

FOUGHT ISSUE IN THE STREET

Tampico Incident Discussed in Auto Outside Jockey Club

BY HUERTA AND O'SHAUGHNESSY

The Dictator Has Plans for Flight Already Made

New York, April 25.—W. G. Shepherd, a correspondent of the New York Sun, sends this to his paper:

Vera Cruz, April 24.—Victoriano Huerta and Nelson O'Shaughnessy verbally fought out on the street in the open view of the public the momentous matter of the Tampico incident in which hung the question of whether American troops should force the dictator to respect the flag.

After April 15 the censor in Mexico City refused to permit me to receive messages, and all messages which I attempted to file were rejected with the exception of the code despatches telling of Huerta's desire for war and the occupation of Vera Cruz, which he regarded as insignificant.

Here, then, is how Huerta dealt with the question which really meant peace or war.

With his usual irregularity Huerta left his home at an early hour. He did not go to the palace nor did he leave word where he planned to go.

O'Shaughnessy, having received a 1,000 word cablegram of instructions from Washington, set out to find Huerta, making the usual rounds of the Cafe Colons where the dictator's morning regimen is usually taken, and two or three other cafes.

It was at the Jockey club that O'Shaughnessy found his man, standing at the bar.

"Have you your automobile out there?" asked Huerta.

"Yes," replied O'Shaughnessy. "My new one."

"Let's go out and sit in that," said Huerta.

The two men left the club and stepped into the car, which stood on a side street. Huerta's attendants and bodyguards drew aside, and for three-quarters of an hour O'Shaughnessy and the dictator argued. A photographer who attempted to snap them was driven away.

O'Shaughnessy spoke smilingly, but Huerta spoke vehemently, sinking his right fist from time to time into the palm of his left hand. O'Shaughnessy said Huerta was not drunk.

At the conclusion of this public conference the charge drove away in his machine and filed his report to Washington.

In the event of a crisis, Huerta has made all preparations to fight. His plan is to declare that he is leaving for the front. With him he will have a small body of soldiers known as the battalion of the supreme power. He will elude these, according to his plan, and will seek refuge on a Japanese cruiser at Manzanillo on the Pacific coast.

The papers print what Huerta orders, and the probability is that in arranging to escape the dictator will cause the papers to print that there is great danger from the rebels on the Pacific and that it is necessary for him to go to the front. It is well known that he has made most strenuous efforts to keep the road toward the Pacific clear of rebels. The report, therefore, will be an untruth, but it will give Huerta the necessary excuse for leaving the capital.

THINKS EUROPE APPROVES STEP. Sir Edward Grey Reported to Have Said So in Paris.

Paris, April 25.—According to reports from good authority here yesterday, Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, on the occasion of his visit to Paris with King George and Queen Mary, said he believed the United States was undertaking a work in Mexico of which thoughtful opinion in Europe approved.

Nothing has been done of the private conversation between Premier Doumergue and Sir Edward upon the international situation.

MARKET SHOWS WAR SPIRIT. Large Dealings in Mexican Securities Which Suffer Most.

New York, April 25.—On the stock exchange here yesterday discussion of the possibilities growing out of more recent developments in Mexico, were reflected in a sharp decline recorded at the opening. Selling came from various quarters and was accompanied by inquiries from numerous out of town points by speculators and investors who sought first hand information from their bankers and brokers in the Wall street district. Europe was again active in the movement and London as well as the continental securities market manifested acute weakness. Canadian Pacific was again a conspicuously weak feature here, following its severe loss in London.

Securities having Mexican connections suffered most in the early decline, which were on a large scale. Next to Canadian Pacific, which was of foreign origin, the Guggenheim properties, Mexican petroleum, coppers and allied stocks registered the largest losses.

AVOID SPRING ILLS

Purify and Build Up the Blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the spring your blood needs cleansing and enriching, largely because your diet has been chiefly heavy and your life mostly indoors during the winter. You feel poorly, and there is more or less eruption on your face and body. Your appetite is not good, your sleep is broken, and you are tired all the time.

You need Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the one safe and effective tonic that has stood the test of forty years. It makes the pure red blood that will make you feel better, look better, and sleep better. It is the old standard triad-and-tru, all-the-year-round medicine for the blood and the whole system, and any druggist will supply you.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Nothing else acts like it, for nothing else has the same formula or ingredients. Get it to-day.—Adv't.

yesterday. The measure already has passed the Senate. It now goes to the president for approval.

