

THE ARGUS.

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Wednesday, May 19, 1915.

Just now the American people are busy mobilizing a peace army to repel the invasion of J. Frost.

Coasting back circulation in the declining Three-Eye league these chilly days promises to be at least a sufficiently strenuous operation to keep the remittances warm.

The suffragette who dogged President Wilson's trail while he was in New York was as persistent and seem to have had as little conception of the opportunities of their endeavor as a swarm of mosquitoes at a lawn party.

The report of State Auditor Brady shows that bank deposits in Illinois are increasing at a healthy rate. That is another of the encouraging signs of the times. When money is placed in a bank as a rule it is to get to work to pay for its keep.

Evidently the English people do not consider the troubles of their government sufficiently serious to stop them from doing a little boat-rocketing of their own whenever they feel that their individual rights are being infringed upon.

Whatever else we may say about the brand of weather we are having it must be conceded that there is no lack of variety and that it is outgassing the wheat of forewaters, including those who are in the government service.

The German submarine blockade may not be an effective one, as contemplated in the laws of nations, but it has been the chief agency in the destruction of nearly half a million tons of British shipping. Submarines have been sinking ships faster than all the shipyards in the world together can build them.

England alone is spending \$159 a second for war and even that is an absolute waste of resources husbanded during centuries of peace, and taken from all classes of people who must suffer from the effects. These statistics ought to have some effect in quieting American jingoes who want war, but expect the other fellow to do the fighting.

THE GOOD ROADS BANQUET.

While the good roads movement may not appear to be making much progress in Rock Island county just now it is gradually gaining ground and the Rock Island County Highway Improvement association, though it lost its fight for a bond issue to launch improvements on an extensive scale, has been one of the important agencies in furthering the cause. Unquestionably there is a steadily growing sentiment in favor of permanent highways here and the time when something really worth while will be accomplished along this line is not far distant.

In the meantime a good deal can be done in the betterment of the dirt roads and this is understood to be one of the objects of the get-together smoker and banquet at the Moline Commercial club under the auspices of the Greater Moline committee tomorrow evening. Highway commissioners from every township have been invited to be present as guests and J. D. Clarkson will tell how road clubs have been successfully organized in Missouri and of the good work they have done, especially in encouraging the use of the drag.

Possibly no one who will attend the meeting will need any particular instruction in the handling of the drag but all will be interested in any plan which will bring this simple device into more general and systematic use. This supper-smoker should prove of value in keeping the good roads question before the people and anything which will do this is deserving of support and encouragement.

OUR BIG SCRAP HEAP.

In 1914 the value of the "secondary metals," exclusive of gold, silver, platinum, iron and steel, recovered in the United States was \$77,939,768, according to J. P. Dunlop, of the United States Geological Survey. This is a decrease from 1913 of \$15,746,321. The secondary metals recovered in that year being valued at \$93,686,089.

The term "secondary" does not imply that these metals, which are recovered from scrap metal, sweepings, sludgings, drosses, etc., are of inferior quality, but is used to distinguish them from "primary metals," which are derived from ore. While the Survey figures relative to lead, zinc, copper, aluminum, tin and antimony given in this statement cover a large field and form an essential addition to the reports on primary metals, the scope of the inquiry probably reveals less than one-half the extent of the waste-metal trade. The value of

the old iron and steel reased amounts to millions of dollars.

For a few purposes requiring special purity of material it is necessary to employ primary or virgin pig metal, but as a general rule secondary metals can be used in whole or in part, and most foundries use them. The manufacturing and railway centers contribute the bulk of metal waste, and when trade and consequent transportation are full the production of scrap metal declines. Over 50 per cent of the refining and smelting of drosses and scrap metals in the United States is confined to the territory east of St. Louis and north of Ohio river.

The output of secondary copper (including that in brass) in 1914 was 127,532 tons, being over 22 per cent of the primary copper smelted in the United States from domestic ores during the year.

