MANY PERISH WHEN BIG CRUISER SANK

MINISTRY OF MARINE REPORTS ON PROVENCE DISASTER—WENT DOWN FEB. 26.

4,000 MEN WERE ON BOARD

Three Days After Destruction of the Auxiliary Cruiser French Officials Estimated Number of Survivors at 870.

Paris.—It was announced at the French ministry of marine that there were nearly 4,000 men on board the French auxiliary cruiser Provence when she was sunk in the Mediterranean.

It was stated that on board the Provence were the staff of the Third Colonial Infantry regiment, the Third Battalion, the second company of the First Battalion, the second machine gun company and one extra company, in all nearly 4,000 men.

As the ministry of marine announced that the number of survivors of the Provence disaster was estimated at 870 it is indicated by the foregoing dispatch that upwards of 3,130 lives were lost.

The loss of more than 3,000 lives in the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence is the greatest ocean disaster of modern times. Up to the present the larges number of lives ever lost in one wreck was when the White Star liner Titanic struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland banks on April 14, 1912, and sank with a death loss of 1,595. The rescued numbered 743.

The French ministry of marine had previously issued no statement as to the number of persons on the Provence when she went down. The vessel, however, when in the trans-Atlantic service could carry 1,960 persons, including the crew, and it has been presumed that, as she was transporting troops between ports not far apart she was carrying a number of men larger than her normal capacity.

The official statement announcing the sinking of the Provence said:

"The French auxiliary cruiser Provence II (so designated to distinguish her from the French battleship Provence) engaged in transporting troops to Saloniki, was sunk in the Mediterreanean. Two hundred and ninety-six survivors have been brought to Malta, and about 400 to Melos, by French and British patrol vessels summoned by wireless.

"No signs of a submarine were noticed either before or after the sinking. La Provence was armed with five cannon of 14 centimeters, two of 57 millimeters and four of 47 millimeters."

Among the other great sea disasters in addition to the Titanic already mentioned were:

The Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, which was torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk off the head of Kinsale, Ireland, on May 7, 1915, with the loss of 1,206 lives.

The burning of the excursion steamship General Slocum in the East River, New York, June 15, 1904, when nearly 1,000 persons met their death.

The French Line steamship La Bourgogne, sunk in collision with the steamship Cromartshire, July 4, 1898, with the less of 580 lives.

The Japanese liner Kioker Maru, sunk off the coast of Japan, September 28, 1912, with the loss of 1,000 lives.

The Canadian-Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland, sunk in collision with the Danish collier Storstadt in the St. Lawrence River, May 29, 1914, with the loss of more than 1,000 lives.

The burning of the Uranium Line steamship Volturno in midocean on October 9, 1913, with the loss of 136 lives.

Still No Mileage Cut.

Washington. — Crowded galleries that gathered to hear the international situation discussed saw the house take its annual vote, this time 150 to 46, not to reduce members' mileage from 20 cents to five cents a mile. Representative Cox of Indiana offered the motion, and, as usual, its defeat was preceded by a lively debate in which 20-cent mileage was denounced as graft and defended as a just allowance.

Into the "Melting Pot."

Chicago.—Six homeless boys of less than six years of age and of different nationalities are to be adopted by Mrs. Bessie Fuller of South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, as a sociological experiment.

New York Tailors Out.

New York.—Five thousand custom tailors, many of whom were employed in Fifth avenue shops, struck for higher wages and the abolition of Sunday work and the "free shop."

Phosphate After War.

Tampa, Fla.—An agent for a firm of forwarding agents says that during the past few days contracts had been signed for firms in Germany for 200,000 tons of phosphate for shipment at the close of the war.

Praise for U. S. Gunners.

Washington.—An encouraging report on the condition an efficiency of the nation's resources was given the house Naval Affairs Committee by Admiral Frank Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet.

Madrid.—Strikes and disturbances have occurred in most of the provinces of Spain as a result of the increased cost of food. A general strike was proclaimed in Valencia, where serious rioting occurred.

TOOK FIRE ALARM FOR CLOCK

John Barleycorn Punched the Wrong Box on New York Wharf and Started a Panic.

