

CHURCH BELLS IN FRANCE DO NOT CHIME NOW

Easter Ringing not Heard—Germans Destroy many Spires.

Paris, April 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—No Easter bells were heard this year from three hundred or more cathedrals and church bellfries in regions of France and Belgium where no less than 400 smaller bells, was rung by the Germans to celebrate an anniversary on Jan. 27, 1916. After the few peals the voice of "Roland" falls the bell had cracked from some cause still unknown; it is popularly attributed in Ghent to patriotic revolt against service for Germany.

The "Bourdon," the great eleven and a half ton bell of the Rheims cathedral was silent last year, as well as the big bells of Albert, Soissons and Senlis and the lesser bells and chimes of two hundred more churches. The cathedral of Verdun joined them this year with several score of bellfries in the zone of the French armies that have succumbed during the second year of war. How many more have been silenced in the zone of the German armies in France and Belgium is unknown here; it is known, however, that in preparation for the battle of Verdun, the Germans demolished every steeple, spire or tower that might have served as bearings for the French artillery in that region.

The invaded regions of France may be properly termed the paradise of the bell. There are in the Rhine and Moselle valleys some of the most renowned founders' work in the canton of Rethel, in the department of the Ardennes alone. In the same department, the canton of Aserf had 37. Other rare specimens were scattered all over the country, in the Ardennes and the departments of the Nord and the Aisne.

The most skillful bell founders were born and trained in the north of France, including the celebrated Cavillier family whose founder, Robert, established himself at Noyon, where he cast the great bell of that town in 1610. There had been little novel in this masterpiece for more than eighteen months, nor of those of Laon, cast by his son Philippe, probably still intact.

Nearly all the ancient bells of the departments of the Aisne and the Somme were cast by the Cavilliers, while those of the departments of the Marne, of lesser importance but in many cases of equal workmanship, were mostly the work of itinerant bell founders who on their way to exercise their art. They dug ditches beside churches in which to do the casting and the operation was the occasion of interesting and picturesque ceremonies during which the faithful sang the Te Deum.

Not all the old bell masterpieces that swung in bellfries now collapsed were damaged or destroyed. Some were cracked, some melted in conflagrations while others had semi-miraculous escapes like a celebrated curved bell in the little chapel of Reuve. The building was leveled by shell fire but the bell landed at the bottom of the belfry without even a scratch.

A bell that was famous in Belgium and that will never toll again was that of Ramecapelle, melted in the fire that destroyed the tower and now lying in a shapeless mass beside the entrance. The bells of Louvain are all said to have melted also. As for those of Perwez, Lez, Ebovinge, Reninghe and Ypres, asphyxiating gas that permeated the ruins where they lie has covered them with a yellow patina.

The chimes of Alost, also lost, had the honor of being the oldest in existence before the war, dating from 1487. The chimes of Mecklin that inspired some celebrated lines of Victor Hugo and the most famous in Belgium after those of Bruges, are said to exist no more. Those of Ghent, fourth in importance and coming after the chimes of Antwerp, are intact, but the Belgian army courier relates this curious incident concerning them. The famous "Roland," legendary in Belgium with its suite of 44 smaller bells, was rung by the Germans to celebrate an anniversary on Jan. 27, 1916. After the few peals the voice of "Roland" falls the bell had cracked from some cause still unknown; it is popularly attributed in Ghent to patriotic revolt against service for Germany.

RELATIONS TO BE BETTERED

North and South America to be Bound by Stronger Bonds.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The meeting of the Pan-American financial congress known as the international high commission just concluded in this city is the outstanding political event of the month and in many quarters it is believed that it marks a great change for the better in relations between the north and the south. In recalling the Pan-American conference which assembled here in 1910, it is remembered that there was at that time no little fear that under the aegis of Pan-Americanism the United States was bent upon carrying out a policy of commercial penetration which might be followed later by American imperialism, or the "Yankee danger" as local organs of opinion phrased it.

The solemn assurance which American statesmen, notably President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt, have given to the contrary time after time now seem to have done much to overcome this prejudice and today in America is said to be not merely willing to believe in the benevolent designs of American policy, but in the good faith of the American people and incidentally in the great natural advantages which must accrue from the completion of the Pan-American program.

