

CONFEDERATE DEAD ARE HONORED

Monument to Prisoners Who Died on Johnson's Island, Is Dedicated.

GRAVES NEGLECTED FOR MANY YEARS

Sandusky, O., June 8.—A monument to the memory of Confederate officers and soldiers buried on Johnson's Island, Sandusky bay, Lake Erie, was dedicated today. The monument to erect the statue originated with the Robert Patton chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Cincinnati, O. The chapter purchased the cemetery in 1908, when it was found that the spot around which so many historic memories clustered, was being neglected and practically abandoned. Its only visitors were the veterans of a Grand Army post who every Decoration day held memorial services for their former foes.

Headstones for Graves

Prior to this, however, one effort had been made to save the cemetery from the neglect into which it had fallen. In 1889 a party of editors and officials of the state of Georgia visited the island. They saw only broken fences and weed grown mounds strewn by the wind. They returned home and raised a fund which provided headstones of Georgia marble for each of the 206 graves. It was then found that 54 of them must remain nameless for the memory of the buried had vanished.

Prison for Officers

Lieut. Col. William Hoffman, federal commissary general of prisoners, leased 40 acres of land on Johnson's Island in the fall of 1861 from L. B. Johnson. The intention was to use this land solely for the accommodation of Confederate officers and, although during the subsequent years of the war, small bodies of privates were from time to time sent to the island, it was usually through error, and they were invariably promptly drafted to other prisons. The island lies in Sandusky bay, about three miles from the town of Sandusky, and the post was known especially as "Depot Prisoners of War, Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, O."

3000 Prisoners at One Time

The greatest number of prisoners confined on the island at any one time was about 3000. This was just prior to the close of the war. All in all about 10,000 officers and soldiers were imprisoned there and 220 deaths were recorded. Fourteen of the dead were buried on the mainland.

When the first prisoners died Mr. Johnson gave his consent that their burial on the island and the cemetery was laid out under his personal direction. No lease on the land was ever executed and no compensation given for its use.

Graves Fenced In

Later on an effort from the Columbus federal barracks visited the island and had the original fence removed and a more substantial one erected in its stead. For many years afterwards the cemetery was allowed to fall into decay until in 1881 the veterans of McMeen's post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Sandusky, O., paid a generous tribute to the men who had fought against them. They had the cemetery walled and cared for and on the Memorial day following held services there similar to those held over the Union dead in Oakland cemetery, Sandusky.

Graves Decorated Yearly

Every succeeding Memorial day up to three years ago they carried out similar services. As the veterans were all men in advanced years they were forced in 1907 to discontinue their trips to the island. They decided also that in view of the fact that up to that time practically no interest had been shown in the Confederate graves by either the relatives or friends of those buried there, there was no demand on them to continue the services.

This Action by the Grand Army Post

became widely known and drew the attention of the various Confederate organizations throughout the country to the neglected condition of one of the most memorable landmarks of the great struggle. The Daughters of the Confederacy became interested. The campaign was headed by the Robert Patton post which raised the funds for the purchase of the cemetery and then issued another appeal for a fund to provide a suitable monument to the dead.

Money Raised

Money was liberally contributed throughout the south and a substantial amount was also raised in the north. The commission for the monument was given to Mr. Moses Ezekiel who executed the design.

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TROOPS CAN'T REACH THE INDIANS

Mexicans Will Have to Wait Until All the Ammunition Is Used in Battle.

INDIANS POISON WATER ON RANCHES

Mexico City, Mex., June 8.—Troops are being sent to the affected region in Campeche and Yucatan, from the nearest Mexican seaports, but owing to the lack of transportation in the two states, it will be hard to reach the warring Indians.

There are no railroads in Campeche and only a few short lines near the coast in Yucatan, with the result that the interior is at the mercy of the Indians. The troops have never been able to make any headway against the Indians in the jungles and mountains and at present the plantation owners and employees are at the mercy of the ransackers.

