CRETE WARNED BY POWERS

Four Countries Will Enforce Turkish Control, Sending a Battleship if Necessary--May Occupy Island.

Paris, June 21.—The Cretan difficulty is now regarded as definitely localized and offering no international danger. No difference of opinion ever existed between the four protecting powers, and their solidarity is today stronger than ever.

Should the Cretan assembly, which meets next week, refuse to comply with the wish of the powers to absolve the Mussulman deputies from the oath of allegiance to the king of Greece, France, England, Russia and Italy have agreed that each nation shall

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

dispatch a battleship or cruiser to Crete, provided with suitable landing parties, and in the name of the four powers dissolve the Cretan assembly.

Even if this drastic measure does not become necessary the four powers will in any event exact a formal promise from the assembly to abandon its plan of sending Creatn delegates to the Greek parliament at Athens. Should the Cretans decline to make such an engagement, the French, English, Russian and Italian detachments will in sufficient force occupy the island. Turkish sovereignty will be upheld, and the home rule and autonomy that the Cretans enjoy may be considerabl curtailed. A complete understanding and agreement on this subject exists between the four protecting powers.

VICTOR NAPOLEON WILL BE MARRIED

Pretender To French Throne To Make Princess Clementina His Bride At Turin This Month.

Rome, June 21.—The news that the marriage of Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonaparte pretender to the throne of France, and Princess Clementina, the only unmarried daughter of the late King of the Belgians, will take place in Turin some time this month, aroused much comment all over the capital of Piedmont. The Princess Clementina has been stopping for some time with Princess Clotilde, Prince Victor's mother, at the Castle of Moncalieri, just out of Turin.

Until recently the situation at this town forcibly reminded one of opera bouffe, and it is remarkable that the theme has never been used. Here lived Princess Letizia, sister of the Bonaparte pretender, and cousin of the King of Italy, and here also resided the Duchess d'Aosta, sister of the Orleans pretender, and also cousin, through her husband, of the King. To them came from time to time the two pretenders on visits, and thus met in the intimacy of family ties, drinking toasts to each other and apparently on the best of terms, while their supporters glared and sparred in secret.

Between them stood, King Victor Emmanuel, always cordial, always the same, extending the same hospitality to both, but disliking the situation intensely. Thus both the Bonaparte and Orleans pretenders, have in Turin their respective supporters, and because of its vicinity to France—only three hours away by rail—they consider this town a rallying point in case of action. This does not disturb the Turinese in the least, as the "action" is such a dream that even the pretenders themselves scarcely think it worth while to pose any more.

It is hoped that this marriage of Prince Victor Napoleon and Princess Clementina will reinforce a family which has very few members left. It was a big house to have died almost out in so few generations. Besides Napoleon the emperor, there was Joseph; Lucien, who had seven children; Maria Anna; Louis' three sons; Jerome, who had both American and European children; Carlotta and Pauline.

Prince Victor Napoleon is descended from Jerome. His mother, Princess Clothila, was the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel the Great, and at 16 was married for political reasons to Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome, and thus grandson of Napoleon I. There are now only nine other members of the family, of which the men are nearly all unmarried, so that a generation or two will probably see the end of this wonderful house.

She (on shipboard)—Shall I have your lunch brought up to you, here, dear?

He (feebly)—No love; have it thrown straight overboard. It will save time—and trouble.

AFTERMATH OF CONFERENCE

Some Of The Outstanding Features Reviewed By Standard Correspondent — Supernumary Matters.

Sackville, June 21.—As the final draft of stations omitted the names of the Rev. Dr. Campbell and the supernumerary ministers, as without these the list is incomplete, they have been added as follows:

Queen Square—G. M. Campbell, D. D., secretary of the Canadian Bible Society.

Supernumeraries.

