NEWS CULLED IN THE CAPITAL

ACTIVITIES OF STATE DEPARTMENTS—OTHER HAPPENINGS

Special Columbus Correspondent.

Columbus

OHIO is spending more money for the education and welfare of its sightless citizens than any other state in the Union. This statement was made by Gov. Willis in an address made upon the occasion of the opening of new quarters for the Ohio commission for the blind in Columbus. The first institution for the blind in America was established by the state in Columbus nearly 80 years ago. In 1908 Ohio passed a law to give financial help to the blind who are in need, and since then other states have followed this example. Last spring the commission secured the enactment of a law making it the duty of the state board of health to care for babies having sore eyes, and the commission's nurses are giving all their time to cases having other eye ailments. Nine blind home teachers are employed who go into the homes of adult blind persons all over the state, giving instruction in reading, sewing and knitting so as to aid them in supporting themselves. The commission finds employment for the blind persons who need help in keeping themselves. In the new quarters into which the commission has just moved it will be better equipped to promote the work for the interests of the blind of the state.

Cannot Sell the Brick.

Is there a combination between the contractors on road work and the manufacturers of brick? It looks very much like it. The state now has in its yards at Junction City a million and a half of paving brick that were made by prison labor at the leased plant there which it cannot dispose of. For some reason the contractors on road work where brick are to be used won't bid for work unless they are permitted to furnish their own brick. That is the statement that State Highway Commissioner Cowen makes to the state administration board, which is trying to dispose of the brick. They cannot be sold in the open market because Attorney General Turner has advised that it will be against the law to do so. But the board will have brick made in the future at the state plant stamped "prison made," and then they can be sold for use anywhere.

Protests Against Reduction.

The state tax commissioners received a letter from Auditor Zangerle of Cuyahoga county, protesting against the proposed reduction of approximately $3,000,000 in the valuation of the Cleveland Railway Co. for taxation purposes. The auditor said that the reduction would amount to more than all of the $100 personal property returns and dog tax returns in Cleveland. Mayor Davis and other Cleveland city officials last week appeared before the board asking for the proposed reduction.

City Hospital Run for Profit.

Prosecutor Cyrus Locher of Cuyahoga county filed with the supreme court a petition in error, requesting review of the suit brought by the Physicians' Hospital association against P. C. O'Brien, treasurer of Cuyahoga county, to prevent collection of $367 taxes on the property of Grace hospital at Cleveland. Both lower courts held the property non-taxable, inasmuch as it is maintained for charitable purposes. County officials declared it was operated for profit.

Has New Assignment.

Fred C. Croxton, the mediator of the state industrial commission, who adjusts strikes and labor troubles generally, has got an entirely new assignment. It is to act as fifth and controlling member of a committee to adjust the row in the Crestview high school district, Columbus, over the boys' club that the principal, A. W. Castle, has established in the school and in which the boys are permitted to play cards and pool.

Recommended for Clemency.

Two life prisoners were among the eight the state board of pardons recommended to Gov. Willis for clemency. The board urged immediate release of Nicholas Puskas, serving a life sentence from Cuyahoga county for the murder of his boarding house keeper and sweetheart Julia Sabonyi, in 1907. The same recommendation was made for Salvatore Nunzio, serving a life sentence from Trumbull for murder.

Five Ohio Men on Board.

There are now five Ohio men on the federal naval advisory board, of which Thomas A. Edison is the chairman. They are Samuel G. McMeen of Columbus, Prof. J. R. Withrow of the Ohio State university, Frank A. Scott and C. W. Larmer of Cleveland and C. S. Robinson of Youngstown. B. G. Lamme, another member, is a native of Ohio, but resident now at Pittsburgh.

Died in the Pen.

James Nolan, 70, a prisoner in the penitentiary who died there of old age, serving his sixth term, thanked God with his last breath that he was dying in the prison instead of the poor house. He claimed that he deliberately stole his last horse in order that he might get into the penitentiary, where he hoped to end his days.