The bill provides the machinery for recruiting and mobilizing a volunteer army of such size as the president regards as warranted. It gives preference to state militia organizations. After such organizations have been exhausted, volunteers may be taken from the people at large.

TWO SENATORS OFFER SERVICES.

Fall and Shepard Ready to Resign and Go to the Front.

Washington, April 25.—Senators Fall of New Mexico and Shepard of Texas have offered their services to the president in the campaign against Mexico. Senator Fall has written that he will resign from the Senate and go to the front if necessary.

OFFICIAL LIST OF DEAD NOW 17.

Two Marines Who Were Killed Not Listed Until Yesterday.

Washington, April 25.—Two marines killed in Thursday's fighting at Vera Cruz not heretofore listed were reported to the navy department yesterday afternoon by Admiral Badger.

This makes the total casualties at Vera Cruz up to date 17 killed and 70 wounded.

A BROAD LOOK AT MEXICO.

Situation in the Republic Calmly Considered in Many Aspects.

It is with profound regret and a sinking of heart that every thinking citizen of mature years contemplates the spectacle of the United States at war. This feeling is evidenced by many readers of this newspaper and is verified wherever men talk together. There will be temptation for some to despair of the ultimate triumph of the cause of peace, but this need not be. Poignant present regret is natural, but the cycles of God's good are long ones. Those of us who had direct knowledge of the dark years of the Civil war, and the later-born who saw the conflict with Spain from its beginning to the conclusion of it, are without enthusiasm for armed conflict. War is not a light adventure, but a deep tragedy, and in its trail follow multitudes of evils affecting powerfully and unfavorably the business of the people and the well being of their government.

It is by direct experience that generations of men gain, each one for itself, knowledge of war. Illustrative of the taught and the untaught was the student demonstration at Yale the other night, and very impressive was the talk of ex-President Taft to the band of marching boys. Gathered there were the uninitiated and the man who had had his initiation—the ardor of youth on the one side, sober experience on the other. "If war should come," said Professor Taft, "it will not be a trail of glory—it will be a trail of woe. There never was a truer statement. We who have seen woe burned into the national life throughout its wide reach can testify out of knowledge. Take the glamor off of history and the residuum of war is dimly eloquent of woe. The losses in blood, in treasure, in human suffering testify; so do the indirect evils that fester fasten on the body politic, and no less the pension rolls that speak the gratitude of the nation toward those who fight for us, but as well irrevocably fasten upon the public treasury a burden that never reaches maturity and discharge. Wars are never paid for; generation after generation pays in turn, and the legacy of debt goes on.

No honest student of public opinion can reach the conclusion that the American people desired or desire war with Mexico. It is distinctly otherwise. No public man speaks the public mind when he implies that we have cast envious eyes upon Mexican territory. No political leader worthy the name imagines party advantage to lie in the promotion or prosecution of a campaign against the people of the neighboring country. Their good, and not their hurt, is the desire of the people of the United States, and even the hotheads should bear this in mind and keep it at the front. It is a fact to be remembered as we contemplate the death of Daniel A. Haggerty of Cambridge, corporal of marines, the Massachusetts man whose name went on the roll at Vera Cruz, booked for remembrance as long as the story of the conflict of April, 1914, shall be read. We are all asking how many more names of regulars, mayhap of volunteers, are to be added to the six first killed. The grim record has been inaugurated, more's the pity.

It must be the watchful concern of the president and of Congress—all in authority—to see that the outcome of war in lives and governmental demoralization is circumscribed as narrowly as possible. Let no one doubt that this is the sober desire of the American people. The navy and the army of the United States will obey orders to the limit—they will do what is demanded of them. The people pray that every move may be conceived wisely, and prove to be contributive, in the hands of Providence, to the establishment of settled conditions in Mexico. By tradition and purpose we are the friends of genuine democracy, and when that is a complicated matter, as it must be in Latin-American countries, we shall have to do the best we can in any given case. Expediency has its uses. We must be the friend, not the dictator. Beneath the Mexican disorders that exhibit so much primitive passion is the stirring and groping of that republican spirit which is manifesting itself the world over, with no country in the world free from the veiling in the form of another. Across our southern border there are excesses and the grossest abuses upon the side of aristocracy and of democracy. It is not and will not be easy to line up the thing most desirable for us to do at any given moment, but of one thing there should be no shadow of doubt—that the United

States, so powerful by comparison, aims only to help as best it may the people of Mexico toward stable conditions and a government worthy of respect.

