WILSON FILLS IMPORTANT POSTS

President Names Industrial Commission and Diplomats.

MRS. HARRIMAN ON BOARD.

Two Ministers, a Consul And Secretary of Embassy on List—Justice Gerard to Germany.

Washington.—The most important nominations since the Cabinet appointments were sent to the Senate by President Wilson. The batch includes the Commissioners on Industrial Relations, several important diplomatic appointments and the two Civil Commissioners for the District of Columbia. In addition several shifts in the diplomatic state were announced.

The Industrial Commission is composed of nine members. Three have been selected from the labor ranks and three from the employers and the remaining three are persons who have studied the economic problems of the country. The purpose of the board is to investigate conditions and disputes arising between capital and labor. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, of New York, selected by President Wilson as a member of this board, is the first woman in the history of the country to be tendered a place of such responsibility.

Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, Mo., also selected for the commission, is slated for chairman of the board. Other members are: John R. Commons, of Wisconsin; Frederick A. Delano, of Illinois; Harris Weinstock, of California; S. Thurston Ballard, of Kentucky; John B. Lennon, of Illinois; James B. O'Connell, of Washington, and Austin B. Garretson, of Iowa.

The latter two were among those named by President Wilson snortly before the close of his administration. Mr. Commons and Mrs. Harriman were named to represent the general public. Messrs. Delano, Weinstock and Ballard represent the employers, while Messrs. Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson are representatives of labor.

Other Appointments Made.

Other appointments announced are:

Minister to Norway — Albert G. Schmedemann, of Wisconsin.

Minister to Peru—Benton McMillin, of Tennessee.

Consul at Milan, Italy—Nathaniel B. Stewart, of Georgia.

Secretary of Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—J. Butler Wright, of Wyoming.

Secretary of Legation, Brussels—Fred Marris Dearing, of Missouri.

Member of the Isthmian Canal Commission—Richard Lee Metcalfe, Lincoln, Neb.

United States Attorney for New Mexico—Summers Burkhart, of New Mexico.

Commissioners of the District of Columbia—Oliver P. Newman, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa; F. L. Siddons, of the District of Columbia.

Commissioner of Immigration at San Juan, Porto Rico—Lawson E. Evans, of Mississippi.

Register of the Land Office at Harrison, Ark.—Brice B. Hudgins.

Postmaster at Atlantic City—Harvey Thomas.

Postmaster in West Virginia—Warren D. Cline, Williamson.

SUFFRAGE BILL SIGNED.

May Now Vote For All Statutory Officers in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill.—Governor Dunne signed the woman suffrage bill passed by the General Assembly. Moving pictures of the signing were taken. The bill provides that Illinois women of legal age may vote for all statutory offices. Mrs. Edward F. Dunne, wife of the Governor, was present and sat in the picture as first lady of the State. Mrs. George Wilbur Trout, Mrs. Sherman M. Booth and Antoinette Funk, the suffrage crusaders who labored here for a week to get the bill passed, appeared at the Governor's office.

By his signature Governor Dunne made Illinois the first State east of the Mississippi to give women the right of the ballot.

Attorney General P. J. Lucey does not find the suffrage bill unconstitutional. He takes the ground that the danger for the bill will arise when its champions seek to put it in operation.

The bill will become a law on July 1. After that any attacks on the measure will have to be made in the courts.

AVIATOR DROWNS IN OCEAN.

Fairbairns Was Testing Machine For Trans-Atlantic Flight.

New London.—An aviator, Fairbairns, was drowned off Shoeburyness. He had flown down from Brooklands and was experimenting with a new type of machine with which he projected a trans-Atlantic flight in July. Fairbairns fell into the sea from a height of 1,000 feet and sank before a friend, who was cruising in the vicinity, was able to rescue him.

RAZOR IS NOT A WEAPON.

Implement Of Toilet, Mississippi Supreme Court Ruled.

Jackson, Miss.—The Supreme Court of Mississippi held that the razor is not a weapon, but an "implement of toilet." In the case at issue the conviction of Junius Brown, a negro, for carrying concealed weapons, was set aside.

The graphite deposits of Madagascar are to be exploited by a French company.

ANTICIPATION

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DEATH AND FIRE IN GRAIN MILL

Eight Killed in Explosion in Buffalo.

FIFTY MEN ARE INJURED.

Big Plant of the Huested Milling Company Destroyed—Every Hospital in the City Filled.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Eight men and probably more were killed and 50 persons injured, many of them fatally, in a series of explosions, followed by a fire, which destroyed the Huested Milling Company's big plant at Elk and Peabody streets.