Here's a warning to watchmen. If the fire alarm is near the time clock don't take too many eyeopeners before you punch the clock at 7 o'clock in the morning, advises the New York Herald. The old idea of not being able to find the keyhole after a night with Bacchus has been relegated to the scrap heap with Joe Miller's quips, but watchmen had better watch out, because something happened recently on the Ward line pier, East River, which only goes to prove that watchmen can't find the keyhole and are subjected to this form of malady in particular.

The Morro Castle of the Ward line is lying in its berth at Pier 13. Recently there have been several pier fires, all of which have been attributed to friends of the kaiser. On a recent morning, about the hour that the ink factories open up for the swinging doors, one of the watchmen on the Ward line piers sauntered over to one of the emporiums and ordered liquor in deep sea voice. He got it. And then he got more, and gradually the bottom of a quart bottle made its appearance. Said watchman was deep in his cups when he suddenly remembered that 7 o'clock was the time to slip his key into the time clock and be marked present. It's well to remember for these things—but wait!

On the pier the fire alarm box and the time clock are close enough together to shake hands. The watchman, arriving with a list to port, found the fire alarm first and punched it. Result—many fire engines and the fire boat New Yorker. South street was in an uproar, and officials of the line were notified of a fire on the Morro Castle. There wasn't anybody more surprised than the watchman when the fire fighters arrived. He helped look for the blaze, stoutly protesting that no fire could occur with him on the job. He would have got away with the bluff, only he forgot to ring in on the time clock. Later the tape showed him as absent at seven o'clock and he had then recovered sufficiently to confess. He still has his job, because, it was argued, if a watchman really prevents fires he has the right to ring in a little alarm himself once in a while.

Useful Official.

Redlands, a town in California, established the office of municipal flycatcher a year ago, and appointed a man to fill it. That official acts on a single observed fact—that flies instinctively fly upward and toward light. He constructed a large trap—a screened frame, twelve inches square and more than two feet in height. He raised this two inches from the ground, and attached to the bottom a cone-shaped screen, with the large end down. Under the cone he put a banana skin. He nailed the contrivance to a post on a street corner, and the flies did the rest.

In the first month, from the business section of Redlands, the official flycatcher had emptied and burned 50 gallons of flies. That means not far from four million flies.

There are now five hundred of the fly traps in Redlands, and, according to the residents, all the flies in Redlands were in them last summer.—Youth's Companion.

Be Natural.

Holmes says that there are six people present whenever two meet in conversation—the real A, the real B, A as he sees himself, B as he sees himself, A as B sees him and B as A sees him. The remark comes back when one goes out upon the street and considers himself and the other people who pass, particularly those who seem on the slippery road to success. It is not they themselves who go by; it is what they would have other people think them. If they are young and inexperienced they must tighten up their faces with an artificial solemnity; if they are getting on in years they must affect an artificial snappiness. They wear their outward aspects like clothes. One feels like crying in the ears of young men: "Be natural. Live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, but be yourselves."

Tree Grows Like a Fish Net.

A singular tree in Cuba is called the yaguey tree. It begins to grow at the top of another tree. The seed is carried by a bird or wafted by the wind, and, falling into some moist, branching part, takes root and speedily begins to grow. It sends a kind of thin stringlike root down the body of the tree, which is soon followed by others. In course of time these rootings strike the ground, and growth immediately commences upward. New rootings continue to be formed, and get strength until the one tree grows as a net round the other. The outside one surrounds and presses the inner, strangling its life and augmenting its own power. At length the tree within is killed, and the parasite that has taken possession becomes itself the tree.

May Force Bachelors to Wed.

Adding to the horrors or terrors of leap year, a man has proposed that bachelors and bachelorettes be compelled by law to marry, and that mating commissioners select mates for them by lot, a great deal as jury lots are drawn; the difference being that a man drawn for a jury can escape by telling a plausible story, but the bachelors elected for matrimony would have no escape. None but a bachelor would propose the method of drawing wives by lot. He ought to know that this marrying business is all a lottery, anyhow. The laws proposed to enforce this must-marry idea indicate the bachelor who thought them up considers that for a man to remain unmarried after he is thirty is a crime, while for a spinster it is "Miss-Demeanor."—Exchange.

Grouchy Chap.

"Do you think any of the girls will really propose this year?"

"I don't know. But if they do I hope the men won't giggle and whisper it around, as some of the girls do."