It is reported that the Indians have

poisoned the water on many haciendas and in that manner killed a large number.

The Only Hope

The only hope of the Mexican officials is that the Indians and warring Spaniards will run out of ammunition. Owing to the mountains separating the territories from Guatemala, arms cannot be brought from that direction and the Mexican officials can guard the seaports, but in the meantime, the interior is unprotected and the Indians can carry on their campaign of pillage, burning and murder without opposition save what little the ranchers and their help can offer, as the troops cannot reach the interior except under very trying circumstances, and then the fever overcomes the new arrivals shortly after they reach the country unless they have been there before and are accustomed.

Women and Children Killed

While the Yucatan officials will give no information regarding the uprising of Maya Indians, they admit the town of Valladolid has been sacked and many government employees killed. The present outbreak is said to be the most serious in the district in the last 15 years. According to many reports the insurgents did not stop at killing government officials, but slaughtered the women and children of the officials as well.

Reports which have reached here indicate that there has been much bloodshed and that the insurgents are preparing for a battle with the government forces, which is sure to come soon.

Forty Are Killed

The independent newspaper, El Dictamen, publishes dispatches from Merida, the capital of Yucatan, to the effect that 40 persons were killed by the Maya Indians Saturday.

Other dispatches received here say that 500 of these Indian insurgents sacked the town of Valladolid, 95 miles to the southeast of Merida, killing all the principal government employees. The jefe politico and the judge of the criminal court are among the dead. They seized rifles and pistols and instituted a reign of terror. Many of the inhabitants of Valladolid are fleeing to Merida.

The gunboat Morelos has already left Vera Cruz with 600 soldiers aboard, while the Yucatan gunboat Zaragoza is lying in the harbor ready to take 1000 additional troops from the interior.

Railroad Destroyed

Railroad and telegraph communication between Merida and the scene of the trouble is now cut off. Twenty miles of the Yucatan railroad has been destroyed by the Indians.

It is reported that many telegraph

operators have been killed or are prisoners.

Rebels Are Entrenched

The rebels are strongly entrenched in anticipation of the advance of the federal troops.

Maximiliano Ramirez Bonilla, the former rebel leader, and Col. Victor Montenegro are said to be at the head of the uprising.

The towns of Tinum, Uayama and

Tunkas, all between Merida and Valladolid, have been attacked, but reports say that the families of all residents except Indians have been unharmed.

To what extent the insurgents pillaged or killed at these places has not yet been learned.

It is understood that the cause of the

trouble is dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians over the action of the government officials regarding lands, but the exact point of controversy has not been made clear in the reports.

Ninety-Mile Washout

Los Angeles, Cal., June 8.—After reconstructing 90 miles of railroad, the Salt Lake line will have completely recovered by Friday of this week from one of the most disastrous washouts in the history of railroading.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE

Province at Sea Is Swept by Terrible Wind.

HAND OF FATE AGAINST ITALY

Naples, Italy, June 8.—A series of slight shocks were felt during the night at points in southern Italy. Today, however, the people throughout the region severely shaken yesterday, are calmer in the belief that the worst is over.

American ambassador Leshman visited the American cruiser New York in the harbor today. If the necessity arises, the cruiser will contribute to the work of relief for the quake sufferers.

Rome, Italy, June 8.—Misfortune seems to have chosen Italy as a target. While the south has been afflicted by an earthquake, the vast region of Sardinia, the largest island in the Mediterranean, was ravaged Tuesday by a violent cyclone. The districts of Lanusei, Tortolì, Ibbene, Elini and Jeru have been devastated and the crops, vineyards and cattle destroyed. It is believed that many shepherds have fallen to their fate with their flocks. The damage in Sardinia is estimated at \$2,000,000.

The Quakes

The seismic disturbances of Tuesday embraced practically the whole of southern Italy as well as a portion of Tuscany and Venetia to the north.

The district where serious damage occurred only extends about 50 miles around Mount Vulture, an extinct volcano, near the town of Calitri in the province of Avellino.

