

HAMILTON FLIES BACKTONE ORK

Daring Aviator Completes Round Trip to Philadelphia via Line Route. REACHES GOTHAM AT NIGHT. Journey Most Remarkable One in American Aeronautics. NEARLY TWO HUNDRED MILES Travels Eighty-Six Miles in One Hundred Thirteen Minutes. CROWDS CHEER ON HIS RETURN Motor Falls When Within Few Miles of Finish and He is Forced to Make Landing at Perth Amboy, N. J.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Charles K. Hamilton landed at Governor's island in his aeroplane at 6:41 p. m., finishing the last leg of his return trip to Philadelphia. He left Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m. and South Amboy, N. J., at 6:10.

The first airline express to Philadelphia by the upper route went through on schedule time, but on his return trip Hamilton had motor trouble and turned southeast at Metuchen toward Princess bay. The special train that was following him lost sight of him a few minutes later at Menlo Park and there was no further news of him until the telegraph wires brought the brief news: "Hamilton stuck in the swamps at Perth Amboy."

Fuller advised established the fact that Hamilton had landed on the south shore of the Raritan river, two miles above Perth Amboy. His descent was deliberate and he was not hurt nor did it appear at first sight that his aeroplane was damaged.

The fact is that Hamilton had made his journey from Governor's island to Philadelphia with but seven cylinders working. His eighth cylinder went out of commission when he was at a height of 1,500 feet above the harbor. Nevertheless, the first leg of the trip was in every way a remarkable success. Hamilton traveled the eighty-eight miles from Governor's island to the aviation field at Penn Junction in 1 hour and 30 minutes. He left Governor's island at 7:30 and alighted at 9:25 at Philadelphia. He stopped two hours and seven minutes for food, gasoline and oil, and rising again at 11:30, hurried ahead of the special train. For thirty-five miles the train chased him at a speed sometimes reaching seventy-five miles an hour, before it caught up with him, just after passing Lawrence and finally came abreast of him two miles beyond Princeton Junction, forty miles out. It was noticed then that his engine was coughing irregularly and when he turned off from the tracks at Metuchen, sailing low over the tree tops, it was feared he might have thought it necessary to seek a landing place.

Trip to Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Under a leaden sky Charles K. Hamilton, the young aviator who achieved world-wide fame in less than a year, today made the most daring flight of his career, traveling in his biplane from Governor's island, N. Y., to a point in the outskirts of Philadelphia, a distance of eighty-six miles, in 113 minutes, unofficial time.

A nature of the achievement of the young aviator was the ease with which he picked up and followed a special train on the Pennsylvania railroad. According to his program he flew from Governor's island to South Elizabeth, N. J., where the train was awaiting his approach. From that point, town after town along the line replying the fact that the train had passed with Hamilton flying directly over it.

Occasionally, with the probable desire to give variety to his journey, he diverged a little. At Princeton, for instance, he went up near the old college town so that the students and graduates gathered there for commencement week might have a chance to see him.

At the aviation field four miles northeast from the center of the city a tremendous crowd awaited the arrival of the daring aviator. An almost ideal landing cushion composed of tall grass growing out of soft ground had been selected.

Holiday in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The north of the Pennsylvania tracks near North Penn Junction and it was surrounded by 500 policemen to keep back the crowd. All the mills in the neighborhood were shut down and the city took a holiday.

The crowd began gathering at 6 a. m. and waited for news of Hamilton's start. Finally the signal flags erected on a tall pole told of Hamilton's leaving Governor's island and other signals arranged by the New York Times and the Philadelphia Public Ledger, under whose auspices Hamilton made the journey, kept the crowd informed of the aviator's progress.

A report came that Hamilton had crossed into Pennsylvania and it did not seem long before a shout went up from the eastern edge of the crowd that Hamilton was in sight. There he was high in the air, directly over the special train. A moment later he was in plain view of all and then a tremendous cheer went up. Flying steadily, Hamilton rapidly approached and when he was within a few yards of the field he swooped rapidly to the right and crossed the field, turning his attention to it, and then announced after a moment that he would attempt to return to New York within an hour, the weather conditions being, in his opinion, ideal for flying.

