

action in any dispute, except as the several nations agree to refer controversies to arbitration by special or general treaties of arbitration.

12. The armed forces of all the nations represented to be at the service of the congress for enforcement of any decree rendered by The Hague court, according to treaties of arbitration.

Congressman Townsend of Michigan, one of the authors of the Esch-Townsend rate making bill, in a letter to a Baltimore newspaper says he has no reason to believe that President Roosevelt has given up his intention of calling an extra session early in November. Mr. Townsend says he will introduce a bill containing the main provisions of the bill he introduced in the fifth-ninth congress.

E. S. Holmes, Jr., formerly a statistician of the department of agriculture has been arrested on the charge of conspiring to defraud the government by permatually divulging the cotton reports. Holmes was released on \$10,000 bond.

Lawrence Hanley, a well-known actor died at Los Angeles, Calif.

A dispatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat under date of Milwaukee, August 28, follows: It is said that if the General Paper company is forced to go out of existence as a selling agency, a paper trust will be formed, composed of all the mills now in the selling organization. The statement is made that options have already been secured on eleven of the largest paper mills in anticipation of adverse decisions regarding the General Paper company. The new organization, if completed, it is said, will be on the lines of the Standard Oil company. The plan is understood by all the members of the General Paper company, and it is asserted that all will go in if a new organization is necessary. Nothing will be done until a decision is had on the appeal, which has been made on Judge Seaman's decision directing the witnesses to answer the questions of the government's attorney.

The Springfield, Ill., city council by a vote of eleven to three authorized Mayor Deveraux, who has been leading a municipal ownership fight, to take over the Springfield electric lighting plant valued at \$100,000. The mayor has waged a long and determined fight in Springfield in favor of municipal ownership.

John A. Williams, a young St. Louisan was killed recently by a fall from a balloon. Robert E. Scanlon, an aeronaut was to make an ascension on a trapeze bar. Some one bantered Williams to go up and quick as a flash Williams leaped toward the trapeze to which Scanlon was strapped, threw his arms around Scanlon's waist and the two were whisked in a flash, a hundred feet above the heads of the horrified spectators. Speaking to the representative of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, Scanlon said: "Williams' foolhardy act was nothing short of suicide, whether he considered his chances for coming out of the adventure alive or not, from the instant we left the ground. I realized that one, or both, of us would be killed. My first thought was of helping Williams out of danger, and, acting on this impulse, I tried to force him to let go his hold on the trapeze before we had reached a high elevation. If he had dropped to the ground then he would not have been killed. After I had succeeded in swinging myself into a sitting position on the trapeze bar I kicked Williams, and then struck him with my closed fist between the eyes. We were probably between 75 and 100 feet above the ground, but my efforts to make him release

his hold had no effect. The last time I struck him Williams cried out in terror: 'My God, don't kill me. Help me up on the bar.'

The Globe Democrat adds: Scanlon says that an entirely different feeling took possession of him after hearing Williams' appeal. "When we left the earth Williams was unmistakably drunk, but when he called up to me to help him he was sober and thoroughly cognizant of his peril. I will never forget the agony depicted on his face. His eyes protruded far out of their sockets, his face was and great drops of perspiration stood out on his forehead, while the muscles of his face twitched in the most violent manner imaginable. I never saw such suffering before. I tried to raise him to the bar with my legs, which I had gripped about his body under his arms, not being able to reach him with my hands. When I failed in raising him in this way I realized that I could do nothing more for him." Scanlon stated that when he reached up to cut the rope by which his parachute and trapeze hung from the gas bag he did it with the idea fixed firm in his mind that it would be the last voluntary act he would ever be capable of. "I firmly believed it would be a swift and certain death," he said. "Just as I severed the rope there occurred a loud explosion. Our combined weight had proven too much for the balloon and the top had blown out. We were then so far up in the air that the crowd looked like a swarm of ants. I am not given to braggadocio, but I was never calmer in my life than when I felt the air rushing up by me and knew the danger we were in. I was waiting for the jolt which I knew would occur when the parachute opened out, and which I realized would certainly throw Williams from the bar. When the jolt came it snapped three of the ropes which act as stays on the parachute. This slight accident distracted my attention for an instant, and when my mind turned again to Williams I thought I heard a dull thud, which I believe was caused by the impact of his body striking the ground. In five minutes I had alighted safely in a clump of willows, 200 yards from where Williams' body fell."

General McCaskey, in his annual report for the department of Colorado recommended the re-establishment of the canteen.

A Toledo balloonist says he greatly admires President Roosevelt's daring as shown by his trip in a submarine boat and he intends to invite the president to take a trip in an airship.

The steamer Poconic, commanded by Captain Jones, was lost August 28 on the Florida coast. Out of the 22 men on board, only two were rescued.

A dispatch to the New York World under date of Washington, August 22, follows: Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox, said to have been the first child born in the White House, the grandniece of Andrew Jackson, and a descendent of John Donelson, the pioneer of Tennessee, died here today aged seventy-five years. Her husband, John A. Wilcox, was at one time a representative from Tennessee, and also represented Texas in the confederate congress.