This region has suffered much in the past from earthquake shocks and in 1851, 500 persons were killed.

The military and civil authorities are hard at work rendering aid to the injured, preparing places of shelter for the homeless and bending their energies to the reestablishment of order.

Damage Severe

While the city of Avellino practically escaped damage, the town of Calitri suffered severely. Reports indicate that half the buildings in Calitri have been wrecked. The number of killed in that place is estimated at from 25 to 50, while scores have been seriously injured.

From many other towns come stories of fallen homes, death and suffering.

At San Sele in the province of Potenza, six persons were killed and five injured. The convicts in the prison at Benevento became panic stricken and tried to force their way past the guards, but were overpowered.

King Victor Emmanuel and queen Helena reached Avellino at 10 o'clock last night. They left today for Calitri and other stricken towns and will be joined by the duke of Aosta.

Last night the people of Avellino, although somewhat reassured by the fact that the shocks did not recur through the day, remained in the open.

BEER AND SODA WATER COMPARED

Beer Pumps Much Cleaner, Declares Brewers' Chief, The Army Canteen.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—"If a beer pump were compared with the average soda fountain," said Carl J. Hoster, president of the United States Brewers' association, in opening the 50th convention of that body today, "it will be seen that the beer pump is in a hygienic class by itself."

Mr. Hoster declared that far from apologizing for being a brewer, he recognized in every one a logical promoter of true temperance. He predicted a speedy return to the license of those states which adopted prohibition or local option.

The vigilance committee, which reported today, believes the year just ended marked the height and beginning of a recession of the wave of prohibition.

A strong argument for the restoration of the army canteen was made in the report of the publication committee.

Dr. C. T. Race, who had a friendly misunderstanding with an automobile and came out second best, is again on the streets as spy as he was before the late unpleasantness with the bug.

POOR MEDICAL COLLEGES A DANGER

Carnegie Institute Says That Many of Them Ought to Be Closed Up.

THE DUTY OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

New York, June 8.—The Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching issues today a most significant report on medical education in the United States and Canada. The report was prepared by Mr. Abraham Flexner and contains an introductory statement by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation.

The significant facts which the report proves are, in president Pritchett's judgment, the following: (1) There has been for a quarter of a century past an enormous overproduction of ill trained doctors; (2) this over supply of ill trained men is to be ascribed to the existence of independent or proprietary schools, commercially managed, and dependent on fees for support; (3) the cheap quality of most of the instruction furnished by medical schools; (4) the fallacy of the idea that these ineffective schools are justified by the argument that they enable poor boys to get a chance in the medical profession; (5) the necessity for a complete revision of the arrangements that now hold as between medical schools and the hospitals in which their clinical instruction is given.

The report that follows is based on a personal investigation of every medical school in the United States and Canada by its author, Mr. Flexner, a teacher, not a medical man.

After a brief historical survey, showing that medical education in America, after a favorable start, soon declined to a commercial basis, the report undertakes to set forth the contents and character of the medical schools.

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Young Roosevelt



Snapshot of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., taken as he was carrying a bouquet to his fiancée, Miss Eleanor B. Alexander, of New York. Young Roosevelt is departing almost his entire time to preparations for his coming wedding, and has already attended to such details as ordering the wedding ring, making certain that no minor matters will cause a hitch in the ceremonies. The wedding is set for June 20, two days after Col. Roosevelt gets home.

STANDPATT GOVERNOR WINS?

Another American Heiress Wedded To Poor Nobleman



MISS MARGARETTA DREXEL.

Marriage Dowry to the Viscount Maidstone Is to Be in Instalments.

London, Eng., June 8.—The marriage of viscount Maidstone, son of the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and Miss Margaretta Armstrong Drexel, daughter of Anthony J. Drexel, the first of three Anglo-American weddings to take place in London this month, was celebrated this afternoon at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

But for the death of the king, placing many people in mourning, this would have been one of the big social events of the season.

