

CAUCUS STANDS BY COMMITTEE

Rejects Amendments to the Sugar Schedule.

NEGATIVE VOTE IS DECISIVE

Board of Louisiana Leads Opposition and is Assisted by Members From Best Sugar States.

Washington, April 13.—By an overwhelming majority the house Democratic caucus voted down amendments to the sugar tariff schedule, proposed by Representative Broussard of Louisiana and supported by members from the sugar states, to eliminate the provision for free sugar in three years and provide an immediate 10 per cent reduction to be followed by gradual reduction for six years.

The vote against it was 86 to 15. Chairman Underwood began the argument in defense of the schedule, detailing the long, careful study the committee had given to the sugar question. Amendments proposed by Representative Broussard were opposed by the flat free sugar champions, led by Representative Hardwick of Georgia, who offered an amendment that raw sugar be placed on the free list at once without any gradual reduction.

Mr. Hardwick's argument against a gradual reduction that it was discrimination in favor of segregated industries in Louisiana and the best states.

CAUCUS MAKES ONE CHANGE

House Democrats Put Shoe Machinery on Free List.

Washington, April 12.—Shoe machinery, now taxed 45 per cent and on which a reduction of 25 per cent was proposed by the tariff revision bill, was ordered transferred to the free list by the Democratic caucus of the house. It was the first real break of the Democrats from the ways and means committee rates.

Another development was the agreement of Louisiana members on an anti-free sugar program in the caucus, with Representative Broussard on guard to offer a series of amendments to the sugar schedule to represent the sentiment of the Louisiana cane sugar interests and the best sugar sections.

MRS. PANKHURST GIVEN FREEDOM

Serves Only Nine Days of Three-Year Sentence.

London, April 13.—Completely exhausted from starvation and unable to stand, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffrage leader, was released from Holloway jail after serving nine days of the three-year term imposed on her in Old Bailey by Justice Sir Charles Montague Lush for instigating the bomb attack on the country home of Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George.

Mrs. Pankhurst maintained a hunger strike from the moment the justice passed sentence on her until her release. By order of Home Secretary McKenna she was not forcibly fed. Mrs. Pankhurst was released on probation under the terms of which she must report at frequent intervals to the police. In case she commits any misdemeanor she is liable to immediate arrest without a warrant and must serve out her full term of conviction. The intention of the authorities is to allow her to be free only until she regains her strength.

UNDERWOOD IS STRICKEN

Chairman of Ways and Means Committee Ordered to Bed.

Washington, April 15.—Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee was ordered to bed by his physicians, who declared he had a slight fever and was in danger of a breakdown from hard work on the tariff bill. He may be confined for several days. His illness, however, did not interfere with the public caucus.

POLK WILL SUCCEED LOEB

New York Lawyer Accepts Post of Collector of Customs.

Washington, April 15.—Frank L. Polk, a New York lawyer and former chairman of the New York civil service commission, has formally accepted President Wilson's offer to become collector of customs at New York, succeeding William Loeb, Jr. Secretary McAdoo urged the president to appoint him.

Karl Hagenbeck is Dead. Hamburg, Germany, April 15.—Karl Hagenbeck, the collector of wild animals, is dead. He was sixty-five years old.

KING ALBERT.

Faces Strike of Hundreds of Thousands of Subjects.



BELGIAN STRIKE IS IN FULL OPERATION

About Two Hundred Thousand Men Quit Work.

Brussels, April 15.—The great strike of workmen in Belgium to force the government to grant manhood suffrage began quietly and it was estimated that 200,000 men throughout the country had quit work. This number is at least 100,000 short of the Socialist predictions and the Clericalist press is beginning to call the movement "a pitiable fiasco."

Nevertheless the strike has shown greater strength than was expected by impartial observers.

The strike thus far has been marked by neither disturbances nor any special inconvenience to the general public. The gas, electric and street cleaning service and the street cars and railroads are in operation as usual, but Brussels merchants say trade is at a standstill. The city is full of children of the provincial strikers, who are being cared for by the families of Liberals.

The only act of sabotage occurred in a suburb where three big machines in a leather factory were damaged.

SURRENDERS TO AMERICANS

General Ojeda Escapes From Rebels at Naco.

