WOMAN'S CRUSADE FOR ABSTINENCE

Great Work Done by W. C. T. U. in Its War Against Alcohol.

FRANCES WILLARD LEADER

Endured Hunger That She Might Devote Herself to Cause—Spread of Prohibition and Moral Reform Over the Land.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—In all great movements in history, whenever the need of a leader has arisen, somewhow that leader has come. In 1873 and 1874 the Crusaders, working against intemperance in the United States, reached that point where someone who could lead must be found. In Miss Frances Willard the needed leader appeared. She had just resigned from the Women's College at Evanston, Ill., being the first woman college president in the world. The Chicago temperance workers offered her the presidency of their body without salary. While she was pondering over this opportunity of doing good, there came a letter from the trustees of the Normal Institute of New York, offering her $2500 a year as principal, with the privilege of teaching or not, just as she wished.

She thought over the two, and chose the non-paying temperance work. She had not saved a penny, and her mother was dependent on her for support. She told no one of this, however, and as she always looked well it was supposed that she had private means. She kept her privations secret until one day she broke down from hunger and cold; then her mother wrote the facts to the society leaders, and they began paying Miss Willard a salary. This spirit of courage and devotion to her work made her a suitable person to found the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America, and the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union 14 years afterward. When the mantle fell from her shoulders in 1898 it went to a worthy successor, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Maine, a co-worker of Neal Dow.

When the Crusade Began.

The great temperance crusade began in 1873, when Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, lectured in Ohio. The women of Hillsboro, Washington Courthouse and other town began a concerted movement against the sale and use of liquor, and in 50 days 250 towns and villages went "dry." The leader there was Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, wife of a prominent Judge of Hillsboro. Other States and cities followed, and the outgrowth was a National organization perfected in November, 1874, in Cleveland, Ohio. On March 1, 1883, the order was incorporated in Washington, D. C., as the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Today it has organized effort in every state and territory in the Union, 10,000 towns and cities have local societies, every insular possession has a branch, and the work has extended to foreign lands until there are now 50 countries affiliated in the good work. The Countess of Carlisle of England is at the head of the world union.

Growth of the W. C. T. U.

At the first National convention in Cleveland in 1887, there were 16 states represented, and 87 voting members responded to roll-call. At the Hartford convention last Fall all the states were represented and about 500 voting delegates were present. This body claims to be the largest single society in the world composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. It also claims for itself that it has the most perfect organization, pointing with justifiable pride to its various departments, each of which is under a specialist in that line. The active and honorary membership is 300,000, with a following of at least half a million.

As a result of the unflagging zeal of its workers, 3,800,000 square miles of territory in this country are under prohibition, by local, county or state legislation; the canteen has been abolished from the Army posts; a strong anti-polygamy fight has been begun; and 18,000,000 school children in various states are studying hygiene and the effects of alcohol on the system. This last the women consider their best achievement. They believe that if the children of the Nation can be made familiar with the debilitating effects of spirits and tobacco on the human system, the evil can be better combatted. In order to achieve this the women in each state urged the adoption of textbooks that would cover this subect fully and clearly. Vermont was the first to adopt this as a law, Virginia the last. The territories and the insular possessions under National law have also added this to the curricula of their schools.

What Union Has Accomplished.

Another result of the W. C. T. U. work may be seen in the annual temperance lesson that is now taught in the International Sunday School Quarterly. Over 16,000,000 children are receiving this instruction, and half a million of these are already pledged to total abstinence. The W. C. T. U. is among the pioneers in the effort to draw mother and teacher closer together in school work, believing that in this way educational, social and moral standards can best be elevated. Every Chautauqua held throughout the length and breadth of the land has its W. C. T. U. gathering, campaigns have been waged to require equal standards of morality for both sexes, to give women the right of suffrage, and to have the remuneration for service equal for men and women. Tens of thousands of men have signed the pledge of total abstinence that these earnest women are offering in the interest of health and happiness, and in the rescue home thousands of girls have been taken from lives of shame and given a fair chance to start over again.

