

DEATH CLAIMED WILBUR WRIGHT THIS MORNING

Died After Three Weeks' Siege of Typhoid Fever—Death Expected.

WAS PIONEER IN AVIATION AS INVENTOR AND FLYER

World Famous Airman Passed Peacefully Away Surrounded by the Members of His Family Including His Brother Orville, His Co-inventor

Dayton, Ohio, May 30.—Wilbur Wright, the noted aviator, died early this morning of typhoid fever. Death came after an illness of three weeks.

The inventor was seized with typhoid on May 4, while on a business trip east. That day he returned to Dayton from Boston and consulted Dr. Conditin, his family physician. He took to his bed almost immediately and it was several days before his case was definitely diagnosed as typhoid.

A sinking spell developed soon after midnight last night and death came at 3:15 o'clock this morning. He had been near death many days and though his condition from time to time gave some hopes to the members of his family, the attending physicians, Drs. D. B. Conditin and Levi Spiller, maintained throughout the latter part of his sickness that he could not recover.

When the patient succumbed there were at his bedside the members of his family which included his aged father, Bishop Milton Wright, Miss Catherine Wright, a sister, his brother, Orville, the co-inventor of the airplane, Reuchlin Wright and Lester Wright, all of this city, except Reuchlin who lives in Kansas.

STRIKE-BREAKER STABBED.

Chicago, May 29.—The first violence in several days as the result of the strike of the newspaper deliverers came tonight when Adolph Marcus a non union driver for the afternoon paper was stabbed three times by an unidentified man who escaped.

MINING IN VIRGINIA.

Virginia, Minn., May 29.—The Madrid mine, one of the Coates properties, located within four blocks of the business center of Virginia, producing ore, about 800 tons having been shipped during the first week it was operated.

Mr. Coates has installed a washing plant on a small scale in the shaft house for the purpose of washing the part of the ore in this mine that is lean and bringing it up to grade.

WHAT WAS DONE BY METHODISTS Results of the Month Session of the Church's General Conference.

Minneapolis, May 30.—With the pronouncing of the Episcopal benediction shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday by the venerable Bishop Henry W. Warren, the continental quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church passed into history after a month's existence. It was Bishop Warren's last appearance as presiding officer in an active capacity.

Although the conference was scheduled to adjourn here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the press of business at the close necessitated the turning back of the hands of the clock and it was not until after 2 o'clock that the final roll call, which marked the passing of the business session of the 1912 general conference was heard. During the entire morning session measure after measure was volleyed through by the delegates, the one question which caused a furor at the session last night—that referring to a revision of the church ritual—being sidestepped by the conference by the authorization of a commission to prepare a report to be presented to the 1916 general conference within the first ten days of its existence.

The conference's last act was one which was considered by the delegates one of the most important matters of legislation before the 1912 gathering, the approval of the amendment clause was favored by the episcopacy committee, and after lengthy debate participated in principally by the negro delegates of the south, was adopted by a vote of 520 to 45. This was not a two-thirds vote of the entire conference, but was sufficient, it was decided, to refer the question for approval to the annual and lay conferences of the next four years, and to bring it up at the 1916 general conference for final action.

Opposition to the amendment developed among some of the negro delegates who declared that such action might be construed as race discrimination. J. Harvey Smith of Jacksonville, Fla., advising against permitting the chance of selection of a "Jim Crow" bishop. It was explained, however, that the amendment to the constitution was not intended especially for the negroes of the south, but also for the natives of Japan, China, India, the German and Scandinavian countries.

Among the things which the 1912 conference did were: Elected eight bishops or general superintendents and two missionary bishops as follows: General superintendents—Omer C. Stuntz, T. S. Henderson, W. O. Sheppard, N. L. Cooke, F. J. McConnell, F. D. Leets, R. J. Cook and W. P. Thirkield. Missionary bishops—J. W. Robinson and W. P. Ewell.

Provided for automatic retirement of bishops at general conference nearest seventy-third birthday.

Gave residential bishops authority over "contiguous" session. Created general deaconess board of control with control over all deaconess work of church.

Endorsed anti-saloon league and church temperance society. Authorized appointment of commissions to meet with similar organizations from other Methodist branches looking toward consolidation.

Increased the bishops' salaries from \$5,000 a year to \$8,500. Permitted unordained local ministers while on charge to administer sacrament and perform marriage ceremony.

Among the things which the conference refused to do were: Change paragraph No. 260, which places the ban of the church on dancing, card playing and kindred amusements.

