

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES FOR THE BUSY MAN

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF  
THE PAST WEEK TOLD IN  
CONDENSED FORM.

### WORLD'S NEWS EPITOMIZED

Complete Review of Happenings of  
Greatest Interest From All  
Parts of World.

The 420-ton wooden steam whaler, Karib, flagship of the Canadian government's Arctic exploring expedition, under command of Vilhjalmur, was crushed in the ice and sank near Herald Island northeast of Siberia.

The interstate commerce commission has started an investigation of the acquisition of the C. H. and D. railroad by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad particularly with regard to the request of the former road for an increase in freight rates along with other Eastern roads.

The day of the sororities at Western Female college, the oldest chartered woman's college in America, are numbered. For ten years the board of trustees has been working toward the abolishment of sororities from the institution, but it was not until a recent meeting in Macon that a vote was taken, and the board was found to be practically unanimous in favoring that course.

A court martial sentenced Vice Admiral Watsumoto of the Japanese navy, to three years' imprisonment on charges of accepting bribes in connection with naval contracts. Captain Sawasaki was condemned to one year's imprisonment, but Commander Su Zuki was acquitted.

Word has reached Vera Cruz from private sources that Huerta has agreed to relinquish the powers to any one who might be selected by the peace conference to succeed him. He is also said to be willing to turn over the government to a commission representing the various factions in Mexico.

The spirit of optimism still prevails and it is believed that a protocol will be signed within a week. The belief at Washington, D. C., is that the Huerta envoys will be named on the commission that will succeed Huerta and that they will be accompanied to Mexico by the United States delegates and the A. B. C. mediators and that the final draft of the peace treaty will be signed in Mexico City.

One man was accidentally burned to death in a \$150,000 fire in the lumber district of Cleveland. Three were injured.

The South has been swept by a heat wave and much suffering is experienced in the cities. The mercury established a new record in Richmond with a temperature of 95 degrees.

The Panama canal zone was visited by an earthquake. No damage was reported from the locks.

The Presbyterians in general assembly at Kansas City, Mo., went on record as opposed to tobacco being used by the clergymen, candidates for the ministry and church officials.

Jacob A. Rits, the noted author and social worker, died at his home at Barre, Mass. Arriving in this country from Denmark an almost penniless immigrant, he was so impressed with the wretchedness of the slums of New York City that he devoted the remainder of his life to relieve the sufferings of the poor of that city.

Theodore Roosevelt appeared before the National Geographical Society in Washington and reiterated his statement that he had discovered a river 1,000 miles long in the wilds of Brazil. He declared he could prove his statements to doubt Thomases.

General Zapata was the first of the rebel leaders of Mexico to send a representative to the United States. His representative is in Washington, and explained to Secretary Bryan that his chief was the leader of one of the most densely populated section of Mexico. He said that while General Zapata's army of 21,000 men had not consorted with General Carranza's army they were fighting for the same cause.

Felix Diaz, the deposed president of Mexico, has loomed up in the city where the peace conference is being held. He declared he was there merely on a pleasure trip.

The discussions of the peace conference in session at Niagara Falls, Ont., are being kept secret, at the request of the Mexican delegates who believe if they should become known it would have a disquieting effect on conditions in Mexico City.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., emphatically denied that the affairs of the New Haven were kept a secret from Charles S. Mellen, the former president of the New Haven, by his father, and said he was ready at any time to produce the records of the J. P. Morgan company and the personal records of his father to prove it.

The settlement of the land question in Mexico will be one of the serious problems that will confront the peace conference at Niagara Falls, Ontario. It is generally believed the United States will insist that it be incorporated in the treaty, while both the three South American envoys and the Mexican delegates have protested against it.

So rigid is the enforcement of the Sunday laws in Germany that it is said in Berlin that if the emperor desires sausages for his Sunday evening meal he must purchase them the evening before like any common citizen.

The special Canadian Pacific relief train carrying survivors from the steamship Empress of Ireland was derailed shortly after leaving Rimouski. So far as is known no one was injured. Another train was immediately made up.

Juan F. Urquidí, a representative sent by General Carranza to the mediation conference at Niagara Falls, Ont., with a message of the conference experienced considerable embarrassment before he finally delivered the note. He was given no immediate answer and may have to wait several days before the answer to the message will be given by the conference.

