

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES

London, March 8.—A popular pastime nowadays with continental aviators would seem to be flying trips by night over England. Daring air pilots in Germany or France leave their moorings at dusk, speed over the channel, and then circle, over British cities and forts, flashing their lights to mystify and alarm the people below them. With the first indications of dawn the adventure comes to an end. The prowling birdman heads for home, houses his machine before the sun is well up, and leaves the officials of England to report his incursion to the war office in London.

Reports of these night visits became so general, and were at the same time so disconcerting, that the government finally took official action and passed a bill prohibiting the passage of aircraft over certain specified areas. Aircraft violating this regulation will be fired on and otherwise warned away. The bill was introduced into the house of commons by Colonel Seeley, secretary of war, and it passed through all its stages at one sitting, without discussion. It went to the lords the day before recess, and passed that house just as hurriedly. How the measure is to be enforced has aroused considerable interested speculation. The bill authorizes the proper officers, after giving a prescribed warning, to fire at any aircraft infringing this law, and to use any and every other means to prevent infractions. The government is providing "sky guns" to repel these aerial trespassers, and it will also have the services of the naval aeroplanes and hydroplanes and the flying fleet of the army, which consists of about a dozen aeroplanes and three small airships.

Experts have very grave doubts whether these precautions will be sufficient to prevent the midnight visits. Colonel Seeley, in introducing the bill, said it was not aircraft belonging to foreign governments that were aimed at, but mischievous private persons, possibly from overseas, who might "hover over places where there are combustible stores, to the great inconvenience of the people of the country."

What gave rise to the action of the government were reliable reports, in some cases from army officers, that aircraft had been seen over Dover, Sheerness, Portsmouth and Liverpool, and on at least two occasions as far west as Cardiff, always at night. The first visits were paid in October, and they have continued up to the present time. At first there was an inclination to make light of them, or to ascribe the moving lights and the noise of the propeller to some airship privately owned in England. But investigation showed that this could not be, and now the government places the blame on privately owned foreign airships.

Some people, however, discard this assumption, and declare that at least one of the aerial visitors came from Borkum, the German fortress nearest the English coast. From Borkum it would be a very simple matter for a modern airship to pass over the North Sea and even right across England, as in the case of the ship that flew over Cardiff, and be back at her base before morning. Those who claim to have evidence that this flight was made from Borkum go further and say that the German government has several airships at Emden, and that when a flight over England is projected one of these crafts is taken to Borkum and the start made from there.

According to official returns, Germany had 12 airships of large dimensions at the end of 1912, and it is believed that she has added to this number since. There are also 10 private airships in Germany. Against these England has three airships of very small dimensions, and one large airship now under construction in Germany. England has a greater number

of aeroplanes than Germany, however, and when a prospective battle in the air is discussed British officers argue that an aeroplane, acting as a destroyer, could very easily put a night-flying airship out of business.

Those liberal members of the house of commons who support women's suffrage have agreed upon a bill which will be introduced at the next session of parliament, but they have not been successful in getting the unionists and laborites, who also believe in giving the vote to women, to act with them. In fact there is a very wide difference of opinion among the suffragists as to how broadly the franchise should be extended in the case of women.

The bill of the liberal suffragists would confer the parliamentary franchise on (1) women, whether married or unmarried, who, if they were men, would be entitled to be registered and to vote in respect of a household qualification; i. e., as inhabitants or occupiers of dwelling houses; and (2) the wives of such inhabitants or occupiers, residing on the same premises as their husbands. The bill would restrict the franchise to women over 25 years of age. This bill would receive the support of those members of the cabinet who support the vote for women.

Of the other suffragists in the house, the unionists would not go so far as the liberals and the laborites would go further. The former support what is known as the "conciliation bill," which confers the vote on women property owners or women who occupy houses independently. The labor party is out for adult suffrage for both men and women. They point out that either of the other bills would shut out thousands of working girls and women who reside with their parents, or at any rate have no independent place of residence.

The liberals intend to frame their bill so that amendments can be introduced, and the house given an opportunity of deciding which, if any, form of suffrage they wish to extend to women.

