

LITTLE PAL—He Shows Bobin the Moving Pictures

By Leo



WIDE BERTH IS GIVEN ENGLAND

American Crooks Cease Operating in London—Few Cases Come Up.

EMIGRATION TO WEST SLACKENS

Four Steamships Advertising to Sail Next Week. Canceled—\$65,000,000 Spent in Hotels. Yet Metropolis is Overcrowded.

London, March 28.—American crooks have given London a wide berth, Superintendent William McCarthy of the criminal investigation department of Scotland Yard states that only one or two cases have been reported since the department was reorganized.

At present, however, London is suffering from an invasion of crooks from the colonies. Most of these come from Australia and South Africa and they are of the type which resort to violence without hesitation.

The migration toward Australia continues but diminished in comparison with last year. It is expected to increase soon, however, as a result of the government plan to assist English lads to places of apprenticeship among South Australian farmers.

The first party of boys for Australia will leave Liverpool late this month. This party will be the largest yet, and if successful the plan will be carried out on a large scale.

Notwithstanding that London has spent \$65,000,000 during the past ten years in building new hotels or improving old ones, largely for the accommodation of American visitors, the hotels are still overcrowded during the tourist season.

It is estimated that 100,000 Americans now pay visits of some length to London during each summer, whereas a few years ago the metropolis was crowded to only a stopping place for a day or so for tourists bound to the continent.

General Sir Arthur Paget, who commands the troops in Ireland, at a dinner given him at the Carlton club, Dublin, told his audience what the exact feeling was in the army over the Ulster question.

"At the same time, you must remember that in our lives we soldiers often have to do things that we do not like. When we have to deal with large bodies of men who understand the meaning of the word discipline it means that, however, distasteful it may be to them, they will carry out any orders given to them by the king."

"And it may be—God forbid it should be—my lot to be ordered to the north. I should regret it. I have no doubt that many officers would regret it, but if the order comes that order must be obeyed."

This speech is taken as the reply of the official heads of the army to those who have suggested that many officers would refuse to obey orders to put down revolution in Ulster.

"It would be well if those who are experimenting with radium would be silent for the next couple of years until they know where they are, and can make some definite announcement," said Dr. Charles R. Hall, chairman of the medical committee of the cancer hospital, at a recent meeting of the government.

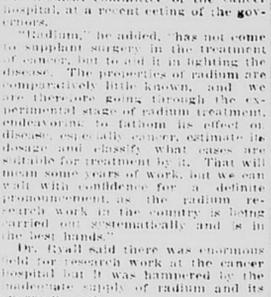
"Radium," he added, "has not come to supplement surgery in the treatment of cancer, but to aid it in fighting the disease. The properties of radium are not as yet fully known, and we are therefore going through the experimental stage of radium treatment, endeavoring to determine its effect on disease, especially cancer, estimate its dosage and choose what conditions are suitable for treatment by it. That will mean some years of work, but we can wait with confidence for a definite pronouncement as the radium research work of our country is being carried on systematically and so in the best hands."

Dr. Hall said there was enormous scientific work at the cancer hospital but it was hampered by the inadequate supply of radium and its chemical salts.

The British navy is being handicapped by inability to keep up a continuous and adequate supply of oil fuel. This is said in naval circles to be the real cause of the decision not to build up a large oil fleet this summer and for the cancellation of the purchase of the fleet which the king had intended to build at Spithead.

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Premier Asquith and Prominent Britons Who Figure in Ulster Crisis



SIR GEO. RICHARDSON LEADER OF ULSTER ARMY

BONAR LAW UNIONIST LEADER

SIR EDWARD CARSON ULSTER LEADER

PREMIER ASQUITH

SIR ARTHUR PAGET COMMANDER OF BRITISH ARMY IN ULSTER

COL. SEELY SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR

REAL DEMOCRAT IS PRES. HUERTA

His Regime in Mexico Marked With Many Peculiar Features.

IS GOVERNED BY UNUSUAL WHIMS

Calls Cabinet Meetings at Unexpected Hours and Meets—Dines in Restaurants With No Apparent Concern as to His Position.