Children Save Their Pennies.

School savings banks are a proof of the wideness of the work the W. C. T. U. has undertaken. In 27 different states and territories the school children are encouraged to save their pennies toward some good purpose, and in the 22 years that the plan has been in operation they have saved $3,000,000. In several states they have been instrumental in having laws enacted that make physical training a part of the public school work; in 18 states they have had laws passed that prohibit the sale of intoxicants on fair grounds, and that suppress questionable shows. Flowers and fruits for the sick, clothes for the poor, fuel for the cold and suffering—all these have been used as a means of expressing a wide interest in humanity. Anti-narcotic leagues have been formed for the suppression of the cigarette and opium habits, the family medicine chest is being overhauled so that dangerous drugs and narcotics may be eliminated, and a concerted effort is being made to secure legislation against those patent and proprietary medicines that have alcohol as a component part.

Laws to Protect Women.

They have sent out traveling libraries of temperance literature all through the country. Last year they placed something over 8000 temperance books in Sunday school libraries. Lumber camps, railroad cabooses, ships, army posts, prisons, hospitals, schools, missionary societies, all have felt the influence of this body through being supplied with its literature. Through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. the age of protection for girls has been raised to 18 years in 20 states, and to 16 years in nearly all the others. Laws that protect women and children are receiving their especial consideration, and curfew laws have been put into effect at their request in several hundred towns.

They are responsible for the law that prohibits the sale of intoxicating delectables in the Capitol building at Washington, and in the immigrant stations. They have arranged to have "boarding women" meet all incoming vessels in New York to look after and protect women who travel alone. A department devoted to purity in literature and art keeps close watch on all publications, pictures and billboards throughout the country, and with the Association of Bill Posters of the United States and Canada already pledged to help them, part of this work will no longer be hedged about with difficulties.

Care for Dumb Animals.

Bands of Mercy, whose duty it is to look after dumb creatures, have grown up under the tutelage of the W. C. T. U. More than one weary draught-horse in the big cities is dumbly grateful for the drinking fountain made for him, or for the bucket of cool water that a uniformed attendant, with W. C. T. U. on his cap, brings out and proffers to him on hot days. The work is widely varied, yet it all contributes to the one end—temperance and improved conditions of living. Whatever helpful task lies nearest, that is what the W. C. T. U. finds to do. Before a week had marked the passing of San Francisco's disaster, the president of the local W. C. T. U. had opened a reading tent in Golden Gate Park that was soon the nucleus of a colony of tents where sewing-rooms, emergency-rooms, writing and reading-rooms were operated for crowds of people. In Birmingham, Ala., the Mercy Home marks the progress of the organization through that state.

In Denver a commodius building that covers a whole block is used as a home for unfortunate girls. In Delaware City an attractive rest room is kept for the use of the soldiers from the two forts nearby. In Florida systematic work is being done among the negroes. In Georgia the women have been instrumental in passing the child labor bill. In Kentucky one of the unions collected a great many fans, and pasting clippings and pictures on these, distributed them among the hospitals. In Minnesota much time is given to the inmates of soldiers' homes and hospitals. In Virginia the women of Phoebus, near Fortress Monroe, have opened a rest-room for sailors and soldiers, and every war vessel of any size that has entered Norfolk Harbor in the past year has been met by a delegation of W. C. T. U. women, who have held services and been accorded a cordial welcome.

Tomorrow—"The King's Daughters."

FIVE BURNED IN WRECKAGE

GREAT NORTHERN TRAIN DERAILED BY MALICE.

Seven Killed and Score Injured in North Dakota—News Agent Plays Hero.