Eleven to Ask Clemency.

Eleven life prisoners of the Ohio penitentiary asked the state board of pardons for clemency at a meeting of the board in this city. Most of these prisoners are in for murder.

Postmasters Organize.

The Ohio Postmasters' association, organized in Columbus on the 8th, elected Postmaster Forest L. May of Dayton president. More than 200 of the 500 first, second and third class postmasters of Ohio were present. United States Senator Pomerene and James I. Blakslee, fourth assistant postmaster general of the United States, and national officers of the National Postmasters' association made addresses. The new organization is for promotion of the interests of postmasters and postal employes and the postal service generally.

Dismiss Cases.

Somebody seems to have been sleeping on the job in the matter of recovering from former State Treasurers McKinnon and Cameron and their bondsmen the claims that the state has against them, and because of remissness on the part of the prosecution the state runs a chance of losing the entire amount sought. In a list of cases handed by the common pleas court of this county to their clerk with orders for dismissal are both of these cases. The final action on the cases will be taken next Monday when the list comes up for final action. As a rule, however, it is hard to get the court to reinstate cases after they have lain unprepared and without prosecution beyond the time limit of the rules. There are two claims against the estate of the late Treasurer W. S. McKinnon and his bondsmen, one of $97,750 and the other of $18,995. There are also two against I. B. Cameron and his bondsmen, one for $143,149 and the other for $69,572.

Will Study State School Code.

A corps of Canadian school experts are coming to Ohio to study the rural school code of this state. Dr. Horace L. Brittain, director of the bureau of municipal research of Toronto, who supervised the survey of Ohio rural school conditions made preparatory to the enactment of a school code to better these conditions, wired Frank B. Pearson, state superintendent of public instruction, advising of the coming of the Canadian officials and requesting that the department show the visitors over the state. Supt. Pearson will explain the benefits which the state is deriving from its new school code and pilot them to parts of the state where centralization and county supervision under the new law have reached the highest degree of efficiency. It is now generally conceded that Ohio has the best public school system extant. Other states are continually sending representatives to study the Ohio plan with a view of patterning after it.

Breaks Birth Record.

Cuyahoga county is the champion baby county of the state. In March there were approximately 1900 births in that county, which breaks all records for any month and for any county in the history of the state vital statics bureau. In February the county reported fewer than 1400 births. Dr. Morton W. Biand, registrar of vital statistics, says that while unquestionably there was a big increase in the birth rate of the county, the report also indicates that the campaign of the bureau to induce physicians to make prompt reports of births is bearing fruit. If Cuyahoga holds up its March record, it will wrest from Summit county the honor of being the champion baby county of the state. The birth rate was higher in that county than in any other last year.

Round Up Tax Dodgers.

The state tax commission has sent every county auditor in the state a letter, urging that every effort be made to hold the tax duplicate up to what it was last year. The auditors are instructed to keep in close touch with the assessors so as to have a complete check on their work. They are directed to require weekly reports from the assessors, showing the amounts returned by each individual, so that the return can be compared with the return of the individual the year before. The auditors are told to make special efforts to secure returns on intangible property, much of which is not returned for taxes. They must do their best to round up the tax dodger.

Road Contracts to Be Let.

State Highway Commissioner Clinton Cowen will hold another road letting on Friday, April 28, which will closely rival in size the big letting of April 7, when contracts were awarded for road improvements approximating $1,400,000. The estimated cost of the contracts to be let is placed at $1,135,377. This contemplates the construction of 82 miles of road of various types in 24 counties. The total of both lettings provides for the construction of 172 miles of new roads. The largest job to be let will be for the improvement of some 10 miles of the Bowling Green-Perrysburg road in Wood county.

Reason for Dropping Suits.

Assistant Attorney General H. S. Ballard says that the cases to recover interest on state funds from the bondsmen of former State Treasurers McKinnon and I. B. Cameron have been allowed to drop by the state for the reason that H. J. Booth and R. W. McCoy, who were employed as special counsel in that matter by the state, advised that, the state having made recoveries on the same account from the principals, could not prosecute claims on the same accounts against their bondsmen.