Mexico City, March 28.—After a year in office General Huerta appears in better health than when he undertook the presidency. The difficulties he has encountered have left no stamp upon his features. Six months ago some of his friends and most of his enemies predicted early physical collapse and there were some who would not have been surprised had his intellect suffered as the result of the enormous odds.

"Take things as they come" seems to have been the life-long philosophy of Huerta. Tempered always, however, with the belief that all things come to him who waits, especially to him who waits for and seizes the big opportunity. Worrying has never been one of Huerta's failings. Nor is he a creature of routine. Regularity does not characterize his methods. He does his work when and where it suits his convenience and all members of his official family, the public, and his private family as well have to yield.

Long ago he tired of the regular cabinet meetings and announced that conferences with his ministers would take place whenever he summoned them, and there would be no place regarded as sacred to that ceremony. And so it has come about that questions of the greatest importance are likely to be discussed in his private home as in the National Palace and not at all infrequently he sends word to his ministers suddenly that he would like to meet them that very morning in the woods about Chapultepec castle.

Submitting to Whims. To the famous and ancient park in which the castle is located he drives in his automobile. His ministers also arriving in their cars, wondering just what part the president is going to see them. Their chauffeurs or aides of the presidential car ahead on one of the many drives and there begins a chase which may come to an end beneath one of the great shade trees, or beside the lake. Ministers and president alight, sit on the benches or walk along one of the interesting footpaths and there talk of affairs which perhaps are of international importance. Back of all is the president's whim. He may be late. The ministers wait. He may have altered his mind regarding affairs of state and the ministers are told to meet him later in the day or night at his home.

Leaves Ministers Abruptly. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, lately was the innocent cause of forcing the ministers to waste what doubtless was valuable time. They were walking with the president in the Chapultepec grounds when the American chargé d'affaires drove by. The president recognized his car, and remembering that there was something that he wanted to talk to the American representative about, signalled him to stop. O'Shaughnessy alighted, joined the official group and was preparing to continue his drive when the president asked him to get into his car with him. The two drove off together, leaving Ministers, Blument, Alcover and other counselors of the president staring after the car. Half an hour later Huerta set O'Shaughnessy down near his own car and resumed the interrupted cabinet meeting.

It is not uncommon for the president to summon his ministers to a night and confer meetings, or what would pass for cabinet meetings, have taken place in cafes.

Little Recreation. Huerta does not indulge in physical exercise as a means of recreation. He derives his recreation in talking as a rule, and in the company of a few friends, with any one who can interest him in the subject—and the man who does must be an expert—or in reading and visiting with his intimate friends. The time he retires appears a matter of indifference, as does his arising in the morning. Usually he is up early. The lightest kind of breakfast, coffee and rolls, he gets as soon as he is awake. There is one thing he thinks of anything to do, and then at most every morning a walk up and down on the sidewalk in front of his house in the district known as San Rafael. After that more breakfast and then a lot of work. He may go to the Chapultepec woods or to the National Palace but it is just as likely he will do his morning work at his home, summoning to him there all who may have business with him. Without much routine, and with executive mastery showing all he can do to his subordinates, he ploughs through the day's work until seven or eight o'clock when he is ready for dinner.

Dines Where He Pleases. Dinner will be in his own home or in that of one of his friends. Huerta's ideas of democracy do not prevent him from dining where he pleases—very likely in one of the public restaurants. There is one central restaurant that has received the greater part of his patronage. Here the entrance of the president accompanied by his subordinates, perhaps a member of his family, has long since ceased to be a novelty. In the days of Porfirio Diaz the visiting of a public dining place was something of a national ceremony. His coming and his going was carefully staged and those privileged to witness it were reeked among the fortunate. To the music of the national hymn he entered and retired while all others stood. A restaurant keeper would have felt himself justified in raising the price of his menu if Diaz had happened to "drop in."

But Huerta is conducting a democratic regime. He likes to dine in public and he does not like formalities. He marches in with no apparent concern selects a table and orders his dinner. The orchestra does not interrupt the piece it is playing merely because the president is entering and the other diners, grown accustomed to being co-partners with the president in the more than crane their necks to see who it is dining tonight with Huerta.

