

CURRENT TOPICS

J. W. MILLS of Brooklyn writes to the New York World to say: "In a sermon preached by Dr. Charles F. Aked at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church he expressed himself in the following manner: 'If you are not rich yourself, be glad that somebody else is and you will be astonished at the happiness that will result to yourself.' There was a great deal in the same vein. Dr. Aked will sail for Europe next Saturday, to be gone until September 21. Now the revered doctor can certainly preach with a nice, long vacation staring him in the face and probably a fat purse contributed by the rich members of his congregation to accompany him on his trip. But if the reverend gentleman had a family to support on about \$15 per week and had to swelter in the city for the next three months, it would be a mighty poor consolation to him to know that Mr. John D. was the possessor of great riches. In my opinion it brings mighty little happiness to poor, unfortunate families who have to struggle for an existence to know that other people are rich and have more than they really need."

HERE IS A story of service printed in the New York World: "Miss Mary Harriman, eldest daughter of E. H. Harriman, has taken one of her father's Erie ferryboats and turned it into a man-o'-peace to fight tuberculosis. She has presented the boat to the Brooklyn committee on the prevention of tuberculosis and the Brooklyn Red Cross Society. It will go into commission as a part of the Red Cross navy on July 1, when its flag will fly over an anchorage off Columbia street, Brooklyn. Hammocks, steamer chairs and other conveniences for out-of-the-air sleeping will be arranged for the accommodation of 300 men, women and children. Three meals a day will be served on the boat, and between meals the patients will get all the milk and eggs they are able to eat. For the commissary department Miss Harriman will forage on her father's country place at Arden, where the milk is famous and the farm products the best that money can command. A free bus will be run to the boat from Brooklyn stations for those who can not pay car fare. It is the design to have the boat so anchored as to command the full benefit of the bay breezes, with a fine view of the entire water scape in which the statue of Liberty is the center figure. Attendants and physicians will be provided. The boat will afford a day camp for sufferers who are not able to get out of town, and there will be started on it the first open air school for the children of Brooklyn who have been kept away from school during the term by reason of the disease. The Red Cross Christmas stamp committee, of which Mrs. St. Clair McKelway was chairwoman, has raised \$4,000 to aid in Miss Harriman's generous purpose. Miss Harriman intends to sail next week for Europe, where she will join her father and mother. She first became interested in the movement through the old Staten Island ferryboat Southfield, which is anchored near the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. All last summer she supplied milk for the boat from her father's farm."

FEDERAL CIRCUIT Judge Vandevanter and Federal District Judge Munger, sitting at Lincoln, heard arguments for and against Nebraska's new guaranty deposits law. The national bankers of the state employed John L. Webster of Omaha, and former Senator W. V. Allen to fight the law. I. L. Albert of Columbus, Neb., and C. O. Whedon of Lincoln, assisted Attorney General Thompson in defending the law. The court heard arguments for two days and on the third day issued an order which suspends the enforcement of the law. The order of the court follows: "Whereas, In the above entitled cause the complainants have asked for a preliminary writ of injunction and restraining order, as prayed in the bill of complaint, and the same having come on to be heard on the application of the complainants, and upon the objections filed thereto by the defendants, and the said cause having been orally argued

to the court by the solicitors for the respective parties, and the court being advised in the premises, it is hereby ordered, that a temporary injunction issue enjoining and restraining the defendants, Ashton C. Shallenberger, governor of the state of Nebraska; Silas R. Barton, auditor of public accounts of the state of Nebraska, and William T. Thompson, attorney general of the state of Nebraska, from proceeding to act as a banking board under a statute enacted by the legislature of Nebraska, approved March 25, 1909, entitled, 'An act for the regulation, supervision and control of the business of banking, and to provide penalties for its violation, repealing chapter 8 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1907 and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.' And that they, the said defendants, be and are hereby further enjoined and restrained from taking possession of the books and papers of the present banking board of the state of Nebraska; and that they, the said defendants, be and are hereby enjoined and restrained from interfering with any of the plaintiff banks under said statute of 1909. And that they, the said Ashton C. Shallenberger, governor of the state of Nebraska; Silas R. Barton, auditor of public accounts of the state of Nebraska, and William T. Thompson, attorney general of the state of Nebraska, and persons acting under them or any of them be restrained and enjoined from enforcing any of the provisions of said banking act, approved March 25, 1909, above referred to. And that the said defendant, Sam Patterson, be and he is hereby enjoined and restrained from attempting to exercise any powers or rights under any commission of the governor of Nebraska, appointing him to the office of secretary of the said banking board, created under the said banking act, approved March 2, 1909, and that the said defendant, Sam Patterson, be further enjoined and restrained from taking possession of any of the books and papers of the present secretary of the banking board and from in any manner doing or performing any act under the said commission. This temporary injunction and restraining order to remain and continue in force until the further order of the court in the premises."