Taken to State Hospital.

Peter Skribner, the Toledo murderer, who threatened suicide when Gov. Willis commuted his death sentence to life imprisonment on Feb. 11, was taken from the death cell at the penitentiary to the Lima state hospital for criminal insane. He was adjudged insane recently by the state board of administration.

Lost Its Case.

The Carey Farmers' Telephone Co. lost its case before the utilities commission in seeking to force an exchange of service with the Central Union or Bell company.

Test Measuring Pumps.

John Mote, deputy state sealer of weights and measures, announced he has requested all city and county sealers to test gasoline measuring pumps in their territory.

Should Care for Lepers.

Secretary McCampbell of the state health board says Ohio should care for her own lepers, and that it is not as dangerous as tuberculosis.

Wins Sheep Shearing Prize.

Wendell Beebee of Delaware won the first prize in the state sheep shearing contest at the state university this week with 90 points.

'Tis Eastertide! The world grows green
With promise of new life to be;
The brook takes on a brighter sheen;
The buds burst fresh on bush and tree;
The world wakes new at his command
That death forever has been banned.

OLD-TIME EASTERS

Festivals and Tales From the Pulpit Were Looked Forward To by the People.

IN OLDEN days, religious and secular amusements joined, the church's festivals were the people's only holidays, the church itself the only theater and the monks the actors. Throughout the year they gave miracle plays suited to the season, illustrating some Bible story, and at Eastertide a realistic representation of the resurrection was performed. When the play was over the monks watched all night beside the tomb, for there was a widespread belief that Christ's second coming would take place on Easter morning. In fact, this practice was continued until the Reformation.

It was also the custom up to the eighteenth century for the priest to tell an "Easter tale" from the pulpit, to enliven the people after the gloom of Lent. Here is an example: A blacksmith and his wife who had offered hospitality to a stranger found that they had entertained an angel unawares. On leaving, he offered to grant any request they might make. The wife asked to be made sure of heaven, whereupon the guest replied that she had but to look into her mouth to be certain of that, since it was clear that she could not go to the place where there was weeping and gnashing of teeth. The smith, more worldly minded, asked: First, that whoever climbed into his pear tree would not be able to get down without his consent; secondly, that whoever sat down on his anvil or got into his flue should be unable to move without his permission; and, thirdly, that he might never be parted from his old green cap. The angel rebuked him for such requests, but promised to grant them, and departed.

Twenty years later, Death came knocking at the door. William the Smith received him politely, and begged him to climb into the pear tree and wait, while he made ready to accompany him. The grim guest complied, and, once there, the old man would not let him down till he had bargained with him for another twenty years of life. At the conclusion of this period the unwelcome visitor appeared again, and the smith asked him to sit down on his anvil for a few moments while he settled his affairs. He did so, and once again found himself at William's mercy, who would not let him go till he had been granted a further lease of life.

When this last term was up the devil himself came for his victim. But the wily smith worked on his vanity, said he had heard of his power as a worker of miracles, and asked if he could, for instance, make himself small enough to creep into the flue. Anxious to show off, the enemy of mankind did so, and once there the smith took him to the fire and hammered him till he was glad to sue for mercy on any terms, and willingly granted him another twenty years of life.

At the end of these, the smith's guardian angel came for him and took him to the gate of heaven, but Peter refused him admittance. He then threw his green cap in over the wicket, and, in accordance with the angel's promise, was allowed to enter and remain with it.

Significant Festival.

How fitting it is that Easter, the great festival of the resurrection, should be celebrated in spring!

There is a marvel of significance for all humanity in Easter day. It reminds us that death is not the end, that life has triumphed over death.

IN THE HOLY LAND

Easter the Accepted Time for Gathering of Pilgrims From All Countries.

