EVERYBODY 10 PAGES READS IT

The Topeka State Journal.

EVERYBODY 10 PAGES NEEDS IT

LAST EDITION. TUESDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 20, 1911. TUESDAY EVENING. TWO CENTS.

MELCHER IS HURT.

Vice President of Rock Island Injured in Wreck.

His Special Car Goes Into Ditch Near McFarland.

PASSENGERS INJURED.

Two Pullmans and Two Special Cars Leave Track.

Mrs. Melcher, Wife of Official, Most Seriously Hurt.

Rock Island train No. 28, due in Topeka at 2:30 this afternoon, was wrecked at a point a half mile west of McFarland today. Attached to the train were the special cars of A. E. Sweet, general manager, and F. O. Melcher, vice president of the Rock Island. Both these cars left the track, as did two Pullman sleepers. Mr. Melcher was injured about the head, but was not seriously hurt. Mr. Sweet escaped injury, but Mrs. Melcher was dangerously hurt and was taken to a nearby farm house immediately following the wreck. She is suffering from the shock.

F. O. Melcher, Vice President of the Rock Island, Who Was Injured in a Wreck This Afternoon.

Reports received here at 3 o'clock this afternoon state that a number of passengers on the train were injured and a detailed list had not been reported. None of the passengers on the train are believed to have been fatally injured.

G. W. Rourke, division superintendent of Herington, who was in the Sweet car, was struck in the breast by a seat, but only slightly hurt.

The train was running at a high rate of speed at the time of the wreck and many of the passengers are said to have suffered slight injury as a result of the severe shakeup. The private cars of A. E. Sweet and F. O. Melcher were attached to the train. Both of the men were coming to Topeka.

Mrs. Melcher, who was accompanying her husband on the trip, was perhaps the most seriously injured of any of the passengers on the train. Both the Sweet and Melcher cars are in the ditch. Two Pullman sleepers attached to the train also left the rails, but very few of the passengers in these cars were injured.

Officials in Topeka gathered together physicians and rushed to the wreck immediately. J. E. Smalley, general superintendent, with doctors, claim agent and other officials, left early this afternoon for the scene.

Mr. Melcher Directs Rescue Work.

McFarland, June 20.—Several passengers and officials of the road were injured at 2:10 this afternon when train No. 28 on the Rock Island Lines met with an accident that threw two private and two Pullman cars from the track about one-half mile west of this place.

Among the injured were F. O. Melcher, vice president of the Rock Island, with headquarters at Chicago, who was coming to Topeka from Colorado, where he had been on an inspection trip. Mrs. Melcher, who was in his private car with him at the time, and their 12-year-old daughter were also hurt. Mr. Melcher was badly skinned around the face, but at last reports he was managing the rescue work. Mrs. Melcher was injured internally. Reports state she was shocked and is now in care of physicians at a nearby farm house.

G. W. Rourke, superintendent of the Kansas division of the Rock Island Lines with headquarters at Herington, was injured in the breast, being struck by a chair. His injuries are not reported serious. A. E. Sweet, general manager of the second district with headquarters at Topeka, is reported not injured.

The other passengers injured were in the Pullman cars.

Cars No. 1902 and 1923, belonging to Vice President Melcher and General Manager Sweet, as business cars, were thrown in the ditch on their side. The two Pullmans immediately following were ditched also. The rear Pullman was only partially thrown from the rails.

FRESH AIR THE THING.

Not Altitude or Climate, Says Colorado Springs Doctor.

Denver, June 20.—With delegates present from every section of the country, including the greatest authorities on the great white plague, the seventh annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of tuberculosis met here today for a two days' session. This morning's session included only necessary routine, the annual address of the president, Dr. W. H. Welch of Baltimore, who is also president of the American Medical association, being the feature. A meeting of the board of directors, the appointment of a committee on resolutions and a committee on nomination of directors were other features. The newly named directors will be confirmed by the convention tonight and will meet immediately to select officers for the coming year. The "child and the school" were discussed at the afternoon meeting of the sociological section. More air for the child and systematic medical supervision were urged by Mrs. Helen R. Wixson, state superintendent of education of Colorado, who attributed much school room dullness and minor ailments of children to lack of exercise and medical attendance.