Roosevelt Speech is Referred to in House of Commons

Sir Edward Grey Declares that British Agent in Egypt Has Confidence of Government.

LONDON, June 13.—Replying to an interpellation by Sir Henry James Dalsier, liberal, in the House of Commons today, Sir Edward Grey declared that Sir Eiden Gosal, the British agent and consul general in Egypt, had the complete confidence of the government. Sir Henry thereupon requested the foreign secretary to send a copy of his reply to Mr. Roosevelt. Sir Edward answered that he could see no reason for doing anything of the kind. The exchange between the foreign secretary and Mr. Dalsier, which served to enliven the day's proceedings in the house, came as a sequel to Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Guild hall in the course of which he criticized the administration in Egypt as being rather more lenient toward the nationalists than was justified by the conditions.

Joint Institute at Mitchell

Teachers from Three Counties Will Attend Series of Lectures at Dakota Wesleyan University.

MITCHELL, S. D., June 13.—(Special.)—A new system of holding county teachers' institutes will be tried in this city commencing Tuesday morning. Superintendent Nathan of Adams county, Headley of Hutchinson, and Browne of Davison county made arrangements to hold a consolidated institute here in connection with the summer school session of Dakota Wesleyan university, by which means they were able to secure advantages in lectures that a county institute could not obtain, and all at a much less expense than has been paid in previous years. The idea has met with a hearty response on the part of the teachers and a large number from each county have signified their intention of attending. Dr. Kerfoot and Dr. Weir and Prof. Van Benthusen of the university and the superintendents will constitute the teaching force, and three prominent educational lecturers have been secured to speak during the two weeks' session. Several other counties in the state will join in an institute of a similar character.

Nitrous Acid in Bleached Flour

Prof. Hulett of Chair of Chemistry Tells of Analysis of Siezed Samples.

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—More government witnesses heard in the bleached flour case in the federal court here today in support of the charge that the process of bleaching flour adulterates it and impairs its food value. Among the witnesses are professors from Harvard, Pennsylvania university and other eastern colleges. George Hulett, professor of physical and electrical chemistry at Princeton, testified that he analyzed a sample of the flour seized by the government and found nitrous acid in the proportion of two and one-half parts to 1,000,000. In this bread made from the flour, Prof. Hulett said he found nitrous acid in the proportion of one and one-half parts to 1,000,000.

Postal Bank Bill Reaches Senate

Motion Made to Concur in House Amendments—Sundry Civil Appropriation Measure Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Senator Carter today moved that the senate concur in the house amendments to the postal savings bank bill, but as none of the democratic members of the committee on postoffices were present, the disposition for the motion was postponed until tomorrow. It was stated on behalf of Senator Clay, the senior democratic member of the committee, that he did not oppose the motion. By a vote of 13 to 4 the senate rejected Senator Clay's motion to strike out the provision in the sundry civil bill to appropriate \$250,000 to defray the expenses of the tariff board.

Prisoner Flees in Chains, Breaks Them and Gets Train

Sentenced to serve thirty days for stealing three sacks of flour from a box car, Bob Collins, a prisoner in the city jail chain gang, made a spectacular escape Monday morning. The prisoner performed an excellent show of sprinting from the rest of the gang at Forty-first and Cumings streets, and appropriated a hatchet from the home of a policeman in getting off the chain fetters on his ankle. A score of witnesses were on hand to give lucid accounts of Collins' untimely leave-taking. According to their story Collins was last seen in a doorway of a box car on a swiftly moving train. "Good-bye, old burg," he is said to have shouted, waving his hand. "Ta, ta, I don't like the names of your streets. So long."

TWENTY PERSONS ROAST TO DEATH

Building and Plant of the Montreal Herald Are Totally Destroyed by Fire.

