

The CURRENT MAGAZINES

The leading feature of the May Century is a story entitled "Enoch Soames," by the famous English essayist and wit, Max Beerbohm. "Enoch Soames" is a satire on the literary England of the eighteenth century. Its ingenious plot deals with a minor poet and a very original arrangement made between him and the devil.

"Military Training for Our Youth" is the subject of an article by George Creel, the well known publicist, who pleads for the extension to supplement the army, strength and discipline the spirit of American youth, and make for a higher patriotism. Arguing that the volunteer system is an obvious failure, Mr. Creel, seconded by General Leonard Wood and President John H. Finley, of New York University, urges us to follow the examples of Australia and Switzerland.

Joseph Pennell, the famous artist, contributes a series of ten lithographs of "Philadelphia Old and New."

In "The Mind of the Child," H. Addington Bruce contends that psychology means more to the welfare of humanity than any other science and that psychology has most notably vindicated its claim to primacy in the revelations it has made regarding the mental life of childhood. He justifies this statement by many examples of the effect of psychopathological treatment and sketches a method of dealing with children in such a way as to insure their normal development.

The May number of the Woman's World contains an exceptional amount of interest, both for pleasure and practice. The editor's page is full of promise for good things to come—a promise which the remainder of the magazine helps to fulfill. "What Hampden County is Doing," by Benjamin Baker, is an account of a successful experiment in home engineering. What Hampden county has accomplished suggests possibilities open to every other community. In reference to the big things women are doing, the description of how two young women have won distinction is very inspiring; one graduated from mud-pie making to fame as a sculptor; the other has succeeded in collecting a million and a half dollars.

In the May issue of the American Magazine is the biggest divorce story every written—because it tells how to drive three-fourths of the divorce courts out of business. Justice John

J. Freshfield, its author, is a director of the International Commission on Marriage and Divorce and was formerly judge of the Court of Domestic Relations in New York City. It was largely due to his prominence as an authority on marital problems that he was recently created a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy by King Victor Emanuel III.

"Chasing Chinese Pirates," by Lewis R. Freeman, is an interesting article in the May number of the Wide World Magazine. Pirates are a perennial nuisance on the coasts of China and the Chinese authorities have their own peculiar ways of dealing with them. In this article, Mr. Freeman describes an exciting punitive expedition in which he took part, and which had for its object the "cleaning up" of a pirate stronghold.

When you receive your copy of May Young's Magazine turn to the story, "The Serpent's Tooth," by Andrew Soutar, on page 178. After reading it you will most likely agree with the publisher that it is one of the best short stories published in any all fiction magazine recently.

Pictorial Review for May continues to display the best of everything to be found in a high class magazine. This issue opens Pictorial Review's "Clean-up Campaign," represented by a number of the prize-winning letters from children. Then follows an inspiring editorial on "Success," by Dr. Frank Crane. The concluding installment is given of "The Heart of Rachael," Kathleen Norris's great serial, with illustrations by T. K. Hanna. The fiction section contains "Enoch Escapes a Great Temptation" by Corra Harris, illustrated by Hanson Booth; "The Children" by Zona Gale, illustrated by Arthur E. Becker; "The Spotted Man," a story of the River of Sleep and the Lost City by George Agnew Chamberlain, illustrations by George W. Wright; another "Billy Fortune" story, "On the Knees of the Gods," by William R. Lighton, illustrations by John Cassel; and a screamingly funny story by Pelham Grenville Wodehouse and C. H. Bovill, "A Man of Means," illustrated by John R. Nell. Under the head of special articles appear "The Nursing Mother" by Anna Steese Richardson, "The Heredity Bugaboo," "Do You Want a Library in Your Town?" and "The Art of Homemaking" by Orison Sweet Marden.

the troops throw a few shells into the houses they occupy and such explosions have caused fires, while other fires have been started by the rebels themselves.

"They have barricaded Sackville street and are in possession of all the houses there, but they were shelled out of Liberty Hall by a gunboat on Tuesday and we occupied their headquarters immediately. They burned Lines Hall barracks and other small fires have occurred."