RULED BY POLITICS

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FIGHT OVER SETTLEMENT OF BIG PROBLEMS.

LEGISLATION IS HAMPERED

Bill for Government Ownership of Merchant Marine, Materially Changed, May Be Passed—Plans for Raising Revenue Still Undecided.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Politics and legislation still are moving together through the halls of congress, stopping every few feet, metaphorically speaking at any rate, for a fist fight. Heat, rancor, our old friends crimination and recrimination, and the stand-bys, contention and abuse, still are present.

Here is a program of the things which the members of both parties will wrangle over before the winter is done, or now are wrangling over, as the case may be:

National defense.

New taxation measures.

The government ownership of merchant marine.

Independence for the Filipinos.

The seaman's law and attempts to change or repeal it.

Child labor.

The appropriations.

Prohibition and woman suffrage amendments to the constitution.

Prohibition for the District of Columbia.

The Colombian and Hatian treaties.

Some of these things, as it will be seen, already are up for discussion. Of course the matter of national defense is foremost and it has been gaining interest and acrimony from the fact that both on the Democratic and Republican sides there is to be found a considerable number of stanch opponents of anything like preparedness.

The bill giving a definite promise of independence to the Philippine islands at a certain date already has been discussed at considerable length in the senate and to some extent in the house. It will cause more discussion and many hours of debate heated by friction before it finally is disposed of. The pronouncement of the Republicans in New York that it is the sense of the party that it would be an injustice to the Filipinos, and also a cowardly act on the part of the United States, to turn them loose to care for themselves at too early a date, has made the island question figure more largely in the public eye than otherwise would have been the case.

Shipping Bill Much Changed.

The bill providing for the government ownership of a merchant marine will be debated at great length. Already some murmurs and some applause concerning it are being heard in the two houses of congress. It will be remembered that last year a merchant marine bill was passed by the house of representatives, but met its fate in the senate, where it was talked to death. The measure this year is in a much changed form. It provides an appropriation of about $50,000,000 for the building or purchase of ships to be owned, of course, by the government, but to be leased to private parties.

One of the chief objections entered by the opponents of the shipping bill of last year was that under its terms the government could and probably intended to (at least so it was charged) purchase merchant vessels belonging to a belligerent European power and which then were and still are tied up in American harbors, not being able to put to sea for fear of capture.

Last year there was denial from government quarters that there was any intention of purchasing these ships. Many men hold that it would be an unneutral act for the United States to buy the vessels. Under the provisions of the bill this year the purchase of such ships still might be possible, but it is understood to be the government's intention, if the measure goes through, to spend virtually all the money in the building of merchant vessels which can be used in time of war as fleet auxiliaries.

The ruling majority in the house of representatives as yet does not know what form of revenue raising measures it will report for adoption. Even while things are still in doubt as to the extent of the preparedness program which will be adopted, it virtually is known that something will be done and that the army and navy expenses of the government largely will be increased. Therefore it will be necessary to raise money to pay the bills.

Immigration Bill Again.

New immigration bills containing a clause which, if enacted into law, will prevent the landing on these shores of foreigners who cannot read have been introduced into house and senate. The senate measure is fathered by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, and the house measure by Representative John L. Burnette of Alabama.

This bill unquestionably will pass the senate and almost unquestionably will pass the house of representatives. The question therefore is whether or not President Wilson again will veto the measure. Last year the bill went through both houses with big majorities back of it, but the house, after a hard fight, refused to pass the bill over the veto of the president, the measure failing of the required two-thirds majority by only a small margin.

When this immigration measure comes up for debate there will be lively hours in both houses. The American Federation of Labor strongly supports the measure, voicing its belief that the literacy clause will keep out from this country a horde of aliens who are willing to work for what the labor representatives call un-American pay and to work also under un-American conditions.

South and New England Combine.

Judging from the signs in the case virtually the entire southern representation in the two houses is in favor of keeping the literacy test in the immigration law, and this means that almost all the southern representatives will vote favorably on the bill and later, if the president vetoes it, will vote in favor of over-riding the veto.

There is a very considerable contingent of northern Democrats standing in opposition to the literacy clause. Some of the Democrats from the middle West and the far West, however, are in favor of it.