EASTER has always been the most popular season for pilgrims and tourists to the Holy Land. Both the Roman and Greek Catholic churches have from remote ages encouraged and promoted the pilgrimages to the Holy Land. Scattered throughout the land vast hospices have been erected for the proper care of the religious pilgrims under the supervision of the various Catholic and Protestant faiths that are drawn to the promised land. For, as someone has said, "This, the least of all lands, is the one country toward which Christian and Jew, Romanist, Greek and Moslem turn with adoring devotion and longing desire."

About fifteen thousand have been in the habit of visiting the sacred scenes of Biblical history every year, entering the country through the ancient seaport of Jaffa. The European conflict has interfered with the plans of many a devoted follower of the Christian faith who proposed this season to carry out the dreams of a lifetime.

The writer recalls a band of more than 135 German Catholics whom he frequently met last summer in Jerusalem, under the guidance of Brother Sebastian, formerly stationed at the American Catholic university, Brookland, Washington, D. C. The pilgrims were taken prisoners as they sailed from Jaffa a few hours after they had left Jerusalem with songs of devotion and praise to Christ and his church upon their lips.

One of the principal sights of Easter in Jerusalem is to witness upon Holy Saturday the so-called miracle of Holy Fire. It has been denounced by Roman Catholics and devout Christians of many faiths as a gross imposture, yet year after year for hours the section of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher upon Holy Saturday is crowded with the motley multitude, mostly from

Pilgrims of Jerusalem.

Russia, who are waiting for the Holy Ghost to appear unto them in the sacred fire. The people believe that it descends from heaven that day or is brought by an angel to the Holy Sepulcher.

Early in the last century two oval holes were pierced in the walls of the Chapel of the Angels, which is a portion of the Holy Sepulcher, where Greek, Roman Catholic, Armenian and Coptic Catholics worship at the burial place, as they believe, of their Lord. After being shut up in the sanctuary for several hours, the Greek bishop passes the miraculous fire through the little openings.

Immediately the multitude that has waited for over twenty-four hours without food or drink becomes a howling mob and the fanatical Russians, Armenians, Copts and Abyssinians contend like maniacs to get their tapers lighted so that in a spirit of penance they may scar their bodies with the burning taper that has been lighted by "the holy fire."

The task of the Turkish guard stationed there in the great Christian temple erected in the cradle of their faith, symbolizing in its worship the unity in diversity of the church, is virtually powerless to keep order, much less to check the rioting and fighting of professed Christians. Frequently the enacting of the ceremony results in leaving upon the floor of the basilica the mangled dead forms of many who came there to worship.

Above all the strife and superstition of the various sects that worship in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is the fact that they all stand for a common truth that is symbolized in the sacred spot which for fully fifteen centuries has been considered the most sacred place on the earth.

IS CONGRESS SLOW?

LAWMAKERS SEEM TO BE KEEPING LEISURELY PACE SET IN PAST.

HOW LOWER HOUSE DAWDLES

Hearings in the Naval Committee Have Consumed Much Time—Unlimited Senate Debate Generally Considered Greatest Cause of Delay.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Speaker Champ Clark has denied with something like indignation that the house of representatives is "dawdling" along with legislation. Some time ago another member of congress, a Democrat, but one holding membership in the upper branch, said publicly that congress was far behind in its work. It is this statement, which was sent broadcast through the country, which perhaps is responsible for the letters which congressmen of all parties are said to be receiving asking why they do not "speed up."

To an outsider who can separate himself from the politics in the case it seems that congress is just about keeping the pace which was set for it in the past. When the Republicans were in power they were charged with dawdling, and now that the other party has control the same charge is laid at its door. The truth is that congressmen, being like other folk, are moved by all kinds of elements either to linger over their work or in some specific cases to push it perhaps too rapidly.

It is somewhat interesting to learn, however, that most of the criticism of the slowness of congress which has come from the country, not only recently but for many years past, directs itself to the house of representatives. It is true enough that the house does go remarkably slow on legislation occasionally, but taking it as a rule the representatives are racers on the legislative track as compared to the tortoise-paced senators.

