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BECAUSE:
1—It aims to publish all the news possible.
2—It does so impartially, wasting no words.
3—Its correspondents are able and energetic.

Minnesota Historical Society

# THE APPEAL.

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## HAMILTON LEADS AT DARDANELLES

### In Command of Allied Forces Attacking the Straits.

### ASSISTED BY GEN. D'AMADE

**Both British and French Generals Have Made Fine Records In the Small Colonial Wars Waged by Their Countries—Hamilton Was Born Near Scene of Present Operations.**

London.—General Sir Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton, in supreme command of the British-French army now landed on the Gallipoli peninsula to co-operate with the British-French fleet for the conquest of the Dardanelles and Constantinople, is a poet-soldier, with the tough, wiry frame of the Scotch and the Scotsman's long, narrow head, strong nose and bold chin and with the big ears of the generous Irishman and the Irishman's ingratiating smile. The eyes are shrewd and calculating, as becomes a canny Scot, but no less emotional and full of fun—the endowment of a son of Erin.

His military career is Lord Roberts' best gift to the nation, for Hamilton is the product of the training and spirit of Field Marshal "Little Bobs." Kitchener has had the good sense to show his appreciation of Lord Roberts' handiwork and to give Hamilton the chance to prove his right to a place near the top rung of the ladder. He stands there the embodiment of the best tradition and practice of the British officer—free from pretension, arrogance and "side"—a brave soldier and charming gentleman.

General D'Amade, the French commander, at the beginning reported to be chief of the land forces at the Dardanelles, can serve under General Ian Hamilton in a frank division of authority which is likely to proceed without friction. General D'Amade is said to have resented upon more than one occasion the tone of superiority and condescension assumed toward him by Field Marshal Sir John French during the campaign in France and Flanders. General Hamilton has tact and magnanimity. His intimate association with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff in South Africa began and ended without a row—testimony to Hamilton's ability to get along with the most exacting and despotic of generals, far different from the amiable, kindly General D'Amade.

Photo by American Press Association.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

Hamilton came under the notice of Roberts in the Boer war of 1880, where he went with the Gordon Highlanders, and where, at the British defeat at Majuba Hill, he discovered that there wasn't a British soldier in a hundred who knew how to handle his musket, and not one in a thousand who appreciated the necessity of learning how.

Wounded at Majuba Hill and taken to the hospital, Hamilton was given up for dead. He revived when Sir Evelyn Wood dashed up, covered with mud from a long ride, to tell him that the dispatches home were going to mention his bravery. It was the first of a series of honor records which now have become so numerous that they would fill a book, while his medals and clasps, if he wore them all at the same time, would weigh him down like a coat of mail. From South Africa Hamilton went with Lord Roberts as A. D. C. to India—the "musketry maniac" the young officer was called. But he won over his chief to his own way of thinking, and the revolutionary method in training which Roberts instituted regarding musket and bayonet practice came as the result. The brilliant bayonet charges of the British in this war would have been impossible in 1880 at Majuba Hill.

Serving under Sir Evelyn Wood in the Burma expedition of 1884, Hamilton displayed such initiative that he was offered a high command in India with a salary of $15,000 a year. The School of Musketry at Hythe invited him at the same time to become its head at a salary of $4,000. He accepted the latter, and the soldiers he trained at Hythe were conspicuous for their efficiency in the last Boer war.

## EAT BARK, LIVE IN CAVE.

**Fate of Farmer and Two Daughters, Victims of Big Jinx.**

Benville, Ark.—A man named Ewing has been found living in a cave five miles east of here with his two daughters, ten and eight years old. When discovered their clothes were worn to strings, and, according to the children, they had subsisted on the bark of trees for ten days.

The older of these said:

"We haven't seen a piece of bread for more than a month."

Five years ago Ewing was a well to do farmer. First his stock began to die. By the end of a year he owned only one cow and no other property. Two years ago his wife, who was the ruling spirit on the farm, died, and six months later she was followed by their only son and the only grown daughter. This left the old man alone with the two small children.

But the real climax came about seven months ago, when his house and all it contained were destroyed by fire. He then sold the cow and disappeared. No effort to find him was made, for when the neighbors had offered to help him in his trouble he became angry and exclaimed: "No, I cannot accept any gifts. No Ewing has yet ever stooped so low as to beg, and may God grant that I am not the first to do so."