In this contest there is represented a somewhat curious spectacle of a combination between a good many representatives from New England and nearly all the representatives from the South. It is not often in legislation that New England and the southern states stand shoulder to shoulder on a measure of high national moment. A few New Englanders, however, and these of old American stock, are opposed to the literacy test. They stand on the ground that such a test is counter to the spirit of American institutions and counter to the teachings of the early Americans.

It is generally believed in Washington that Mr. Wilson again will veto the immigration bill, provided it is passed by congress, and there seems to be every reason to think that it will be passed. The question, therefore, arises as to whether or not house and senate can muster enough votes to pass the measure over the president's "I forbid."

Slow With Naval Measure.

The house committee on naval affairs is going ahead with great deliberation with its work of recommending the warship building program for the future. It is, of course, urged that its deliberateness in action is due to its desire to make the report worth while. Some of the advocates of preparedness, however charge that the committee is simply killing time and that the hope of many of its members is that it will not be obliged to report out as ambitious a naval program as was contemplated in the first instance.

The navy, of course, is recognized as the first line of defense of the United States. It is a truism that if our navy is equal to any offensive which can be launched at us from abroad, our coasts will be secure from invasion. It is not, however, expected that congress will authorize the construction of a navy which would be able to stand off the greatest navy now in existence, namely, that of England, but the friends of preparedness expect, if they do not fully hope, that the building program will be long enough and strong enough to put the American navy into second place among the world's fleets.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has recommended to congress what is known as a "five-year building program." For the first time, it is said in the report of the secretary of the navy, a plan is submitted which not only covers the necessities of the immediate future, but has been extended to cover a period of five years. The secretary says in submitting his report, "planning today what we will begin tomorrow in order to have it completed in the future is the essence of all true preparedness."

What Daniels' Plan Means.

There are members of congress who do not agree with the secretary of the navy in his proposal to spread out the building program over a series of years. These opponents of the secretary's plan say that building on a great scale should begin instantly because, as they put it, the time of need for big ships, big guns and plenty of them may come quickly and like a thief in the night.

The secretary's program as submitted to congress is given in detail of ships of all kinds, of ammunition, reserves, and of aviation resources. The grand total of expenditure for five years, if the plan is carried out, will be $502,482,214.

If the committees on naval affairs of the two houses shall report in bill form Mr. Daniels' plan, and if it is possible to bind future congresses in advance to carry it out, the navy in 1921, in vessels built or building, will be as follows:

Battleships, first line	27
Battle cruisers	6
Battleships, second line	25
Armored cruisers	10
Scout cruisers	13
Cruisers, first class	5
Cruisers, second class	3
Cruisers, third class	10
Destroyers	108
Fleet submarines	18
Coast Submarines	157
Monitors	6
Gunboats	20
Supply Ships	4
Fuel ships	15
Transports	4
Tenders to torpedo vessels	3
Special types	8
Ammunition ships	2

There is going to be a hard fight in congress over this building plan of the secretary of the navy. The preparedness folk say it is not ambitious enough and is spread out over too much time; the anti-preparedness folk say it is too ambitious, is going to cost too much money and ought to be split in twain. The pacifists, and there are a lot of them in congress, say the whole thing should be chucked into the fire and they intimate that they would not care much if all the ships already built or building should follow the paper plans into the blaze.

INTERESTING FACTS

The word admiral is derived from the Arabic, emir-al-bahr, meaning "lord of the sea."

Fifty thousand tons of a native grass is used in India each year for manufacture into paper.

The checks which pass through the clearing house in London and New York in one month, in normal times, are said to exceed the value of all the existing gold and silver coin in the world.

Henry Heft, a farmer, living near Marietta, Pa., for many years, has kept tally on the number of tramps he has fed and lodged. During the last year he entertained 595 of them. He has a separate room in his barn in which he lodges them.

Good paper, it is said, can be produced from refuse hops that have hitherto been thrown away in breweries.

It is surprising to learn that chariots worked on the principle of the taximeter were used in China in the fourth century.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 12

HEROES AND MARTYRS OF FAITH.

LESSON TEXT—Heb. 11:1; 12:3.

GOLDEN TEXT—Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and perfector of our faith.—Heb. 12:1, 2.