The reason is very simple. When the majority in the house makes up its mind to put a bit of legislation through it adopts a rule limiting debate and fixing the hour for a vote. In the upper house senatorial courtesy and a belief, or at any rate an alleged belief, in the beauty of free and long discussions keeps the senators from establishing a rule to shut off discussion. They can talk for a whole session on one bill if they want.

Long Hearings on Navy.

Probably a considerable part of the complaint which has been made concerning laggardly action in the house of representatives this year is due to the long-drawn-out hearings in the naval committee on the subject of naval preparedness. Weeks and weeks have been spent in hearings. It is said that all kinds of inconsequential matters have been discussed in the committee, and that if the real object of the hearings alone had been given consideration the bill might have been reported to the house long ago.

Ever since congress was a congress the party in power has prepared in advance of each session a program of the greater legislation which it was intended to sanction. The house of representatives has little or no difficulty in putting through the measures which the majority party leaders have determined upon as part of the program. When one of these measures gets into the house it goes through rapidly. The trouble, as has been said before, comes in the senate where free discussion and no rule to bring it to a close enable the opponents of any measure to talk against it at great length.

In the house in one way there is such a thing as dawdling. It has marked pretty nearly every session for the years that one correspondent at least has been in this city. It is a peculiar kind of dawdling. Its manifestation is to be found in the attempts of the majority leaders, or of cliques in the house which may be composed of members of both parties, to prevent the passage of some species of legislation which has not been sanctioned in advance by the party leaders, but for which there seems to be an insistent demand from many people throughout the country.

Lesson in Dodd's Ride.

Army officers in Washington maintain that the ride of Colonel Dodd and his troopers proves one preparedness point. It may be the feeling of the officers on this matter and some things which officials of the government say concerning it will have its effect on proposed future legislation when the whole subject of preparation for military defense is under consideration.

A sixty-four-year-old cavalry colonel with 400 troopers made fifty-five miles through the night in seventeen hours and at the ride's end fought for five hours against a numerically superior force of men hardened to service in the field. The American regulars won a marked victory.

The contention of military men here from the first has been that real preparedness consists in having a mobile army strong enough to strike at an enemy on the instant of his appearance. It is urged that regulars so far as stamina is concerned always are prepared. The argument therefore is that preparedness need not concern itself with the personnel of a regular army trained as our army always has been trained.

While civilians, and this includes the legislators of course, admit that absolute preparedness would mean the possession by Uncle Sam of a regular army big enough to do things on the instant, they urge the rooted objection of the American people to a large standing army.

Men Must Be Prepared.

The main point, as army men view it, is that this ride of Colonel Dodd and his 400 troopers shows what real preparedness means for the individual, and it is further urged by the men of the service that this physical condition which is necessary to make men indure under all conditions cannot be attained by National Guardsmen or by volunteer forces until they have been given months of daily training after the same manner that it is given to the men who follow the flag as regulars.

Apparently the effect will be hereafter to impress upon the country that real preparedness consists in preparedness of men. It takes continued service to keep men hard and fit for work which may come unexpectedly. The sixty-four-year-old colonel who made his fifty-five miles in seventeen hours and then fought for five hours has been an active soldier for forty-four years, this time including his service as a cadet at West Point. Dodd is one of the few officers of high rank in the American army who never has had "swivel chair" service except for a period of time which is negligible.

Regular Is Always Fit.

It is learned from officers who have made a study of the whole preparedness situation that it is their belief that if congress should authorize a regular army of 250,000 men, which would mean an army all told of about 350,000 men, the people could rest content that this country would be safe from foreign invasion. It is not at all likely, judging from what one hears from congress, that such a force will be authorized for a good many years to come, but admission is made by the lawmakers that the maintenance of an army of this size would cost less than to support a more elaborate soldier-raising scheme which involves simply a partial preparation for service of men whose main pursuits are found in civil life.

