

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867

DO YOU ADVERTISE?

If not, why not? Perhaps there's a reason. A request to this office will bring a man to talk it over with you.

VOL. LXXXVIII—NO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,631.

CHINA TO DEMAND A BIG INDEMNITY

Six Millions in Gold From Mexico for Slaughter of 303 Chinamen.

BACKED UP BY A CRUISER

Trouble Occurred During Mexican Revolt—Claim That Many of the Chinese Were Slain in Most Inhuman Manner.

Mexico City, June 9.—An indemnity of \$6,000,000 gold will be demanded of Mexico by the Chinese government for the slaughter of 303 Chinese subjects and the destruction of their property in Torreon, it was asserted today. The demand will be backed up by a cruiser which is already on the way to Mexican west coast ports.

Three investigators returned today from Torreon and placed in the hands of Shung Hai Sun of the Chinese legation, a detailed report of the carnage. This report shows that many of the Chinese were slain in a most inhuman manner and that besides a Chinese bank and club house, 89 places of business were sacked.

In addition to the indemnity, an apology for insult to the Chinese flag will be demanded; also that aid be extended to destitute families of the victims, that the guilty be punished and the constitutional guarantees of protection to Chinese lives and property be made effective.

Of the 12,000,000 pesos indemnity to be asked, two million is for property damage and the remainder for the loss of lives.

"I am friendly, as is my nation, to the Mexican people and to the revolutionary cause," said Mr. Shung. "I will first present my case to the Mexican government for its decision, which, if favorable, will settle the case amicably. If it is not accepted a detailed report of the crimes will be given to the world. A cruiser has been sent by the Chinese government to Mexican points, carrying persons who will continue the investigation of the treatment of Chinese throughout the Republic and who will also assist in pacifying the Chinese residents in the country."

The report made by the investigators goes back to the anti-foreign excitement starting on September 16th, Mexico's centennial, when at a public meeting in Torreon the "killing of the Spaniards first and then the Chinese" was advocated by a speaker.

Gen. Reyes Arrives. Mexico City, June 9.—Down with Reyes, Viva Madero. Such was the first greeting extended to Gen. Bernardo Reyes when he arrived in the capital this afternoon. A few houses and residents were at the station, but the Madoristas were the first to acknowledge their presence. There were no troop formations.

Gen. Reyes was not formally received with the honors to which an officer of his rank is entitled. His reception was such as any civilian might receive.

The general was taken to the home of Rodolfo Reyes, his son. Gen. Reyes in response to the demand of the crowd, appeared at an upper window and delivered a speech in one sentence.

"In the democratic contest upon which we are entering," said he, "I will always be found, as I have been in the past, loyal to the people of Mexico. Francisco I. Madero expects to meet Gen. Reyes tomorrow."

CORONATION CEREMONIES.

Rehearsals Now in Progress for England's Big Celebration.

London, June 9.—The coronation ceremony was rehearsed today in the Abbey church of St. Peter, Westminster, many of the principal participants being coached in the roles which they will have to fill June 22nd, the day on which King George will be crowned.

The Canadian contingent of soldiers who have come over to attend the coronation, received a stirring welcome on landing today at Liverpool. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool met the Canadians and the streets through which they marched were thronged with citizens.

HONOR FOR GEN. EVANS.

Will Become Adjutant General of State of Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., June 9.—Gen. Clement A. Evans, ex-commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and a member of the State prison commission, who has been offered the position of adjutant general of Georgia by Governor-elect Hoke Smith, today announced his acceptance. He will succeed Adjutant General A. J. Scott, who has been at the head of the State militia for several years.

TWO KILLED IN AERO MISHAP

German Aviator and His Mechanic Met With Fatal Accident While Trying for Altitude Record—Body Mangled.

Johannisthal, Germany, June 9.—Herr Schendel, who on Tuesday established a German altitude record of 6,594 feet in an aeroplane, fell this evening with his mechanic, Voss, and both were instantly killed. Schendel was trying to eclipse the world's altitude record with a passenger.

The aviator, who was practically a beginner, arose this evening in a Dornier monoplane and had reached a height of 6,500 feet when the monoplane was seen to assume a vertical position, and it is believed that Schendel was trying to glide to earth with his motor shut off. Once for a brief period, he seemed to have righted the machine, but almost immediately again lost control of the monoplane and shot to earth with terrific speed, landing just outside the aviation field. So great was the velocity of the fall that the prow of the machine was buried in the earth. The bodies of Schendel and Voss were frightfully mangled.

