

DICTATOR APPROVES MEDIATION

Huerta Agrees to Latest Offer.

ADVICES NOT OFFICIAL

Hostilities May Cease Pending the Negotiations.

Washington, April 27.—Huerta has consented to mediate the present crisis with the United States. This statement was made at the Spanish embassy, which has been designated by Huerta to represent him in Washington.

Senor Reano, the Spanish ambassador, says that his advices are not official, but that he received word from Mexico City of Huerta's decision.

This means that all hostilities between the United States and Huerta will cease, at least pending the mediation proceedings. So far as was learned no word has been received from Carranza, but there is no doubt in Washington that he will be forced now through public sentiment in Mexico to become a party to the mediation.

The acceptance of the offer of the South American republics to mediate does not mean that the entire Mexican problem will be solved. It does mean, however, that a crisis has been averted and that the chances are very much in favor of some development which will prevent a renewal of hostilities into which the United States has been forced.

Relief at Washington.

There is nothing in the mediation proposal as submitted to Huerta which indicates the conditions imposed by President Wilson. These conditions are that Huerta be eliminated and that a constitutional government in Mexico be restored. When it comes to the working out of these fundamental problems in the Mexican situation there may be insurmountable difficulties, but all Washington drew a deep breath of relief when the news came from the Spanish embassy that temporary suspension of trouble was assured.

If Huerta finally accepts the conditions imposed by President Wilson and consents to his own elimination and the establishment of a constitutional government he will be reversing himself on his previous defiant stand toward these demands.

When the formal acceptance from Mexico City is in hand the South American diplomats will be ready to proceed with their plan, no intimation of the nature of which has yet been given. It has been understood generally here, however, that the peace envoys expect to deal directly with the situation created by the resentment by the United States government against the Tampico incident and other offenses against its honor and dignity, hoping to bring about a peaceful settlement.

Will Release Refugees.

According to information conveyed to Secretary Bryan by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, who has been using his good offices through Sir Lionel Carden at Mexico City, General Huerta will release all American refugees detained in that capital or other points.

Secretary Bryan said that this course was decided upon by Huerta after his misunderstanding of the attitude of Americans at Vera Cruz had been rectified and the impression the Americans were holding noncombatants corrected.

Huerta's position in the matter served to clarify the atmosphere somewhat, but other stories of outbreaks are coming in to disturb the calm which settled over official Washington after the first statement was made.

All foreign diplomats here and in Mexico, particularly the British and German representatives, are doing everything possible to aid in getting American refugees to safety and several British and German ships have been placed at the disposal of this government for that purpose.

Admiral Fletcher's declaration of martial law at Vera Cruz is approved by officials here, who realize his difficulties with house-top sharpshooters and concealed enemies.

FOR BORDER PATROL DUTY

Regiment of Texas National Guard Called Out.

Austin, Tex., April 25.—An entire regiment of the Texas national guard was ordered to mobilize at Brownsville for border patrol duty. Governor Colquitt, it also became known, will order the other two regiments to the border.

DENIED BY SECRETARY BRYAN

Report That Nineteen Americans Had Been Executed.

Washington, April 27.—Secretary of State Bryan denied the reports that nineteen American prisoners and one British subject, arrested at Mexico City, had been executed. He said the Brazilian consulate had been appealed to for their release.

CAPTAIN RUSH. Leader of the United States Forces That Entered Vera Cruz.



Photo by American Press Association.

SIX THOUSAND ON LAND

Large Force of Marines Control City of Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, April 25.—The battleship Louisiana arrived here and immediately landed detachments of marines and bluejackets. The Mississippi also prepared to send ashore 700 marines and a battalion of bluejackets, as well as two aeroplanes. The marines, who had been holding the outposts, were relieved by a battalion of bluejackets.

Detachments of bluejackets and marines are quartered all about the city, while squads patrol the streets. The total force ashore is about 5,000. Rear Admiral Fletcher's headquarters at the Terminal Hotel are guarded with machine guns, while seven field pieces are held in reserve in the vicinity.

FEDERAL TROOPS FIRE MEXICAN CITY

Orgy of Destruction Ended by American Border Patrol.

Laredo, Tex., April 25.—Nuevo Laredo, the thriving Mexican border town opposite here, is in ruins, devastated with dynamite and fire by Mexican federal soldiers, who began an orgy of destruction which did not end until they were forced to flee southward before the guns of the American border patrol.