## HIRES PRISONER TO WIFE.

**Wards of Wisconsin Sheriff Earn $10,376.81 For Their Families.**

Janesville, Wis.—Letting out his prisoners to work for wages that go to their families instead of making them hammer stones, C. S. Whipple, Rock county sheriff, is demonstrating the possibilities of the Wisconsin commitment law.

During the two years the statute has been in force $16,775.85 has been earned by the prisoners in this county. Of this amount dependents of paroled persons received $10,376.81 and the county $1,210.41.

One man was paroled for a year to his wife to conduct a clothes pressing establishment.

## WIPING OUT MALARIA IN PANAMA CANAL ZONE

### American Sanitary Officers Meeting With Great Success.

Washington.—The report of the department of health of the Panama canal for the last calendar year shows that the American sanitary officers on the canal zone are meeting with remarkable success in combating malaria.

Those other diseases so likely to visit white men in tropical climates, dysentery and typhoid fever, are also being coped with successfully. The report shows that no deaths occurred among Americans in the canal zone in the year 1914 from malaria, dysentery or typhoid fever. Yellow fever, as is well known, has long since been banished from the canal zone by the scientific efficacy and thoroughness of the methods of the American sanitary officials.

The fact is that malaria, not only among the Americans in the canal region, but among the entire population there, has been reduced to a lower point than ever before. In this connection, it appears, apart from the report for the year 1914, that the malarial outbreaks among employees in the canal zone outside of Cristobal and Toro Point are now at the lowest point.

The pneumonia death rate increased considerably owing to prevalence of measles among the black employees and the overcrowded conditions in which the people live in Panama. The five diseases causing the highest number of deaths in their order are pneumonia, tuberculosis, nephritis, organic diseases of the heart and malaria.

In the latter half of 1914 a periodic physical examination was made of all food handlers in the kitchens, mess rooms and commissaries of the Panama canal with the result that one typhoid carrier and a number of cases of contagious diseases were detected and eliminated. This doubtless prevented much disease among employees.

In Colon and Panama the figures show a high infant mortality, due to ignorance and indifference on the part of mothers.

## COW KILLED AT BALL GAME.

**Was Standing on Home Plate During Whirlwind Play.**

Sheboygan, Wis. — During a baseball game in a field on the Walters farm, on the Upper Falls road, a cow owned by Mr. Walters was killed while standing at the home plate. The batter let the club slip when he struck at the ball, the club landing on the head of the cow and instantly killing it.

The animal was valued at $75, and the young men of the baseball team made arrangements to pay Mr. Walters for the cow.

**$500 For One Day's Work.**

Pierre, S. D.—Fred Hanson, a "wolfer" employed by ranchers along the White river to help clear that section of gray wolves, has just collected $500 for one day's work. Hanson trailed a female wolf to her den in the hills and by digging captured the mother and nine whelps. His contract price was $50 for each gray wolf captured.

## PLEADS FOR DRUG FIEND.

**Mother Asks Dispensation In Case of Sixty-year-old Victim.**

Washington.—Pleading for her sixty-year-old "boy," who, she says, will die if he is not permitted to obtain the drugs denied him by the Harrison anti-drug bill, an eighty-one-year-old Colorado woman has written a pitiful letter to Dr. B. R. Reese of the internal revenue division of the treasury department. She addressed her letter to President Wilson, but Secretary Tumulty sent it to Dr. Reese, whose office is the clearing house of such correspondence.

Much as the appeal of the old Colorado woman moved the officials, no exception will be made in that case. There is no intention on the part of the internal revenue division to issue blanket permits to obtain drugs for individual cases.

## PAYS AN OLD DEBT.

**Tennessee Farmer Sends Check For $3.50 Plow Bought In 1896.**

Little Rock, Ark.—In 1896 J. Milton Williams, a Tennessee farmer, bought a plow from H. S. Speck, a hardware dealer at Morristown, Tenn., on credit. Recently Mr. Speck, who long ago left Tennessee and is now a resident of Little Rock, received a check for $3.50, the price of the plow. The letter accompanying the check read as follows:

"Dear Sir—You remember some years ago I bought of you a turning plow. I have always intended to pay the debt, but it seemed that I had so many things on me that I had to put what little money I could get into other places. I hope you will pardon me for keeping you out of your money for so long. I trust you are well and prosperous."

