick and settled in 1849 where the city of Wausau subsequently was built, engaging in the lumber business, which he followed throughout his life.

TWO MIMIC WARS HOLD LIME LIGHT IN THE TROPICS

Mexican Rebels Destroy Railroad Bridges in Their Flight After Battle

THE CUBAN REBELS RAIDED ANOTHER PLANTATION TODAY

Captured Large Supply of Horses, Provisions and Other Plunder—Government Trops Being Rushed by Steamer to Scene of Disturbance.

At General Hurta's Headquarters, of the Federal Troops, Rellano, Mexico, May 25.—Confronted once more by a series of burned railroad bridges, General Hurta set his engineers to work today to repair them, at the same time ordering a division of cavalry to pursue the rebels who fled northward after the battle here two days ago.

Every bridge between Rellano and Corralitos is destroyed today and the rebels are continuing their flight to Jaminez, destroying most of the railroad behind them.

The federal cavalry today was within two miles of Corralito, the rebel front and General Huerto, had issued orders for his horsemen to hurry north to check the insurrectos engaged in destroying bridges.

The federal columns is in much better condition to resume the campaign than the defeated rebels, as the losses to the government were small. This was becase the artillery of the federals kpt the rebel infantry back so far that their fire was ineffective.

General Orosco's cannons were practically useless. The shells were of poor manufacture and the range of the guns was short.

More than 800 dead and wounded rebels were found on the battlefield behind Rellano as the federal advance guard under General Rabaga and Telles pressed forward in pursuit of the retreating insurrectos.

In all General Orosco is estimated to have lost nearly 3,000 of his force of 8,000 rebels. Two thousand are reported to have fled in disorder.

"We mean to press the campaign vigorously," said General Huerta, today. "Our victory has once more shown the power of the government. Our men have confidence."

Cuban Rebels Active.

Santiago, May 25.—A strong band of armed and mounted negroes this morning attacked the plantation of El Silo, about fifteen miles from this city, and carried off a number of horses, provisions and other plunder. The government is dispatching troops from here to Guantinamo. Steamers are being chartered for the purpose of account of the complete interruption of the railroad.

A strong force of insurgents is attacking the Santa Lucia sugar plantation near Gibara on the north coast of Oriente. The plantation is American property. There are no government forces anywhere in the vicinity but the employes are making a successful resistance.

Vessels to Be Sent.

Washington, May 25.—The state department has taken up with the navy department the matter of concentrating several battleships at Key West, Fla., so as to have a naval force in close proximity to Cuba, in the event that American property should be jeopardized and the Cuban government and the American forces already on the island or en route should be inadequate to give protection.

The number of warships to rendezvous at Key West will be left to the discretion of the navy department, it is asserted at the state department. This is in no sense a move toward intervention, but merely a matter of precaution in the interest of American lives and property.

Senator Bacon of Georgia declaring in the senate that the president has no authority in law for sending an armed force to Cuba, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on foreign relations to suggest legislation authorizing intervention under the Platte amendment which applied to an old law, governs the United States toward Cuba. Senator Bacon said the resolution had no application to present conditions in Cuba, but under pressure of a question from Senator Raynor he expressed the opinion that congress should be convened in extra session if intervention in the present crisis should appear necessary after adjournment.

Indications this afternon pointed to an immediate order for the concentration of an additional naval force in the neighborhood of Cuba, probably Key West. Some of the smaller vessels will go directly to Havana and perhaps Cienfeugos.

TO UNITE DENOMINATIONS.

Baltimore, May 25.—Negotiations for organic union between the Methodist, Protestant and United Brethren church, which had been broken off, are to be renewed by the terms of a resolution adopted almost unanimously at today's meeting of the general conference of the Methodist Protestant church here.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Washington and Rev. Dr. A. P. Funkhausen, fraternal delegates from the United Brethren church, took part in the discussion of the subject. Both pointed out how close the two denominations are in all essential details and how easy it would be to join them.

