

MME. GAILLAUX, EDITORS SLAYER IS READY FOR TRIAL
JULY 10; BOTH SHE AND HUSBAND CONFIDENT OF VICTORY



Paris.—(Special).—With the preparations for her defense completed, Mme. Henriette Gaillaux, slayer of Gaston Calmette, former editor of the Paris Figaro, is confident of victory. Her husband, Joseph Gaillaux, former minister of finance, is so sanguine that she will be freed that he is quoted as having recently declared: "Mme. Gaillaux will be acquitted in July and in November I shall re-enter the ministry."

The cold-blooded assassination of Calmette by Mme. Gaillaux last March created a tremendous sensation in France and throughout Europe. The deliberate character of the deed and the prominence of the principals made the incident more sensational than anything that had occurred in Europe in recent years.

While public feeling in France was at first against the slayer, her apologists soon came to the front, and even went so far as to say that her act was justified. In the preliminary examination she expressed regret that she had killed the editor, and declared she merely intended warning him.

"I was afraid he would carry his attacks so far," she said, "that my husband would take it upon himself to kill him. I did not want such a thing to happen."

Newspaper Articles Bitter.

The published attacks on Le Figaro had been carried on for some months and each article became more poignant. The trouble started when Calmette began a systematic campaign against the finance minister in an effort to prevent the passage of an income tax law. Gaillaux was the real force in the cabinet, and as he had pledged himself to the leaving of an

income tax Calmette and the interests he represented did their best to discredit him and bring about the fall of the cabinet. He was accused in Le Figaro of various acts of gross political corruption, but when these attacks failed, Calmette made his charges more personal.

Last January Calmette published a four-column article under the heading, "The Secret Combination of M. Gaillaux and His Personal Political Treasury." In this article the Figaro editor attempted to show that the finance minister had tried to extort money from the heirs of Prieu, the Frenchman whose Brazilian concessions were sold by the French government and the proceeds retained by the treasury.

In subsequent articles Calmette was called a "graffer," and the charge made that he used every means to secure personal aggrandizement.

Cleaner Politics Wanted.

Since the murder a formidable religious movement has been launched for a higher moral standard in politics. The religious press calls attention to the fact that Mme. Gaillaux is a divorcee, that the man she murdered had been divorced twice and that the defending lawyer, M. Labori, is the husband of a divorcee, the former wife of the famous musician, De Pach-



APRON DRAPERY.

Quaint is the word best describing this dress, which is made after designs introduced in Paris nearly a year ago, but only lately noticed here. The waist is fitted by conventional darts and seams to the natural figure and shows no evidence of boning or girdling. The neck and sleeves are finished with lace frills.

The skirt is straight and plain with full apron drapery, looped high in the back and finished with a bow of black moire ribbon.

SHOUTS A WARNING

To Women Below as He Falls From Third-Story Window.

Toledo, Ohio.—Falling head first from a third-story window of a shoe store, at Adams and Summit streets, William Smith, 32 years old, a decorator, shouted warning to two women who were passing below, and then crashed to his death. No one was hurt. Smith crashed to the sidewalk, just missing the women.

Smith was hanging from the window when he lost his balance. He was picked up unconscious and taken in the police ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital. One arm and leg were broken, his head crashed and internal injuries are feared.

The accident was in view of more than 500 people.

BRIDGE SPAN

Pushed Into Maumee River When Struck By a Barge.

Toledo, Ohio, June 14.—The fourth span of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad bridge over the Maumee River, about 150 feet long, was torn loose and pushed into the river when the barge G. E. Hartnell, light, from Cleveland, and in tow of the S. E. Kirby, crashed into the bridge at 7 o'clock this morning. No one was hurt. The Hartnell was picked up by the tug Sheboygan, which was in her rear. She suffered three broken plates in her bow.

ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION.

The production of anthracite again broke the record in 1913, exceeding the highest previous output by nearly 1,000,000 tons. Including the coal recovered from old cinn banks and a small quantity dredged from Susquehanna River, the production of anthracite for the year was \$17,718,680 tons, valued at \$105,181,127, compared with \$15,222,555 tons valued at \$117,622,625 for 1912. This is an increase of over 6,000,000 tons in quantity and more than \$17,500,000 in value. The record highest production was \$9,771,488 tons long, in 1910.

French Aviators Killed.

Two French army aviators, Girardin and Roux, fell half a mile, after their engine had exploded in air.

"The Wrecked 'New Haven.'"

The Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation into the affairs of the New York New Haven and Hartford Railroad system has come to an end. It has been one long exposure of bad management, of mispent money, of one-man rule. If downright dishonesty was not proved it was strongly indicated. Compared with its former state, the great road is a financial wreck.

Higher fares and fewer trains are proposed, as the only way to put the

LEADS MOVEMENT FOR DRESS REFORM

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of Pasadena, Cal., is an advocate of dress reform. She leads a movement of that character at the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's clubs, in session at Chicago.

EXEMPTION REPEAL BILL

Signed by Wilson With Quill Used by Harrison and Taft.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson signed the Panama tolls exemption repeal bill as amended in the Senate and agreed to by the House.

There was no ceremony at the signing. Assistant Secretary Foster was the only person with the President.

Mr. Wilson signed the bill with a quill used by President Harrison in signing the international copyright law in 1891 and by President Taft in signing the Pan-American copyright treaty, the Lincoln memorial bill and the act incorporating the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

The pen is the property of Robert Underwood Johnson of New York.

Loss of Railroad Value.

Two million stockholders in American railroads have seen their property shrink in value almost \$100,000,000 within the last eighteen months. Many of these stockholders are people who have only one or two shares.

The shrinkage was caused partly by the reckless mismanagement of the railroads by their own officers, as in the case of the "New Haven" system. And partly it was caused by enforcing the anti-trust law and other repressive laws against the railroads.