Portland—Robert Wilson, Ph. D.
Carleton—Henry J. Clarke.
Sussex—Isaac N. Parker.
Hampton, James A. Duke, Edwin Evans, D. D.
Fredericton—George B. Payson, John J. Colter, S. T. B.
Woodstock—Alfred E. Lepape.
Sackville—Charles Stewart, D. D.
Point de Bute—Douglas Chapman, D. D.
Moncton—Stephen T. Teed.
Sunny Brae—Stephen H. Rice.
Shediac—Isaac Howie.
Petitcodiac—Joseph Pascoe, Thos. Allen.
St. Stephen—George Harrison.
St. Andrews—John S. Allen.
Charlottetown—Elias Slackford.

Forecasts Realized.

Previous to the opening of the conference the suggestion was made that in the selection of delegates to the general conference more than age should be kept in mind and that from the younger men some should be taken. This has been done and of the nine elected three belong to the latter class, and while some familiar faces will be missed from the great council of the church, no doubt the Revs. Samuel Howard, B. D., George F. Dawson, M. A., and Herbert E. Thomas will give a good account of themselves.

Another matter was in regard to the multiplication of distinctively religious services, and the doubt was expressed as to the benefits likely to accrue therefrom. The matter was tested, and while those who led the evangelistic services did their part in a creditable manner, the effort could not be regarded a success. The attendance was small, the interest taken in it not encouraging, and the general feeling is that there may not be a repetition along similar lines of this new departure.

Supernumaries.

The discussion of supernumerary matters was more than usually interesting, and the laymen in attendance gave evidence of a desire to wipe out the disgrace arising from the cutting down of the claims of the beneficiaries of the fund. A willingness was expressed by both the laymen and ministers in the active work to assess themselves to an amount sufficient to meet the claims in full. But as this new scale will not come into operation for a year no provision has so far been made to meet the claims for the current year.

An Undischarged Duty.

On conference occasions at least, it is expected that in the prayers offered the rulers of the nation should not be overlooked. As far as we know once, and only once, during the week and not at all on the Sabbath, were His Majesty the King and the members of his family and government remembered at the Divine mercy seat by those who led in prayer. The exception was the Rev. Dr. Stewart, who in sympathetic and earnest terms and tone sought for them the blessings so much needed by those in authority. It is to be hoped that ministers in this way as well as in all others should heed the counsels of Peter and of Paul, and of Him who not only said, "Render unto God the things that are God's," but also to "Ceasar the things that are Ceasar's."

A Pleasing Incident.

In the course of his address to the conference, the general superintendent threw out the hint that there might be some changes in the personnel of the occupants of his position. On taking his leave of the conference on Monday morning he said some very kindly and complimentary things and some thought he had before him what a change would involve. And it must have been very gratifying to hear the conference sing out in cheery tones a verse of the familiar hymn beginning with the words—God Be With You Till We Meet Again.

As six ministers had died during the year the memorial service held to receive written sketches of their lives and labors, was looked forward to with more than ordinary interest and profit, by ministers and people. But as much time was taken up with the evangelistic meetings and addresses of the general officers, the service had to be deferred to the closing hours of the conference when many were unable to remain any longer, and had to return home, thereby depriving the occasion of much of its value.