The report has again been revived that Mr. Asquith is preparing to resign the premiership and that before long he will return to the house of lords. There is no doubt that he would like to resign and get out of the turmoil of politics, but it is just as certain that he will not give up, unless, of course, forced to do so, until the home rule bill finally becomes law, which, except for accidents, it should do in May, 1914. Mr. Asquith has pledged himself to do his best to give Ireland self-government, and besides he is anxious that his name should be identified with the accomplishment of this measure as Mr. Gladstone's was with its advancement. Some of the proposals of the radical members of his cabinet are not altogether to his liking, and latterly he has found it more and more difficult to curb some of them. So that when home rule becomes an accomplished fact, and the end of the present parliament is at hand, the opportunity, it is expected that he will hand over the reins to some younger man.

Paris, March 8.—Referring to the tragic end of Captain Robert F. Scott on his recent voyage to the south pole, M. Schradner, the eminent French geographer, expresses the opinion that the death of the English explorer is the last act in the drama of the polar point obsession, which has caused the loss of so many lives.

The discoveries of Peary, Amundsen and Scott have at least removed the imperative desire of scientists to find the poles. M. Schradner declares, and leaves the way clear for a considerable and important task, the results of which will be far-reaching. This consists in establishing a chain of circum-polar observations, a vast system of scientific "monasteries" international in character.

The atmospheric and marine currents which circulate, winter and summer alike, round the pole perpetually mix water and air. The cold waters descend toward the south, carrying quantities of ice, and are continually replaced by masses of warmer water which come from the Atlantic. Above these ice fields, floating toward the south, hovers a layer of cold air ever falling on to the frozen mass beneath, as a heavy syrup drips and remains at the bottom of a glass of water. In their turn the sea breezes push and stir up this mass of cold air, lift it from its icy bed, and send it to cool America and Europe.

These cold masses of air, as soon as they come in contact with the tepid atmosphere of the Atlantic, condense the moisture, precipitate rain, and brew tempests. Thus, by developing an accurate knowledge of the courses of the ice fields, by following them in their southward course and observing the phenomena of their slow fusion in the middle of the Atlantic, it would be possible to forecast, to a great extent, the force of the winds, the alternation and character of the seasons, and the likelihood of drought or wet. Warning against atmospheric dangers could be given, and there would be ample time to adopt such precautions as circumstances dictated.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Otto H. Kahn, J. P. Morgan, James H. Hyde and James Stillman are some of the Americans who have joined Monsieur Gabriel Austre in building the Theatre Champs Elysees, the most beautiful playhouse in Paris. These are all shareholders in the enterprise, as are a good many other persons well known in England, France and Germany. The committee of patrons includes the queen of the Belgians, the prince of Monaco, the Grand Duchess Vladimir, the duchess of Genoa, the crown prince of Roumania, Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, the duchess of Portland and the duchess of Rutland.

The theatre, which will be opened April 2, will be devoted to the whole

range of musical and dramatic art and classic and modern operas. The building will contain two auditoriums, one seating 2,000 and the other 600 people.

That energetic organization known as the "Old Paris Committee," whose mission it is to preserve as much as possible of the antiquities of the city and beauties, has taken up the question of obtrusive illuminated and other advertising devices which disfigure so many buildings in this city. They have concluded that steps should now be taken to prohibit business houses in such centers of interest as the Place Vendome and the Champs Elysees from placing perpendicular signs on their establishments. The committee condemns luminous signs in every form. An effort is also to be made toward abolishing the display of goods outside store premises.

The attention of Prince Nicolas of Greece, military governor of Salonika, having been drawn to a passage in a book of Pierre Loti's, in which the author says that officers of the French warship Bruix could testify to having seen Greek and Serbian soldiers gouge out the eyes of Turkish prisoners, the prince sent his chief staff officer, Major Vlachopoulos, on board the Bruix with a copy of the book to show Captain Delage.

The captain has now written to Prince Nicolas to say that he submitted the statement in Loti's book to his officers. All were unanimous in characterizing it as gratuitous, and declared emphatically that nothing that they had said or written could possibly be taken as authorizing Loti to cite their testimony for facts of such a nature, which had never come within their experience.