The secondary lead recovered amounted to 41,662 tons, equal to over 11 per cent of the primary refined lead produced in the United States.

The amount of secondary zinc recovered in 1914 was 11,542 tons, equal to over 20 per cent of the production of primary zinc during the year.

The recovery of secondary tin is of essential importance, there being no domestic ore smelted in the United States. However, some tin concentrates were exported from New Mexico in 1914. The secondary tin recovered in 1914 (12,447 tons, valued at \$1,837,158) was over 26 per cent of the tin imported during the year.

In minimum the recoveries in 1914 amounted to 4,321 tons, valued at \$1,613,148.

LETTING DOWN THE BARS.

The Buffalo dive by any other name still would be a dive.

If the Rock Island city commission releases the Buffalo bar it surely will be held accountable and as certainly will see the day when it will regret its course.

Unfortunately, the memory of what the Buffalo, the Billy Blue place, Lincoln club and other similar resorts have brought upon Rock Island in the past still lingers in the minds of the people. After them in logical sequence came petty crimes, then hold-up cases and finally murder, the culminating atrocity resulting in the hard fight, leading to and through the courts, which finally brought about the elimination of the worst resorts of debauchery.

To restore all or any one of these places now would be an affront to decency and would, as The Argus has pointed out, amount to an invitation for the return to their old rendezvous of the thugs, hooligans, rascals and other disreputables of both colors and both sexes.

As a matter of fact, in view of the burlesque and holdups committed during the last few days, the first of the kind after a respite of several months, there is pretty good reason to infer that the undesirable influx already has begun.

It will be wise for the commission to consider well before taking any course which may be construed by the underworld as a letting down of the bars for another orgy of lawlessness, to place new bolts upon the city's name.

CHARGES AGAINST THE INSECTS.

The investigations of recent years have disclosed the relations of insects to malaria, yellow fever, typhoid fever, cholera, and sleeping sickness. The striking results already demonstrated in respect to the activity of mosquitoes, fleas, bedbugs and house flies inevitably raises the question as to the possible significance of other species of insects which may be less abundant but whose contact with man may be occasional or confined to restricted localities. This group includes cockroaches, ants and bees. Their role is as yet purely conjectural; but it is of interest to consider the possibilities as they present themselves to one trained to observe the versatile habits of insects and to recognize the opportunities for infection to which the sanitarian must give heed.

That an insect which will devour any sufficiently soft substance, from human foods to glue, grease and water colors, and which will live by preference in the cracks of the floor and walls of houses, bakeries, restaurants, sugar refineries and tanneries, where their bodies come in contact with the fifth and refuse that necessarily accumulate in such places, should carry a host of germs about on and in their bodies, and be able to infect our foods, is certainly not surprising. Yet this is the habit of life of the omnivorous cockroach. Roaches probably also feed on tuberculous sputum and disseminate the bacilli as readily as the house fly.

Ants, which are often abundant in houses and are readily disseminated by commerce, sometimes become a pest to the housewife, particularly when they get into the stores of food. They have not escaped suspicion as disseminators of pathogenic microorganisms. Wheeler points out that it thus becomes possible for ants to spread disease in different ways.

Finally the bees, lauded for centuries by poet and prose writer alike, have not escaped the accusation of suspicion, says the Journal of the American Medical Association. Wheeler has observed the stingless bees visit collections of garbage in the canal zone, presumably gathering foreign substances which they knead into the cerumen cells in which they store honey eagerly collected for food by the natives in many parts of tropical America. According to Wheeler, there are records of intestinal disorders or even death following the eating of such honey. The suggestion of possible contamination with disease germs collected by filthy insects is plain.

The telephone lines in Melbourne, Australia, are all under ground. It required five years of work.

HEALTH TALKS
by William Brady, M.D.
Health and Matrimony.

Self sufficient conservatives profess to find the modern question of eugenics quite a joke. Any reform or new movement in the line of social progress is greeted as an absurdity by the hidebound cycle of advancing years and hardening arteries. Nothing so ridiculous in the mind of the scribe as the wild aspirations and dreams of youth.

