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WEATHER FORECAST.
For Nebraska—Showers.
For Iowa—Fair.
For weather report see page 3.

VOL. XXXIX—NO. 12. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1909—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

ORDER ON BANK LAW EXPECTED

Judge Vandeventer Will Probably Hand Down His Decision On Suit Today.

STATE DEMURS TO PETITION

Lawyers on Both Sides Agree to Statement of Facts.

CASE TO BE APPEALED AT ONCE

Arrangements to Be Made to Take it to Supreme Court.

ARGUMENT OF STATE'S LAWYERS

Greater Part of Day Devoted to Discussing Right to Limit Banking Business to Corporations.

(By a Staff Corresepondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., June 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The fate of the Nebraska banking law, enacted by the late legislature, is now in the hands of Judge Vandeventer. Attorneys in the case concluded their arguments late this afternoon. A conference was held later, at which were present the attorneys and Judges Vandeventer and Munger, after which Judge Vandeventer dictated a statement to the effect that it is probable, though not altogether certain, that an order would be made on the application for the temporary injunction tomorrow morning.

Judge Vandeventer would not indicate what the order would be. He said, however, the case would be decided upon its merits and that everything would be done by the court and lawyers to facilitate an appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

While Judge Vandeventer would not indicate what his decision would be on the application for an injunction, the impression is that he will issue a temporary restraining order tomorrow pending a final decree in the case.

An effort will be made by the losing lawyers to have the case considered by the higher tribunal along with the suit from Oklahoma.

State Files Demurrer.

Late this afternoon the state filed a demurrer to the petition of the plaintiffs asking for the injunction. This was done at the request of the court, when all the lawyers had agreed upon the statement of facts in the case. The decision will be on the demurrer.

Practically the entire day was taken up with the discussion of one phase of the case whether the state had a right to limit the business of banking to corporations, Judge Albert and C. O. Whedon contending that it did have the right. John L. Webster closed the argument for the plaintiffs.

Judge Asks Questions.

Judge Vandeventer frequently interrupted the lawyers with questions, and on one occasion he asked the attorney to understand that the question was no indication of his own conclusion in the matter. The questions were asked, he said, to secure as much light as possible.

In discussing the right of the state to prohibit a private bank, Judge Albert argued that the individual was not concerned, for the reason that the individual became a quasi public institution when he became a banker and therefore the law did not deal with the individual liberties of anyone.

Judge Vandeventer, in endeavoring to get Judge Albert to say whether the state had just as much right to deal with the individual as it had to deal with the corporation, finally asked if Judge Albert believed the state had the right to send its inspectors into a grocery store under the pure food law to make inspections.

Judge Albert would not deny the state this right, though he did tell the court that the continual and persistent passage of such laws would eventually deprive the individual of the rights given him under the constitution.

The main points of Judge Albert's argument was the right of the state to limit the banking business to corporations by specifying that private bankers would have to incorporate.

Mr. Whedon's Argument.

C. O. Whedon, arguing along the same lines about the right of the state to limit the banking business to a corporation, told of the limits placed upon individual liberties by saying that when a person pursues happiness by hunting and fishing on Sunday the sheriff pursues him. Judge Vandeventer informed Mr. Whedon this was not a good illustration because the fish and the game belonged to the state, and the state had a right to designate the season when they should be killed.

Then Mr. Whedon changed his illustration by saying when a farmer pursues happiness by plowing in his fields on Sundays the sheriff pursuese him under the state law prohibiting common labor on the first day of the week.

"You don't mean to say it would require a statute to prevent you from plowing on Sunday," said the judge with a smile, but Mr. Whedon failed to see any humor in the situation and did not join in the smile which went over the court room.

Mr. Whedon then argued that the new law did not prohibit the individual from engaging in the banking business, but it did prescribe certain rules for him to follow before he could engage in such business.