Captain Delage added that he had drawn the attention of the minister of marine to the way in which his officers' names had been invoked without their consent or knowledge, and asked him to request Loti to suppress the statement in question.

From times to which the memory of man runneth not back, the pretty town of Stein on the Rhine has had no taxes. The common lands belonging to the township yielded revenues sufficient to pay all public expenses, and they were let to the people at prices so moderate that not a poor family was to be found in Stein. The local authorities overstepped last year, and are now trying to lay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the property of property holders. They all refuse to pay, and there seems to be no way of making them.

While cutting up a century-old fir tree in the Simpson, foresters found in the heart of the trunk a bronze statue of the Virgin Mary. It was about a foot tall and perfectly preserved. It is supposed that the statuette was placed in a niche carved in the tree and that the wood gradually grew all around it.

Fifteen per cent of the population of Switzerland are foreigners. There were 567,296 enumerated in 1910, and a measure is pending in the federal diet to require them to become naturalized citizens. The Swiss government finds a good deal of inconvenience in being frequently obliged to discuss with foreign consuls and legations questions in which foreign subjects seek to evade Swiss laws by taking refuge in the fact that they are of alien nationality.

GOVERNOR'S WIFE IS A TRUE HOME-MAKER



Mrs. Edward F. Dunne.

Mrs. Edward F. Dunne, wife of the newly inaugurated governor of Illinois, is a true home-maker and mother. She adores her husband and is bringing up ten children with marked success.

She is as democratic as her husband. Elevation to the governor's mansion has not changed her, and as the wife of Governor Dunne she is just the same as when she was the wife of Mayor Dunne of Chicago, or the wife of just plain Mr. Dunne.

Realty Changes

W. E. Bailey to Cecelia L. Appleby, part lot 15, block 13, Rodman's subdivision, Rock Island, \$200.

Albert H. Wood to Carrie R. Wood, lot 1, Dodges' addition, Rock Island, \$1.

William Ratsch to Alfred Magnuson, lots 2 and 3, in northwest quarter, section 18-16-2 west, \$14,510.

Carl Daum to Ollie C. Lindner, southeast one-half, southeast one-quarter, section 18-16-2 west, \$10,000.

Charles B. Anderson to Anna Peterson, part lot 14, George W. Bell division of lots to assessors' plat 1881, also part lot 13, M. Bartzell addition, Moline, \$5,000.

Lars P. Nelson to Anton O. Ander-

NICE FAT JOB FOR TAFT'S SECRETARY



Charles D. Hillis.

One of the republican job-holders at Washington who didn't mind the change on March 4 from public to private life was Charles Dewey Hillis, secretary to former President Taft. The day after inauguration Mr. Hillis became a partner of Edmund Dwight, resident manager at New York of the Employers' Liability Assurance corporation, limited, of London. As secretary to the president he received \$7,500 a year. In his new position he will get about \$20,000 per annum.

son, lot 1, block 5, Oak Park addition, Moline, \$1.

Henry Karstens to William Karstens, lot 13, block 3, Atkinson Park addition, Moline, \$8,000.

William Johnston to Jacob Meentz, lots 7 and 8 and part lot 10, block 2, Reynolds, \$2,400.

William S. Carr to William P. Mack, west one-half, west one-half, northeast one-quarter and northeast one-quarter, section 18-16-2 west, \$7,350.

Alechia Rosenfield to Lottie K. Rosenfield, part lot 10, block 6, Spencer and Case's addition, Rock Island, \$1.

Mary and Charles Taylor to Victorine Cartwright, lot 5, block 171, East Moline, \$890.

Guy, Pope and White to Gus Kandis, lot 31, block 123, New Shops addition, East Moline, \$350.

G. L. Peterson to Roy W. Swanson, lot 23, block 1, Rosslyn addition, Moline, \$350.

Augusta C. Crane to Paulina Owege, lot 12, Ekland subdivision, South Moline, \$2,350.