## BRAVE FRENCH AIR MAN CAN FIGHT NO MORE

### Capture of Roland Garros Big Loss to Allies' Aerial Fleet.

Paris.—When Roland G. Garros, the daring French aviator, was captured by the Germans one of the most picturesque careers of the war came to a halt. The lieutenant had proved himself to be the most brilliant and daring air man in any army.

Lieutenant Garros is well known in the United States, having flown in

Photo by American Press Association.

ROLAND GARROS.

many competitions in that country. One of his latest exploits was at Dunkirk, when he shot dead in the air the aviator and the observer of a German aeroplane. He went out against this machine alone, and as his machine was the faster he was able to gain an advantageous position, from which he fired with fatal precision.

Garros was born of French parents at Cape Town, South Africa, in 1885. He is a graduate of the University of Paris and of its law school and for a time practiced his profession in the French capital.

The exploits of Garros have made him a prominent figure in aviation circles throughout the world. He has appeared in meets in Richmond, Chattanooga, Memphis, New Orleans, Dallas, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Waco, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Havana and New York and holds a number of speed prizes won at tournaments held in many European cities.

On Dec. 11, 1912, Garros ascended to a height of 19,032 feet and established a world's altitude mark. On his flight from Tunis to Sicily in December, 1912, he traveled for a distance of 160 miles entirely over water. When he flew across the Mediterranean from St. Raphael to Bizerta he traveled 558 miles in 7 hours and 53 minutes.

## 527 DAYS FOR BOOZING.

**The Court Also Rubs In a Fine of $200. Must "Stay Sober."**

Sandusky, O.—James Smith, thirty-five, was brought to the county jail here from Castalia to serve 527 days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Justice Charles Canfield, before whom he entered a plea of guilty, gave him six months after assessing a fine of $200 and costs.

Canfield in passing sentence told Smith he was determined to have him stay sober for awhile.

## ANTI-DRUG LAWS DOING THEIR WORK

### Hundreds In New York Seeking Treatment In Hospitals.

### SITUATION NOT UNEXPECTED

**Price of Dope Has Advanced Over 1,000 Per Cent In Many Instances, and Fiends Find It Almost Impossible to Buy It at Any Price—Prisons Filled With Victims.**

New York.—Since the strict enforcement of the drastic anti-drug laws in this city has made it almost impossible for dope fiends to buy narcotics the results are both sad and interesting.

"An appalling situation in which drug maniacs are allowed at large," is Ernest K. Coulter's characterization of the present state of affairs in New York. Mr. Coulter represented Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in the long fight to suppress drug traffic in this city. He was asked to tell what ought to be done to handle the many cases of drug victims who, deprived of cocaine, heroin and other habit forming drugs, are committing acts of violence and filling the city's prisons and hospitals.

"I don't believe the people of the city realize the seriousness of the situation," said Mr. Coulter. "It must be understood that these men who rob, assault and kill to get morphine or some similar drug are insane. They are the most dangerous kind of lunatics when the craving comes over them. The drug means more to them than life, and they will never hesitate to sacrifice lives—others and their own—to get the stuff.

"The situation which has arisen is perilous in the extreme, but it is not unexpected, and ample warning of what would come about if the city did not prepare for it was given a year ago before the Boylan law became effective on July 1 last. The city was told then that it must prepare to handle hundreds—yes, thousands—of unfortunates.

"Commitment of drug habitues to hospitals had been found to be a flat failure, because the hospitals were too overcrowded to keep these cases a sufficient length of time. In addition experience had shown that the hospitals were not the proper places for drug cases, because the clinical or medical treatment needs to be followed by a prolonged social, physical and mental rehabilitation. The prisons were then overloaded with drug users, and we found that in nearly every case the prison terms were too short for treatment to effect anything like a cure.

"Consider this: From 40 per cent to 65 per cent of prisoners are drug users. Leaving out those sentenced for this very thing, from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of persons convicted of other offenses are found to be drug users. They have to be treated for this, but the workhouse sentences, for instance, are so short that nothing adequate can be done to rid them of the habit."

The Boylan law, the Vanderbilt and other anti-drug crusades and to some extent the war have increased drug prices as much as 1,000 per cent.

