

RACE TRACK GAMBLING MAY BE STOPPED BY LAW

Cassidy-Lansing Bill Advocated For New York.

LID CLOSING AT SARATOGA

Governor Higgins, on Record Against Betting, Declares That the Fence Makes No Difference in Favor of Track-Gambling.

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN TO WIPE OUT RACING

Racing Plants in State.	
Belmont Park.....	\$1,500,000
Sheepshead Bay.....	1,000,000
Greensend.....	1,000,000
Brighton Beach.....	1,000,000
Saratoga.....	800,000
Jamaica.....	700,000
Aqueduct.....	600,000
Kenilworth (Buffalo).....	500,000

Investment in race tracks.....\$7,100,000
Invested in thoroughbred race horses.....3,000,000
Grand Total Racing Investment.....\$10,100,000

Annual Disbursements by Race Tracks:
For purses and expenses.....\$3,000,000
State tax.....200,000
Total.....\$3,200,000

Other Expenditures in Racing:
Annual salaries to jockeys.....\$600,000
Annual salaries to trainers.....600,000
Horse feed, farriers and veterinary bills, saddles, bridles, etc.....275,000
Annual disbursements by book-makers for salaries, etc.....900,000
The public pays in admissions annually over \$4,000,000

New York City.—Inspired by the unexpected success of the crusade to close the gambling-houses in Saratoga, the anti-gambling element in the State has already begun an active campaign to stop betting on race tracks.

The Cassidy-Lansing bill to prohibit race track betting, which was buried in committee in the last Legislature, will be introduced at the next session and a determined effort will be made to pass it, regardless of what political party is successful at the polls next November.

Governor Higgins is on record against race-track betting. At the time the Cassidy-Lansing bill was introduced he gave it his indorsement. "From a moral viewpoint," said the Governor, "it is impossible for me to understand how a betting man on one side of a fence inclosing a betting ring can be legal when on the other side of the fence it is a crime."

If race track patrons cannot bet on the track they will not go to the track. This has been established many times in various parts of this country. Immense sums invested in race tracks in New Jersey and Missouri were recently rendered profitless by the passage of a law prohibiting betting.

New York capitalists started a running meeting up at Salem, N. H., last month. The authorities stopped the betting feature and the first meeting was a paralysis.

The growth of racing in this State in the last few years has been phenomenal. From 7000 to 10,000 people attend the metropolitan tracks every racing day, a great majority of them paying \$3 apiece for a badge at the gate. On big days the attendance runs up to 30,000 and 40,000.

Within the limits of Greater New York or its borders there are six great race-tracks, representing an investment of probably \$6,000,000 at a conservative estimate. The other tracks in the State are at Saratoga and Buffalo. During the season there are quartered around the Long Island tracks upward of 1000 racing horses, attended by an army of trainers, stable hands, jockeys, rubbers and general hangers on.

It is the contention of the reformers that the race tracks constitute a damaging drain, that they make thieves and forgers and broken homes—that they are, in short, an evil, demanding eradication.

The Rev. A. S. Gregg, Field Secretary of the National Reform Bureau, is at the head of the fight against the race tracks. He is one of the busiest men that ever engineered a crusade. Ever since the opening of the racing season a movement is going on personally and through agents. He appears to have limitless sums of money and is tabulating evidence by the bale.

He expects to show the Legislature that betting on the race tracks is open and flagrant, that pool-rooms cannot be cut out of the news of the race tracks and that the Jockey Club—directly but none the less certainly—profits by race track betting and could not maintain its expensive establishments were it not for the fact that gambling on the race tracks is allowed.

National Assembly For Persia.

The Persian Minister at Washington received official notice that the Persian Government had issued a decree granting to the people of that country a national assembly.

Chinese Laborers For Panama.

The Panama Canal Commission, it was learned in Washington, is preparing to advertise for 250 Chinese coolie laborers to perform work at the isthmus for which the Jamaican negroes appear unfitted.

Treasury Buys Silver.

The Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., for the first time since October, 1893, entered the open market as a regular buyer of silver for coinage.

KISSING BARRED IN INDIANA

Hoosiers Laughing at Directions to School Children.

