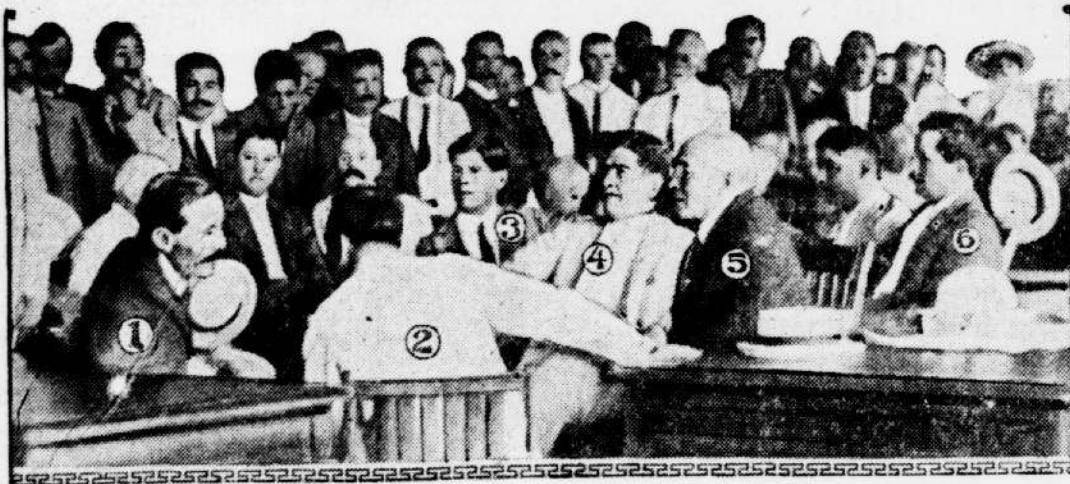


## HUERTA CHECKED BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES



Despite his protests that he was contemplating nothing wrong, General Huerta was twice arrested by the federal officers in Texas. The preliminary hearing in the federal building at El Paso is here pictured. Those seated include: (1) Pascual Orozco, (2) Jose Zoraya, (3) Frank Alderete, (4) I. Alderete, (5) Victoriano Huerta, (6) Marcelo Caraveo.

## REALLY IS CRUISER

## Latest German Submarine Is Formidable Fighter.

Carries 4-inch Quick Firing Gun Which Fires 31-Pound Projectile Which Will Penetrate Ten Inches of Iron at Close Range.

London.—That the latest German submarines are practically submerged light cruisers and carry guns which make them fully as formidable in offensive as vessels of the latter class, is the statement made by a leading English authority on naval matters.

"When the war broke out," he said, "Germany, like the other sea powers, had a certain number of submarines that carried guns. These, however, were small weapons. The caliber of the piece and the way in which it was mounted made it ineffective for such purposes as sinking a ship. Really, these submarine weapons, whether placed outside the boat or on a rising carriage, were little more than experiments."

"Germany is now using much larger submarines, and these are armed with a four-inch quick-firing gun, which bears about the same relation to the earlier submarine weapons that the 17-inch howitzer does to the ordinary field piece."

"In addition to introducing this big gun into their submarines, the Germans have mounted it in a very ingenious manner. Gun, platform, etc., are carried snugly inside the boat while she is cruising, and the method of bringing it into action is very quick and efficient. Two men take their seats on the elevator platform beside the gun. A pull on a lever and the platform shoots up, carrying the gun with it."

"As it rises from the boat the gun lifts off a hatchway, which automatically forms a protective shield for the gun and the men who work it. One of these men trains the weapon around to whatever direction is required, while the other elevates or depresses, and also fires it. Another pull of the lever, and down drops the gun again, the hatchway closes automatically above it, and the submarine is ready to dive."

"For attacking merchant vessels this four-inch gun comes much cheaper than torpedoes would, and in some ways it is more effective. A torpedo costs thousands of dollars, and it may miss its mark. Scores of German tor-

## DOCTOR HERO RETURNS



Dr. Samuel W. Hodge of Knoxville, Tenn., one of the original Red Cross contingent to go to Serbia, returned recently to the United States. Doctor Hodge was the roommate of Dr. James J. Donnelly, who died from typhus in Serbia, and was himself stricken with the dreaded disease and was ill for 26 days, part of the time being cared for on the yacht Erin by Sir Thomas Lipton. Afterward he took charge of the Tetova district, where he cared for 800 typhus patients. The young doctor has been decorated with the Serbian Red Cross medal for his work in that country.