The bride wore a gown of soft cream satin with a long court train of white and gold brocade, while her lace veil and the lace on her gown was that worn by her mother, grandmother and great-aunt on their weddings.

Viscount Maidstone is a penniless British nobleman. He defeated 12 other titled youths of Europe in the marriage marathon for the hand of Margaretta Drexel, the beautiful American heiress, and is to receive a dowry of the instalment plan.

It was learned here today that instead of giving a lump sum, the bride's father, has arranged a marriage settlement which allows only \$5000 the first year, \$10,000 for the second year, \$15,000 for the third year, and so on in an ascending scale up to \$50,000. Thus, viscount Maidstone is not to receive a

HULL LOSES HIS JOB IN CONGRESS

Iowa Election Is Divided Between the Stand-Patters and the Insurgents.

SOME VICTORIES IN BOTH RANKS

An Independent Republican Wins Nomination in South Dakota—Illinois Politics.

Des Moines, Ia., June 8.—While returns from yesterday's primaries are still far from complete, the nomination of B. F. Carroll, the standpat Republican, and Claude R. Porter, the Democrat, seems certain.

The Republican nomination for governor is this afternoon still claimed by both the stalwarts and progressives by 10,000. The result is apparently very close. Unquestionably, Garst, the progressive candidate, has gained considerably over his vote of two years ago, when he was defeated by Carroll. Fifty-six counties out of 99 gave Garst 14,320 against 11,898 for Carroll. Two years ago these counties gave Garst 7051 and Carroll 15,294. At 1 o'clock the Register and Leader, progressive, declared Garst's nomination a certainty. Neither governor Carroll nor the Daily Capital, stalwart, admits Carroll's defeat.

Eight Republican "progressives" and three standpatters were nominated for congress.

Congressman Hull, one of the standpatters of the house, was defeated for renomination in the seventh district by Judge Prouty by 1160.

In the sixth district, however, Judge Walter Smith, a standpatter, was renominated by 2000 over attorney general Byers.

Other results were: Second district, Charles Grilk, of Davenport, progressive, unopposed. J. A. DeArmond, Democratic nominee. J. Third district, Charles E. Pickett, of Waterloo, progressive.

Fourth district, G. N. Haugen, of Northwood, progressive. D. D. Murphy, of Elkader, Democrat.

Fifth district, James W. Good, of Cedar Rapids, progressive. C. Huber, Democratic nominee.

Sixth district, N. E. Kendall, of Albia, progressive. Daniel W. Hamilton, of Sigourney, Democrat.

Tenth district, Congressman Frank F. Woods, progressive. The Democrats made no nomination.

Eleventh district, Elbert H. Hubbard, of Sioux City, progressive. No nomination by Democrats and no opposition from the standpatters.

Of the foregoing progressives all are renominations except that of Grilk. The returns are sufficiently heavy, apparently, to give sound basis to claims of the nomination of congressman Kennedy, a "stand pat" over S. W. Brookheart in the first.

The contest between H. M. Towner, a "standpatter" and J. H. Darrah, progressive, in the eighth district is in doubt.

Wisconsin Republicans Meet. Milwaukee, Wis., June 8.—For the first time in six years the Republicans of Wisconsin will meet in state convention here this afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining the general party sentiment toward the national administration and consider the advisability of recommending candidates for state offices, to be voted for at the September primary election.

Among the thousand delegates are a number of former followers of senator LaFollette, but the majority are adherents of the stalwart wing of the party.

Independent Republican Wins. Sioux Falls, S. D., June 8.—Late returns indicate that George W. Egan, independent Republican candidate for governor, has won over governor Vessey, a progressive, and S. H. Elrod, stalwart candidate. Egan's supporters claim the nomination by three to five thousand plurality.

The progressives say they are confident they have nominated the remainder of the state ticket and their two candidates for congress. The stalwarts, on the other hand, claim their candidates, congressmen Martin and Burke, have been renominated. The congressional situation will not be cleared up until complete returns are received. Egan surprised the progressives and stalwarts alike by his vote.

