

TWICE-A-WEEK
PLAIN DEALER
 FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1910.
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**BIG RAID ON
 BUCKET SHOPS**
 FEDERAL SLEUTHS TAP WIRES
 TO SECURE INFORMATION
 AGAINST CONSPIRATORS.

GOVERNMENT WILL PROSECUTE
 First Move to Check Gambling in
 Stocks.—Three Firms, Including
 29 Persons, Under Indictment—
 Five Defendants Millionaires.

Washington, April 4.—Armed with
 bench warrants of the supreme court
 of the District of Columbia, special
 agents of the department of justice
 simultaneously raided brokers' offices
 in New York, Philadelphia, Jersey
 City, Baltimore, Cincinnati and St.
 Louis.

Conspiracy indictments in which
 twenty-nine persons are named—five
 of them said to be millionaires, and
 all interested in brokers' offices in
 large cities of the United States, were
 returned by the federal grand jury of
 the District of Columbia upon evidence
 which agents of the department of
 justice had been gathering for more
 than a year.

Three Firms Accused.
 The men indicted are said to be
 those financially interested in the
 corporation known as E. S. Boggs & Co.,
 which has offices in New York and
 Philadelphia, Price & Co., which has
 offices in Baltimore and New York
 and the Standard Stock and Grain
 Dealers, which has offices in Jersey
 City, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St.
 Louis.

As being interested in Boggs & Co.,
 the following are indicted: Richard
 E. Preusser, Lee Mayer, George Turner,
 William H. Lillis, Oliver J. Robinson,
 Edward S. Beggs, Harry Owens,
 Robert A. Guy, all of New York, and
 Al Ford and Marshall F. Parrish, of
 Philadelphia. Named in connection
 with them as alleged co-conspirators
 are Edward Everett Taylor, of Wash-
 ington, D. C., and his telegraph oper-
 ator, Harry Johnson.

In the indictments against Price &
 Co., the following are named: Wil-
 liam B. Price, Virgil F. Randolph,
 Harry M. Randolph, Charles T. Moore,
 Edward Weldon, Joseph Gaskins
 and James A. Anderson, all of Balti-
 more; Thomas H. Campbell and Ed-
 ward B. Taylor, of Philadelphia. In
 the Standard Stock and Grain Deal-
 ers are named Edward Altman,
 Samuel Raymond, Oscar J. Raphael
 and Robert Hall, of Jersey City, N. J.;
 Louis Cella, of St. Louis; Henry C.
 Stump, of Philadelphia and Henry R.
 Durvey and his telegraph operator,
 Charles R. Alley.

First "Stock Gambling" Raid.
 This, the United States government's
 first attack upon stock
 gambling, has been thoroughly pre-
 pared with greatest secrecy. Its scope
 practically covers the United States
 from the Missouri river to the Atlantic.
 The three concerns indicted maintain
 more than two hundred and fifty
 offices and branch offices located from
 New England to Oklahoma.

The government's sleuths went at
 the enemy with his own fire, and did
 not hesitate to do a little wire-tapping
 to get their evidence. Taking for
 granted the charge often made that
 bucketshops often secured quotations
 by tapping wires which carry them to
 legitimate customers, the detectives
 tapped communications sent between
 those indicted. Employees of some of
 the shops were served with subpoenas
 and called before the grand jury to
 tell what they knew about the methods
 of operation.

Violation of the law, upon conviction,
 entails a maximum penalty of
 \$10,000 fine and two years' imprison-
 ment.

Seven More Graft Indictments.
 Pittsburg, April 4.—The grand jury
 in a presentment recommended that
 indictments charging bribery be filed
 against Morris Einstein and six select
 councilmen. The councilmen are al-
 leged to have received money distrib-
 uted by former Councilman P. B.
 Kearns.

Toscas Bound Over.
 Minot, April 4.—A. Toscas, the
 Greek interpreter who has been in the
 limelight in connection with the Great
 Northern pass frauds, was bound over
 to the district court of Ward county.
 Toscas also has a similar charge hang-
 ing over him in Grand Forks county.
 He is out on bonds.

Submarine Sinks.
 St. Petersburg, April 4.—The subma-
 rine Crocodile, one of the 500-ton Rus-
 sian vessels sunk in Kronstadt harbor,
 No one was aboard.

TO OPPOSE SEN. LODGE.
 Democrats and Insurgents To Form
 Combination.
 Boston, April 4.—Cheered by the re-
 cent overthrow of the republicans in
 the fourteenth district, democratic
 leaders are counting on an alliance
 with the "insurgent" republicans that
 will give them control of the next leg-
 islature, which is to elect a successor
 to Henry Cabot Lodge. The unhorsing
 of the "scholar in politics" is to
 be the Shibboleth of the alliance.

