WEEK'S NEWS
Summarized for Very Busy Readers

Mexican Revolt

Acting under orders from the secretary of the navy to block the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and seize the customs house, Admiral Fletcher, in charge of the American forces, landed marines and proceeded to take the customs house. A sharp engagement between the American and Mexican forces followed. Four American marines were killed and 20 wounded. Two hundred Mexicans were killed.

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The secretary of the at Washington issued orders for all chaplains on duty at shore stations to proceed immediately to Mexico by the most available ships.

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The second section of the morning train from Mexico City, filled with refugee Americans, and a special train of refugees have been held up along the road to Vera Cruz, presumably by General Maas.

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At Washington the navy department announces that Admiral Badger, who is on the flagship Arkansas, has been ordered from Vera Cruz to Tampico. Rebels are reported about to attempt the capture of Tampico.

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House of representatives at Washington adopted by a vote of 337 to 37 a joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to use the armed forces of the United States to force amends from President Huerta of Mexico.

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President Wilson and advisers held council at Washington and decided to seize custom houses at Vera Cruz and Tampico within 48 hours and to blockade ports of Mexico against American commerce.

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President Wilson aroused tremendous excitement in reading before joint session of congress at Washington a message asking for authority to proceed with armed forces against Huerta.

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Huerta guarantees safety of Americans remaining in Mexico and says he will prove to the world that his government is moral and civilized.

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General Villa and General Carranza at meeting in Chihuahua decide to continue revolutionary campaign unless rebel territory is invaded by the United States.

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American women flee to vessels in Vera Cruz harbor, following warning of United States Consul Canada to depart from danger zone. Naval commanders order American merchant vessels to quit harbor.

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Officials of the navy department at Washington said that there were now in Mexican waters or en route by the east and west coasts 17,950 sailors, 3,970 marines and 855 officers. Of this number 14,170 sailors, 2,990 marines and 700 officers are in the Gulf of Mexico, while off Pacific Mexican ports or en route there are 3,530 sailors, 980 marines and 140 officers.

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A large supply of ammunition, rifles and cannon were received at Vera Cruz from Mexico City. A circular was posted at the United States consulate notifying all foreigners wishing to take refuge on the steamship Esperanza that they could.

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Quiet prevails at El Paso, Tex., and in Juarez, although the news of Huerta's refusal to fire the salute to the American flag at Tampico within the given time had been flashed throughout the two cities. United States troops stationed here are all in camp ready to move at a moment's notice.

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Domestic

The Fidelity Title & Trust company of Pittsburgh was granted a citation on Harry K. Thaw to show cause why there should not be a suspension of proceedings regarding the distribution of $160,722 income from the estate of William Thaw until the court issues further orders.

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The quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1916.

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Heirs of Adolphus Busch, including his widow, Mrs. Lilly Busch, and her six children, have filed in the superior court at Los Angeles, Cal., a contest against the $37,000 inheritance tax fixed on the $1,184,767.78 estate left in California by the dead brewer.

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Julius Pfeiffer and his fiancee, Esther Williams, were drowned in the Kackaskia river at New Memphis, Ill., when the boat in which they were rowing struck a submerged snag and sank.

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A tornado that swept southern Oklahoma caused the death of one person and tore many houses off foundations. A $35,000 barrel oil tank near Sand Springs was struck by lightning. The oil is burning.

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Depression following his arrest for the illegal sale of liquor is believed to have caused Frank D. Dempster, prominent druggist of Rockford, Ill., to commit suicide. Formerly he owned two drug stores in Chicago.

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Dr. William T. Kirby, former head of the defunct Kirby Savings bank, died in Wesley hospital at Chicago. He made a dying request that an autopsy be held for the purpose of making scientific examination of his brain.

Twenty-five dead, more than two thirds of them women and children, a score missing and more than a score wounded is the toll in tragedy and death known to have been taken by the 14-hour battle which raged with uninterrupted fury between state troops and striking coal miners in the Ludlow, Colo., district.

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The supreme court of the United States held that fire insurance is a matter of public business and therefore may be regulated by legislatures. A law of Kansas to limit and regulate charges made for policies by fire insurance companies was declared constitutional.

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The jury in the case of Dr. Joshua E. Sweet, the University of Pennsylvania professor charged with wanton cruelty to dogs in failing to care for them properly after vivisection, was discharged at Philadelphia after the foreman reported to the trial judge that an agreement could not be reached.

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The annual meeting of the Associated Press and the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' association began in New York.

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Mayor Mitchel of New York escaped death at the hands of an assassin by barely a few inches. A bullet aimed at the mayor's head by Michael P. Mahoney, a crazed blacksmith, missed its mark and hit Frank L. Polk, the corporation counsel, in the chin, inflicting a serious but not fatal injury. Mahoney shot at the mayor, he declared, because he felt aggrieved at the city executive's "extravagant expenditures."

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Under a decision of the appellate division of the New York state supreme court a railroad company is responsible for the loss of property of a passenger asleep in a sleeping car.

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When "General" Coxey's two divisions of his "army" completed their first lap of the proposed hike to Washington, the force had dwindled down to 60. Of this number 50 were high school boys who had given Coxey a sendoff from his home town. They will go back home.

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Charles S. Mellen, formerly president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company, may become the active head of a federated body supreme among the various organizations of the United States, with which 2,000,000 railroad employes are affiliated.

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Washington

The third international congress on the Welfare of the Child opened in Washington.

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The twenty-third continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened in Memorial hall, Washington. President Wilson delivering the first address.

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President and Mrs. Wilson announced at Washington that the wedding of their youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, and Secretary McAdoo would take place on Thursday, May 7.

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Frank Dorner of Los Angeles, Cal., vice-president of the Association of German Singing societies, presented to President Wilson at Washington an engrossed parchment invitation to attend the Pacific Coast Saengerfest in Los Angeles during July and August of next year.

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Foreign

The aviator Francois deRoy and Marcel Dablin, who was making a flight with him, were burned to death as a result of a collision in the air at Buc, France.

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Militant suffragettes renewed the campaign of the firebrand in the north of England. The big grandstand at Hull football grounds was burned.