A year ago a six ounce can of opium cost the "pipey" or smoker from $6 to $10. Now it costs from $35 to $55. Sold by the "toy," the smallest and most popular measure, it brought $1 for first class opium or 50 cents for lower grade. Now Lai Yuen, the best opium, costs $6 a "toy." Recently 300 six ounce tins of this opium sold for $15,000, and the buyer expected to make $3,000 profit.

Cocaine, now selling for $22 an ounce, could be obtained a year ago for $3 or less. A "deck" of cocaine, the small package generally used in the illegal drug trade, sells now for $4.50 to $5, and the user gets less than he used to for 25 cents. It is now sold in smaller packages, containing only a few doses, for 50 cents or $1. The drug now is often adulterated.

Heroin, or morphine diacetyl, was imported largely from Germany and little manufactured here. It comes in tablets, which are crushed and "sniffed" through the nose. A hundred tablets now sell for $5 to $6. Before the war they cost $1. Heroin powder adulterated with sugar of lead is sold at a corresponding advance.

The morphine user pays almost as much as the opium smoker. Morphine is selling now at $5 for twenty-five grains. Formerly the same amount was sold for 25 to 35 cents.

## MOVED BY PARCEL POST.

**Old Way Cost Her $20—New Only $4.62.**

Seattle, Wash.—Mrs. Annie Olson is believed to be the first housewife in the United States to "move" by parcel post. Postoffice clerks were astonished a few days ago when she demanded stamps for conveyance of her household goods from this city to Quinault.

"I figured it would be cheaper this way," said Mrs. Olson, handing in a barrel containing her kitchen stove.

Other articles of furniture followed, weighing in all 337 pounds and including kitchen utensils, a rocking chair and a dining room table, among other things. The moving cost her $4.62 in stamps. It cost her $20 the old way, she said.

## JULIA SOON HAD ENOUGH.

**Got Anthony by Mail, but Postage Came Heavy.**

Detroit, Mich.—Anthony Merz, fifty-eight, wanted a wife and money, and wanted them in a hurry, so he tried the mail order method in a matrimonial publication. Here is the result:

Monday, received an answer from Julia Bekeke.

Tuesday, she came to Detroit.

Wednesday, they were married.

Thursday, they quarreled.

Friday, a warrant charging him with threats was obtained by the bride.

Saturday, Anthony was tried before Justice Stein.

By noon Attorney Alpert said he would have on file a bill for divorce in the circuit court.

"He didn't want me," said the mail order bride. "Just wanted my money. I gave him $100 to open a restaurant, but he changed his mind about that and asked for more cash. Then I left him. I'm going to get a divorce."

## THIS BOY OWNS BALL PARK.

**Gardner's Father Bought It For Him to Play In.**

St. Louis.—Prospects are bright for a humdinger of a time this summer for Rodgers Gardner, thirteen-year-old son of Russell E. Gardner, president of a big buggy company. His father has leased a whole ball park for him.

Heretofore the corner lot hierarchy reached its apex in the boy who owned a dollar 'n' a quarter baseball, a catcher's glove and an infielder's mitt. Even then he was always likely to be toppled from his throne by some interloper with a wagon tongue bat and an out drop curve. But when a fellow owns a whole park he's reasonably safe.

Russell E. Gardner the other night closed a lease on the vacant corner at Laclede and Euclid avenues and has arranged to have it fenced and laid out in baseball grounds by the time the son returns from a military school for his summer vacation.

## ORGANIZE WOMEN FOR HOME EDUCATION

### Mrs. Schoff Has Already Enrolled Over 20,000 Members.

Washington.—The bureau of education is much interested in the tour of the country in the interest of home education by the National Congress of Mothers' and Parent Teachers' associations.

"While child welfare conferences are being held by the state branches of the Congress of Mothers in Alabama, Georgia, Connecticut, Mississippi, Missouri, Maryland, New Hampshire, Utah and Wisconsin," the bureau announced, "the officers and leaders of the congress, accompanied by representatives of the bureau of education, are crossing the continent, holding organization meetings in many of the western states. This tour is intended to make the benefits of the annual conference felt as widely as possible.

Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF.

"This year's work of the congress is in close connection with the home education division of the bureau of education. Mrs. Frederic Schoff, president of the National Mothers' Congress, is director of the home education division, which, since its organization in September, 1913, has enrolled over 20,000 women from all parts of the country interested and able to co-operate in organizing parents for study of child nature and child making.