Naco, Ariz., April 15.—General Pedro Ojeda, commanding the remnants of his federal garrison of 300 troops, comprising 150 men, at Naco, Sonora, surrendered to the United States troops on border patrol here after having withstood a siege of the state troops which lasted for five days and in which more than half his men were killed.

The surrender was hastened by the attack upon the federal garrison by the band of Yaqui Indians under General Alvaro Obregon.

GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

South St. Paul Live Stock.

South St. Paul, April 15.—Cattle—Steers, \$5.75@8.50; cows and heifers, \$4.50@7.00; calves, \$4.25@7.75; feeders, \$4.50@7.75. Hogs—\$8.95@9.05. Sheep—Lambs, \$4.50@8.50; wethers, \$4.50@6.75; ewes, \$2.25@6.50.

Duluth Wheat and Flour.

Duluth, April 15.—Wheat—To arrive and on track—No. 1 hard, 82½¢@87½¢; No. 1 Northern, 86½¢@88½¢; No. 2 Northern, 83½¢@84½¢; May, 87¢@87½¢; July, 88¢@89¢. Flour—On track and to arrive, \$1.25½; May, \$1.26; July, \$1.28½.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, April 15.—Wheat—May, 90¢@90½¢; July, 89¢; Sept., 88½¢. Corn—May, 55½¢; July, 55½¢; Sept., 56¢@56½¢. Oats—May, 34½¢; July, 34¢; Sept., 33½¢. Pork—May, \$19.75; July, \$19.92; Butter—Creameries, 27¢@34¢. Eggs—17½¢@18½¢. Poultry—Chickens, 17½¢; springs, 17½¢.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 15.—Cattle—Beves, \$7.25@9.20; Texas steers, \$6.80@7.85; Western steers, \$7.10@8.10; stockers and feeders, \$6.10@8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.90@8.35; calves, \$6.75@9.00. Hogs—Light, \$9.10@9.40; mixed, \$9.05@9.40; heavy, \$8.90@9.32½; rough, \$8.85@9.00; pigs, \$7.00@9.25. Sheep—Native, \$6.25@7.40; yearlings, \$6.75@8.50; lambs, \$6.75@9.25.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, April 15.—Wheat—May, 85¢; July, 83¢. Cash close on track: No. 1 hard, 87½¢; No. 1 Northern, 86¢@87½¢; to arrive, 86½¢@87½¢; No. 2 Northern, 84¢@85½¢; No. 3 Northern, 81½¢@83¢; No. 4 yellow corn, 52½¢@53½¢; No. 4 corn, 49¢@51½¢; No. 3 white oats, 31¢@31½¢; to arrive, 31¢; No. 3 oats, 28¢@30¢; barley, 41¢@57¢; oat, \$1.26; to arrive, \$1.24.

ASSEMBLY DOES SOME BIG THINGS

Legislative Fame To Rest on Few Important Acts

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION LEADS

Iowa To Have Finest State House Grounds in Union—Better Schools—Non-Partisan Judiciary.

(By George Gallarno.)

Des Moines, Iowa, April 15.—The fame of the Thirty-fifth general assembly of Iowa, which will adjourn Thursday of the present week, will rest on the bits of legislation outlined herewith. History will show that much of the criticism which has been piled on the assembly was undeserved, and men competent to judge say the assembly will be reckoned in future years as one of the most earnest and far-seeing body of men ever gathered as legislators for Iowa. The capitol extension improvement law, as noted elsewhere in this letter, will give Iowa the finest state house grounds of any state in the union. Only the capitol grounds at Washington will exceed the Iowa grounds in area. The better schools legislation, which has been a dream of many educators for years, means a complete reformation of the common schools of Iowa. It provides for teaching of agriculture in all schools, for domestic science and manual training, for state aid to consolidated rural schools and for the removal of the state superintendent and all county superintendents from political influence, the state superintendent being made appointive by the governor for a period of six years, and the county superintendents to be named by county boards. Good roads legislation, while not going as far as some of the enthusiasts had hoped at the opening of the session, has laid the foundation for advancement that will be taken care of by future assemblies. Direct vote on preference of the people for president of the United States is provided and also direct vote for delegates to national political conventions. Reform in the judiciary of the state has received a big impetus by the passage of the bill making for non-partisan nominations for the bench. Governor Clarke has already recognized this forward movement by selecting a democrat for his first judicial appointment, Judge Jepsen of Sioux City.