## SHE TAUGHT 70 YEARS AGO

Oldest Among Teachers at Connecticut is in Her Eighty-Fifth Year.

Franklin, Conn.—At the Old School week in Williamantic the oldest among the teachers who returned for the reunion was Mrs. Julia Ayer Verplanck, in her eighty-fifth year, mother of Superintendent of Schools Frederick A. Verplanck of South Manchester. She was a Franklin girl, who, nearly sev-

enty years ago, taught in Windham, South Windham and Norwich. Her first salary was \$12 a month "and board around." She taught in all 13 years, her highest salary being \$325 a year. She thinks that teachers of today may well be content with comfortable school buildings and good wages.

The first winter she taught, she says, the "ventilation was quite modern—air currents from the baseboard, under which one could pass a hand or foot."

## COULDN'T SWEAR TO A LIE

So Indiana Woman Was Unable to Get a License to Get Married.

Columbus, Ind.—"I'll not swear to a lie," declared Mrs. Bertha M. Blume, who lives a short distance north of here, when her daughter, Miss Iona R. Blume, begged her to sign an affidavit that she (the girl) was old enough to get married. Mrs. Blume, her daughter, and Thomas V. Hobbs, a farmer, had gone to the county clerk's office to obtain a marriage license.

The girl appeared to be young and L. J. Cox, county clerk, asked her age. She replied that she was over sixteen.

"The law is pretty strict about such matters as this," the clerk said, "and I will just write out a blank affidavit here for Mrs. Blume to sign, showing that you are sixteen years old."

"I'm not going to swear to a lie about her age," the mother declared.

"Please go on and sign it," the girl begged. But the mother would not do it.

The girl was sobbing when she left the clerk's office after a license was refused.

## FORCEPS SURGERY SAVES M. D.

Dressing Operation Wound, Wife Finds Towel Sewed in Seven Months Previously.

Toms River, N. J.—Dr. J. Edgar Todd was operated on December 7 for kidney trouble at the Long Island Medical college.

The other day Mrs. Todd was dressing the wound, which had never healed, when she saw something white protruding. She took hold of it with a pair of forceps, and after an hour and a half extracted a surgeon's towel, about ten inches square. It had been left in the body at the time of the operation.

Since the removal of the towel Doctor Todd has shown improvement.

## GIRL OF 19 WEDS MAN OF 89

Then Happy Couple Start on Their Wedding Trip in an Automobile.

Greenfield, Mo.—"Uncle Matt" McPherson, eighty-nine years old and one of the pioneer citizens of Dade county, and Miss Clara Burns, nineteen years old, of Higginsville, Mo., were married at the courthouse here recently. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Shaw of this city.

The young bride arrived at Lockwood, where the bridegroom lives, on a train. "Uncle Matt" was at the station to meet her. Within a few hours "Uncle Matt" had donned a new suit of clothes and, engaging an automobile, set out for Greenfield.

## POLICE DOG MAKES ARREST

Geta Vagrant While on Nightly Stroll and Proves Right to Be on Payroll.

Detroit.—Franz, the police dog, earned his right to be on the payroll a few days ago when he arrested one Dave McCarthy, a vagrant, who sought alms from the traveling men emerging from the Pontchartrain hotel.

Dave's appearance and the smell of his breath did not appeal to Franz, so he backed the derelict up against the wall and barked for his attendant, Patrolman Thomas Hudson, who had Franz out for an airing.

On Franz's complaint Dave was taken to central headquarters, where he was registered as a vagrant.

## SEEKS FAME ON THE STAGE

Chinese Girl Aspires to Be the Sarah Bernhardt of the Oriental Race.