"The plan of the home education work, as revealed in the Congress of Mothers and in the home education division, is 'the organization of the parenthood of the world for study of childhood's needs and for the promotion of child welfare.' In the conferences which the congress proposes to hold some of the topics to be discussed are 'Peace,' 'Encouragement In Habits of Thrift and Industry,' 'Spiritual Development of Children' and 'Helping Wayward Children.'"

**Hospitals For Animals.**

Rome.—The Society For the Protection of Animals announces that if Italy goes to war it will maintain four big hospitals for sick and wounded horses.

## "GIVEN UP," LIVED 54 YEARS.

**Confederate Veteran Left on Field Mortally Wounded.**

Fulton, Mo.—Left on the battlefield dying with the surgeon's notation, "mortally wounded," written after his name, only to live fifty-four years and die a natural death, was the experience of the late John W. Davis, a Confederate veteran of Fulton. A letter just received here from Joseph A. Mudd, another Confederate veteran of Hyattsville, Md., tells the story as follows:

"I have just seen mention of the death in Fulton of John W. Davis. He was a member of the grand company of brave boys commanded by Captain D. H. McIntyre, afterward attorney general of Missouri—Company A, Burbridge's regiment. Ours was Company B, and we stood side by side in battle. Comrade Davis was just my age.

"At Wilson's Creek, nearly fifty-four years ago, I saw him shot, so badly hurt that the surgeon wrote 'mortally wounded' after his name."

## FAMOUS FLAG FOR STATE.

**Colonel Proctor's "Rattlesnake" Now In Library.**

Greensburg, Pa.—The famous Rattlesnake flag has been transferred from the vault of the Merchants and Farmers' bank in Greensburg to the state library, Harrisburg, to take its place among other interesting relics of American wars.

The Rattlesnake flag belonged to Colonel John Proctor's Independent battalion of Westmoreland county. It was made in 1775 and was carried in the Revolution. Samuel Craig, Sr., who, with his three sons, John, Alexander and Samuel junior, fought in Proctor's battalion, was the color bearer.

On Colonel Proctor's death the flag passed to the next senior officer, and so on to the last survivor, General Alexander Craig. It was bequeathed by his great granddaughter, Jane Maria Craig of New Alexandria, to the state library at Harrisburg.

## MILLION MORE TO GET MAIL DELIVERY

### Rural Route Changes Will Greatly Extend the Service.

Washington.—Mail facilities will be extended to 1,000,000 rural patrons before July 1, 1915, without increasing the present cost of service, according to a statement by Postmaster General Burleson. This, it is explained, will be done by readjusting present rural routes so as to eliminate duplications and unnecessary service and by means of the motor vehicle service authorized by congress.

Changes were authorized which, without curtailment of service, have reduced operating expenses $177,644. This sum has been utilized to establish 263 new routes serving 31,041 additional families, or approximately 155,205 additional persons. Extensions of existing service were put into effect involving 104 additional miles of travel by rural carriers. These extensions serve 1,202 additional families and approximately 6,010 additional persons.

In explanation of his plans Mr. Burleson says:

"The purpose is to enable the postoffice department to meet just demands for mail service which thus far the department has been unable to provide. This can be done only by careful and painstaking readjustment of existing service. Thorough survey and study of existing conditions therefore have been made.

"In some localities it has been found there are unnecessary and unjustifiable duplications and retracings of travel by rural carriers. In other cases it appears that unusual privileges involving unnecessary service have been allowed. It is quite feasible to rectify these inequalities, and this is being done.

"Later we expect by utilizing modern motor vehicles on improved highways to extend many existing routes at no additional cost of service. As one of the results from this latter step the delivery zone from important postal centers will be doubled. Thus families in the area immediately tributary to these centers will be enabled to take full advantage of the parcel post as a means of transportation of farm products.

"Rural service will be extended to every farmer reasonably entitled to it as rapidly as the new adjustments can be made."

## LENDS AUNT $5; NOW HEIR.

**Youth Will Get Part of Large Estate Under Her Will.**

Logansport, Ind.—As a result of lending $5 to an aunt in Greeley, Col., A. B. Judson of this city has become heir to a part of a large estate left by the woman, who recently died. Attorneys notified him that he had been named in the will, and he is now en route to Greeley to claim his part of the estate.