STANDARD WORKING HOURS.

Address of Miss Josephine Goldmark in Boston Yesterday.

Boston, June 9.—Fatigue in men and women is not a philanthropic or sentimental fiction. It is a chemical fact, according to Miss Josephine Goldmark, publication secretary of the National Consumers' League, who addressed the National Conference of Charities and Correction this morning on "Standard Working Hours."

"In the lives of working people," said Miss Goldmark, "no single factor counts as much for good or ill as the length and regularity of their working hours. Even such important matters as wages, housing and insurance are subordinate. No reform so betterment, is as important as the adjustment of work to human effort. All the possibilities of life, the workers' whole plane of existence, rises and falls with his scale of time expenditure."

"For the past half century scientists have been studying the intricate problems of fatigue and learning its laws in the seclusion of the laboratory. During the same period, working people and their friends have been seeking against the most powerful opposition, protection from industrial overfatigue and exhaustion. Between the two groups there has been an unbridged abyss. Those who have sought legislation year after year, so often in vain, have not even known that there were laws of fatigue, the scientific and demonstrable basis for their claims. On the other hand, scientists and physicians have studied muscle and nerve, frog jerks and pigeon flight in infinite detail, without as yet applying the laws and facts so acquired to the phenomena of fatigue in the largest classes of our population, the wage earners."

"The United States Supreme Court finally decided that it is within the province of State legislators to limit the hours of working women. That was in 1908. Within the next two years the Supreme Court of Illinois, Michigan and Louisiana followed suit. The effect of these decisions has been electrical. During the first three months of 1911, three States—California, Washington and Colorado—passed laws limiting women's work in the industries to eight hours per day. Two States—Missouri and Utah—passed nine-hour laws, and Delaware passed a ten-hour law which failed to receive the Governor's signature. None of these laws permit any overtime work, which is one of the most important tests of effectiveness of this kind of legislation, for it does not leave a loophole to deprive women of protection at the very time when most urgently needed."

Miss Goldmark made a special plea for more definite laws in the other States and especially laws which will protect workers in such occupations as laundries, telephone exchanges, canneries, restaurants, candy stores, ice cream saloons and department stores.

LINTLESS COTTON PLANT.

Government Expert Claims to Have Achieved Important Success.

Bullochville, Ga., June 9.—J. J. Stranahan, superintendent of the Cold Springs Station of the United States Department of Fisheries at this place, has perfected, he says, through experiments carried on for the past four years, a practically lintless cotton plant.

The purpose of his experiments in this line is to secure a larger plant bearing bolls filled with larger seed which will be much richer in oil than the regular plant.

In the course of ten years Mr. Stranahan expects to produce a cotton plant that will yield 100 bushels of clean seed to the acre.

Atlanta, Ga., June 9.—Ten thousand dollars was the value placed on a hog by a jury in the Superior Court here today in the case of J. D. DeBow, of Nashville, Tenn., against the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific railroad. The hog in question was "Premier Longfellow's Rival," a pedigreed porker who was killed in a railroad accident and on which Mr. DeBow had such a valuation of \$20,000. The animal was nine feet long, three feet high and weighed more than 1,000 pounds.

PLEA FOR HIGHER TAX ON TOBACCO

Government Losing Millions That Could be Collected Says Congressman.

WOOL TARIFF UNDER ATTACK

Against High Duties on Woolen Goods—Newly Elected Republican From Washington Held the Floor—Features.

Washington, June 9.—Representative Warburton, of Washington, a newly elected Republican insurgent in the House of Representatives, charged Congress today with letting millions of dollars go to waste that it might collect in internal revenue taxes on tobacco. He attacked the pending wool tariff revision offered by the Democrats, declaring that their plea of needing revenue for the government treasury was not a serious argument for keeping high duties on woolen goods.

"If the government would put a reasonable tax on tobacco, which may be considered a luxury," said Mr. Warburton, "it could let in woolen goods, cotton goods and sugar without any tariff whatever. If this country taxed tobacco as England or France does, we could close the doors of all the customs houses, except as to the importations of liquors and tobacco."

Mr. Warburton said the Democrats had been afraid to reduce the duties on wool any further, for fear of the consequences at the next election if the woolen industry was prostrated by the removal of protection. He said the Democrats had been compelled to adopt the Republican doctrine of protection, and excused themselves on the ground of needing revenue.