Geers Has First Choice of Colors

Pop Geers is the recipient of the greatest honor that can be bestowed upon a driver in the grand circuit.

Pop, as the oldest driver, is given No. 1 and his choice of colors in every race. Pop always chooses black for his jacket and cap.

To the outsider the honor may not mean much, but there isn't a driver in the world who doesn't prize the distinction some day when Geers is sitting back and watching the game from the grand stand.

Delegates Ponder Over Names at Niagara Falls Convention

MAY BE MEXICO'S TEMPORARY HEAD



Niagara Falls, Ont.—(Special).—The American and Mexican delegates to the mediation conference are carefully considering a list of names of candidates for the provisional presidency of Mexico. One list was prepared by the Huerta delegates; the other by the American representatives. While great secrecy is being observed, it is said on the best of authority that the Huerta delegates are making strong efforts to secure the appointment of Pedro Lascurain.

The American representatives will insist that the provisional president shall be a man of strong Constitutional leanings. The Huerta delegates point out that Lascurain was minister of foreign affairs under Madero. They say he would show even-handed justice as between the Constitutionalists and the Huerta following, should he be named. It is unlikely that the Constitutionalists will accept Lascurain, should he be appointed.

No agreement on the subject of names is in sight, and it is believed that this matter will occupy several conference before it is definitely settled. It has become known that not only will the delegates and mediators endeavor to agree upon a man to succeed Huerta as provisional president, but they will also select the men who are to occupy the leading positions in the Mexican cabinet if they succeed in reaching common ground.

This does not mean that Mexico will be given a commission form of government. If the delegates of the United States and Mexico reach an agreement through the good offices of the three South American diplomats they will select the men who are to assume control of the government of Mexico pending the holding of a constitutional election, and the men will be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Mexican constitution.

How 'Home Rule' Stands

Home Rule for Ireland stands in this position:

The bill has passed the House of Commons for the third time and is now in the House of Lords. The Lords cannot prevent its becoming a law, but they had a month in which they might debate it and propose changes. The Commons are not obliged to accept any such proposals.

REORGANIZATION OF CLOSED CHICAGO BANK MAY SAVE DEPOSITORS FROM LOSS; WOMAN'S SUIT BRINGS CASH



Crowds about the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings Bank after it was closed, and its president, former Senator Lorimer.

Chicago.—(Special).—Assurances of bonds and securities of these various concerns were stuffed into the strong box of the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings bank, its president, that the institution will yet be saved from wreck, has aroused confidence in the depositors who late last week when the bank closed its doors, believed their savings had been swept away.

The scandal in the state auditor's office caused the crash in the Madison-Lorimer banks last week. State Auditor James J. Brady was sued for breach of promise by Louise Kubus, whom he had married contrary to the state law. The suit led to charges that the office was conducted for the benefit of spoilsmen. It was charged that the LaSalle bank contributed \$2,500 to the Brady campaign fund.

For months it had been known among bankers that the LaSalle Street bank was a "lame duck." At the last examination it was found that the bank had been loaded down with "dead" paper.

Besides his banks, Munday was interested in ten or twelve industrial concerns. These included a grain business, trolley line building and manufacturing. Bonds and securities of these various concerns were stuffed into the strong box of the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings bank. Much of the good assets of the bank were hypothecated or sold to meet the speculative crisis in the Munday affairs.

Last April he was notified to replace the "slow" assets with some live ones. Evidently this was a difficult job. The Sun following the Brady scandal forced the action.

The bank was not a member of the Clearing House association, and though it frequently supplied for ad-bank, the application was as frequently denied.

A member of the clearing house said: "Just prior to the ejection of William Lorimer from the United States senate on charges reflecting on his election the LaSalle National bank was organized. Lorimer stated at that time that he hoped to found a business for his sons. This afterward became the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings bank. Since then I should say that Lorimer has been a passive president, and the management of the bank has been largely in the hands of C. B. Munday. The policy of the bank in Chicago has included the organization of several small neighborhood banks, whose deposits and balances remained with the downtown bank.

"The situation was further complicated," said the banker, "by the small banks lending money to the enterprisers with which Munday has been connected. He was the dominant figure at the bank so far as the other bankers of Chicago had any relationship with the bank."

"Thus when the jam comes the small banks are unable to realize on their commercial paper, the central bank is unable to realize either on its own paper, loaned to the same commercial or industrial enterprises, or the small banks' paper, and we have a failure. That whole plan is what we call kindergarten banking. An overload of bad paper."

The failure of a trolley running from East St. Louis, loaned Mr. Munday with \$500,000 in bonds for which no market could be found.

When the LaSalle National was organized hundreds of state and city politicians subscribed for the stock at \$150. They exchanged it when the bank was reorganized. Now they are thinking.

Greeks Dispute Carnegie Report.

The Greek legation at Washington issued a statement, this week, denouncing the recent report of the Carnegie Foundation.

That report described inhuman cruelties in the recent Balkan wars. It said that while all the fighting nations were vile—Greeks, Bulgarians, Montenegro and Turkey—the Greeks were the worst offenders.

Alaska's New Railroad.

Three engineers appointed by President Wilson are now on their way to Alaska, to look over the ground and select a route for the new railway authorized by Congress. A route will first be surveyed from Portage Bay to Fairbanks.

Big Liner Is a Success.

The Cunarder, Aquitania, biggest of British steamers, arrived at New York on her first voyage and, was docked in twenty minutes, in spite of a strong ebb tide and a stiff breeze. It took seventeen tugs to do it, but it was done without the slightest accident. This is the longest ship but one that ever docked at New York—901 feet. She brought 1,055 passengers and a crew of more than 1,000.

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