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Five hundred miners were thrown out of work and $500,000 damage was done by a fire which destroyed the plant of the Trieukasin, near Charleroi, Brussels.

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Personal

"Mr. Astor is doing splendidly," was the report received concerning Vincent Astor, who is ill at the country home of Robert P. Huntington, the father of Mr. Astor's fiancee, on the Hudson. It was added that the patient seems to be on the road to recovery.

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The will of former Governor Eben S. Draper, filed for probate at Worcester, Mass., leaves $224,000 in public bequests.

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Judge Solon Philbrick of Champaign, Ill., member of the appellate court of the Third district, died at the Springfield hospital, where he was operated upon for relief from gall stones.

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"Fainting Bertha" Liebke, known throughout the country as a diamond thief, was arrested at Rock Island, Ill., charged with the theft of a set of diamond-studded cuff links from a local jewelry store. A fine of $200 was suspended on her promise to leave the city.

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Clarence M. Smith, a New York promoter, was sentenced to serve six months in the penitentiary for using the mails to defraud investors in the bonds of the Oxford Linen mills of North Brookfield, Mass.

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Jane Est, a young woman follower of the Industrial Workers of the World, was found guilty of disorderly conduct by a magistrate in the New York women's court for disturbing the Easter services in the Madison Square Presbyterian church. She was remanded for sentence.

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Norman Gaynor, second son of the late Mayor Gaynor of New York, and Miss Elizabeth H. Page, daughter of Dr. Frank Page and niece of Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador to Italy, were married at Fairfax, Va.

PRESIDENT GIVEN FULL POWER TO USE U.S. FORCES

House Concurs in Resolution Adopted by Senate Giving Wilson Right to Act.

VOTE IS ALMOST UNANIMOUS

Speaker Clark Signs Preamble and Document Is Rushed to Chief Executive—Mann Makes Vigorous Protest and Votes "No."

Washington, April 23.—The "war" resolution was signed by President Wilson at 2:05 p. m.

Washington, April 22.—President Wilson has been given full power to use the forces of the United States in compelling Victoriano Huerta to make amends for insults to the American flag. The final step in the conferring of this authority was taken when the house of representatives concurred almost unanimously in the resolution adopted by the senate after an all-night session.

The action of the house was taken by a viva voce vote, in which there were only a few scattered "Noes." The resolution was not debated by the representatives, only Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee discussing it.

The resolution was immediately dispatched to the White House for the president's approval.

The document carrying the signature of Speaker Champ Clark, written in large script, reached the senate at 12:18 and was laid upon the vice-president's desk. Senator Clarke of Arkansas, who was presiding in place of Vice-President Marshall, who left last night for Florida, glanced at the resolution and laid it aside to consult the statute.

Finding his legal power to sign the document clearly set forth, he signed the instrument of war.

Flood Moves Acceptance.

At 10:13 o'clock the resolution was placed before the house and Chairman Flood moved its acceptance as a substitute for the one originally passed.

"When I introduced the original resolution on last Monday," he said, "I believed it was in the proper form to carry out the purposes outlined in the address of the president which had just been delivered to congress. The resolution in that form had the approval of the president. It subsequently received the approval of the committee on foreign affairs and of this house by a vote of 337 to 37. The senate changed the form, but not the substance of that resolution. The house resolution justified the president in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demand for amends made on Victoriano Huerta for affronts and indignities committed against this government by General Huerta and his representatives.

Prompt Action Important.

"In this momentous hour and in the circumstances confronting this country, prompt action justifying and approving the course of the president is of utmost importance; and it would be childish to quibble over the words of the resolution when the substance is the same; and this is the view of the president.

"The president has come to the congress in a crisis that affects the welfare of our people, the honor of the flag and of our uniform, and the glory of our country and asked united support of the legislative branch of the government. Let him have it, so the world may know that the American people to a man are standing behind their president. Let party be forgotten."

Mann Makes Plea.

Republican Leader Mann then made an earnest plea to the Democrats to pause before involving the country in war.

"We know our power as a nation," he declared, "and knowing it we can afford to be the more careful about going to war with Mexico. It is easy enough for gentlemen to sit here safe in their seats and vote to send our soldiers down there. The gentlemen on the other side have talked of peace and now they vote for war. Well, they have brought it about.

"The blood will be upon your heads, not upon ours."

Chairman Flood answered with a brief denial of partisan spirit and demanded the previous question. Speaker Clark solemnly announced:

"The previous question is called for. Those in favor will say aye."

There was a roar of ayes from the Democratic side.

"Those opposed will answer no," went on the speaker.

There was a chorus of "noes" from perhaps a score of Republicans grouped about Representative Mann. Many other Republicans and Progressives remained silent.

Previous Question Ordered.

"The previous question is ordered," announced the speaker.

"Those in favor of the resolution will make it manifest by saying aye."

A louder and more determined roar of "ayes" from the Democratic benches echoed his signal.

"Those opposed will say no," said the speaker.

CAPT. WILLIAM S. SIMS

Captain Sims is the commander of the torpedo flotilla of the North Atlantic fleet.

"No," shouted Leader Mann, one clinched fist thrust before him on the table, and "No," in lower tones came from the Republicans and Progressives who shared his aversion to war.

"The ayes have it and the resolution is adopted," announced the speaker.

Democrats clasped hands and smiled triumphantly across the aisles at the Republicans.

Majority Leader Underwood was on his feet in a moment and asked that the resolution be signed immediately and sent to the senate.

Republican Leader Mann objected. He demanded that the resolution go to the committee on engrossed bills in the ordinary course, and that the senate be notified of its passage.

After a few moments Party Leader Underwood consented to an adjournment until noon, during which time the formality should be gone through with. Adjournment was immediately taken.

Resolution Passed by Senate.

This is the resolution authorizing President Wilson to use the full force of the United States to compel Dictator Huerta to respect the American flag:

"Justifying the employment by the president of the armed forces of the United States.

"In view of the facts presented by the president of the United States in his address delivered to the congress in joint session on the 20th day of April, 1914, with regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico; be it

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that the president is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demand for unequivocal amends for certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States.

"Be it further resolved, that the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon Mexico."

Vote on Resolution.