Two Mexicans are known to have been killed by the United States troops and several were seen to fall when a machine gun platoon from Fort McIntosh got into action. Several brisk skirmishes between the Americans and Mexicans were fought in quick succession, as the Mexican troop trains ready to pull out of the burning city began an indiscriminate fire across the international boundary.

Property damage in Nuevo Laredo will reach \$500,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the United States consulate, municipal building, post office, theater, the flour mill, one of the largest in this section of the Southwest, the railroad shops of the Mexican National railway and other smaller structures.

Washington, April 25.—Every available American warship is plowing southward for the Mexican coasts on the Atlantic and the Pacific. The army force now en route to Vera Cruz will place more than 10,000 American troops in the Mexican seaport, to hold the city or begin offensive operations toward Mexico City, with Vera Cruz as a base.

REBELS CAPTURE MONTEREY

Take Largest Federal Stronghold in Northern Mexico.

Brownsville, Tex., April 25.—"Monterey is in the hands of the constitutionalists after a five-day battle," was an official announcement from Constitutional headquarters in Matamoros, accompanied by the ringing of bells and an outburst of rebel enthusiasm throughout the city.

Monterey is the capital of Nuevo Leon, and an important railroad center. It was the largest stronghold remaining to the federals in Northern Mexico.

AMERICAN LOSSES GROW

List Totals Seventeen Killed and Seventy-five Wounded.

Washington, April 25.—Rear Admiral Badger at Vera Cruz reported to the navy department that his forces at Vera Cruz are so strongly posted that no attack from the Mexicans is expected at present.

Two were added to the official American list of dead, Louis Frank Boswell, chief gunner's mate, and Randolph Sumner, marine private. But they lost their lives before the firing in the city was stopped. The list now totals seventeen killed and seventy-five wounded.

Suspicion. He—Are you happy, darling? She—Oh, I am doubly happy! He—You are, eh? Who's the other fellow?

AMERICANS IN PRISON

Mexicans Take Refugees From Train.

BRYAN ASKS RELEASE

Other Foreigners Are Also Said to Be in Custody.

Washington, April 27.—American Consul W. W. Canada of Vera Cruz notified the state department that many American refugees have been taken from trains and imprisoned at Aguas Calientes by Mexican soldiers. Besides Americans, the consul reports, other foreigners have been detained, most of them having been employees of the smelters at Aguas Calientes.

Protest against the action was made to Consul Canada by Alfred Boerr, president of the American Smelting and Refining company, who succeeded in reaching Vera Cruz from Aguas Calientes. The state department here, through the Brazilian ambassador, has asked that the American citizens imprisoned be released.

Later reports from Consul Canada to the state department said the Americans and other refugees held at Aguas Calientes had been pulled from a train about to leave for Vera Cruz by a mob and that local police interfered and rescued them.

They were then held in the smelters, none being permitted to reboard the train. Flocking to Vera Cruz. Consul Canada also reported that about 300 American refugees from Mexico City had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Mr. Boerr, according to Consul Canada's report on the Aguas Calientes incident, gave the names of more than thirty Americans, mostly women and children, who were on the train and are now in the smelter, where they are held for protection.

He says that when the party was first dragged off the train at Incarnacion the mob demanded the lives of the Americans and even went so far as to produce two priests who might hear their confessions before they were put to death.

Troops who were on hand dissuaded the mob from violence at that stage, segregated the Americans in one car and managed to get them to the smelter where they are now confined. Another party of about fifty Americans boarded the same train which left Aguas Calientes, but were thrown off by the train crew at Trinidad, where at last reports, they were stranded with no hotel and no accommodations of any kind.

ON THE WAY TO VERA CRUZ

Four Regiments of Infantry Sail From Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., April 25.—Twenty hours after orders to start for the front were received from Washington the expeditionary force of the United States, four regiments of infantry, comprising 3,400 men, carrying twelve machine guns, sailed for Vera Cruz.

The Sixth cavalry and the Fourth artillery battery did not get away because there was no room on the transports. They probably will sail aboard commercial steamers. The men who sailed, with those who will follow, comprise the Fifth brigade, reinforced, commanded by Brigadier General Frederick Funston. They are due in Vera Cruz some time Monday.

Proceeding the transports were the torpedo boat destroyers Fusser, Reid and Preston, to act as convoys.

O'Shaughnessy at Vera Cruz.

Washington, April 25.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge at Mexico City, his family and Consul General Shanklin and his staff arrived in Vera Cruz from the Mexican capital.

