



NEWS OF THE WEEK

HAPPENINGS OF THE SEVEN PAST DAYS ARE BRIEFLY TOLD HERE.

FROM AROUND THE PLANET

Dispatches From Our Own and Foreign Countries Are Here Given in Short Meter for Busy Readers.

United States Senator James A. O'Gorman will be a witness next month at District Attorney Charles J. Whitman's John Doe investigation into the New York state highway and canal graft. Mr. Whitman announced.

Three men held up a Southern railway local train at Packlers, Ala., but there was nothing of value in either express or baggage car, which were looted, except perishable articles of food, trunks and sacks containing second-class mail.

With the assistance of two reluctant but badly scared porters, a bandit held up four passengers in the rear sleeper of the Michigan Central passenger train near Jackson, Mich. The robbers secured \$200 and escaped.

Paul Chevallier de Valdrome, a French diplomatic agent at Tangiers, Morocco, was shot and killed by his cook in the presence of guests who had been invited to attend an official dinner in the legation.

Five persons were burned to death at Alpena, Mich., in a fire which destroyed the residence of Samuel Bloise. The victims were Mrs. Bloise, three children and her brother-in-law. Mr. Bloise, a 14-year-old son and an infant escaped.

Dan Johnson, president of the American League, supplemented a statement issued by Charles Murphy of the Cubs by stating that if the Federal league was not already dead that it would gasp its last within a few days.

Edward Beardsley, the Chautauque county, N. Y., farmer who has for more than a week defied efforts of Sheriff Gust Anderson and a posse to arrest him, gave himself up and was locked in jail.

Shelby M. Cullom, who served Illinois in the congress of the United States for about 30 years, is in a precarious condition and his death is likely to occur at any time, according to both attending physicians and his son-in-law, William Barrett Ritzely, who is spending much of his time with the former senator at the latter's home in Washington.

The Houghton county, Mich., relief committee, which raised \$30,000 for Italian hand disastor sufferers, decided to return all contributions. Officials of the Western Federation of Miners refused to permit union men to accept outside aid.

Late advices from Kagoshima say the volcanic eruptions are subsiding. There is great suffering throughout the island of Sakura, for it has been found impossible to give shelter or food to the thousands who have lost their homes.

John Krachchenko, a bandit who recently escaped from the jail at Winnipeg, Man., where he was being held on the charge of murdering H. M. Arnold, manager of the Plum Coulee branch of the Bank of Montreal, has been captured.

Attacks of the American Federation of Labor cropped out in the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, Ind., during the debate on the resolutions committee report.

Two stock exchange seats at New York sold for \$50,000 each, an advance of \$5,000 from the last previous sale, or to the highest price in several months.

Rebel troops are being mobilized at Chihuahua City for the attack on Terreon. Gen. Francisco Villa has gone to the front in person and ordered all available troops from Juarez.

Lady Victoria Pery, daughter of the earl of Limerick, looped the loop five times with Gustave Hamel at the Hendon aerodrome, London.

Cardinal William H. O'Connell at Boston denounced the "modern woman." Dr. Charles W. Elliott's twentieth century religion and creeds whose temples "are deserted and forsaken" in a sermon in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross.

Mrs. Grace Holly of Bernardsville, N. J., mentioned by her nephew, Paul Carl, as the woman who instigated the shooting of Monroe F. Ellis two years ago last fall, is out on \$5,000 bail as a material witness in the case.

The latest reports seem to indicate that the British cabinet is likely to be split into factions over the forthcoming naval estimates, with Winston Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, leading the fight for a big program and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George opposing it.

ANTI-TRUST MEASURES WILSON FAVORS ARE GIVEN TO CONGRESS

Interstate Trade Commission Created With the Greatest Powers - Corporations Must Show Books Under Penalty - Includes Other Features to Crush Monopoly.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The program laid down by the president in his recent message to congress was embodied in the administration's trust bills presented to congress. The bills have received the approval of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic leaders of both houses of congress. With little modification they will be enacted into law. Their purposes are: 1. Definition of unlawful monopoly or restraints of trade. 2. Prohibition of unfair trade practices. 3. Creation of an interstate trade commission. 4. Regulation of corporation directors and prohibition of interlocking directorates. Unlawful Monopoly Defined. Unlawful monopoly is defined as any combination or agreement between two corporations, firms, or persons designed for the following purposes: 1. To create or carry out restrictions in trade or to acquire a monopoly in any interstate trade, business, or commerce. 2. To limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise or of any commodity. 3. To prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, selling, or purchasing of merchandise, produce, or any commodity. 4. To make any agreement, contract, or arrangement, or to arrive at any understanding by which they, directly or indirectly, undertake to prevent a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or among any purchasers or consumers in the sale, production, or transportation of any product, article, or commodity. The penalty for violation of the law is fixed at not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year or both.