This was the vote on the resolution:

Yeas—Ashurst, Bankhead, Borah, Bradley, Brady, Bryan, Burleigh, Catron, Chilton, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Clarke (Ark.), Colt, Crawford, Cummins, Fall, Fletcher, Goff, Gore, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, James, Johnson, Jones, Kenyon, Kern, Lane, Lee (Tenn.), Lee (Md.), Lewis, McCumber, McLean, Martin, Martine, Nelson, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Pittman, Poindexter, Pomerene, Randall, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Sherman, Shields, Shively, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Smith (Mich.), Smith (S. C.), Sterling, Sutherland, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Thornton, Townsend, Vardaman, Walsh, Warren, West, Williams—Total, 72.

Nays—Brandegee, Bristow, Dillingham, Gallinger, LaFollette, Lippitt, Lodge, Norris, Oliver, Root, Smoot, Weeks, Works—Total 13.

The Lodge preamble, which aimed to declare that the action of the United States taken against the constitutionalists as well as the Huertistas, was defeated by a vote of 45 to 34. The detailed vote follows:

Yeas—Borah, Bradley, Brady, Burleigh, Catron, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Colt, Crawford, Cummins, Dillingham, Fall, Gallinger, Goff, Jones, Kenyon, Lippitt, Lodge, McCumber, Nelson, Norris, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Poindexter, Root, Sherman, Smith (Mich.), Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren, Weeks, Works—Total, 34.

Nays—Ashurst, Bankhead, Bristow, Bryan, Chilton, Clarke (Ark.), Fletcher, Gore, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, LaFollette, Lane, Lea (Tenn.), Lee (Md.), Martin, Martine, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Shively, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Thornton, Vardaman, Walsh, West, Williams—Total, 46.

More Battleships Ordered South.

Washington, April 23.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels ordered the battleships Virginia, Georgia and Nebraska, now at Boston, to sail for Mexican waters. They will get away probably for Vera Cruz. These battleships form the third division of the Atlantic fleet.

DEATH AND RUIN SPREADING FAST

IN COLORADO STRIKE—SIX MINE EMPLOYES KILLED IN CLASH WITH GUARDS.

Entire Enlistment of State Militia Ordered To Be Held in Readiness for Service.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver, Colo.—The entire enlistment of state militia, including all branches of service, was ordered to mobilize at the two armories in Denver to await further orders for service in the Trinidad strike zone.

A telegram to the Colorado Coal and Iron Co. here received from Superintendent W. G. Deck, of the Rouse mine, Rose station, says:

"Four miners with bullet-torn clothes just reached here, say that 250 strikers are coming this way shooting everybody in sight. Will hold off long as possible, but need help. Greatly outnumbered and short of guns."

Thirty in Peril.

Trinidad, Colo.—H. B. King, one of the owners of the Empire mine, telephoned that the attacking party was throwing dynamite into the slope of the mine, where between 20 and 30 men, women and children are said to have taken refuge. King and a party were preparing to make a rush for the mouth of the mine in an effort to rescue those inside.

Six mine employes dead and two missing, three men, two women and a baby reported to be entombed in a burning mine; several mining camps destroyed and others riddled with bullets, less than 200 militiamen and company guards confronting an army of striking coal miners, estimated by strike leaders at more than 400—this was the situation when the sun set on the third day in the Southern Colorado labor war.

Two Men Missing.

Felix Gonzales and Joe Chavez, guards at Delagua, still were missing and were supposed to be dead in the hills above Hastings canyon. A persistent but unconfirmed report had it that J. W. Spile, manager of the Empire and Southwestern mines of the Southwestern Fuel Co., with two women, a baby and two men had been sealed in the Empire mine, which then had been set on fire by strikers. Strike leaders asserted that one of their fighting men had been killed during the battle and that only two had been reported wounded.

FIRE DAMAGES PRISON.

New York.—Fire in the enameling shop of Sing Sing prison entailed damage estimated at $6,000. Guards and trusties under direction of Warden Clancy extinguished the blaze.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red 96½@97½c, No. 3 red 94@95c, No. 4 red 83@93c.

Corn—New corn is quoted as follows: No. 2 white 75@76c, No. 3 white 74@74½c, No. 4 white 72@73c, No. 2 yellow 72@74c, No. 3 yellow 71@72c, No. 4 yellow 70@71c, No. 2 mixed 71@72c, No. 3 mixed 69½@70½c, No. 4 mixed 68@69c, mixed ear 72@74c, white ear 72@74c, yellow ear 73@75c.

Oats—No. 2 white 43c, standard white 42@42½c, No. 3 white 41½@42c, No. 4 white 40½@41c, No. 2 mixed 42½@43c, No. 3 mixed 41½@42c, No. 4 mixed 39½@40½c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $19, standard timothy $18, No. 2 timothy $17, No. 3 timothy $15.50, No. 1 clover mixed $18@18.50, No. 2 clover mixed $16.50@16.75, No. 1 clover $17.25, No. 2 clover $16.

Eggs—Prime firsts 18c, firsts 17c, ordinary firsts 16c, seconds 15½c.

Poultry—Hens, old, 15c; do light, 15c; roosters, 12c; springers, 1 to 1¼ lbs. 40c; do 1½ lbs and over 30@32c; winter chickens, 2½ lbs and under, 18c; ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 16c; ducks, white, under 4 lbs, 14c; turkeys, toms, 16c; young turkeys, under 8 lbs, 12@14c; hen turkeys, 9 lbs and over, 18c.

Cattle—Shippers, $6.50@8, extra $8.10@8.35; butcher steers, extra $8.10@8.25, good to choice $7.25@8, common to fair $5.75@7; heifers, extra $8.15@8.25, good to choice $7.50@8.10, common to fair $5.50@7.25; cows, extra $6.40@6.75, good to choice $5.75@6.25, common to fair $3.50@5.65; canners, $3.25@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna $6@6.75, extra $6.85, fat bulls $6.85@7.15.

Calves—Extra $8.75, fair to good $7@8.50, common and large $5@8.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy $8.60@8.65, good to choice packers and butchers $8.60@8.65, mixed packers $8.50@8.60, stags, $4.50@6.50, common to choice heavy fat sows $5.50@7.50, extra $7.65, light shippers $8@8.50; pigs (110 lbs and less), $5.50@7.85.