"And in the meantime," said Mr. Warburton, "American people are paying six times as much tax to the government on sugar as they are on five cent cigars; twelve times as much on sugar as on ten cent cigars; 30 times as much on sugar as on 25 cent cigars and 60 times as much on sugar as on 50 cent cigars. The rich man who smokes a 95 cent cigar pays one and two-tenths cents tax on each dollar's worth of them; while his gardener who smokes five cent cigars pays 6 cents tax on his dollar's worth; and his washer woman who buys a dollar's worth of sugar pays 36 cents tax on it."

NOT "RICH MAN'S COLLEGE."

President Lowell, of Harvard, Spoke at Convention.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 9.—Harvard University is not a "rich man's college" and does not abet dissipation, according to an address made today by President Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, before the Associated Harvard Club's convention.

"Harvard is not run for the fast man in college," said President Lowell. "I speak with authority when I say this, for I know the leaders in the various classes in the college and university. They are not dissipated. There are some dissipated men in the University, but that is natural in any large institution. They are not the men who give the tone to the college. Every man in the University has an equal chance and this condition has been brought about by the initiative of the students. It is well known that Harvard is full of poor men, and the students have abolished anything like a breach between the rich and poor."

FIRE IN OIL PLANT.

Smouldering Blaze Gives Raleigh Firemen Bay Day's Work.

Raleigh, N. C., June 9.—The Raleigh fire department has been fighting a slow smouldering fire in the plant of the North Carolina Cotton Oil Co., here all the forenoon and have as yet failed to reach the real seat of fire. Practically no flames have developed but at times volumes of smoke pour from places. Just now the firemen are unroofing a section of a building in expectation of reaching the fire between the rafters and joists. A big bed of smouldering fire was found and extinguished in the basement close by the engine room. There seems now to be little prospect of the fire breaking out seriously again unless it eats its way to some of the oil tanks.

Lovers of Music.

Don't miss the concert at Lumina tomorrow. Both afternoon and night concerts will be very fine. Among the numbers to be rendered are: Grand March from "Aida," selections from "Bohemian Girl," "Faust" selections, "Love song of olden days," etc.

COTTON HAS A VARIED WEEK

Sharp Advance Followed by Set Back on Heavy and Persistent Liquidation—Dullness in South—General Conditions.

New York, June 9.—Cotton advanced sharply for a time on hot dry weather at the South, coverings of shorts and bullish manipulation. Then came a set back on heavy and persistent liquidation of July attributed to leading New York and New Orleans bulls and their following. Also beneficial rains were reported in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. Still on Friday, prices advanced again on dry hot weather in Texas and elsewhere.

Liverpool's spot trade has continued small and at the South the demand for the actual cotton is said to have fallen off so noticeably that the dullness neutralizes the effect of a strong statistical situation. Moreover, many believe that despite the recent hot dry weather the crop is doing well, that it needs a period of high temperature after the cold weather of May, and dry weather has thus far done no widespread harm. The cotton goods trade, too, is still unsatisfactory. Curtailment continues. Speculation in futures has been as a rule on a small scale. It is largely a professional market subject to manipulation, a market which disconcerts some of the most experienced members of the trade. On the other hand, big bull operators have been throwing July overboard they are credited with buying October and December and January on a liberal scale. A well known Texas operator, who has been here for about two years, is understood to be very bullish on the new crop months at the prevailing discounts. There can be no certainty as to what the size of the crop is to be. The acreage is unprecedentedly large and the recent government report thought favorable, merely recalls to bull the fact that there has been in the past a falling off from the June condition by October of no less than 37 per cent. "They add that a 'bumper' crop is absolutely necessary to replenish the world's supplies, and, failing that, prices must go very much higher. On Friday continued hot, dry weather and aggressive buying by speculators, who have been very successful this season in the old crop months, caused a sharp advance despite the fact that the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama of late have had beneficial rains. Attention is fixed on Texas which is dry."

HOT WAVE IN MIDDLEWEST.

Temperature Reached 100 at Omaha—Still Warm in South.