Consumption Takes 350 People Every Day

In the United States and the surprising truth is that most cases are preventable with timely, intelligent treatment.

These appalling facts should warn us that after sickness, colds, overwork or any other drains upon strength, Scott's Emulsion should be promptly and regularly used because tubercular germs thrive only in a weakened system.

The tested and proven value of Scott's Emulsion is recognized by the greatest specialists because its medical nourishment assimilates quickly to build healthy tissue; aids in the development of active, life-sustaining blood corpuscles; strengthens the lungs and builds physical force without reaction. Scott's Emulsion is used in tuberculosis camps because of its rare body-building, blood-making properties and because it contains no alcohol or habit-forming drug. Be sure to insist on Scott's.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

GEORGE F. BAER.

President of Philadelphia and Reading Road Is Dead.



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Noted Railway President a Victim of Gastric Trouble.

Philadelphia, April 27.—George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and active in the organization and management of many coal, iron and transportation companies, died at his home here.

Mr. Baer was stricken on the street and never recovered consciousness. Although approaching seventy-two years Mr. Baer had been unusually active and his associates considered him in the best of health.

His wife, five daughters and sons-in-law and four physicians were at his bedside when the end came. ULSTERMEN SECURE ARMS IN GERMANY

Police Powerless to Interfere With Mobilized Guards.

Belfast, Ireland, April 27.—A contingent of about 40,000 rifles and 500,000 rounds of ammunition from Germany was landed at isolated points on the coast of Ulster during the night and distributed by means of 200 automobiles to the various headquarters of the Ulster "volunteers."

The Ulstermen, who declare themselves determined to offer a stern armed resistance to the introduction of home rule, were mobilized early in the evening and guarded the landing places and the roads until the distribution of the arms had been completed. The police were powerless to interfere and all communications were interrupted.

Ensenada Americans Safe.

Washington, April 26.—Safety of Americans reported to be menaced by Mexicans at Ensenada, on the west coast of Mexico, was reported to the navy department in a dispatch from Lieutenant Jensen.

GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Wheat and Flax. Duluth, April 27.—Wheat—On track and to arrive, No. 1 hard, 93 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 92 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 90 1/2c. Flax—On track and to arrive, \$1.53.

South St. Paul Live Stock. South St. Paul, April 27.—Cattle—Steers, \$5.75 to \$8.30; cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$7.25; calves, \$5.25 to \$7.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$7.20. Hogs—\$8.25 to \$8.35. Sheep—Lamb, \$5.75 to \$7.75; wethers, \$5.00 to \$6.25; ewes, \$4.00 to \$5.75.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. Chicago, April 27.—Wheat—May, 93 1/2c; July, 87 1/2c; Sept., 87 1/2c. Corn—May, 65 1/2c; July, 65 1/2c; Sept., 65c. Oats—May, 37 1/2c; July, 37 1/2c; Sept., 36 1/2c. Pork—May, \$20.00; July, \$20.15; Sept., \$20.15. Butter—Creameries, 24c. Eggs—17 1/2c. Poultry—Springs, 18c; hens, 15 1/2c.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, April 27.—Cattle—Beeves, \$7.10 to \$9.35; Texas steers, \$7.10 to \$8.20; Western steers, \$7.00 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.70 to \$8.50; calves, \$6.00 to \$8.50. Hogs—Light, \$8.50 to \$8.75; mixed, \$8.45 to \$8.75; heavy, \$8.25 to \$8.70; rough, \$8.25 to \$8.40; pigs, \$7.25 to \$8.40. Sheep—Native, \$5.20 to \$6.70; yearlings, \$5.70 to \$7.40; lambs, \$6.15 to \$8.10.

Minneapolis Grain. Minneapolis, April 27.—Wheat—May, 90c; July, 92c; Sept., 88 1/2c. Cash close on track: No. 1 hard, 95c; No. 1 Northern, 92 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 90 1/2c; No. 3 Northern, 87 1/2c; No. 4 corn, 61c; No. 3 white oats, 33c; No. 3 yellow corn, 63 1/2c; No. 3 oats, 33c; No. 3 barley, 54c; No. 3 flax, \$1.51 to \$1.53.

GIRL KILLED UNDER AUTO

Machine Overtakes With Party on Way From Dance.

Miss Marie Pohl of Buffalo met her death when an automobile in which she was riding with Ed Boslough, Mike Swenson and Miss Edna Varner, turned over about a mile east of Waverly.