Sheep—Extra $6, good to choice $5.65@5.90, common to fair $3.50@5.50.

PATRIOTS STIRRED BY I. W. W.

New York.—An open-air meeting in Park Row, opposite the city hall, broke up in a riot, when a former United States sailor attacked a speaker representing the "anti-military conference," who had shouted at the top of his voice: "The American flag is not fit to defend." Police reserves had to use their clubs before the crowd could be dispersed. According to the police the meeting was held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World.

FIRST WAR APPROPRIATION.

Washington.—Without debate the house passed a resolution making $500,000 immediately available for bringing out of Mexico Americans who must seek their homes as the result of existing hostilities. This, the first war appropriation, although lesser sums for the same purpose have been voted in recent months to aid refugees leaving Mexico in response to the warning issued by the state department that the United States would not hold itself responsible for Americans.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Wilson laid the Mexican situation before congress in these words:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"It is my duty to call your attention to a situation which has arisen in our dealings with Gen. Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City which calls for action, and to ask your advice and co-operation in acting upon it. On the 9th of April a paymaster of the U. S. S. Dolphin landed at the Iturbide bridge landing at Tampico with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship, and while engaged in loading the boat was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of Gen. Huerta.

"Neither the paymaster nor any one of the boat's crew was armed. Two of the men were in the boat when the arrest took place and were obliged to leave it and submit to be taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried, both at her bow and at her stern, the flag of the United States.

"The officer who made the arrest was proceeding up one of the streets of the town with his prisoners when met by an officer of higher authority, who ordered him to return to the landing and await orders, and within an hour and a half from the time of the arrest orders were received from the commander of Huertista forces at Tampico for the release of the paymaster and his men.

"The release was followed by apologies from the commander, and later by an expression of regret by Gen. Huerta himself. Gen. Huerta urged that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico, that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Iturbide bridge, and that our sailors had no right to land there.

"Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition, and even if they had been, the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet.

"Adm. Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military Commander of the port.

"The incident can not be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States; but had it stood by itself, it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer. Unfortunately, it was not an isolated case.

"A series of incidents recently has taken place which can not but create the impression that the representatives of Gen. Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this government, and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt.

"A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the U. S. S. Minnesota was arrested at Vera Cruz while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail, and was for a time thrown into jail. An official dispatch from this government to its embassy at Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our charge d'affaires in person.

"So far as I can learn such wrong and annoyances have been suffered to occur only against representatives of the United States.

"I have heard of no complaints from other governments of similar treatment. Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which it is possible it had been the object of the Huertista authorities to create—that the government of the United States was being singled out, and might be singled out with impunity, for slights and affronts in relation for its refusal to recognize the pretentions of General Huerta to be regarded as the Constitutional Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico.

"The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict.

"It was necessary that the apologies of General Huerta and his representatives should go much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and such as to impress upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise.

"I, therefore, felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand, and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

"Such a salute General Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now propose to pursue.

"This government can, I certainly hope, in no circumstances, be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution, it has no government.

"General Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control.

"If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this government, we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government.

"But I earnestly hope that war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic.

"Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them. We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent.

"The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, and we sincerely desire to respect their right.

"The present situation need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly and wisely.

"No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to force respect for our government without recourse to the Congress and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as President, but I do not wish to act in a matter possible of so grave consequence except in close conference and co-operation with both the senate and house.

"I, therefore, come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from Gen. Huerta and his adherents fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, even amidst the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

"There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed, for the benefit of mankind."

TROOPS ARE CALLED

To Galveston—Fifth Brigade Will Embark Tuesday.

Galveston, Texas.—The army transports here already have been provisioned for 14 days, but Gen. Tasker H. Bliss ordered them to take on additional rations sufficient for 10,000 men for 30 days.

Hurry orders at 2 o'clock this morning sent special trains to Houston for the soldiers of the Second Division who were on their fifteen-day practice hike, and the 10,000 men are back in camp at Texas City and Galveston.

The Fifth Brigade, numbering 3,500 men, has been tentatively ordered to embark Tuesday morning.

APRIL IS THE WAR MONTH FOR THE UNITED STATES

Of the 19 wars in which the United States has engaged 10 have been declared in the month of April, as follows:

April, 1775—War of the Revolution.
April, 1831—Black Hawk Indian War.
April, 1836—Cherokee Removal War.
April, 1846—War with Mexico.
April, 1849—Apache, Navajo and Utah Indian War.
April, 1856—Seminole Indian War.
April, 1861—Civil War.
April, 1898—Spanish-American War.
April, 1899—Philippine Insurrection.
April, 1914—Mexican disturbance.

Innovation in Telephoning.

The Paris telephone bureau has established an interesting innovation, called "service rappels."

For an annual subscription of six dollars, subscribers get a guarantee that "central" will take the numbers of all persons calling them while they are absent from their homes or offices. When the subscriber returns he merely asks "central" to give him the list. If he leaves a deposit with the company "central" will also take any message for him, if he fails to answer his call, and will read it to him on his return. This service costs four cents a message.

"Central" also informs all persons calling that they are calling a "rappels" subscriber, so that they may leave their messages or numbers with the operator if the person called happens to be out.

Continuous One.

"Pa, what is a fatigue uniform?"

"The kind messenger boys wear, my son."

Flaw in the Defense.

A religious worker was visiting a southern penitentiary, when one prisoner in some way took his fancy. This prisoner was a negro who evinced a religious fervor as deep as it was gratifying to the caller. "Of what were you accused?" the prisoner was asked. "Dey says I took a watch," answered the negro. "I made a good fight. I had a dandy lawyer, an' he done prove an alibi wif ten witnesses. Den my lawyer he shore made a strong speech to de jury. But it wasn't no use, suh; I gets ten years." "I don't see why you were not acquitted," said the religious worker. "Well, suh," explained the prisoner, "dere was shore one weak spot, 'bout my defense—dey found de watch in my pocket."

Which Is Some Distance.

"You are a relation of the Richleighs, aren't you?"

"Yes, a distant relation."

"How distant?"