The state, he said, had a right to prevent a person engaging in banking business with a capital of $2 and if it had this right it could prohibit him from entering the banking business. Then he cited the regulations and conditions under which pawnbrokers did business and the regulation of insurance companies.

He argued the state had ample authority to enact legislation for the control of the banking business.

Judge Albert was asked by Judge Vandeventer if in his opinion could a portion of the law, that relating to private bankers be declared unconstitutional, would the remainder of the act stand? In reply Judge Albert said:

"Speaking for myself alone and not binding other counsel I would say if a part of the act is destroyed all of it should be destroyed."

Taft Leaves for Yale.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Taft today signed the bill providing funds for taking the census of 1910.

Brown in Charge of Income Tax Resolution

Nebraska Senator Will Today Attempt to Have Time Set for Its Consideration.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Brown, who has been asked by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, to take charge of the resolution providing for a vote by states on the constitutional amendment giving congress power to levy a tax on incomes, asked unanimous consent that the resolution might be taken up at once.

Some objections being made as to the suddenness of the request, Brown agreed the matter should go over. Tomorrow, however, he will renew his request, with a view of fixing a time when the resolution may be called up and passed.

At the earnest request of Senator Brown, General Marshall, chief of engineers of the United States army, has set apart the sum of $5,600 for work on the Missouri river at Decatur. Necessity for this work is known to engineering officers, but they have been fighting shy of spending any money on the Missouri in Nebraska if they can get out of it.

When the next river and harbor bill comes before congress it is expected Nebraska delegates will make some positive demands on the rivers and harbors committee of the house and the commerce committee of the senate for a generous appropriation for Missouri, given especially that portion of the river from Sioux City to Kansas City.

Deputy United States Marshal J. W. Edwards of Sioux Falls, S. D., is in Washington, en route to the Norfolk navy yard in charge of a deserter from the navy.

S. C. Polley of Deadwood, secretary of state of South Dakota, arrived in Washington today for the purpose of participating in the conference between South Dakota senators and state leaders looking to distribution of state patronage.

William Hayward of Nebraska, secretary of the national republican committee, expects to remain in the east for several days, and before returning to Nebraska may attend the collegiate boat race at New London.

Bids were opened at the treasury department today for the construction of the public building at Clarinda, Ia. The lowest bidder was King Lumber Co., Charlottesville, Va., at $54,900.

Rural carriers appointed: for Nebraska—McCook, Route 1, Otto E. Hendrick, carrier; Minos Hendrick, substitute. For South Dakota—Parkers, Route 4, Claude A. Purcell, carrier; Edward Begeman, substitute.

Major James B. Erwin, inspector general, has been detailed as inspector general, department of Missouri.

More Wrecks But Fewer are Killed

Report of Railroad Casualties Shows Falling Off in Fatal Injuries.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—An increase of 344 in the total of railroad casualties, but a decrease of 65 in the total of persons killed, as compared with the figures for the corresponding quarter last year, is shown for the month of January, February and March, 1909, by accident bulletin No. 31, issued today by the Interstate Commerce commission.

During the months named 663 persons were killed and 15,122 were injured.

The number of collisions was 1,042, and there were 1,242 derailments. Of these, 168 collisions and 145 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage done by these accidents aggregated $1,847,202.

Marvin Must Return to Omaha

Alleged Bandit Arrested at Turn Falls, Ida., is Held in $25,000 Bonds—Goes to Jail.

TWIN FALLS, Idaho., June 29.—Marvin, alias William Mathews, was held in $25,000 bond to day by United States Commissioner Frazier to appear before the federal court in Omaha on the charge of complicity in the holdup of a Union Pacific train May 22. Owing to Marvin's failure to furnish the required bond, he will be taken to Boise July 1 to be held subject to his removal to Omaha.

Robert Splain, who was arrested here together with Marvin, was discharged on acount of lack of evidence.

