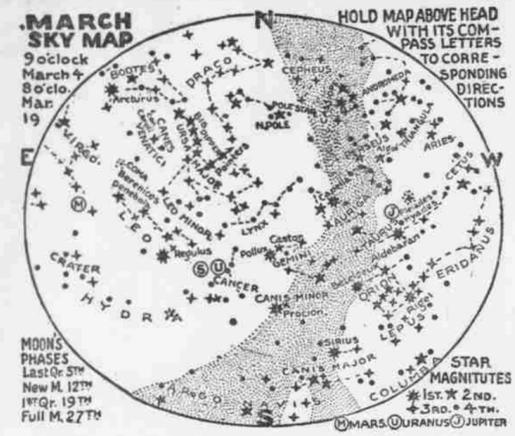


The Heavens in March



By Dr. C. S. Brainin of the Columbia University Observatory Staff.

The March evening sky is rich in planets this year, as no less than four planets find places upon our map. The entire solar system comprises eight planets, seven besides the Earth. Of these, two have orbits which lie entirely within that of the Earth; the orbits of the remaining five lie entirely outside the Earth's orbit and for that reason are called superior planets. These five, as the reader probably knows, are Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune counting outward from the earth.

Only the first three of these, however, are really good objects for observation, for the distances of Uranus and Neptune are so great that to us they appear no brighter than stars of the sixth or seventh magnitude, i. e., just about on the limit of visibility. Even in the largest telescopes very little can be observed, so that our knowledge of the physical conditions of these planets is almost nothing of course, their motions as well as those of their respective satellites are accurately known. In a small telescope it is impossible to distinguish them from the neighboring stars, both because of their small size and because of their extreme distance from the earth and sun makes their apparent motion through the field of fixed stars very slow. We have, however, indicated the position of Uranus on the map, where he will be found near Saturn in the constellation Cancer.

Fortunately the case is quite different with Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, all three of which are also to be found on the map. These are probably next to the moon, the celestial bodies with which we are best acquainted. The proximity of Mars and the great size of Jupiter and Saturn make them easily observed with all sizes of instruments and readily recognizable by the naked-eye astronomer.

Saturn will be found near the meridian at the time and date of the map and on the meridian about an hour later. There are a number of very bright stars not very far away, but you can easily distinguish the planets from the fixed stars by the absence of scintillation, the twinkling. Jupiter is easily found in the western sky between the Pleiades and Aldebaran in the group of Taurus. Mars is in the east and can be recognized because of the characteristic red color of his light.

Mars is Retrograding
The thing which separates the planets from the stars (besides the phenomenon of twinkling) is the fact that the planets move through the field of stars while the latter always maintain the same positions relative to one another. As all the planets pass along their orbits in a direction which is opposite to that of the hands of a clock, or from right to left, the result is that the motion across the heavens is mainly and almost entirely from West to East. Do not confuse this motion with their apparent motion in rising and setting, which is due to the earth's diurnal axial rotation. This West-to-East movement is sometimes turned into an apparent East-to-West movement because the earth is itself in motion along its orbit. As the West-to-East motion predominates, it is called the "direct" motion, while the less usual East-to-West motion is called retrograde motion. This is what Mars is just now doing, and it is interesting to note that all the astronomical makers of the war, and the fact that multitudinous non-sensical prophecies about the war. According to some, the retrogression is directly unfavorable to the Kaiser, some have blamed the entire war upon this hapless planet. We are certain that the "rudy planet" is quite innocent of any evil intentions toward the earth, though it would be very convenient and satisfying to be able to blame something like a planet for the evil and shortcomings on the earth.