Guilt is made personal through a section that whenever a corporation shall be guilty of a violation of the law the offense shall be deemed to have been committed by each of the individual directors, officers, and agents of such corporation, as authorizing, ordering, or doing the prohibited acts, and they shall be punished as prescribed above. A paragraph prohibiting holding companies is to be added to this measure. Unfair Trade Practices. The bill forbidding unfair trade practices declares that to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, with the purpose or intent to injure or destroy a competitor, either of the purchaser or of the seller, shall be deemed an attempt to monopolize interstate commerce. It is specifically declared that the law is not intended to prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities "on account of difference in the quantity sold, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of transportation."

Further, it is prescribed that nothing contained in the act shall prevent persons from selecting their own customers, "but this provision shall not authorize the owner or operator of any mine engaged in selling its product in interstate or foreign commerce to refuse arbitrarily to sell the same to a responsible person, firm, or corporation, who applies to purchase." An attempt at monopoly also is declared to exist for any person to make a sale of goods, wares, or merchandise at a price charged therefor, or discount from or rebate upon such price, on the condition or understanding that the purchaser thereof shall not deal in the goods, wares, or merchandise of a competitor or competitors of the seller. Deals With Damage Suits. A judgment against any defendant in a suit brought under the anti-trust law the bill provides shall constitute evidence of the same facts and be conclusive as to the same issues of law in favor of any other party in any other proceeding brought under and involving the provisions of the law. For the benefit of parties injured in their business or property, by any person or corporation found guilty of violating the law the statute of limitations applicable to such cases shall be suspended. Injunctive relief is accorded against threatened loss or damage by a violation of the act under the same conditions and principles that injunctive relief against threatened conduct which will cause loss or damage is granted by courts of equity. It is required that a proper bond shall be executed against damages for an injunction improvidently granted, and it must be shown that the danger

of irreparable loss or damage is immediate. Hits Interlocking Directorates. Concerning directorates, the bill on that subject, which is to become effective two years from date of approval of the act, provides: "No person engaged as an individual or as a member of a partnership or as a director or other officer of a corporation in the business of selling railroad cars or locomotives, or railroad rails or structural steel, or mining or selling coal, or conducting a bank or trust company, shall act as a director or other officer or employee of any railroad or other public service corporation which conducts an interstate business. "No person shall at the same time be a director or other officer or employee in two or more federal reserve banks, national banks, or banking associations, or other banks or trust companies which are members of any reserve bank; and a private banker and a person who is a director in any state bank or trust company not operating under the provisions of the re-organizing law shall not be eligible to serve as a director in any bank or banking association or trust company operating under the provisions of the law." Violation of these sections is made punishable by a fine of \$100 a day, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. If any two or more corporations have common director or directors, the fact shall be conclusive evidence that there exists a real competition between such corporation and such other corporation, and such competition shall be construed as a restraint of interstate trade and be treated accordingly. The trade commission bill provides for the commission of five members, by the commissioner of corporations as chairman, and transfers all the existing powers of the bureau of corporations to the commission. The principal and most important duty the commission besides conducting investigations will be to aid the courts when requested in the formation of decrees of dissolution. With this in view, the bill empowers the court to refer any part of pending litigation to the commission, including the proposed decree, for information and advice. Much Criticism for Bills. The trust bills as framed will be the subject of sharp criticism on the part of progressives of all parties who claim they do not go far enough. It will be declared that the definition of monopoly remains inadequate that the prohibition of unfair trade practices does not cover this evil in our economic life that interlocking stock control is not covered and that the portion of the proposed trade commission act is insufficient. It is interesting to note that the proposal to place the burden of proof upon a combination believed to be violating the law has been omitted. No attempt is made to prevent or destroy monopoly based on patents. The greatest difficulty experienced in the enforcement of the law has been found to be in the unwillingness of the courts to impose jail penalty. It remains optional under the proposed measure what the courts to fine or imprison.