ST. PAUL, April 15.—Running at a speed of 40 miles an hour on a straight track, the Great Northern westbound Oriental Limited, which left here for Pacific Coast points Sunday morning, was derailed at 1:15 this morning at Bartlett, N. D. Five persons were killed and a score or more injured, some of them seriously. After the wreck the gas tank exploded and the train took fire, seven passenger coaches being destroyed. The sleeper and observation cars escaped the flames.

There is said to be some evidence that the rails had been tampered with. Officials of the road say that the track in this vicinity had been in apparently first-class condition and they were unable to account for the wreck on any other theory than that it was the deliberate attempt of miscreants to wreck the train.

The train carried many passengers. Every car except the observation car left the track, but the sleeper was pulled on again before the flames reached it. The cars went over a 10-foot embankment and a few moments after the accident a gas tank exploded, setting fire to the wreck. The report of the explosion was heard here, a distance of four miles.

The uninjured worked heroically to rescue the imprisoned, and it is thought all but three were removed. Those killed were in the front part of the smoker, which was telescoped by the express car in front of it.

Passengers give special praise to the news agent, W. H. Greene, of St. Paul, who worked heroically in rescuing the injured. He himself was considerably injured.

The dead:

William B. Jones, mail clerk.

Two unidentified men, supposed to be Greeks, their bodies burned beyond recognition.

Among the injured are:

Alfred Qually, Osgood, N. D., feet mashed and internal injuries.

Thomas Ellis, Larimore, N. D., leg and head slightly injured.

GENERAL WADE IS RETIRED

Leaves Army After 46 Years Active Service—Back to Ohio.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Major-General James F. Wade, U. S. A., for several years past in command of the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters on Governor's Island, was retired from active service yesterday after 46 years' service. Major-General Frederick D. Grant succeeds him. Mr. Wade expects to make his home in Jefferson, O., the little city in which he was born. In speaking of the Army, General Wade said:

"There are only a very few of the Civil War veterans left today, and there is not a single officer in the Army who held a commission when I came into it away back in the '60s. In a little over three years the last officer who saw service in the Civil War will have been retired from the service, and the younger generation of officers will be in command."

General Wade is the son of the famous Senator "Ben" Wade, of Ohio, who represented the Buckeye State in the Senate during the Civil War. In addition to this Civil War record, General Wade has also participated in the Indian campaigns, and was the officer selected to command at Tampa, Fla., in the Spanish-American war.

CONGRESS OF PEACE

(Continued from First Page.)

sentatives from many of the great Nations who have been conspicuous in the peace movement ever since the first conference at The Hague and the Congres is regarded in a way as preliminary to the second Hague Conference, which will open June 15 with representatives present from every one of the forty-one Nations of the globe. The opening address was delivered by Secretary of State Root, who said in part:

Your invitation to take part in the opening of this Peace Congress has come to me as an occasion to declare the alliance and sympathy of the American Government with that ether power—the sentiment of humanity, which in all lands, and most strongly in our generation, without fleets or armies or titles or dignities or compulsion of force, is leading mankind continually to a nobler life. The American people are practical, material, strenuous in business, eager for wealth, energetic in production and venturous in commerce, insistent upon their rights, proud of their country, jealous of its power and its prestige; but there is a strain of idealism in the American nature which saves our Nation from the grossness of sordid materialism and makes it responsive to every appeal in behalf of liberty and human brotherhood the world over. No American Government could truly represent its people if it did not sympathize heartily with the purposes which this congress meets to promote, and the American Government of today does sympathize heartily with those purposes. In behalf of the Government, I give you kindly and appreciative greeting of the people of the United States and welcome you as spiritual kindred of those Americans of great heart and clear intelligence who in times past, striving for ordered liberty and the peace of justice in this land, have conferred inestimable benefits upon all mankind, and whose memory and example are our most precious possessions.

Power of Public Opinion.