Of the 1,367 persons aboard of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland that sank in the St. Lawrence river, it was reported that 433 are known to have been saved, leaving the death toll at 934. Twenty-two passengers died after being picked up. Many died without ever leaving their berths. This tragic event occurred while the Empress of Ireland was lying at anchor waiting for the fog to lift or day to break. The liner sank twenty minutes after being struck midway of her length by the Danish collier, Storstad.

Secretary Bryan has instructed Minister McMillin at Lima, Peru, to recognize the government of Col. Oscar Benavides. The governments of Brazil, Argentina and Chile also notified the Peruvian government of their recognition of the new administration.

One amendment to the Clayton omnibus trust bill was made in the house. It would broaden the jurisdiction of federal courts so anti-trust suits might be brought in any district where a corporation "resides or is found, or has an agent."

Frank A. Munsey, one of the leaders of the Progressive campaign in 1912, went to Oyster Bay to see Colonel Roosevelt. It was Mr. Munsey, who, after the campaign, launched a movement for amalgamation of the Progressive and Republican parties, which Colonel Roosevelt would not approve. Mr. Munsey motored from New York with George W. Perkins. Colonel Roosevelt said he expected several other political visitors later.

Charles E. Becker for the second time passed into the Sing Sing prison death house to await death for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Justice Seabury in New York earlier had sentenced him to die during the week of July 6. The prisoner's counsel will appeal, however, and this will stay the execution. Many months will elapse before the court of appeals hands down its decision. Becker's cell faces that occupied by Hans Schmidt, who murdered Anna Amuller in New York. The discredited priest greeted Becker, but none of the seventeen other occupants of the death house spoke.

As Warden Clancy left him, Becker remarked: "The death house doesn't look like the old place, warden. The new coat of paint makes it look fine." Theodore Roosevelt, as president, was ready to take measures equivalent to action in time of war to end the anthracite strike in 1902, was the statement he made while testifying before a referee in the suit of Alexander T. Wales, a lawyer of Binghamton, N. Y., against John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, for fees he alleges are due him for the part he took in the settlement of the strike.

The formal opening of the American University, the National Methodist Episcopal school in Washington, D. C., has been formally opened. President Wilson and two members of his cabinet.

Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, reported to the state department at Washington that ammunition consigned to the Huerta government in Mexico, which has been kept in the hold of the German steamship Ulyanpe, since the American occupation of Vera Cruz, has been landed at Puerto, Mexico. Word was also received from other sources that arms consigned to Huerta were landed at the same port by the German steamship Bavaria.

It was explained by the United States officials that as Puerto, Mexico, was an open port and this country had agreed to suspend hostilities, no effort was made to prevent the landing of ammunition and arms from the German steamships. However, the steamship Bavaria is being held upon the orders of General Funston because the captain of the steamship was unable to show a manifest. According to the United States marine law this offense is punishable by a fine.

While the issue of the peace conference at Niagara Falls, Ont., are still being kept a secret, it was asserted by both the United States representatives and the Mexican delegates that much has been accomplished. The Mexican delegates are said to have declared they will not permit the land question to disrupt the conference.

In a speech before the graduating class of the Agnes Scott College in Atlanta Vice President Marshall paid a high tribute to woman. In the course of his remarks he said that woman could never be man's equal and then tactfully added "because she is far his superior." He was lavishly entertained during his sojourn in the Georgia city.

The interstate commerce commission decided they did not desire to have Charles W. Morse testify in the probe of the finances of the New Haven road. His name was mentioned by Charles S. Mellen during his testimony in connection with a steamship deal which was not consummated. Morse expressed a willingness to appear before the commission.

The Irish home rule bill passed in the house of commons in England after a long and bitter struggle. England is now anxiously awaiting to see what move the Ulsterites, who opposed the bill, will make.

## BLAMES COLLIER FOR THE DISASTER

CAPTAIN OF LOST SHIP TELLS  
STORY OF THE RIVER  
WRECK.

### STRUCK WHILE LYING TO

Capt. Kendall Gives Account of Sinking Which Cost 937 Lives—Others Describe Last Moments.

#### FIGURES OF DISASTER.

Lost 937.  
Saved 403.  
Passengers lost 746.  
Crew lost 211.  
Crew saved 201.  
First cabin passengers lost 31 men, 26 women, no children.  
Second cabin passengers lost 52 men, 63 women, 10 children.  
First cabin passengers saved 21 men, 8 women, 1 child.  
Second cabin passengers saved 15 men, 5 women, 1 child.  
Second class passengers lost 564 men, women and children.  
Third class passengers saved, 146 men, four women, no children.  
Total on board, 1,360.