"Well, as distant as they can keep me."

VERA CRUZ CAPTURED

Guns of Warships Thunder While The Marines and Jackies On Shore Push Their Lines Forward.

Admiral Badger Sent Men Ashore From the Atlantic Fleet, Which Arrived in Time to Assist Fletcher

Two Hundred and Fifty Mexicans Were Killed During the Initial Fighting of Tuesday.

Huerta Has Handed His Passports to O'Shaughnessy and Ordered Mexican Charge From Washington.

Twelve Yankees Are Slain and Fifty Wounded Before City Falls Into Hands of Americans—Shells From Gunboats Silence Heavy Fire in Stronghold of Federals.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

"Dispatches received from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz, at 1:10 p. m., announced that the American forces are in complete possession of the city; that apparently there have been no more fatalities among the American and foreign non-combatants, and that firing had ceased, except for occasional picket shots."

Washington, April 23.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires at Mexico City, has been handed his passports by Gen. Huerta and is preparing to leave Mexico City.

Charge O'Shaughnessy telegraphed the state department under date of Wednesday night as follows:

"Having been given my passports, I am leaving to-morrow night or Friday morning."

The message was given out at 3:20 a. m.

The handing of passports by President Huerta is expected by officials here to bring about sensational developments. It is believed that Huerta's action forecasts a declaration of war by the Mexican government.

Vera Cruz.—Eight more American seamen were killed before this city was placed completely in the hands of Rear Admiral Fletcher. It is reported that four of the dead were officers. The lives of 12 Yankees were lost during the battle. The first officer to be wounded was Lieut. J. P. Lannon, an ordnance officer on the New Hampshire. He was only slightly wounded. Absolute quiet prevails, except for occasional outpost firing, as some of the Mexican troops are still hovering in the outskirts of the city, having evidently been left behind by Gen. Maas to cover his retreat when he and the bulk of the garrison retired with all the artillery to Paso del Macho, a strongly fortified position on the Mexican railway, a few miles east of Cordoba.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher has taken up his headquarters at the Terminal Hotel. The entire city is strongly patroled. Rear Admiral Fletcher is in command of the land operations, while Rear Admiral Badger, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet, has brought his flag into the harbor on the Minnesota.

The number of Mexicans killed is estimated at 200 with many wounded. The Mexican loss is not known, but is thought to be heavy.

The paymaster of the British cruiser Essex, Albert W. Kimber, was wounded when on board his ship by a sniper ashore.

The British blue jackets crowded to the bows and cheered the American marines as they proceeded in shore for the landing.

The flags on the Essex and Fortress San Juan de Ulua were half-masted when the dead were carried to the boats.

Many Prisoners Taken.

Scores of prisoners were taken by the marines, and marched to the water front, where they were distributed among the United States warships. Among those arrested was Senor Leon, a prominent attorney, who appeared at the United States Consulate under a flag of truce, and sought information as to the intention of the American forces. Consul Canada, after listening to the man for a few minutes, ordered him to be under arrest as a spy.

GOVERNOR NAMES THE COMMISSION

WILL HAVE LETTING OF BIG FIVE-YEAR TEXT BOOK CONTRACT.

DISCREPANCIES IN THE LAW

The Books For the Term of the Commission Will Cost Over $1,500,000—Good Selection Made.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort.—The State Text Book Commission, which will select the common school text books to be used in Kentucky for four years, except in the cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes, has been appointed by Gov. McCreary. The books for the term of the commission will cost a total of about $1,500,000. The members of the commission from the state at large are: President, Henry S. Barker, of the State university; Prof. J. R. Johnson, of the Eastern Normal school, Richmond, and Prof. A. C. Burton, of the Western Normal school, Bowling Green.

The members from the appellate districts are: L. E. Foster, Hopkinsville, First Appellate District; A. H. Hill, Franklin, Second Appellate District; L. G. Gregg, Shelbyville, Third Appellate District; Felix H. Kerrick, Lyndon, Fourth Appellate District; L. D. Stucker, Frankfort, Fifth Appellate District; A. C. Collins, Covington, Sixth Appellate District, and J. E. Lanton, Winchester, Seventh Appellate District. Gov. McCreary is ex-officio chairman of the board and Superintendent of Public Instruction Hamlett is ex-officio secretary.

More Assessments Raised.

Farm land assessments in Martin, Magoffin and Leslie counties have been raised 10 per cent by the state board of equalization. In Leslie county the total assessment of land dropped from $1,904,045 in 1913 to $1,850,639 this year, while town lots were assessed at $57,820, an increase of $3,110. Magoffin county land assessments decreased from $1,101,919 to $987,211 and town lots increased from $48,185 to $54,450. In Martin county the farm land assessments fell from $979,434 to $904,254. Town lots were assessed at $70,995, an increase of $705.

Interests Stock Raisers.

Prizes of $100 each will be offered at the State Fair this year for the best fat pig, any breed, under 1 year, and the best fat beef, any breed, under 18 months old. The stock must belong to and be fattened by a boy over 10 and under 18 years old. The purpose of the prizes is to start the organization of pig clubs and baby beef clubs for boys. In connection with this exhibition will be twenty pigs, ten of which are corn fed, and ten scientifically fed. The fair company has made arrangements with the stock yards in Louisville to take the fat stock off the hands of the exhibitors.

Gets $4,000 For Injuries in Collision.

Car No. 13, in charge of motorman No. 13, on Friday, June 13, 1913, was an unfortunate combination of cabalistic figures, which resulted in serious injury to John Wilson and a $4,000 verdict for damages against the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Co. in the Franklin circuit court. This car struck the wagon in which Wilson was riding near Jetts Station, killed his horse, smashed his wagon and seriously injured Wilson.

Pardon Is Urged.

An application for a pardon for Richard Allen, serving a term in the penitentiary for the murder of Charles Tucker, Sr., has been filed with Gov. McCreary by citizens of Casey county. After being convicted Allen escaped from jail and was at large for over 20 years. He was but recently returned to the penitentiary through the efforts of Charles Tucker, of this city, son of the murdered man.

Board Boosts Three Counties.