RUSHING FORTIFICATIONS. England Makes Speed in Unusual Work in India.

Peshawar, India, March 28.—With scarcely 250,000 men in public work, English army engineers are rushing to competition the forts and roads of Khyber Pass, to make it a Gibraltar against invasion from the north. As the Russian army grows in a dozen countries with a dozen climates, soils and types of people, if a line were drawn straight south from the northern extremity of Alaska it would touch a point one thousand miles west of San Francisco, Slip Cape Prince of Wales south to Seattle and Alaska's panhandle would stretch into the Gulf of Mexico. So when one man comes from Point Barrow on the Arctic ocean and sees a bushel of potatoes said to be grown in Alaska, he laughs derisively. There are no agricultural possibilities at Point Barrow. But when a citizen of southeastern Alaska reads the government reports of the fat cattle of Kotlik, the flowers of Skagway, the cabages of the Yukon and the wheat fields of the Tanana, he nods his head in approval and says, "Yes, I have seen them."

It is the old story of the Californian, Australian and South African gold fields over again. The capricious goddess of the mother

CRIMINAL MUSEUM CLOSED. Scotland Yard branch is Closed to all But Select.

London, March 28.—Because it was becoming as great an attraction for the world as the Paris morgue, the criminal museum of Scotland Yard has been practically closed to all except those who can show some good reason for desiring to visit it. The museum has never been opened to the general public, but it has not been difficult to obtain admission. Now a permit must be secured from the second commissioner of police, and the visits can only be made on one of two days in the week.

During the past year it became quite the rage for society women to obtain permits to view the gruesome relics which the place contains, and complaint was made that the museum was being turned into a sidewalk for the gratification of the morbidity curiosity of the public. Some of the relics are displayed with a lack of reserve which according to the Scotland Yard authorities did not make good sense. Besides the implements used in the commission of famous crimes, perhaps the most interesting exhibits in the place are death masks, formerly made of every criminal executed in England.

DATES DECIDED ON. Williams County Fair to Be Held September 2, 3 and 4.

Williston, N. D., March 28.—The Williams County Agricultural Fair-association has decided to hold a fair this fall on September 2, 3 and 4. A tremendous effort will be made to make this the best fair ever held here and to make up for the unavoidable short comings of the last fair.

John Bruegger is again president of the association and J. A. Cunningham is secretary.

FARMING WINS IN COLD ALASKA

Lincoln Wirt Declares Four Summer Months are Marvels of Production.

FROZEN GROUND BRINGS FERTILITY

Thirty Thousand Acres in Single Valley Homesteaded, and Owners of Land are Making Good—For 8 Months each Season Soil is Hard.

Editor's Note.—Lincoln Wirt was for four years United States commissioner of education in Alaska. He is one of the best posted men in this country on Alaska and her resources.)

By Lincoln Wirt. If the "wrath of man shall be turned to praise," it is equally true that the wrath of the gods shall be turned to praise.

Sell a man an Alaskan farm without his seeing it, then let him visit his investment any one of the eight months of the year in which the ground is frozen to a depth of twenty feet and he will curse the heavens and all his works. But let him visit his Alaskan farm during June, July, August or September and he will see a miracle of productivity and vernal beauty.

Alaska is the greatest land on earth, because while a land of fabulous resources, its wealth has been so tightly locked in the big ice-chest that only unusual men and unusual methods can forge the secret key which is able to unlock these treasures of Alida.

Short summers, extreme temperatures, great distances, a procrastinating government—may a thousand difficulties have been overcome by the genius of these sturdy pioneers. The great product of Alaska is its stalwart brood of adopted sons, who, not finding a way, are making one in the land of mid-day darkness. Making a way, and for the most part an astonishing way. The inventiveness of necessity has taught new methods of farming and stock breeding, new applications of chemistry and electricity in mining, a new science of forestry, a new conservation of energy, a new daring in engineering, a new courage in character building.