The Moon of Mars
Mars beats the earth in the number of satellites, for he is fortunate enough to have two of them, called by us Phobos and Deimos. These are fit names for the companions of the God of War, for their meaning in Greek is fear and terror. Both these satellites are very small, only a few miles in diameter, and both are very close to the surface of the planet in their revolutions about it. The inner one, Phobos, is less than six thousand miles from the center of Mars, and as a result of this proximity we have a queer phenomenon: Phobos would actually be seen to rise in the West and set in the East if there were an inhabitant on the planet. Our moon makes a round of the heavens from West to East once a month, and as the Earth performs its axial rotation in one day, the apparent motion imposed upon the moon is such that it moves more rapidly than the movement in its orbit. Consequently, the former predominates, and the motion appears to be from East to West. In the case of Phobos it is just the reverse. It only takes Phobos seven and one-half hours to make the entire round of its orbit in a direction from West to East. The Martian day, however, is twenty-four and one-half hours long, so that Phobos can make his rounds three times while Mars turns once on its axis. The orbital motion is therefore by far the faster and will predominate in the composition of the apparent motion.

The diameter of Mars is about 4,300 miles, or a little more than half that of the earth, but the actual mass, or material, composing the planet is only a tenth of the earth in weight. Therefore the force of gravity on the surface of Mars is only about a third of what it is here. In two respects, length of day and angle between the equator and plane of orbit, the two planets are practically alike. Perhaps one of the most important questions is whether Mars has any atmosphere at all. It appears that there is a very thin layer of gas surrounding the planet, but much less dense than any which a human being has reached on the earth, and the absence in this atmosphere of any appreciable amount of water vapor seems to be indicated by the latest spectroscopic observations.

SEVEN SEEKING FREEDOM FROM MARRIAGE KNOT
New divorce complaints continue to be filed in the Superior court, six having entered today.

DENIES GOMPERS' PEACE STATEMENT
Amsterdam, Feb. 27.—M. Oudegeest, a Dutch labor leader, tells the Associated Press that no communication from Karl Legien, head of the Federated Trade Unions of Germany, to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, or from Gompers to Legien, had passed through his hands since October.

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BRITISH HOSPITAL VESSEL IS SUNK
London, Feb. 27.—The British hospital ship *Glenart Castle* was sunk yesterday in the Bristol channel, it is announced officially. There were no patients on board. Survivors were rescued by an American torpedo boat. Eight boats still are adrift.

FOUR PER CENT. DIVIDEND FOR BANKRUPT'S PATRONS
Hartford, Feb. 27.—Bank Commissioner Everett J. Sturges is making arrangements to pay a dividend of 4 per cent to the depositors of the Greenwich Savings bank, which is in the hands of the commissioner as receiver. The depositors have already received 100 per cent. Another payment of one per cent or more is expected later in the year. The date for the payment of the four per cent has not been fixed, but it will be some time in March.

ATLANTA MAYOR TELLS STORY OF BLACKMAIL CASE

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 27.—Mrs. H. H. Hirsch and J. W. Cook came up for trial today on the charge of attempting to blackmail Mayor Asa Carter, from whom it is charged they sought to extort \$500,000 by threats. The state has subpoenaed many witnesses, including H. H. Hirsch, husband of the accused woman, while the defense has subpoenaed women employed by the city.

A request for a change of venue was denied. Mayor Carter, in response to questions, said he had been acquainted with Mrs. Hirsch last summer when she came to his office accompanied by another woman, in connection with selling an automobile by tickets for a Red Cross benefit. She was in doubt as to whether the city ordinance would allow it. Several days later, the mayor testified, Mrs. Hirsch came to see him—he believed it was in his office in the Candler building—to request his assistance in handling some tickets on the automobile at a dinner to be given in honor of Brig. Gen. Eben Swift.

Attorney Arnold, for the prosecution, asked about a photograph of Mayor Carter, Gen. Swift and Mrs. Hirsch. "I had nothing to do with the arrangement of that group," said Mayor Carter. "The photographer selected the people he wanted in the picture and I simply consented to his arrangement. My recollection is that about a dozen persons were in the snapshot, although only three of us appeared in the newspaper reproduction."

Continuing his account of his acquaintance with Mrs. Hirsch, the mayor said: "Mrs. Hirsch called on me a time or two later in my office in the Candler building. The conversation all the time was about the tickets for the automobile. She did nothing that indicated that she was not a lady. She visited me once in my office in the city hall. I think that was last January. She was interested then in obtaining enforcement of the laws against cruelty to animals. She asked that a new humane officer be assigned to this work."