Judson had not heard from his aunt for several years until a year ago, when he received a letter from her requesting him to lend her $5. He complied with her request and received a letter of thanks. He never heard from her again.

**Killed 17,071 Rats.**

Dallas, Tex.—A rat exterminating contest in Texas was won by a man who killed 17,071 rats.

## AMERICAN GUNS HIT THE HARDEST

### Daniels Tells Why We Use Fourteen Inch Cannon.

### MORE GUNS ON EVERY SHIP

**England's Queen Elizabeth Has Eight Fifteen-inch Guns, While the Pennsylvania Carries Twelve Fourteen-inch Pieces—American Boat Is 70 Per Cent More Effective.**

Washington.—In a recent letter giving a detailed review of what had been done to improve and strengthen the navy in the past two years Secretary Daniels made this statement:

> The bureau of ordnance has developed a fourten inch gun that will shoot farther, shoot straighter and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country.

There has been much interest in the matter of the effectiveness of the guns of the navy, and Secretary Daniels has given out the following information amplifying his earlier statement:

"The question of the proper caliber for the main battery guns of our battleships is one that has received the most careful consideration on the part of the bureau of ordnance and the general board.

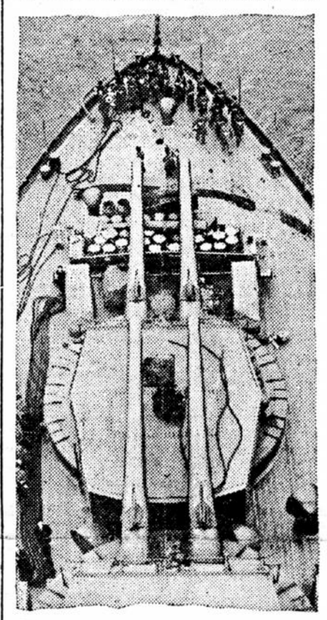

Photo by American Press Association.

BATTERY OF BIG GUNS DESIGNED IN AMERICA.

"There is an axiom with regard to calibers which amounts to this: That a ship should mount the smallest big gun that will pierce the enemy's armor over vitals at the maximum probable fighting range. The fourteen inch guns of the Pennsylvania will get through the maximum armor afloat, so far as our knowledge goes, at a range of 12,000 yards. The Queen Elizabeth's fifteen inch guns will do little more than that. If our information is correct as to the velocity of the British fifteen inch gun the fourteen inch guns on the Pennsylvania will range a little farther than the Queen Elizabeth's fifteen inch gun. The flatter trajectory of the fourteen inch gun gives it increased probability of hitting in comparison with the fifteen inch gun.

"The Pennsylvania mounts twelve guns to the Queen Elizabeth's eight. Therefore the volume of fire of our ship exceeds the volume of fire of the British ship by 50 per cent.

"The navy department has built and proved a sixteen inch gun superior to both the fifteen inch and fourteen inch so far as penetration of armor at fighting range is concerned. If the Pennsylvania were to be armed with the sixteen inch gun she could carry only eight as against the twelve fourteen-inch guns now assigned her. If we adopted the fifteen inch caliber we would have to make a sacrifice in number of guns as great or nearly as great as was done in the design of the Queen Elizabeth.

"Counting volume of fire and probability of hitting, we see that at battle range the number of blows delivered by the Pennsylvania in a given time will exceed those given by the Queen Elizabeth by 70 per cent. The fifteen inch gun, it is stated, fires a shell weighing 1,920 pounds. Our fourteen inch shell weighs 1,400 pounds. The bursting effect of the larger shell will be greater, of course, but we have little doubt that the destructive effect of the burst of the fourteen inch shell will be quite sufficient for its task. No one can doubt the advisability of delivering seventeen hits to ten of the enemy. Added to all of the above, we must recollect that the chance of having gunfire survive rests with the ship carrying the greater number.

"Now, if we compare these guns at range greater than battle range or armor piercing range and merely count the ability to reach the enemy's decks or unarmored parts we find that the Pennsylvania's guns range quite as far at a maximum as those of the Queen Elizabeth. Both guns range farther than they would have any hope of hitting a ship—that is to say, over 21,000 yards, or something like twelve land miles."