Mayor Busse Operated On.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Mayor Fred A. Busse was operated on for appendicitis in a hospital here today. He was taken suddenly ill in his office. His condition at present indicates that the operation was entirely successful.

WOMEN LAND IN BRITISH PRISON

Suffragettes Create Tremendous Uproar Trying to Reach Premier Asquith.

WINDOWS BROKEN BY THE MOB

Leader Slaps Face of Policeman Who Bars Her Way.

ANOTHER WOMAN FOLLOWS SUIT

Prime Minister Keeps Out of Sight of Deputation.

PROMINENT PEOPLE TAKE PART

List of Those Arrested Includes Two Daughters of Noble English Families—Arrests Number One Hundred and Twelve.

LONDON, June 29.—The thirteenth vain attempt of the militant suffragettes to obtain access to Premier Asquith by deputation resulted in exciting scenes in parliament square tonight, and the arrest of more than 100 women.

The plan of campaign followed the lines previously employed by the suffragettes. The "woman's parliament" assembled in Carlton hall at 8 p. m., and sent a deputation, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst to endeavor to see the prime minister who had previously decided not to receive the deputation. Enormous crowds of onlookers assembled in the vicinity of the parliament house, hours before the time set for the raid upon the house, around which several thousand police had taken up strategic positions.

Mounted Woman First.

The first noteworthy incident was the arrest, after a great deal of trouble, of a buxom equestrienne suffragette, who tried to penetrate the police cordon to take a message to the premier.

Next appeared the deputation under command of Mrs. Pankhurst, and it was received by the crowd with wild cheers. Escorted by the police the deputation arrived at the St. Stephens entrance to parliament, where it was met by Chief Inspector Scantlebury, who handed Mrs. Pankhurst a letter from the premier regretting his inability to receive the deputation.

Angrily throwing the letter on the ground Mrs. Pankhurst exclaimed:

"I stand upon my rights as the king's subject, to enter the house of commons," and she endeavored to force an entrance.

Slaps Inspector's Face.

The police tried to induce the women to disperse quietly, and then began to take the members of the deputation by the arms to lead them away. To the surprise of the spectators, who were massed around the entrance, Mrs. Pankhurst slapped Inspector Jarvis in the face, knocking his cap in the mud. There were cries of "shame," and several of the spectators told the suffragette leader that she had no provocation to do such a thing.

A moment later another member of the deputation, Mrs. Saul Solomon, knocked off the inspector's cap a second time, while others made determined attempts to rush the cordon of police. Eventually the entire deputation was placed under arrest. By this time a second deputation had left Caxton hall, accompanied by some hundreds of suffragettes and others, and an attempt was made to reach the house of commons through the underground passage, leading from Westminster bridge.

Windows Are Smashed.

This, too, was unsuccessful, but for two hours the whole district was in a state of uproar, the police dispersing the crowds and arresting women by the wholesale. The windows of many of the government buildings were smashed with stones wrapped in paper.

Altogether 112 women were arrested, including Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Solomon, the Honorable Mrs. Haverfield, daughter of Lord Abinger; Miss Margeseson, daughter of Lady Margesson; Maud Joachim, niece of the violinist, and many other prominent women.

Kansas City Woman Weds Aristocrat

Mrs. De Mare Becomes Bride of Son of Lord Henry Somerset.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29.—Mrs. George De Mare, well known in local society circles, and Henry Charles Somers Augustus Somerset, son of the Right Hon. Lord Henry Somerset of England, were united in marriage June 6, last, according to advices received here today by Craig Hunter, father of the bride. Mrs. De Mare's first husband, a Kansas City artist, was killed in the Peffer building fire in 1907. She and her mother have been touring Europe.

When There Isn't Any School

"Go!! I Can't See That This Vacation Business is What It's Cracked Up to Be."

From the Cleveland Leader.

CUMMINS BREAKS WITH TAFT

Iowa Senator Opposes Administration Earnings' Tax Plan.