The conditions in the midst of which stability is sought are at no point comparable with those in the United States. Much of Mexico lingers in the twilight of customs and conceptions become archaic. There can only be approximation to a government like ours where there is no middle class to command and support it. It was not for us to recognize a government reared upon the murder of a progressive president. The choice of the people, any more than it is our province to settle with an iron hand what the people of another country ought to have. Our thought must be to interfere as little as may be. There is a limit to Uncle Sam's duty as continental policeman, else our broils become continuous and intolerable. We want no crop of hatreds. Our people demand respect for the flag when those who serve it are about their business, but they have not clamored for intervention. Those who are not for us must keep, in the midst of conditions very complicated and troublesome, the vision of brotherhood and not of mastership.

A quarter of a century and more ago the world had small practical interest in Mexico compared with to-day. Now the great nations, invited by the ruling powers in that country, have acquired enormous property interests there. These were built up at the risk of their promoters, no doubt, but they are not negligible in the family of nations. Whether wisely or unwisely joined at this juncture, we have our part to play—and to the best performance of that part, so that it shall be most helpful to every honest popular interest, all charged with responsibility for our course must address themselves. There can be no doubt that there is throughout Mexico a growing desire for settled conditions. On that rests the hope for the future. By what means, the better for the people, such conditions can be achieved is the problem of the terribly vexed situation in that passionate country. Perhaps light is coming, and the existing crisis may be the dawn of it.

But this much is sure—the sooner the United States can give undivided attention to the settlement of its own pressing problems, the better for the world. We have troubles enough of our own and our chief concern must be to keep our slowly won reforms. War invites relaxation of popular vigilance, something we have suffered from before, and should not again. At that point war is to be feared. Above the fate of men and of parties is the destiny of this nation.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

L. W. W. ATTACK SALVATION ARMY.

Latter Displeases Former by Making Too Much Noise in Seattle, Wash.

Seattle, Wash., April 25.—Several Industrial Workers of the World street rallies, and their followers objecting to the noise made by a Salvation Army band, which was playing in the street Thursday night, attacked the Salvationists, who retreated to their barracks, where police reserves were summoned to protect the religious workers, many of whom were the scene when the trouble started. The attacking party at bay with drawn revolvers until the reserves arrived from police headquarters.

BRIEF STRIKE IN FALL RIVER.

Speeder Tenders at Pocasset Mill Go Out.

Fall River, April 25.—The speeder tenders of the Pocasset mill struck yesterday, claiming that they had received a cut in wages. Following a conference between the help and the mill officials, the latter agreed to make amends for the shortage and the strike was declared off, all hands returning to work in the afternoon.

SPORTING NOTES.

Dartmouth evened up its series with Colby college on Thursday, winning by the score of 10 to 2. The first game was won by Colby 5 to 3 the day previous.

The Way, the former Norwich university pitcher, is a member of the Yale baseball squad. While he has not yet taken part in regular games he is generally expected to before the season closes.

The navy defeated Harvard in lacrosse at Annapolis this week by the score of 11 to 4. Harvard suffered most by its weak attack. The scoring ended in the first half, 6 to 3 in favor of the navy. In Baltimore the Federal league seems to have the upper hand on the International league, insofar as attendance is concerned. But 200 people saw the Orioles play the Buffalo team Thursday.

Cincinnati wanted to turn Outfielder Kippert over to Montreal, but he balked. He will be sent to Indianapolis.

Sam Crawford says in Indianapolis, one of the "Tigers" infielders, has the stuff and will show them before the season is closed.

Douglas, one of Cincinnati's new pitchers, is described as a Walter Johnson and a Walsh all in one. He hails from Georgia. His speed is said to be blinding and his curves baffling.

Earl Gardner, the former Highlander second baseman, is batting very effectively for the Cleveland club of the American association.

Fred Applegate, the old Eastern league pitcher, has been selected as an umpire in the Tri-State league.

Olson and O'Neil of the Cleveland club deny the rumor that they are to jump to the Federal league.

Manager John Metzler of the Giants has released Pitcher Prieste, who was taken on the southern training trip. Prieste will go to the Toronto club.