Big Measures Out.

Three matters of much more than ordinary importance which have been before the assembly are apparently destined to go over to some future legislature for action. They are the permanent tax commission, the public utilities measure and the workmen's compensation act. There has been opposition of wide extent to all of these proposed laws, but that against the creation of a permanent tax commission has been the most determined and persistent. Although a bill was introduced several weeks ago for the creation of this commission there has been no movement to get it out of the hands of the ways and means committee. The public utilities bill was passed by the senate after considerable debate, but the house tore the measure to shreds and for several days it has been in the hands of a conference committee, the senate refusing to agree to the house amendments. The workmen's compensation act may pull through, but it will be much modified from the form presented by the commission, headed by Senator Clarkson, which spent two years in investigating the matter.

Capitol Extension.

One of the most important pieces of legislation ever put through a general assembly in Iowa, carrying with it appropriations that will eventually total several millions of dollars, and which at the outset makes arrangements for the collection of taxes reaching the sum of two millions of dollars, is the capitol extension bill, which was passed last week and which has received the approval of Governor Clarke. The passage of the measure formed a record in quick work for the present assembly. It was called up in the house at the morning session, and after a few words of explanation was adopted without opposition. The same day it was messaged over to the senate, the rules were suspended and the vote taken which made it a law. All of the actual work of passing the bill up to the governor was accomplished in less than two hours after the measure had reached the floor of the house for discussion. The bill provides for the purchase of twenty-four blocks of ground surrounding the state house. The larger part of the ground to be purchased lies to the south of the capitol, and all that is owned there now is the small square on which is standing the soldier's monument. This will be enlarged to take in all the land between Ninth and Eleventh streets and sloping down to the tracks of the Des Moines Union railway. It is an ideal plot for parking purposes, and will be used for that and for the location of the Allison monument and others to come in the future. The present capitol grounds will be enlarged by purchase of additional property on the north, east and south sides of the

state house, and when all is secured and the contemplated improvements made Iowa will have the most magnificent capitol surroundings of any state in the union. The added improvements, outside of ornamental parking as now planned, are to include a state judicial building, a state office building and a state mansion for the governor. The new law provides for a 5 mill tax levy to be collected in 1914 and 1915, and then for ten years, beginning with 1916, a half mill tax is to be collected each year.

State Fair Controversy.

The report of the "efficiency engineers," Messrs. Quail, Parker & Co., who have been working since early in February at the state house, checking up the affairs of the state fair association, has been filed with the legislature. The criticisms made by the accountants have caused a small sized war to be staged at the capitol building. Directors of the fair and other officials bitterly resent the findings of the experts on many matters, and Secretary A. R. Corey of the fair association has issued a lengthy statement to the public, in which he takes the report up by paragraphs and explains every point attacked in the management of the big show. Mr. Corey says the man who made the report to the legislative committee acknowledged to him that he had never attended a state fair but once and that was on a rainy afternoon. He said he had never had experience in checking up a state fair and personally knew nothing about the actual management of the same. Mr. Corey ridicules many of the findings of the experts and explains every discrepancy reported by them.

Oregon Plan Bill is Dead.

The Oregon plan bill for the election of United States senators, which was passed by both houses and signed by Governor Clarke, is a dead letter before it has been entered in the book of session laws. The present assembly may repeal the law before adjournment or may leave that to be done by the Thirty-sixth general assembly. The ratification of an amendment to the national constitution by Connecticut last week for the popular election of senators brought the total number of states favoring the plan to the required two-thirds, and the constitutional amendment will go into effect automatically as soon as Secretary of State Bryan issues the necessary declaration. The successor of Senator Cummins will be chosen by popular vote at the November election next year.

Fair Passes Not Cut Off.

The bill by Senator Chase which was introduced several weeks ago and secured considerable prominence because it was intended to take away from the state fair association the right to give complimentary tickets to the fair to any person, was defeated by the senate by a vote of 22 to 17. In a speech on the bill Senator Allen defended the present fair board.

Non-Partisan Judiciary.