CALLS IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Also Declares that it Contravenes "Most Sacred Principles of Our Governmental Compact."—Favors Direct Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Cummins of Iowa, in addressing the senate today in favor of the income tax, said in part:

"The issue respecting an income tax has suddenly changed. Until within a few days the issue was whether any income tax should be authorized by congress. It now seems to be what kind of an income tax shall be adopted."

Mr. Cummins said that while he believed it to be the duty of a senator to give recommendations of the president careful consideration, he did not consider such recommendation as a command nor did he believe the president would want any senator to accept it unless it is in harmony with his own judgment. He felt that he could not agree with the president's conclusions.

"I believe," said Mr. Cummins, "that the special income tax which has been proposed by the finance committee not only contravenes the most sacred principles of our governmental compact, not only overrides the deepest convictions that civilized man holds wtih respect to taxation, but that it collides with the decision of the supreme court, so often mentioned in this debate, at the same point and with the same force as does the general income tax provision which we propose. I believe that it is not only in conflict with the Pollock case, but I believe that it has a constitutional weakness peculiar to itself, and that its validity is much more doubtful than the validity of the amendment that we have offered."

Life of Protection Involved.

Mr. Cummins suggested that the very existence of the proteotive tariff system would make necessary some other means of raiisng revenue than that now followed. The people, he said, would not consent to the excessive duties that would be necessary to obtain all the revenue needed from imports. He said that the "objections that are urged against the income tax when weighed with the objections that can properly be brought against any other form of taxation open to congress will be found to be trivial and ephemereal.

"If it has been fairly established that we ought now or in the near future to resort to some form of taxation not now employed there can be little doubt that we should take incomes rather than any other kind of property, whether tangible or intangible, as the object of our additional taxation."

The Iowa senator concluded that if the government depends upon its present resources, it will have a large deficit in 1911. As a practical matter he regarded it as necessary to find some means for offsetting it by a new form of taxation, which would be imposed upon the people best able to bear it.

Why He Opposes Taft Plan.

Mr. Cummins reviewed many decisions bearing upon the income tax. The amendment proposed by the finance committee, he said, was subject to all the obpections from a legal point of view that were urged against the income tax proposed by him. Reviewing these objections, he said:

"1. It is a tax upon incomes, and the fact that it brings within its provisions the incomes of corporations only does not and cannot change its character. The Spreckels case which I have already mentioned gives

(Continued on Second Page.)

Des Moines Man Murders Parents of Divorced Wife

He Compels Woman to Flee With Him—Now Surrounded By Posse in Barn.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 29.—Calvin Littlepage, a farmer living near Valley Junction, a suburb of Des Moines, tonight shot and killed Elmer Jamieson and Mrs. Jamieson, both parents of his divorced wife and then forced her and her infant babe to enter a buggy which was waiting and flee with him.

The murderer then drove toward Adel in a blinding rain and hail storm, but was soon pursued by a posse from Des Moines. Farmers along the highway with shot guns joined in the chase attracted by the pitiful screams of the orphaned woman who cried out that she too would be slain by her former husband.

Automobiles are in pursuit of the slayer, but because of the fearful condition of the roads after tonight's deluge are making slow progress.

The tragedy is the result of the refusal of Mrs. Littlepage to live with her former husband, she having been divorced from him last May. Threats of murder on the part of Littlepage were often made, according to the wife's story prior to the tragedy. A lynching is feared.

Shortly before midnight the posse was close behind Littlepage who had doubled on his tracks and suddenly turned his buggy up an unfrequented lane. At the home of Arz Butler, a half mile from Valley Junction he stopped and ordered Butler to throw up his hands and leave the premises. Then Littlepage entered the house commanding his wife to precede him. The posse was now close upon him. In a few minutes the murdered came out of the rear door urging his wife to follow, but she screamed and ran out of the front door and into the hands of Marshal W. A. Houke of Valley Junction and the advance of the posse.