During the stay of the American delegates, headed by Secretary William G. McAdoo of the department of the treasury, they were accorded most cordial welcome by public and private corporations and bodies. The national government displayed its interest and lavished every consideration upon the visitors.

Mr. McAdoo, presiding at the conference, was particularly successful in impressing the Latin-American delegates with the need of increasing the means of transportation between the Americas. It is now realized to how great an extent the Latin world has relied upon European vessels, and it is recognized that henceforth for years the development of air, motor and electric lines will be handicapped on account of the war, and it is admitted freely among the South American delegates that the United States is in a position financially and industrially to provide the material of an international maritime fleet. There is, however, a prevailing opinion that every nation of the union should contribute subsidies to the upkeep and remuneration of the fleet, according to the volume of each nation's commerce.

Union of commercial usages, customs, manifests and custom house routine, banking facilities and credit, were another of the complex problems discussed. As in the case of the proposed international fleet the Latin-American delegates frankly recognized that the United States was the country best able to organize the desired changes on a financial basis. In other words it recognized that American financial organization, carried out in sympathy with Latin-American aspirations and with due regard to the debility and state of commercial development in the smaller states, would be welcomed most desirable and certain to give eventually good results.

The congress expressed itself strongly in favor of the compulsory teaching of the schools throughout the Pan-American union, of the languages spoken in the American republics—English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Another detail was the vote of reciprocity in regard to the treatment of commercial travelers. This is a matter of enormous local interest, for in Argentina the traveler is taxed to four the rate of public, or the concern which decides to send representatives into the provinces, has to pay a separate license for every province as well as a national license. The rule appears to be that the smaller the chance of business being done the more exorbitant the charge exacted for the privilege of seeking to do anything. The arrangement recommended would make one license suffice, and travelers with samples would be exempt from duty upon the goods taken on shore, a financial guarantee being given that these samples would not be sold.

While it is impossible to go over all the grounds covered by the congress, the significance of the whole thing cannot be too emphatically emphasized. Six years ago such a conference found this capital cold or rather hostile. Today confidence in the honesty of purpose, rectitude of design and ability of America to achieve are manifested everywhere.

WHERE NATIONAL GUARD WILL MOBILIZE IF IT'S CALLED OUT



The more threatening the Mexican situation becomes, the greater the likelihood that the national guard will be called into service along the border. President Wilson has already called out the guard of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. The map shows the states which embrace four important divisions of the guard, and the places where the militia will mobilize in case it is called out.

IS DOPED BY AN EMPLOYEE

Dr. Alexander Just Thought He Had Revolutionized Science.

Budapest, Hungary, May 1.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Dr. Alexander Just, the eminent Budapest chemist and electrical scientist, who recently announced the discovery of a new dry battery that would revolutionize electrical science, now sorrowfully confesses that he has been duped by a revengeful employe.

Announcement of the discovery of the new cell was made early this month and received widespread notice in the scientific world because Dr. Just occupies such a commanding position among the electrical scientists of Europe. He was the inventor of the Wolfram lamp, and one of the pioneers in other electrical work as well as in chemistry. The announcement was that the new cell was made of iron and carbon electrodes, whose electrolyte was composed of an organic substance which retained its vigor from the oxygen of the air in a short time—a device that would eliminate the need of electrical light and power stations and transmission lines that are now such a costly factor in electricity. With one of the new cells, it was announced, with a plate area of thirty square inches, a terminal pressure of twenty-five volts could be obtained and a short-circuit current of five to six amperes. Small cells could, it was said, be made to furnish a hundred or more volts necessary for ordinary house lighting and slightly larger ones for power purposes. In fact, the new cell would make electricity both for light and power so extremely simple and inexpensive that Dr. Just himself stated that his discovery seemed to upset electrical science entirely.

"Finance saw at once all kinds of possibilities in the invention and a syndicate was hurriedly formed in Vienna to purchase and develop it. A prominent Vienna trust lawyer, Dr. Felix Hirschman, was sent to Budapest to arrange terms with Dr. Just, but instead he learned the startling story of the hoax.