HUGE TANK FALLS FROM ROOF It Crashes Through All Floors and Carries Victims to Basement. GAS POURS FROM BROKEN PIPES Entire Structure is Soon Ablaze and Rescues Are Impossible. MANY PINIONED UNDER DEBRIS Here They Slowly Burn to Death, While Police and Firemen Are Powerless to Aid—Thirty Persons Injured.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Bodies of probably twenty bindery girls and linotype men are buried beneath tons of the wrecked machinery and debris in the basement of the Herald building in this city, which was wrecked by fire today. Many of the victims met their death in slow torture. About twenty persons were injured, several of whom will die. Flames crept slowly upon them as they lay helpless and as a rescue party was fighting to penetrate the building. The victims were swept downward through the building by a huge water tank which plunged from roof to cellar. Almost instantly there was an explosion of gas from several pipes, which hung about the sides of the immense jagged hole.

Flames, fanned by a stiff wind, were soon sweeping the upper floors of the building. Scores of persons in the editorial and other departments had to fight for their lives through smoke and wreckage.

The fire department could make little impression on the increasing flames. The buried victims rose over the shouts of the firemen and the crowd which quickly gathered. Although the flames were steadily increasing it appeared for a time as if some who had been hurled to the basement might be rescued.

The police headed a volunteer party which, protected by fire hoses, tried to enter the building. With the opening of the doors the groans and cries of those pinned in the ruins became more distinct. But just within a wall of flames suddenly arose. Gradually the cries died out. All attempts to rescue soon had to be abandoned.

One Man Missing at Seattle. SEATTLE, June 13.—Friends of Philip K. Farley, a clerk in the county treasurer's office, who occupied a room in one of the wooden hotels burned in the great fire of Friday night, today abandoned hopes that he had escaped. Farley, who was a nephew of Right Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, Roman Catholic bishop of Sioux City, was 45 years of age and a native of Boston, and a graduate of the Boston university law school. Farley leaves a widow and two children in Boston.