RAILROAD MEN HEAR TAFT
 PRESIDENT ADDRESSES GREAT
 CONVENTION OF WORKERS.

Rides in Automobile to Worcester,
 Mass., from Millbury, His Home
 During School and College Days.

Worcester, Mass., Apr. 4.—President
 Taft has been and gone, and has left
 the best kind of an impression on the
 minds of the thousands of delegates to
 the great railroad workers' conven-
 tion, whom he addressed for about 40
 minutes.

The president left Washington Sat-
 urday evening in his private car, and
 arrived Sunday morning at Millbury.
 That town was his home during his
 school and college days, and he spent
 the morning there as the guest of Miss
 Della Torrey, a sister of the presi-
 dent's mother, who died there three
 years ago while he was in the Philip-
 pines.

At 12:30 o'clock Mr. Taft en-
 tered an automobile and started for
 this city, escorted by a large party of
 railroad men also in motor cars. Five
 companies of the local militia met the
 chief executive at the city limits and
 escorted him to Mechanics' hall, where
 the convention is being held. Mayor
 James Logan greeted Mr. Taft to the
 city, and Gov. Eben S. Draper deliv-
 ered the address of welcome on be-
 half of the state. The president's
 speech followed, and was listened to
 with the utmost interest. Then Rev.
 Dr. John McCoy spoke on "The Church
 and Labor," and talks were made by
 President Brown of the New York
 Central, Melton of the New York, Haven
 & Hartford, and Tuttle of the
 Boston & Maine. President Taft left
 at eight o'clock that night. At the
 evening session of the convention the
 speakers were W. S. Stone of Cleve-
 land, Grand chief engineer of the
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi-
 neers; A. B. Garretson of Cedar Rap-
 ids, Ia., Grand president of the Order
 of Railway Conductors; W. S. Carter
 of Peoria, Ill., international president
 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive
 Firemen and Engineers; W. G. Lee
 of Cleveland, grand master of the
 Brotherhood and Railroad Trainmen,
 and P. H. Morrissey, president of the
 American Railway Employees' invest-
 ment association.

MILLION TO HELP COOK.
 Vast Sum Has Been Guaranteed by
 Friends of the Missing Explorer.
 New York, April 4.—Captain B. F.
 Osborn of the Arctic club announces that
 he had received letters from million-
 aires offering back to the extent of
 more than \$1,000,000 for Dr. Frederick
 A. Cook to prove his claim that he
 and Lt. Commander Peary discovered
 the North Pole.

Captain Osborn said that Dr. Cook
 had received many offers to take the
 lecture platform and that he would
 take up both matters with the explorer
 when he reaches New York. Dr. Cook
 is expected here within three weeks.
 "The report that Dr. Cook is coming
 to establish himself at a big hotel is
 nonsense," said Captain Osborn. He
 does not want any publicity until he
 has convinced the world of the wrong
 that has been done him.

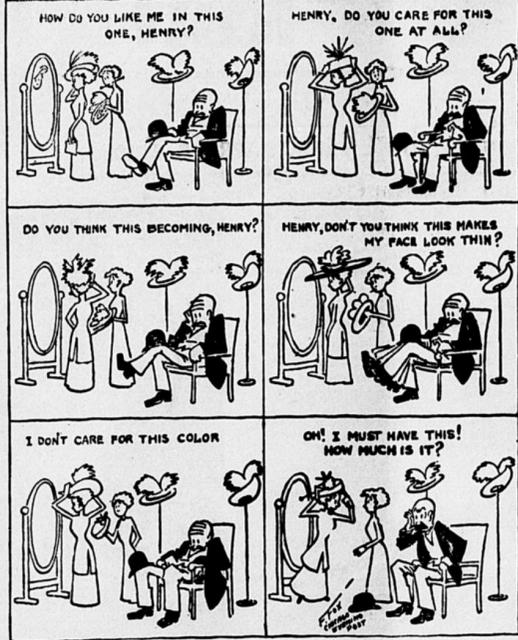
"This offer of a million dollars puts
 us in a position to establish the truth
 of his claims without a doubt. We
 have been negotiating with some of
 the scientists in the world and several
 of these will be retained. We have
 learned already that on the day that
 Peary says he reached the pole and
 took observation from the sun, there
 was not enough sun to make it pos-
 sible."

Sen. Clapp's Nephew Dead.
 Minneapolis, April 4.—Newell Har-
 sey Clapp, nephew of Senator Morse
 E. Clapp, of St. Paul, is dead, at Little
 Rock, Ark. He had just undergone an
 operation for appendicitis.

Drouth Broken in Southwest.
 Kansas City, April 4.—A drouth of
 several weeks' duration in western
 Missouri and Kansas was broken when
 a steady rain began falling.