The army men say, and they point to Dodd's achievement to sustain it, that the regular of all branches is fit for instant service in the field. He is trained daily in all military branches and the physical exercise which he gets, the regularity of his hours and his substantial and good food keep him ready for emergencies. This naturally enough is not true of the civilian soldier who gets a month or so of training every year and has the rest of the time to do what he likes with himself.

Brave Army Post Women.

An army post after the troops have been ordered into the field is perhaps one of the best places in the world at which to find a text for a peace propaganda. The chances are, however, that the women and children of an army post would object to having their manifest anxieties made the subject of discourses.

Army women and children say "good-by" to husbands and fathers with cheerful faces, and if there are tears afterward it is more than possible that resentment would come if any use were made of them in what might seem to be an attempt to turn the militant ones from their duty.

The cavalry the other day was ordered from Fort Myer, which is just across the Potomac from Washington, to the Mexican border with the possibility, perhaps even the probability, that the service tour might be extended into the field where other cavalrymen already had taken up the chase of the Mexican bandits. The quarters at Fort Myer still are occupied by the families of the fighters.

When women of an army post thus are left behind with all the anxieties and uncertainties connected with the case they make a great showing of courage. Bridge parties, teas and kindred social affairs still are the order, but many a wrong card is played and many a possible trick overlooked by some ordinarily expert woman bridge player when she sits at table with her thoughts on the border instead of on the game.

The condition of things at Fort Myer today is duplicated at many other posts in the United States. The men have gone and the women and children have stayed. The newspapers are read eagerly enough by the ordinary civilian in order to get news from Funston, or Pershing, or Dodd, but the army women take the morning and the evening paper the instant that they can get it and read the headlines, with something that is not far removed from dread.

In Washington and at Fort Myer there is not evident in army circles the dreadful anxiety that was so manifest during the Spanish war. The casualties in '98 on the battlefield were not very great, although a considerable number of officers were killed or wounded. The gripping anxieties of the Spanish war itself were due in large part to the exposure to dread disease which was the lot of the army man. Men came back from that service who had never heard a bullet whistle, and yet had met a worse foe, fever. Many an army officer was compelled to retire from the service because of disease which had fixed itself upon him in the insanitary camps of one section of the United States and of Cuba.

There is little worry among the women of the army today because of the danger from disease. Typhoid and yellow fever, the chief disease foes of armies fighting in a southern climate, have been routed by the scientists of the medical corps. The doctor, however, cannot turn aside a bullet nor a saber stroke.

FAVORS U. S. PLANT

SENATE PASSES AMENDMENT TO ARMY BILL—PROVIDES NITRATE FACTORY.

WILL COST $15,000,000

Final Determination of the Issue Must Await Action by Conference Committee of the Two Houses—Bond Authorized.

Washington, April 17.—Champions of a government hydro-electric plant to produce nitrate for the manufacture of war munitions and fertilizer won their fight in the senate on Friday by inserting an amendment proposing an appropriation of $15,000,000 for that purpose into the Chamberlain army increase bill. The vote was 43 to 22.

As the nitrate plant section in the house bill was defeated when the Hay bill was under consideration there, final determination of the issue must await action by the conference committee of the two houses.

The action was based on an amendment by Senator Smith of South Carolina. It would provide for the sale of Panama canal bonds by the government for raising the required $15,000,000 and the president would be authorized to designate not more than five water power sites to make them available for power plants to manufacture nitrates. Products of these plants not needed for manufacture of munitions of war would be sold for the manufacture of fertilizer "and other useful products."

Senator Wadsworth urged adoption of his amendment to require officers and enlisted men upon entering the National Guard to take an oath to obey the orders, both of the president and of the governor of their state.

On a roll call for the proposal the vote was 23 to 22, less than a quorum, and the senate recessed.

TEST OREGON 10-HOUR LAW

Brief Filed by State Insists Short Hours Tend to Better Use of Leisure.

Washington, April 17.—The state of Oregon ten-hour maximum work day law is under test in the supreme court on an appeal by Franklin O. Bunting of that state, who was convicted in the state supreme court of having violated the law. He appealed to the higher court on the ground that the state law violated the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution.