The party was returning from a dance. The accident occurred at a sharp turn in the road. Boslough, who was driving, received a severe cut on the forehead. Swenson and Miss Varner escaped uninjured.

ABOUT THE STATE

News of Especial Interest to Minnesota Readers. IN SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT

Minnesota Delegation in House Stood Five for and Five Against Mexican Resolution.

There is considerable comment over the fact that the Minnesota house delegation was divided in its vote on the Mexican resolution. Conferences had been held by the delegation before the vote was taken and it stood five for and five against the resolution.

Those who voted to sustain the president in his present policy were Representatives Manahan, Smith and Miller, Republicans; Lindbergh, Progressive, and Hammond, Democrat. Representatives Stevens, Steensoren, Volstad, Anderson and Davis, Republicans, voted against the resolution.

Mr. Manahan said that the five who voted with the president had talked the situation over fully before reaching their decision. "While none of us feel very kindly toward the proposition of a war with Mexico," said Mr. Manahan, "we believed it our duty to sustain the president without equivocation in his determination to maintain the dignity of this nation."

The opinions of those who voted against the resolution were voiced by Representative Stevens, who said: "We feel that it would be our duty to support the president in anything which involved the safety, welfare or honor of the nation, and if a declaration of war with any nation had been at stake we should all have cordially supported the resolution. The difficulty was that no such proposition was presented for our votes."

On the final passage of the resolution, as amended by the senate, the vote in the house was unanimous.

GIVEN ORDERS TO PREPARE

National Guard Must Be in Readiness for Service.

The Minnesota national guard has been instructed to be ready for immediate service in the case of a call for volunteers by President Wilson. Adjutant General Fred B. Wood summarized the situation as it affects the guard as follows: "Minnesota has approximately 3,500 officers and men in its national guard. About 3,000 of this number would respond to a call for volunteers. Assuming that if a call comes the companies organized must contain 108 men, instead of seventy-six, the guard maximum, the recruits needed could be obtained at the home towns of the companies before mobilization, probably within twenty-four hours."

"This would bring the total state force available for Mexican service to about 5,000. Additional volunteer regiments could be recruited as needed without difficulty and Minnesota easily could furnish 25,000 men within a month."

DULUTH MAN FOR GOVERNOR

Elwood L. Raab Becomes a Republican Candidate.

Second choice votes may decide who is to be the Republican nominee for governor of Minnesota because of the unexpected filing of Elwood L. Raab, Duluth, for that position. With two candidates—Governor Eberhart and William E. Lee—in the field there would be no second choice space provided on the primary ballot, but with three in the race this is made necessary, and if the contest is close this vote may determine the result.

Raab is unknown at the capitol or in political circles. His only previous political experience was his unsuccessful effort to obtain the nomination for the state senate in the forty-ninth district four years ago. He ran against J. P. Boyle of Eveleth, now a candidate for congress.

ELECTRIC CURRENT KILLS

Connection With Wire Made Through Wet Rag.

George Cravak was electrocuted when he came into contact with a volt meter connection at the American Hoist and Derrick company's plant at St. Paul. Cravak was washing windows in the boiler room when he met death. He crept behind the meter and it is believed the fatal connection was made by a wet rag he was carrying.

Cravak was killed by a charge of 440 volts, which ordinarily is not considered sufficient to kill. He was thirty-five years old.

PRaises Mediation Policy

Minnesota Governor Commends Government's Action.

St. Paul, April 27.—Governor Eberhart commended the action of the government in accepting the offer of mediation in the Mexican difficulties. He declared it a good policy whether or not it is successful. His statement follows: "While the mediation plan offered by Brazil, Chile and Argentina is an extremely difficult one it is worth trying out. If it succeeds it will avert war; if not, it will prove to the world that our government is acting in good faith to secure for the people of Mexico constitutional self-government."

Not Paying For Holes. "Yes, sir," said the druggist. "We have all sorts of porous plasters. What sort do you want?" "Well—er—which kind has the fewest holes in it?" asked Stinkju. "I want a get my money's worth."

J. S. ARNESON.

Seeks Republican Nomination for Railroad Commissioner.



J. S. Arneson, who filed recently for the Republican nomination for railroad and warehouse commissioner, has spent much of his life in newspaper work. In 1900 he was appointed judge of probate of Grant county by Governor Van Sant and later was elected county auditor of that county. He is forty years of age.

SELECTION LEFT TO COMMITTEE OF TEN

Progressives Fail to Name Candidate for Governor.