Agree to final court of appeals. Agree to proposal to reduce size of the general conference. Accept proposal to re-establish itinerant system for pastors, whereby they could stay but limited time in one place.

State Hist. Socy. Inc. name "district association" to old title, "presiding elder."

COL. ROOSEVELT WAS DENOUNCED

Representative Fitzgerald, a Democrat, Does Not Like His Militant Speech.

Washington, May 30.—The activities of Colonel Roosevelt were denounced in the house today in a speech bristling with sarcasm delivered by Representative Fitzgerald, democrat, of New York, chairman of the house appropriations committee.

Representative Fitzgerald declared Roosevelt the "greatest danger to the republic," and quoted at length from a speech by Abraham Lincoln to bear out the charge. As an indication of Roosevelt's attitude toward the republic, Mr. Fitzgerald produced a memorandum prepared when plans for new executive offices at the White House were under consideration in 1907. It was a discussion of "temporary" and permanent quarters for the president appeared in the handwriting of Colonel Roosevelt the words, "to be permanent."

"The 'my' was heavily underscored," commented Mr. Fitzgerald, waving the document at arm's length, and the democrat's side of the house rocked with laughter.

The New York member applied directly to Roosevelt extracts from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln before the Young Men's Yecum of Springfield, Ill. In part, the extract read:

"Many great and good men sufficiently qualified for any task they should undertake may ever be found where ambition would aspire to nothing beyond a seat in congress, a gubernatorial or presidential chair; but such belong not to the family of the lion or the tribe of the eagle. What, think you these places would satisfy a Caesar and an Alexander or a Napoleon? Never! Towering genius despises the beaten path. It seeks regions heretofore unexplored. It sees no distinction in adding story to story upon the monuments of fame erected to the memory of others.

"It denies that it is glory enough to serve under any chief. It scorns to tread the footsteps of any predecessor, however illustrious. It thirsts and burns for distinction; and if possible it will have it, whether at the expense of an emperors, a king, a slave, or a free man. It is unreasonable, then, to expect that some man, possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us."

"Distinction will be his paramount object, and although he would as willingly fight for the oppressed as for the oppressor, he will do good as harm, yet, that opportunity being passed, and nothing left to be done in the way of building up, he will set boldly to the task of pulling down."

NO DECISION In Pal Brown-Sammy Trot Fight Last Night.

Columbus, O., May 30.—Pal Brown of Hibbing, Minn., and Sammy Trot of this city, both weighing in at 133 pounds, fought ten fast but unexciting rounds here last night. Brown had a shade the best of it during the first five rounds, but in that round Trot cut in his right eye and thereafter Brown had some difficulty reaching his opponent. No decision was given.

CONDEMN DANCE HALLS. Des Moines, May 29.—That public dance halls of America are the greatest contributors to the downfall of young girls was contended in the report of the special service committee submitted at the closing session of the northern Baptist convention to-night. "In many cities we find halls are run with few restrictions and with no supervision," says the report.

ROOSEVELT AND TAFT BOTH OUT

Pictures of Neither One will Adorn the Republican Convention Hall.

Chicago, May 30.—The question of what pictures should adorn the republican convention hall was settled today by Chairman Uppham who decided that neither the likeness of Taft or Roosevelt should be displayed.

Col. Harvey New today received a request from Senator Dixon for 250 tickets to the convention for the Roosevelt national committee. New replied that the committee was unable to grant the request. He explained that in other conventions the national committee never recognized the candidates in issuing tickets for admission.

Contradictory reports that Colonel Roosevelt would or would not attend the contest of the convention itself have been heard. Colonel New and Fred Uppham are confident that a suite has been reserved for Colonel Roosevelt in a hotel near his headquarters.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

By H. C. Lines, 50th Penn. Veteran Volunteers

Among the dead and dying On Chickamauga's plain, Two soldiers brave were lying: Each by the other slain. Each for the cause held sacred Had bared life away: One wore the blue of the union; One, the confederate gray.

The blue had been taught from childhood To revere the nation great; The love of the gray was bounded By the barriers of a state. True was each to his teaching, Marrys both were they: This, to the faith of the union blue; That, to the state's rights gray.

Time in its widening cycle Hath needed lessons taught, And before our clouded visions Hath the truth more plainly brought; And the blue and gray together More clearly united grew: That both were only instruments In the Almighty hand.

As we ponder, freed from malice, The records of those times, And read with clearer vision The words between the lines, We estimate most justly The motives that did sway In that tremendous conflict The wearers of the gray.