Farm land assessments in Martin, Magoffin and Leslie counties were raised 10 per cent by the state board of equalization. In Leslie county the total assessment of land dropped from $1,904,045 in 1913 to $1,850,639 this year, while town lots were assessed at $57,820, an increase of $3,110. Magoffin county land assessments decreased from $1,101,919 to $987,311 and town lots increased.

Assessments Raised.

The state board of equalization finally assessed Breathitt, Union and Montgomery counties, raising Breathitt 15 per cent on lands, Union 5 per cent on lands and Montgomery 6 per cent on lands.

Switches Are Made.

The following appointments were made by the state board of control as the result of the resignation of Dr. W. E. Gardner as superintendent of the Lakeland State Hospital; Dr. Peddicord, now assistant, to be superintendent; Dr. W. E. Render, second assistant at the Eastern State Hospital, to succeed him; Dr. D. A. Campbell, first assistant at Hopkinsville, is transferred to Render's position at Lexington; Dr. H. C. Sanders, of Campbellsville, senator from the Fifteenth district, made first assistant at Hopkinsville.

More Noted Kentuckians.

A further list of names of noted Kentuckians whose pictures will be hung on the walls of the state reception room has been selected. The list includes all the governors, J. B. Beck and Henry Clay, of Lexington; former Senator Wm. Lindsey, of Frankfort; S. Turner, Richmond; Thomas C. McCreery, Owensboro; Elijah Hise, Russellville; Frank L. Woolford, Columbia; Jefferson Davis; Ben Hardin, Elizabethtown; the Rev. Dr. T. T. Eaton, Louisville; R. T. Durrett, Louisville.

Effort to Stamp Out Trachoma.

The United States government is making a strong effort to stamp out trachoma, the dreaded eye disease of the Kentucky mountains, the work being directed from a central office located in Lexington under the direction of Dr. John Mullen. To this end a new hospital for the treatment of trachoma has just been opened at Beattyville, Dr. Mullen being for the present in charge, with three trained nurses from this city, Misses Hicks, Blake and Berry. Two similar hospitals have previously been located in that part of the state—one at Hindman, Knott county, and the other at Hyden, Leslie county. These hospitals are so situated as to serve an area of approximately 80 to 100 miles.

Dr. J. A. Stucky, two trained nurses and Miss Linda Neville will leave on April 24 for Oneida, Clay county, going to hold a clinic for examination and treatment of eye and ear diseases of the children of the school and surrounding country.

Wife Gets Insurance.

Mrs. Sarah Finch, boarding house keeper in Fulton, did not qualify under the description of "dependent" in a policy of life insurance taken out in her favor by a delinquent boarder, and she lost her suit to recover the face value of the policy, $1,000, which was awarded to the wife of the insured. W. G. Band, of Memphis, engineer on the Illinois Central, was in arrears with his board and took out a policy for $1,000 in the National Council, Knights and Ladies of Security, naming Mrs. Finch as the beneficiary. It is a benevolent organization and not an old-line company. Its by-laws provide that only those dependent on members are entitled to benefits. Both Mrs. Finch and Bond's widow claimed the money. The organization paid it into court and required the parties to interplead. The Fulton circuit court awarded the money to Mrs. Bond, and the court of appeals affirmed the judgment in an opinion written by Judge Turner.

Assessments Raised.

Farm land assessments in Breathitt were raised 15 per cent by the state board of valuation and assessment, farm land in Union was raised 5 and in Montgomery 6 per cent. The farm land assessment in Breathitt in 1913 aggregated $1,667,800, and in 1914 $1,432,732, while town lot assessments increased from $308,440 to $326,025. Farm land assessments in Union increased from $5,657,175 in 1913 to $1,668,690 in 1914, and city real estate from $1,352,740 to $1,357,400. In Montgomery county farm land assessments dropped from $3,847,471 in 1913 to $3,738,514 in 1914, while town lots increased from $1,460,840 to $1,476,505.

Noted Kentuckians' Portraits.

The sinking fund commission have selected a number of names to add to the list of distinguished Kentuckians whose portraits will be hung in the Kentucky Hall of Fame in Chicago. The list includes all the governors of the commonwealth, James B. Beck, of Lexington; William Lindsay, of Frankfort; W. O. Butler, Carrollton; S. Turner, Richmond; Thomas C. McCreary, Owensboro; Elijah Hise, Russellville; Frank L. Woodford, Columbia; Jeff Davis, Fairview; Henry Clay, Lexington; Ben Hardin, Elizabethtown; Dr. T. T. Eaton, Louisville; R. T. Durrett, Louisville; Alexander Campbell, Lexington, and General John S. Williams.

Illiteracy Board to Meet.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart conferred with Gov. McCreary in regard to the organization of the State Illiteracy Commission and it was decided to have the commission meet in Louisville during the sessions of the Kentucky Educational Association. Although the law creating the commission did not have an emergency clause, the Governor and Mrs. Stewart saw no reason why they should not get ready for their work without delay.

Final Order Is Expected.

The State Railroad Commission will enter a final order at a meeting in Louisville in the case of Central City merchants against the Illinois Central, in which the commission adjudged that the Illinois Central should give Central City the same rate out of Louisville as Owensboro gets, plus 7 cents drayage from Green river to the town.

Expensive Luxury!

According to a report compiled by J. Quincy Ward, executive agent of the fish and game commission, the quail served by the Phoenix Hotel at Lexington, in the fall of 1912, cost the hotel in fines and costs about $1,500. The hotel company was indicted for violation of the fish and game laws.

Alleges Four-Cent Overcharge.

Complaint at an overcharge of four cents by the Louisville & Nashville for excess baggage from Cincinnati to Hopkinsville, has been filed with the state railroad commission by Ike Hart, a traveling salesman of Hopkinsville.

To Return $1,200 to School Fund.

An appropriation of $1,200 has been made by the board of education of Bath county out of the county levy in order that that sum may be returned to the school fund of that county which comes from the state. The old board of education of Bath county used $1,200 of the school money secured from the state to build schoolhouses. The law prohibits this, as the money secured from the state can only be used for the pay of teachers. A delegation of Bath county citizens was here conferring with state officials.

Governor Honors Requisition.