Swedish Baptists at Sioux Falls

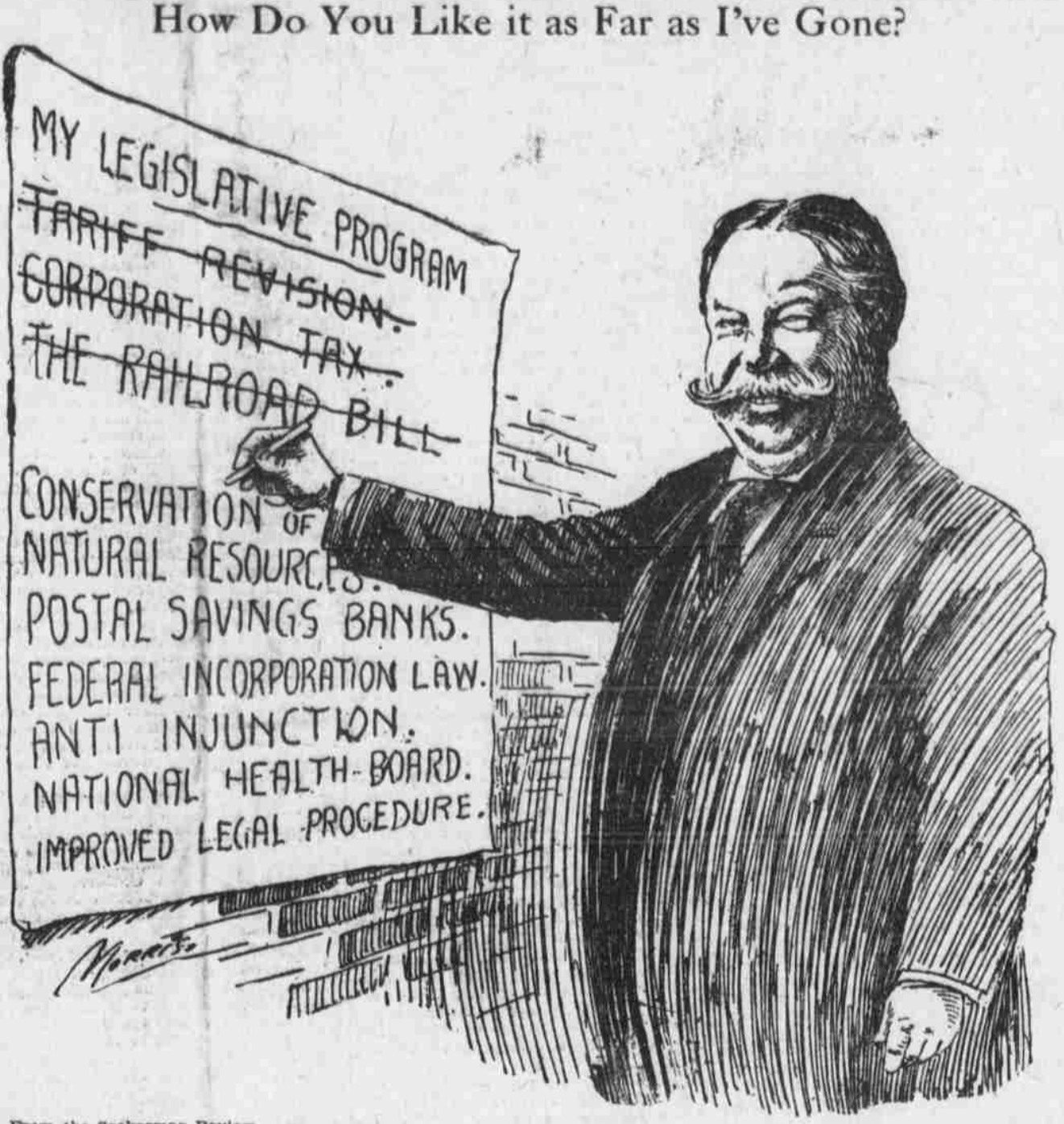
South Dakota Association Will Begin Its Annual Session Wednesday.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., June 13.—(Special.)—Arrangements have been completed for the annual meeting of the Swedish Baptist churches of the South Dakota Synod, which will be held in Sioux Falls from June 15 to 19. This is the most important event of the year for this religious organization. Hundreds will be present to attend the conference, the sessions of which will be held at the First Swedish Baptist church. In addition to large delegations from all the Swedish Baptist churches of South Dakota, many distinguished visitors will be present from other states.

Among the more prominent speakers who will be present and give their assistance to the convention will be Dr. D. D. Proper of the American Baptist Home Missionary society; Dr. H. Williams of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary society, and General Missionary W. C. King of the South Dakota State Missionary society. One of the objects to be attained at the conference is to bring the church into closer relations with the laity.

How Do You Like it as Far as I've Gone?

MY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM: TARIFF REVISION. CORPORATION TAX. THE RAILROAD BILL. CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. FEDERAL INCORPORATION LAW. ANTI INJUNCTION. NATIONAL HEALTH BOARD. IMPROVED LEGAL PROCEDURE.



From the Spokesman-Review.

HASKELL AT NEW CAPITAL

Governor Says Transaction of Public Business at Guthrie is Illegal.

RETURNS ARE NOT ALL IN Majority for Oklahoma City Seems to Be Growing—Guthrie Man Asks Federal Court for Injunction.

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 13.—Governor Haskell is establishing himself in Oklahoma City today and declares he is going to move all the state offices here immediately. He says the people by an overwhelming vote made Oklahoma City the capital and he does not see how he can transact the legal business of the state anywhere but at the state capital. "No proclamation is necessary from me in regard to the state capital matter," said Governor Haskell. "The law does not require it. Any state business transacted at Guthrie now would be illegal and it is up to me to look out for the interests of the state."