PLANS FOR PEACE.

Paris, May 25.—The idea of assembling a congress of the European powers in an endeavor to settle the Turco-Italian war seems to be gathering force. It is understood here that Turkey is favorable to such a suggestion, and the Temps thinks that while it is too early to form definite conclusions, Italy is not hostile to it, and this would mean a solution of the conflict. The newspaper understands that Italy is even ready to abandon her previous insistence on the decree proclaiming the annexation of Tripoli.

France, it is believed, is ready to join in any neutral effort at mediation and diplomats everywhere in Europe are discussing its feasibility and seeking a practical means for launching the proposition of an European congress.

LORIMER MAY BE URGED TO RESIGN BY HIS FRIENDS

Washington, May 25.—Senator Lorimer of Illinois will receive word direct from his friends in the senate that they cannot hope to save him in the fight for the retention of his seat. While it is not admitted, Lorimer may be urged to resign. It is said he might decide on that course. Recent poll of the senate show: For Lorimer 40; against him 39; doubtful 16. Vice President Sherman who went to Chicago last night will, it is rumored, communicate the vote to Lorimer. The attitude of the doubtful senators alarms Lorimer's friends.

WHAT TAFT IS TRYING TO DO

Story of His Work as He Views it in Current Issue of Publication.

New York, May 25.—"What I am Trying to Do"—an article by President Taft—appears in the current issue of the World's Work and deals with tariff revision, business prosperity, arbitration and independence of the judiciary. The president asserts that he is willing to go before the people for a verdict on his veto of the three tariff bills passed by the house in extraordinary session last year; that no charge yet made against him has gone nearer to his heart than that he, by enforcing the anti-trust law, was hurting business; that he intends, so long as he can raise his voice, to continue to favor general arbitration and that the republican party would lose caste as a defender of American civilization should it take up the judicial recall as one of its tenets.

In part, the president's article follows:

"I was elected president of the United States on the republican platform of 1908. The party declared in that platform that in all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between cost of production at home and abroad.' The party went before the people on that issue and was sustained.

"Our democratic brethren have departed from the faith on a tariff board which a majority of them once embraced, and, in the extraordinary session of last year, they passed three tariff bills without the aid of information from a tariff board, drawn in such an unscientific, unsystematic, and reckless way that I did not hesitate to veto them, in order that they might await the coming in of the report of the tariff board upon schedule K, wool and woolens, which one tariff bill affected, and upon cotton and cotton manufactures, which another tariff will affected. We should be entirely willing to go before the country and invite a verdict of the people.

"No charge has been made against me that went nearer to my heart than the charge that I, by the enforcement of the anti-trust law, was injuring the business of the country. I enforced it so far as lay in my power and duty because it is on the statute book. I enforced it because I believe it to be a good law, and I believe it when properly construed to make a right guide for business. I believe that by the construction of the courts of the laws that are on the statute books, and by decisions that are yet to come, the line may clearly be drawn so that business may square itself to those boundaries which the law fixes.

"I should deprecate the suggestion of any so-called reform that involves constitutional changes without our knowing exactly what we are going to do and what the effect of these changes will be. What I would deprecate is the sudden suggestion of amendments for this end, and amendments for that, and having amendments for breakfast the next morning as if the amendment of the fundamental law were nothing but the repeal of an ordinary statute or the passage of an ordinary appropriation bill.

"There is one other subject which is a rather tender one with me. I am convinced that most of the audiences I had the privilege of addressing within the last year were in favor of passing and ratifying the peace treaties just as they were presented to congress.

"I give notice that I have not lost interest in that point and I have no thought of surrendering, because I intend, so far as I can and so long as I may raise my voice, to continue to favor general universal arbitration. I acknowledge and admit the power of the senate, and I believe it to be a great part of the structure of our government, and I would not have it eliminated for anything. I recognize the authority of the senate and have no quarrel with the exercise of that authority, but the ultimate source of all authority in this government is the people. It is the people who, by deliberate judgment can effect a reform which commends itself to their hearts and their souls and their minds, and it is upon them that I depend in this matter.