The factory employs more than 200 men and the explosions caused the walls to collapse.

A Nickel Plate passenger train was passing the plant when the first explosion occurred. Although the track is 150 feet from the mill, the engineer and fireman were blown from the cab. Both were seriously injured, the engineer, John Conroy, dying.

An unidentified boy was killed while crossing a railroad bridge close to the mill. A young man was run down and killed by an auto carrying a physician which was hurrying to the scene of the explosion.

Blown Through Roof.

One of the men working near the pit where the explosion occurred was blown through the roof of the building and over the railroad trestle 500 feet away. He was believed to be Michael King. When picked up by an ambulance surgeon the man was terribly crushed and died on the way to the hospital.

Intense excitement reigned for blocks around the factory following the explosion, and it has been impossible to obtain an accurate account of the number of dead or injured. It was necessary to call out the police reserves to keep back the crowd of women and children who rushed to the mill in search of husbands and fathers employed there.

The explosion was caused by spontaneous combustion in a pit where many tons of corn were stored.

Had No Warning.

One of the 200 men employed in the factory where the explosion took place said that the workmen had no warning, but that the first sign of any disturbance was when a great tongue of flame burst from the corn pit, followed an instant later by a tremendous explosion. This was succeeded by several others, just how many the man was not certain, as he ran from the building just in time to see the rear walls collapse, burying a large number of workmen.

Eyes Blown Out.

Many of the victims had their eyes blown out or hands and feet burned off.

Of the 50 injured the physicians estimated 30 will die.

Only the presence of mind of a policeman saved scores of passengers of a Lehigh Valley train. He was nearby when the first explosion occurred and saw the train approaching. He ran down the tracks and flagged the train. It stopped just as another explosion tore the roofs from the factory buildings. The windows in the trains were smashed and many passengers cut, but had the train proceeded another 50 yards many would have met death.

CURTIS GUILD ROBBED.

Thief Gets $1,000 in Cash and $50,000 Letter of Credit.

Paris.—Curtis Guild, who recently resigned his post as United States ambassador at St. Petersburg, was robbed of $1,000 in cash and a letter of credit for $50,000. He is staying at a hotel in Paris. Xavier Guichard, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and a large force of detectives were at once sent out to search for the thief.

BOY OF 14 KILLS HIS FATHER.

Exonerated By Jury On The Ground Of Self-Defense.

Harrisonville, Mo.—Jesse O'Bannon, 14 years old, who shot and killed his father, J. W. O'Bannon, a farmer, near here, was exonerated by a coroner's jury. The inquest brought out evidence tending to show that the boy had fired in self-defense.

A Frenchman has succeeded in flying with an aeroplane driven by flapping wings instead of propeller.

YOUTH TRIES TO SHOOT UP COURT

Convicted Boy Robber Creates a Panic in Washington.

FIRES THREE WILD SHOTS

Ray M. Stewart, 18 Years Old, Whips Revolver From Pocket When Refused Parole and Begins Firing.

Washington.—Quick and courageous action on the part of Edward Blaine, an employe of the Agricultural Department, undoubtedly prevented a repetition of the Hillsville (Va.) court shooting here when Ray M. Stewart, 18 years old, awaiting sentence on a house-breaking charge in Criminal Court No. 1, deliberately leveled a revolver and opened a fusillade, sweeping the entire courtroom.

Three shots were fired before the boy was overpowered. By that time the courtroom, which only a few minutes before had been filled to its capacity, was almost deserted.

A difference of opinion seems to prevail concerning just who were the targets. Some persons contend that the boy sought vengeance and was determined to take it out on everyone within hitting distance. The general opinion, however, is that the prisoner was shooting at Policeman Arthur D. Moffett, who sat in the witness box and whose testimony had been a determining factor in the boy's conviction.

At the first shot Justice S. Stafford, who occupied the bench, disappeared beneath his desk, and out in the courtroom there was a wild scramble for places of safety. Some sought refuge under tables or behind heavy chairs, and others, frenzied by fear, leaped into windows and dropped to the ground some 15 or 20 feet below.

Justice Stafford has just refused to release Stewart on probation after conviction. The boy whipped out a 32-calibre automatic pistol and fired three shots, two of which narrowly missed Assistant United States Attorneys Samuel McComas Hawken and Harvey Given and Policeman Moffet. The prisoner was in the atitude of turning toward the judge as if to shoot, when a witness sprang upon him and choked him into insensibility. Maurice A. Joyce, a court attendant, rushed to Blaine's assistance and wrenched the pistol from the boy.