Gotfrid Carlson to Anna Erickson, lots 12 and 13, block 3, C. G. Thulin's Second addition, Moline, \$1.

Anna Erickson to Harry Perlick, lot 13, block 3, C. G. Thulin's addition, Moline, \$2,400.

ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the first day of April, A. D. 1913, an election will be held in the city and township of Rock Island, Ill., for the following officers, to wit:

CITY OFFICE.

One police magistrate.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Five assistant supervisors.
Five justices of peace.
Five constables.

Places for registration and voting will be as follows:

First precinct—413 Fourth avenue.
Second precinct—702 Second avenue.

Third precinct—1014 Third avenue.
Fourth precinct—924 Ninth street.

Fifth precinct—Court house, east door.
Sixth precinct—1434 Seventh avenue.

Seventh precinct—1101 Fifteenth street.
Eighth precinct—1914 Third avenue.

Ninth precinct—Trinity Parish house, Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue.

Tenth precinct—Hose house on Twenty-second street.

Eleventh precinct—Schmidt's grocery store, 823 Twentieth street.

Twelfth precinct—Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenue.

Thirteenth precinct—709 Twenty-seventh street.

Fourteenth precinct—3032 Fifth avenue.

Fifteenth precinct—Peterson's carpenter shop, 518 Forty-fifth street.

Sixteenth precinct—1349 Thirty-eighth street.

Seventeenth precinct—1334 Thirtieth street.

Dated at Rock Island, Ill., March 6, 1913.

SHIRLEY D. FOLSOM,
Town Clerk.

M. T. RUDGREN,
City Clerk of Rock Island, Ill.—(Adv.)

DRUNKENNESS

is a curable disease, which requires treatment. The ORRINE treatment can be used with all absolute confidence. It destroys all desire for whisky, beer or other intoxicants. Can be given in the home. No sanitarium expense. No loss of time from work. Can be given secretly. If after a trial you fail to get any benefit from its use your money will be refunded.

ORRINE is prepared in two forms: No. 1, secret treatment, a powder; ORRINE No. 2, in pill form, for those who desire to take voluntary treatment. Costs only \$1 a box. Come in and talk over the matter with us. Ask for booklet. At Harper House pharmacy—(Adv.)

DRESSING A SHIP.

A Man-of-War Wears More Than One Suit of Clothes.

Battleships wear coats of stout armor plate, as everybody knows, but everybody does not know that they wear undergarments which are produced chiefly from cocoanuts. Your most powerful man-of-war is really a very delicate object and requires special underclothing so that some vital parts of its anatomy may not become too cold and so that other equally vital portions may not become too hot.

From stem to stern, which is another way of saying from head to toe, your enormous super-Dreadnought is enveloped in an undergarment placed immediately behind its topcoat or armor plate. This is its special mackintosh, or, rather, waterproof, which acts as a protection from fire as well as water.

In the ordinary way if a shot pierced the side of a battleship water would pour in at the hole and possibly the ship might sink, but this is obviated by providing a backing to the armor. Great secrecy is kept in the various navies regarding the material used and its arrangement.

In many of the latest battleships, however, the coating is made of cellulose, which again is obtained from the fibrous cocoanut rind. Cellulose possesses the peculiar property of swelling immediately if it comes in contact with salt water. Therefore the moment that water pours in at a hole at the ship's side the cellulose almost instantly expands and so closes the aperture. Of course the cellulose is especially treated in order to render it fireproof.

A man-of-war has its vitality enormously diminished if certain portions of it become too cold, in much the same way as its human tenants. Accordingly its boiler and steam pipes are clothed with "jackets." In some cases the jackets are made of ordinary blanketing, others of a fibrous clay-like composition or even of close grained wood. In general the material used for a ship's underclothing of this description consists of mineral wool.

However, the great ship is more likely to suffer from the effects of heat than from those of cold. There is always the danger owing to the newer type of machinery employed that the powder magazines may get too hot.

In the latest man-of-war the stores are surrounded by a thick coating of mineral wool. Mineral wool, by the way, has nothing whatever to do with wool, as it consists of a mass of snowy threads of a kind of glass. It is made by blowing jets of high pressure steam through the furnaces in the manufacture of iron and steel.