"Ye have treaties pending also with Nicaragua and Honduras to carry out the policy of the treaty with Santo Domingo and they ought to be ratified.

"There are other aims of government to which reference might be made, such as the movement looking to greater economy and efficiency in government work and expenditures; penny postage through postal economies; extension of practical conservation acts; parcels post; revision of currency laws and prevention of panics; scientific study of industrial conditions and international investigation of the high cost of living. But there is one subject to which I would refer in conclusion.

"Should the republican party take up the judicial recall as one of its tenets, it would lost caste as a defender of our civilization, a maintainer of the constitution, and an upholder of justice. When we depart from the principles of the independence of the judiciary we shall lose the valuable essnce of the administration of justice and we shall retrograde to the point where the history of the decadence of republics begins. I am not unmindful of the necessity for judicial reforms, but that depends not on changing the character of the judges, but upon the change of procedure, the expedition of judgments, and the reduction of the expense of litigation."

NARROW ESCAPE.

Wausau, Wis., May 25.—Eugene Bressett, aged 19 years, was drowned today by the overturning of a launch and Henry Kiehl of Schofield, Wis., was rescued with difficulty. The launch was overturned at the foot of Big Bull fals, and men in a launch hanging to bushes under the falls rescued Kiehl.

UNITED KINGDOM FACES NATIONAL WORK STOPPAGE

All Transport Workers are Considering the Question of a National Strike.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND ARE ALREADY OUT

Mass Meeting of Stevedores This Morning Voted Unanimously to Strike Next Wednesday—Ranks of Strikers Are Being Augmented.

London, May 25.—National stoppage of work by all transport workers early next week was threatened this afternoon. Those in touch with the situation believe next Wednesday will see an order general strike of the whole United Kingdom. A mass meeting of stevedores this afternoon passunanimously a resolution in favor of a national stoppage of work.

Large numbers of car men augmented the ranks of the striking transport workers as today progressed, and it is calculated that by tonight 120,000 men will have ceased work.

Some friction is threatened, owing to the attempts of the employers to have clerks do the work of the strikers.

FROM CHICAGO TO MILWAUKEE

Eighteen Year Old Aviator Made Trip With Consignment of Merchandise.

Chicago, May 25.—Farnum Fish, an 18-year-old aviator, started today from Cicero field here on a flight to Milwaukee. He carried in his biplane a consignment of silk to a Milwaukee department store. He wore street clothes, goggles and a helmet.

Landed Safely.

Milwaukee, May 25.—Aviator Fish landed safely in McKinley park at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon after his flight from Chicago.

ONE MILLION TO EDUCATION

Macalester College Was One of the Rockefeller Beneficiaries for $50,000.

New York, May 25.—Nearly $1,000,000 was contributed to the cause of education by the general education board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, at tis meeting here today. Of this sum $700,000 was appropriated for distribution among five colleges, the largest contribution of $250,000 going to the George Peabody college for teachers of Nashville, Tenn., for the establishment of the Seaman A. Knapp school of country life. The other colleges awarded appropriations are:

Beloit college, Beloit, Wis., $100,000; Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, $100,000.

Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn., $50,000.

University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., $200,000.

It is explained that the gifts to the colleges mentioned are conditioned on an equal sum being raised by the respective institutions.

Aside from the college appropriations, the sum of $210,000 was set aside for demonstration work in agriculture in the southern states, for professors of secondary education in state universities in the south and to aid the work of negro education in the south. The demonstration work appropriation is $133,000.