For all of her Irish name, Peggy O'Wing has never seen Ireland, nor, for that matter, have her father and mother had any Irish ancestry. Peg is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wing Bock of Newark, N. J. Of course one wonders why, if her father's name is Bock, she is called O'Wing. The Chinese do things which we Americans seem to be puzzled over. It is because her father and mother are Chinese that her name is O'Wing. That signifies daughter of Wing. Wing being Mr. Bock's surname. Though she is thoroughly Americanized, some of the oriental ways which she has not forsaken added charm to the fair Celestial



Would Be Bernhardt of Race.

maiden who is seeking a husband. Peg is, according to the manner of Chinese reckoning, eighteen years old, but only seventeen according to the American method. Now eighteen in China is considered an old age for an unmarried girl, and her father has endeavored in every possible way to aid Dan Cupid. Chinamen by the scores have come to the Bock home and have been captivated by the charm of the fair maid, but she would have none of them, because she has made up her mind to have none but an American husband. Her charming features resemble those of a Spanish beauty, and that is saying something, for when a Spanish girl is a beauty she is "some pippin." Peg O'Wing has other aspirations besides securing an American husband, for she aspires to be the Sarah Bernhardt of her own race. It was against the wishes of her father, who is a prominent merchant, that she studied for the stage, for in China the parent of a girl frowns on any attempt of his child disporting herself for the admiration of the crowd. Consequently a stage life for the Chinese woman is never encouraged. So rare is the Chinese actress in China that men often play the roles of women. Miss O'Wing will be the only Chinese actress in the United States. Her three sisters are praying that she will meet with the success she deserves on her initial appearance in New York. She speaks Italian, Chinese, German and French as well as English, and she feels that an American of her ideal type will appreciate her more as a wife, than a Chinaman.

Veteran, 120, Wants Pension.

Frankfort, Ky.—Alexander Bates of Bolivar, Mo., who alleges he is one hundred and twenty years old. His made application for a pension. His application states that he is a Mexican war veteran and that he enlisted in Lexington in 1845. He says he came to America in 1812.

When she taught at Windham Center most boys as well as girls brought handwork from the homes to do when not studying their books; it was the forerunner of the modern system of manual training.

It is believed that Mrs. Verplanck is the oldest living teacher in Connecticut.

And the Upkeep is Less.

The boy who owns a dog is happier than most men who own automobiles.

—Sports Herald.

## LAND MARINES AT PORT AU PRINCE

WASHINGTON GIVES FRANCE PERMISSION TO GUARD LEGATION IN THAT CITY.

## FORCE WILL BE INCREASED

It is Estimated By Admiral Caperton There Are About 12,000 Men Capable of Bearing Arms.

Washington.—France has been given permission by the United States to land marines at Port Au Prince, Haiti, for the protection of the French legation in that city, where Admiral Caperton is in control.

The Navy Department gave out the following statement:

"Last night Secretary of the Navy Daniels received a dispatch from Admiral Caperton stating that the French minister at Port Au Prince had requested permission to land a small detachment from the French cruiser Descartes to guard the French legation, as he considered it fitting that the legation should be guarded by French troops."

"Secretary Daniels, after a conference with Secretary of State Lansing, cabled Admiral Caperton to afford all facilities to the French minister for the landing of crews."

This attitude of France shows that she at least regards the United States as in unquestioned control of the affairs in Haiti. In the opinion of officials, it shows also that, after the landing of marines by Admiral Caperton, the United States must be regarded by foreign nations as fully responsible for eventualities. The United States will thus take care of not only English and French, but German and Austrian and other interests.

It was stated that the danger in the city is regarded as increasing. It is expected by navy officials that as Admiral Caperton has cabled that more marines "might be needed," the department will at a moment's notice send a thousand marines as reinforcements from Philadelphia, either by the Hancock or by the North Dakota, or by both.

Navy officers say that the situation may be made critical for the 400 marines in Port au Prince at any moment. They estimate the population at about 60,000. There are, therefore, about 12,000 men capable of bearing arms in the city and suburbs. Admiral Caperton, officials say, foresaw the danger of attack from the citizen snipers and persuaded the local authorities that it was in the interest of all concerned that firearms should be taken away from every citizen.

It is said that about 5,000 guns have already been stacked up in the national palace, which is being guarded by Admiral Caperton with a strong guard.

Mr. Bryan Humiliated.

San Francisco.—William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state, who delivered an address at the United Evangelists' tabernacle, resented a remark made by Bishop Edward Holt Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church in introducing him, that "on this occasion Mr. Bryan was speaking without a cent of cost to the committee."