He is mistaken who depreciates the value of such a meeting as this, or regards its discussions as merely acamedic, because its members have not the power themselves to give effect to their resolutions. The open, public declaration of a principle in such a way as to carry evidence that it has the support of a great body of men entitled to respect has a wonderfully compelling effect upon mankind. The adoption of a new standard of human action is never the result of force or the threat of force; it is always the result of a moral process, and to the initiation and continuance of that process public assertion and advocacy of the principle are essential. When that process has been worked out and the multitude of men whom governments represent have reached the point of genuine, and not perfunctory acceptance of the new standard, governments conform themselves to it.

The value of declaring a principle may be illustrated by the effect of the arbitration convention agreed upon in the International Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899. That convention did little more than to declare principles; it provided machinery by which there might be arbitration, but it bound nobody to arbitrate, or to mediate, or to accept mediation. The machinery provided has been but little used; the arbitrations at The Hague have been few and not of the first order of importance; yet no one can for a moment question the enormous impetus given to the principle of arbitration of international controversies in lieu of war by that open and public declaration that such controversies ought to be arbitrated.

What Hague Congress Will Do.

The second conference is about to meet amid universal recognition that it is of practical significance. It commands respect; its possibilities are the object of solicitude; the resolutions which it may reach are anticipated as of probable potency in the affairs of nations; it is not regarded as an occasion for mere academic discussion, but it finds its place among the agencies by which the world is governed. I cannot doubt that it will accomplish much for the benefit of mankind; that in many things it will bring the practice of nations into closer conformity with those great principles of conduct to which nations have accorded such ready assent in theory, but such reluctant compliance when their particular interests are involved.

The first conference relegated to a future conference the consideration of three broad, general questions affecting the conduct of nations toward each other; first, the rights and duties of neutrals; second, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare; and, third, the bombardment of towns, villages and ports by a naval force. It is understood that all these subjects shall be considered at the second conference.

Work Done to Be Done.

The first conference also adopted two resolutions relating to naval and military armament. The first was: "The conference is of opinion that the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind."

The second was: "The Conference expresses the wish that the governments, taking into consideration the proposals made at the Conference, may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea and war budgets."

The Government of the United States has also considered that the second Hague Conference might well agree in putting some limitation upon the use of force for the collection of ordinary contract debts due by one government to the citizens of another.

It has long been the established policy of the United States not to use its Army or Navy for the collection of such debts. We have not considered the use of force for such a purpose consistent with that respect for the independent sovereignty of other members of the family of nations which is the most important principle of international law and the chief protection of weak nations against oppression.

Need World's Supreme Court.

What we need for the further development of arbitration is the substitution of judicial action for diplomatic action, the substitution of judicial sense of responsibility for diplomatic sense of responsibility. We need for arbitrators not distinguished public men concerned in all the international questions of the day, but Judges who will be interested only in the question appearing upon the record before them. Plainly, this end is to be attained by the establishment of a court of permanent Judges, who will have no other occupation and no other interest but the exercise of the judicial faculty under the sanctions of that high sense of responsibility which has made the courts of justice in the civilized nations of the world the exponents of all that is best and noblest in modern civilization.

Let me add a few words of warning concerning your anticipations of what the second Peace Conference is to do. Do not expect too much from it.

The path to universal peace is not through reason or intellectual appreciation, but through the development of peace-loving and peace-keeping character among men; and that this development, slow though it be, as measured by our short lives, is proceeding with steady and unremitting advance from generation to generation no student of history can question. The greatest benefit of the peace conference of 1907 will be, as was that of the peace conference of 1899, in the fact of the conference itself; in its powerful influence molding the characters of men; in the spectacle of all the great powers of earth meeting in the name of peace and exalting, as worthy of honor and desire, national self-control and considerate judgment and willingness to do justice.

Letter From Roosevelt.

The conference was formally opened in Carnegie hall. Mr. Carnegie, Governor Hughes, of New York, and Mayor McClellan of this city, also spoke. A letter from President Roosevelt to Mr. Carnegie was read to the delegation.