Enormous quantities of this strange variety of wool are used on board for the purposes of underclothing the bulkheads and the more delicate portions of the ship's body. This invaluable substance acts equally well as a protector from heat and from cold. It is such a remarkable nonconductor of heat that it is used for covering the refrigerators and the cold storage chambers and therefore the explosive stores.

In the dockyards all men who are employed in packing the mineral wool in the spaces on the ships are obliged to wear masks. This is to prevent the sharp needlelike particles from being inhaled and so causing chest troubles of fatal character.

The ammunition room themselves are kept cool by a refrigerating plant in addition to being clothed in mineral wool, the same applying to the ammunition passages. The wool is also packed between the double bulkheads which separate the boiler spaces from the other portions of the vessel. Altogether the uses of the mineral wool on board are extremely numerous. Even reindeer hair is to be met with on board if the capacity of a particular sort of underclothing. This material is very light—considerably lighter than wool, for instance—and it is not so subject to decay. For this reason among its many uses it is of great value as a filling for the life buoys.—Boston Transcript.

THE ART OF POISONING.

Subtle Methods Used by the Natives of Central Africa.

The Central African native is a master in the art of poisoning and always on the watch for it. He will never take a drink of water or beer or eat of a dish, even when offered by a peaceful acquaintance, until the host has eaten or drunk some of it to pledge his harmlessness. He is always in fear of treachery, and with good reason, for an assassin is cheaply hired. Vegetable poisons may be made by almost any one, and the methods of administering them are cunning beyond description.

One of the cleverest ways, often resorted to when a man gets into his head an idea that a neighbor is injuring him by witchery, is to kill the unsuspecting victim by means of poisoned stakes and at the same time avoid suspicion which would inevitably lead to a similar vengeance.

Poisoning little sharpened sticks, the murderer hollows their points and inserts poison (usually made by boiling down the juice of certain shrubs or creepers) into the canities. These he secretly plants upright, but leaving a little along the path which leads from the doomed negro's hut to his garden.

Sooner or later the intended victim slightly lacerates his bare foot by hitting one of these sharp stakes. He takes no notice of the scratch, for he is used to such trifling injuries, but in a few moments his foot reds and begins to swell, and an hour or so later he expires in agony.

The bark and roots of several trees and shrubs yield virulent poisons when properly brewed, one of which has the peculiar effect of at once paralyzing the organs of speech. The gall of the crocodile when dried in the sun and pulverized is also very deadly. The most fatal poison, however, is that extracted from an ant, whilst free

Best Office Building

Rock Island : : : : 2d Ave., 17th St.



DIRECTORY

ADVERTISING.	SUITE.	HAIR-DRESSING.
BATCHOLDER, M. D. & CO.	414	WILSON, MISS BLANCHE 410
MALONEY, E. A.	311	INSURANCE—FIRE. SUITE.
ARCHITECTS.		KRELL, E. H. 612
STAUDHAR, G. F.	608	MAUCKER, W. C. 507
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.		INSURANCE—LIFE.
HAUBERG, J. H.	601	COLUMBIA NATIONAL LIFE
LUDELF, W. L.	308	(of Boston) 605
MAUCKER, J. W.	507	CONTINENTAL ASSURANCE
SCHROEDER, C. J.	305	CO. 411
COAL—WHOLESALE.		ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO. 409
CLINE & SHAW FUEL CO.	505	METROPOLITAN LIFE (of
COLLIERIES SALES CO.	501	N. Y.) 509
TRI-CITY COAL CO.	306	NEW YORK LIFE (of N. Y.) 512
DENTISTS.		SCHULZ, WILLIAM 411
AMES, DR. E. F.	302	LOANS—PERSONAL.
HAINLINE, DR. E. L.	505	CUT RATE LOAN CO. 504
MARTIN, DR. W. E.	504	FIDELITY LOAN CO. 403
MUELLER, DR. C. W.	302	LOANS—REAL ESTATE.
SHERARD, DR. B. H.	406	LUDELF, W. L. 308
DOCTORS.		SCHROEDER, C. J. 305
BURKHART, DR. HADA	311	REAL ESTATE—LANDS.
COMEGY, DR. J. P.	407	KRELL, E. H. 612
DART, DR. RALPH	401	MISCELLANEOUS.
FOSTER, DR. C. T.	407	MOORE TIMBER CO. 501
FREYTAG, DR. C. F.	302	M. PAC. RAILWAY CO. (local
PETRIE, DR. ETTA	409	office) 007
STOCKER, DR. A.	511	ROSENFIELD, W. A. 506
SOLDERS, DR. J. C.	404	TRI-STATE OIL CO. 612