We don't know much about the science of eugenics, if it is a science. Nor do we believe the human, so to speak, race will ever consent to play the role of fancy stock in a breeding experiment. But of one thing we feel reasonable assured, and that is the maxim that health is the greatest asset a man or woman can possess.

Now, parents ordinarily deem it wise to throw certain restraints and limitations around the courtship and marriage of the sons or daughters, even if the latter do not always conform to parental wishes in the matter. When a suitor comes to ask for the hand of a daughter, the parents like to know what sort of a man the suitor may be and whether he can support a wife in the manner she deserves. Likewise when a son goes forth to take a wife his parents wish to know that the fortunate young woman is worthy. This is mere common sense eugenics, if you please.

The Time to File the Certificate.
Why should parents care? Because it is natural that they should desire to see their children happily married. Couldn't be anything in eugenics to oppose that.

Very well. Financial, social and moral qualities being satisfactory, is there nothing else to think of? How about the present and future health of the contracting parties? Would you ignore these factors altogether?

WHEN THE AMERICAN RANKS CLOSE

(Chicago Herald.)

The American people last week displayed that quality of character whose every recurrent exhibition makes foolish the judgments and vain the prophecies of a well-known class of foreign observers of our human scene. This quality is best illustrated by a story told by a European officer about an experience during the expedition for the relief of the Peking legations.

Riding along the column he came up with an American regiment. They seemed to him "a rather slack lot." They were marching along loosely, without seeming to observe any special order. Their officers "didn't seem to have the men well in hand." Then a crackle of rifle broke out ahead. "It seemed as if somebody had touched the spring that starts a machine," he confessed, in telling it. Without orders, without confusion, the ranks closed, every man in his place, and the regiment went forward, ready for action!

That's the way the American ranks closed in the week after the Lusitania massacre. The significance of the dreadful deed was quickly comprehended, and also its requirements. The American ranks closed.

The whole country stood united behind its government. The American people spoke out their confidence in their president. They had placed him in his great office to speak for them to

other nations when they offended. They waited for the word.

The word has been spoken—calmly, courteously, but most resolutely. Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, has spoken for 100,000,000 people, and for the rights of humanity throughout the earth. Whether the rulers of the offending nation will heed that word, and take course demanded by the rights of the American people and of all peaceful peoples upon the public highways of the seas, is for them to reflect. Let us hope and pray that their reflection may be guided by knowledge, and that their answer may be such as the American people demand in humanity's name.

They who judge from our racial diversity, and from the frequent acerbity of our party controversies, that we Americans are but heterogeneous groups, and not a united nation, judge us most superficially. They do not know this people. Let them learn now in the closing of the ranks.

And if the war madness across the Atlantic be such that these rulers will not learn and be led to change a course destructive to neutral rights and abhorrent to humanity, the American people are prepared for the event and abide the issue, without boasting and without fear, ready to make every exertion and every sacrifice demanded by their country's rights and honor, and for the defense of civilization against savagery.

Symptoms of Adenoids: Please tell me the symptoms of adenoids in a 3-year-old boy. Is the operation for adenoids dangerous?

Frequent so-called "colds" or sore throat, mouth breathing, restless sleep, undeveloped nasal passages, high palates, drawn, stupid expression, stammer or deafness. The operation, if necessary, is less dangerous than the disease.

Repay.
No. She may drink all the cold water she likes and whenever she likes it. Her diet should be as usual, avoiding nothing whatever that does not upset her own digestion. She, and the baby, will have little trouble if she wheels out the baby for an open air walk daily.

THE JINNEY BUS.
Oh, you little Jinney bus,
How you make the car-men fuss;
Running up and down the street
Picking up whom'er you meet.

Should a drunkard want a ride
Sit him by the lady's side;
What do you care who gets in
So he helps your money bin?