An Associated Press dispatch under date of Greenville, Ohio, August 31, follows: In sight of 2,500 persons Professor John Baldwin was blown to atoms here this afternoon by the explosion of six sticks of dynamite when 1,500 feet in the air. His wife and three children were among the spectators who witnessed the tragedy. Baldwin had been giving daily exhibitions at the county fair here. He would ascend several thousand

feet in the air and explode dynamite at intervals. Today he mounted 1,500 feet in the air. Every eye among the thousands of spectators below watched him until he became almost a mere speck. Suddenly a cloud of smoke appeared. It hid the airship from view, the spectators supposed, as the balloon had vanished completely from sight. In another moment the sound of the explosion reached the straining ears of the watchers, but the airship did not again appear. For a moment the crowd waited expectantly thinking that a view of the aeronaut would be obtained. Then a groan of horror arose from the multitude. The airship had vanished. Searchers immediately began looking for fragments of the wrecked airship. A half mile away they found pieces of silk cloth from which the balloon was made and splinters of the basket-like framework on which the aeronaut had been perched. Scattered about a twenty acre field were found fragments of Baldwin's body. The distance at which the remnants of the airship fell was so great that the crowds had not seen the fragments fall. No one can tell how the accident occurred. The six sticks of dynamite which Baldwin carried with him exploded simultaneously, as only one report was heard. It is supposed that in igniting the fuse connecting with the dynamite he fired the gas in the balloon and that it exploded causing the dynamite to explode. Baldwin's business was aerial warfare demonstrations.

A Washington dispatch by the Associated Press follows: Worn out and germ-permeated currency is being turned into the treasury redemption at such a rate that the government's facilities to supply the demand is being taxed to its utmost capacity. United States Treasurer Charles H. Treat says: "The bureau of engraving and printing has just about reached the limit, and as soon as possible the force must be increased and new machinery provided for. The business of the country must have what it wants in the way of currency. The national banks are increasing their circulation at a remarkable rate. In the present month there has been an increase of over \$7,000,000, and in the last year the increase has been \$59,000,000."

Under date of New York, August 31, the Associated Press carried the following dispatch: Announcement was made by the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance society that the indebtedness to the society of the Depew Improvement company was paid this afternoon, the principal and interest amounting to \$293,850.82. The correspondence incident to the transaction was also, at the suggestion of President Morton made public, to the end, Mr. Morton said, that an impression unjust to Senator Chauncey M. Depew might be removed. The correspondence consists of three letters of even date, the first addressed to Mr. Morton by Henry B. Anderson, of the law firm of Anderson & Anderson, attorneys for the Depew Improvement company, announcing that the re-organization committee of the Depew Improvement company, having perfected the title to the property not covered by the Equitable mortgage, was prepared to take over the property which secured the loan, paying in cash to the Equitable the face of the loan and interest. The second letter, also addressed to Mr. Morton, is from Senator Depew, who states explicitly his part in the transaction between the improvement company and the Equitable society and points out what he declares are inaccuracies in published statements, through which a grave injustice has been done him. Among other things,

Senator Depew said: "I had nothing to do with the organization of the Depew Improvement company, not even authorizing the use of my name, nor was I in any way connected with it until, five years after its incorporation, I purchased for \$100,000 in cash a one-fifteenth interest in the stock of the company. The company at that time had a tract of land consisting of about 2,700 sub-divided lots and 265 acres not subdivided. The Equitable Life loaned \$250,000 upon 1,575 of the company's lots. These lots were selected as constituting the most valuable tracts there. At the time the mortgage was made these lots were selling—the lowest at \$300 and the highest at \$600 each. The valuation placed upon the plot by the Equitable appraisers at that time was \$393,750, and upon the balance of the land owned by the company \$540,000, a total valuation of the property of \$933,750. An appraisal was at the same time made and submitted to the Equitable by William B. Cutter, one of the leading real estate men of Buffalo, in which he appraised the value of the lots loaned on at \$768,000. In 1901 a real estate depression set in in and about Buffalo, which lowered values and checked the growth in the town of Depew. It was at this time, October 7, 1901, and not when the loan was made in January, 1898, that the insurance company appraised the part of the property covered by the Equitable's mortgage at \$150,000." Mr. Depew then recites the charges that have been made against him, denying each. Of the charges which related to transactions resulting from the default of the company and the foreclosure of the loan by the Equitable, he says that as a result of the company's embarrassment a re-organization was determined upon, and though there were unavoidable delays the plan was progressing as rapidly as possible. The company was to be incorporated and was to issue bonds for \$750,000 to supply funds to take up the Equitable mortgages, principal and interest, and to pay the other debts of the company. There was never any other purpose than that the Equitable should be fully protected. The foregoing communications were acknowledged in the following letter: "My Dear Senator—I am very much pleased to receive your letter and communication of the re-organization committee of the Depew Improvement company, which disposes of the matter in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Equitable. An impression of the situation which was erroneous and unjust to you has prevailed. I think that it can best be removed by making these two communications public and will do so if this action will be agreeable to you. Yours Very truly,

(Signed.) PAUL MORTON."

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