Rimouski, Que.—Final tabulations of casualties in the sinking of the steamship Empress of Ireland made showed that 403 of her passengers and crew had been rescued and 964 had perished. Capt. Henry George Kendall of the liner was telling his story of the disaster at an inquiry conducted by Coroner Pinault here.

Capt. Kendall in substance declared he had taken all possible precautions against a collision. His ship had been stopped and he gave the requisite signal when the Danish collier Storstad, which sank the Empress, was two miles away, but the collier kept on through the fog that settled down soon after the two vessels sighted each other and had rammed the Empress while the latter vessel was motionless.

Then the End.  
Then, despite his plea to the master of the collier that he run his engines full speed ahead to keep the hole in the liners side plugged with the Storstad's bow, said Capt. Kendall, the Danish vessel backed away, the water rushed in and the Empress sank.

Capt. Kendall took up his story of the disaster from the point at which the Empress of Ireland, bound from Quebec for Liverpool, had dropped her pilot at Father Point.

"We then proceeded full speed," continued Capt. Kendall. "After passing Rock Point gas buoy I sighted the steamship Storstad, it then being clear."

"The Storstad was about one point 12 degrees, on my starboard bow. I saw a slight fog bank coming gradually from the land and knew it would pass between the Storstad and myself. The Storstad was about two miles away. Then the fog came and the Storstad's lights disappeared. I stopped my ship."

"At the same time I blew three short blasts on the steamship's whistle, meaning 'I am going full speed astern.' The Storstad answered."

"I then blew two long blasts, meaning 'My ship was under way from me. I shouted to him through the megaphone to go full speed astern. At the same time I had my engine full speed ahead with my helm hard astern with the object of avoiding, if possible, the shock. Almost at the same time she came right in and cut me down in a line between the funnels."

"I shouted to the Storstad to keep full speed ahead to fill the hole he had made. He backed away. The ship began to fill and listed over rapidly. When he struck me I had stopped my engines. I then rang full speed ahead again, with the object of running her on shore. Almost immediately the engines stopped, the ship filled and going over all the time."

Ordered Out Boats.  
"I had, in the meantime, given orders to get the lifeboats launched. I told the chief officer to tell the wireless operator to send out distress signals. He told me this had been done. I said: 'Get the boats out as quick as possible.' That was the last I saw of the officer. In about three to five minutes after that the ship turned over and foundered."

I was swiftly taken down with the suction. The next thing I remember was seizing a piece of grating. Some men pulled me into a lifeboat, which already had about 30 people in it.

"We pulled around and picked up 20 or 25 more and put about 10 around the side in the water with ropes around their waists, hanging on. We then pulled to the Storstad. I got all the people on board the Storstad and then left her with six of the crew and went back. When we got there everybody had gone."

## 900 PERSONS PERISH WHEN SHIP SINKS IN ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER, EM-  
PRESS OF IRELAND, RAMMED  
BY COLLIER.

### A LARGE HOLE IN SIDE

Steamer Goes Down in Fourteen Min-  
utes After Impact—Little Time  
For "Women First."

Rimouski, Quebec.—Sinking in 90 feet of water within 15 minutes after being rammed amidship in the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence River, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland carried down with her more than 900 of her passengers and crew. Of the 1,367 persons on board the liner, only 433 are known to have been saved, making the probable death toll 934.

Looming up through the river mists, as the Empress of Ireland was lying to, waiting for the fog to lift or day to break, the Danish collier Storstad crashed bow on into the side of the big Canadian liner, striking her about midway of her length and ripping her side open clear to the stern.

Crash Near Shore.  
The crash occurred not far from the shore of Father Point, 150 miles from Quebec, which the Empress of Ireland left the afternoon before bound for Liverpool and 10 miles from this point on the St. Lawrence. In reality therefore, although the liner was heading for the sea and the collier coming in from it, the disaster was not one of the ocean, but of the river. Unlike the Titanic's victims, the Empress of Ireland's lost boats were in sight of shore—in land-locked waters.

Immediately the ships crew recovered from the shock of the collision and when it was seen that the liner had received a vital blow a wireless "S. O. S." call was sounded.

A special train was made up on which many were taken to Quebec and Montreal.

The president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, issued a statement saying that the Empress had sunk within fourteen minutes. No one aboard had time to size his belongings much less to dress. Those found in the lifeboats were in their night clothes. The women suffered most. Only a few were saved, according to the earthly lists, and indications are that they lacked the strength to combat conditions which confronted them. There was not time, as was the case on the Titanic, for calm deliberation and rigid observance of the unwritten rule of the sea, "Women first!"