"In the early stages of the revolt the Sinn Feiners fired on the members of the fire brigade but later we cleared the area around the fires and the firemen were able to extinguish the flames."

"Regarding the situation in the provinces on the whole, it is very good. We were naturally apprehensive lest there might be some response there to the Dublin movement. Fighting occurred in Galway near Athenry, where the police are now in possession of the town but the rebels are encamped in a ruined castle. There also has been fighting in a Galway town which the rebels attacked and compelled us to land men from the fleet to support the military encounters that took place at Ennisconry, county of Wexford, and there were certain rebellious assemblages in Meath and Louth, but on the whole reports are quiet. This applies to Cork, Limerick, Kerry, Clare, Kilkenny, May, Sligo, Tipperary, Leitrim, Kildare, Roscommon and all of Ulster."

When asked concerning the origin and connections of the rebel movement with the Germans, the viceroy said there was an absolute certainty the rebellion was timed to take place with the knowledge of Germany and was intended to bring about the withdrawal of troops from England to Ireland.

"As to the landing of Sir Roger Casement," said Baron Wilbourn, "that was all arranged in Germany with the connivance of the Sinn Feiners. On the night of his arrest, a motor car upset into a river and the occupants, who were drowned, both wore Sein Feinn badges. The Germans do not seem to have supplied the rebels with arms, which are of all descriptions, even including fowling pieces. A proclamation issued by the rebels with arms, which are of the Irish republic was signed by seven persons, including J. T. Clark, Conolly, Pearce and Maedernott."

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BAKER'S

343-345 W. MAIN STREET

MEXICAN

(Continued from Page 1, 1st Sec.)

was pointed out there that the Carranza government could not afford to take any step that would endanger its present peaceful relations with Washington.

As far as the United States was concerned, it was argued, it has consistently held to a "big brother" policy toward the country south of the Rio Grande and had repeatedly announced itself against intervention. Under these conditions it was pointed out that both sides would find it to their advantage to concede a few points in the interest of an ultimate agreement that would meet in the main the interests of both parties. This agreement, it was believed, would provide for a joint policing of the bandit infested territory of Chihuahua with the American army stationed some distance along the Rio Grande in position to act as a buffer against the repetition of bandit attacks on the border. While the instruction sent by Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, to Generals Scott and Funston have been zealously kept secret, it is known that the following general conditions will be insisted upon by the American representatives:

"Open and effective co-operation of Carranza forces with the Americans and extension of the American lines into Mexico at least as far south as Casas Grandes and probably further.

"Delegation to the American military the duty of policing a 'northern' zone consisting of the territory directly south of the international boundary, policing of the remainder of the territory, a 'southern' zone by Carranza forces.

"Co-operation in the handling of supplies for the American troops.

"Granting of the use of American railways to the expeditionary force.

"On the accepting of these conditions, it was believed, Americans would agree not to penetrate farther south than a line to be agreed upon and that they would consent to withdrawal just as soon as they would receive adequate assurance that Villa followers and other bands had been eradicated.

For a time today it appeared that the announced intention of both sides to the conference "to get right down to business" was not going to be carried out. The "courtesy call" made to El Paso by General Obregon and his fellow officials this morning occupied so much time that rumors spread that the conference itself had begun. It was well after 12 o'clock when the visit ended and by the time every one had finished his lunch the middle of the afternoon had been reached. It was not until after 3 o'clock when the time of the first session was set. The reception to the visiting Mexicans developed in more of a military demonstration than a mere social affair. When General Obregon's big touring car rolled off it was greeted by double lines of American soldiers planted along Santa Fe street almost shoulder to shoulder and standing at attention. On South El Paso street and along Station street leading to the railway station where the private car occupied by Generals Scott and Funston was parked, the same dispositions were made with troops of infantry and interpersed here and there were gun attachments in marching equipment. Each soldier wore two belts of cartridges.