Board of Health Declares Osculation Spreads Disease—Silly Season Rules.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indianapolis and Indiana generally are laughing at and quizzing the State Board of Health. To block consumption, tuberculosis and incipient germs of the white plague the board thinks that kissing should be stopped.

Kissing on the mouth is particularly objectionable, and in a set of "rules for school children" the board speaks especially of the kissing habit. "Do not kiss any one on the mouth or allow anybody to do so to you," are the rules say.

In the opinion of the board the germs of consumption may easily be communicated in this way, and it is suggested that not only children, but grown people, may well do away with the habit of kissing each other on the mouth when they meet in the street or in the home.

Among other suggestions to school children are the following: "Do not put your fingers in your mouth; do not wet your fingers in your mouth when turning the leaves of books; do not put pencils in your mouth or wet them with your lips; do not hold money in your mouth; do not put pins in your mouth; do not put anything in your mouth except for food or drink; do not use swigs, apple cores, candy, chewing gum, half-eaten food, whistles, bean blowers or anything that is put in the mouth; peel fruit or wash it before eating it; never cough or sneeze in a person's face—turn your face to one side or hold a handkerchief before your mouth; keep your face and hands and finger nails clean; wash your hands with soap and water before each meal; when you don't feel well, have cut yourself or have been hurt by others, do not be afraid to report to the teacher; learn to love fresh air and learn to breathe deeply, and do it often."

STARVED TO CHEAT GALLOWS.

Samuel Monich Hanged For Murder of Mrs. Harriet Decker.

Morrisville, N. J.—Weak and emaciated, Samuel Monich, who shot and killed Mrs. Harriet Decker, daughter of Wilbur Kayhart, a wealthy farmer of this county, on January 18, was led to the gallows in the Morris County jail and hanged.

For two months Monich has refused to take any solid food and it was necessary for the prison officials to force whisky and milk down his throat in order to keep life in his body. So weak did Monich become that Sheriff Shaw dispensed with the death watch.

Monich was employed in the Capstick Mills at Monville, and although he had a wife and three children living in Hungary, became infatuated with Mrs. Decker. She was separated from her husband and lived on her father's farm, a short distance from the boarding house of Monich.

He went to the Kayhart farm and concealed himself behind some bushes. When Mrs. Decker, hearing a peculiar noise, went from the house to investigate, Monich fired five shots at her, all of which took effect. He then reloaded the revolver and shot himself four times.

Despite his wounds he managed to reach his boarding house, where he was arrested later.

GIRL NIBHIST A SUICIDE.

General's Daughter Drops Bomb Accidentally, Then Shoots Herself.

Odessa, Russia.—A well-dressed girl about eighteen years old, registered under the name of Potupkin at the Hotel St. Petersburg, adjoining the palace of the Governor-General, General Kaurars. She inquired the situation of the Governor-General's residence, and proceeded toward the palace.

When only a few yards from the entrance she dropped her reticule, which contained a bomb. It exploded, but did not injure the girl, who rushed back to her hotel and shot herself dead.

It was learned later that the girl was a daughter of General Prinz.

Boy Arrested For Murder.

At New Haven, Conn., Alfred Nelson, aged eighteen, of New Britain, admits the murder of Maurice Kent, also of New Britain, and was arrested. He said he killed Kent because the latter refused to give him a small sum of money that he owed him.

Dr. Craspey's Views Endorsed.

The Rev. George Clark Cox, of Cincinnati, came out strongly for Dr. Craspey's views in a letter to his bishop.

Standard Oil Indictments.

Indictments were found by a Federal Grand Jury at Jamestown, N. Y., against the Standard Oil Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Vacuum Oil Company for re-bating.

Russian Peace Movement.

Members of moderate parties in Russia have started a movement to bring about a constitutional form of government through peaceful means.

STANDARD OIL INDICTED FOR ACCEPTING REBATES

Speedy Action by Federal Grand Jury in Chicago.

LAKE SHORE ROAD INVOLVED

Oil Company if Convicted May Be Muled in \$380,000 Fines— More Indictments Expected— Evidence Taken in Cleveland.