A party of Salvation Army members en route to London, was almost wiped out; Laurence Irving, son of the late Sir Henry Irving, is among the missing and other prominent persons in the first cabin were unaccounted for.

Of those saved crew members and third class passengers predominated. From partial lists available it was evident that but a mere sprinkling of the first cabin passengers were rescued. Only three names of those in the cabin appeared in the preliminary list of rescued. They were W. G. Henderson and C. R. Burt, address not stated and Walter Fenton of Manchester, Eng.

The stricken vessel sank as if she were lead. An explosion, apparently originating in her engine room, hastened her end, and those persons who were able to make their way from their cabins found themselves on a perilously slanting deck. Many leaped and were drowned. Others were fortunate enough to grasp driftwood or were picked up by lifeboats. It is apparent that the great hole torn in the ship's side admitted such a deluge of water that many must have been overcome in their beds.

The rescued, fighting their way to the lifeboats from the careening deck, slinging desperately to the rails or leaping blindly overboard, broke their arms or legs or otherwise injured themselves so badly that twenty-two died after being picked up. Groaning and in some cases practically insensible, others were landed here while the populace of the village gathered with medicines and stimulants to relieve their suffering.

Vessel Cut Wide Open.  
The vessel bound for Quebec from Liverpool with 77 first, 206 second and 504 third class passengers, was cut wide open by the collier Storstad and sank within 20 minutes in 19 fathoms of water.

Many Were Injured.  
Of those saved the majority appeared to be members of the crew or from

List of Salvation Army Officers.  
Winnipeg—Salvation Army delegates to the London World's Convention of Ireland followed: Commissioner and Mrs. Rees, Toronto; Field Secretary Col. Gaskin and wife; Field Secretary Col. Malmgren and wife; Adjutant Beckstedt, of Grace Hospital, Winnipeg; Brigadier Scott Potter, financial secretary, Toronto; Brigadier Walker, editor of the Canadian War Cry, Toronto; Mayor and Mrs. David Creighton, of the immigrant department.

Some Passengers on Ship.  
Montreal.—The passenger list of the Empress of Ireland is: Saloon: Mrs. J. R. Abercrombie, Vancouver.  
J. P. Adie and Mrs. Adie, Birmingham.  
A. B. Anderson, London.  
P. C. Averderck, Manchester.  
A. E. Barlow and Mrs. Barlow, Montreal.  
Mrs. Hart Bennett, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.  
Lieut. Col. W. R. Bloomfield and Mrs. Bloomfield, Auckland, N. Z.

the steerage. Many were badly injured and 22 died after being picked up.

Great Inrush of Water.  
The crash occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning off Father Point, Quebec. The collier, bound for Quebec struck the Empress of Ireland on the port side about the middle of the ship. She literally tore her way back almost to the liner's screws, leaving a rent through which the water poured in in such a deluge that she sank before many of the passengers were aware of what had happened.

Vessels to Rescue.  
Brief wireless calls for help sent out by the Marconi operator were heard by the pilot boat Eureka here, 10 miles from the scene, and the Eureka, followed by the Lady Evelyn, a mail tender, made all speed for the spot.

It was these two boats that found afloat the few lifeboats that were launched from the stricken ship and picked up the survivors they contained. Three hundred and thirty-nine were saved by the Lady Evelyn and 60 by the Eureka. Among those saved was Captain H. G. Kendall, of the Empress.

Noted Persons Aboard.  
Most of the first-class passengers apparently perished. Among these in the first cabin were Sir Henry Seton Karr, a noted English lawyer and big game hunter, and Laurence Irving, son of the late Sir Henry Irving, and his wife, Mabel Hackney. Of a party of 140 Salvation Army members on board only 20 were rescued. They had left Quebec for the Army's international conference in London.

Pitiable Scene.  
So quickly did the Empress sink that those passengers fortunate enough to get into the lifeboats found themselves garbed only in their night clothes. No baggage was saved. The condition of the survivors was pitiable. Some had broken arms and legs and all had suffered terribly. E. Gossett, a prominent lawyer from Montreal, saved himself by clinging to a raft. When the rescue ships decked here the station platform was converted into a hospital and the townspeople, bringing food and clothing, united in a common effort to aid the sufferers.