Twin City Markets.
 Minneapolis, April 4.—Wheat, May
 \$1.13 1/2; July, \$1.13 1/2; No. 1 northern,
 \$1.15 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.13 1/2; Dur-
 um, No. 1, 96c. Corn—No. 4, 51 1/2c.
 Oats—No. 3 white, 40 1/2c. Rye—No.
 2, 74 1/2c. Barley—63c. Flax—No. 1,
 \$2.33 1/2.
 Duluth, April 4.—No. 1 northern,
 \$1.15; May, \$1.14; July, \$1.14.
 South St. Paul, April 4.—Cattle—
 Steers, \$5.00@6.75; cows, fair, \$3.25@
 4.25; calves, \$4.50@5.50. Hogs, \$10.00
 @10.65. Sheep, yearlings, \$7.00@8.00;
 lambs, \$7.00@8.00.

CUYING THE EASTER HAT



IN THE SPOTLIGHT.



COAL MINERS ON STRIKE AGAIN
 SUSPENSION OF WORK LIKELY TO CONTINUE ONLY FEW DAYS.
 WANT 6 CENTS PER TON RAISE

President Lewis Confident Agreements Will Speedily Follow Walkout of 200,000 Union Men of Bituminous Fields.
 Indianapolis, April 1.—The 300,000 organized miners of the bituminous coal fields of the United States struck at midnight and will stay away from the mines until the operators consent to pay an advance in wages of 5 cents a ton.

We were so delayed in the tri-state conference at Cincinnati that there was no time for district agreements to be made before the expiration of the present working contract at midnight," said President Lewis of the union. "It is unfortunate. But district agreements will be made speedily, and I am confident that the suspension of work will continue only a few days."

The executive board of the miners' union was in session, but the members left and went at once to their respective districts to represent the national administration in the direction of the local strikes. President Lewis will visit the Illinois field to-day, and does not expect to return to his office here until Saturday night.

Conditions by States.
 Illinois—Nine hundred mines closed and 75,000 miners quit work at 5 p. m., a joint conference on wages called for next Monday in Chicago; operators say men demand increase of 10 cents a ton which would mean an annual increase in expense of \$14,000,000; possibility of a four months' shut down; two months' supply of coal on hand; no immediate coal famine to Chicago industries.
 Indiana—Ten thousand miners ordered to quit at midnight; conference arranged for next Wednesday at Terre Haute; miners say shut down will be short lived.
 The first victory for the men came in an announcement from Brazil, Ind., the center of the Indiana block coal district, where it was announced the men's demands for a five cent increase would be granted.
 Pennsylvania—Approximately 40,000 men ordered to quit at midnight, temporary scale, allowing a five cent run of mine a ton, increase hoped to be reached by Saturday; settlement of the powder question to be held in abeyance.
 Iowa—Every mine in Iowa ordered closed, pending settlement of the wage scale.

Home Course In Domestic Science

IV.—Vegetables In the Diet.

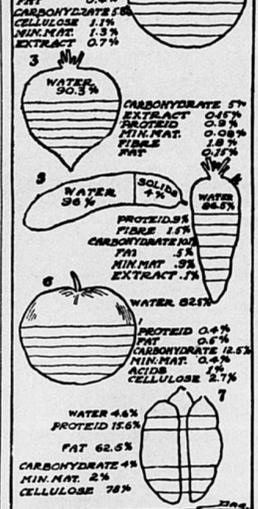
By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
 In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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There are three main reasons for cooking—viz. (1) to develop flavors and make foods more palatable, (2) to make some foods more digestible and (3) to kill germs. As a rule, simple methods for preparing foods are preferable because they preserve the original flavor. Vegetables, which will form the principal subject of this article, are better when cooked simply without the accompaniment of other ingredients.

In cooking any food the first great essential to success is to be accurate in method. Accuracy in measuring and combining ingredients with a knowledge of the effect of heat on different food materials, combined with interest in the task, can almost always be relied upon to insure a successful finished product. Indeed, it can be safely stated that there is no such thing as luck in cooking. Success depends upon a knowledge of certain physical and chemical phenomena which always occur under certain conditions. It is ignorance of or lack of attention to these underlying principles which results in so many unsatisfactory and indigestible dishes being served on our tables.

Composition of Vegetables.
 There are a variety of food materials which cannot be classed as nutrients, and yet they have a distinct value in the diet. For instance, fresh fruit and vegetables are not especially nourishing as far as making blood and muscle and giving heat and energy are concerned, but both should be given an important place in the daily bill of fare.



COMPOSITION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
 1. Composition of potato. 2. Composition of cabbage. 3. Composition of turnip. 4. Composition of carrot. 5. Composition of cucumber. 6. Composition of apple. 7. Composition of walnut.