Chicago.—After an investigation lasting just three hours and a half the Standard Oil Company was indicted by the special Federal Grand Jury on the charge of accepting rebates from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. There are nineteen counts in the indictment, and the penalty, if conviction follows, may be \$20,000 on each count, or a total of \$380,000 in fines, while the total amount of rebates received is the comparatively insignificant sum of \$8500.

No individuals were indicted, neither was the railroad company that gave the rebates, but the Grand Jury has not completed its work yet, and this first indictment is expected to be followed by a long list of others. It is said to be not improbable that officials of the Lake Shore Railroad and the Standard Oil Company will be indicted. There is some question whether indictments may not be returned against Captain G. J. Gramer, Vice-President of the New York Central lines, the man who is responsible for the acts of the freight department of the Lake Shore road.

The inquiry will turn upon the question of whether the Standard Oil Company entered into a conspiracy with some of the railroads to obtain secret and discriminating rates in restraint of trade and whether the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary companies do not constitute a trust.

The reason why the jury was able to return an indictment within so short a time was that all the testimony had been taken in Cleveland, and it was necessary only to read to the jurors the transcript of the evidence in the presence of the witnesses who had given it. It was not even necessary to call all the men who had been summoned, and in fact the only witnesses who were called were J. L. Clark, General Western Freight Agent of the Lake Shore; C. A. Slason, General Freight Agent at Cleveland; Henry L. Meyer, clerk in the Freight Auditor's office, and Geo. T. Roberts, of the Inter-State Commission's office.

CHICAGO MAIL ORDER HOUSES

Offer to Pay Six Per Cent. on Deposits of From \$5 to \$5000.

Chicago.—Chicago mail order houses threaten to cut into the business of interior banks, as country bankers are up in arms over the incursion planned into their territory and legitimate occupation. For weeks the agricultural sections of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska and Missouri have been flooded with circular letters addressed to farmers, mechanics and merchants in smaller towns and villages, offering as high as six per cent. for deposits and the return of certificates payable on demand.

The mail order houses are advertising, "Do your banking with us," and offering to accept money in amounts from \$5 to \$5000, send a certificate for it, and pay six per cent. interest semi-annually. The money may be had on demand and surrendered of the certificate. It is also provided that the depositor may buy goods against such bank account with the company, and have the amount deducted from his deposit.

BIG PRIZE IN LAND LOTTERY.

Fifteen Thousand Dollar Privilege Goes to Winner.

Lander, Wyo.—Drawing of homesteaders in the Shoshone reservation resulted in Hans Berlin, of Laramie, Wyo., drawing No. 1. He will have first choice of all the homesteads offered, the privilege being worth \$15,000. It is also said that any number up to twenty is worth anywhere from \$5000 to \$10,000. John H. McPherson, of Central, Mich., was the only Eastern man to get within the first twenty. He drew choice No. 4.

60,000 Milk Bottles Short.

Sixty thousand glass milk jars in use in Rhode Island have been declared to be of short measure by the State Sealers of Weights and Measures.

Advance Reported For 1907 Business.

The sellers of cotton dress goods report an advance business on 1907 spring lines.

To Relieve Russian Famine.

The Russian Cabinet has already begun a campaign to obtain a tractable Duma; the Cabinet decided to appropriate \$27,000,000 for famine relief.

Mutual Must File List.

Judge Giegerich, of New York, decided that the Mutual Life Insurance Company must file a corrected list of its policy holders with the State Superintendent of Insurance.

THE LID DOWN IN SARATOGA

Gambling Stops and Thick Gloom Spreads Over Resort.

Done by Governor's Order—Not a Wheel Turns Nor a Chip Falls in Canfield's or Ullman's.

Saratoga, N. Y.—The gambles by fighting among themselves have killed the goose that laid the golden egg. Saratoga is a closed town. Not a card is turned, nor a wheel is spun. The gambling house proprietors and their dealers stand gloomily in the hotels and on the street corners desolately decrying the hard luck, as they call it, which has befallen them.

The "lid," of New York metaphor, is on and battered down, so far as gambling at cards and as to gambling clubs are concerned. Following the raid on Ullman's Bridge Whist Club an official order was issued to the proprietors of all the gambling houses, directing them to close, as gambling in future would not be permitted in Saratoga.