Twelve bodies with faces covered lay side by side on the wharf. They were passengers who had made the lifeboats but who were fatally hurt.

Wreckage Strews Coast.  
Wreckage strewn the St. Lawrence for a long distance near the spot where the Empress sank. The sun shone brightly during the forenoon and though the water is still icy, the temperature was not low enough to increase the suffering of the survivors.

"Ship Gone."  
Early estimates here indicated that of those saved not more than 40 were passengers. Besides Captain Kendall, the first and second engineers and the ship's surgeon were rescued. The captain was too overcome to give at the time of the crash to do anything. He had sent a wireless to his line after the vessel was struck, saying: "Ship gone."

Townpeople Render Aid.  
The residents of Rimouski, numbering 3,000, came silently to the dock where the dead and exhausted living were being landed, and under the direction of Mayor H. R. Fiset, gave aid wherever possible. Every doctor in the town was on the scene and many of the injured were taken to private homes. From cedar chests and closets the townsfolk brought garments of all descriptions for those who had lost their belongings. Two headquarters were established at the wharf and at the station of the Intercolonial Railway. At the station those injured and not removed to homes were cared for.

Like Titanic Disaster.  
The rescue boats, Eureka and Lady Evelyn, found on reaching the point where the Empress sank, a scene not dissimilar to that which greeted the liners that rushed to the Titanic's aid. They found the ship sunk and the surface of the water, fortunately calm, dotted with lifeboats and smeared with floating debris.

In the lifeboats were huddled the survivors, dazed and moaning, some then dying of injuries sustained in the crash or in the rush of leaving the sinking Empress. Few could give anything but incoherent, almost hysterical accounts of what had happened.

J. L. Black and Mrs. Black of Ottawa, said they had jumped together into the river. They had been roused by the shock of the collision and unable to get into a lifeboat, had risked the leap. They were picked up by a boat from the Lady Evelyn. Another survivor was Mrs. Patten of Sherbrooke, Que.

President and Speaker Both  
ON PLATFORM AT ARLING-  
TON CEREMONIES.

PRAISE OF SOLDIER DEAD

Chief Executive Touches Note of Service, Unselfish and Courageous, Makes Happy Warrior.

Washington.—Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States and Champ Clark, speaker of the house, played star roles in a drama, "A Study in Contrasts," at historic Arlington.

Whether by design or accident the speaker's address was in sharp contrast to the president's remarks. The latter declared for peace. Clark's address breathed the spirit of conflict.

"So soon as the tasks of society are performed in the same spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion as are the tasks of the soldier peace societies will not be necessary," said the president.

"The corporation of captains from Nimrod to General Wood occupy more space in the annals of mankind than do all the statesmen, philosophers, poets, preachers, writers and artisans that ever lived," argued Speaker Clark.

The formal printed program for the observation of the day bore the name of neither speaker. Clark had cancelled another engagement to come here when he was told the president had declined the invitation. The president, believing that a misapprehension existed because of his refusal, reconsidered and accepted.

The stage setting was marvelous. Historic Arlington with its thousands of graves wherein repose the men who made the nation's history, was at its best. Fluttering flags and garlands of all colors and flowers presented sharp contrast to nature's beautiful green sward which clothed hill and dale. The old amphitheatre soon to be replaced by a \$750,000 memorial building, was jammed with men, women and children. Troops from Fort Myer in the yellow of the cavalry and the red of the artillery, guarded the entrances—their youthful vigor in striking contrast to the white-haired, gray-bearded veterans in their blue and gray. For one quarter at least of the veterans there were veterans of the "Lost Cause."

The president was given a respectful hearing. His closest friends admitted that it was not enthusiastic. The cheers and wild applause of the day, whether due to the misapprehension over the president's attitude toward the veterans, were reserved for Speaker Clark. But if the president felt this he made no outward sign. His face, always grave, was impassive throughout the demonstration given the man whom he defeated for the nomination at Baltimore. And he courteously remained in his seat until the speaker ended his speech.

In his speech the president paid high tribute to the veterans.

"There is no greater immortality; none safer than theirs," he said. "We come not for their sakes, but for our own, that we may drink from the same springs of inspiration from which they drank."

President Wilson insisted that the lesson of the Civil War eclipsed anything else in history. In no other such conflict, he said, have the stings been removed before the men who did the fighting passed from the stage of life. It was beautiful and touching, he said, that the very men overcome in battle now joined in thanksgiving that the union was saved.