An injunction restraining Pitcher George H. Johnson, formerly of the Cincinnati team, from playing with the Kansas City club of the Federal league club was issued at Chicago by Superior Judge Poell. The Kansas City club was also restrained from interfering with men now under contract with the Cincinnati club. The petition set forth that Johnson, although under contract to play with the Kansas City club, had signed a contract to play with the Kansas City Feels. The court was informed that the losing of the services of Johnson would be a material damage to the Cincinnati club. The issuance of the second restraining order was asked on the grounds that the Kansas City club had threatened to obtain other players now under contract. Deputy sheriff Wren later sent to the Federal league park and served Johnson and the officials of the Kansas City club with the injunctions. Before their arrival Johnson had begun to pitch in the initial game between his club and the Chicago Federals.

Wherever there is Pain Alcock's PLASTER The World's Greatest External Remedy.

TROOPS TO STRIKE ZONE

March Upon Strikers in the Troubled Mine Districts in Colorado

TOWN OF AGUILAR IS DEPOPULATED

Refugees Seeking Safety Crowd Train—Water Supply Cut Off

Trinidad, Colo., April 25.—State troops, under the command of Advanced General Chaz, last night, advanced toward Ludlow, after occupying Lynn and Aguilar, without resistance by the strikers.

At Aguilar the militiamen released the company men who had been imprisoned in the mines since Wednesday. All are said to be alive and unharmed.

The special train bearing state troops into the strike zone yesterday morning moved slowly southward from Walsenburg in the direction of the hills near Munson and Rugby, where an armed force, estimated at one thousand, is believed to be assembled. Later it was reported that the train had halted near Munson and the militiamen were kept together for the present. General John Chase said on leaving Walsenburg.

While the fighting was raging at the mines about Aguilar, during the last five days no disturbance occurred in the town. The strikers of the Aguilar district are believed to have moved north in the direction of Rugby, where another large body is stationed in the hills. A series of signal shots in the hills shortly after four o'clock indicated that the armed men have taken up a position over an area extending from Munson south to Rugby station, a distance of more than five miles.

Aguilar, normally a thriving mining and agricultural town of 2,000 population, is almost depopulated. Terrorized by the events of the last four days during which the strikers' colony at Ludlow was destroyed and the mining camps of Empire, Southwestern, Bordside and Royal were wrecked or burned, the citizens have fled in all directions. A train which reached Trinidad last night was crowded with refugees from the center of the disturbed district. The town's water supply is cut off by the destruction of the pumping plant, which also supplied the camps at Hastings, Delagua and Herwind. Similar conditions exist in probably a dozen mining camps in Huerfano and Las Animas counties yesterday.

After the announcement that all the women and children entombed in the wrecked slope of the Empire mine had been taken out in safety, came news that the Southwestern mine buildings had been razed and twenty more miners, their wives and children, and a number of guards had fled into the mine entrance to escape a hail of lead. Twenty-nine persons are known to have been killed since Monday in the Ludlow battle, four employees of the Victor American Fuel company are known to have been killed Wednesday at Delagua and the bodies of four strikers killed during the fighting in and about Aguilar, are lying in the morgue of that place.

Strikers cleared away the wreckage at the mouth of the Empire mine, which was closed by explosions of dynamite and after a parley with the entombed prisoners, conducted three women, two children and Superintendent William Waddell to a place of safety. J. W. Siple, president of the company, whose properties have been almost completely destroyed during the outbreak and who with twenty of his men had been in the mine since Wednesday, refused to surrender.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games At Boston—Brooklyn 8, Boston 1. Batteries—Atchison and Fischer; Perdue and Gowdy.

At New York—Philadelphia 8, New York 2. Batteries—Marshall and Killifer; Fromme, Marquard, Wiltz, McLean and Johnson.

At Chicago—Chicago 2, Cincinnati 1. Batteries—Humphries, Cheney and Archer; Ames and Clarke.