There are two kinds of heroism for which medals are awarded in this country. Congress confers a "medal of honor" for distinguished services and extraordinary heroism in war. The Carnegie "hero fund in peace," bestows medals and pecuniary recognition for heroic deeds performed in preserving and rescuing human life, and the first medal thus issued was given to a boy for rescuing another boy from drowning.

I. Faith Defined, v. 1. This is perhaps the most quoted and succinct definition we have of faith. What follows is but the illustration and application of the fact. Faith is an "assurance" (R. V.). The ground of this assurance and conviction is the word of God. (See Rom. 10:17). The only sure ground for a dynamic and intelligent faith is God's word: put to the acid test of experience it never fails. Faith is not fatalism. To believe God is to rely upon him unhesitatingly with an unfaltering assurance as to the fulfillment of his promises, (I John 5:10; John 5:24; Act. 27:22; Rom. 4:19-21.

II. Faith Declared, vv. 4, 5. Faith had been declared and manifested by many illustrations before the death of Stephen:

(a) Abel, at the risk of his brother's anger, obeyed the unseen God and earned his approval; his heroic, martyred spirit still speaks to men (v. 4).

(b) Enoch, the diligent seeker after God, in a world of lawlessness lived a life well-pleasing to him through a faith that made his presence real (vv. 5, 6).

(c) Noah (v.7), a lonely man of faith (Gen. 6:5), chose the unseen God and preached righteousness rather than avoid the ridicule of his neighbors. Noah reckoning the invisible as tangible, continued to build his ark and became a blessing to the race.

(d) Abraham and Sarah (8-12). Not knowing whither they went, by faith these lonely pilgrims unerringly followed an invisible God to an unseen country; but a faith greater still led them to "dwell in the land" and not possess it (v. 10). Their faith redeemed them from the mere emigrant character. They "looked for a city, which had foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

(e) Moses (23-28) showed his faith by a right choice. He weighed values and had "respect unto the recompense of reward." His faith "endured, as seeing him who is invisible." Moses saw by faith the "reproach of Christ," that which Christ suffered for the redemption of the world, as being of "greater riches than the treasures of Egypt."

These, and others not mentioned, are summarized by their having accomplished ten different things (32-40). They performed great deeds of heroism (32-34); they endured great suffering and persecution (35,36). All of this suffering was to issue in a greater reward with the glory that was to come (Rom. 8:18, II Cor. 4:17, 18). All these men of faith "obtained a good report." These saints had witness borne to them through their faith. Truly witnessing, their names and deeds are recorded for our good, yet even they did not receive the promise, i. e., all that had been promised by God had not been fulfilled in them. Such promises were only fulfilled when Christ the Messiah came. Something better than they had received came when he came, and without his coming they were not made perfect. They did not receive, but the promise of God had not failed. They will yet receive his fulfillment when the roll of the heroes of faith is perfected, and we, together with them, "shall be made perfect" (vv. 39, 40).

III. Faith Demanded, 12: 1, 2. The Holy Spirit has given us this long list of heroes as an exhortation to stir up those living to the performance of their duty. The roll call of triumphant heroes is not yet completed. All these mentioned are witnesses, not onlookers. These are they who have testified to God and to the truth of his word. In the light of this testimony and on the same ground of their testimony, we are to do several things:

1. To "lay aside every weight." No runner carries any weight beyond that which is needful. Some things are burdens that are not necessarily sins. Every such thing hinders our running and should be laid aside.

2. "The sin that doth so easily beset us." Literally, that wrap themselves about us as an ill-fitting garment, and which trip or impede the runner's progress. These sins (not sin) are those little devil habits and practices which must, for that reason, be laid aside.

3. "Run with patience the race set before us." There must be steadfastness and endurance. If church members were as faithful in following up as the average business house is, we would have less of lapsed church members and fewer boys and girls who drift away from the Sunday school.

4. "Looking unto Jesus." This is the keynote to this entire epistle and to this category of heroes. He is our "file-leader" and the perfector of our faith. Once we get our eyes off him we will stumble and fall in the race. "For the joy (literally equal fellowship with God) set before him, he endured the cross" (Phil. 2:6-8). If we would win the race, we must despise the sin which lies in the path of absolute loyalty to God.

The work of Jesus and the bestowing of the Holy Spirit who is always with us, is the source, the author of our faith.