TELEPHONE INNOVATION. The first directory of the Tri-State Telephone and Telegraph company is being distributed this week. An innovation in the new directory is that instead of ring one and ring two for party lines, they are now listed as 1 and X.

GREAT TEXAS RANCH SOLD

San Angelo, Tex., June 8.—The sum of \$350,000 is the price paid today for a ranch of 35,000 acres, sold by R. R. Wade, who resides at Dublin, Ireland. The buyers are a syndicate of three Sweetwater bankers, J. T. Haley, Thomas Trammell and R. L. McCauley, and a Missouri capitalist, O. Harris, of Harris, Mo.

The ranch is bought for the purpose of the colonization of farmers.

WOULD MAKE BRIDGE WHIST A FELONY

Baton Rouge, La., June 8.—Representative De Rouen has given notice of a bill in the lower house for "the absolute suppression of playing bridge whist."

"I am introducing this measure," said Mr. De Rouen, "for the benefit of the children of my state, who rarely have an opportunity to know their bridge-playing mothers."

"It is also for the benefit of husbands who hardly have a speaking acquaintance with their bridge-playing wives."

His Heart Larger Than His Engine

Act Of Kindness Appreciated By the Men Higher Up

His letters sometimes come addressed as Robert Armstrong, Esq. More often, however, Mr. Robert Armstrong is the cue for letters, and in this instance a voucher for \$11.55 for him, but on the western division of the Southwestern, and among railway men in El Paso, he is just plain Bob Armstrong. He likes it better that way.

But all this has nothing to do with his heart, which on May 5 began to throb harder than the big locomotive he was driving and which resulted in him doing a simple act of kindness that started things in his favor and attracted the attention of five railroad men, including passenger conductor J. B. Carothers, of the Southwestern; W. J. Spohr, ticket seller at the union station; W. M. Johnson, chief clerk to H. J. Simmons, general manager of the Southwestern; Mr. Simmons, himself, and A. L. Hawley, secretary and auditor of the road.

Since then Mr. Armstrong, who drives the big locomotive, No. 19, pulling No. 5, the fastest train on the western division of the Southwestern, has worked unobscured by the little service performed by him had caused several conferences and the unwinding of several yards of railroad red tape.

The first intimation he had of it was when he was summoned to appear before Mr. Simmons in his private office, where he was given a voucher for \$11.55, which reimbursed him for the fare of an old woman and a little girl, names and present address unknown, which he paid from Nora to Douglas, Ariz., rather than whirl by in his engine and remember they would be forced to walk to Douglas.

Standing in Mr. Simmons' office twirling his hat, the big fellow was nonplussed when he was given the voucher. That heart of his again came into action and he could not speak. Railroad men are not often included in the ranks of those who "give a lift" to weary pedestrians they pass along the road, and the service was not to be overlooked by the railway officials.

It all happened as a result of the Southwestern station agent at Nora, who casually remarked to Armstrong, as he arrived westbound from El Paso and alighted to all his locomotive at Nora, "there's an old woman and a little girl somewhere west of here walking to Douglas." They passed through here an hour ago."

"That so?" replied Armstrong as he

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INDIANS DRIVE GIRL FROM CAMP AS WITCH

Sanbernardino, Calif., June 8.—Driven by fear of death at the hands of her tribe, whose members believe her to be a witch, Mamie Holmes, an Indian girl 16 years old, has walked more than a hundred miles, from the Conevilla reservation, to the Santa Manuel reservation near Highland.

She was found by the officers of the reservation as she was about to redeem herself from "witchhood" by bathing in the waters of Arrowhead river.

The girl was taken in charge by Indian agent Boyce, who says he learned several days ago of preparations to torture and kill her. She will be sent to the government school at Phoenix.

Sufficient proof to the Indians that the girl was a witch were the facts that several on the reservation were taken ill, a pumpkin vine withered after the girl's shadow had fallen on it, and a dog chained in front of her parents' shack howled all night.