At Pittsburg—St. Louis 8, Pittsburg 1. Batteries—Perritt and Snyder; Harmon, Kanteheger, Coelman, Gibson and Grenehan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Pct. Pittsburgh 7 2 .775, Philadelphia 5 2 .714, Brooklyn 4 2 .667, Chicago 4 4 .500, St. Louis 4 5 .444, New York 2 4 .333, Boston 2 5 .286, Cincinnati 2 6 .250

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games At Washington—Boston 5, Washington 3. Batteries—Collins and Carrigan; Engle, Ayres, Shaw and Henry.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 7, New York 6 (12 innings). Batteries—Wyckoff, Bresner, Schang and Lapp; Keating, Warhop and Sweeney.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Detroit 5 (12 innings). Batteries—James, Crossin and Sheridan; Dubuc, Hall and Stange.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Pct. Chicago 7 2 .778, Detroit 6 3 .667, New York 4 3 .571, Washington 4 4 .500, Boston 4 4 .500, St. Louis 4 5 .444, Philadelphia 3 4 .429, Cleveland 1 8 .111

HOTEL VOTING STILL ON

Continued from first page.

central committee of the Socialist party asking that only local union labor be employed in the construction work on the proposed structure. Henry Dale moved that exemption be granted providing the hotel be built only by union labor. Because it was a motion and not a resolution, Mr. Dale's contribution was considered in preference to that of Mr. Callaghan. Whereupon, the latter framed a motion to the effect, saying he demanded union labor on the hotel whether it were built or not. There was a subdued ripple of laughter as Mr. Callaghan created this paradox.

One of the men who spoke vigorously for the exemption was City Clerk Mackay, who gave many reasons for the action. George W. Mann offered to build 22 tenements the coming year if the exemption privilege were extended to him.

To Mr. Dale's motion, W. H. Messer offered an amendment which would stipulate that local union labor be used in the building, and Gilbert Phillips wished to amend the amendment by stipulating that the hotel be built with union labor and with local labor insofar as possible.

As opposed to the proposed amendments, E. W. Bibbee and H. A. Phelps thought the incorporators should not be hampered by any restrictions. They argued that the men behind the movement are, in nearly every instance, employers of union labor, that they would hardly see fit to employ non-union labor under any circumstances and that in the event of the non-union man being employed on the job without the knowledge of the incorporators, his very presence might nullify the exemption. It was pointed out that the oversight of a foreman, or the employment of a non-union carpenter on the job for less than an hour might be sufficient reason in the eyes of the law to withhold exemption. Both desired to see the exemption measure go through unhampered.

When put to a vote, the article in the warning was amended by the "rider" that union labor be employed and local labor when it was possible.

Speaking for the incorporators, F. E. Langley said he did not see how the hotel company could accept exemption under such a stipulation, much as they might wish to have only union labor employed, as the breaking of the stipulation by some mistake would nullify the action of the voters.

Among others who spoke at this juncture were Henry H. Jackson, City Attorney E. L. Scott, Frank Caslani, John McDonald and ex-Mayor Harvey Hersey. Shortly afterwards the contenders for the union labor cause showed a desire to operate in what they evidently believed to be the best interests of the city and modified their stand. One of the incorporators explained at this juncture that the men back of the project were in favor of employing union labor in the work.

There was considerable more talk and then the motion to attach the "rider" to the exemption question was rescinded by an overwhelming vote, and then A. A. Sargent moved that the proposed new hotel be granted exemption for a period of five years, beginning in 1915. It was seconded by several. Printed ballots which had been distributed at the entrances, were instantly in evidence and with the appointment of tellers, the voting began.

"Solid Sessions" Retained.

On the fifth article, a champion for solid session in the public schools appeared in the person of James T. Kenefick. He argued for the boys who work each afternoon in order that they may pursue a high school course. On the ground that solid sessions are had for growing boys and girls and injurious to health, Mr. Hersey opposed the motion and favored the substitution of double sessions. A. B. Coffin concurred in Mr. Hersey's opinion, and Rev. W. J. M. Beattie supported the motion. On the yes and nays the motion prevailed.

Addition to Spaulding School Voted.

The case for the school commissioners on the proposed Spaulding school annex was presented by H. G. Woodruff, Mr. Woodruff argued that the school enrollment is constantly growing and that sanitary as well as physical requirements call for improved facilities. To the \$22,000 authorized for the annex last year and the \$2,500 realized from the sale of the Beckley street school house, he asked that \$43,000 be added at the meeting. Dr. John H. Woodruff read a letter from the sanitary engineer of the state board of health in which the Church street school is criticized as well as the Spaulding school's ventilation and heating systems. Among those who opposed the extension were George W. Mann and A. S. Martin. Others who spoke were W. H. Messer, J. T. Kenefick, C. A. Heath, John R. Tierney, D. J. Sullivan, and Rev. J. W. Barnett. Someone asked if the second floor of the annex were to be used for a dance hall, as had been reported. Another mentioned the words church or chapel in connection with the second floor. Someone else inquired about gymnasium accommodations. Mr. Kenefick moved that the desired amount be authorized and his motion was twice seconded. A vote was taken by the raising of hands. There were 105 for the authorization and 10 opposed. The real test came on the sixth article "to see if the city would issue notes or bonds for the sum required to complete the addition." By law, a written ballot was necessary and the outcome found 129 voters favoring, 20 opposed and one scattering.