I much regret my inability to be present with you. Mr. Root will speak to you at length, and no man in the country is better fitted than he to address you on the subject you have so much at heart.

In this letter I can do little more than wish you and your association godspeed in your efforts. My sympathy with the purpose you have at heart is both strong and real, and by sight of it I shall make you some suggestions as to the practical method of accomplishing the ends we all of us have in view. First and foremost, I beseech you to remember that it is our bounden duty to work for righteousness and justice.

It is "righteousness that exalteth a nation," and though not normally peace is the handmaid of righteousness yet, if they are ever at odds, it is righteousness whose cause we must espouse. In the second place, I again earnestly ask that all good and earnest men who believe strongly in the cause, but who have not themselves to bear the responsibility of upholding the Nation's honor, shall not, by insisting on the impossible, put off the day when the possible can be accomplished. The peoples of the world have advanced unequally along the road that leads to justice and fair dealing, but the road stretches far ahead even of the most advanced.

Not Yet Time to Disarm.

Harm and not good would result if the most advanced nations should by agreement disarm and place themselves at the mercy of other peoples less advanced. Finally, it behooves all of us to remember and especially those of us who either make or listen to speeches, that there are few more mischievous things than the custom of uttering or applauding sentiments which represent mere oratory, and which are not and cannot be and have not been translated from words into deeds.

An impassioned oration about peace, which includes an impassioned demand for something which the man who makes the demand either knows or ought to know cannot, as a matter of fact be done, represents not gain, but loss, for the cause of peace; for even the noblest cause is marred by advocacy which is either insincere or foolish. These warnings that I have uttered do not mean that I believe we can do nothing to advance the cause of international peace. On the other hand, I believe we can do much to advance it, provided only we act with sanctity, with self-restraint, with power, which must be the prime qualities in the achievement of any reform.

The 19th century saw, on the whole, a real and great advance in the standard of international conduct, both among civilized nations and by strong nations toward weaker and more backward peoples. The 20th century will, I believe, witness a much greater advance in the same direction. The United States has a right to speak on behalf of such a cause, and to ask that its course during the half dozen opening years of the century be accepted as a guaranty of the truth of its professions.

What United States Has Done.

During the six years we can conscientiously say that without sacrificing our own rights we have yet scrupulously respected the rights of all other peoples. With the great military powers of the world, alike in Europe and in that newest Asia, which is also the oldest, we have preserved a mutually self-respecting and kindly friendship. In the Philippine Islands we are training a people in the difficult art of self-government with more success than those best acquainted with the facts had dared to hope. We are doing this because we have acted in a spirit of genuine disinterestedness, genuine single-minded purpose to benefit the islanders. In Panama we are successfully performing what is to be the greatest engineering feat of the age, and, while we are assuming the whole burden of the work, we have explicitly pledged ourselves that the use is to be free for all mankind. In the islands of the Caribbean we have interfered, not as conquerors, but solely to avoid the need of conquest. The United States Army is at this moment in Cuba, not as an act of war, but to restore Cuba to the position of a self-governing republic. With Santo Domingo we have just negotiated a treaty especially designed to prevent the need of any interference either by us or by any foreign nation with the internal affairs of the island, while at the same time assuring to honest creditors their debts and to the government of the island a secured income, and giving the islanders themselves a chance, if they only will take advantage of it, to achieve the internal peace they so sorely need.

Keeping Peace in America.

Mr. Root's trip through South America marked the knitting together in the bonds of self-respect and friendship of all republics of this continent. It marked a step toward the creation among them of a community of public feeling which will tell of justice and peace throughout the Western Hemisphere. By the joint good offices of Mexico and ourselves we averted one war in Central America and did what we could to avert another, although we failed. We have more than once, while avoiding officious international meddling, shown our readiness to help other nations secure peace among themselves. A difficulty which we had with our friendly neighbor to the south of us we solved by referring it to arbitration at The Hague. A difficulty which we had with our friendly neighbor to the north of us we solved by agreement of a joint commission composed of representatives of the peoples interested. We try to avoid meddling in affairs that are not our concern, and yet to have our views heard where they will avail on behalf of fair dealing and against cruelty and oppression.