Trade Board May Disappoint. In connection with the trade commission the bill has been declared in his message that the country "demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided." The bill prescribes that the commission acts are to constitute a "public record" but the body is authorized to make public the information "in such form and to such extent as may be necessary" or "by direction of the attorney general." Settlement of Differences. The most important feature of the bill is that which legalizes the policy of the administration of terminating an unlawful condition by agreement between the combination attacked and the attorney general. This feature is comprehended under a section which requires the commission, upon the request of the attorney general or any corporation affected, to investigate whether a combination is violating the law. In case the commission should find the violation to exist it must report to the attorney general a statement of the objectionable acts and transactions and the adjustments necessary for the offending combination to conform to the law. Cosmetic Item. Personally we do not claim to be any great shakes of a detective, but when a woman is deep red on one cheek and light red on the other we know she isn't blushing—Dallas News. Japanese Telephone. An experiment with a Japanese wireless telephone has just proved successful. Conversation was carried on between Yokohama and the steamship Tenyo Maru, 20 miles at sea.

Oil the Umbrella. Rub the ends of the ribs of the umbrella, where they are fastened, with vaseline. It is rust that loosens and forces the little wires out, and this will prevent it.—New York Sun. Man and His Library. A little library, growing larger every year, is an honorable part of a man's history. It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life.—Henry Ward Beecher. Boys Awarded Prizes for Corn. Columbia.—The first prize of \$20 in the boys' corn-judging contest, held by the Missouri Corn Growers' Association, was awarded to Robert Cook of Hall, Mo. His score was 93. The other awards were: Second prize, \$10, James Connor, Kilsbille, 77; third prize, \$5, Harry Landis, Hannibal, 81; fourth prize, \$2.50, James Briscoe, Oakwood, 81; fifth prize, ribbon, Nelson Russell, Chilhowee, 79. There were 50 entries, three times as many as in any previous contest, according to T. R. Douglas, secretary of the association. The winning scores compared favorably with the scores of former contests. This was the eleventh contest. Only boys under 20 years old were eligible. Those who had attended a regular or short course in any college of agriculture prior to January 1, 1914, were not allowed to compete. Ozark Press Meets. Springfield.—Fifty editors and publishers of newspapers in this part of the state gathered here last week to attend the third annual meeting of the Ozark Press association. The following officers were elected: President, Will Zorn, West Plains; vice-president, P. A. Bennett, Buffalo; secretary, B. F. Garney, Crane; and treasurer, J. W. Brandon, Springfield. Train Kills Second Brother. Louisiana.—Hugh Lafferty of this city, 29 years old, was killed by the St. Louis and Burlington fast mail train. He and three companions had been at the Alton bridge to see if the night superintendent would permit them to cross the river to their homes in Illinois. It was while returning up the Burlington track that Lafferty was killed. Not long ago his elder brother was killed by an Alton train in the yards here. Crew Blamed for Wreck. Jefferson City.—In a report to the public-service commission of the investigation of a head-end collision on the Missouri Pacific near Bonville Dec. 25, Commissioner Frank A. Whitman blames non-observance of the rules by the crew of a freight train. One man was killed and several injured. Not Welcome. Mr. Bacon—Better take in that mat at the door with the word "Welcome" on it. Mrs. Bacon—Why so? "Because this paper says that five notable periodic comets are expected to visit the earth again this year."

Screening Land From Sandstorms. The agricultural department of the Belgium government is preparing to undertake one of the most extensive schemes for tree planting ever attempted. The line of sand dunes that reaches along almost the entire coast, from Ostend to the Dutch frontier, will be covered with trees, which will at the same time stop the drifting of the sand and act as a protection to the fertile land behind the proposed tree belt. Trying. Madge—"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?" Dolly—"I suppose so; but it's awful being engaged to one."

FUGITIVE SLAYER IS CAPTURED

HE AND COMPANIONS MURDERED BANKER IN A RESORT IN OMAHA. ADMITS HIS PART IN THE DEED

Says His Pal Kept the Proceeds of Crime—He Is Second One Caught and Officials Are Trying to Locate Other One.