Washington, June 9.—Stealing eastward from a sizzling belt that today stretched over the middlewest is a hot wave that threatens to make temperatures soar all along the line as far as New England tomorrow. It kept Weather Bureau Forecaster Frankenberg busy tonight hanging records. At Keokuk, Ill., was high water mark for the season. So was 100 at Omaha and the same report rolled in from points in Illinois. All through an area that embraced Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas the temperature touched or broke records with temperatures from 96 to 100, including 98 at Chicago, official, and the official figures are much more comfortable than the thermometer in the downtown streets of sweltering cities. In the South the heat continued today and is warming up in the East, states in this section marking up 84 and upwards today with advancement promised tomorrow.

CHAMP CLARK I-VITED.

Speaker of House Wanted at Guilford Battle Ground.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—At the instance of Paul Schenck, of Greensboro, Senator Overman invited Champ Clark to speak at Guilford Battle Ground July 4th, but the invitation was declined for the reason that Mr. Clark had made a previous engagement.

OUTLINES.

The first clash between the House Committee investigating the steel trust and attorneys for the corporation resulted during the taking of testimony yesterday—Congressman Warburton, of Washington, declared that the House yesterday that millions of dollars are going to waste that could be collected in internal revenue in taxes on tobacco. He made an attack on the wool tariff—Yesterday was the hottest day in 40 years in Chicago. The heat wave which has recently spread over various sections of the country was felt in the Middlewest, where the thermometer went as high as 100 degrees—Herr Schendel, well known German aviator and his mechanic, were both killed yesterday, when an accident occurred to the machine while they were trying for an altitude record—New York markets: Money on call steady 2 1-4 to 2 1-2 per cent, ruling rate 2 1-4, closing bid 2 3-8, offered at 2-2; spot cotton closed quiet five points higher, middling uplands 15.90, mid dling gulf 16.15; flour was quiet with prices steady and without change; wheat irregular, No. 2 red 97 1-4 elevator and 98 3-4 for export; corn spot firmer, export No. 2, 62 1-2 for float; oats firmer, standard white 44 1-2; turpentine easy.

THE FIRST CLASH AT STEEL PROBE

House Committee and Attorneys for Corporation Having Warm Time.

SOME INQUIRY AS TO MORGAN

"Gary Dinners" Also a Feature for Investigation—Roberts and Gayley Under Fire Throughout Sessions.

Washington, June 9.—The first clash between the House Committee of Inquiry into the United States Steel Corporation affairs and counsel for that combination, R. V. Lindabury, occurred today when Percival Roberts, Jr., a director, was under examination. Mr. Roberts and former Vice President James Gayley, of the corporation, were today's witnesses, both testifying that agreements as to parceling of the output were made between steel manufacturers before the steel corporation was formed.

The committee today sought to show that through the "Gary dinners" the price of steel products were maintained and competition curtailed—effectively as they were prior to the steel corporation formation—by gentlemen's agreements made despite the Sherman anti-trust law.

"Was it the same spirit of philanthropy that guided independent steel manufacturers to make agreements before the organization of the United States Steel Corporation?" Representative Raell, of Texas, asked Director Roberts, "as prompted the steel corporation to save the nation in 1907 by taking over the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company?"

Mr. Roberts was replying that he did not believe philanthropy entered into business when Attorney Lindabury protested against the question. "I submit," said Mr. Lindabury, "that arguments between the questioner and the witness are unseemly."

The former question was modified and Mr. Roberts answered that since the formation of the steel corporation business men in this country had new ideals which governed them to avert destructive competition. "I believe," he said, "that through the Gary dinners men in the steel business have accomplished great results for the benefit of all by the application of good common American sense. Example has a great deal to do with the affairs of this world."

HAD MORGAN IN MIND.

With J. Pierpont Morgan in mind, though not mentioning him by name, Chairman Stanley asked: "Is there in the financial world today a man of infinite power and vast interests whose example is regarded in a way as the law by big business men?"

"No," replied Mr. Roberts. "I think there are certain new ideals of co-operation which govern us all, ideals that may be personified in certain individuals."

"Is there such an individual in America," asked Mr. Stanley.

"Yes, I think so."

"Where does he reside?"

"I think his name is legion. At least that is the hope for the future of this country. If we destroy individualism we surely will get into trouble."

"Who is the example in the steel industry?"

"I think no one man particularly," said Mr. Stanley.

"Yes, I think so," Mr. Stanley continued, "whose example business men of the nation follow, on account of his immense grasp of modern conditions, his touch which potentiates the railroads of the nation, the establishment of banks and extends to all the multifarious ramifications of business of the country, who cannot only frame business conditions, but change them by the mere press of a button?"

