

BEHEAD AMERICANS

Alarming Threats Against U. S. Citizens in Nicaragua.

Intense Feeling Against Taft and His Policies in Nicaragua—Madriz Bold and Boastful.

Washington—Fear exists that Edwin F. Trimmer, United States consul at Cape Gracias, Nicaragua, may be assaulted or possibly even assassinated, and it has been decided to send the cruiser Tacoma to that port to investigate. If conditions demand it, marines will be landed to protect American lives and property.

This was the report made to the State department by Thomas P. Moffatt, United States consul at Bluefields. Two officers and 45 men were ordered to Cape Gracias on the Tacoma, he says, after a conference between himself and Commander Hines, of the Dubuque.

An article in La Nacion, an official Madriz organ published at Managua, indicates the feeling in Nicaragua against Americans. In part it reads as follows:

"We Nicaraguans have some limited means to which we may resort as a final recourse if it comes to the point that the Yankee tries to carry out his threat. Let us lay hands on all the North Americans residing in Nicaragua and let us say to Mr. Taft: 'For each shot you hurl against us, the head of one of your countrymen shall roll on the ground.'"

"Another of the means to which we may resort in revenge for so great an injury and for this I do not believe we are less able than the Young Turks—let us organize in the form of a powerful coalition, to the end that in all the Latin-American countries no goods shall be purchased from the United States; making our people understand that this is the most efficacious method of combating the common enemy of our race, so proud on account of its power, so insolent on account of its pride, and so detestable on account of its insolence."

DIE FIGHTING FLAMES.

Three Men Trapped by Forest Fires Near Albany, Oregon.

Albany, Or.—Three men were burned to death in a forest fire along the North Santiam river, opposite Hoover's sawmill, at the terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern railway, four miles east of Detroit. The bodies were not recovered until the following day. The dead are Philip Richmond, of Salem; Jay M. Brooks, of Crawfordville, Or., and Frank McGoey, of Clearfield, Pa.

Acting against the advice of their foreman, the men went to death in an effort to get their tools. Fire had started from the sparks of a donkey engine at Hoover's. The three men, with other workmen, had gone to the camp. An hour later, after a vain effort to save the camp outfit from the flames, these three men started to go to a point 400 yards up a steep hillside to get their tools, where they had left them when the fire started. The wind was then blowing eastward, sending the fire that way, so the trip up the south hillside west of the fire looked safe. The men had about reached their tools when the wind suddenly changed, sweeping the fire with wonderful rapidity directly up the timber-covered hill where the men were. In a few minutes the flames had swept the entire face of the hill, turning the forest into a furnace.

Falling burning trees made it impossible to ascend this hill until after noon the following day. A rescue party then went up, hoping against belief that the men had reached the summit and had escaped the fire. All three bodies were found, however, burned badly, but not beyond recognition. Two bodies were found together, one 100 yards further up the hill.

Diver Jumps to Death.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Death in an almost unheard-of form waited for Laurence S. Baker, a 11-year old Jacksonville lad, when he dived from a boat while swimming in Lake Worth. A stingray, a huge flat-bodied and gruesome species of warm-water fish, was lurking just under the boat. One of the barbed spines which this fish carries on its whip-like tail pierced the boy's neck, cutting the jugular vein. He rose to the surface crying for help and bled to death within four minutes.

English Strike Serious.

Newcastle, England—The situation surrounding the strike of employes of the Northeastern Railroad was aggravated by the failure of representatives of the railroad and the strikers to reach a basis of understanding after a four hours' conference. Thousands of coal miners are idle because of the railroad company's inability to run freight trains. Ten thousand men quit work at the start, and every hour since has brought reports of further desertions.

Chicago Over 2,000,000.

Chicago—The population of Chicago has passed the 2,000,000 mark, according to the 1910 school census just made public. The total minor population of the city is 814,115, an increase of 66,768 over the census of 1908. Based on the minor count, the total population is 2,100,000.

FAMOUS PICTURE STOLEN.

One of World's Great Paintings Now in New York City.