"I saw her again on Feb. 4 on Forsyth street, on my way from the city hall to the Candler building. She asked me for a conference that afternoon in my office in the Candler building. I told her it would be impossible, but I would see her on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 4 o'clock in my office in the Candler building. She did not state the matter she wanted to discuss with me, although she made mention of the humane society."

"On Wednesday afternoon she came to my office in the Candler building. She removed her coat and sat down beside the table. The door from my private office into the hallway was locked on the outside, as it always is."

"She had hardly seated herself before she sprang up and exclaimed that she saw a man outside the window. I remarked that it was probably a window washer, and turned round to look, but saw nobody. Mrs. Hirsch claimed it was not a window washer, but a well dressed white man standing on the ledge. I again turned my head to look out the window. When I turned back to Mrs. Hirsch she had removed her hat and had opened the door leading into the hallway. A man was standing in the door and immediately entered the office. I had never seen him or heard of him before. He said: "Our honorable mayor, this is nice!" I at once suspected that a trap had been laid for me."

MEXICAN COFFEE TO BE SENT HERE
Mexico City, Feb. 28.—The management of the National Railways has chartered two merchant ships to transport from Puerto Mexico 100,000 sacks of coffee which have piled up there as a result of the paucity of sea traffic since the beginning of the war, it is announced. The coffee will be sent, it is stated, to the United States and belligerent countries of the old world. Movement of this supply, it is added, will prevent the threat of planters in the southern part of the country and other neighboring republics to plant no land to coffee this season. Over supply of the product in Mexico has caused prices to fall to an unprecedented figure.

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ENGLAND SUSPENDS DEALINGS WITH RUSSIA
London, Feb. 27.—Recent developments in Russia have brought exchange dealings here practically to a standstill and it has been impossible for sellers of drafts on Petrograd and other Russian centers to ascertain whether instructions have been received by the Russian banks and if so whether they are in a position to execute the instructions in view of recent government action prohibiting international bank operations.

NEW COUNTY COMMISSIONER
Hartford, Feb. 27.—Holcomb was appointed yesterday by Gov. Holcomb as a commissioner of Tolland county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John G. Wrightman of Stafford.

PRICE FIXING A FAILURE, SAYS SENATOR LODGE

Washington, Feb. 27.—Government price fixing as a method of preventing profiteering has proved a failure, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts declared today in giving the senate the conclusions he had drawn from the recent investigations of the coal and sugar shortages. In the case of coal, Senator Lodge said, price fixing had only served to curtail production while the food administration's price plan for sugar had kept western beet sugar from the eastern states and in the meantime retailers of coal and sugar had profiteered.

"To prevent profiteering by a few," the senator explained, "the fundamental error of the administration was that a policy for all of fixing prices—declared a failure in both Germany and France—was adopted, instead of one stimulating and increasing production."

Blame for the coal shortage Senator Lodge laid to the fuel administration's price fixing plan, together with railroad difficulties and the closing order he described as "a complete confession of impotence and failure." He denounced the fuel administration as an "unnecessary agency" which was "composed largely of amateurs."

"The result of the fuel administration's policy," he said, "was to add to the already enormous railroad difficulties by creating chaos in distribution and adding to all this suspense, alarm and uncertainty due to fixing an arbitrary price."

"The system adopted by Mr. Hoover had at least the merit of maintaining production. The system of making a different coal price at each mine was impracticable. Even if they kept prices down, which is purely guesswork, they brought a coal famine to this nominal fixing price."

"Denying us coal," he believed, the railroad problem could not have been solved Senator Lodge continued: "But nothing can be more certain than that the policy of the fuel administration, its attempt to substitute a new scheme of distribution, its reckless price fixing, brought on a coal famine in a country which has more coal than any other in the world."

"What was needed was not a shutting down of industries; a freight embargo on all railroads (the fuel administration policy) is a striking evidence of how much harm has been done by paralyzing private interests and undertaking to solve the difficulties by some bureau composed largely of amateurs."