The brief in the Oregon answer to the appeal denies there is any conflict between the state law and the constitutional amendment, as set up, and insists on the legality of the law. In one part of the brief, it is argued: "After continuous work, a certain amount of leisure and recreation is a physiological necessity. The worker's condition determines in large measure whether or not he takes advantage of opportunities for self-improvement or legitimate enjoyment. The worker who has not exhausted his energies by overexertion turns instinctively to the better use of leisure."

SHOOTS SHERIFF, KILLS SELF

Tramp, Brought to Bay by Posse, Blows His Brains Out—Fires on His Pursuers.

New Hampton, Ia., April 17.—A tramp on Friday shot and probably fatally wounded Deputy Sheriff Frank Herzog and then, brought to bay by a posse composed of almost the entire town, fought a revolver battle with them and finally turned the weapon on himself and sent a bullet through his head.

In search of suspects in connection with the blowing up and looting of the Northern Lumber company's safe, Herzog found the tramp in the railroad yards and began to question him. In reply the tramp drew a revolver and shot him through the abdomen. The dead man has not been identified. Papers show he recently was in Oak Park, Ill.

DR. T. J. BURRILL IS DEAD

Former Vice-President of the University of Illinois Succumbs at Urbana.

Champaign, Ill., April 15.—Dr. Thomas J. Burrill, vice-president of the University of Illinois from 1879 to 1912 and famous as a bacteriologist, died at his home in Urbana. He was known as the "grand old man" of the faculty.

Britain to Call Out Boys.

London, April 17.—Great Britain will shortly call to the colors its eighteen-year-old boys, according to reports in the lobby of the house of commons.

Woman Robbed of $3,090.

New Haven, Conn., April 17.—Miss Francis I. Martin, bookkeeper for a hardware company here, was held up on the street at the entrance to the company's offices by an unidentified man and robbed of $3,090.

U. S. Navy Maneuvers Over.

Newport News, Va., April 17.—The first ships of the Atlantic fleet to return from winter maneuvers in Cuban waters, the battleships Utah, Florida and Louisiana, anchored in Hampton Roads on Friday.

Turks Cease Persecution.

Washington, April 15.—The Turkish government, through the American charge in Constantinople, notified the state department that it had ceased sending Americans from towns to the interior of the country.

U. S. Warships in Collision.

Washington, April 15.—A collision between the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, in which neither ship was seriously damaged, and no one was hurt, was reported on Thursday by Admiral Fletcher.

Lost Perspective.

"You say Senator Guff has been defeated after spending nearly 20 years in office?"

"Yes."

"Too bad for a man to lose out after laboring so long for his country."

"That's just the trouble. His constituents claimed that when he became a national figure he no longer considered large appropriations for 'improvements' in his state of more importance than the interests of the country at large."

Cause for Prohibition.

"How did Crimson Gulch happen to vote for prohibition?" "Well," replied Three Finger Sam, "so many of the boys got tired of owin' money to the saloons that they thought the best thing to do was to put 'em out of business."—Washington Star.

This Year's Model.

Modern Schoolboy—"Teacher, would you mind telling my chauffeur I'm kept in and that he'll have to wait?"—Puck.

A Lover's Quarrel.

"All is over between us," said the fair one.

"Oh, say not so," he pleaded. "I love you more than life itself."

"No, Harold. You have proved yourself unworthy of my love and I can never marry you."

"Then give me back my ring," he demanded.

"Oh, Harold," she cried, "if you feel so badly as all that about it I suppose I'll have to give you another chance."

Industry of Flax Raising.

At the present time about 2,200,000 acres are devoted to the raising of flax, chiefly in North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana. The flax is grown primarily for the seed, from which linseed oil is manufactured. The annual crop amounts to about 20,000,000 bushels of seed and is valued at approximately $33,000,000. The crop also yields approximately 1,600,000 tons of straw, but of this only about 200,000 tons are put to any profitable use.