Gov. McCreary honored a requisition from the governor of Michigan and issued a warrant of arrest for Walter Lawrence, detained in Covington and wanted in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the charge of robbing a jewelry store, stealing $3,000 and killing three men. He resisted extradition, but after hearing the evidence Gov. McCreary decided to honor the requisition. Lawrence served four years in the Frankfort reformatory for robbing Charles Wagner, a Covington druggist.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

SHOWS ALTITUDE OF STARS

British Physicist Has Instrument Which Is Expected to Be of Special Value to Aeronauts.

In determining position by means of a sextant, as in the case of an observer at the North pole, the altitude of a star or the sun is measured from the sea horizon, or from an artificial horizon when the natural one is not visible. It is often impossible, however, to get accurate determinations, and an error of half a degree in the observation means a displacement of location of about thirty miles. Prof. C. V. Boys, the British physicist, proposes to insure greater accuracy under difficult conditions by measuring the altitude from a vertical—instead of horizontal—base. A vertical swinging telescope, suspended on a gimbal frame and top-weighted so as to swing steadily in a period of about one second, is mounted in an upright tube forming the handle of the instrument, and the ordinary parts of a small sextant are attached. When a star is brought under observation, its image in the vertical telescope, or collimator, is shown against a fine scale in the focal plate of the lenses. When properly calibrated, this scale may show the star's altitude by direct reading, without calculation, and the precision may be so great that the observer, sitting at a table, can show his position within one minute of arc, or about a mile. The instrument is expected to prove of special value to aeronauts.

STRONG CASING FOR BOTTLE

Glass Vessel, Invented by New Yorker, Is Peculiarly Adapted for Suit Case or Pocket.

A reinforced casing for bottles, the invention of R. A. Stern of 565 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, New York, is described by the Scientific American as follows:

This bottle is of the type adapted

Pocket Bottle With Reinforced Casing.

to be carried in one's pocket or suit case, and is provided with a reinforced casing whereby the bottle proper is better protected not only from the light, but from blows or pressure which would tend to crush or otherwise damage it.

NOVEL RAZOR STROP DEVICE

Blades Given Important Diagonal Stroke by Apparatus Recently Invented by New York Man.

The secret of comfortable shaving is frequently stropping of the razor, but many a man who shaves himself at home pays no attention to this detail. Usually it is because he cannot strop his razor properly and more often spoils the edge than not. A razor should be stropped from heel to toe, so that the microscopic steel particles on the edge of the blade are inclined toward the point. A New York man has invented stropping apparatus that insures the correct diagonal stroke.

Novel Razor Strop.

A box that can be fastened loosely to some nail or stud has an opening for the razor blade. The strop, with handles on both ends, passes over and around the blade, and is drawn back and forth with a see-saw motion over the latter, which is held to insure a diagonal stroke.

The power derived from a windmill increases practically with the cube of the wind velocity.

Rubber-Plated Battleships.

The Globe is informed that a new invention in regard to armor-plating is being tested unofficially by the admiralty. The principle of the invention consists of sandwiching rubber in between layers of Harveyed steel in place of the solid steel slabs used at present.

The matter is being kept secret, no names or places being given, but it is claimed by the inventor that the thick wall of rubber would tend to act towards a shell much in the same way as a sandbag does to a bullet, only, if anything, more efficiently, on account of the buffer-like consistency of the rubber.

The new armor plate would be especially adaptable to dreadnoughts, and the total thickness on and below the turrets would be about eighteen inches to twenty inches.

Daily Thought.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself into one.—Froude.

NEW APPARATUS FOR BATHS

Bag Made of Flexible Waterproof Material Intended for Medicated Baths of All Kinds.

A bathing apparatus recently invented consists simply of a bag made of rubber or other flexible waterproof material for enveloping the body of the bather and provided with a collar that can be drawn around the neck in such a way as to be water and air-tight. The collar is manipulated by means of cords that hang inside the bag, the whole device being so made that it can be handled by the bather

New Form of Bathing Apparatus.

without assistance, says Popular Mechanics. Water or steam is admitted through a valve at the front of the bag as shown. This device may be used for medicated baths of all kinds, but is intended principally for use where ordinary bath conveniences are not available.

TO PROTECT STEEL VESSELS

Composition Applied to Bottom Only After Ship Had Been in Water for Month or Two.

Some years ago, in a paper before the Institution of Naval Architects of Great Britain, Mr. A. C. Holzapfel stated that the best method for insuring the protection of new steel vessels was to launch them without paint, and to apply a composition only after the vessel had been in the water for a month or two, and the mill scale had worn off. The steel training ship "Exmouth," which was built several years ago, received no paint whatever before she was launched, and after a month or two, she was put in dry dock and given four coats of first-class paint. After being five years afloat, the bottom was found to be in a perfect state of preservation, with very little rust at the water line, and only a little grass and slime covering the anti-fouling composition, which was found to be in a thoroughly sound state of preservation.

Suppression of Noises.

Studying the subject of the suppression of noises in dwellings for several years, a German scientist has decided that the more solidly buildings are constructed the more quickly they will convey sounds.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

France will establish an institute of oceanography at a suburb of Havre.

• • •

There were 69,000 patents applied for in America last year. Only 35,000 patents were granted.

• • •

An English scientists has produced minute diamonds by exploding a powder made of cordite and carbon.

• • •

A hand-operated machine that opens clams without endangering its user's fingers has been patented by a New Yorker.

• • •

The handle of a new cane for men resembles a golf stick and contains receptacles for cigarettes and matches.

• • •

A novel traction engine literally walks instead of rolls along, being provided with four legs shod with broad shoes.

• • •

Apparatus to simplify the examination of paper money under a magnifying glass has been patented by a California woman.

• • •

Cattails that cover the swamps are being used not only for chair bottoms, but for the calking of barrels and for the manufacture of paper.

• • •

So that a barber's breath will not strike the faces of his patrons there has been invented a branching tube, to be fastened to his nostrils.

• • •

A mirror supported by a bracket to be held in the mouth has been invented by a Parisian to leave a woman's hands free to arrange her hair.