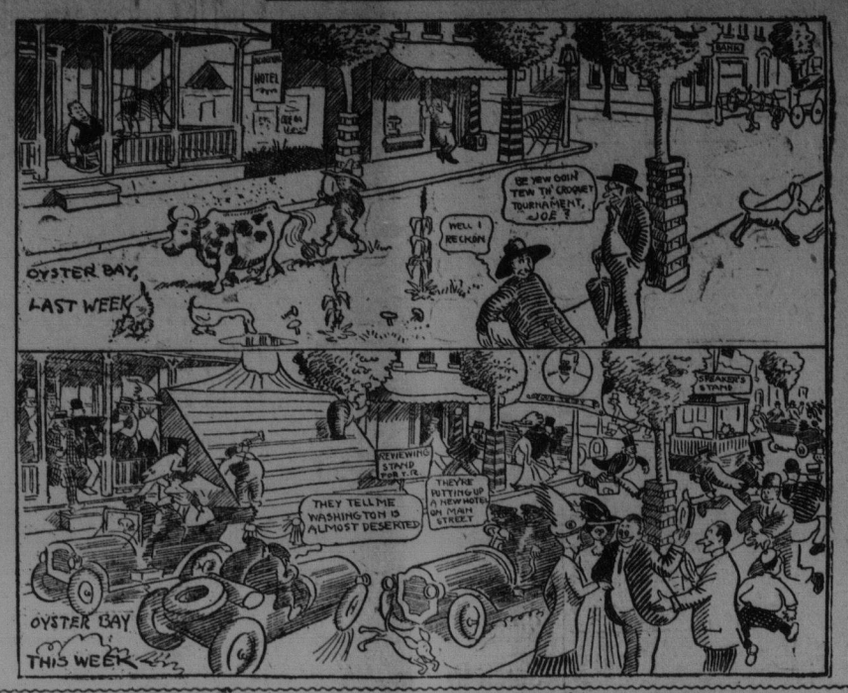
The conference is over, its work done and its members departed, some to continue their labors in the same places, some to fields they would never have chosen for themselves and others to which they had been called. But they have all been provided for, and every one if he does his best, will meet with much to encourage and cheer.

HEAT WAVE SWEEPS THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains the country is in the grip of a heat wave which is smashing June records and promises to continue to do so. No relief is in sight. Unless some disturbance turns up in the atmosphere weather wiseacres expect the high temperatures to continued thougt they may be lessened from time to time by local showers.

The weather bureau's official thermometer registered 100 degrees this afternoon. Then it began to recede slowly. From the states of the northwest the weather bureau is getting reports of temperatures as high as 105 and damage to crops is threatened by the extended drought in that section.

PRESTO! CHANGE AT OYSTER BAY



DEFECTS IN IMMIGRATION POINTED OUT

Hon. R. L. Borden Shatters Pretences Of Government —Naturalized Canadians Are Not Subjects Of Britain.

Continued from page 1.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell sat at Mr. Borden's right hand and the veteran ex-Premier received an affectionate welcome from his old supporters.

Mr. Johnson, the local member for West Hastings, referred to the time when Mr. Borden would be called upon to form a cabinet and spoke of the importance of forming an administration composed of the best men in the party.

I. B. Lucas, minister without portfolio in the Ontario government, made a rousing speech in which he dealt mainly with provincial issues.

Mr. Borden.

Mr. Borden paid particular attention to immigration and completely refuted the claims of the government to such unbounded success in this class of work.

He said in part:

The Government has taken a great deal of credit for its immigration policy. Undoubtedly there has been a very great influx of immigrants into Canada during the past ten years, but that has been due rather to movements of population arising from material conditions than to the expenditure of money by any department of the Government. The good crops in western Canada at the commencement of the last decade of the 19th century, and the splendid recognition which thus came to our great western provinces, constituted the real basis of increased immigration. American farmers who can sell their own land at from $75 to $100 per acre, and who can acquire homesteads in Canada without cost, and additional land at from $10 to $15 per acre, see the advantage of removing to the north of the boundary line.

The efforts of the Government have, until recently, been directed almost wholly, towards quantity, without much consideration of the quality of our immigrants. Mr. C. A. Magrath, the Conservative member for Medicine Hat, in Alberta, has put out a valuable brochure entitled "Canada's Growth and Some Problems Affecting it," in which he has analyzed with great ability the problem attending immigration into Canada at the present moment. He especially emphasises the importance of quality, urgency of caution and the difficulty of assimilating certain classes of our settlers who have no conception of the character of our institutions. He further points out that the United States exacts a headtax of $4 on immigrants, except citizens of Canada and Mexico and those residing therein for one year and more.

The revenue derived from that source for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1908, was $2,500,000, or on an average of about $3.20 per head of immigrants admitted. Mr. Magrath does not advocate the imposition of a headtax by Canada, but he considers that the privilege of citizenship in this country should be worth the expense of maintaining a well equipped protective immigration service. He points out that for twelve months ending 31st March, 1909, Canada received from the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, 558,730 immigrants at a cost of nearly $2,000,000, while during the 11 years ending 30 June, 1908, the United States received from the same countries nearly 1,000,000 immigrants, without making any effort and without expending a single dollar while it received from its head tax income a revenue of fully $2,000,000 during that period.