In the confusion that followed many thought that Justice Stafford had been struck by a bullet, but the Judge emerged from his haven without a scratch.

ONE OR OTHER MUST GO.

McNab Says There Is No Doubt That It Will Be He.

San Francisco.—"The President must accept either my resignation or ask for that of Mr. McReynolds, and there is no doubt in my mind that it will be mine," said United States Attorney John L. McNab. He said any efforts that may have been made by his friends to have President Wilson decline his resignation have been without his knowledge and against his desires.

"I could not remain in the department longer with Mr. McReynolds at the head of it after what has transpired," he added, "so plainly there is nothing to do but accept my resignation."

PIGEON FLIES 4,200 MILES.

Makes Trip From Brazil To Jeannette, Pa.

Jeannette, Pa.—The record flight of a homing pigeon from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is reported by Stephen Krupa, a local fancier. Last April he shipped Sunny Jim and two other racing pigeons to a Rio Janeiro fancier, who liberated them in the public square of Rio Janeiro on May 8. Sunny Jim put in an appearance here Wednesday after 48 days' flight.

JAILED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Two Massachusetts Postoffice Employes Given Heavy Sentences.

Boston.—After declaring that every government employe convicted of embezzlement in his court would receive a prison sentence, United States District Court Judge Morton sentenced Robert E. Brayton, assistant postmaster at Brockton, to a two-year term in state prison, and Charles J. Linn, a letter-carrier of Malden, to a year in jail at Greenfield.

SPECIAL AGENT IS SUSPENDED

Official Who Appealed for McReynolds Removed.

ATTORNEY McNAB'S EXIT.

Judge Van Fleet Declares That the Government is Losing a Valuable Official in McNabb.

San Francisco.—"Thus terminates the most useful as well as the happiest year of my public life," said John L. McNab before United States District Judge Van Fleet, announcing that his resignation as United States district attorney for the Northern District of California had been accepted by President Wilson. "I retire content in the knowledge that I have done my best."

McNab paid tribute to the court in his farewell for its just treatment of all litigants, "without regard to wealth or station or their position with the government."

In reply Judge Van Fleet said:

"Mr. McNab, I would be stating less than the truth if I did not say that it was with the most sincere regret that I learned of your resignation. Without referring to the circumstances of your departure, I must say the government is losing a painstaking and efficient officer."

Suspended Without Pay.

Clayton Herrington, special agent of the Department of Justice, at San Francisco, who sent President Wilson a telegram appealing for the removal from office of Attorney General McReynolds, his official superior, because of the circumstances of the resignation of United States District Attorney McNab, was suspended without pay by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

This action, it is said, is to give Herrington an opportunity to explain his telegram. If the explanation is not satisfactory, officials declare that the special agent probably will be summarily dealt with.

Herrington is a former judge and is in charge of the federal government's Bureau of Investigation at San Francisco. He helped District Attorney McNab to prepare the Diggs-Caminetti white slave cases, the postponement of the trial of which resulted in McNab's resignation and his sensational charges against the Attorney General.

BREAKS ANOTHER TRADITION.

Wilson Walks Bareheaded With a Visitor to White House Gate.

Washington.—President Wilson smashed another White House tradition. Bareheaded, Mr. Wilson walked out the White House drive almost to the gate to say good-by to A. Popham Lobb, colonial secretary for Bermuda, one of his callers. Earlier, Mr. Lobb, who first met the President in Bermuda, had been a guest of the Wilson family at the Capitol and at luncheon. When Mr. Lobb departed his automobile had not arrived and the President walked out through the grounds chatting with his guest until they met the motor car coming from Pennsylvania avenue.

MINERS CALL STRIKE.

Those in New River District of West Virginia Serve Notice.

Charleston, W. Va.—Notices calling a general strike of the miners in the New River field on July 1 were mailed from local headquarters of the United Mineworkers of America. The notices were authorized by the board members of District 29 and were sent to the officials of the miners' locals and to active union men for distribution throughout the field. Attempts are being made by the New River operators to have the notices recalled in the hope of reaching some agreement before the date set for the strike.

TO PUT NEW RATES IN FORCE.

Railroads in Missouri Not to Wait For Court's Mandate.

Kansas City, Mo.—Railroads in Missouri affected by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, upholding the Missouri two-cent passenger and maximum freight rate laws, will, without waiting for the mandate of the Supreme Court, put the new rates in force "at the earliest practical date," according to an announcement by attorneys representing the railroads, after a meeting here today.

FLIGHT OVER THE BALTIC.