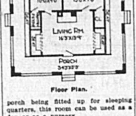
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Can you imagine yourself "far from the madding crowd," living in a bungalow like this, with never a care or a thought except the comfortable exertion of breathing the pure air from the fields or the woods? To suggest this to the tired city dweller who is caged in a flat may seem cruel, yet even he or she hopes some time to live amid such surroundings. A bungalow like this fills the day dreams of thousands of people who are able to keep up their ambition by the hope of some time being far away from the scenes of confusion and bustle that tax the nerves and the strength.

Now, to come down out of the clouds to more practical things. The plan of this bungalow, you will observe, is simplicity itself. There is more porch than house. And while there are only three rooms, we shall see how roomy the structure can be made. The porch extends all around the house, with steps on each of the four sides. This porch is 5 feet 3 inches wide. At a very small expense, the open spaces between the pillars of the porch can be screened in, and screen doors provided at the entrances. Divisions or partitions of tapestry can thus divide the entire porch into outdoor bedrooms. Privacy or protection against beating rains or sunshine can be provided by the placing of canvas shades on rollers at the openings.

This plan is an ideal conception intended for the man or woman who wants to live outdoors. In fact, it is a compromise between the out-

doors and the indoors. The side of the porch adjacent to the kitchen, for instance, can be utilized as an outdoor dining room; and if all the remaining porch space is not needed for bedrooms, it can be set aside for other purposes. The building itself is 24 feet square, and the porches added make it 34 feet 3 inches square. The living room, provided with window seats, as the plan shows, and a cheery fireplace for use in cold weather or on rainy days, is 16 feet 3 inches long and 13 feet 9 inches wide. The kitchen is 10 feet long and 9 feet wide. The single bedroom is 13 feet long and 9 feet wide. A closet is provided off the bedroom, and a pantry of ample size is placed off the kitchen. If the bedroom is not used on account of the



Floor Plan.

porch being fitted up for sleeping quarters, this room can be used as a den or as a nursery.

People today have come to realize the value and hygienic necessity of plenty of fresh air. This has come about through long education. The fresh-air cure for consumption is even now established as a fact, and camps are maintained in many parts of the country for the treatment of this disease by the fresh-air method. It is needless to say that no member of a family living in a bungalow like this will ever need treatment for that dread disease. The open window at night is the greatest safeguard against disease. It is in the winter when the windows are closed, shutting out the pure air, that most ailments are contracted.

The bungalow displayed here can be built for a nominal sum, say somewhere around $1,000 to $1,200, under favorable conditions of the market for materials and labor. The interior of the house, for instance, where most of the money in building is usually spent, can be simplicity itself. The ceilings can be beamed, and the sides of the walls finished with panels or with wainscoting and varnished or stained.

As for the exterior, the design is admirably adapted to being finished with cement stucco. On the sheathing, tar paper should be tacked; and over this, furring strips nailed. Then either expanded metal or wooden lath can be used. Two coats will be required. The first or scratch coat may be a mixture of lime or cement mortar containing plenty of hair, and should be pressed well through so as to give a good bond where wood lath is used or to completely embed the metal where metal lath is employed. Before this coat is dry, it should be scratched to make a holding surface for the cement mortar that is to be the finish coat. This coat can be applied to bring out any desired finish. One of the most popular finishes in cement stucco is called the slap-dash finish. It is applied by being thrown on with a trowel. It makes a rough finish, most attractive. Pebble-dash is a cement mortar containing small pebbles, and is similarly applied.

Napoleon's Vain Effort.

One hundred years ago Napoleon found himself face to face with the allied army under Prince Swartzenberg. The encounter took place between the towns of Troyes and Arcis. The meeting was something of a surprise to the French, for they had not expected to come up with the enemy so soon. Neither were they prepared to find the foe so numerically strong. The first charge of the Russian cavalry threatened Napoleon's person, and a Polish battalion had scarcely time to form in square for his protection. A few minutes afterward a shell fell at his feet and severely wounded his horse. The French soldiers, though only one against three, fought everywhere with prodigious valor, but all their efforts could only succeed in rendering the result doubtful. The action checked only momentarily the onward march of the invaders.

What Is Gravity?

The first experiment which a baby makes is connected with the force of gravity. It is born with an instinctive or ancestral dread of the unrestrained action of that force upon its own body, and it is said to be able to cling with tenacity to a stick or branch of a tree. Later on it takes pleasure in dropping miscellaneous objects to see them fall; perhaps to see if they all fall alike.

And a very remarkable fact it is which is thus being observed; the most familiar of all material facts, and one of the least understood—least understood, that is, of all the simple physical facts which must surely be well within the limits of human comprehension. For if a philosopher is asked why all bodies tend to move toward the earth, and why they all fall with steady, equal acceleration unless retarded or checked somehow, he has to reply that he does not know.—Sir Oliver Lodge, in Harper's Magazine.

Hottest and Dryest Place.

"Death Valley," California, surpasses for combined heat and aridity any meteorological stations on earth where regular observations are taken, although for extremes of heat it is exceeded by places in the Colorado desert. The minimum daily temperature in summer, says the new Encyclopedia Britannica, is rarely below 70 Fahr., and often above 90 Fahr. (in the shade), while the maximum may for days in succession be as high as 120 Fahr. A record of six months showed an average daily relative humidity of 30.6 in the morning and 15.6 in the evening, and the humidity sometimes falls to 5. Yet the surrounding country is not devoid of vegetation. The hills are very fertile when irrigated, and the wet season develops a variety of perennial herbs, and annuals.

Hosing Convicts.

In Canada it is said that penitentiary officers have been "hosing" the convicts. What is "to hose?" Evidently to play upon with the hose, the size of the hose and the pressure of the water varying with the offense that is to be punished. "Hosings" began about five years ago, and their disciplinary value is held to be considerable. It is asserted that they cause no physical injury to a prisoner.

Speed.

The cross town car had reached the top of the incline when the conductor stopped in front of an old gray-bearded man and said:

"Excuse me, sir, but did I get your fare?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "I'm the little boy who got on at Peebles Corner."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

For Pure Bread.

The Civic club of Philadelphia has started a campaign to have the bread wrapped, as it is maintained that bread is often left very carelessly by the distributers in the mornings and is handled by very dirty persons. They wish the bread delivered in the sealed sanitary packages.