"We can praise the memory of those dead in the interest of peace," he continued, "they set us the example of self-sacrifice which if followed in peace will make it unnecessary that men should follow war any more. If you will look throughout the world upon the inscribed tablets where men have wished to keep alive the memory of the citizens whom they would most honor you will find almost without exception they have erected the statues to those men who had a splendid surplus of courage to spend upon their fellowmen. We have no house of lords but we have a house of fame in which to elevate those who, forgetful of themselves, study to serve us."

"This flag we honor calls upon us daily for service. The more quiet and self-denying the service the greater the glory of the flag. We are dedicated to freedom and that freedom means the freedom of the human spirit."

## WILSON AND CLARK DELIVER SPEECHES

PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER BOTH  
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Camden Succeeds Bradley.  
Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. James B. McCreary announced a few days ago that on June 14 he would name John N. Camden of Woodford county, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator W. O. Bradley, Republican. Mr. Camden, it is stated, will accept the appointment and will be a candidate for the short term which will begin with the November elections and end March 4, 1915, when the six-year-term would have ended.

Oppose One Cent Rate.  
Spartanburg, S. C.—Taking notice of the agitation of various persons in favor of reducing the postal rate for mailing an ordinary letter from two cents to one cent, the Spartanburg County Rural Letter Carriers' Association, at their annual meeting and basket picnic at Rock Cliff Park recently adopted resolutions opposing the reduction.

They also adopted various resolutions concerning the improvement and maintenance of country roads, and bridges.

Roosevelt May Come to Louisiana.  
New Orleans.—Theodore Roosevelt is expected to come to Louisiana early in the summer to aid in the campaign of progressive state candidates. In a letter to John M. Parker, progressive national committeeman of Louisiana, made public, Colonel Roosevelt wrote that "the first place I must speak, if I am still wanted, is Louisiana."

Secretary Daniels and Secretary Garrison, however, spent a more strenuous day "rooting" for their respective sides in the Army-Navy baseball game at Annapolis.

it. All free spirits ought to congregate on an occasion like this to do homage to the greatness of America as illustrated by the greatness of her sons."

Speaker Clark's Speech.  
Realization of Secretary Bryan's plan for universal peace is out of sight in the distant future," Speaker Clark told the large audience at Arlington.

"The day has not yet arrived when swords are beaten into plowshares or spears into pruning hooks," said the speaker, "and judging from the facts which can be neither blinked at or denied, the era of perfect peace is out of sight in the distant future."

"With every nation of Europe supporting armaments of immense proportions and straining every nerve to augment them, it cannot be truthfully said that the world has attained that pacific status foretold in the gospel of the Prince of Peace. The clerk of the sword is heard and the flash of the bayonet is seen in every quarter of the globe."

"The corporation of captains from Nimrod to General Hood occupy more space in the annals of mankind than do all the statesmen, philosophers, poets, preachers, writers and artisans that ever lived."

There was a warlike ring in Speaker Clark's speech. He praised the valor of the north and the south equally and "thanked God" it was American and not sectional valor.

"Cold must be the heart of that American who is not proud to claim as countrymen the flower of Virginia youth, who charged up the slippery slopes of Gettysburg, with gallant Pickett, or those Union men in blue, who through long and dreadful days rallied around heroic Thomas, the 'Rock of Chickamauga,'" said the speaker. "It was not Northern or Southern valor—it was American valor—that valor which caused our Revolutionary fathers to throw the gauge of battle into the face of the son of a hundred kings and that valor which girds this land as with a wall of fire, forbidding the nations of the earth to touch the ark of American liberty lest they die."

"Callous indeed must be the man, who cannot find something to admire in the colossal character of Abraham Lincoln or in the splendid career of Robert E. Lee, who deserves to rank with the chivalry of Bayard, Sir Philip Sidney and King Arthur. The soldiers of the North and the soldiers of the South were American freemen—all fighting like heroes for what they considered right, as such I honor them and teach my children to cherish them."

The speaker hoped for the day when the decoration days of the North and the South would be merged into memorial day and warmly praised President McKinley for inaugurating the custom of the Federal government caring for the graves of Confederate soldiers at Arlington.

"As the years steal into the centuries Decoration Day is gradually growing into Memorial Day—a great national holiday classing with Christmas and Fourth of July," he said. "Most assuredly it is a beautiful wholesome and ennobling custom to decorate the graves of all American soldiers, both Union and Confederate soldiers of all our warriors, and to memorialize their valor, their sufferings and their sacrifices."