IN THE HEART OF ROCK ISLAND

All Street Cars Stop Right at the Entrance

called yungun in German East Africa. It grows in only a few localities, and few natives will venture to cut it down, for a mere prick with a splinter will cause terrible and sometimes fatal inflammation. The negroes say that neither moths nor snakes will go near it and that birds never rest in its branches.

To make this poison the wood is burnt and its ashes are mixed with water and then boiled down to a thick paste. The natives will travel hundreds of miles to procure this paste, with which hunters anoint their arrows and spears and the bullets of their guns, dipping them after the smearing in hot beeswax to form a protective covering against loss of power as well as against accident.—Harper's Weekly.

Scattering Disease. Dr. Leonard Hill of London holds that it is an "offense against society for any one with a cold to cough, sneeze or even talk without covering his mouth with his handkerchief. Colds kill tens of thousands every year," the doctor adds, "and yet we persist in taking no special precautions to escape them. We go to great trouble to prevent the spread of diphtheria or scarlet fever or smallpox, but the person with a cold, who is scattering deadly microbes everywhere, we treat as perfectly harmless. I thoroughly agree that during the sneezing, coughing stage the person with a cold should be isolated, so that the germs he is constantly scattering may not be breathed in by his neighbors."—New York Tribune.

A Pet Dog Cemetery. Dead dogs fare better than many men in one town in England, where there is an exclusive cemetery for rich women's pets. Expensive dogs must have showy graves, and the owner of a toy spaniel, blue blooded Pomeranian or a French poodle doesn't think anything of paying \$100 for a burial plot in the first stop on the way to the canine Valhalla. Pink headstones are stuck up over the last resting place of the aristocratic doggies, and the epitaphs are as appreciative as if they were on tombstones over the graves of the best French chefs.—New York Press.

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise mucus in the morning? Do you want relief? If so, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you will be pleased. Sold by all druggists.—(Adv.)



Big Horse Sale

Tues., March 11
At Moeller's Barn in Rock Island, Ill., South of Market Square.

150 head of horses and mules, 25 head of dapple grays, 10 nice match teams, 10 nice single drivers, city broke, a lot of big work horses, some big mares, heavy in foal, 5 teams of mules. Any one wanting horses or mules don't miss this sale. Every horse sold must be as represented. We sell horses private every day. These horses weigh from 1,100 to 1,600. We sell cheaper here than any place on earth. Don't forget the date, Tuesday, March 11.

JOHN KILCOIN,
H. C. HARRIS,
Auctioneers.

For Drunkenness, Opium, Morphine and other Drug Using, the Tobacco Habit and Neurasthenia THE KEELEY CURE INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.

We Buy and Sell

Deere and Company
Moline Plow Co.
Root & Van Dervoort stocks
Inquiries Solicited.
LITTEN & ROBERTS
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages.
Peoples National Bank Building
Rock Island, Ill.

Ask this Man to Read Your Life

His Wonderful Power to Read Human Lives at Any Distance Amazes All Who Write to Him.

Thousands of people in all walks of life have benefited by this man's advice. He tells you what you are capable of and how to achieve it.

His descriptions of past, present and future events will astound and help you. All he wants is your name and address. Write your birth date and sex. You will receive a free trial reading. If you want to take advantage of this special offer, write at once.

Obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name, address, the date, month and year of birth (all clearly written), place where you were born. Send your address in your letter. Postage on letters to France is 5 cents.