After an unsuccessful attempt to get Frank M. Nye of Minneapolis to accept the "Bull Moose" nomination for governor the Progressive party state conference at St. Paul left the matter in the hands of a committee of ten, which will meet in a few days to pick a candidate. Hugh T. Halbert of St. Paul is the likely selection, but he insists that he will take only a unanimous nomination, and P. V. Collins of Minneapolis said he could not stand for Halbert because of the latter's endorsement of the Underwood tariff.

The conference selected candidates for other state offices as follows: Lieutenant governor, J. F. Spencer, Rochester. Attorney general, A. V. Rieke, Minneapolis. Secretary of state, John Saari, Duluth. Treasurer, P. G. Jacobson, Madison. State auditor, H. W. Libby, Winona. Railroad commissioner, J. C. Lewis, Nashauk.

When it came to act on the governorship Chairman Halbert's name was urged by several country Progressives, but Minneapolis men objected and urged that Frank M. Nye be urged to run. Finally G. S. Eddy of Minneapolis was sent in a taxicab to find Mr. Nye, and the meeting waited until his return. He reported Mr. Nye's refusal. M. S. Stevens of Graceville then nominated Mr. Halbert, and P. V. Collins proposed W. T. Coe of Minneapolis. He declined, and Mr. Halbert then moved appointment of the committee of ten, saying that if it could find no one else to run he would make the sacrifice. The proposition carried and the committee was named as follows:

G. S. Eddy, W. T. Coe, L. B. Swift, Walter Newton and Dr. J. Warren Little of Minneapolis; M. S. Stevens of Graceville; R. A. Wilkinson of Lake Elmo, Thomas Conroy and George Chapin of St. Paul and W. A. Eaton of Duluth.

SMOTHERING SPELLS

Sour Stomach, Heart Burn

In October, 1910, we received a letter from Mrs. Hall, from which we make the following extracts: "About twelve years ago my health began to fail. I couldn't eat anything and I was without suffering for it. I had heart burn, sour stomach, palpitation of the heart, smothering spells, pains in my sides and back. In fact, I suffered all over, and a cough almost like consumption. Doctors failed to relieve me; in fact, they didn't seem to know what ailed me. I continued to grow worse until I was able to sit up only a part of the time. I had almost lost all hopes of ever being any better."

"But one day some one threw some books in at my door. I read them and found them to be Peruna books. They described my feeling so truly I sent at once and got a bottle and began taking it. You pronounced my ailment systemic catarrh, and gave me some advice. "When I had taken two and one-half bottles I began to eat without suffering. I continued to improve. "When I had taken eight I was like a new person. That was nine years ago."

"I think Peruna the greatest family remedy there is for so many ailments are due to catarrhal trouble. I would advise any one afflicted with catarrh to take Peruna and I am sure it will relieve."

In the Revised "Tis of Life" we have many similar testimonials which should interest sick people everywhere. Sent free by the Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio.

People who object to liquid medicine can now obtain Peruna Tablets.

OF INTEREST TO SCANDINAVIANS

News Gathered in the Fatherland and Elsewhere. COMING TO UNITED STATES

Star of the Royal Opera at Stockholm Will Sing at Minneapolis This Summer—Christiania Preparing to Extend Cordial Welcome to Centenary Visitors—Manufacture of Alcoholic Liquors on the Decline in Denmark.

Signe Rappe, the leading star at the Royal Opera in Stockholm, Sweden, will be one of the chief attractions at the great Swedish-American Sangarfest which will be given in Minneapolis June 8, 9 and 10. She was engaged by the American Union of Swedish Singers a few months ago and has promised to fill the Minneapolis engagement. Miss Rappe will participate in a concert in Chicago May 30 and will on that occasion be assisted by the Chicago Symphony orchestra.

Miss Rappe is the youngest daughter of General Rappe, former minister of war in Sweden, and together with Julia Clausen is today considered as the greatest singer that Sweden has produced during the last ten years.

Says the Lutheran (Philadelphia) regarding the Swedish-American way of doing things: "A few months ago the Rock Island district of the Illinois conference of the Augustana Synod determined to found a hospital. The resolution formed was rapidly materialized in subscriptions, cash and ground, with a result that a site for the proposed hospital has been secured in Moline, Ill., at a cost of \$18,000. This is paid for in full and in addition \$11,000 in cash is available toward the proposed modern hospital building, which will be erected at a very early date. The building to be erected is to cost not less than \$100,000 and the committee in charge of the work has guaranteed to raise the money."