Against Bonus System.

The Conservative party in Parliament has placed itself on record as opposed to the continuation of the bonus system. The resources of this country and the advantages which it affords to intending immigrants are well known. Every settler is entitled to 160 acres of the best land in the world, in a country which is being rapidly equipped with transportation facilities not inferior to those to the south of the line.

One boast if the present administration is that since their advent to power, emigration from Canada to the United States has completely ceased. No more idle and fallacious boast was ever made. The statistics quoted by Mr. Magrath in the work mentioned shows that for the year ending 30 June, 1908 emigration from Canada to the United States was 58,826, secured without any cost whatever, while during the same year, the immigration from the United States to Canada was 56,860, secured at a cost of $250,000. I have before me the report of the commissioner of immigration of the United States for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1809. At page 140 of that report I find the following:

"For easy comparison of emigration from the United States to Canada with immigration from Canada to the United States during the past year, the showing of our records regarding the number of aliens admitted is given:

"A.—Aliens manifested on board steamship and examined at ports of arrival under immigration laws of the United States, 15,417.

"B.—Aliens coming originally to Canada, and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival, 6,116.

"C.—Aliens who entered Canada by United States ports and aliens from the United States who sought re-entry thereto within one year, 9,495.

"C.C.—Aliens claiming residence of more than one year in Canada who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof, 4,454.

"D.—Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after their residence of more than one year in Canada, the transportation companies being exempt from payment of headtax as to this class, 12,920.

"E.—Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence, 33,118. Total 81,520.

"F.—To which there should be added United States citizens returning to the United States after residence in Canada approximated, 15,000.

The last three classes make a total of 61,038 and may fairly be taken as representing the emigration from Canada to the United States during that year. Class F 15,000 is in part an approximation, but the report shows that it has been made up on a thoroughly reliable basis.

Only Small Balance.

The immigration into Canada from the United States during the same period was 72,349 so that the balance in favor of Canada during that period was a little over 11,000.

The commissioner of the United States government in dealing with Class E, numbering in all 33,118, and comprising citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence, states that the movement of that particular class of immigration from Canada to the United States increased very greatly during the fiscal year 1909. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908 the number of such immigrants into the United States from Canada was 18,111. During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1909 the number increased more than 90 per cent.

The commissioner in dealing with that increase and with that class uses this language:—

"Reference to Class E above, shows a remarkable movement in the number of Canadian citizens coming to the United States for a permanent settlement, the increase approximating 92 per cent. over the fiscal year of 1908. * * * Should those interested in statistics inquire for a cause for the above exodus of Canada to the United States, it may be stated as a result of careful questioning, for manifest purposes, that in many instances, the claim is made that native workmen are being replaced by those brought into Canada under the government's immigration policy, and to accept this explanation is not difficult when we recall conditions existing in the United States, where in many of the great manufacturing centres particularly in the New England States, native help has been entirely superceded by the foreign article."

Question of Citizenship.

Important also in this connection is the question of naturalization. Mr. Magrath in the work to which I have alluded makes some exceedingly pertinent observations on this great question from which I extract the following:—

"Do we ever think seriously of citizenship and what it means in a new country like Canada? It implies ownership and responsibility. If this country is possessed of matchless undeveloped resources, and we as a self-governing people develop them as far as possible for the people, then its citizenship has a real value and is no empty title, or even worse as in some European countries, loaded down with liabilities possessing few resources beyond such as are purchased through the sweat of the brow. And what are we doing in Canada—giving it away without the slightest thought or consideration to every individual who has been three years in the country, without any investigation as to his previous history. Outside of the homesteader, who is called upon 'to take out his papers' whenever he has earned title to his 160 acres of free land, the citizen making periods are just prior to elections."