Mr. Bryan prefaced his address with the statement that the bishop's reference to a fee was humiliating, in view of the fact that he had not accepted compensation for religious addresses for the last 15 years.

Cycle Carriers Barred.

Washington.—Use of bicycles or motorcycles in the rural delivery service is prohibited by an order issued by Postmaster General Burleson, effective January 1, 1916. Mr. Burleson holds that vehicles of these types do not have the carrying capacity needed for the parcel post service and do not afford necessary protection for the mails in bad weather.

Santo Domingo Quieting.

Washington.—Quiet has been restored in Santo Domingo since the recent rebellious outbreak which caused the gunboat Washington to be sent there.

Landstrum Out October 7.

London.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent estimates that the calling up of the last landstrum class in Austria-Hungary, which he says will be completed October 7, will add 700,000 to 800,000 men to the army. This class includes men between the ages of 43 and 50.

Getting Warm in Alaska.

Seward, Alaska.—The temperature rose to 90 degrees in the shade here and reached 100 at Kenai Lake.

Packing Plants Burn.

Poughkeepsie.—Damage estimated at \$250,000 was caused by fire which swept an entire city block and destroyed, among others, the plants of Armour & Co. and Nelson Morris & Co.

\$50,000 War Prizes.

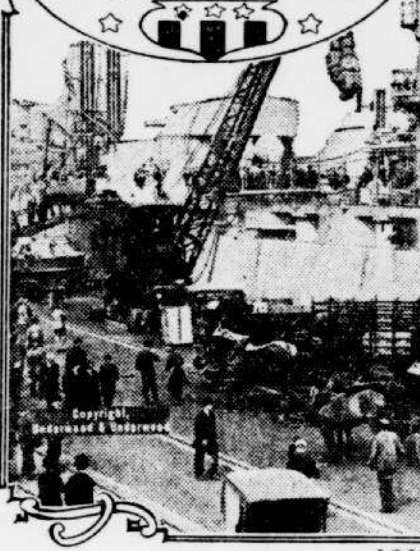
London.—Five thousand dollars each for the first 10 dirigible balloons destroyed while in the air, is the prize offered British military airmen by Baron Mechelham.

Will Buy 100 Mules Daily.

Atlanta.—Representatives of the British government, it was learned, have signed a contract with local live stock dealers to purchase 100 mules daily for an indefinite period at \$160 a head.

San Diego.—Eight hundred and sixty midshipmen of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, on their annual cruise, were reviewed at the Panama-California Exposition by former President Theodore Roosevelt.

## UNCLE SAM'S SAILORS BEST FED



LOADING PROVISIONS ON A BATTLESHIP

UR bluejackets are the best fed fighting men in the world, and if a boy has any leanings toward enlisting in the nation's defense he will make no mistake by casting his lot with the men afloat.

He may have a hankering for terra firma, but it must not be forgotten that the army is outdistanced by the navy when it comes to the matter of dietary. The daily issue of food either to the soldier or the sailor, out of which three meals are made, is officially called a ration. This allowance for the army costs Uncle Sam between 24 and 25 cents, but last year the average cost of subsisting one man for one day in the navy was \$0.366, Jacky being the higher liver by the purchasing power of nearly twelve cents more than his soldier fellow in the national defense.

It is not overstating the case to say that the major part of the fleet's efficiency and the contentment of the men is due, either directly or indirectly, to the generous and varied provender which is now given them whether the ship is in port or plowing her way through stormy seas. There was a time, not long ago, when tinned foods were extensively served on board our naval craft, but the fleet is using less and less of these all the while.

Upon this point Admiral McGowan, chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, has recently said: "There are certain things that it is almost necessary to use as a part of a ration. For instance, there is canned corned beef, which is so well understood and so well liked in the navy that its use to a certain moderate extent is not only welcome but most welcome to the men—they like it. Then canned tomatoes and a few other staples; canned fruits and some vegetables cannot be very serviceable and are used right along. But the great majority of all the food furnished to the men now, at least in the battleship fleet, is fresh food—fresh vegetables, fresh meats, fresh bread, etc."