In the clinical section Dr. A. M. Forester, of Colorado Springs, spoke on "The Present Attitude Toward Climate."

Plenty of fresh air was the necessity, not altitude or climate was his contention.

SAYS THEY ARE RIVALS.

Young Havemeyer Testifies Regarding Beet and Sugar Cane Interests.

Washington, June 20.—With all the frankness of youth, Horace Havemeyer, the 25-year-old son of the late sugar king, H. O. Havemeyer, told the house "sugar trust" investigating committee of his plans to fight the socalled trust his father had built up. Incidentally young Havemeyer defended every action of his father and scored those who today would condemn him.

In brief, the plan of Mr. Havemeyer is to procure from the courts the right to vote the $10,000,000 worth of common stock in the National Sugar Refining company now in the name of James H. Post, buy enough preferred stock of that company to make a majority interest and then manage the company in opposition to the American Sugar Refining company.

"I want to make a career for myself," declared the young millionaire. "I have no interest in the American company and no sympathy with those who are running it now."

Mr. Havemeyer declared it his belief that his father acted from philanthropic motives in organizing the first sugar combination in 1887. "He told my aunt," he said, "that the companies would either go 'busted' or be taken into a combine."

The reason his father sold his holdings in the American Sugar Refining company when he was president, the son said was because he did not want any one to say he was managing the American for his personal benefit. Young Havemeyer said his mother told him this was his father's idea.

"About the only person father talked affairs over with was my mother or my aunt. Once a man, I think his name was White, said father was managing the company for his personal benefit. It made him so sick he decided to get rid of his stock. He had been getting $100,000 salary as president but was the only man who ever succeeded in running the American and they haven't had one like him since."

TO AMEND DRUG LAW.

Congressman Sherley Introduces Resolution in the House.

Washington, June 20.—Representative Sherley of Kentucky today introduced an amendment to the pure food and drug act providing that false and misleading statements as to the curative value of a medicinal preparation on patent medicine labels be prohibited. The bill is designed to strengthen the law following the recent decision by the United States court in the Johnson case in which it was held that patent medicines were misbranded "only where misleading or false statements were made on the labels as to the quality, quantity or purity of the ingredients."

"The bill," said Sherley, "is intended to make the pure food law embrace those cases of interstate shipments of worthless medicines and drugs fraudulently held out to the public as possessing curative properties."

The amendment adds a new paragraph defining as misbranded drugs, packages or labels bearing any statement or design regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such articles which may be false or fraudulent.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Fire on Harrison Street Nearly Smothers Tenants.

At a few minutes after four o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the two-story frame dwelling owned and occupied by W. R. Boudary at 115 Harrison street. The fire began beneath the stairway to the second floor and the tenants upstairs nearly smothered with smoke before they could escape from the second story windows.

Considering the start made by the fire, the firemen did excellent service in saving the house. The rooms in the upper floors were pretty well burned out and the furniture was ruined.

The cause is unknown. The loss about $250.

FIRE CHIEF KILLED.

Comes in Contact With Live Wire While Fighting a Blaze.

Bakersfield, Cal., June 20.—Fred Ball, a prominent business man of Maricopa and chief of the fire department was instantly killed by a live wire while fighting the fire that destroyed half of the business section of Maricopa at an early hour this morning. Many fire fighters were injured by falling timbers.

The fire which started at 2 o'clock was under control at 6 o'clock, according to the meager reports obtainable. All telephone and telegraph wires are down.

The loss will reach more than $100,000. More than a dozen business concerns, a hotel, two banks and the telephone exchange were destroyed. The fire started from a cause as yet unknown.

BLAZE DOES DAMAGE.

Business Section of Kansas Town Destroyed by Fire.

Chapman, Kan., June 20.—A fire here early today destroyed property valued at $50,000. Sanborn's lumber yard, Poor & Knight's elevator and Scanlon creamery were burned.

DAY OF THRILLS.

London Is Putting Up Greatest Show in Her History.

Full Dress Rehearsal of the Coronation Ceremony.

RECEPTION OF ENVOYS

Banquet to Royal Guests and Heads of States.

Shakespearean Ball Completes the Program for Today.