After the formalities of the military visit had been completed, the Mexican and American officers retired to their quarters. It was shortly after 5 o'clock when the Americans

entered the low red brick customs building. As there had been no public announcement of the conference, only a

Few Ragged Spectators.
and a small guard of Mexican soldiers were on hand. The American party consisted of Generals Scott and Funston and their aides, Colonel Michie and Captain Lee. They were escorted by Consul Garcia and were met by General Obregon and Trevino and General Francisco Sorzano, who led them through a bare uncarpeted hall into the council chamber. As the Americans walked through the hall they had to do a half circle around a machine gun, planted in the center of the floor, with its nose pointing out of the open door. No attempt had been made to decorate the council chamber, whose furniture consisted solely of a long row of chairs, some of common oak, some upholstered in tapestry, ranged against the walls. An ordinary flat office desk sat at one end of the room and three portraits of the distinguished Mexican patriots—Fidalgo, Guarez and Francisco Madero. It was at the table directly beneath the portrait of Hidalgo, that the conference began, only Generals Scott, Funston, Obregon and Trevino, using consul Garcia as interpreter, taking part.

General Sorzano, Colonel Michie and Captain Lee retired to a window in the far corner and there waited while the negotiations went forward.

ONE LEADER
(Continued from page 1, 1st sec.)

of Trinity College. More men fell and the rebels broke in disorder and fled."

SEDITIONARY MOVEMENT SOON TO BE PUT DOWN
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
DUBLIN, April 29, 10 p. m.—Baron Wimborne, lord lieutenant of Ireland, expressed to the Associated Press at the viceregal lodge today the assurance that the seditious movement would be suppressed in the course of a few days. The viceroy was full of praise for the loyalty displayed by the great majority of the Irish people and considered the momentary success gained and the damage done by the rebels as small when viewed in connection with the surprise of the outbreak and the evident preparations made for it.

The country outside of Dublin, except for a few isolated places, has, he declared, remained peaceful. Baron Wimborne, when requested to give an account of what happened since the Irish rebels had proclaimed an Irish republic last Monday afternoon, said:

"At one time the rebels had possession of the Broadstone railway station, which was not protected. On Tuesday morning all the reinforcements we had called from Curragh had reached Dublin and since that moment the rebels have not attempted anything except sniping from certain localities and houses. It is so easy for them to abandon houses by backdoors and to get away to other advantageous positions. Most of the houses they occupy they have entered by force and not because the householders sympathize with their movement."

"As a matter of fact the general run of people do not sympathize with them. Since the number of troops has increased, the position of the rebels has remained the same. When the activities at any point become too lively,

SCOTT

(Continued from page 1, first section.)

bandits, either by American or Mexican forces.

General Obregon's views will be fully reported to both the war and state departments. If he makes a suggestion of a definite date for withdrawal of the Americans or for a method of determining when the danger of border raids has passed, it will be considered by the state department. It is understood, when the question of drafting a reply to the Carranza note is again taken up.

Another indication of the spirit in which General Obregon came to the conference is found in advice that when he passed through Chihuahua, he ordered

TEN THOUSAND

(Continued from page 1, first section.)

current telegrams, and street fighting is continuing.

A Constantinople dispatch received here by way of Berlin says that the vice chief commander of the Turkish army announces that the British garrison at Kut-el-Amara under General Townshend which surrendered unconditionally numbered 13,300 men.

The eventual surrender of General Townshend had been expected since the failure of the forces under Lieutenant General Gorrige and General Keary to break through the Turkish position at San Ayyat, just below Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris river, and the unsuccessful attempt to reach the blockaded army provisions by steamers. It had been touch and go with the small British force for many days. The position of Kut-el-Amara, which is a narrow peninsula extending into the Tigris river, made it impossible to send supplies by air, as there was no landing place for aeroplanes, while a supply ship, of which was reported in an official British despatch several days ago, got beyond the Turkish main defensive lines at Essin. It was a forlorn hope as the Turks investing the city, advised of its coming, could easily sink it from shore, even should it escape the artificial barriers in the river, the forces which attempted to relieve General Townshend, they met with almost continual misfortune. On several occasions just when it was believed they were on the point of success, rising waters made further progress impossible. After penetrating Turkish positions, they were compelled to retire or remain stationary owing to the impossibility of attacking the position at Sannay Yat, which was surrounded by water. The British troops did actually attack the prepared position there after wading through mud and water waist deep, but only to find when they did meet with some success that a failure at some other point made their sacrifice futile.