"I suppose I have in mind who you mean," Mr. Roberts answered smilingly, "whatever he may accomplish for the good of the government and upholding the business interests of the country he does by reason of his qualities and his ideals. It is not because of his personality and name. It is the ideal which he represents that makes the country what it is." The committee will resume its inquiry next Tuesday.

May Summon Morgan

Many inquiries are reaching the committee as to when Mr. Morgan is to be summoned as a witness. Chairman Stanley and other members declined to commit themselves, but it is reported Mr. Morgan will be subpoenaed and asked many questions relating to his interests in the steel and railroad business, his banking connections and influences and his part in the organization of the United States Steel Corporation and its absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company during the 1907 panic.

Decatur, Ala., June 9.—Incensed by the alleged unfair decisions of Umpire Sorber in the game with Selma of the Southeastern League today, a mob of several hundred fans attempted to lynch Sorber. Cooler heads prevented the umpire's death.

FIRST VIOLENCE OF STRIKE

One Man Shot and Others Injured During Rioting in Cleveland Yesterday—Trouble With the Garment Workers.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 9.—One hundred policemen summoned to the scene of a riot between striking garment workers and sympathizers and non-union workmen late today, charged on the rioters and in the fight that followed one man was shot and at least a half a dozen seriously injured. Scores suffered battered heads and body bruises.

It was the first violence of the strike. About 600 men and women gathered in front of Printz Biederman & Company's branch factory on West 25th street, as the non-union workmen were about to leave the building. A brick hurled into the crowd by an unknown person started the riot. When the police arrived the strikers and non-union men were hurling bricks, clubs and stones. Windows in nearby stores were smashed. When the police charged, the mob resisted.

Patrolman John Becker was struck on the head and he drew his revolver and shot Roselli Doloungo, a striker, in the thigh. Among the serious hurt were Patrolman John Sammar and Isaac Cohen and Isadore Benjamin, who were beaten by the policemen. Another man received a gash in the throat. Doloungo was placed under arrest after being taken to a hospital.

STATE TEXT BOOKS.

Rules That Govern Hearing Before Commission at Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., June 9.—The hearing of the book men on the merits of the books they offer for adoption is in full swing now before the State text book commission and sub-commission, the hours daily being 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., Saturday excepted, until all are heard. The commission has prescribed the order of subjects to be heard and the time allowed to representatives of each publisher on each text book subject, but leaves to the book men the settlement by lot of the order in which they appear before the commission.

An iron clad regulation is adopted that there shall be no personal communication upon the subjects of text books between any bidder or his representative or any person interested in text book adoption and any member of the text book commission or sub-commission. Each bidder is to file with the commission an affidavit setting forth the names of the persons in this State representing the concern directly or indirectly. Proprietary communications in the form of briefs and testimonials from bidders can be communicated to the commission through the secretary of the sub-commission before July 1st, 13 copies to be submitted. The members of the commission and sub-commission are obligated not to express an opinion concerning the merits, demerits or adoption of any text book offered for adoption by any other than members of the commission and sub-commission until after the adoption has been made, this to be August 3rd.

The sub-text book commission has organized for its work by the election of N. W. Walker chairman and Z. V. Judd secretary. All representatives of book publishers are to meet with the sub-commission Saturday morning to decide by lot the order in which they shall appear before the commission to present the merits of their books offered for adoption.

FEW APPLICANTS FOR NAVY.

War Department Distressed Over Vacancies in Many Districts.

Washington, June 9.—With the special examination of candidates for appointment this year to the United States Military Academy less than a month distant, the War Department is distressed over the absence of any applicants for 40 vacancies in Congressional and Senatorial districts. In addition there are nearly 100 vacancies with no applicants in the class to enter in 1912.

The examination for this year's appointments will be held July 24 and the War Department today made public the following list of congressional and senatorial districts for whom no candidates have been named:

Alabama 3rd; Arkansas 2nd, 3rd, 7th; Louisiana, 3rd, 4th, 7th; North Carolina 2nd, 5th, 7th; Mississippi, Senator Percy, 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th; Tennessee 1st; Texas, 2nd.

MATTAMUSKEET ROAD.