Oklahoma City will give us free office rooms while at Guthrie they were costing us about \$2,000 a month and economy is an additional reason for my action." The state Board of Education was to have met in Guthrie today, but will meet here instead. All other state officers have been notified that Oklahoma City is the permanent seat of state government and to come here at once. The injunction issued by Judge Huston should be at once tested in the supreme court.

Governor's Office in Hotel. On a door in the Lee Hickins hotel here is a sign reading "Governor's Office." Governor Haskell's family is here with him. His daughter, Miss Jane, denies she was stoned in Guthrie, but says some one threw a stone at one of the young men in her street cheering for Oklahoma City.

"I anticipate no trouble in removing the records from Guthrie when needed," said Governor Haskell. State officials are dating official papers from this place today. Governor Haskell will disregard the injunction of the district court of Guthrie. Attorneys declare the state courts are powerless to interfere and that it is not a federal question and that the federal courts will not take action.

Additional returns are coming in slowly today. Oklahoma City's majority appears to be growing. The first complete returns are from Washita county. It gives Oklahoma City 2,300 out of 2,600 votes. At Sulphur the citizens passed resolutions.

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Roosevelt Makes Two Addresses

Former President Speaks to Polish Immigrants in Steerage and in Germans in Third Cabin.

ON BOARD KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, June 12.—(Via wireless to Crookhaven, Ireland, June 13.)—Theodore Roosevelt was the chief figure in a noteworthy scene in the steerage this afternoon when he attended a Catholic service held for 1,500 emigrants, Russian and Galician Poles. The emigrants, surrounded an altar draped with the American flag chanted a litany, and then Mr. Roosevelt spoke briefly, the priest interpreting.

Mr. Roosevelt welcomed his hearers to America, and gave them some good advice on the necessity of avoiding association with the strangers upon landing. He exhorted them to be mindful of the duties of citizenship and to protect the rights of women. At the end of his remarks the emigrants crowded about him, trying to kiss his hands.

Later at a service in the second cabin, at which a German priest officiated, Mr. Roosevelt spoke in similar vein to a gathering of Germans, who cheered his remarks. The ex-president, accompanied by the steamer's captain, inspected the third cabin and complimented the captain on its comfort and condition. He said it was to be hoped that the steerage might eventually be quite abolished and its place be taken by third class cabins.

This morning Mr. Roosevelt attended a Protestant service in the saloon. On Monday he will address the crew and stokers and on Tuesday, with French, German and Polish priests and Protestant clergy, he will give a reception to the first and second cabin passengers. The weather has been perfect since the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria left port.

Eight Weddings at Huron. MITCHELL, S. D., June 13.—(Special.)—Eight weddings are scheduled to take place in this city during the rest of the month of June, and four have already taken place. Prominent among the wedded couples is the marriage of Mr. F. P. A. McGovern and Miss Hermine Hethelen, which takes place Tuesday morning in the Catholic church. The other is that of Dr. George Kimball and Miss Florence Winsor, scheduled for June 29. Miss Ruth Youngman and Prof. G. W. English will be wedded at Colorado Springs, Colo., Tuesday morning. Both are former residents of this city, having been associated in work in Dakota Wesleyan. Miss Edna Daniels, who has been teaching in Redlands, Cal., is on her way home to wed A. Hummel, of Danville, Ill., later in the season. Both have been teaching at Redlands for several years.

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DOLLIVER DEFENDS POSITION

In Speech in Senate He Defends Attitude of Insurgents. NOT DISLOYAL TO PARTY

He insists that He is Fighting for Principles of Republican Party and Not Against Them.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—"When it is said that I fight against the republican party, I deny it; I fight for the party." This was the keynote of Senator Dolliver's speech in the senate today, made in continuation of the debate in connection with the sundry civil appropriation of \$250,000 to enable the president to collect information concerning the operation of the tariff law.

The speech was the reply of "insurgent" senators to the charges of party disloyalty. Frequent reference was made to the president's name and speeches. Mr. Dolliver declares there was no longer any freedom of conscience such as had once made the republican party strong. Telling how he had supported President Taft's candidacy, Mr. Dolliver added:

"I never dreamed that within a little more than a year I would be called upon to defend myself and the little group of men with whom I stand, against the charge of taking seriously the president's speeches and the party's platform pledges."