It appears that one of Dr. Just's assistants brought him first a boxed-in cell with iron and carbon electrodes packed in coal dust, and demonstrated that it brought out a steady current, power, half-watt lamp to full brilliancy. Dr. Just was much impressed with this and had two holes dug in his garden. In his own presence, and had placed in the two electrodes, iron and carbon, respectively, packing both round with coal dust. In this case, also, a strong current was produced, sufficient to light a number of lamps.

Next, the experiments were carried out before an official commission of experts who, while showing great interest, were very skeptical. Immediately they asked Dr. Just to have a hole dug near the electrodes. It was then, to the intense dismay of the doctor, that the current failed. The battery of the type used for pocket lamps, connected together and to the carbon and iron electrodes were unearthed. The boxed-in cell was then examined and found to have a hole at the bottom, under which was a battery of cells of the same type.

Asked how it was that he had allowed himself to be so deceived, Dr. Just replied that he had believed in the cell as he had experimented with similar arrangements of carbon and iron electrodes in a mass of coal dust, loosely piled up on a table, and actually registered pressure up to five volts.

Such an utter collapse of an electrical discovery by a scientist of the rank and world-wide fame of Dr. Just is almost unparalleled. The European scientific world is amazed at the doctor's dull ability, and the Vienna financial syndicate is dissolved.

CHURCH BELLS TO GO TO THE ARMY

Copenhagen, May 12.—Schleswig newspapers, commenting on a recent order of the military authorities, say that it seems that they favor the wholesale dismantling of church bells for ammunition purposes. The order was occasioned by the publication of a memorandum from the Comptroller at Kiel which stated that a Berlin firm had sent a circular letter to the German clergy offering to buy all the church bells in Germany and forward them to the army.

The general commanding at Brandenburg immediately prohibited the clergy from circulating the offer for this purpose, and issued another circular letter to the clergy warning them not to deal with private firms but to apply direct to the army headquarters.

SENATOR CLAPP TO HAVE OPPOSITION

Dr. Alexander Just Thought He Had Revolutionized Science.

Considerable opposition is developing to the candidacy of Senator Clapp, who is asking the republicans of Minnesota to return him to the upper house of the legislature.



Frank Kellogg (top) and former Governor Eberhardt.

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BANK OF FRANCE HAS BIG RECORD

Has Advanced to Government 7,100,000,000 Francs.

Paris, April 29.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Bank of France has taken in a billion and a half francs in gold deposits and in exchange for paper money and the receipts continue at the rate of five million a week. These receipts have brought its gold reserve up to about five billion francs and maintained it there notwithstanding the large amounts abroad in the meantime of six hundred and sixty-six millions, most of which went to Great Britain.

The Bank of France is not a government bank in the strictest meaning of the term, but it is the state bank, when it needs to borrow money, it is the state which provides the security. The bank has now advanced to the government seven billion one hundred million francs. The money is lent at the special rate of one per cent interest by the terms of the contract with the government, and is to be repaid within one year after the end of the war or before. If the loans are renewed after that period, they will bear three per cent interest.

Besides financing the government the bank has protected the exporters unable to realize on their foreign credits at the outset of the war by buying up their drafts to the amount of eight hundred million francs, and furnished guarantees for an English loan of five million pounds to a Parisian bank and for an American loan for \$20,000,000. It has at the same time contributed largely to the recovery of trade by facilitating payments in

Mechanical Farming Idea Grips France

Paris, May 10.—The movement in favor of mechanical farming in France is assuming large proportions. Wherever trials have been made with traction ploughs they have been conclusive, and co-operative societies of farmers have been formed to put them into use. A great many have been delivered during the past few months and a great many more have been ordered.

The General Agricultural society is making a census of different agricultural regions to determine in what localities it is possible to secure large tracts of land which the society will undertake to plough in the autumn, also to ascertain in what localities sufficient acreage of harvest can be combined to justify the sending of traction harvesters. The machines that the society sends for this work, it is intended to leave in the hands of the farmers, individually or organized in co-operative societies. The prospects for the development of this kind of farming is such that it is proposed to organize a school for the training of farm traction drivers. Thus far all the machines come from the United States. French industry will probably be unable to meet any considerable part of the demand for a few years to come.

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"DUTCH HAVE TAKEN HOLLAND"

Celebrate Re-gaining of the Land Which Sea Wrested From Them.