What may be regarded as the board's most important appropriation was that for the establishment of the Seaman A. Knapp school of country life. The late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp had been in charge for the last ten years of the farmers co-operative demonstration work in the south. In connection with this gift the following statement was issued:

"The general education board recognizes that the George Peabody college for teachers at Nashville, Tenn., promises to render conspicuous and permanent service in the promotion of popular education throughout the southern states. It also recognizes that the Peabody education fund, during its long years of service to the south, has been largely instrumental in bringing about the promising conditions which call for just such an institution as this enlarged college for the training of teachers. It further recognizes that the affiliation of this institution with Vanderbilt university will greatly enhance the value of both institutions. The board has therefore watched with sympathetic interest the progress of the new movement.

"The general education board has been interested in the promotion of practical farming in the southern states and in the development of an efficient system of rural schools. The George Peabody college for teachers proposes to train leaders for rural schools; not for the traditional school, but a new school which shall meet the needs of an agricultural population.

"From the beginning it has been the purpose of the general education board to contribute to the endowment fund of George Peabody college for teachers and for the specific purpose of supporting the Seaman A. Knapp school for country life. For ten years the late Dr. Knapp was the recognized leader of the new agricultural life of the south. It is fitting that his name should be associated with the George Peabody college for teachers."

general result of the presidential primary in Ohio known, interest today shifted to the outcome of fights in the republican and democratic parties for control of the state conventions. The republican convention will be held in Columbus June 3 and 4 and the democratic in Toledo June 4 and 5.

Late returns today indicate Roosevelt will secure 32 of the delegates to the national convention, and President Taft 10 as a result of the primary. Six delegates at large will be named by the convention and these are being claimed by both sides. Numerous county conventions will be held Saturday and a vigorous fight will be made by Taft and Roosevelt adherents.

Although the returns are insufficient to show how many delagates to the national convention Governor Harmon secured as a result of the primary, it is believed he has 28.

Wilson men are willing to concede him but 25. Six delegates at large go to Harmon automatically as the result of wining the direct preferential primary, although the returns indicate the Harmon forces may control the convention and make an effort to pass a rule making the Ohio delegation to Baltimore convention a unit for him. Mayor Newton Baker of Cleveland today declared he would lead a fight against such action.

Beats Everything.

Newark, N. J., May 23.—"I thought I'd had a middling lively time in the west but upon my word New Jersey beats it." Colonel Roosevelt made this remark as he stood upon the platform of the Roosevelt armory here and gazed upon the crowd before him. Sanding and seated people kept cheering for several minutes before he could get a word in.

The rally came toward the close of the opening day of Colonel Roosevelt's New Jersey campaign. The Colonel said he was deeply moved by the way he had been received.

WILBUR WRIGHT MAY RECOVER

Spent Comfortable Night and Strength of Patient is Returning.

Dayton, Ohio, May 25.—Further sign of returning strength were noticed by the attending physicians today in the case of Wilbur Wright, the aviator, who has been low with typhoid fever. Mr. Wright spent a comfortable night and with a drop in the fever temperature there sprang up hopes for his ultimate recovery.

OFF TO EUROPE

United States Sends Representative to Rio International Law Conference.

Washington, May 25.—Frederick Van Dyne, assistant solicitor of the department of state, left Washington today for New York, whence he will sail tomorrow on the Olympic for Europe on his way to Rio. With Prof. John Basset Moore, of Columbia university, Mr. Van Dyne will constitute the American delegation to the international commission of jurists which is to meet at the Brazilian capital June 26. Henry L. James, assistant chief of the division of Latin affairs, will be the secretary of the American delegation.

The conference, it is expectd, will initiate the first formal attempt to rect a code of international laws to which all of the American states will subscribe, and which eventually may become the basis for the administration of the great international tribunal for which peace advocates have been striving.

MOOSE JAW HAS DISASTROUS FIRE

Power House and Machinery Destroyed and Operating Plants Closed.

Winnipeg, May 25.—Fire broke out this morning in the city power house of Moose Jaw, Sask., and before it was subdued had destroyed the building and machinery, the later valued at $500,000. The city's water and light supply is cut off and all firms using water, including the newspapers, have had to shut down.