We have concluded certain arbitration treaties. I only regret that we have not concluded a larger number. Our representatives will go to the second peace conference at The Hague instructed to help in every practicable way to bring some steps nearer completion of the great work which the first conference began. It is idle to expect that a task so tremendous can be settled by one or two conferences. It is not possible that the conference should go more than a certain distance further in the right direction. Yet, I believe, that it can make real progress on the road toward international justice, peace and fair dealing.

Limit Armament of Nations.

One of the questions, although not to my mind one of the most important, which will be brought before the conference, will be that of the limitation of armaments. The United States, owing to its peculiar position, has a regular army so small as to be infinitesimal when compared to that of any other first-class power. We are no longer enlarging our Navy; we are simply keeping up its strength, very moderate, indeed, when compared with our wealth, population and coast line; for the addition of one battleship a year barely enables us to make good the hulks which become obsolete. The most practicable step in diminishing the burden of expense caused by the increasing size of naval armaments would, I believe, be an agreement limiting the size of all ships hereafter to be built; but hitherto it has not proved possible to get other nations to agree with us on this point.

General Arbitration Treaty.

More important than reducing the expense of the implements of war is the question of reducing the possible cause of war, which can more effectually be done by substituting other methods than war for the settlement of disputes. Of those other methods the most important which now is attainable is arbitration. I do not believe that in the world as it actually is it is possible for any nation to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between itself and other nations, but I do believe there can be at this time a very large increase in the classes of cases which it is agreed shall be arbitrated and that provision can be made for greater facility and certainty of arbitration. I hope to see adopted a general arbitration treaty among the nations, and I hope to see The Hague court greatly increased in power and permanency and the judges in particular made permanent and given adequate salaries, so as to make it increasingly probable that in each case that may come before them they will decide between the nations, great or small, exactly as a judge within our own limits decides between individuals. Doubtless many other matters will be taken up at The Hague, but it seems to me that this matter of a general arbitration treaty is perhaps the most important.

McClellan and Hughes Speak.

Mayor McClellan delivered the address of welcome. His subject was "The Spirit of Nationality." He said: "If the nations sincerely desire peace, there is scarcely a difference that can arise among them that cannot be adjusted by peaceful arbitration. Your duty is to convince the world that war should be resorted to only as a last desperate remedy for injustice and oppression."

Governor Hughes, after voicing a formal welcome to the congress, alluded to President Roosevelt as "the foremost citizen of the Nation, the luster of whose fame as President has been heightened by his service as a pacificator." Secretary Root was characterized as "the keeper of our foreign interests, in whose wise diplomacy every citizen is assured of the astute and jealous defense of our peaceful policies." Speaking of the expected era of peace, the Governor said:

We rejoice that the time is sure to come when war will be unthinkable. We note with satisfaction the fact that war can now be waged only under onerous conditions and the increasing pressure of economic considerations for the recognition of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith.

Carnegie's League of Peace.

Andrew Carnegie said in his opening address:

Before resorting to force, it would be well to begin by proclaiming nonintercourse with the offending nation. No exchange of products, no loans, no military or naval supplies, no mails—these restrictions would serve as a solemn warning and probably prove effective. Force should always be the last resort. Such nations as supply funds and materials of war to others might complain that their interests were unduly affected. The maintenance of peace, however, is always the greatest interest of nations, because for the thousands gained from foreign wars, millions are lost. Let us hope this plan will be submitted to The Hague conference by the delegates of our republics. Then the world will know that America stands for peace through a league of powers pledged to maintain it.

Let us determine how the nations stand in regard to this, who are for effective peace measures, who are opposed. The forming of a league of peace would be the next step forward in a path already marked out.