He goes on to point out the exceedingly ineffective character of the precautions provided by our naturalization laws, and emphasises the immense superiority of the naturalization laws of the United States. This is a subject deserving the attention of the government and it is important to bear in mind another great question. The citizen of a foreign country naturalized in Canada is not a British subject in the United Kingdom. He possesses the status of a British subject in Canada but outside of Canada he remains a citizen of the country to which he formerly owed allegiance.

This is an intolerable condition which cannot be permitted to prevail without imminent danger to the interests of the Empire as a whole. The subject has been discussed on more than one occasion at Imperial Conferences, but so far without result. The Imperial Government seems alive to the situation and recently addressed a communication to the Canadian Government upon the subject. Up to the close of the past session that communication had not been answered. The naturalization laws of the Empire should be revised under some suitable arrangement between the Mother Country and the several Dominions.

The naturalization laws of Canada should provide more thorough safeguards. We are receiving immigrants who in their own country have never exercised the right of the franchise and who understand little or nothing of the responsibilities attached thereto. Place the naturalization laws of the Mother Country and the great Dominions upon some reasonable stable co-operative basis and let it be provided that any alien who has acquired the rights of British citizenship in Australia or in Canada or in any of the great Dominions shall possess those rights throughout the Empire.

JIM SMITH WINNER OVER SAILOR BURKE

New York, N. Y., June 21.—Jim Smith, the light heavyweight, almost knocked out Sailor Burke, of Brooklyn, in a ten round bout, at the Fairmont A. C. tonight. In the fifth round he delivered a strong right arm swing to Burke's jaw, putting the sailor down for the count of nine. Burke managed showing against Joe Jeanette, but ing utter defeat.

Smith recently made a creditable showing against Jae Jeanette, but was knocked out not long ago by Stanley Ketchel.

JEFFRIES IS NOW EN ROUTE TO RENO

Left Oakland Last Evening And Will Train At Moana—Appeared In Best Of Spirits—Accompanied By His Wife.

Oakland, Cal., June 21.—James J. Jeffries, accompanied by his wife, and his entire staff of trainers, with the exception of Jim Corbett, arrived from Ben Lomond tonight and left later for Reno.

On the trip from Ben Lomond, Jeff whiled the hours away in a card game with Joe Choynski, his friend Dick Adams and Col. Kowalski. Contrary to his usual custom, he nodded from the car window pleasantly to those waiting at stations to see him along the line. To better his good humor, he won most of the money in the card game.

Before leaving Ben Lomond Jeffries put in a good morning's work. His labor lasted over an hour and included snappy bag punchings, rope skipping, shadow boxing and exercise at the pulley weights.

Jeffries expects to be back at the grind at Moana tomorrow afternoon.

Reno, Nev., June 21.—Promoter Hester, has not yet got permission from Rickard to stage the Ketchel-Langford fight in the Jeffries-Johnson arena morning of the fourth. Pending Rickard's decision Hester says he will not consider any other sight for the proposed contest.

Late this afternoon Rickard was persuaded to look over several places with a view to reconsidering his selection of the old Hart and Root site for the big fight.

Rickard, however, refused to change his plans. He said tonight that work on the arena would begin tomorrow.

Rickards' former partner, Ole. Elliott, received a telegram tonight from Jas. D. Finch, secretary to Governor Dickerson, stating that the governor would not interfere with the fight.

ROUGH RIDERS WERE FOOLED

Guests At Clambake Thought There Was Nothing After The First Course—Addressed By Roosevelt.

New York, June 21.—It takes pretty good ones to fool the Rough Riders, but they were sure taken off their guard twice yesterday.

"It was the goldurndest take-in you ever see," said J. C. Goodwin, of Tempe, Ariz.—"nine miles from Phoenix, but we get The Associated Press dispatches for breakfast and supper likewise"—as Mr. Goodwin explained.

Mr. Goodwin said he was a member of the Legislature that helped the good roads movement in Arizona more'n a little after a heap of argument. He said he considered his record in the Legislature something to be proud of, but nothing at all compared to his record with the famous Rough Rider regiment.