If the city makes a rule
All chip in and make a pool,
Get a lawyer and then fight
Matters not if wrong or right.

Just so you can have your way,
And for such don't have to pay;
Oh, you little Jinney car
Whatnelli d'you think you are?

OTTO, MILT AND BECKE.

Smart Aleck.
An international tribunal for ending the war proves what Aleck Pope said about how springing eternal—Washington Post.

A Saucer Poet.
The maharajah of Karputhala, after hearing an American comic opera, announces his intention of returning to the trenches at once.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Fact with a Loud Pedal.
According to a Boston shoe manufacturer, sensible shoes for women will be on the market as soon as women indicate that they want them on their feet. What women want is "stylish" shoes, regardless of any other consideration.—Kansas City Journal.

One Guess Enough.
The sailing date of the Mauretania was cancelled because there was not sufficient demand for passenger accommodations to warrant running her. It may be the wrong answer, of course, but most persons only need one guess with regard to why there was not a sufficient demand for passenger accommodations.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Crass Discrimination.
Every mother who attended the Grace Lutheran church in Chicago Sunday received a carnation. One of the mothers, Mrs. Ella C. Griffin, 35 years old, who has a record of 18 children, 45 grandchildren, 16 great-grandchildren and eight great-great-grandchildren, ought to have received a whole bunch of carnations, but they gave her only four.—Boston Globe.

What Has the Onion Done for You?
I want heartily to thank you for supporting the movement to create a prejudice against the onion as an article of human consumption. If any girl ought to have it in for this vegetable it is I. For seven years I kept company with one of the grandest of men. Suddenly he became addicted to this terrible weed. It seemed to me he made most of his meals on it. During the summer when we courted in the open air I managed to endure him, but when winter came on and we were obliged to sit in the same room I rebelled. I asked him to choose between me and the onion. He decided to stand by the onion.

How About It, Girls?
There are horse hair brushes in a new Parisian cap that has just been offered in the American millinery establishments. I don't suppose the girls that wear this adornment will object to being referred to as fillets!—IGNATZ.

THE dandelion may be put out of the way yet. Boston man says fine wine can be made from it.

PRES Gibson's second wife is suing him for divorce in the national capital. She declares Pres has not been behaving as a model husband should. Somehow we always felt the cottillion popularity of Pres was going to bring a break in his home ties.

JOHN Dillon, the comedian, who made the public laugh for 40 years, left an estate valued at \$2,000. Life literally must have been somewhat of a joke to him, after all.

IF the Merritt bill becomes an Illinois law, as people generally hope it will, it may yet be possible to patronize our modern restaurants without paying for the privilege of purchasing food or refreshments.

IN Racine, Wis., three prisoners robbed the sheriff of \$1,000. Probably inspired by the adage, "Do others before they do you."

J. M. C.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

St. Louisan is suing for divorce because his wife has been in the habit of locking herself in a room. There are husbands who will envy this man in having such an exclusive running mate.

IN Meridian, Miss., the question of allowing chickens to run at large is to be submitted to popular vote. It should be explained that the winged variety is meant.

"BURGLARS watch police," says a Chicago paper headline. In many cities the police bear watch watching.

Of Interest to Fathers.
(Springfield, Ill. News-Record.)

Mrs. George W. Fisher of 419 South Spring street has received 50 cents for the following suggestion:

An excellent way to give relief to a child who is suffering from colic is to have its father blow tobacco smoke under its little dress and, holding the garment tight about its feet, roll the child from side to side for several minutes, allowing the smoke to circulate all about the little one's body.

THE JINNEY BUS.
Oh, you little Jinney bus,
How you make the car-men fuss;
Running up and down the street
Picking up whom'er you meet.

Should a drunkard want a ride
Sit him by the lady's side;
What do you care who gets in
So he helps your money bin?

If the city makes a rule
All chip in and make a pool,
Get a lawyer and then fight
Matters not if wrong or right.