Springfield.—C. V. Rosaland, sought as one of three men who killed Charles Nichols, a bank teller, when they held up the inmates and visitors at a resort in Omaha, Neb., the night of Jan. 14, and escaped with \$8,000 in jewelry and money, was arrested here by two patrolmen in the downtown district. Rosaland, the police say, admitted he was implicated in the robbery, but said he had had no hand in the killing, acting as guard at the door while his companions went inside. Rosaland said the gang caught a freight train and went to Kansas City, where they separated. He said his companions refused to divide the booty with him. He waived extradition and was taken to Omaha in charge of Detectives Ed Fleming and Frank Murphy. The detectives arrested Lloyd Carter, alleged to be another of the bandits, in St. Joseph, recovering \$2,500 worth of diamonds. They then got on the trail of Rosaland. The fugitive left Kansas City on a Frisco freight train. The detectives followed on a passenger train, riding the blinds, not knowing their man was on the train ahead of them. They hoped he might board the passenger train at some station. Rosaland arrived here 20 minutes ahead of his pursuers. The police were notified and the city was scoured for hours before Rosaland was captured. He offered no resistance. He said he had thrown away his revolver half an hour before the police caught him. Rosaland was working in an Omaha restaurant at the time of the robbery. He is 27 years old and says this is his first crime. The third robber, who still is at large, Rosaland said, was the man who killed Nichols. He is believed to be in St. Louis and the police there have been notified to search for him.

Resent Seizures of Food. Recommended by the Department of Agriculture as Adulterated or Misbranded. Washington, D. C.—On recommendations of the department of agriculture, a number of seizures of food products as indicated below were made. None of the following cases has yet been tried, but all will shortly be brought before the courts, when it will be determined whether the government's charges are justified. One case of lemon flavor, alleged to have been shipped by N. Loewenstein & Co., Chicago, Ill., was seized at Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 9th, on the ground that it was adulterated and misbranded in that a diatene terpeneless lemon flavor had been added to the product. Two cans of oil wintergreen leaf, alleged to have been shipped by F. P. Dow, Springfield, N. Y., were seized at Boston, Mass., Dec. 13th, on the ground that the product was misbranded in being labeled "Oil Wintergreen Leaf," as examination showed it to be a mixture of oil of wintergreen and methyl salicylate. Some 300 cases of tomato conserve, alleged to have been shipped by C. D. Stone & Co., New York, were seized at Chicago, Ill., on Dec. 16th, on the ground that it was adulterated in that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance. Four bags of dried apples, alleged to have been shipped by A. J. Turner, Philippi, Va., were seized at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16th, on the ground that they were adulterated in that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance. How the Weather Bureau Forecasts. Washington, D. C.—Many people have an idea that there is something mysterious and occult about the work of the Weather Bureau in forecasting the coming of storms, frosts and floods. Not a few must think that the observers must necessarily get their data by reading the planets, the stars and the moon. As a matter of fact the forecaster of the bureau foretells the coming of disturbances in a business-like way, very similar to that in which a man who has ordered a shipment of goods would estimate the date of its arrival. "Suppose a business man had ordered a carload of pineapples from the Hawaiian islands. He would know the average time it would take the steamer to make the trip to the Pacific port, the average time for unloading and loading into refrigerator cars, and the average number of days to be allowed these cars for their trip across the continent to New York City. His estimate, however, would be subject to error because the steamship might be delayed by fire, or the cars might meet with an accident. Storms, like pineapples, as a rule do not originate in the United States. They come to us, some from the Philippines, Japan, Siberia, Alaska, Canada or the Gulf of Mexico. In fact, the arrival of some storms can be forecast ten days in advance. The forecasters watch for the region of low barometer which is the storm center around which the winds blow. This whirl or eddy moves bodily forward with the general eastward drift of about 150 miles a day in our latitudes. As the lines of equal pressure (isobars) around the low center crowd closer together, the wind attending the storm increases in force. The forecaster determines the direction of movement of the storm and its velocity. When weather disturbances are reported, the forecasters know from experience how long it takes them to reach the Atlantic coast. For example, if a storm coming from Siberia drifts eastward around the north pole and appears in Alaska, it should appear in Washington and Oregon in about two days; should get to the great lakes in six days and to the Atlantic coast in seven or eight days. Unexpected conditions may delay storms or divert them from the straight track just as a refrigerator car may be thrown off its schedule or be shipped by accident on a wrong road. To keep tabs on cold waves that come into the United States from Canada and Alaska, the weather bureau studies the Canadian weather reports. England sends reports from Ireland, the British Isles and Continental Europe, and daily reports come from St. Petersburg on the conditions in Russia and Siberia. The same businesslike system used in tracing the track of a storm is applied in determining the arrival of frosts. This plan is followed all the way down the river, and at each point full allowance is made for the effects of water from tributaries, and from additional and local rainfall. As a result of these observations in the recent flood, the people of Cairo had warning a week or ten days in advance. Lined oil once a week is a great help to keeping a dog in good condition. For a grown dog use one teaspoonful; for a puppy one-half.