London, June 20.—A full dress rehearsal of the coronation ceremony, the reception of envoys from foreign lands by the king and queen at Buckingham palace, the state banquet to royal guests and representatives of the heads of state and the Shakespearean ball at Albert hall make up today's crowded program of events directly connected with the crowning of King George and Queen Mary. The coronation rehearsal will depict the ceremony practically as it will be performed on Thursday.

The Shakespearean ball will be a notable affair, as it is expected that King George and Queen Mary and nearly all of the members of royalty will be present. The state banquet at Buckingham palace tonight will be the most elaborate of the kind ever given in London. The famous Windsor gold plate will be used.

Aside from these main events, there are a large number of lesser features constantly occurring, incident to the continuous arrival of distinguished foreigners and the innumerable semi-official dinners, garden parties, receptions, exhibitions and private events which have sprung up in connection with the coronation festivities. Royal carriages conveying the nation's representatives on an interminable round of official visits, the passing and repassing of contingents of troops and a ceaseless stream of sightseers with a big sprinkling of brightened apparel affected by the dwellers of both the near and far east, furnished London with a day-long succession of thrills.

Among the troops were many in strange foreign uniform and continental regiments of which King George is an honorary colonel.

Nobility Furnishes Free Show.

Enormous crowds gathered early in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, where the peers and peeresses furnished a free show, many arriving for the coronation rehearsal wearing their robes and carrying their coronets uncovered; while there were great throngs near Buckingham palace to watch the coming and going of the uniformed envoys attending their majesties' reception. There was nothing else to be seen in the vicinity of the palace which is bare of decorations, but thousands stood throughout the day peering through the railings and satisfied to watch the sentry during the intervals between functions when the covert was resting.

John Hays Hammond, special United States ambassador, had a well filled day. With Mrs. Hammond, he luncheed at Kensington palace, the guest of Princess Louise, who is an old friend of the Hammonds. At the luncheon he met Princess Henry of Battenberg and a small party.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Hammond had an audience with the king at Buckingham palace. Tonight Mr. and Mrs. Hammond will attend the state banquet, later going to the great Shakespearean ball at Albert hall.

Hammond Meets the King.

At last night's banquet at Buckingham palace, given by the king and queen to the special representatives of the various powers, Mr. Hammond took in the Princess Alexander of Teck, the queen's sister-in-law. Seated at the same table with the American special Ambassador were Prince Henry of Prussia, the Chinese prince, Tsai-Chien, eldest son of the regent of China, the hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, who is a sister of Emperor William and the Prince of Monaco.

Before the dinner Mr. Hammond was introduced to the king by the duke of Connaught and following the banquet the special ambassador introduced his staff to his majesty. Later in the evening the king specially sent for Mr. Hammond and conversed with him for some time.

The fleet of foreign warships here for the coronation was made complete this morning by the arrival of the German cruiser von Der Tann. Sixteen nations are represented at Spithead. The American battleship Delaware takes the premier place both in the matter of size and armament.

The foreign naval officers came ashore in large numbers and attended a reception given by Admiral Moore, commander-in-chief of the British naval station at Portsmouth, at admiralty house. A garden party given at admiralty house this afternoon attracted a brilliant international throng.

HENWOOD ON TRIAL.

First Case Is on Charge of Killing Copeland.

Denver, June 20.—The trial of Frank H. Henwood of New York for the killing of George E. Copeland at the Brown Palace hotel in Denver on May 24 began in the West Side court here today. Henwood shot Copeland, whose home was at Victor, Colo., while endeavoring to shoot S. L. Von Phul, the St. Louis balloonist, whom he fatally wounded in the same affray. The present trial, however, relates only to the killing of Copeland.

Henwood's attorney, John T. Bottom, endeavored to have the hearing continued, pleading illness of important witnesses for the defense, notably Mrs. John Springer, but Judge Whitford denied the motion. The work of empaneling a jury accordingly began. District Attorney Willis Elliott and his assistants, John T. Chiles and Edgar McComb, are conducting the prosecution.

The alleged crime was one of the most sensational in the history of Denver, an outcome being the filing of a suit for divorce by John W. Springer, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Denver.

MR. TAFT'S REPLY

The President in a Special Message to Congress

Answers a Request for Report of Tariff Board.

IT IS NOT READY YET

And Will Not Be Completed Before Next December.

Partial Results Would Be Useless and Misleading.