The British public never lost faith in General Townshend and even now that he has been forced to capitulate after destroying everything at Kut-el-Amara that might be valuable to the Turks, they look back upon his campaign as a brilliant one.

RIVER STAGES.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
PITTSBURG, April 29.—Davis Island dam 10.5 feet; falling; clear. Steubenville 15.6 feet; falling; clear. Parkersburg 17 feet; rising; clear. Morgantown 9 feet; falling; clear. Oil City 6.4 feet; falling; clear. Warren 6 feet; falling; clear.

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT OF TRI-STATE

Latest Reports of Operations in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

At the close of the week the eastern fields failed to get to the front with anything better than light producers and all located in territory that has been under development for many months. In all sections there is more or less increase in development work. If West Virginia operators are unable to increase the production it will not be the fault of those who have drillable territory, capable of presenting producing wells. The greater part of the new work starting is located in territory that has not been furnishing large producers. What West Virginia operators most desire at this time in the discovery of a new field—one that will give better wells than the present size.

The Weir sand development in Elk district, Kanawha county, is completing wells with a good deal of regularity. On Blue creek, Elk district, the Ohio Fuel Oil Company drilled a test on the D. A. Turner farm, through the sand and it is not better than a five-barrel pumper. On the same stream, the same company completed a test on the J. A. Gross farm and it is good for twenty barrels a day. The test on the Frank Myers farm is a ten-barrel producer, located 1,000 feet southwest of the test on the M. Vancouver farm.

Shooting Holes Some.

On Pinch creek, Elk district, the Ohio Fuel Oil Company has now completed and shot its test on the Isabelle Myers farm and it placed forty-five barrels to its credit the first twenty-four hours. On Blue creek, the South Penn Oil Company shot No. 0 on the W. A. McCorkle farm and No. 13 on the Anna C. Skinner farm. Their production was increased from fifteen to 110 and from fifteen to ninety barrels, respectively. The Ohio Fuel Oil Company gave its No. 6 on the A. P. Hays farm a shot in the Squaw sand, and in the Big Lime and developed a show of oil. In Freeman's Creek district,

nothing to ten barrels a day.

On Richwood run, Grant district, Wetzel county, the Richwood Oil Company drilled its second test on the John Mills farm into the Gordon sand and it shows for a forty or fifty barrel producer. Drilling has been suspended to move back the boilers. The location is 600 feet west of the same company's Maxon sand producer, completed several weeks ago. There is quite a little new work starting that locality. The same company is drilling No. 4 and has the rig completed for No. 5 on the same farm. Both the Hope Natural Gas Company and the Kanawha Oil Company have some new work under way.

Deep Duster in Harrison.

On Big Elk creek, Sardis district, Harrison county, the Hope Natural Gas Company has now drilled its No. 6 on the H. M. Garrett farm through the Bayard sand and found that and all upper formations barren. In the same district, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company's No. 3 on the W. C. Allen farm is a light gasser in the Fifth sand. On Stutter's Fork, union district, the Hope Natural Gas Company has a Fifth sand gasser at its test on the T. Curry farm. On West Fork river in the same district, the Fisher Oil Company's No. 3 on the S. L. Perine farm is not good for more than ten barrels a day.

On Life's run, Harker's run district, Cewin county, the Philadelphia company completed a test on the Noah Life farm and has a Fourth sand gasser. On Tanner's Fork, Troy district, Gilmer county, the Hope Natural Gas Company and R. G. Gillespie drilled No. 4 on the R. M. Fox farm, through the Big Injun sand, and developed a good gasser. The well has an estimated capacity of six million cubic feet a day.