"There was no need of the fuel administration, no reason why it should exist at all. Its powers, however amiable and patriotic the purposes of its possessor, have been employed to make a bad situation worse and do nothing but harm. The vital point of the whole coal situation was the railroad problem."

Either Secretary Lane or Francis S. Peabody, Senator Lodge said, should have charge of the coal situation. Announcement by Secretary Baker of the agreement Mr. Lane brought about at a conference of operators, dealers and consumers was criticized by the senator. He also denounced conferring of vast powers on state fuel administrators.

"So far as I can learn, said Mr. Lodge, the only qualification of these gentlemen is that they should be Democrats."

Senator Lodge also warned the senate against official interference with what some government bureau may decide to be a non-essential industry. Neither, he said, in conclusion, should those who criticize government affairs be charged with being friends of Germany.

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REDDING

Redding, Feb. 28.—The findings of Judge Banks in the Peck and Lutten cases are regarded by the officials here as substantially a victory for the town inasmuch as they uphold the action of the assessors and Board of Relief as regards both the appeals of Laura E. Peck and reduce the valuation placed by those boards on Commodore Lutten's property by less than \$2,000.

The decision, if confirmed by the Superior Court, will throw the costs in the Lutten suit on the town while compelling Mrs. Peck to pay double the costs incurred from her actions. However, the remonstrance entered by her counsel against confirmation of the report with an accompanying motion to recommit the suits to Judge Banks for more consideration may result in changing the situation. The motion to re-commit is yet to be passed upon by Judge Maltbie and there exists the possibility that in the event of its denial the case may be carried to the Supreme Court.

The ground of Attorney Bowers' motion rests on the contention which he emphasized in his original complaint and throughout the hearing on the suits, this being the claim that his clients had been discriminated against from the fact that their property was assessed at a higher percentage relatively to its value than was other property in the town, such alleged discrimination being so general as to constitute a substantial wrong to the plaintiffs.

This claim was supported by the evidence of H. C. McCollam and Henry A. Gilbert, appraisal agents representing the plaintiffs and controverted by appraisal agents called in behalf of the town. Now Attorney Bowers maintains that Judge Banks failed in his findings to make pronouncement on this essential issue of inequalities in the work of the official assessing bodies. Before the cases went to trial Senator Peck made the selection an offer of compromise, his conditions being a revision of the assessments in accordance with the figures submitted by his appraisal agents. The town assessor would have reduced the listed valuations by about \$5,000. His proposition was rejected by the selection after they had discussed it at two meetings.

A call to report for service on Tuesday of this week which came unexpectedly to Frank E. Meehan of West Redding was evoked by the district draft board for all the facts in the case had been laid before them on his appeal. The case has some peculiar features. Mr. Meehan was rejected on his first examination on account of permanent lameness. In making out his questionnaire return he failed to report conditions which would have placed him in the fourth class and was assigned to the first class. Accepted on his second examination as physically fit he was promptly called. Then he bestirred himself to obtain exemption and succeeded, one of the points in his favor being a surgeon's certificate of physical disability granted him by Dr. S. C. Peck.

Dr. Peck had been enrolled in the military enrollment office of Georgetown and was called at the same time as Meehan and left for Camp Devens yesterday.

Rev. W. H. Tate, pastor of the Congregational church in Georgetown, has decided to enlist with the British fighting forces. He was recruited in this country. He was born in British subject and has never been naturalized. James Allen, another Georgetown resident and draft subject, is anxious to get into the service and gave up a good position last fall in order that he might be free to go when the call came. Two have passed him by and he is still waiting. The examination card at Danbury last week by F. M. Rasmussen of the Ridge resulted in his acceptance.

It is the third or fourth he had taken in an endeavor to enlist. Gus Berquist of Sanford has enrolled with the ship yard workers under the recent appeal from the government. Mr. Craig, head of the junior department of the Sanford school, answered a call this week from the New Jersey military authorities. He took a training course at the Plattsburg camp and was placed on the reserve list as second lieutenant.