Washington, June 20.—In a special message to the house of representatives today President Taft stated that the tariff board would not be ready to submit a comprehensive report on woollen and cotton schedules of the tariff law until December next. The president's message was called out by a house resolution requesting him to transmit at once all of the information procured by the tariff board relating to wool and the manufactures of wood. Mr. Taft included in his message a statement from the tariff board as to the status of its inquiry and also a statement by a committee of the national tariff commission association which recently conducted an investigation of the methods of the tariff board. This report was highly commendatory of the board's work.

Mr. Taft's message found the house engaged in final discussion of the Underwood wool tariff revision bill, which it expects to pass before adjournment today.

President Taft said he transmitted the house resolution to the board which in reply prepared a statement enclosed. In this statement the board said that the statistics compiled by it from the latest available foreign and domestic sources covering the production, distribution and consumption of raw wools and woolen manufactures had already been transmitted, on request, to the ways and means committee of the house and used by it. The board declares it is conducting an inquiry which involves original research work that is world wide in its scope.

"This incomplete information," the board says, "necessarily is fragmentary in character and if transmitted to congress would be not only of doubtful utility, but actually misleading. We shall develop the essential facts in relation to both the wool and cotton schedules in time for forwarding to congress next December." The president says in part:

"The board of experts was first engaged in assisting the executive in the discharge of his duties under the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne tariff bill. Its attention was then directed to accumulation of information for use in connection with the reciprocity agreement made with Canada.

"The sundry civil appropriation act of last year provided that if a tariff commission or board was established it should report on the wool schedule by the first of December. The tariff commission bill was lost but under the discretionary power vested in me, I appointed a board as near like the one described in the bill which was lost, as possible—a nonpartisan board of five members—and I directed them to make the examination into schedule K, its meaning and the cost of production of wool and of woolens in this country and abroad, and to have their report ready by the first of December.

"Meantime the board is not in a position to transmit anything except what has already been sent to the ways and means committee.

"In order that congress may more fully understand what the board of experts is engaged in, I transmit, in connection with their statement a report by a committee of the national tariff commission association which applied to me for permission to investigate the methods of procedure of the board of experts and the scope and progress of the work.

"Their judgment is shown in the following paragraph:

"'In conclusion, our committee finds that the tariff board is composed of able, impartial men who are devoting their energies unreservedly to the work before them, and that congress and the people can await the completion of that work with entire confidence that it is progressing as rapidly as consistent with proper thoroughness and that it will amply justify all of the time and expense which it entails.'"

LYNCHED BY NEIGHBORS.

Young Ranchman Is Hanged to a Telegraph Pole in Nebraska.

Cody, Neb., June 20.—Charles Sellers, a young ranchman, living 20 miles south of here, has been taken from the home of Jack Hutch, a neighbor with whom he was spending the night, and hanged to a telegraph pole by four young men, sons of neighboring ranchmen. Hutch attempted to defend Sellers, it is stated, and was driven back at the point of a shotgun.

The lynching is alleged to have resulted from a quarrel between Sellers and a member of the quartette over a sister of Sellers. Sellers' body was left hanging to the pole until the sheriff and coroner arrived and took charge of the body.

Following an inquest, the sheriff arrested George and Alma Weed, Kenneth Murphy and Harry Heath, who are charged with the killing. The prisoners were rushed to Valentine in automobiles to prevent any attempt of their friends to rescue them from the officers.

TAFT GOES TO NEW YORK

He Is En Route to Attend the Yale Commencement.

Washington, June 20.—President Taft left today for New York where he will spend the afternoon and evening before starting tomorrow for New Haven to attend the Yale commencement and a meeting of the Yale corporation. "Aunt Della" Torrey and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, who have been guests at the White House, accompanied the president to New York.

NOW FOR LORIMER

Second Investigation of the Illinois Senatorial Election

Is Begun by a Special Committee of the U. S. Senate.

THE FIRST WITNESS

Is McCormick, President of the Harvester Trust.

A Report Is Promised Before the Session Ends.

Washington, June 20.—Little but hearsay evidence was brought out today when the senate Lorimer investigating committee held its initial hearing in the inquiry that is to go deep into the charges of corruption in the election of the junior senator from Illinois.

Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester company, was before the committee to tell what he knew of the collection of a $100,000 fund alleged to have been used in Lorimer's behalf. He testified that Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the company, had told him of activity in behalf of Lorimer and that their corporation had been invited by Edward Hines of the Hines Lumber company to contribute to the election fund.

William J. Hynes, personal counsel for Edward Hines, objected to the line of questioning. He was overruled.

"What did Mr. Funk say to you?" asked John H. Marble, one of counsel for the committee. "Mr. Funk came to me in my office," said Mr. McCormick, "and said that Mr. Hines at the Union League club in Chicago had approached him on the subject of our company making a contribution. The object was to obtain a contribution to a fund which he understood was to be made to recoup expenditures in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer. Mr. Funk told him his suggestion could not be considered. I told him I was glad that he had declined and that practically ended the incident."

Mr. Marble took the lead in questioning Mr. McCormick.

"Are you a relative of Medill McCormick of the Chicago Tribune?" he asked.

"Yes. Mr. McCormick is the son of a cousin of mine. We are good friends but are not related in business or political affairs."

Never Met Lorimer.

The witness said he had never met Senator Lorimer and when questioned as to difficulties about taxes, admitted that he had had some, but had not connected Lorimer with them.

Asked if Mr. Funk had mentioned any other persons in connection with the collection of the fund, Mr. McCormick replied that he had brought in the name of Mr. Tilden of the National Packing company.

As to the editorial in the Chicago Record-Herald concerning the alleged fund of $100,000 in behalf of Senator Lorimer the witness said that at about the time the article appeared Mr. Funk had told him he had given the facts to H. H. Kohlsaat, the editor of that paper, and said he had advised that Mr. Kohlsaat be relieved from his pledge of secrecy. "I did not think that Mr. Kohlsaat would go to jail," said Mr. McCormick, "and consequently advised that he be authorized to give the source of his information."

Mr. McCormick said Funk had told him of a second interview with Hines and that Hines had sought him out to tell him that he had not meant that his suggestion of the $100,000 contribution should be taken seriously.

"I felt rather indignant and so did Mr. Funk," replied Mr. McCormick when asked if he had been shocked by Mr. Funk's revelations. Mr. McCormick said he had heard of the "jackpot" fund of which there had been common talk for years. His company had never been called upon to contribute to the fund, he added, although it had had various applications to contribute to such funds in other states.

He said his knowledge concerning the "jackpot" was not hearsay.

No Preference for Senator.

Replying to questions of Senator Fletcher the witness said he had no preference for any senatorial candidate in the election of 1909. Recalling the testimony of Mr. Funk before the Illinois senate Mr. McCormick said he understood that Hines had told Funk that it was important that the men in the $100,000 pool should have a man at Washington who would properly represent them.

While denying that the International Harvester company had a legislative agent, Mr. McCormick admitted that he and Mr. Funk both gave attention to legislative matters when necessary. He said the company had had no representative aat Springfield in 1909 and had taken no part in the lumber fight in connection with the Payne-Aldrich bill. Under cross-examination by Mr. Hynes concerning his understanding of the conversation between Funk and Hines, the witness declared Hines had said it was important that we should "put Lorimer over" and that a fund of $100,000 was necessary to accomplish that purpose.

Mr. Hynes sought to bring out the fact that there had been a disagreement between McCormick's company and Lorimer concerning the closing of the Chicago river near the Harvester plant. The witness said that the closing of the river would have benefited his company but he had never known of Lorimer endeavoring to keep the river open.

To Accommodate McCormick.

Washington, June 20.—The second investigation by a senate committee of the circumstances surrounding the election of Senator William Lorimer of Illinois, scheduled for today promised to take a far wider range than the one of last winter which after a bitter fight resulted favorably to Mr. Lorimer. The new committee appointed by resolution of the senate had not expected to begin its hearings until Thursday the 22nd, but the desire of a material witness to get away to Europe brought about a decision to begin the taking of testimony today with Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester company, as the first occupant of the witness stand. Room 301 of the senate office building, a large and airy apartment, has been set apart for the use of the Lorimer committee.

Mr. McCormick was brought into the case in connection with the testimony given before the Helm committee of the Illinois senate by Clarence S. Funk, manager of the Harvester company, but he was not himself a witness before that commitee. It was not expected that his testimony would be extensive as from Funk's statement his own knowledge of the alleged irregularities in connection with the Lorimer election consisted of what Funk had told him of his reported conversation with Edward Hines relative to the raising of the fund of $100,000 in Lorimer's behalf.