U. S. Marines to Land in Mexico. Fletcher Ready to Enter as Soon as Dictator Quits or is Forced Out. OTHER NATIONS MAY FOLLOW. Three Thousand Bluejackets to Guard City to Prevent Repetition of Fiscal Election and to Save Foreigners From Massacre. Vera Cruz.—It is reported that Rear Admiral Fletcher is under orders to send a force of about 3,000 marines and bluejackets to the City of Mexico as soon as President Huerta resigns or is forced to leave the capital. This force is not only to protect Americans and foreigners from massacre, but is to guard the city until a free and fair election of a new president is held. The United States government, to avert a continuance of the present troubles, will not permit any man to be named by Huerta as his successor. A fair election will be guaranteed. The naval officers have been quietly preparing for a quick movement to the City of Mexico when the time comes. They will seize the railroad and go without further orders from Washington as soon as Gen. Huerta gives up. There is no doubt that the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza is waiting in the harbor for some eminent personage. There are rumors here that the vessel will carry Huerta to Havana. Other governments may send armed bluejackets to the Mexican capital to protect their legations in case of trouble, but the American force will be much larger and able to hold the city, even against attack either by Villa or the Huertistas. New York.—A cablegram from the City of Mexico says: "Through a conference held by Dictator Huerta, with several lawyers, it developed that thousands of rifles, a dozen machine-guns and millions of cartridges, bought and paid for in the United States and smuggled into Germany for transshipment to Mexico for the use of Huerta's army, may not reach their destination, as Huerta's agent is trying to sell them for his own profit."

Love Notes in Evidence. Aurora, Ill.—Love letters—a big bundle of them—are expected to be the chief evidence in the trial of a suit for alienation of affections filed by Ludwig Hansen, an Aurora manufacturer, against Rev. J. P. Glass, a retired clergyman, for \$10,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the former Mrs. Hansen's affections. Wilson to Name Roberts. Washington.—George E. Roberts, director of the mint, has practically been settled upon by the president as a member of the federal reserve board which will have charge of the administration of the new currency system. Town Must Disincorporate. Salem, Ore.—Disincorporation of the town of Copperfield, Ore., because it "is in the hands of a lawless element," has been ordered undertaken by the attorney general, Gov. Oswald West announced here. Gunmen Locked in Closet. New York.—When two "kid" gunmen chased other pupils with revolvers, Miss Georgeanna Brown, public school principal, locked the boys in a closet until police arrived. Table Cloth Seized for Duty. New York.—Modelled after a pattern used by the pope, a Venetian lace table cloth costing \$6,500 bought by former United States Senator William A. Clark for his \$3,000,000 mansion, has been seized by the government for unpaid duties. Bride Does Vanishing Act. Cleveland.—The police are searching for Barbara Yuba, an 18-year-old girl living at 3900 Fulton court, who disappeared three hours before she was to have been married to Julius Horvath. To Save \$25,000 Light Bill. Washington.—Uncle Sam plans to save \$25,000 in 1914, with the aid of the moon. All army post lights are to be shut off nights when the moon shines brightly. Tango Teachers Sue Archbishop. Paris.—Paris tango teachers have united to bring damage suits against Archbishop Amette, who put a ban on the dance, injuring their business. U. S. Has Big Whisky Bill. Washington.—The American people drank 7,000,000 gallons of whisky, 4,000,000,000 cigars and puffed 8,711,000,000 cigarettes in the six months ended Dec. 31, according to the internal revenue bureau. Mourned as Dead 40 Years. Rich Hill, Mo.—After mourning the death of her father, Levi Nelson Harsh, for more than 40 years, Mrs. S. L. Swan received word that he is alive and well at his home in Andrews, Ind.

U. S. MARINES TO LAND IN MEXICO

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