The order was in terms that convinced the owners of gambling clubs, and forthwith there was a general closing early in the day, the morning sessions at faro and roulette being cut off so promptly that in some cases the players were turned out of the gambling houses at once. The races broke the monotony of the afternoon, but when night came, and rain with it, the visitors at Saratoga had the chance to realize what it meant to have "the lid on."

The sudden action by the authorities in stopping gambling was a direct result of a visit to the summer resort by Frank Perley, secretary of Governor Higgins. He consulted with the Sheriff, the Chief of Police and the village officials, and the order to close the gambling houses was the result.

The closing was none the less absolute and complete, for even Richard Canfield's Saratoga Club, where ways were found to accommodate patrons by roundabout methods, was closed tight, so far as gambling is concerned.

The smaller gambling clubs were in darkness, the proprietors in some cases going so far as to remove their gambling furniture. "Joe" Ullman, in spite of his boast, did not move new gambling implements into the Bridge Whist Club and resume business. Ullman's place was shut as tight as the other gambling houses.

Among the gamblers, Ullman was blamed for having precipitated their trouble, but the general view was that Canfield was the man who had made the sudden move. It was said that Canfield had instigated the movement against Ullman, whose clubrooms had attracted patrons from Canfield's Saratoga Club. Governor Higgins' message ended the method of racket. Canfield and Ullman are all or none shall be permitted to conduct business.

The presence of Secretary Perley at the race track caused some excitement, as it was said that he went there to witness the method of race track betting with a view to reporting to Governor Higgins. The word was passed around that bets must be made with as little display of money as possible. The alarm had its influence on the first race, however, as money transactions were absolutely necessary in the volume of business that went on.

NAVY BAN ON TATTOOING.

Sailors Taking Steps to Stamp Out the Practice.

Washington, D. C.—Enlisted men in the navy have instituted a movement to do away with tattoo marking. Since the conviction of a Brooklyn sailor, the method of race track betting has been the subject of discussion among the officers of the Humane Society for mutilating the bodies of men who are not known to be of age.

The following description of a deserter from the navy shows to what extremes some men have gone in decorations which cannot be removed: "Tattoo marks on chest, shoulders, arms, and back, scars, shriv, woman flag, sailor, cards, clasped hands, flag, and flowers."

LYNCH THREE NEGROES.

Two Others Are Not Molested by the Mob.

Charlotte, N. C.—A mob of 3000 determined men forcibly entered the Rowan County Jail at Salisbury, removed therefrom three of the five negroes charged with the murder of the Lysterly family at Barber Junction July 13, and lynched them. Nease and John Gillespie and Jack Dillingham, supposed to be the principals in that crime, were the victims of mob vengeance. The remaining negroes were Henry Ervin, Ervin, and Bella Dillingham, were not molested.

Czar Gave Seer \$25,000.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, the Bourgeois Gazette announces that Papius, the spiritualist, who is said to have had great influence over the Emperor, has gone abroad for medical treatment. Papius gave fifty seances to the Emperor, receiving \$25,000 as compensation.

Arbitration Resolution Too Evasive.

The press of Buenos Ayres comments unfavorably on the resolution of the Pan-American Congress on arbitration, saying it is too evasive. It laments the failure of the congress on a most important part.

Arming Against Automoblists.

Sixty-five farmers of Bartholomew, Ind., have petitioned the County Prosecutor for permission to carry arms to make war on scorching automobilists.

Under Water Six Minutes, Lives.

At Worcester, Mass., after being under water six minutes while swimming Joseph Leclair, nineteen years old, was brought to the surface, and after an hour's work by doctors, who arrived a half hour after he was rescued, he regained consciousness.

Not Enough Labor.

Complaints of inadequate labor supply are universal.

BANK SHORT \$1,000,000, TWO OFFICERS MISSING

Chicago Depositors in Panic— One Death, One Suicidal.

WARRANT FOR THE CASHIER

Whereabouts of President Paul O. Stensland and Cashier Hering, Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Unknown to Authorities.

Chicago.—With a deficit in its accounts of close to \$1,000,000, and with the whereabouts of two of its chief officers unknown to the authorities, the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, one of the larger outlying banks in Chicago, was closed by State Bank Examiner C. C. Jones.