Just so you can have your way,
And for such don't have to pay;
Oh, you little Jinney car
Whatnelli d'you think you are?

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The Daily Story

The Little Stranger—By Louise B. Cummings.

Singular it is, but nevertheless true, that there are a great many desertions on one side or the other in couples that have been married a year, and I believe that if statistics on the subject could be obtained it would be found that the nearer the wedding the greater the number of desertions. There is a reason for this. Up to the time of marriage the parties are independent of each other. After marriage there are two wills, between which there must necessarily be a certain amount of clashing.

Jim and Lizzie Burden were one of those couples that met, but did not mingle. Jim found his wife—so he considered her—so unreasonable that he hadn't been married a week before the sweetest had turned to gall. Lizzie considered herself so badly treated that she could not possibly endure to live with such a man. So one day when he came home from work he found his wife gone.

Mrs. Jim didn't regret what she had done till she fell in with a motherly old lady, to whom she told her story, and the lady informed her of the cause of their disagreement, as it has been stated at the beginning of this story. Lizzie wondered if that was so. Then she began to think that she had acted unwisely. The next thing to do was to go back to her home and make up with Jim. She did not find him. The house was shut up, and Jim had gone, no one knew where.

When a baby was born to Lizzie she regretted more than ever her action in leaving her husband. The first baby is the first chain bound around a married couple—the first departure from a romance that may have waned and entry upon real married life. But now that the baby had come and Jim was not there to rejoice with her Lizzie wept bitter tears.

Meanwhile Jim, after waiting a week for his wife's return, got angry with her and, declaring that he had had enough of married life, walked off without leaving any address. Jim was a carpenter and had finished a job the day of the separation. It was easy for him to lose himself, and he took no pains to leave any clue by which he could be found by his wife in case she repented of leaving him and wished to return. He knew nothing about the baby or perhaps that might have changed it all.

Jim concluded to make another change in his life. He was a born trader and always came out ahead in any deal he made. He determined to leave off carpentering and turn trader. He had left the little money he possessed with his wife and hadn't a cent to his name. But to the real business man money is not always essential. It

is often supplied by credit. Jim made up for its absence in assurance. He bought a lot of damaged coffee on credit for a song, gave it a fancy name and sold it for about two-thirds the usual price. This succeeded so well that within a few months he had turned over several job lots of coffee that he had bought cheap and not only made some money, but established a trade for his especial brand of coffee.

It occurred to Jim one day that his quarrels with his wife had nearly all been from the cause of want of sufficient funds. Now that he was making money possibly the troubles might not arise; at any rate, they were far less likely to arise. He began to recall the hours he and Lizzie had spent together when they were courting. He wondered if she had tried to find him. Then he thought what a brute he had been to leave her without giving her any opportunity to find him in case she wished to do so. Then he wondered if after all he hadn't a good deal of selfish brutality in him to have tried to impose his will on a woman and because she wouldn't brook it and had left him he had made the break between them permanent by taking his departure from their home without giving her an opportunity to find him and make it up.

The ladder of repentance usually has a number of rungs, and Jim's had its full share. When he had reached the top rung he felt like plunging down headfirst from the other side and breaking his neck. But instead of that he set about finding Lizzie.

That was no easy job. She had no relatives to whom he could go for information, and she was so distressed, so poor, so broken in spirit, that she shrank from every one who had known her. When the baby came she secured admission to a maternity hospital, and when the time approached for her to get about again, realizing that she must work for her living and could not work unencumbered with a baby, she determined to leave it at a foundling's home.

She was planning for this one day when she saw the door of the room she occupied at the hospital slowly open. Then a face appeared, looking cautiously in, as if fearing to disturb her.

"Great heavens! It was Jim's!" The sight of his pale white lying there with a little sleeper nestled up against her was too much for Jim's equanimity. With tears coursing down his cheeks, he stalked to the bed and took his wife and child together in his arms.

Neither Jim nor Lizzie had any fear of further disagreements. They would come, but a thought of the little stranger would take away their hardness, or at least tide the parents over them.