In spite of the unfavorable weather and travel conditions Grange was well filled at the war rally held on Wednesday evening of last week by an earnest audience quickly responsive to the patriotic utterances of the speakers. These were Judge Cunningham of Danbury and Miss Fitzgerald of Hartford. The former made a forcible appeal for enlistment in which he said that while most people realized that we were at war they did not realize it to the extent they should or sufficiently take into account the disastrous consequences to this country meant by defeat. Release of the German fleet would probably be followed by our own shores and the bombardment of our Atlantic coast cities. Our allies were not yet exhausted, but they were so unpleasantly near it that the full measure of our assistance and that extended as speedily as possible was needed to turn the tide in our favor.

Self should feel they were held responsible in the crisis and act accordingly. Our sacrifices and acts of helpfulness so far were trivial compared to what might be required of us and the sooner we faced the situation with clear vision the better. Miss Fitzgerald spoke mainly of Canada's war activities and particularly of the important part her women had borne in the work. There was excellent singing of patriotic airs to piano accompaniment by Mrs. Florence Grause. Another well attended war rally was held last evening in Georgetown with Judge Candee of New York and Miss Olive Reamy of New Canaan as the speakers.

A recent shipment by the Redding auxiliary of the Fairfield chapter of the Red Cross consisted of 5,234 pieces classified as follows: Garments, 136; surgical dressings, 5,022; knit garments, 13. This represents a knit done by the Center, West Redding and Long Ridge branches. The Redding Ridge branch reports an additional outfit of 548 pieces consisting of surgical dressings, garments, etc., and 51 knitted articles—sweaters, socks, helmets and wristlets. In both instances these contributions represent two months' work and are supplementary of a lot nearly as large which was forwarded to headquarters at Fairfield early in the winter.

Ernest Ostling, Jr., with his family has moved from New York to his father's place here. He has been a student and contemplates starting a surgery in Redding.

The town hall is again jam-packed as Archer lies, who recently took the job, has given it up to become delivery clerk for Merchant Success. In the latter position he succeeds Milo

ALLIED FIGHTERS NOW HAVE LUXURY IN REST BILLETTS

Hardship Such As Endured In First Years of War Unheard of.

French Front, Feb. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The veteran of 1914 who has passed four winters at the battlefield is apt to make ironic remarks about "feathered soldiers" when he hears newly-joined comrades speak of the discomforts of cold-weather cantonments. At the beginning of the war the fighting men were more than pleased to discover a comparatively dry spot under the trees of a forest or in a drafty stable or barn in which to pass their very raw and short periods of repose.

Now all has been changed and everything possible is done to provide some sort of comfort and distraction for the men when they come down from the front-line trenches. It must not be supposed that all the modern aids to human comfort are furnished to the soldier, but his lot is luxurious compared with that during the early months of the war.

In every village in the immediate rear of the fighting line out of range of the German guns a town major has been appointed, who makes it his business to know of every nook and corner where men and horses can be housed. When a battalion or a regiment marched in, everything is in readiness for its reception. Regimental workshops and offices, stables and kitchens already are arranged, and billeting accommodations for officers and men listed in such a way that the soldiers have only to go in and occupy their quarters. Sometimes they are lodged in the cottages, but in general it has been found more convenient to place them in farm-houses and barns, as the hygienic facilities in the country houses are far from modern.

Every available grange and barn has been thoroughly gone over and made watertight by having its roof covered with tarred paper and its walls made draft-proof by thick cretinated cardboard. Electric light has been installed, every building provided with a stove and washstands. Partitioned off is a compartment where the men may take hot and cold shower baths. In the near-by kitchens every requisite is handy for cooking. As to the men's personal comfort each of them is given a trestle bed, with straw mattress, known generally as "six-foot feathers" bolsters, sleeping sack and blankets.

In the vicinity of the villages sports grounds have been enclosed and marked for football games, while numerous plots of land are set apart for truck gardening and generally cultivated by old reservists who do not go into the firing line. The produce is much appreciated by the troops, who, when at the front, have to content themselves with canned vegetables.

In each cantonment a large hut has been erected to serve as a recreation and reading and writing room. It is provided with a fairly extensive library and all kinds of indoor games. Every week or so a moving picture performance is given by the Army theatre, which also arranges dramatic shows.