A Race of Giants. The very battle of life midst rugged and trying conditions is producing a race of giants who by new processes and unusual methods are wringing her secrets from the reluctant queen of the white silences. Alaska is two countries. Kaya, it is a dozen countries with a dozen climates, soils and types of people. If a line were drawn straight south from the northern extremity of Alaska it would touch a point one thousand miles west of San Francisco, Slip Cape Prince of Wales south to Seattle and Alaska's panhandle would stretch into the Gulf of Mexico. So when one man comes from Point Barrow on the Arctic ocean and sees a bushel of potatoes said to be grown in Alaska, he laughs derisively. There are no agricultural possibilities at Point Barrow. But when a citizen of southeastern Alaska reads the government reports of the fat cattle of Kotlik, the flowers of Skagway, the cabages of the Yukon and the wheat fields of the Tanana, he nods his head in approval and says, "Yes, I have seen them."

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lode doles her nuggets out to the few, hiding them from the many. The last "grub-stake zone," then and only then the miner turns in desperation to some other means of sustaining life, to find lying at his feet on the surface of the ground a fortune for the taking.

To use Richard Stuh's words, "Imagine a great boat of ice, three hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, sprinkle it with a layer of dirt, light it with a sun that beats down with terrific intensity twenty-two hours a day, give it the climate of Arizona with ten inches of rainfall, and you have a picture of more than one Alaskan valley where farming is being undertaken in dead earnest."

Why Farming Succeeds. This country would be an arid desert were it not that the ground is frozen from surface to bedrock twelve months in the year—except a foot or two of the surface which thaws out during the short, brilliant summer. Here we have thirty thousand acres on the one side and twenty-two hours of sunshine on the other to force the growth of plant life abnormally. This is the secret of successful agriculture in the Alaska which lies to the north of the Aleutian range. Pessimists may scoff and doubters may doubt, but the fact remains, Alaska holds out better opportunities for the American farmer than Canada does. The United States experimental farm at Fairbanks produced fifty-five bushels of Redfife wheat to the acre, and sixty bushels of Bonanza spring wheat planted in the fall.

At Holy Cross mission on the Yukon, in latitude sixty-two degrees north, cattle have been successfully cultivated. Even in our camp are valleys within the Arctic circle sixty-eight degrees north, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, rhubarb, etc., are grown in considerable quantities. In the lower Tanana valley thirty thousand acres have been homesteaded. With baled hay at one dollar per ton and imported potatoes costing raised for ten years. Forty acres of land are here under a high state of eight cents per pound, the Alaskan farmer will find the surface of his ground more productive of gold than its bedrock.

Flowers of great variety and ex-celence are in bloom everywhere in the short summer. John Burroughs says that in the high state of Mount St. Elias we found a columbine rock-loving, as at home, but larger and coarser flowered, while the blue violets could be gathered by the handful. Even in our camp are flowers. At area wild flowers, yellow, white, pink, purple, were everywhere. Such flowers as we gathered? The colors were all deep and intense.

I have been speaking of the interior. On the coastwise side of the Aleutian range are rich agricultural possibilities, of which I shall treat in another article.

ITALIANS AS FARMERS. Rome, March 28.—Agriculture is proving so successful in Tripoli, the new Italian colony in Africa, that the government expects to see soon a great devaluation of the usual emigration to the United States in favor of the opportunities near at hand. The Italian soldiers in Tripoli, with the fatigue of war past and the most urgent roads built are experimenting with various kinds of agriculture to learn what is best adapted to the soil.

Already immense tracts which have hitherto yielded only thistles are green with the promise of abundant crops, the government having distributed thousands of bushels of grain among the Arabs on the condition that it is returned when the crops are gathered. At Azizia the harvest of barley has been multiplied forty times, and at St. Soafa medical herbs and potatoes are being grown with great success.

IS DROWNED ON SAINT PAUL. French Steamer Strikes Rock and Sinks With Crew.

London, March 28.—Eighteen of the crew of the French steamer Saint Paul were drowned yesterday. The steamer struck a rock and sank while entering the port of Brisbane, Australia, according to a Lloyds dispatch.

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Cafe Sommerfeld (Formerly Cafe Newmann) Sixth and Cedar Streets

when visiting St Paul. The Cafe Sommerfeld is old-established, well and favorably known and serves the best food for the least money of any restaurant in the northwest.

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