Perhaps our President may yet have that part to play. He seems born for great roles in the world drama. He it was who breathed the breath of life into The Hague conference by sending five leading powers to it for settlement of their disputes; who closed the war between Russia and Japan; who recently induced Mexico and several of our neighboring Southern republics to join in remonstrance against war between two of the smaller powers. This first step in the right direction heralds the day when such intervention will be made effective by agreement between the American powers.

Would that the great peacemaker of the future might be Theodore Roosevelt. The man of many triumphs, this last would lift him to the highest place in history. He is a bold man who ventures to forecast or limit the horoscope of Theodore Roosevelt.

LEAVING BABIES TO DIE

FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION CANNOT GET MILK.

American Funds Used to Buy Dried Potatoes for Chinese—Awful Straits of Sufferers.

SHANGHAI, China, April 15.—The sum of $5000 received from the United States by the Famine Relief Commission today was used to purchase 500,000 pounds of dried potatoes, which were rushed to the front.

A dispatch was received today from a Chinese official offering to put, for the first time in history, steamboats above the locks on the Grand Canal, thus cutting down the time for transportation to the famine district from this city to eight days.

Further particulars of the distress existing show that people are eating the green scum from the ponds, white clay and the hulls of rice.

The relief committee has been able to secure enough milk for one depot to feed 100 babies until the harvest. The committee, however, has been compelled to leave about 400 other babies in that district to die.

NEXT FRIENDS MUST TELL

Eddy Trustees Ask Early Hearing and Demand Whole Story.

CONCORD, N. H., April 15.—Counsel for the trustees of Mary Baker G. Eddy in the suit brought by George W. Glover and other "next friends" of Mrs. Eddy against Christian Science officials to compel the latter to give an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's estate today filed a motion for an immediate hearing. The motion asks that the "next friends" be ordered to show cause why the motion of the trustees for leave to intervene as plaintiffs should not be granted and that, if Mrs. Eddy's relatives have objections, they make them known at once.

The trustees also filed an answer to the supplemental bill filed on April 6 by Glover and other "next friends" of Mrs. Eddy.

The trustees reserve the right to object to the maintenance of the proceedings instituted by the "next friends." They also retain the right to apply to the court at any stage of the litigation to determine whether the proceedings were brought in good faith and not instigated by enemies of Mrs. Eddy.

The answer denies that the original defendants induced Mrs. Eddy to turn over her property to the trustees. The trustees aver that to their knowledge no combination has existed for the purpose of securing Mrs. Eddy and deny the allegation that she was not competent to execute the deed of trust. The trustees declare it is their duty, if the charges in the bill of the "next friends" are true, to prosecute the ten defendants for the recovery of all money and property, if any, misappropriated or diverted from Mrs. Eddy's estate.

It is expected that the court will hold a conference tomorrow with counsel to fix a date for an early hearing.

LAKE SHIPS ARE SINKING

Two Vessels Go Ashore in Storm. Life-Saving Crew to Rescue.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April 15.—It is reported here that the steamer Watson Stephens, with its consort, is sinking upon the Clay banks, 10 miles south of Sturgeon Bay. The vessels are said to have gone ashore this afternoon during a fierce storm. The life-saving crew has gone to their assistance.

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It cures spring humors, bad blood, scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, when all others fail.

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Indigestible Foods

Some have so strong an organization that they can continue the use of indigestible foods for years, but the time comes—and that usually in their early life—when the worn-out stomach fails to respond and they awaken to the fact that they are seriously diseased. As a rule, it is a safe practice not to put into the stomach anything that is not nourishing and easy of digestion.

DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CELERY FOOD

is easily converted by the digestive powers and supplies abundantly the nutritive wants of all parts of the body.

Palatable—Nutritious—Easy of Digestion and ready to Eat. Can be served hot. Put in a hot oven for a few minutes; or cook in boiling milk.

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