Gustave Nylinder, an official of the Swedish government, arrived in this country about three weeks ago and has been visiting the large railroad centers of the country. He is interviewing prominent railroad men in the United States with a view of learning at close hand some of the methods which have made American railroad operations notable. Mr. Nylinder claims that railroad dispatching is where Swedish railroads are weak and he is devoting a good deal of his time to that phase of his investigations. Mr. Nylinder is making a flying trip around the world. In two weeks from now he will leave this country for Japan.

Professor Hugo Alven, well known musical director of Upsala university, is planning a tour around the world for the famous "O. D." society of the university city of Sweden. The tour will start from Sweden at Christmas time in 1916 and the chorus contemplates returning to their native land the following year. The leader of the chorus will probably be Hans Freanckel. The "O. D." chorus is the finest male chorus of Sweden and is regarded by critics as the greatest in the world.

A controversy between the sugar trust and the beet growers was settled by arbitrators mainly in favor of the latter. For years the sugar trust had been in the habit of granting the best growers certain favors not mentioned in the contract. Now the trust proposes to discontinue the practice, but the arbitrators hold that those favors were taken into consideration by the farmers when they renewed the contract for the present year.

The woman's board of the San Francisco exposition decided to invite six of the world's most prominent women. In selecting these six women it is not intended to pick out those who have won distinction through wealth or social activity, but rather those who have accomplished something which has worked for the betterment of the entire world. The Swedish authoress, Ellen Key, has been selected as one of the six.

Charles H. Graves, United States minister to Sweden, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by President Wilson. Colonel Graves resigned on account of ill health. He has been on a leave of absence in California for some time. Colonel Graves' home is in Duluth.

The first edition of Captain Andrew Nelson's book, "Yankee Swanson," has already been sold out. A second edition of 20,000 copies is expected and will most likely meet with like result.

David Bjorling, student at the Metropolitan opera school, is touring Sweden and is meeting with great success.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We have understood how known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood, curing the system. Testimonials are given in full on each bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

believe that upwards of 5,000 Norwegian-Americans will pay a visit to their fatherland this summer. In Bergen also they are preparing to receive and entertain Norwegian-Americans worthy. A reception committee consisting of Librarian Kildahl, Director Rogge and Scheidrup, all of whom have been in America and who are somewhat familiar with American conditions, will do the honors as hosts and will see to it that visitors are amply provided for.

Active preparations for extending welcome to the 50,000 Norwegians expected to visit the Twin Cities—St. Paul and Minneapolis—for the 17th of May celebration, are under way. In St. Paul a meeting of citizens will organize a parade of floats representative of state, municipal, commercial and business enterprises, as well as Norwegian organizations. It will start May 16, the first day of the celebration, for the fair grounds at Hamline, lying midway between the two cities. A similar parade will start simultaneously from Minneapolis.

Since the dissolution in 1905 the Catholic church in Norway has enlarged its membership in that country from 600 to 7,000. The ecclesiastical department in Norway is arranging for a display of theological literature at the jubilee exposition this summer. The exhibit will consist of liturgies, text books, hymn books and all kinds of theological books which have been written and used during the past century and which have in any way influenced church and Christian life during this period of time.

It is estimated that about 120 Russian sawmillers are operating in Norway at the present time. The newspapers think there ought to be an end to this traffic. Many of these sawmillers are looked upon as spies, and many in fact are spies and have been plying their trade in the country for many years. Just why the Norwegian government does not put an end to this traffic is what puzzles many a close observer of the Russian-Scandinavian situation.

Official announcement was made in Christiania April 15 of the postponement for a year of the Roald Amundsen's expedition to the North polar regions. This confirms Washington reports to that effect. The Fram has been recalled to Christiania and explorers are inclined to believe that the plans for the expedition will never be carried out because of the apparent impossibility of raising the extra \$200,000 necessitated by the delay.

Professor Bernt Stoyen was recently installed as bishop of the Christiania diocese in Norway. He thus becomes the successor of the late Bishop K. Schjelderup. The installation act was performed by Bishop Jens Tandberg of the Christiania diocese and took place in Our Saviour's church. Bishop Stoyen had been professor at the Practical Theological seminary in Christiania.

The great spirit of the famous cathedral in Trondheim needs a coat of paint for the festivities this summer, but where is the man who will undertake to do it? A man of high height and perform the job? Kristian Olsen was the lone man who dared perform this work some years ago and there is a diligent search for him now.