"I am," he said, "one of the few privates left in this here organization, which ain't all. I have the distinction of never holding any official position under the Roosevelt administration, and that puts me in a class by myself as fur as this regiment is involved. I've held no official position and never been in jail. The rest has been either one thing or t'other—leastwise so's it been stated. Combine all of them things and find another man as can produce equal credentials for conspicuous mention, and the drinks is on yours truly."

"But how were the Rough Riders fooled today?" Mr. Goodwin was asked.

"Bad—that's how," he replied. "It was the goldurndest surprised lot of soldiers you ever see. In the furst place, they ain't a heap of us from the Western country that has had much experience with clams—leastwise not in their native hants. Them as gets out our way is in airtight compartments, an', speakin' generally the people are not strong for 'em—puny would be more like it.

Clambake Discoveries.

"Well, sir, when the invite come from the New York Athletic Club for all of us fellahs to join in on a clambake we reckoned we'd not be backward. So we all went troopin' down to Huckleberry Island this afternoon and set down at the tables, when by and by in come a plate for each man, piled high up with baked clams and seaweed. Seems they use seeweed in the East in helpin' cook clams. They was the best goldurn eatin' that in my several years of galavantin' 'round—an' I ain't been what you might call a sedentary critter—it has ever been my good fortin' for to meet. An' all the fellas thought likewise. All you had to do was to look at the way they honed up for a hand in the game to make sure of that fact. They didn't none of 'em leave room for a reasonable doubt on that score. Likewise, they was shy on room for more in the shape of victuals. An' right there is where they were fooled some. You see, we had all figgered that a clambake meant clams an' nothin' else. We didn't even include the seaweed. An' so, right enough from the standpoint of bein' short on information consarnin' the layout, we all et all them clams, abbreviatin' only when it come to the seaweed, an' was some fatigued when we see that the next course was fish, the same all boiled in seaweed.

No "Next Course" Needed.

"We didn't expect there was goin' to be no next course, an' then after the fish next come lobster, boiled in seaweed, same as heretofore—a whole lobster for each man—and then come chicken and potatoes, and then watermelon, coffee and cigarettes—the last bein' something I pass up, terse like, from habit, but the other victuals bein' took by me reg'lar and the other fellas the same.

"You said something about the 'boys' being twice taken by surprise," Mr. Goodwin was reminded.

"Correct, and I stands by the remark," he replied.

"While we was a layin' in that supply of clambake, some chap says sweetlike he has got something of a surprise for the boys, an' then he up an' makes the astonishin' announcement that Colonel Roosevelt was there, all ready for to speak to the boys. An' sure enough, he did. There he was talkin' to us in a voice we all knows an' loves so well, a shakin' his head an' a showin' us his teeth in that way that nobody, least of all his own troops, can't find it in their powers to forget, an' we was some heated up with pride an' several pounds of that there clambake as had preceded.

"That was the second occasion in one day when the Rough Riders were detected to be short of several cards. The tenderfoot that imitated "Teddy" is no amatoor."

MRS. MORSE ORDERS SALE OF EFFECTS

New York, June 21.—The entire contents of the Charles W. Morse residence at 728 Fifth avenue are to be sold at autcion on Thursday and Friday of this week. Mrs. Morse left for Atlanta to see her husband last Thursday. Before starting she commissioned Augustus W. Clarke, the auctioneer, to catalogue the contents of the house and get everything ready for the sale. The property to be sold will be on exhibition at the Morse residence tomorrow and Wednesday from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon and from 8 o'clock to 10 at night.

The fittings of the house are Mrs. Morse's personal property, which she is going to sell to obtain money with which to fight her husband's case. They include rugs, furniture of every description, silver and hangings. Also there will be included in the sale a considerable amount of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Morse, including pearl necklaces, gold toilet articles and so on. A rough guess at the value of the goods to be sold puts it at $200,000.