Will Not Leave Party. He explained that he had no intention of leaving the republican party and would continue to defend his position and the interests of the people. "The president is in error," said Mr. Dolliver. "It is not necessary for men to swallow every tariff bill that is set before them and it will be difficult to get me out on such a charge. It cannot be done by lying about me or calling me names, such as 'free trader' or 'democrat,' least of all it cannot be done by taking from my neck the mill stone of political patronage. I share the universal disgust of making a great executive department the headquarters of the awkward squad of politics."

Mr. Dolliver said he was not boasting that he could "live through a warfare in which so many have perished." He added that he "must either submit, quit or fight." He said that the republican platform did not promise downward revision of the tariff, but that if it had the promise could have easily been complied with by reducing articles protected by

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SMITH'S FRIENDS TALK OF SPEAKER

Iowa Congressman Prominently Mentioned for Leading Place in House of Representatives.

MEMBERS GREET HIM ON RETURN Tells Them How He Triumphed Over Cummins.

LATER'S WORK IN DISTRICT Smith Carried Every Town Where He Spoke or Cut Majority.

NORRIS NOT AFTER SENATORSHIP Nebraska Congressman Tells Members He Will Not Enter This Contest in Nebraska This Fall.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Walter I. Smith and a company of fellow congressmen gathered about the luncheon table in the House restaurant today when the Iowa told how Senator Cummins had spent three out of the four days he was in Iowa during the recent campaign, in the Ninth district and as a result Judge Smith carried every town in which Senator Cummins had spoken or had reduced the progressive majority.

"If Senator Cummins had remained another day in my district," said Judge Smith, "nobody can tell what my majority might have been. The vote cast would seem to indicate that the people of the district which I represent resented his intrusion into congressional politics." Judge Smith is seriously talked of for speaker, and it is believed would command more insurgent strength than any of the men who have been mentioned for the place. It is known some of the representatives from Iowa look favorably upon him, and it is believed that Illinois would be for Smith, should Cummins decide to be a candidate, which is really not looked for seriously among the leaders.

But Mr. Mann of Illinois, is a factor to be reckoned with, as well as Minnesota, should things go well with him and the house be republican. Hull Back at Capital. Captain J. A. T. Hull of the Des Moines district, returned this morning from his late encounter with Judge Prouty. The captain did not seem in the least crestfallen. He felt the stalwarts of Iowa had triumphed, notwithstanding he went down to defeat. Captain Hull did not mince words when he said the democrats had been voted like cattle for Prouty, and that where there were large democratic strongholds they were completely wiped out because of their failure to vote for their candidate.

"The stalwarts are in control of the state convention," said Captain Hull, "and there will be no uncertainty as to the resolutions the convention will adopt. That convention will declare unreservedly in favor of the Taft administration and the policies of the president. It will also declare in favor of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. It will endorse things that Senators Cummins and Dolliver are opposed to. The names of the Senators, in my judgment, will not even be referred to."

Taft May Be Here in Fall. Senator Hiram had a short talk with the president today, and it is believed that the president is seriously considering a trip through the west during the campaign, and may possibly touch Nebraska. Of course this is wholly speculative as to the extent of the country which he will desire to cover. If he goes at all, but that Mr. Taft has such a long under contemplation is certain. Whether he will decide to break precedents and take a hand in the fall campaign, is another matter. The president told some of his callers this morning that he felt there was no doubt of the passage of congress enacting into law the railroad bill, the conservation measure and the postal savings bill. With these measures as a text, the president would be an additional power in championing the cause of the republican party in the fall campaign.

Hog Cholera Experiments. Dr. Melvin of the bureau of animal industry was shown a clipping today from the Nebraska Farmer, wherein the assertion was made that the plan of conducting an experiment at the South Omaha stock yard as to the efficacy of hog cholera serum, following efforts made by Senator Burkett to bring this valuable remedy more sharply to the attention of Nebraska stockmen, was the result of political manipulation.