Drilling and Starting Tests.

In a great many districts, operators are starting to test leases that are as yet an unknown quantity. On Hall's run, Ten Mile district, Harrison county, Carter, Sheets and Jarvis are due in the sand at a test on the William Jarvis farm. On West Fork river, the Clarkburg Light and Heat Company are due in the Gordon sand at a test on the L. E. Barnett farm. On Katy Lick run, Sardis district, the Kegless Carbon Company is drilling Nos. 3 and 4 on the Ward Post farm. On Rock Camp run, Huffman and Degan are rigging up at a test on the L. L. Stewart farm. On the same stream, D. J. Carter and company are due in the Fifth sand on the Della V. Allen farm.

On Beech Lick run, Greenbrier district, Doddridge county, the Hope Natural Gas Company drilled No. 12 on the Samuel Stalnaker farm into the Big Lime and developed a show of oil. In Freeman's Creek district,

Lewis county, the Reserve Gas Company has started a test on the G. M. White farm, located on the left fork of alum creek.

The Chalmers Oil and Gas Company has made the location for a test on the Simon Moore farm, located on Campbell's run, Mannington district, Marion county. On Bartholomew run, Heckman and Huffman are getting in the material for No. 2 on the Alfred Kendall farm. On Fishing creek, Grant district, Wetzel county, the Philadelphia Company has made a location on the S. E. Fluaharty farm.

Roane county is being closely tested for new pools and extensions to some of the old fields. On Johnson Fork, Spencer district, the Lee Ott Oil Company is down 1,000 feet on the J. A. Harris's thirty-three acre. On Flat Fork, Harper district, Charles Sims is due in the Salt sand at a test on the Sylvanus Morrison farm. On Scafield run, G. L. Cabot has the rigs completed for two tests on the J. H. Burgess farm. On Big Root creek, Center district, Calhoun county, G. L. Cabot is drilling on the Jane Wilson and William Ferrel farms.

Southeastern Ohio.

Late completions in the southeastern Ohio fields are all light producers. In the Payne district, Independence township, Washington county, O. C. Reckard and Company drilled their test on the John Moffet farm through the Keener sand and it shows for a fifteen or twenty-barrel pumper. In the Lowell district, the Wharf Farm Oil Company completed a test on the Louis Wharf farm. It is located in Salem township and is a light pumper.

In Deerfield township, Morgan county, Ralston and Maynard's No. 6 on the W. P. Smith farm shows for a ten barrel pumper in the Berea grit. In Somerset township, Belmont county, the Belmont Drilling Company's test on the Isaac Johnson farm is showing a little oil and gas in the Big Injun sand.

Working Hours Reduced.

Beginning May 1, the Eureka Pipe Line Company, the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company, the Cumberland Pipe Line Company and the Southwestern Pipe Line Company will reduce the working time of its telegraph operators, engineers and firemen from twelve to eight hours a day, without a reduction in wages. Several hundred employees of the different companies will be affected. The shorter working day will give employment to additional men. All of the companies named are subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company.

LOWER DEMANDS

And There is Now Some Prospect of Ending the Strike of Railway Men.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
PITTSBURG, April 29.—After an entire day spent in conference with representatives of the employees of the Pittsburgh Railway Company, President J. D. Callery announced that the men had lowered their demands from a maximum of thirty-eight cents an hour to thirty-six cents and he offered to advance the wages of motormen and conductors two cents an hour to a maximum of thirty-two cents. He also offered to submit the wage question and working conditions to arbitration and said he would be ready until midnight tomorrow when the scale expires to receive the committee's answer. The men took the matter under advisement. The company employs 3,200 men.

HORSE MORTALITY.
LONDON, April 29.—The mortality of horses in training camps in England at this time only exceeds that of army horses in time of peace by two per cent per annum, said an official statement in reply to a statement that a great many horses have died in training camps in this country since the outbreak of the war.

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OIL MARKET.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
OIL CITY, Pa., April 29.—Credit