Mrs. Morse is at present in Washington on her way home from Atlanta. She will reach New York tomorrow morning.

RESTRICTIONS ARE UNFAIR

Manufacturers Protest to Government That Money Qualification Required of Immigrants is Discriminatory.

Toronto, June 21.—The following resolution was forwarded to Ottawa from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:—

"Whereas it is obviously desirable, in the interest of the individual as well as of the country as a whole, that Canada should encourage the maximum development of all her resources and all her industries, whether agricultural, lumbering, mining, fishing or manufacturing.

"And whereas one of the first essentials to such development is an adequate supply of competent labor;

And whereas the present immigration policy of the Dominion Government, while designed to care for the growing needs of the agricultural community, retards the progress of those engaged in other pursuits, by making it difficult for them to secure the skilled help of which they stand in need;

"And whereas it is recognized that this unhappy result comes about, not from any wish on the part of the government to hamper the growth of legitimate industries, but rather from a laudable desire to maintain the quality of our immigration at a high standard:

"Therefore be it resolved, that the executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association place itself on record as of the opinion:

1.—"That the design of the government to exclude undesirable immigration is to be commended, and that the present regulations, in so far as they contribute to that end, are deserving of hearty support;

2.—"That inasmuch as it has been customary to waive the money qualification in the case of farm laborers, and domestic servants who are going to steady employment, thereby establishing the principle that ability and certainty of self-support are sufficient to warrant free entry, a similar waiver should be granted in the case of mechanics and others who bring wtih them definite assurance of steady employment from reputable firms;

3.—"That without such waiver the regulations are doubly discriminatory, in that they favor one class of Canadian employers above another, which is unfair to ourselves, and one class of British workmen above another, which is unfair to the Mother Country;

TRUNK MURDER AT PORTLAND MAINE

Portland, Ore., June 21.—The blunder of the murderers in wrongly routing a trunk sent to the Union Depot in this city was the means late yesterday of disclosing a ghastly murder. The victim is William Johnson, who with his wife and seven year old son, arrived here Monday morning in company with a man who went by the name of A. C. Powers. The party registered at a cheap north end hotel. "Powers" as coming from Nome, Alaska. The Johnsons did not give their residence.

Powers, whose real name is J. F. Webb, and Mrs. Johnson were arrested at an uptown lodging house early today. They were apprehended as they were returning from an automobile trip to a suburban resort.

Both the man and the woman denied all knowledge of the crime. On Webb's person was found two watches one of which Mrs. Johnson identified as her husband's, and the two women's handkerchiefs, both blood stained. One of Webb's hands was injured and bandaged. He carried an International typographical union card, issued by Vancouver, B. C., local No. 2226. Webb is believed to have operated in real estate in Seattle within the last few months.

An ordinary looking trunk was received at the depot late in the day and ordered checked via the Oregon and Washington Railroad to North Puyallup, a station not on that road. A baggageman noticed a pool of blood which had trickled from the trunk, broke it open and discovered the body of a man.

A visit to the room in the hotel resulted in the discovery that the mattress was saturated with blood, and also that blood was spattered over the furniture.

The detectives believe Johnson was drugged with alcohol, then struck over the temple with a blackjack as he lay on the bed, next shot through the temple, and finally to make death certain Johnson's negligee shirt had been twisted and tightly knotted about his neck.

In "Powers" room a suitcase was found, containing a blackjack clotted with blood.

The sum of $1,900 in currency was found on Mrs. Johnson. The woman said her husband had recently sold a farm near Seattle and had entrusted the money to her for safe keeping.

RAILROAD COMMISSION MEETS TO ORGANIZE

Boston, June 21.—At the first meeting held tody, of the commission appointed by the last legislature to validate the securities of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, Railroad Commissioner Walter Hall was elected as chairman and Bank Commissioner Arthur B. Chapin as secretary. The other commissioners are Tax Commissioner Wm. Trefrey and Railroad Commissioners Clinton White and George W. Bishop. Plans were discussed, but no action was taken and no date set for a public hearing.