Surely this is enough to make our old sea dogs rise in protest from their graves. They could remind their young followers of today of the trying times of wooden ships and canvas when "salt horse," "sowbelly," "hardtack" and the like constituted the main elements of the sailor's ration. Tinned foods, as we know them now, would indeed have been a delicacy in the decades gone, but the fighting jacky of those days had to be content with such delectables as "scouse," "lobscouse," "soft tack," "soft tommy," "skillogalee," "burgoo," "doughboys," "dog's body" and "duff," the latter not always able to boast of plums. The water, too, that our seamen drank in those other days was both scant in its allowance when on the open ocean and as likely as not tainted and unpalatable.

Just 14 years ago the navy department and the national legislators awakened to the fact that our bluejackets were the victims of official blindness. Congress in 1881 put a daily limit of the measure of food to be allowed in a ration, and nine years later it established the value of the ration at 30 cents. That is, if the sailor did not draw his ration it had a commutative value of 30 cents.

That sum then rightly represented the cost of the food supplied by Uncle Sam to the enlisted men of the navy. But as the years grew following the Civil war the items of that dietary became generally cheaper, and in 1901 the food supplied under the terms of the ration cost the navy department on an average 18 cents instead of 30.

That meant that if the men could go into the open market, after commuting the entire ration, they could actually buy 30 cents worth of food

in place of that costing 18 cents, which the government ration represented. The navy department then set about rearranging the constituents of the ration so that the men would have a wide variety to draw upon while getting the body building or fuel values needed. This was where the authorities reduced the dietary scale to a matter of calories or nutrient units. Such was the state of affairs eight years ago.

Since then the medical authorities of the service have found that some of the allowances for certain provisions were in excess of those desired or consumed, and accordingly they are now shifting things so that better results in the way of satisfying the men can be obtained without adding to the total cost.

The public little realizes what nice figuring must be done in order to keep expenditures within bounds. With a total enlisted force of approximately 55,000 men, Uncle Sam has to pay more than \$7,400,000 annually to make the "inner man" happy.

The prize ship of the navy is the dreadnaught Wyoming. The men behind her guns have scored the highest marks at target practice and her husky mates below the protective deck have outclassed their rivals in engineering efficiency. The Wyoming is a "happy ship." There are no hungry or dyspeptic mischief makers or malcontents aboard of her. One might wonder at this were it not possible to give a week's bill of fare for the general mess. This will show the part the chief commissary steward plays in making this a fact.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Baked corned beef hash, fried hominy, oranges. Bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Split pea soup, boiled cabbage, boiled corned beef, boiled potatoes, raisin pie. Bread and coffee.

Supper—Fried liver, fried onions, fried potatoes, rice blanc mange. Bread, butter, tea.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Fried eggs, fried bologna, fried potatoes, bananas. Bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Grilled sirloin steak, fried onions, mashed potatoes, coconut custard. Bread and coffee.

Supper—Beef a la mode, hashed brown potatoes, corn fritters. Bread, butter, tea.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Boston baked beans, tomato catchup, hot corn bread, oranges. Bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Vermicelli soup, prime roast beef, onions, gravy, boiled potatoes, fruit tapioca. Bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Oyster stew with crackers, cold beans, doughnuts, fruit jam. Bread and tea.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Fried pork sausage, onions, gravy, German fried potatoes, preserved fruit. Bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Tomato soup, spiced ham, German browned potatoes, dried peach pie. Bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Baked veal pie, biscuits, sweet corn. Bread, butter, cocoa.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Scrambled eggs, fried bacon, force with milk and sugar. Bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—New England clam chowder, fried trout, baked potatoes, mince pie. Bread and coffee.

Supper—Beef croquettes, tomato catchup, fruit jam. Bread and tea.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Railroad hash, tomato catchup, currant bread. Bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Bean soup, boiled bacon, boiled cabbage, potatoes and turnips, boiled potatoes, pickles. Bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Steamed frankfurters with mustard, string bean salad, boiled potatoes, jam turnovers. Bread, butter.

## LIONS LIKED ELEPHANT MEAT

Animals in New York Zoological Park Lived High on Flesh of Former Companion.