In the excitement following the announcement of the failure, J. G. Visser, an officer of the Royal League, who had on deposit in the bank funds of that organization, fell dead. Henry Koepke, a grocer, on hearing that the bank had suspended payments, rushed to the bank, and shot himself. He died a few minutes later.

The bank had deposits amounting to about \$4,000,000 and loans and credits to about the same sum. Riotous scenes attended the announcement of the failure, and a large force of policemen struggled all day to keep an excited crowd of depositors, nearly all of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were women, from rushing the doors of the institution.

The fact that the bank was on the verge of failure was first revealed by the President of the institution, Paul O. Stensland, in a letter written from St. Paul to his son, Theodore, who is Vice President of the bank.

After the investigation began Cashier Henry W. Hering disappeared and a warrant has been issued for his arrest on a charge of embezzlement. The news spread rapidly throughout the entire northwest side of the city, where the bank had been for years a popular depository for funds saved by working people. Soon a clamorous crowd gathered before the doors and demanded admission. Anticipating trouble, a score of policemen were sent to the bank. The people were permitted to file past the doors bearing the posted notice and were compelled to keep moving. Only those having keys to safety deposit vaults were allowed to enter. Many burst into tears when they found their savings were endangered. Visitors to whom the shock proved fatal, were taken to the hospital.

Hearing the rumor, he stepped into a drug store, seeking particulars. He fell dead when assured that the bank had failed.

An examination of the bank's affairs was begun quietly last Saturday, after the receipt of the letter from President Stensland. Acting on instructions contained therein, Vice President Theodore Stensland opened a deposit box and discovered proofs that the bank's funds were in bad shape. President Potter of the American Trust and Savings Bank, which acted as clearing agent for the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, was called into consultation. The State Auditor was informed, and he sent Bank Examiner Jones to make a full investigation.

The shortage of the bank, of between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000, is said to be due to speculation in real estate in the security market. The Milwaukee Avenue State Bank was organized in 1890 by Paul O. Stensland. The capital stock of the bank is \$250,000 and the surplus is given at \$250,000. The Stensland family owned much of the bank stock, and members of the family operated the bank. A statement made by Vice President Stensland today showed \$1,051,000 in cash on hand. He said that the bank carried deposits of \$4,200,000 and had 22,000 depositors.

JUSTICE BREWER'S INTERVIEW.

He Says Bryan and Taft Will Be Candidates For Presidency.

St. Louis.—Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court reaffirmed his belief that Secretary Taft will be the next Republican and William J. Bryan the next Democratic candidate for President. Incidentally Justice Brewer paid high compliment to the virtues of both men.

"I believe Mr. Bryan is honest and sincere," he said, "and that he possesses many other qualities which should entitle him to the American people. Bryan and Roosevelt have many qualities in common. Both are earnest and fearless and both have the interests of the people and of their country very much at heart. They both stand very close to the people for these reasons.

"Mr. Taft also is splendidly equipped for the race. While aggressive, he is somewhat conservative on public questions. He is not so impulsive or declamatory as the President, whom he strongly resembles in some other ways. As Chief Executive of the Nation he would have less friction than does Roosevelt. Both of them do things, but Taft does them in a slightly different manner."

MAJOR CRAWFORD AND CAPT. KNAUBER

Major Crawford and Capt. Knauber, with a lieutenant and eight constabulary men, were ambushed by Igorrotes while enroute to the scene of the Abulung River, in northern Luzon, on a bamboo raft. Major Crawford and Capt. Knauber and five men were wounded with arrows. They were unable to return the fire, because the enemy were hidden on the wooded banks of the river. This outbreak is inexplicable, as hitherto the Igorrotes have been peaceable.

MAJOR SCHOFIELD SUICIDE.

Son of Late Lieutenant General Shoots Himself While III.

San Francisco.—Major William B. Schofield, Paymaster in the army and a son of the late Lieut. Gen. Schofield, shot and killed himself. Major Schofield was on a leave of absence on account of ill-health. In explanation of the suicide it is said that he feared an attack of locomotor ataxia, and that he would become a burden to his wife.

