

**GREATEST MARINE DISASTER**

More than 1,500 persons, possibly 1,800, it is feared, sank to death early Monday morning, April 15th, when, within four hours after she crashed into an iceberg, the mammoth White Star line steamer, Titanic, bound from Liverpool to New York on her maiden voyage, went to the bottom off the Newfoundland banks. Of the approximately 2,200 persons on board the giant liner, some of them of the world-wide prominence, only 675 are known to have been saved. The White Star offices in New York, while keeping up hope to the last minute, admitted that there had been horrible loss of life. Accepting the early estimates of the fatality list as accurate the disaster is the greatest in the marine history of the world. Nearest approaching it in magnitude were the disasters to the steamer, Atlantic, in 1873, when 547 lives were lost, and to the LaBourgone in 1898, with a fatality list of 571.

A Pittsburgh dispatch, dated April 15th, says: John Dalzell, a congressman from the Thirtieth Pennsylvania district, has been defeated for the congressional nomination by M. Clyde Kelley, a progressive in the last legislature. The result was definitely known when the official count was being made. With but two county districts missing Dalzell received 9,412, Kelley 9,493. The vote from the missing districts is not sufficient to overcome Kelley's lead.

A dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal says: A break occurred in the main system of the St. Francis levees near Golden Lake, Ark., flooding 2,000 square miles of territory. The work of strengthening the levees in the delta section is being carried on night and day by an army of men. The water released in the St. Francis basin will be forced back into the main channel of the Mississippi river through the St. Francis river, when the main danger to the delta country will be felt. No loss of life has been reported in Arkansas. The situation at Hickman is improving and more government supplies arrived recently.

Roosevelt carried Illinois by a landslide. Champ Clark carried the same state over Wilson by a majority of 2 to 1.

Wilson carried Pennsylvania by a big majority. Roosevelt also carried it over Taft by a landslide.

A Chicago dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Room workers," undeniably having political affiliations, broke into Governor Woodrow Wilson's suite of rooms at the Hotel Sherman recently and stole a suitcase full of private correspondence and papers belonging to the New Jersey executive. The robbery occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the democratic presidential candidate was at St. Mary's rectory with Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan and other priests of the Paulist order. It was discovered at 2:30 o'clock when the governor returned to his room. It was then found that the robbers had left valuable silver, toilet articles and other belongings of pecuniary value. Before leaving for Syracuse, N. Y., where he is scheduled to speak before a non-political dinner of the chamber of commerce,

Governor Wilson said that "the robbery was very suspicious." He refused to openly make charges that political enemies had committed the theft. "The robbery will greatly inconvenience me," he said, "but whoever obtained the papers and correspondence will be greatly disappointed. While the correspondence is of a nature which necessarily should be considered private between the writers and myself, there is nothing but that may be published without doing me harm."

Governor Hooper of Tennessee has appointed Newell Sanders of Chattanooga to succeed the late United States Senator Robert L. Taylor.

The Ambridge, Pa., News-Herald says: The democratic harmony banquet at the Junction park pavillion was a fine affair and attended by about 125 of the unterrified. Three speakers were introduced by toastmaster George Wilson, esq., the first being John Marron, esq., of Pittsburgh, who made an eloquent address on, "Retrospect and Prospect." He was followed by M. J. Caton, of Pittsburgh, whose theme was, "Shall Democracy Retreat." Peter Witt, a Tom Johnson man of Cleveland, was the last speaker and made a powerful address on "Democracy vs. Plutocracy." Rev. M. J. Sleppy made the invocation. Ambridge was represented by George Pardell and H. Lee Goerman, the latter being a member of the committee on speakers.

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis says: In compliance of an order of the circuit court to make more specific their charges of conspiracy on the part of the Standard Oil to get control of their company, attorneys for the Waters-Pierce Oil company filed an amended answer in the election of mandamus suit pending before Judge Kinsey. The new answer asserts that in the recent election of directors, representatives of the Rockefellers, John D. Archbold, H. M. Flagler and other Standard Oil magnates tried to vote by proxies a majority of Waters-Pierce stock with a view to putting Standard Oil representatives in charge of the Waters-Pierce directorate. The answer charges that the pretended dissolution of the Standard Oil trust is a farce, a disguise and a pretext and that the relations of the parent body with the subsidiary concerns is practically unchanged.

Governor Harmon of Ohio delivered a speech in defense of his presidential boom. His Nebraska sponsor is Senator G. M. Hitchcock.

Roosevelt captured the solid Maine delegation.

The Vermont delegation to the republican national convention is divided between Taft and Roosevelt, although the state convention passed a resolution indorsing Taft.

James C. Dahlman was nominated for one of the city commissioners in Omaha at the primaries.

An Associated Press cablegram from London says: In a speech lasting nearly two hours and described by old parliamentarians as the most masterly in recent years, the prime minister introduced in the house of

commons the home rule bill, which bears the official title of the government of Ireland bill. This is the third attempt of the liberal party to settle the Irish question, which caused disruption of the party under Gladstone and kept them out of power for nearly twenty years. Mr. Asquith's bill met with support from

practically all the liberals and laborites and both sections of the nationalists, the Redmondites and the O'Brienites. The unionists, of course, opposed it, and the Ulsterites, through their spokesman, Sir Edward Carson, made it clear that they object to a parliament in any form being set up in Ireland.



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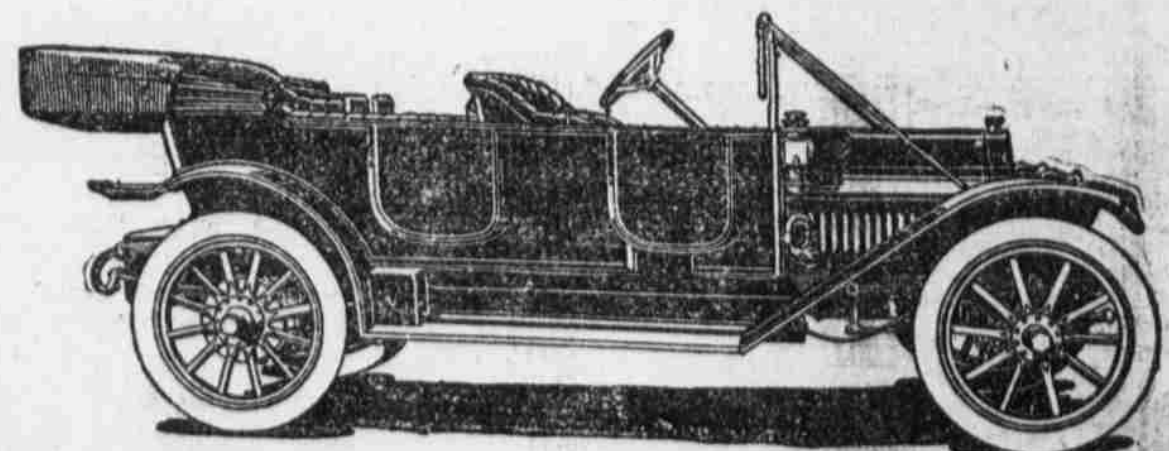
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