H. G. Woodruff offered a resolution authorizing the city council to issue coupon bonds not to exceed \$43,000, the length of term or terms and the rate of interest to be determined by the council; also to issue temporary loan notes in anticipation of the bond issue. His motion was submitted to the chair and afterwards carried, almost unanimously.

The question of continuing the evening drawing school was quickly decided. On the ninth article John H. Bishop moved that the drawing school be continued for another year. It was carried unanimously. H. G. Woodruff's motion authorizing a list of one cent on each dollar of the grand list for the maintenance of the school was also carried and the meeting disbanded without adjournment, the ballot box on hotel exemption still being open.

KILLED HIMSELF FOR LOVE.

Lad of 15 Takes Own Life Following That of Sweetheart, 17.

Providence, R. I., April 25.—Edwin W. Stillwell, aged 15, killed himself last night at the altar of the Calvary Baptist church. His death followed that of Miriam Frances Gleason, aged 17, who shot and killed herself at her parents' home Wednesday night.

The young couple were in love according to a letter left by Stillwell.

Don't Get Caught Napping. When the hot weather begins, it usually comes in a rush. You'll want a supply of summer underwear, and you'll want it at once. Better look over your "hold-overs" from last summer and see how much you need to take you through to cold weather again. B. V. D. UNDERWEAR is a universal favorite, and there are other good makes to suit the taste of all. Get ready for warm weather by paying us a visit.

Moore & Owens BARRE'S LEADING CLOTHIERS Barre, Vt.

AMUSEMENT NOTES. DiGabbi, Soprano, to Sing "La Traviata" With Noted Grand Opera Stars.

Mme. Maria DiGabbi is the brilliant dramatic prima donna soprano with the grand opera singers from the Boston

poser, Puccini, to sing the roles in his operas "La Boheme" and Madame Butterfly in Australia. She was then the joint star with M. Giovanni Gatti, the great tenor of the Australian opera company, who will also be heard with her in this city.

Mme DiGabbi, like most Italian prima donnas, has an immense repertoire. It was at the famous La Scala opera house in Milan that she scored her greatest successes. At an honor night to her at this opera house she sang Marguerite in "Faust," a role in which she has always been triumphant. But her most pleasing role is "Traviata," the one she will sing here.

On the tour of these grand opera singers last season through New England Mme DiGabbi showed her versatility by appearing in the following contrasting roles: Marguerite in "Faust," Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana," Nedda in "I Pagliacci," Violetta in "Traviata," and the title role of "Martha." Only a person familiar with the requisites of these varied roles can fully appreciate the stupendous task a soprano undertakes in essaying to sing them all on one tour. "Cavalleria Rusticana" is very heavily dramatic while Traviata is lyric almost to the point of coloratura, and the same comparison might be extended to the others.

With Mme. DiGabbi there will appear without doubt the finest aggregation of grand opera artists ever heard here, including Evelyn Farrell, Ernestina Gauthier, Giovanni Gatti, Nikola Oulokoff, Luigi Maniero, Edgar Littleton, etc. There will also be a small ball of solo dancers from the Boston opera house who will give the famous "Dance of the Hours" from Gioconda.—Adv.

FIRE BURNS OVER SQUARE MILE.

Farm Buildings, Saw Mill and Lumber Destroyed.

Yarmouth, Me., April 25.—Forest fires, which have spread over a square mile, burned a farmhouse, outbuildings, sawmill and several thousand feet of standing timber last night.

SELECT THE FEED WITH CARE. You cannot be too careful in the choice of feed for growing chicks. They must be kept healthy and growing continuously to develop into good layers. WIRTHMORE CHICK FEED is a complete ration for chicks up to ten days old. WIRTHMORE GROWING FEED is fed along with Chick Feed up to five or six weeks old. WIRTHMORE INTERMEDIATE CHICK FEED is fed with Growing Feed to make a complete ration for chicks six weeks old or over. ST. ALBANS GRAIN CO., ST. ALBANS, VT. CHAS. M. COX CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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