AMERICAN TRADE'S BIG GAINS

Growth Much More Rapid Than Increase in Population.

Imports Have Expanded 37 Per Cent., and Exports 109 Per Cent. During Decade.

Commerce Gains

in Last Decade.	
Gains in imports,	\$447,000,000.
Gains in exports,	\$861,000,000.
Gains in manufactures imported,	\$61,000,000.
Gains in manufacturers' material imported,	\$288,000,000.
Gains in agricultural products exported,	\$400,000,000.
Gains in manufactures exported,	\$374,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—American trade has grown much more rapidly than American population during the last decade. Completed figures for the fiscal year 1906, just presented by the Bureau of Commerce and Labor show that, while the population has grown since 1896 only twenty per cent., imports have grown fifty-seven per cent. and exports 109 per cent.

Classes of imports which show the greatest gains are manufactures and manufacturers' materials. Manufactures imported show an increase of forty-two per cent., and manufacturers' materials imported show an increase of ninety-five per cent.

Agricultural products exported show an increase during the decade of seventy per cent., and manufactures an increase of 163 per cent. This increase has occurred in the trade with all of the grand divisions of the world, but is especially marked in the trade with Asia and Oceania.

Imports from Europe show an increase of fifty per cent., those from North America eighty per cent., from Asia and Oceania eighty per cent. and from Africa thirty per cent.

Exports to Europe show an increase of seventy-eight per cent., to North America an increase of 164 per cent., to South America 107 per cent., to Asia and Oceania 232 per cent., and to Africa forty per cent.

Actual gains in the decade are, in imports, \$447,000,000, and in exports, \$861,000,000; in manufactures imported, \$61,000,000; in manufacturers' materials imported, \$288,000,000; in agricultural products exported, \$400,000,000, and in manufactures exported, \$374,000,000.

In the trade by grand divisions the actual increase in imports from Europe is \$214,000,000, and in exports thereto, \$527,000,000.

In the trade with North America the increase in imports is \$108,000,000 and in exports \$192,000,000.

In the trade with South America the increase in imports is \$32,000,000 and in exports \$89,000,000.

In the trade with Asia and Oceania the increase in imports is \$92,000,000 and in exports \$98,000,000.

In the trade with Africa the increase in imports is \$5,000,000 and in exports less than \$6,000,000.

"HELLO, MORTIMER."

Fateful Words That Reunited John McDonald and Daughter.

Paterson, N. J.—After having been separated from her father for thirty-four years, Mrs. John Mortimer of 183 Slater street, Paterson, and her father have been reunited. John McDonald, the father, seventy years old, has been traveling through the United States in the hope of coming across his long lost daughter.

He was standing on the corner of Main and Market streets, preparatory to going to the railroad station, when he heard some one say to the motorman of a Newark trolley car: "Hello, Mortimer; how are you?"

Knowing this was his daughter's marriage name, the old man got on the car and questioned Mortimer. He soon learned that the motorman was his son-in-law. He was directed to where his daughter and her husband lived. McDonald is a Scotchman and lived at the foot of Ben Nevis. His daughter, Anna, was courted by Mortimer, but the father forbade him the house. The two eloped and came to America.

PULAJANE BAND RAIDS A TOWN.

Burns Municipal Building and Kills the Ex-President.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—One hundred and fifty Pulajanes, having passed the military cordons, burned the municipal buildings, killed the ex-president of the town, two former members of the constabulary and three policemen at Abuyon, Island of Leyte, twenty miles from the scene of the recent fight. One hundred soldiers and constabulary are in pursuit of the raiders.

Major Crawford and Capt. Knauber, with a lieutenant and eight constabulary men, were ambushed by Igorrotes while shooting the rapids across the Abulung River, in northern Luzon, on a bamboo raft. Major Crawford and Capt. Knauber and five men were wounded with arrows.

They were unable to return the fire, because the enemy were hidden on the wooded banks of the river. This outbreak is inexplicable, as hitherto the Igorrotes have been peaceable.

Mikasa Re-floating.

The Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, which was sunk at Sasebo after the peace treaty was signed between Russia and Japan, was floated.

Chinese Immigrants Taxed.

The measure providing a head tax of \$200