Provided with an ample corps of attorneys, clerks, stenographers and other assistants, the committee of eight is prepared to proceed with the work as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The first meeting was called for 11 o'clock today, after which it was expected that an adjournment would be taken until Thursday.

To Finish This Session.

The committee continues to promise that if possible the work will be concluded during the present session of congress. It is realized, however, that in order to accomplish this result it will be necessary to crowd on all possible steam. Every person mentioned in connection with the case will be examined together with new witnesses and it is believed that visits to both Chicago and Springfield will be necessary. Mr. Lorimer himself will be questioned most minutely.

"We will follow every lead that presents itself," said one of the members of the committee just before the beginning of today's sitting.

The inquiry is in the hands of a select committee composed of eight members of the committee on privileges and elections, but notwithstanding the relations of the members to that committee this organization will be entirely independent of it. Having been directly authorized by the senate, the committee will be responsible only to that body. It is in no sense a subcommittee. Of the eight members of the special committee four, Messrs. Dillingham of Vermont, Gamble of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, and Kenyon of Iowa, are Republicans, and four, Messrs. Johnston of Alabama, Fletcher of Florida, Kern of Indiana, and Lea of Tennessee, are Democrats. The members are supposed also to be divided evenly for and against Lorimer; but, all of course, realize that they are to act as judges and that therefore they must enter upon their duties prepared to change convictions if the evidence should be of a convincing character in the direction opposed to their views.

Are Evenly Divided.

The members classed as favorable to Lorimer are Dillingham, Gamble, Johnston and Fletcher, two Republicans and two Democrats, and those as against him, Jones, Kenyon, Kern and Lea, two Republicans and two Democrats. All of the pro-Lorimer men were members of the last congress and cast their votes for the Illinois senator in the investigation made by that congress.

Senator Jones is the only anti-Lorimer man who had an opportunity to vote on the previous roll call. Messrs. Kenyon, Kern and Lea are all new men, but they have made expression of their conviction that the facts in the case are sufficiently against Mr. Lorimer to justify his expulsion from the senate. The committee will have the assistance of John H. Marble, an attorney for the interstate commerce commission, and of John J. Healy, who acted for the Illinois senate committee in the same capacity. Former Judge Elbridge Hancy of Chicago, will be counsellor for Mr. Lorimer as he was in the previous inquiry. The first inquiry was conducted by the committee on privileges and elections without the assistance of special counsel.

As now arranged the first witness on Thursday will be former Governor Richard Yates of Illinois, but there has been no decision as to who shall follow him. It is expected, however, that Mr. Funk will be called at an early day, as most of the facts brought out by the Illinois inquiry were the result of his testimony before the Helm committee. Mr. Lorimer is not expected to appear until much later in the week.

When the committee began today's hearing, William J. Hynes, an attorney of Chicago, asked to be permitted to appear for Edward Hines, the lumber magnate, who is alleged to have been instrumental in collecting the $100,000 fund said to have been used in the election of Senator Lorimer. The committee took the matter under advisement. Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester company, then took the stand.

RUSH OF BUYERS.

Follows Bad Wheat Crop Report From South Dakota.

Chicago, June 20.—Heavy purchasing of wheat here today followed reports from South Dakota that crop conditions are the worst in the history of the state. Three counties, Coddington, Clark and Spink—all large producers, were representeed as being practically a failure for wheat this season. According to experts the fields in general have been badly burned and where green streaks are still left the long continued hot weather is drying the plant in the milk.

An advance exceeding four cents a bushel during the last 48 hours showed the extent to which speculators here had been stirred up. The September option today soared to 90¾ against 88⅝ last night and 86½@⅝ at the preceding close. Big sales to realize profits hindered a further advance and at one time led to a lively reaction.

The greatest rise today was for the July delivery, which at the apex of the advance showed a bulge of 2¼ cents over last night, reaching 91 cents flat. Under heavy profit taking, however, the close was 1 cent below the top figures of the day.

Weather Is Warmer.