N. D. BAKER NEW SECRETARY OF WAR

FORMER MAYOR OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, SUCCEEDS L. M. GARRISON, RESIGNED.

'S ONLY 44 YEARS OF AGE

Said to Be in Close Sympathy With the President's Policies and Is Known to Have Support of Some Cabinet Members.

Washington.—Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, O., has been selected by President Wilson for secretary of war.

Mr. Baker formerly was mayor of Cleveland. His name had been mentioned in connection with the position several times. He was offered a place when the cabinet was formed, but declined.

Mr. Baker has accepted the position, and is arranging his affairs in Cleveland preparatory to coming to Washington to take up his new duties.

The selection of Mr. Baker is understood to have been discussed by President Wilson with Colonel E. M. House soon after the latter's arrival here. Since Lindley M. Garrison's resignation the president has been seeking a Middle Western lawyer to serve as his successor.

The 30-day period for Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, was designated secretary of war ad interim, will expire March 11. It is believed Mr. Baker's nomination will be sent to the Senate before that time.

When President Wilson was making up his cabinet in 1913 he offered the place of secretary of interior to Mr. Baker twice. Mr. Baker then was mayor of Cleveland, and declined for that reason.

The president and Mr. Baker have been close friends and have corresponded frequently. He is said by his friends to be in close sympathy with the president's policies, and is known to have had the support of some members of the cabinet for the war office.

Mr. Baker is 44 years old. He was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., and at the age of 25 was appointed private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in President Cleveland's cabinet. In 1897 he began the practice of law at Martinsburg, but not long thereafter moved to Cleveland, where he became city solicitor in 1902. He held this office for ten years, until his election as mayor. In 1914 he was reelected mayor for a two-year term.

Col. Everett O. Foss Dead.

Doven, N. H.—Col. Everett O. Foss, formerly a newspaper publisher of this city, who claimed the distinction of being the only man to witness the assasination of two presidents, died here. He was at Ford's Theater when Lincoln was shot and also present at the shooting of Garfield. He was 85 years of age.

Aeroplane Only a Toy.

Duluth, Minn.—The mysterious "aeroplane" which for several nights has been soaring over grain elevators and ore docks here, causing authorities to investigate, was a big toy balloon. It burst into flames last night and fell on the docks. A practical joker, it is believed, released the balloon.

Promotions for Fitness.

Washington.—Promotion of naval officers by selection, instead of seniority, an increase of 50 per cent in officers of all grades, creation of a war reserve list and restoration of the popular old rank of commodore are proposed in a bill drafted by the navy personnel board and transmitted to Congress by Secretary Daniels.

Gasoline Famine Likely.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Robert Stewart, director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, appearing at a hearing before the City Council, which has declined to issue permits to the company for five more filling stations until the rise in the price of gasoline has been adequately explained, declared that the price will continue to rise and said there is a possibility of a world-wide gasoline famine.

T. R. Says "No" Again.

New York.—Theodore Roosevelt's determination not to allow the use of his name as a presidential candidate in the spring primary elections was emphasized by the announcement that John McGrath, his secretary, has directed the withdrawal of Mr. Roosevelt's name from the Illinois primaries.

To Review Lamar Case.

Washington.—The Supreme Court required the federal Court of Appeals at New York to send up for review on its merits David Lamar's conviction of having impersonated an officer of the United States.

Fifteen Killed in Mine.

Kempton, W. Va.—Fifteen men were killed and five seriously injured by an explosion of dust in a Davis Coal and Coke Company mine here. All the victims were foreigners.

As Ambassador to Chile.

Washington.—Judge Joseph H. Shea of Seymour, Ind., has been selected by President Wilson as ambassador to Chile and will be nominated soon. He will succeed Henry P. Fletcher, who has been appointed ambassador to Mexico.

Sioux City, Iowa.—The Iowa anti-tipping law was held to be unconstitutional by Judge George Jepson, in District Court, on the ground that it was class legislation.

POSTMARKED BOSTON

By ANNETTE DEARING.

"Why, my goodness, Dell, he has even noticed us since the seas opened." Marion stared down at the strip of crescent beach perplexed and frankly indignant. The new life saver stood as usual, leaning back against the tall piling near the life line.