Littlepage took refuge in a hay barn and was surrounded there. He is heavily armed, carrying a rifle and a revolver.

Remington Factory Closes Its Doors

Dispute with Workmen Causes it to Shut Down Until Further Notice.

UTICA, N. Y., June 29.—Notice was posted in the Remington Typewriter works at Ilion today that commencing July 1, the establishment would be closed until further notice. The typewriter works employ 2,100 people and the payroll is about $30,000 a week. Some time ago the company attempted to introduce a machine for accomplishing a part of the work aligning the letters on the type bar of the machine. The men engaged in alignment objected to this and struck, and shortly thereafter the assemblers quit work. Conferences have been held between the company and the striking workmen, but they have not resulted in healing the differences and the shut-down is the result. It is understood the company will not reopen the factory until it can do so under its own plan.

MAN TO SUCCEED DR. WARD

Prof. J. B. Johnston of Minnesota May Get the Place.

COMES TO VIEW THE SITUATION

"One Thing is Certain, No Nebraska Man Will Succeed Me," Says Dean of Nebraska Medical College.

Prof. J. B. Johnston of the University of Minnesota probably will succeed Dr. Henry C. Ward as dean of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine. He is favored for the position by Dr. Ward himself and by members of the board of regents.

Prof. Johnston was escorted to Omaha by Dr. Ward to meet the members of the faculty of the Omaha branch of the Nebraska School of Medicine. A luncheon was given in his honor at the Omaha club, at which ten of the prominent doctors of this city were present.

Dr. Ward when interviewed upon his arrival said he did not know that Prof. Johnston would be his successor. He said he brought him here to see the Omaha school and to let him learn how well Omaha was prepared to treat him should he be elected to the position of dean.

Dr. Ward would not say that Prof. Johnston was his choice for the position. He said, however, that his successor would not be a member of the present Nebraska faculty.

"Prof. Johnston is brought here by me that he may become acquainted with the Omaha members of the Nebraska faculty. He has not consented to accept the position vacated by me. He has not as yet learned enough about the Nebraska school to know whether he would like the place or not.

Will Know Wednesday.

"By Wednesday I think he will be able to state whether he would like to take my place. You had better interview him then and he may be able to tell you what he will do.

"In the meantime he will be in Omaha with me. His visit here will permit the local professors and doctors to learn whether they will like Prof. Johnston and that, of course, will have some bearing on his being elected as my successor."

"Whether Prof. Johnston is elected or not, my successor is sure to be some professor who is not now a member of the University of Nebraska faculty. There is no one at Lincoln who feels that he could take up the work of dean or the medical college and so the regents will have to get a man from some other school.

"Prof. Johnson ranks high in the University of Minnesota faculty. He has been there several years and has done good work for the Minnesota college."

Dr. Ward will leave for Alaska this evening to do some research work for the government. He will return to Nebraska late in August and some time after that will go to Illinois to take up the duties of his new position in the Illinois State university.

Confederate Brigadier is Suicide.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 29.—General George B. Crosby, aged 69, a native of Kentucky and one of the few surviving brigadiers of the Confederate army, committed suicide by inhaling gas here today. He had been suffering from paralysis.

ALDRICH BAITED BY OPPOSITION

Rhode Island Man Favors Earnings' Tax Only to Defeat Income Tax.

HE FRANKLY TELLS SENATE SO

Makes Explicit Answer to Questions Propounded By Bailey.

BIG FIGHT IS ON IN EARNEST

Schedules Sidetracked and Internal Revenue Comes Up.

TEA DUTY IS BADLY DEFEATED

Tillman Pleads in Vain for "Infant Industry of South Carolina"—Senate Has Interesting Session on Revenue.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—With the tariff schedules disposed of, and the door locked against the present intrusion of amendments upon them, the senate today finally entered upon the consideration of the income and corporation tax questions as connected with the tariff bill. While the senate was more than four hours in formally coming to the question of taxation of incomes, the subject received more or less individual attention while the tea provision was under consideration, and it was during that stage of the proceeding that the most interesting occurrence of the day took place.