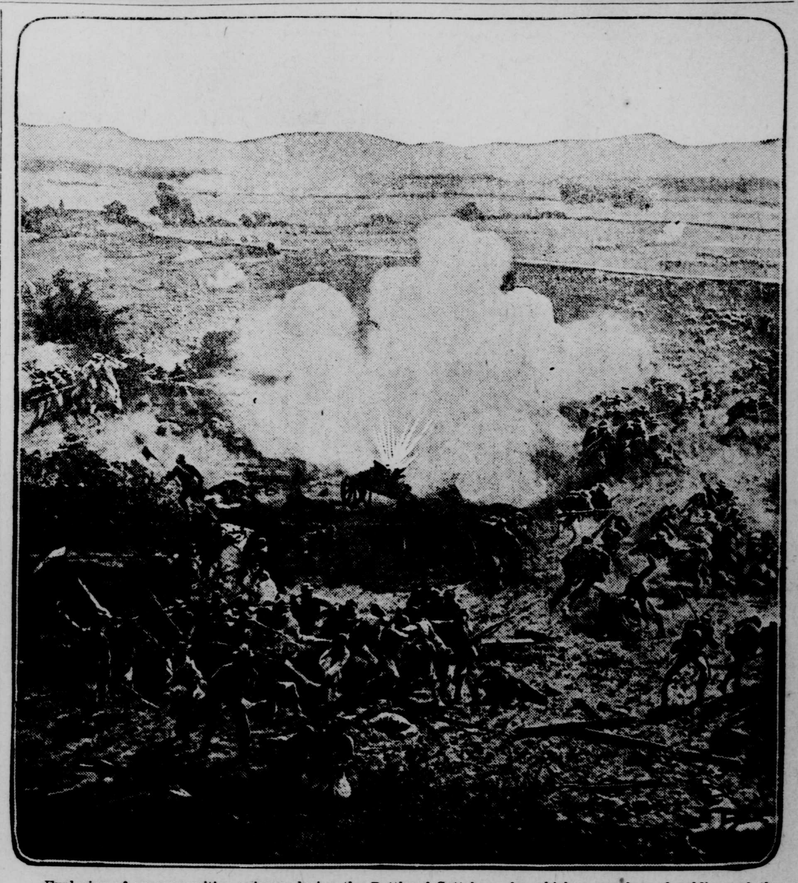
Marcel des Moulinais Makes the Trip In Four Hours.

Stockholm, Sweden.—The French aviator Marcel G. Brindejonc des Moulinais, who recently made the flight from Paris to St. Petersburg, arrived in the Swedish capital. He crossed the Baltic in his aeroplane from Reval in four hours, including the time spent in making a descent on the Swedish coast in order to ascertain his whereabouts.

BLOWN UP TILL STOMACH BURST

Youth Dies in Hospital; Two Fellow-Workers Arrested.

Camden, N. J.—Joseph de Fini, 18 years old, died in a hospital here from injuries received, it is alleged, when fellow-employes in a factory forced compressed air down his throat through a brass tube until his abdomen was ruptured. Eugene Bysher, 16 years old, and Walter Lemon, 17 years of age, were arrested on charges of being responsible for de Fini's death.



Explosion of an ammunition caisson during the Battle of Gettsburg, by which a number of soldiers of the Twenty-eighth Infantry were killed.

HIGH TIDE OF WAR

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG WAS TURNING POINT OF GREAT CIVIL CONFLICT.

BOTH SIDES FOUGHT BRAVELY

Three Days of Fighting That Resulted in Total Losses of Over 50,000 and Put Confederate Forces on the Defensive.

Bravely fought by two great armies of Americans, bravely won by the Federals and bravely lost by the Confederates the battle of Gettysburg proved to be the turning point of the Civil war. Before that the victories of the south were frequent and its armies were aggressive. After the bloody battle of July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, the forces of the Confederacy were generally on the defensive. Lee's invasion of the north, undertaken in the hope that it would bring foreign aid to the southern cause, was brought to a sudden and disastrous end.

General Lee's army at Gettysburg numbered approximately 84,000, while the Federal forces, under command of Gen. George G. Meade, aggregated about 80,000 officers and men. Lee's corps commanders were Generals Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill. Commanders of the Union corps were Generals John F. Reynolds, W. S. Hancock, D. E. Sickles, Sykes, Sedgwick, O. O. Howard and Slocum.