Dr. Melvin said there was no occasion for the article; that the experiment was to be made to show stockmen what the serum would do for them in preventing loss among their hogs from cholera, and for no other purpose; that the department had met Senator Burkett's suggestion, that the experiment be made in a spirit of helpfulness, and with the sole desire to be of service to the public. He said further, that while the department had had some correspondence with Mr. Crocker upon this subject, no arrangements for experiments had been made until Senator Burkett's suggestion, and that there was no politics in it whatever.

The same experiment was conducted in Kansas City about a year ago with splendid results, and Senator Burkett therefore believed it would be a good plan to have the experiment made, under similar conditions at the South Omaha stock yards.

Following the senator's correspondence with the stock yards management, facilities were offered to carry on the test, and the department had simply accepted plan, and would go ahead with it. Dr. Melvin's statement was published by the article, for he said it was absolutely uncalled for, as no political maneuvering had entered into the matter at any point.

To some of his colleagues of the house of representatives, Senator Norris announced today that he would not be a candidate for United States senator. On recommendation of Congressman Wood, Dr. J. J. Hamilton has been appointed pension examining surgeon at Holte, Ia., vice Dr. E. A. Wilson, resigned.

Major W. M. Lutzner, inspector general, is relieved from duty at headquarters in the Philippine division and will proceed to Omaha for duty as assistant inspector general, department of Missouri. James M. Podge of Broken Bow, Neb., had been admitted to practice before the interior department.

Postmasters appointed were as follows: Nebraska—Terrebonne, Grant county, Albert L. Sausman, vice B. L. Balderson, resigned.

People who can get along very well with second-hand things, are watching the For Sale columns of The Bee daily.

Every day someone is advertising an article that they do not need, and every day someone is snapping up these articles. You have something about the house that you do not use. What is it? It has value. Somebody wants it, and will pay for it. Call Douglas 238 and describe it to the ad taker and she will tell you what an ad will cost to sell it.

Porter Charlton's Coat is Found in Lake Como

COMO, Italy, June 13.—A part of a man's coat declared by some of his fishermen neighbors to have belonged to Porter Charlton was found today in Lake Como, from the waters of which the body of his murdered bride, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, was recovered last Friday. The torn garment was fished up from the bottom of the lake near the spot where the trunk containing the body of the woman was found. Today's discovery strengthens the theory of many that a double murder was committed. This is the view of Charles M. Caughy, the American consul at Milan, who believes Charlton met the same fate as did his wife. Earlier evidence that both the trunk containing the body of the woman and the coat were in the possession of the Americans were killed, presumably for their valuables, was found in the blood-spattered bed at the villa which they occupied. It was declared seven wounds found on the woman's head did not release any such quantity of blood as left the stains in their wake. The chance acquaintance of the Charltons, from whom they leased the villa, remains in custody and is frequently questioned as developments furnish the detectives with new ground for inquiry. The Russian maintains his self-possession and he insists that he knows nothing as to how or by whom the crime was committed. On the supposition that Lake Como contained the body of Charlton, a thorough search of its bottom and shores was begun today. The work was started in the vicinity of the spot from which the fishermen had drawn the trunk with its gruesome contents to the surface. It was not long before the searchers were rewarded by the finding of the portion of a man's coat. This was exhibited among the fish folk and others in the vicinity who had seen the Charltons, and some of these declared at once that it was part of a suit which the young American had worn. Further support of the double murder theory developed as the day progressed. It had been known that the police were in possession of several clues leading, it would appear, to the conclusion that Charlton had been murdered. They have, however, been decidedly reticent regarding their discoveries. This afternoon it was learned that the investigation had determined that the stone with which the trunk was weighted had been taken from the wall of the aqueduct on the shore of the lake. The stone had been removed from a spot in the wall opposite the point at which the trunk was found.