PHILIPPINE CROPS.

Washington, May 25.—The market for the principal Philippine staples, rice, hemp, sugar and tobacco, may be affected by a report by cable to the insular bureau from the governor of the Philippine islands to the effect that due to an almost continuous eight-months drought there will be a shortage in all of these products fifty per cent for rice, five per cent for hemp, twenty per cent for sugar, and ten per cent for tobacco. Copra has escaped the drought.

NEW JERSEY ONE BIG POLITICAL RALLY TODAY

Business is Practically Suspended While People Hear Candidates' Claims.

KEEN INTEREST IN THE PRIMARY RESULT TUESDAY

Both Taft and Roosevelt Have Programs That Will Occupy Them Up to Midnight Tonight—Each Day Adds New Vigor to the Contest.

Newark, May 25.—The whole state of New Jersey is one big political rally. Today's campaigning for primary votes has put a keen edge on the expectation with which the commonwealth awaits the result of the voting next Tuesday.

Every day the candidates have attacked their work with fresh vigor and by primary day there will be scarcely a hamlet, however remote that will not have heard one of the aspirants for the republican presidential nomination.

Today Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft had speaking programs that would occupy them close up to midnight and Senator LaFollette planned to make several speeches in the vicinity of this city.

Interest in the struggle has increased until today seemed like a holiday all over the state, business being neglected while the crowds assembled at the railroad stations or in the public halls and squares where the candidates' trains or automobiles stopped.

President Taft made a motor campaign in northeastern New Jersey today. At Bayonne the president addressed one of the biggest crowds he has spoken to on any of his campaign trips.

Roosevelt Enthusiasm.

Ashbury Park, N. J., May 25.—Several thousand people gave Colonel Roosevelt a lively reception to Ashbury Park today. "My opponents say I preach revolutionary doctrines," said the colonel. "Nonsense. If they say I preach the doctrines of the revolution of 1776, 'yes.'"

CLAIMS OF THE TWO CANDIDATES

Both Leaders Claim Enough Delegates to Nominate on First Ballot.

Washington, May 25.—With about sixty delegates yet to be selected Chairman McKinley of the Taft headquarters claims for Taft 566 instructed and pledged, and concedes 366 to Roosevelt in his statement today, while Senator Dixon claims for the colonel 493 instructed, 38 pledged and 52 "still to be elected" in Arizona, South Dakota, New Jersey and Texas. Adding the LaFollette and Cummins delegates who number 46, he claims a total of 629 for the colonel.

EXPLANATION RECEIVED.

Washington, May 25.—The navy department today received an explanation of the rejection of the 28,000 pounds of beef intended for the Prairie. In substance, it was that the meat was perfectly sound but was not frozen hard enough to meet the requirements for naval tropical cruising.

There is little or no demand for this hard frozen beef for local use and as it takes some time to refrigerate the meat sufficiently to meet the naval requirements, there was not only a shortage in Philadelphia when this sudden demand was made.

The marine expedition was not delayed in any way nor will the men suffer for fresh meat, for it is stated at the navy department that there is an ample supply in the cold storage plant at Guantanamo, whither the Prairie is bound.

TO PLAN TRUST LAWS.

Washington, May 25.—Beginning next Wednesday evening sessions of the senate interstate commerce committee will be held in order to consider trust legislation. Three plans are under consideration, one to create a corporation commission, another to regulate the size and powers of corporations and a third to amend the Sherman law to define more definitely what shall be offenses in restraint of trade.

FIVE CHILDREN RESCUED FROM FIRE BY OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS HOME

Philadelphia, May 25.—Five children, whose ages range from 2 to 14 years, were overcome by smoke in the third floor front room of the Volunteers of America home for girls, at 911 Spring street this morning, when three women, members of the volunteers, found it impossible to get into the room to aid the little ones, because they had barricaded their door before retiring so as to avoid being punished for making disturbances.