The non-partisan judiciary bill has been signed by the governor. It provides for non-partisan nominations and a non-partisan election for judges of the district, superior and the supreme courts of the state. Another election bill which has been favored by the legislature is one which changes the date for the primary election in presidential years to the second Monday in April. In other years the primary will be held the first Monday in June, as at present. At the primary election on presidential years the voter will have two ballots to mark and cast. One will contain the names of candidates for state, district and county offices and the other will contain the names of candidates in the presidential primary and candidates for delegates.

School Trouble Settled.

The trouble between the legislature and the state board of education has been settled, and everybody concerned professes to be satisfied. Senator Cowles prepared the resolution which led to the adjustment of the difficulty. It requested the state board to rescind its famous co-ordination order of last October, and accompanying the resolution was a bill which provides that the courses in the various state schools shall not be changed unless the change is favored by two-thirds, or six of the nine members of the board.

No Exhibit at Frisco.

The state of Iowa will not be represented by an exhibition at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915. The legislature after weeks of consideration in committee indefinitely postponed the bill of Senator Thomas, which was intended to provide \$50,000 for an Iowa building and proper exhibits at the big fair. This will be the first great exhibition in many years where the Hawkeye state has not been in evidence.

Five Mile Limit Bill Passes.

The senate passed the "five mile limit bill" and the same has been approved by Governor Clarke. Under the terms of the bill as passed Iowa City will be forced to give up her saloons in 1915, unless the Thirty-sixth general assembly, which convenes that year, should decide to wipe the law from the statute books.

The daylight saloon bill has also gone through both houses, but was modified in the senate so that the hours when a saloon may be open for business extend from 7 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock at night. The original bill made 8 o'clock in the evening the closing hour.

A Chi-Namel Demonstration That Is Different

You can ask the Demonstrator to show you any Chi-Namel product you may be interested in, actually applied. For instance—White Enamel, Porch Furniture Enamel, Gold and Aluminum Paint, Varnish Remover (the kind that softens old varnish so it can be washed off with a common scrub brush and clear water), Floor Wax, Furniture Polish, Mission Stains, Colored Varnishes for staining and varnishing with one application.

She will not merely show you the package containing these materials, but show it in the brush, and applied before your eyes—in fact, you can take the brush and apply it yourself.

You can see the actual colors—see how easy it is to apply—see how all brush marks disappear before it hardens.

This will be a Demonstration worth while for any one who is responsible for the care and good appearance of the interior woodwork and furniture of a home.

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FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY
APRIL 18th, 19th and 21st.

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MANY PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

Big Task Confronts Sixty-third Congress.

Washington, April 8.—A complete revision of the tariff law, modification of the nation's currency system, proposals for Philippine independence, for repeal of the Panama canal toll provision and for the immediate construction of government owned railroads in Alaska are the chief problems confronting the first session of the Sixty-third congress, just opened.

Summoned by President Wilson for the express purpose of revising the tariff, the new congress faces extreme pressure from many quarters for early action on the other subjects named. Whether any of these other than the tariff will be taken up during the special session depends upon the progress made with the tariff revision and the success that may attend preliminary work upon a general currency reform bill.

MANY DEAD IN RAIL CRASH

Twenty-three Persons Killed in Belgian Congo.

Boma, Belgian Congo, April 6.—Twenty-three persons were killed when an entire train with its locomotive plunged through a railroad bridge crossing an arm of the Congo at a height of 150 feet from the water. No one on board the train was saved.

Fly Exterminator.

One pint of infusion of quassia chips, four ounces of brown sugar, two ounces of ground black pepper; mix these and put in shallow dishes for the flies. Another: Half a tablespoonful of ground black pepper, one teaspoonful of brown sugar and one tablespoonful of cream. Mix well and set about in small dishes.

Sticky Fly Paper—Boil together four ounces of lard or oil, one pound of resin, and two ounces of brown sugar. Spread this on thick paper and lay about where flies congregate. It can be spread on a shingle, and when full of flies, scraped off and spread anew. Don't wait too long before beginning the war on these scavengers.

To The Public!

Call and see our Adam Schaaaf, also Western Cottage PIANOS—both high-grade PIANOS—both high-grade Pianos. We are in a position to sell at reasonable prices as the cost of selling pianos adds to sale price and we intend to give buyers the benefit of same.

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