This was the announcement of the real attitude of Chairman Aldrich of the finance committee towards the corporation tax provision, which he had introduced at the instance of the president. It had for some time been whispered around the senate corridors that the Rhode Island senator had become an advocate of a tax on the earnings of corporations as the most effective means of defeating a general income tax amendment to the pending bill.

Chairman Aldrich Frank.

Mr. Aldrich today stated his own position, which was in accordance with the rumors. He spoke in response to a question from Senator Clay. He said:

"I shall vote for the corporation tax as a means of defeating the income tax."

He added: "I shall be perfectly frank in that respect. I shall vote for it for another reason. The income of the government this year will show a deficit of $60,000,000. Next year there will be a deficit of $45,000,000. I am willing that the deficit shall be taken care of by a corporation tax, but at the end of two years it should either be reduced to a nominal amount or repealed."

Mr. Aldrich said he did not favor as a permanent form of taxation "a tax which is sure in the end to destroy the protective system."

Bailey Makes Reply.

At once Mr. Bailey declared Mr. Aldrich had announced that his attitude in favoring a corporation tax was a mere subterfuge.

"Under the statement made by the senator from Rhode Island," said Mr. Bailey, "those who have said they favor an income tax and now join him in this subterfuge to defeat it, may see clearly what they are doing. We now are told that this corporation tax is to be entirely repealed, or at least emasculated, within the next two years, and see that after all it is simply a contest between an income tax as a part of our fiscal system, or a corporation tax as a subterfuge to be continued two years."

Why Aldrich Favors Tax.

"My support of the corporation tax," replied Mr. Aldrich promptly, "is not a subterfuge in any sense of the word. The corporation tax is a tax on corporations, which it is clearly within the right of congress to impose, and those senators who are honestly in favor of an income tax that is constitutional, and that can be operated, will support the income tax proposition of the administration as against the proposition of the senator from Texas which is certainly, in the minds of more thoughtful people, unconstitutional."

"The least thoughtful people," corrected Mr. Bailey.

"My direct authority," continued Mr. Bailey, "for saying this was a subterfuge, is the statement of the senator from Rhode Island that he will vote for a corporation tax for the purpose of defeating an income tax. If that does not define a subterfuge we will need a new dictionary."

Mr. Aldrich said he favored an income tax only for times of emergency and declared Senator Bailey wished to use the tax as a means for destroying the protective system.

Supports the President.

"This proposition for a corporation tax was made by the president of the United States before the house committee on ways and means prior to the time we considered it here," said Mr. Aldrich. "I am here as a republican to support a republican administration as far as I can consistently with my duty. I shall vote for this proposition for the purposes I have named, and the fact that it is a republican proposition and supported by the president of the United States is not the least controlling."

Mr. Bailey said he had a curiosity to know whether "when they had set their heads at work to defeat the income tax amendment, the president made the suggestion or the senator from Rhode Island suggested it to the president?"

"I suppose the senator scarcely expects an answer to that question," responded Mr. Aldrich, who added his recent conversation with the president was a private one.

"While you are talking about all these things," pleaded Mr. Tillman, "my poor little tea baby has been laid aside and is crying for pap."

Another Rap at Aldrich.

Mr. Clay said he believed the Rhode Island senator favored the corporation tax solely to defeat the income tax.

"Not solely," replied Mr. Aldrich. "The impositon of an income tax now would be an assault, or rebuke rather, to the supreme court of the United States."

Mr. Clay declared it had become evident that the administration program was brought forward to end all chance for the enactment of an income tax law. He pointed out that under the administration plan twelve states could defeat the amendment and such a defeat would defeat the question for all time.