They never owed allegiance To a compact that did rate The union of the many Above the sovereign state: The words that raised the banner Of secession, were as true To their faith and its traditions, As were we, who wore the blue.

Though the issues of that conflict Stretch far beyond our age, He, who will, can read the future From the prophet's glowing page. Till his circle shall widen In one eternal brotherhood The children of a race.

Then brand no more as traitors Those whose deeds of fame Shed such undimmed light On the Anglo-Saxon name. Make the bond of union firmer Till triumph shall be unfurled In the Anglo-Saxon world, O'er an Anglo-Saxon world.

DARROW HAD THE JURORS LIST SEEN

Chief Detective Franklin in McNamara Case was Witness Against Darrow.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 30.—Bert H. Franklin, former chief detective for the McNamara defense, entered into the details of the alleged bribery of the George N. Lockwood by himself, late yesterday at the trial of Clarence S. Darrow on the indictment charging Lockwood's bribery. Franklin testified that he had seen the juror list which he had purposed to connect Darrow with the alleged corruption of Lockwood, but he could not remember the name of the juror who testified that he had seen the juror list.

Just prior to adjournment Franklin testified that he had seen the juror list which he had purposed to connect Darrow with the alleged corruption of Lockwood, but he could not remember the name of the juror who testified that he had seen the juror list.

"He called my attention to two names on the list," said Franklin, "and said: 'That looks better than the other.'"

"One of the names was Lockwood," said the witness. He was not asked to identify the juror, but he took the list and compared it with his list of prospective jurors and got his name busy investigating the list.

Franklin concluded his testimony regarding the manner in which he had seen the juror list, and before he was asked regarding the Lockwood affairs, assistant District Attorney Ford, who conducted the examination, inquired as to Franklin's conversation with Darrow. Franklin testified that he had seen the juror list which he had purposed to connect Darrow with the alleged corruption of Lockwood, but he could not remember the name of the juror who testified that he had seen the juror list.

"He asked me about those on the list whom I knew personally," said Franklin. "I told him there were about twenty-five I knew and could talk to personally. Mr. Darrow always impressed upon me that he was eager to win the McNamara case because it was the only one in which he could probably win the last case he would try."

The witness said he told Darrow that Lockwood was one of the men he could see personally. "I told Mr. Darrow that I could talk to Lockwood," said Franklin. "I told him that he was a man I had the utmost confidence in, that he was a man of sterling integrity, and that our friendship was such that if he could not accept it, it would go no further."

No effort was made to ascertain in what the witness meant by "it," no other conversation.

The witness taking advantage of the ruling of the court, said that the state, it was said today, would introduce evidence to support its charge that Darrow had endeavored to corrupt witnesses submitted to the prosecution in the McNamara trial.

Detective Guy Biddinger of the Chicago police and George R. Behm, an uncle of Orville McNamara, arrived here today and it is expected they will be among the witnesses placed on the stand to prove allegations of wholesale corruption of witnesses by those engaged in the McNamara defense.

Under the ruling of the court all evidence purporting to prove any charges made against Darrow in connection with the trial of James E. McNamara will be admitted.

Biddinger is said to be prepared to testify that an effort was made to bribe him in Chicago.

He took part in the bringing of the McNamaras and McManigal to the coast and his last visit to Los Angeles was made as body guard to W. J. Burns.

GEORGIA FOR UNDERWOOD. Atlanta, Ga., May 30.—Georgia's twenty-eight votes to the democratic national convention will be cast for Underwood "until his nomination shall have been secured" according to the instructions given to the delegates today by the state convention.

LONG SERVICE. Urbana, Ill., May 30.—It was announced today that on August 31, Dr. Thomas Burrill, vice president of the University of Illinois and Professor Samuel Shattuck, comptroller of the university, will retire from active duty after a service of forty-four years. The Carnegie foundation has granted each of them retiring allowances.

respondent, was sued for divorce in the superior court by Mrs. Cecil Clark Davis, who alleges desertion.

Mrs. Davis, a daughter of J. M. Clark of Chicago, was married to Davis on April 4, at Marion, Mass., in 1899, after a courtship under romantic circumstances. She, however, arrived here in preparation to bringing the suit.

The bill sets forth that from the time of said marriage until the latter part of the year 1909 she lived with the said defendant as his wife and always conducted herself toward him as a true, dutiful and kind wife.

Theatrix herself represents that "she said Richard Harding Davis, regardless of his marriage covenant, willfully deserted and absented himself from heratrix about the first day of May, 1910, without reasonable cause, for the space of two years."