The door was finally broke down by Lieutenant S. Clara Taylor, assisted by Lieutenant Dixon and Lyttle. All the children were found unconscious on their cots and were carried to the street in their night clothing and revived with difficulty. For ten minutes following the rescue the three women, in their night attire, fought the flames with buckets of water, in spite of the fact that the room was filled with smoke and extinguished the blaze before firement arrived.

The little ones are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hersheiroth, formerly of Charleroi, Pa., who came to this city recently to take charge of the home for girls. There are no inmates at the instittuion at the present time. A few days ago Mrs. Hersheiroth was called back to Charleroi by the illness of her mother, and since that time, the lieutenants say, the people at the home have had trouble with her five children.

They are Edna, aged 14 years; Harry, aged 4 years; Aldin, aged 2 years; Viola, aged 9 years and a cousin, Tillie Dresler, aged 10 years. According to the lieutenants, the children have been in the habit of making a disturbance and then running into their room, which they barricaded with chairs and other articles of furniture. This procedure was gone through last night. Candles are furnished the children and they are supposed to extinguish them before retiring, but it is believed that they failed to do so.

At 2 o'clock this morning Miss Taylor was aroused and smelled smoke. She traced it to the children's room on the third floor, but when she tried to enter found the door jammed. Summoning her assistants, she seized a chair and started to batter down the door. In the meantime some one turned in an alarm, to which the engine company from Tenth and Commerce streets responded. The five children were found to be unconscious and Miss Taylor says that two minutes longer in the room would have ended their lives.

THE WEATHER.

North Dakota: Generally fair tonight and Sunday. Warmer in west portion tonight.

MRS. JOHN J. ASTOR WILL WEAR WHITE AS HER MOURNING GARB

New York, May 25.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who, at 19, was widowed by the Titanic disaster, will wear white—not black—as mourning for her husband.

Mrs. Astor wished to wear the deepest mourning. But Mrs. Force, her mother, believes she is too young to drape herself with black cloth and black crepe. Such funeral trappings might depress her spirits, even affect her health, at this the most important time of her life. For it is a fact, established scientifically, that prenatal influence is very powerful.

So Mrs. Force has overruled her daughter's wish and has ordered widow's weeds of white for her. The gowns are cut on the simplest lines and, like the millinery, are being made at a fashionable Fifth avenue mourning clothes store.

Such dresses as are to be worn out of doors are of white crepe; the widow and lounging robes are of the finest, lusterless silks and lousines.

Black Depressing.

"The very color, black, is depressing," Mrs. Force told a friend recently, "and I do not see why a young girl like Madeline should be wearing black crepe at a time when, with all her sorrow, her greatest joy is to come to her. White will have a better, more soothing effect upon her spirits, and seems to me far more appropriate for so young a girl."

At the shop where the Astor white mourning is being made it was said that white mourning robes are being more and more worn.

"It is quite as correct for a young person as black, and certainly is infinitely more in keeping with youth, even though in sorrow," one of the women of the establishment declared.

After all, the color used as outward evidence of mourning for the dead depends upon the custom of a country or even of a city. And often the color is emblematic of beautiful beliefs held by those who sorrow for their dead. The Chinese wear white as emblematic of the purified spirit of the departed and of the celestial robes in which saints are clad. For generations purple has been the hue of royal and official mourning. In Vienna the funeral gondolas are red.

Devil's Black.

Violet or purple is the Turk's mourning color. He wears it because it is the hue of the earliest flowers of spring, and to him symbolizes hope on the one side and sorrow on the other. Mohammedans select a pale neutral color or brown and wear mourning for the forty days the Korean prescribes. The Persian's garb of bereavement is brown. Yellow is worn as mourning by many oriental nations as signifying that the spirit of the departed has entered the glorious yellow light of the dawn of eternity. In many eastern countries black is considered the "devil's color."