There are also some food materials which, while very nutritious, require a considerable effort on the part of the digestive organs to make them available for the body. So it is clear that one must know something about the structure, composition and food value of any material before it can be handled intelligently. Now, what about vegetables and their preparation for the table? Practically all green vegetables contain a large amount of water, with a smaller percentage of starch, a very little fiber, some sugar, gum and woody fiber.

BARKER DYING IN PRISON.
 Former Wisconsin Man Down With Typhoid Fever.
 Leavenworth, Kan., April 4.—Thomas Coghill, a former banker of Seymour, Wis., who has been a prisoner in the federal penitentiary here since Oct. 24, 1907, is dying of typhoid fever. His wife and son have arrived and were conducted at once to the dying man's bedside. Coghill is 60 years old.

Gaynor is the Boss.
 New York, April 4.—As mayor of New York, William J. Gaynor is the real boss of the police department as demonstrated the first Sunday after his edict that the police shall make no arrests for liquor law violations. The city was decidedly "wet" in spots, but there were no arrests. Last Sunday there were 67 excise arrests. Whether the state excise department and the district attorney's office will enforce the new law hereafter as recommended by the mayor remains to be seen.

sprouts should be soaked, heads turned down, in cold, salted water to which a few spoonfuls of vinegar may be added. If there are worms or bugs in the vegetable they will crawl out in half an hour or a little longer.

To be cooked properly vegetables require rapid cooking until tender. Salt is usually added to the water before the vegetable is put in, except in the case of potatoes, which are better if salted just before draining. It is always better to cook vegetables uncovered, as this allows the escape of gases formed in the cooking. If these are retained they give the vegetable a strong odor and flavor and are sometimes found to be injurious. We all know that cooked cabbage seems to be more difficult to digest than when eaten raw. This is because the kettle is generally kept closely covered and the gases do not escape. Cabbage contains a relatively large amount of sulphur, which makes it indigestible and will cause flatulence when improperly cooked. It is one of the most useful vegetables, being available almost any season of the year, when other green vegetables are difficult to procure. It is therefore worthy of care in its preparation to suit it to the individual tastes and appetites. The quickest and simplest methods of cooking it are the best. It requires plenty of boiling water, a hot fire to keep the water bubbling all the time and thorough ventilation, that the strong smelling gases may be carried off in the steam. Young cabbage will cook in twenty-five minutes. Late in the season it will require at least forty minutes. Overcooked cabbage is dark colored, has a strong flavor and is a cause of digestive disturbances. When the cabbage has been cooked until tender it may be served with only butter and a seasoning of pepper, or either of the following sauces:

Sauce No. 1.
 One cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg yolk, and four tablespoonfuls of cheese. Melt butter, blend with dry ingredients; add cream. Cook until mixture thickens and pour gradually over egg yolks. Add grated cheese and allow to melt.

Sauce No. 2.
 Serve with one-quarter cupful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of lemon juice or vinegar, three teaspoonfuls of worcestershire sauce and one tablespoonful of chopped pimento or red pepper.

Universally as potatoes are served, there is no vegetable which is more often sent to the table absolutely unfit to eat. When kept in a closely covered vessel or allowed to cook in unbroken skins they will become soggy and dark and have a rank flavor. If put on in cold water or allowed to cook slowly so as to become water soaked the potatoes will be most unpalatable. Few vegetables are more popular or more delicious than a potato properly baked, while one that is heavy, watery or toughened is sufficient to cause dissension in the family circle.

For baking select medium sized potatoes, scrub well and dry them. Bake in a shallow pan in a moderately hot oven until soft—about forty-five minutes. When soft press between the fingers to break the skin and allow the steam to escape.

Creamed Potatoes.
 Wash, peel and cut in dice of uniform size two cupfuls of raw potatoes. Cook in boiling water until tender, adding salt just before draining. Drain, return uncovered to fire to dry off; then add one cupful of white sauce. Cold boiled potatoes may be used cut in dice and repeated in milk.

White Sauce.
 Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, one cupful of milk, one-fourth cupful of cheese, grated, and one tablespoonful of parsley. Melt butter, add flour and seasoning and when blended pour on milk gradually, stirring constantly until boiling.

Potato Salad.
 Three cupfuls of cold boiled potatoes, four tablespoonfuls of oil, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, two spoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of onion, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper and two hard cooked eggs. Blend carefully and allow to stand on ice for one-half hour. Combine with boiled dressing. Chop whites and grate yolks.

Potato Apples.
 Two cupfuls of hot mashed potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-third cupful of grated cheese, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of cayenne, a little grated nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of thick cream and yolks of two eggs. Mix ingredients in order given and beat thoroughly. Shape as small apples. Roll in flour, egg and crumbs. Fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper. Insert a clove at both stem and blossom end.

There are numerous ways of preparing all vegetables; but, as previously stated, the simple methods are the best. The main point to remember is rapid cooking in constantly boiling water until tender.

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