SEARCHING FOR BODIES. Minneapolis, May 30.—Police of Minneapolis today searched the Mississippi river for the bodies of Cole Tremont, Jr., aged 12, and Henry Cole, aged 18, both of whom were drowned in the last night's heavy storm. No trace has been found of either.

BRITISH STRIKE IS POSSIBILITY

National Transport Workers will Quit Unless Conference Favors Them.

London, May 30.—There will be an immediate national strike of the transport workers and the riverside laborers, if from supporting the national strike, unless results favorable to them shall be reached at the conference to be held at the board of trade offices, according to a statement given out today by the international secretary of the dockers' union.

To this conference the trades unions will send delegates.

The continental workers have already decided to strike, said the organizing secretary, and it is only a question now of the confirmation of their decision by the international executive.

"The employees did not take much notice of this threat, as previous experience has shown that the continental workers, from supporting the British dockers, have been rather pleased to get the additional work coming to them as a result of the British strikes."

Later in the day, despite the militant spirit displayed by the organizing secretary of the dockers' union, the movement tending toward the declaration of a national strike received a serious setback. The executive committee of the sailors and firemen's union, the strongest body of the national transport workers federation, the organization which would declare such a strike, decided against it.

Washington, May 30.—Members of the bar who practiced before Judge Robert W. Archbald of the court of commerce when he was United States district judge at Scranton, Pa., contributed to a fund for a vacation trip to Europe for the judge, according to testimony given the house committee on judiciary today by John T. Lanihan of Wilkes-Barre, a former member of congress. Mr. Lanihan contributed \$10 or \$25 he could not remember which, at the solicitation of E. W. Searle, clerk of Judge Archbald's court. Another firm in Wilkes-Barre he said did likewise.

Mr. Lanihan received the money, Mr. Archbald was convinced. He said he received a letter from the judge from Europe thanking him for his contribution.

Another phase of the inquiry was brought through Helm Bruce of Louisville, Ky., counsel for the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Mr. Bruce produced letters which showed that Judge Archbald sought information from an attorney and permitted him to file what was considered to be an "additional brief" after an important case had been submitted to the court for decision and to Judge Archbald for the written opinion.

The case was known as The New Orleans board of trade case. It involved freight rates from New Orleans to Montgomery, Ala., via Mobile and the Gulf coast, and was reported to the newly created court of commerce and its chief point was a question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Bruce read a letter from Judge Archbald asking him to see C. G. Compton, traffic manager of the Louisville and Nashville, and get from him what he meant by the "additional brief" which he had submitted to the court. Judge Archbald's letter to Compton's attorney, however, did not conform to the context of the testimony. Mr. Bruce also read his letter of reply to Judge Archbald containing a statement that Mr. Compton said he was erroneously reported and that his answer should be directly opposed to that contained in the record.

Later Judge Archbald wrote Mr. Bruce from Florida, where he was living in a house boat and asked for an amplification of a statement Compton had made in his letter to the Louisville and Nashville with testimony. Mr. Bruce replied with a four thousand word letter. It set forth the judge's questions and answered each in detail and at length. Mr. Bruce admitted that his letter was an argument, a kind of a brief and that so far as he knew it had not been submitted to opposing counsel.

Representative Webb asked Mr. Bruce if he had ever known a judge to ask for such information before. Mr. Bruce said he had known of judges who consulted counsel.

"Was this not an unusual proceeding in the Milwaukee case?" asked Mr. Webb.

"I think it was unusual," answered the railroad attorney.

Mr. Bruce also wrote a letter to Judge Archbald thanking him after the decision was rendered. This decision was favorable to the railroad and against the interstate commerce commission. He also produced Judge Archbald's reply which was highly complimentary to the attorney.

Former Representative Lanihan also told the committee of an error by W. W. Kissinger, whom he had represented in detail and that his letter to Judge Archbald to get him to discount a note for \$2,500.

"I asked him what he wanted with the money," said Mr. Lanihan. "He told me that he was interested with Judge Archbald in a Honduras gold mine and wanted to use the money there. I would not grant his request because I did not think the directors of my bank would lend the money for such an investment."

Albert H. Walker, an attorney, testified to his part in the proceedings in New York when Judge Archbald accepted the nolo contendere pleas of officials of the so-called wire trust and fined each of them \$1,000.

Mr. Walker said he had written to Judge Archbald after this decision warning him against such small fines for big offenders. He also said he declined appointment as an attorney to institute impeachment proceedings against Judge Archbald at that time.