Amsterdam, Netherlands, April 30.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The tri-color of the Netherlands has been hoisted along the shores of the Zuider Zee to celebrate the fact that "the Dutch have taken Holland;" that is, they have regained possession of most of the territory that the sea wrested from them by the disastrous floods of last January.

The great breaches that were torn in the dikes have at length been securely filled in through the unremitting labor of an army of workmen, and big suction pumps driven by high-powered electric motors are pouring 5,000 cubic meters of flood water over the sea side of the embankment every minute. Working day and night it is expected they will have drained early in May most of the big inland lake that now covers some 15,000 acres of meadow, and surrounds the homes of 20,000 people in the region known as Waterland, to the north of Amsterdam.

In all, 200,000,000 cubic meters of sea water invaded the Netherlands during the January storm. Down to a certain level 40,000,000 cubic meters were blown by favorable winds back into the Zuider Zee and the North sea canal, but that limit having been reached the government and provincial authorities still had a small ocean of water to remove by pumps. Regiments of workmen were first detailed to build emergency dikes at all the breached points, the method of accomplishing this was to construct rafts of large sheaves of willow twigs, firmly plated together, and when these rafts were strong enough to bear the weight of a squad of workmen, they were cemented with sand and clay, and finally sunk in the gaps by tipping a load of stones on top of them. In places the gaps were forty feet deep. At Utdam as many as nine such layers of rafts and material had to be sunk before the breaches were filled up.

While the repair of the dikes was in progress miles of electric cable were laid to Monnikendam and Utdam where enormous centrifugal pumps were later mounted, and the country was scoured for motors powerful enough to drive the latter, for it was out of the question to obtain such motors from abroad as the time together allowing a thousand cubic meters of water a minute. At numerous other places there are smaller pumps, with an aggregate of 1,150 cubic meters of water a minute. Early in the May the North Holland countryside, that is, the higher situated land, will have been thoroughly drained, though the "polders" or basins, calculated to hold 45,000,000 cubic meters of water will have to be each separately drained, and for this purpose a dozen additional pumping stations have been established.

The removal of the water by no means repairs the flood's effects. There are upwards of 2,500 homesteads and other buildings that will have to be rebuilt and repaired and there is the more serious fact that the whole of this agricultural land will have to be fertilized with salt by the sea water. Opinions differ as to the length of time it will take to get rid of the salt; but much ground will yield no crop this year and it is certain that the salt will not have been washed away in its entirety for a long time to come.

It is likely that the forty experience will stimulate the Dutch to erect a barrier across the entrance of the Zuider Zee itself, and so creating a new year and it is certain that the salt will not have been washed away in its entirety for a long time to come.

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BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

PREPARE FOR EXHIBIT. Buenos Aires, May 12.—The committee in charge of the organization of the national centenary exhibition to be held in the month of July, is now in full operation. The exhibition will be held in the spacious building situated at Florida and Sarmiento streets. A large number of local industrial and commercial firms, also a number of North American, Brazilian and Portuguese concerns have signified their intention of participating.

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Quality and safety. A few applications bring the dark, glossy hair back, no matter how long it has been gray, faded or faded. Sold by all druggists.

TRADE INCREASE

Business Are Exporting More Umbrellas. Tokyo, May 12.—The export trade in Japanese umbrellas is rapidly increasing. A recent report shows exports amounted in value to \$2,000,000 and this year the figure are expected to be exceeded. Manufacturers in Japan are now overhauling their stocks from China, India and other countries in the South Pacific because of the falling off of exports from England and Europe generally.

Cornell-Wood-Board

For Walls, Ceilings and Partitions

Cornell-Wood-Board is nailed right over old walls or direct to the studding of unfinished walls. It stays there. Gives the beautiful new paneled effects. Just as good for offices, theatres, stores, churches, garages or any other kind of building, as it is for homes.

Guarantee: Cornell-Wood-Board is guaranteed not to warp, buckle, chip, crack or fall.

Manufactured by the Cornell Wood Products Co. (C. O. Fiddle, President), Chicago, and sold by the dealer listed here. Ask YOUR DEALER for free plans and estimates.

St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Company