Sidelights on the European War

Havrre.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—News has been received from Holland to the effect that the Germans have discovered the secret of the manufacture of a special powder produced at the Cautele factory near the Dutch border in Belgium and are keeping the works going night and day. When the Belgians evacuated the region they flooded the powder magazines instead of blowing them up. The Germans reopened the factory immediately on occupying the region but the employees refused to work and were expelled into Holland.

The laboratories had been walled up and secret underground vaults containing plans and archives enclosed in heavy masonry and then covered with earth. The Germans explored the ground continually and finally unearthed the secret. They are said to have succeeded in drying 20 tons of powder that had been flooded. The powder manufactured there was of a special kind used in cartridges made at the national armory at Herbesthal near Liege.

The Hague, Netherlands.—The scrubwoman, the carpet-beater, the house-cleaner and the chimney-sweep have been in almost complete occupation of the cities and villages and farms of Holland the past month. Probably nowhere else in the world is such energy expended in cleaning as in Holland in the opening days of spring. Even the brick-paved streets are in many districts scrubbed in preparation for the coming summer and its flock of foreign visitors, for it is a maxim with the Dutch that the stranger must be allowed to see Holland only at its best.

The outer walls of the houses in the villages are thoroughly washed down and a fresh coat of whitewash is then laid on, which glints in the bright sunshine.

Before this general cleaning takes place the chimney sweepers have done his work, but he is not permitted to take away the soot—the Dutch housewife is too thrifty for that. She claims it as her own in order to use it as a fertilizer for the soil of the garden, now beginning to look like a glorious colored picture with its hyacinths, narcissus and tulips bursting into bloom.

London.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Formulas for making the finer glasses for which Great Britain has been depending on Germany have been evolved by the glass research committee of the Institute of Chemistry. Unbreakable glass for miners' lamps and glass capable of standing high degrees of heat for test tubes, retorts, steam gauges and the like had been entirely imported from Germany. But analysis of glass of this kind conducted at King's college, London, by Professor Herbert Jackson, T. P. Merton and assistants, have at

least been helpful in suggesting synthetic experiments. The work involved a careful study of the chemistry of silicates, aluminates, borates and the like in relation to the manufacture of glass. As the result, the research committee reports 11 formulas, which have been subjected to rigorous practical tests to prove their suitability. Among the most successful is one for miners' lamps—a matter of great importance in the coal mining districts.

The formulas have been put at the service of the manufacturers without charge in order that these special glasses may soon be producing on a large industrial scale.

Berlin.—To provide employment for Germans possessing a knowledge of French and English, who fled to Germany at the outbreak of the war, the minister of education has empowered the authorities of higher schools and colleges to employ them as instructors of language without many of the usual formalities.

Educated women similarly in need of employment can be taken into the middle and lower classes of boys' schools, and may receive permission to teach privately without the usual credentials. Men will be required only to furnish evidence of suitable character, not of teaching ability. In increasing numbers such men are taking the places of regular teachers called to the front as part of the "landstrom." The new rules apply until the end of the war.

London.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The ancient church of St. Olave's, where Pepys, the diarist, is buried, recently had a narrow escape from a fire that destroyed a large cork factory nearby. Pieces of burning cork rained on the roof of the church, which dates from 1450, and was one of the few churches to escape the great fire of London. When firemen reached the roof, the timber covering the water cistern was ablaze, but no further damage was done. The buildings in the district are old and congested.

May 19 in American History.

1536—Queen Anne Boleyn of England beheaded on London Tower green.

1750—"Dark day" in New England; darkness commenced at 11 a. m.

1790—General Israel Putnam, Revolutionary soldier, died; born 1718.

1845—Sir John Franklin sailed from England in search of a northwest passage through the Arctic ocean, never to return.

1865—Jefferson Davis and his official staff reached Fort Monroe as Federal prisoners of war.

1912—The California alien land bill became a law.