Besides these official arrangements for the troops other efforts are made by private bodies to cheer the men between their arduous and perilous periods of trench work. In almost every cantonment a canteen has been established under the auspices of French, American or British women, who serve the men with hot coffee, tea and bouillon and little food delicacies.

During the chilly months from September to May each soldier is given extra supplies of warm clothing comprising three cotton shirts, two pairs of flannellette undershirts, two or three pairs of woolen socks, three blankets, one sweater, one scarf and a pair of woolen gloves, and in the Vosges mountains and other sectors where the cold is most severe still more warmer clothing is placed at the disposal of the troops in case of need.

DENY HEARST IS IN GOOD GRACES

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 28.—(By Canadian Press).—There is no truth in the report that the ban has been lifted on the Hearst publications or the International News Service, said Col. Chambers, chief press censor for Canada, in reply to a question on this point. "I am aware of the fact that a report of this kind has been circulated, but there is not a word of truth in it. The regulations still are being rigidly enforced both in Great Britain and in Canada."

The International News Service on Feb. 15 sent out the following dispatch: "Washington, Feb. 15.—The International News Service today was officially registered on all lines controlled by Great Britain, its colonies and its allies."

About 250 teamsters who have on strike since last Monday in Brooklyn coal yards will go back to work.

A letter in German sent to the office of El Universal, newspaper in Mexico, threatened the life of Felix Palavinton for writing pro-ally articles.

Osborn who wished to give his entire time to his farm, H. Sanford Osborn and H. S. Barnes have formed a partnership to undertake road contracts and like work and taken an office in Danbury as a matter of convenience. They were partners in the building of the State road on the Ridge several years ago. They have improved somewhat during her stay in a Bridgeport hospital. Clara Burr was brought back to the home of her parents last Sunday. She is now able to sit up.

The work of summing up the trunk highway from New York to the report, which was presented to the board of the Ridge early in the winter, has been resumed. Miss Rider, principal of the Center school, and Mrs. Morris, wife of the school supervisor, made a trip to Boston last week and on their return paid a visit to Camp Devens.

HALIFAX OWNERS MUST PAY TAXES ON BURNED HOMES

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 28.—Owners of property destroyed by fire which swept over an area of 2 1/2 square miles after the explosion on a munition ship in the harbor here on Dec. 6, must pay taxes on homes that no longer exist, under a ruling by the court of tax appeals.

In dismissing petitions for remission of taxes the court held that as the assessments had been levied before the fire, there was no legal way by which property owners could be relieved of liability. It was pointed out that the magnitude of the disaster did not make the case any different from one that might arise from the destruction of a single building, and that the city was in no position to assume an attitude of mercy.

The taxes were levied for the year beginning May 1 next, and the appeals were based on the ground that such property would not be in existence during that period.

"DUMMY" BOMB EXPLODES, KILLS 1, INJURES 2

Honolulu, Feb. 28.—Corporal John Simmons, Piedmont, S. C., was instantly killed, Capt. Peter Sorenson and Lieut. W. Hanne were injured seriously, and three other officers received slight injuries from the explosion of a dummy in the school of the Schofield barracks, today. The explosion was said to be due to the presence of a live bomb in a box supposed to contain dummies.

RAIDER'S CREW LANDS

Copenhagen, Feb. 28.—The German crew and a Spanish officer have been landed from the German converted raider *Ignat Mendl*, which sought refuge in Danish waters. The Spanish flag now is floating from the vessel. A detachment of Danish soldiers escorted the Germans to Skagen, where they have been interned.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices

Butter: Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., \$1.61 1/2; extras, 50¢ @ 50¢; dairy tubs, finest, 49 1/2¢ @ 50¢; good to prime, 47 1/2¢ @ 49¢.
Eggs—Fresh graded, extras, doz., 55¢; extra firsts, 53 1/2¢ @ 54¢.
Apples—Bbl., Baldwin, \$3.50 @ 5.25; Gravenstein, \$3.75 @ 7; York Imperial, \$3.50 @ 5.25; Albemarle Pippin, \$4 @ 6.50; Rome Beauty, \$4 @ 6; Stayman Winesap, 45¢ @ 5.50; Winesap, \$4 @ 6; Black Twig, \$4 @ 5.25; Twenty Ounce, \$4 @ 5.25; King, \$4 @ 5.50; Northern Spy, \$4 @ 5.50; Ben Davis, \$3.25 @ 34.25.
Hay and Straw—Large baled, timothy, No. 1, ton, \$30 @ 40; No. 2 to No. 2, \$22 @ 30; shipping, \$28 @ 34; fancy light clover mixed, \$24 @ 27; No. 1 clover mixed, \$23 @ 25; clover 1 mixed, lower grades, \$22 @ 23; No. 1 clover, \$24 @ 25; Straw, rye, No. 1, \$24. Small bales about every other large.

Hot-house products—Cucumbers, doz., \$1 @ 1.75. Mint, doz., bunches, 50¢ @ 60¢. Mushrooms, white, lb., 45¢ @ 50¢; cream, lb., 35¢ @ 45¢; brown, lb., 30¢ @ 35¢; buttons, lb., 20¢ @ 30¢. Radishes, 100 bchs., \$ @ 4. Rhubarb, bundle, 60¢ @ 90¢. Tomatoes, No. 1, lb., 30¢ @ 35¢.
Potatoes—Bermuda, bbl., \$5 @ 8.50; Florida, late crop, bbl., \$5 @ 7; Maine, 100 lbs., \$1.80 @ 2.22; Long Island, 100 lbs., \$2.08 @ 2.42.

Poultry, Dressed—Turkeys, young hens and toms, mixed, fancy, 35¢; fair to good, 33¢ @ 35¢. Chickens, heavy weights, stags, 23¢ @ 31¢; 44-47 lb. to dozen, 30¢; 45-55 lb., 31¢ @ 32¢; fancy broilers, 3-4 lbs. to pair, 45¢ @ 50¢; fancy roasts, 25¢ @ 36¢; squab broilers, 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, 75¢ @ 81¢. Squabs, prime, white, 6-10 lbs. and over to dozen, doz., \$2.25 @ 2.75; dark, doz., \$1.50 @ 2; culls, doz., 75¢ @ 90¢.
Poultry, Live—Fowls, 3¢; young roosters, 30¢ @ 35¢; stags, 25¢ @ 37¢. Chickens, 30¢; young roosters, 28¢ @ 30¢; stags, 25¢; old roosters, 32¢. Turkeys, 25¢ @ 33¢. Ducks, 35¢. Geese, 35¢. Guinea, pair, 70¢. Pigeons, pair, 40¢.

Rabbits, cottontails, prime, sound, pair, 35¢; poor to fair, pair, 25¢ @ 30¢; drawn, pair, 25¢.
Vegetables—Cabbages, old, white, ton, \$60 @ 70; bbl., \$2.50 @ 4; red, ton, \$5 @ 9. Celery, standard case, 75¢ @ 82. Onions, white, 100 lb. bag, \$1.50 @ 2.50; yellow, \$1 @ 2; red, \$1 @ 2. Turnips, rutabaga, bbl., \$2 @ 2.50; white, washed, bbl., \$4 @ 5; unwashed, bbl., \$2.50 @ 4.50.

N. Y. Live Stock Market

Beeves—Stoers, \$12.50 @ 13.25 100 lbs.; bulls, \$6 @ 12.10; cows, \$7 @ 9.50. Dressed beef 15 1/2¢ @ 16 1/2¢ for native sides.
Calves—Veals, \$15.50 @ 19. 100 lbs. culls, \$12 @ 15 yearlings, \$6.50. City dressed, 24¢ @ 28¢; country dressed, 20¢ @ 25¢.
Sheep and Lamb—Common sheep, \$8 @ 9. 100 lbs.; common to good lambs, \$15 @ 17; few clipped, \$14. Dressed mutton, 15¢ @ 19 1/2¢; dressed lambs, 20¢ @ 24; hog dressed, 25¢ country dressed bothouse lambs, \$6 @ 12.50 per carcass.