REFERRING TO THE federal court's action on the guaranteed deposits law, Governor Shallenberger made this public statement: "The people of Nebraska have expressed themselves in favor of the guaranty of bank deposits. When the opponents of such a measure will not let the state courts pass upon matters in which the people of the state are primarily interested, and force the matter into the federal courts, which have no connection with the affairs of the individual state, it merely means that the enforcement of the law has been delayed. The people of the state have spoken and they will not be denied even if the federal courts do provide a temporary bulwark for the opponents of the guaranty act."

ON JULY 1 Orville Wright made a successful flight through the air at Fort Myer near Washington with his aeroplane. Three different flights were made. Thousands of enthusiastic persons witnessed Wright's great accomplishment. The Associated Press, reporting the test, said: "After the motor had been tested, the weight which gives the aeroplane its start was hoisted up, and everything was ready for a flight. The propellers were cranked, and Orville turned on the motor. The screws whirled around at what seemed like greater speed than on the previous occasions, and as Orville climbed into his seat Wilbur put his hand on the right wing, ready to run along with the machine. Nodding to his brother, Orville released the machine and it started down the track at a rapid rate. As it neared the end of the starting rail, Orville turned up the forward horizontal rudders, and the machine arose in the air. It was a beautiful start, and the crowd that lined the sides of the aerodome cheered heartily. Down the field the aeroplane

sailed, curved gracefully about the lower end and back up the east side of the field, along the edge of Arlington cemetery. The machine seemed to be behaving beautifully. Mr. Wright was making very short turns, but as he seemed to regain familiarity with the ground over which he was traveling, he increased the radius of his trips about the field. The first round was made in fifty seconds. Five times the machine skirted the field, attaining a height which varied from fifteen to thirty feet."

ON THE SIXTH round Mr. Wright came to earth within a few hundred feet of the starting point, completing the flight in five minutes. The landing was perfect, the machine swooping down in successive glides until within a few feet of the earth, when Orville pulled the string which stops his motor, and the aeroplane glided smoothly over the grass on skids until it came to a stop. The machine was returned to the starting apparatus, while the two brothers held a consultation. Again the aeroplane was placed in position, the motor was tested, and another flight was essayed. The start was as successful as the first. In the second flight Orville made much wider turns and rose to a greater height. It was evident that Wilbur had cautioned him to do so. The elder brother watched every detail of the flight with care. The machine encircled the field with ease and grace, responding readily to the aviator's guiding hand. Mr. Wright approached dangerously near the starting tower and flew within a few feet of the stables, which line the field on the west. It was noticed that at times the motor skipped, but this seemed to have no effect upon the progress of the aeroplane. The starting rail runs downward into a little hollow in the field, and whenever the aeroplane passed over this hollow it dipped noticeably, and whenever it passed over a vacant space between two of the stables it was seen to rise as though on a billow of air. It was also noticed that there was a tendency to approach nearer the earth whenever the machine flew along the west side of the field, which is bordered by large thickly foliated trees in Arlington cemetery. But all these atmospheric conditions were easily overcome by clever manipulations of the levers. On his second flight, Orville made nine rounds of the field in a few seconds less than eight minutes. He made another graceful landing, but flew close to the ground for some time before stopping his motor and descending. The machine was again returned to the starting rail at 7 o'clock. In his last flight Orville remained aloft for a few seconds more than nine minutes, and encircled the field nine and a half times. For one complete round he flew very close to the ground, evidently preparing to land. This he did within two hundred feet of the aeroplane shed. During this last flight, he went higher than on his previous trials, reaching a height of forty feet. Just before making his landing, the left wing struck the ground, and raised a cloud of dust, but Mr. Wright continued to fly half way round the field, before descending at the point he had previously decided upon for a landing place. Orville hastened to the shed and Wilbur acted as spokesman. He said that the flights were very satisfactory to them, although they would make a number of additional preliminary flights before essaying the official trials.

AFTER THE United States senate had adopted the maximum and minimum clause the Brown resolution providing for the submission to the legislatures of the states of an income tax amendment to the federal constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote. Bristow of Kansas offered an amendment providing for election of senators by popular vote. Aldrich announced that he would later move to lay this on the table.

Raising the tariff on scrap iron may indicate that the republican leaders are expecting their party to go to the scrap heap.