The mercury had reached the 90 mark by 2 o'clock this afternoon and was still climbing. There is no rain in sight, says the "weather man," the indications being for generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday; warmer in the north and west portions tonight. The hourly readings:

7 o'clock	68	11 o'clock	85
8 o'clock	72	12 o'clock	86
9 o'clock	78	1 o'clock	87
10 o'clock	84	2 o'clock	90

Weather Indications.

Chicago, June 20.—Forecast for Kansas: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer in north and west portion tonight.

BIG HAND SHAKE.

Taft Silver Wedding Celebration Comes to an End.

Twelve Thousand People Were Asked and 5,000 Came.

A CROWD OF 15,000

Stood Along the Iron Fence and Looked In.

Mrs. Taft Remained by President's Side All Evening.

Washington, June 20.—The silver wedding celebration of the president and Mrs. Taft, the second that has been held in the White House, came to an end last night with the reception on the White House lawn. Invitations had been sent to close to 12,000 persons and while the official count of those who shook hands with the president was not given out, it was estimated at least 5,000 persons were present.

Never in the history of the nation probably has such a function been held in Washington. The diplomatic corps, the United States supreme court, the senate and the house of representatives, the departments of the government, the men who are high in political affairs of the country, the army, the navy and every walk in life almost were represented.

The cool, clear night that made a reception in the open air possible prevented the crush that the White House for days had been afraid of and made the reception not only brilliant and unusual, but delightful in every respect. The guests would have filled the White House to overflowing, but the White House grounds are ample and there was no crush and no confusion.

Possibly 15,000 people crowded about the iron fence that surrounds the grounds and looked longingly at the electric display, the splashing fountain and the gay throng within. Washington seldom gets excited about anything, but it showed its interest in the anniversary of the president in unmistakable fashion.

Band Plays Wedding March.

The cards said that the reception would begin at 9 o'clock and promptly on the hour, to the strains of the wedding march, the president and Mrs. Taft walked slowly down the staircase of the White House, preceded by the six presidential aides and followed by the cabinet. Out through the red door to the rear portice of the mansion, down the broad steps and out onto the lawn the procession marched, while hundreds of guests already in the grounds watched their progress. They took their stand beneath two trees just about the center of the lawn, whose branches were joined by an electric sign flashing "1886-1911."

The guests entered from the east front, passed through the corridors beneath the White House and out to the lawn. Down the winding walk they passed in two lines to where the president, his face wreathed in smiles, was waiting to meet them all. Above the walks the electricians had touched the trees with magic and they blazed in red and white and blue bulbs. From the top of the treasury a monster searchlight played upon a new American flag over the summit of the mansion. Over the rear portico another flag in red, white and blue incandescent lamps shimmered and waved. The fountain in the center of the grounds, played upon by another searchlight, sprinkled forth all hues of the rainbow. The Washington monument, a thousand feet to the south, brought into relief by the thousands of lights, stood out sharply against the sky, dark blue with here and there a star striving sky against the lights of men.

Decorations Were Beautiful.

The White House lawn, clipped and shaved to the very quick, made a carpet of soft dark green over which walked lightly the gayly clad women, the men in black or in the white of the military service. Down near the fountain the marine band in scarlet coats played with vigor and in the White House itself the Engineer band vied with them. Every corner of the mansion had its own particular light. On the terraces that extend from the old mansion eastward, and westward the beauty of the White House conservatories had been poured. The tall lamps that stand along the borders of these terraces had been shaded by deep red paper, resembling nothing so much as monster poppies.

The reception was just as informal as the president could make it. Those who could waited in line for hours to shake hands but many slipped out of the line and sought the shaded walks, the chairs waiting on the grass, or wandered at will through the lower floors of the mansion. The presents that numbered in the hundreds and whose money values run into the thousands, attracted many, while others turned to the east room whose polished floor echoed to the tread of the dancers.

Preparation had been made for 5,000 guests and the refreshment tables in the state dining room came as near groaning as a perfectly good table can come. The president and the members of his family with the cabinet and the aides were served on the east terrace but the guests found their refreshments in the state dining room.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ADVERTISING TALKS
WRITTEN BY
WILLIAM C. FREEMAN

There was a very interesting article in the April issue of BUSINESS AND THE BOOK-KEEPER, written by Herbert N. Casson, entitled—

"Big Business; a frank inquiry into the real significance of the biggest drama ever played on the national boards."

(Continued on Page Two.)