New York Capitalists Will Complete Line to Washington, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., June 9.—Mr. Gilbert L. Gilbert, of New York, representing New York capitalists, today made an offer to the State to build the Mattamuskeet Railroad to extend 105 miles from Lake Mattamuskeet, in Hyde county, to Washington, N. C. The State owns a controlling interest, part of the road being already graded and the proposition was accepted subject to rights of way, terminals and dock facilities being secured by the people along the route.

Ada, Ohio, June 9.—Henry Clews, the New York banker, has been honored by Ohio Northern University with a degree of doctor of philosophy.

For the Children.

Advertising for Mamma's great picture for children—Grand Theatre today.

MRS. NATION DIES AFTER AN ILLNESS

Kansas Saloon Smasher Passes Away in Leavenworth Sanitarium.

FOUGHT BOLDLY TO THE END

Worry Over Law Suits Caused Her Breakdown—Noted for Her Deeds of Bravery in Fighting Whiskey.

Leavenworth, Kans., June 9.—Carrie Nation, the Kansas saloon smasher, died here tonight. Paresis was the cause of her death. For several months Mrs. Nation had suffered of nervous disorders, and on January 22nd she entered the sanitarium in which she died.

Carrie Moore was born in Kentucky in 1846. In early life she married a man addicted to intoxicants. This created in her an intense aversion to saloons. When he died she determined to devote her life to the suppression of bar rooms. Later she removed to Kansas and married David Nation, who sympathized with her temperance principles. After considerable peaceful labor to stop drinking of alcoholic beverages she decided to become militant.

Mrs. Nation's first saloon smashing was done in the bar room of the Carey Hotel at Wichita, Kans., December 27th, 1900. She remained in jail several days as a result. On January 21, 1907, armed with her favorite weapon, a hatchet, Mrs. Nation made another attack in Wichita. This time she smashed two saloons.

During the next three months Mrs. Nation surprised liquor sellers in various Kansas towns, appearing unheralded and leaving a trail of ruined bar room fixtures wherever she went. Few saloonists used violence in resisting Mrs. Nation, although she was assaulted and hurt while wrecking a place at Enterprise, Kans.

Aroused by the acts of the dauntless woman, the people of Kansas began to demand that all saloons be closed. Smashing parties were organized all over the State. As a result of agitation, bills were passed by the Legislature strengthening the prohibitory law.

Mrs. Nation, after her activities in Kansas, became a lecturer and the editor of a paper called the Smashers' Mail. She did little smashing outside of Kansas. While lecturing in New York City she created excitement by appearing at a horse show in Madison Square Garden demanding that the occupants of the Vanderbilt contribute money for a home for drunkards, a home founded by her in Kansas City, Kans.

Mrs. Nation made herself conspicuous in many cities by entering saloons and resorts and delivering talks on the evils of drinking.

The physician at the sanitarium informed Mrs. Nation several days ago that the end was near. She said nothing but smiled. She became unconscious at noon today, and did not revive. Relatives had been telegraphed for, but only the doctor and a nurse were at her bedside when she died.

Worry over law suits, which she brought against a lecture bureau for failure to pay for services, is said to have caused her breakdown.

The last five months of Mrs. Nation's life was in marked contrast to her former activity. Once she saw a physician at the sanitarium smoking a cigarette. She made no remonstrance, merely saying that she had done what she could to "eradicate the evil."

The body will be sent to Kansas City, where a nephew lives. Funeral services will be held there probably on Sunday.

CHICAGO FEELS HEAT.

Hottest June Day in 40 Years—Almost Reached 100.

Chicago, June 9.—There has never before been a June day in Chicago as hot as today in the 40 years during which a temperature record has been kept. The hot wave arrived about 10 o'clock today, after a cool night, and the temperature rose steadily until 4:30, when 98.5 degrees were registered by the official thermometer on the tower of the Federal building.

The government street thermometer registered three degrees higher, making the street temperature well over 100 degrees.

The mercury hovered at its high point for half an hour, and then began to drop and by 8 o'clock at night stood at 93 degrees. The heated area extended over the territory 500 miles south and west of Chicago.

Numerous prostrations were reported in Chicago, but the police received no reports of death due to heat. Mrs. Susan Miller, wife of an attorney, was drowned in Lake Michigan while seeking relief from the heat.

Even warmer weather is predicted by the government bureau for tomorrow.

The Hague, June 9.—Andrew Carnegie, it was announced here today, had donated 500,000 florins (about \$205,000) for the establishment of a hero fund in Holland.