DAVIS DIVORCE. Chicago, May 30.—Richard Harding Davis, author, playwright and war cor-

DE PALMA BROKE THE 250 MILE RECORD TODAY

Took Fourteen and a Half Minutes From Bruce Brown's Record.

ENORMOUS CROWD ATTENDS THE DEATH DEFYING CONTEST

Twenty-four of the World's Most Famous Drivers and their Cars Started on the Test of Speed and Endurance at 10 O'clock.

Speedway, Indianapolis, May 30.—Reading down world's records with every mile, Ralph De Palma, driving a Mercedes, led the field by a lap at the end of the first 150 miles of the 500 mile race at the Indianapolis speedway today.

His time for the distance was 1:49:02 as against the record of 1:57:15 set by Bruce Brown in a Fiat last year.

Under the eyes of 75,000 people watching eagerly the 2 1/2 mile course the twenty-one cars that remained in the race at 150 mile mark ground out the lap in a block-like regularity. Joe Dawson in a Buick was second to De Palma with Tetzlaff in a Fiat a close third. The field followed in a long string.

Under a cloudless sky, thousands of motor fans from all parts of the country assembled today in the odor of the grand old Indianapolis speedway for the second annual running of the American 500 mile sweepstakes.

At daylight the exodus from the city to the speedway began by train. Trolley and touring cars, and the sun found the grandstands on the outer edge and the parking spaces on the inner circuit well filled with spectators. To fill with spectators the track was to see twenty-four of the most famous drivers and their cars battle for the honor and fortune of the grand old Indianapolis speedway.

With an explosive roar of the enormous engines, specially built for this ultimate test of speed and endurance, the cars came together at the timing wire at 9:50 o'clock, five motley ranks of special machines, Italian, French, German and American engineers built in grotesque shapes the better to cleave the air.

In a tumult of cheering from the excited multitude, starter Wagner let the cars go at 10 o'clock.

Having and straining at the lead the cars made one slow parade lap led by Giland Anderson and his Fiat and coming again to the starting line thundering into the race, pressing together in a blinding cloud of burned gasoline.

De Palma held the lead at twenty miles which was covered in 14:28; Wishart in a Mercedes was second; Bruce Brown in a National was third; Teddy Poynter and his Fiat; and Ralph DePalma and his Mercedes battled for the lead in the opening laps and the others strung out, all hitting the top speed of 100 m.p.h. in the first lap where death has trapped so many of the drivers. Tetzlaff's time for the first round of 2 1/2 miles was 1:43:49. Then he lost the lead to De Palma.

De Palma overtook the first twenty miles in 14:25, bettering the old record of 15:29 set by Marquis in an Isotta at Los Angeles.

De Palma led a second Mercedes kept at DePalma's heels with Bruce Brown in a National third.

World's records fell throughout the first 100 miles. De Palma set a new mark of 1:43:01 over Tetzlaff's old record of 1:44:29. Joe Dawson in a National, pounded into second place and Spencer Wishart took third.

Bruce Brown withdrew his car because of engine troubles.

The trouble overtook De Palma in the 150th mile and he stopped for a change, but at the 200 mile he kept the lead and had set a new record of 2:24:49.

De Palma led at 150 miles. The time was 1:49:02. Turning into the stretch in the sixty-third lap, Marquis, in a McFarland, skidded and plunged against the retaining wall. Both front wheels of the car were broken off but Marquis and the mechanic were not injured.

The eighth car to go out was Liepelt. He was struck by a car and his head and smashed a crank case on the back stretch in the seventy-second lap. De Palma continued to pull ahead at the 250 mile mark just half the distance. His time 3:03:34, just 14-1/4 minutes better than Bruce Brown's time last year.

THOUSANDS AT GETTYSBURG TODAY

Colonel Roosevelt Will Deliver Two Addresses at the Historic Spot.

Gettysburg, Pa., May 30.—Standing on the spot where Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous address forty-nine years ago, Col. Theodore Roosevelt today spoke of the encounter between the north and the south which reached its crisis here, and found in the deeds of the past themes which applied to the present day.

Gettysburg, Pa., May 30.—Thousands of persons from all over central and southern Pennsylvania and from the northern border of Maryland came here today for the Memorial day exercises on the battlefield. Interest was added because of the presence of Theodore Roosevelt who delivered two addresses.

Former president came here at the invitation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which dropped its convention work for the day to go to the battlefield. Presiding the exercises on Cemetery Ridge, a civic and military parade moved through the streets of Gettysburg and out to the historic ground.

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