Ever since the beach had opened he had been on duty there, strange to all of the regular bathers and sufficiently good looking to arouse curiosity among the girls.

"I think he's a college boy earning money for his course, don't you?" Dell chewed on some grass speculatively. "His name is Taylor Crosby. I found out that much, anyway. I asked the girl at the post office, and he gets a letter every day postmarked Boston and mails one back every day, directed to Miss Pauline Holmes."

"How perfectly delicious!" Marion exclaimed.

"Fat ones," Dell added happily.

"Still he looks anxious; so he can't be really engaged yet. Don't you think how anxious he looks?"

He surely did. Even gloomy.

"We might get dad to invite him to the cottage. Tell him we've heard he's a hero, don't you know? I'll coax dad now."

The major listened to his young friend non-committingly, and sized up the life saver at a distance.

"Seems a decent sort of a fellow, Marion," he said. "I'll ask Captain Briggs about him. If he reports O. K. you can have him up when you like."

The report was O. K. So Mr. Crosby found himself invited to dinner at Major Farley's cottage. Not only did he come up that first night, but afterward, often. It was enough that he was a Crosby of Boston.

"Dad," Dell whispered, one night perching on the arm of his chair, "I think Marion's falling in love, don't you?"

"Probably, God bless them both," he turned the major genially.

But Marion never forgot the daily letters coming and going from Boston. Not that she would ask him, she wondered.

They had gone down to meet the afternoon boat one Sunday. Taylor had been telling her of his home, when suddenly she saw him stop, alert, keen-eyed, and stare at somebody getting off the boat.

"There she is," he said excitedly. "By Jove, I never thought she'd come."

It was Pauline Holmes. She knew it. Something seemed to tell her even before she was aware that Taylor, brimful of pride and happiness, was introducing them.

"Miss Farley, I do want you to meet Miss Holmes. I've been trying for six weeks to coax her down to the beach to take the leading part in a new moving-picture play I'm putting over. The major agrees with me she's the finest person I could get to play Jess, but it took some patience and perseverance to win her over."

Miss Holmes laughed as she clasped Marion's hand in hers.

"I'm afraid I haven't Mr. Crosby's endurance. You know he wrote me that he'd actually been a life saver here all summer just to get new ideas, the detail and actual facts. I think he's a wonder. Hardly any one else knew where he had run away to. I think I'll go straight on up to my hotel if you don't mind. There's so much to be done tomorrow."

After she had gone, Taylor strolled along beside Marion down the beach to the deserted bathing beach. He talked fast enough now. She heard all about his aims and plans.

"I knew you wouldn't mind if I told—well, not told you all about myself. And I can swim quite decently, you know. It wasn't putting anyone over that was wrong. I hope you don't mind."

Marion looked out over the old harbor at the fishing fleet just coming leisurely in, the old weather-stained sails outlined against the amber and jade-colored sky.

"I don't mind," she said. "It's very lovely."

"Do you know," he exclaimed suddenly, "I used almost to wish that you'd break down some day when you were out yonder swimming so I could save you?"

She did not answer.

"Marion, do you hear me? Do you ever wish anything at all?"

Somehow his arm was around her waist, and Marion forgot to look over her shoulder to be sure that Dell was out of sight. It was wonderfully quiet down there along the beach, just the gulls flying low and a bird calling now and then over the sandhills in the marshes.

"Nothing," she said softly, lifting her head, "only that you would write so many letters postmarked Boston."

Nero and His Temperament.

"It is said that Nero fiddled while Rome burned," Greensboro woman. That's the least harmful old rip-snorting Nero ever did. Aside of murdering several people among them his mother, the practice he had was to write and make his helpless subjects plaud its reading. Petronius got better with Nero than some because he was tactful enough to appreciate the king's verse. But after Nero turned on Petronius and decided to have him sliced up after slashing his veins while in bathtub, sent a cruel message to the king. He said he was dying, that he was compensated in the knowledge that he would not have to listen to any more of the emperor's poetry.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Only Crusty Bachelor's Opinion.

"There is not going to be any marrying in Indiana," said old Daniels, a crusty old bachelor. "Why is that?" asked his nephew, who had just got married. "See the legislature has passed a law forbidding feeble-minded persons to marry, and we are the only ones who ever thought of doing such a thing."—Exchange.