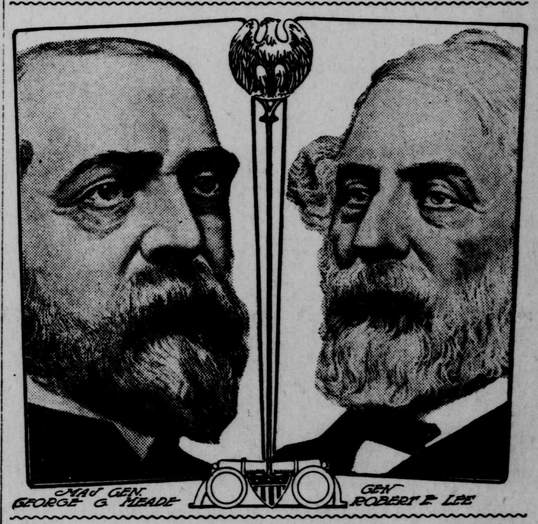
Reynolds, sent ahead to feel out the enemy, arrived at Gettysburg the evening of June 31, and in the fighting which began early the next day, was killed. Gen. Abner Doubleday, who succeeded him, was forced back to Seminary Ridge, after hard fighting, and then had to abandon that position, so that the first day of the battle was in reality a Confederate victory. That night Meade ordered the entire Union army to Gettysburg, and by next morning the two armies were confronting each other along a ten-mile line of battle.

Lee ordered Longstreet to turn the left flank of the Federal army by taking Little Round Top, but Sickles defended that position so stubbornly that Longstreet's movement was checked, Peach Orchard, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill and The Devil's Den were the scenes of desperate fighting, and Little Round Top was saved to the Federals by the arrival of a brigade under General Weed. His men dragged the guns of a battery to the summit by hand.

The third day opened with a wonderful artillery duel, the greatest of the entire war, and then came Pickett's charge, which has gone into history as one of the most heroic assaults of all time. The men of Pickett's division formed in brigade columns, move dsteadily across open fields which were swept by such a storm of shrapnel and rifle fire as had never before been seen, and though they fell like grain before the reapers, some of them reaching the Union lines, only to be speedily overcome.

That ended the mighty battle, and there was nothing left for Lee to do but get back into Virginia.

Gettysburg cost the Union army the lives of a number of generals, and the loss of nearly 24,000 men. On the Confederate side five generals were killed and nearly 30,000 men killed or wounded.



This picture shows a view from Little Round Top, looking over the wheat field where the second day's battle fiercely surged.

Guard Against Bores.

Lord Rothschild's father, Baron Nathan, guarded himself against time-wasters by allowing no chairs in his private room in the city save the one occupied by himself. From a passage in the "Reminiscences of Charles Gavard," who was for many years first secretary at the French embassy in London, it appears that this precaution did not always prove effective. Gavard frequently had occasion to visit St. Swithins lane in connection with the payment of the indemnity exacted after the Franco-German war. As his business was often complicated he declined to hurry over it, and used to find as comfortable a seat as he could on the baron's writing table.—London Chronicle.

Cigars.

Cigars are like women. Many times you can't tell by the wrapper what the filler is. They are of many kinds, sizes and shapes, and when on display in their rainbow raiment few sights so tickle the eyes or flurry the fancies. Some look so good that you would willingly spend your last dime for one, but after the match you go outdoors to air your clothing and your opinions. Another time you pick one with a homely exterior and it radiates such peace and contentment that you wouldn't exchange the brand for a million. After all, much lies with the chooser. Some prefer them slender and some prefer them fat; some like them mild and some like them strong. Still others go much on shape, forgetting that shape is only molded.

Old Fraud.

Victor Grayson, the English parliamentarian who was expelled from the house of commons for obstruction, said in New York the other day:

"Your multimillionaires are the glib-best lot of hypocrites that history has ever seen. With one hand they make the gestures for a Sunday school address and with the other hand they pick the people's pockets.

"These men, preaching good and doing evil so piously, remind me of the old fraud who said:

"'I believe in putting by something for a rainy day.'

"And, so saying, he stole his neighbor's mackintosh."

He Owned the Place.

Little Tommy was inclined to be wicked, and when the minister found him with rod and line fishing near the road one Sunday morning the good man asked:

"Don't you know it is wrong to fish on Sunday, Tommy?"

"I don't care if it is," Tommy replied. "I'm going to fish when I can get a chance, Sunday or any other day."

"Are you not afraid that you will go to the bad place when you die?" the good man asked.

"I don't care if I do," Tommy replied sullenly. "I own that place. It's mine."

"What do you mean by saying that you own the bad place, Tommy?" the minister asked, astonished.

"I ran away last Sunday and went fishing, and when I got home pa gave it to me."

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