Carnivorous animals in the New York Zoological park had a feast since Gunda, the pride of the Bronx elephant collection, turned "bad," and was put to death. Nearly a ton and three-quarters of elephant meat was fed to them.

## ADAPTED FOR DESERT TRAVEL

Nature Has Equipped Camel With Especial Facilities for the Storage of Water.

The stomach of a camel is divided into four compartments and the walls of these are lined with large cells, every one of which can be opened and closed at will by the means of powerful muscles. When a camel drinks, it drinks for such a long time you really think it never means to leave off. The

fact is that it is not satisfying its thirst, but is filling up its cistern as well. One after another the cells of its stomach are filled with water, and as soon as each is quite full, it is tightly closed. Then, when a few hours later the animal becomes thirsty, all it has to do is to open one of the cells and allow the water to flow out. Next day it opens one or two more cells, and so it goes on day after day until the whole supply is exhausted. In this curious way a camel can live five or even six days without drinking at all.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Baked pork and beans, tomato catchup, coffee cake. Bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Rice and tomato soup, breaded pork chops, tomato catsup, green peas, mashed potatoes, ice cream and cake. Bread and coffee.

Supper—Italian macaroni, sliced bologna, potato salad, peaches and cream. Bread, butter, tea.

One might wonder how it is possible to supply all of these fresh and good things on a man-o-war if one did not know that each battleship has great cold-storage compartments in which these things can be tucked away and kept.

Years ago the butter served to our sailors was of a character properly termed forceful, and even the most hardened sea dog had to hold his breath when he ate it. Today the butter supplied our bluejackets comes from the best of the creameries and has the most rigid specifications and undergoes exacting inspection before it is accepted for the service. In the same way all beef and other meats are examined by experts, and Jacky knows that he will have only the best and juiciest of joints.

The following proportion of fresh meats is issued: In any one month there will be 50 per cent of beef, 20 per cent of pork loin, 10 per cent of sausage, 5 per cent veal, 5 per cent mutton and 5 per cent fowl. During the Christmas holidays and at Thanksgiving a more generous allowance of fowl is permitted, for then prime plump turkeys figure frequently on the bill of fare.

In the old days the nearest approach to a fresh vegetable when at sea was the Irish potato, and lemon or lime juice helped further to guard the men from scurvy. Now our sailors have a variety of fresh vegetables and a daily issue of fruit is considered necessary from a health standpoint. The medical men of the navy have found that life aboard ship is of necessity more or less sedentary, and for that reason bodily functions are prone to become sluggish. Fruits in ample quantities have a great corrective and curative value in this respect and the allowance is now increased on going to sea.

Formerly the crew of a ship were divided into messes containing from 14 to 20 men, and the food for each mess was, within some limits, subject to qualifications or change to suit the desires of the group. By commuting some of the rations and taking the money equivalent it was possible to buy supplies ashore that could not be obtained from the ship's stores. This added to the difficulties of the cooks and bred discontent through the disparity of diet existing between a bad and a well run mess.

Now, this objection has been overcome by placing all of the enlisted men in what is known as a general mess and all have to fare alike. The chief commissary steward and his assistants, together with the system of purchase and the wide range of the dietary allowed under the ration scale now make it possible to provide, to prepare and to serve to our sailors food that cannot be equaled anywhere else for several times the price.

The question of water is quite as vital in the official mind as solid food for our sailors. Now every drop drunk on shipboard is distilled and the men commonly drink from convenient points. The medical experts of the service have found that this water is of peculiar value in cases where the jackies are predisposed toward rheumatism, hardening of the arteries, abnormal blood pressure and kindred conditions. In short, this distilled water will contribute to longer life under such circumstances, and this fact should be of general interest.

## Far Afield.

The German officer who confiscated a map of Cripple Creek belonging to an American traveler, and remarked that "the German army might get there some time," should be classed with the London banker who said to a solicitous mother seeking to send cash to San Antonio, Tex., for her wandering son: "We haven't any correspondence in San Antonio, but I'll give you a draft on New York, and he can ride in and cash it any fine afternoon."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Unreliable Signal.

"A dog wags his tail because he is happy," said the man who likes animals. "When a dog is wagging his tail he won't bite."

"Maybe," replied the suspicious person, "unless he's one of those dogs who can't be happy unless he is biting somebody."