Ten Amendment Beaten.

With only one amendment pending when the senate met at 10 o'clock it was supposed it would be put out of the way soon and that by unanimous agreement the senate would take up the internal tax

Universities Have plan To Interchange Studente

LONDON, June 29.—A scheme for the interchange of university students between the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, rivaling in importance that established under the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, is in process of formation, with every prospect of success.

The idea, which is supported by an influential committee headed by the Hon. H. H. Asquith, prime minister of Great Britain, and Lord Strathcona, high commissioner of Canada, and includes the heads of the chief universities in the United Kingdom, and has also the endorsement of the presidents of the American and Canadian universities, aims at providing opportunities to students of the three countries to obtain some real insight 'nto the life, progress and customs of other nations, with a minimum of inconvenience to their academic work and at the least possible expense.

In the first place the promoters suggest the provision of certain traveling scholarships, the selection for which should be along the lines of the Rhodes scholarships, the selected candidate in addition to his academic qualifications, to be what is popularly known as "all around man."

Twenty-eight scholarships are proposed, fourteen to be available for universities in the United Kingdom, ten for America and four for Canada, the American and Canadian students securing them to be given a ten weeks' tour in Great Britain under the guidance of a university man. The British students are to be given a similar tour of America and Canada.

Under the plan of the distribution of the scholarships to the various universities, the authorities of these institutions shall nominate eligible students.

The Canadian and American scholars shall have completed their junior (third) year, and shall not have begun their fourth and scholars from the United Kingdom must have completed their second year, but must not have begun their third year, in the cases of men taking a three years' course; or they must have completed their third year and must not have begun their fourth in the cases of men taking a four years' course.

Preference will be given men who have shown interest in international, national, industrial, civic and social problems.

The sleeping fox catches no poultry.

Look to the want ads if you are awake to opportunities. The little ads are used by so many people and in so many ways that the want ad pages are as interesting as any in the paper.

A better position—better help—a better room—a better house—or a bargain in a lot or a wash machine may be yours on account of the want ad habit.

Have you read the want ads yet today?

Orville Wright Makes Short Flight in Machine

WASHINGTON, June 29.—After making three unsuccessful efforts to get his new aeroplane into the air today, Orville Wright made a short flight, encircling the Fort Myer aerodrome. Lack of power, due to a loose spark control, was finally determined upon by the two Wrights as the cause for the refusal of the machine to fly for more than 100 feet beyond the end of the starting rail.

Shortly after 5 o'clock, everything having been made ready, Wilbur Wright and Taylor, the mechanic, each station himself at one of the propellers ready to turn it like "cranking" an automobile. Orville turned on the igniter, Wilbur and the mechanic gave the blades a twist, and the blades whirred around at a great rate as Orville took his place in the operator's seat.

The machne rose from the ground as it left the rail, but appeared to be able to mount in the air but a few feet. The right wing struck the earth at its tip. The machine was swung completely around so that it faced the starting apparatus. Orville quickly stopped the motor and climbed out to inspect the damage, which was trivial.

"I did not have enough power turned on," explained Orville at this juncture.

At 6:30 o'clock the machine was ready for another trial and the first mishap was repeated, with the exception that this time the left wing scraped the ground.

The machine was then returned for a third trial, and the crowd, seeing that Orville was determined to make a flight, chered lustily.

Orville stuck to his theory that the power was not sufficient. He did not appear to be the least bit nervous nor concerned over the two failures. He joked with the newspaper men, who were the only persons allowed within the field today, and seemed to be confident that the machine would ultimately make a successful flight. The third attempt was even less successful, the machine refusing to rise at all.

At 7:45 o'clock the final trial was started and the machine rose to a height of about fifteen or twenty feet. Shortly after it ascended from the ground it showed signs of losing headway, but Orville kept on around the field, remaining in the air about fifty seconds and landing almost in front of the starting track.

This ended the trial for the day.