Paris—The Cri de Paris says that Leonardo de Vinci's masterpiece, the "Mona Lisa" portrait, was stolen from the galleries of the Louvre one night about a month ago through the complicity of a high official of the museum. A copy of the painting was put in the frame in place of the original.

The paper asserts that the genuine painting is now in New York. It says that a New York millionaire collector, whose initials are J. K. W. W., has the original. None of the important dealers or art collectors on this side of the water could shed any light upon the possible identity of "J. K. W. W." The canvases of art collectors who might come under the category of "New York millionaires," failed to reveal one whose initials even remotely correspond with the ones mentioned in the dispatch from Paris.

Leonardo de Vinci's portrait of "Mona Lisa," also called "La Gioconda," or "La Gioconda," is one of the world's famous paintings. In European art circles it is considered to rank second in value only to the Sistine Madonna, by Raphael. Both are priceless.

It is a matter of gossip, though no official verification can be had of the rumor, that the British government offered \$1,000,000 for "La Gioconda," and that the offer was refused.

The most striking feature of the portrait is the mysterious smile that lurks in the eyes and lips.

TIMBER WORTH \$500,000 GONE

Large Crews Fighting Fires in Wisconsin Districts.

Wausau, Wis.—The fires at Galloway, which have caused disastrous losses in that vicinity, are reported to be fairly under control. The flames are still extending for five miles east of Eldron to Pike lake village, and large crews of men are fighting the fires throughout the standing timber portion in that district.

The loss in standing timber and logs, according to a conservative estimate, was \$500,000.

The Jacob Mortensen Lumber company, which owns a large tract of standing timber near Galloway, has a large crew of men fighting the fire.

The Hatton Lumber company are protecting their timber. If the wind keeps down, it is expected the flames will soon be under control.

In addition to the fire at Galloway numerous small fires have started in the southeastern portion of Marathon county, the western part of Shawnee county, and northeastern portion of Portage county. Conditions now are reported favorable.

The towns of Irma, Gleason and Bloomville are still safe, but the fires are still raging around them.

GRASSHOPPERS ON WAY.

Swarms of Black Insects are Devouring Crops in Manitoba.

Gretna, Manitoba—The black grasshopper, or black locust, the greatest pest that has ever attacked the crops of Manitoba and the Northern states, has arrived in swarms, and the injurious insects are headed north, having come from Dakota, where they have already done great damage to the grain crops and the gardens.

The black grasshoppers are to be seen in great numbers and are attacking gardens, showing a special fondness for cabbage. Where they do not find succulent garden forage, they attack the standing grain and strip the straw here in an incredibly short time. "Tim" O'Brien, the veteran customs collector at Neche, N. D., recalls that in the years 1871 to 1874 the black grasshopper was a terrible pest, stripping the whole country bare, and eating the bark off the poplar trees when they had cleaned everything else green off the face of the earth. They came suddenly after a long dry spell in 1871 and at times were in such swarms that their flight obscured the light of the sun.

In 1874, after doing tremendous damage, they disappeared as suddenly as they had come.

Volcano is Cooling Off.

Juneau, Alaska—Mount Shishaldin, the volcanic peak on Unimak island, which was recently reported as emitting a great sheet of fire, is now only smoking, and the sides of the mountain are covered with snow, indicating that there is no great heat within, according to Captain Will Gregory, of the lighthouse tender Armeria, which arrived here direct from Unimak. The keepers of the Scotch Cap light house, on Unimak island, almost in the shadow of the smoking volcano, express no alarm.

Governor Haskell on Trial.

St. Louis—The taking of depositions to be used against Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, and others associated in business with Governor Haskell, the Indianapolis Contracting company, of Muskogee, and other defendants to the government's suit, is now in progress here. Governor Haskell and others are accused of having illegally seized certain town lots in Muskogee belonging to Creek Indians and fraudulently converting them to their own use.

\$40,000 Stolen on Liner.

Hamburg—It is reported here that thieves on board the Hamburg-American liner Amerika robbed Eva Stradford, of New Jersey, of jewels valued at \$40,000. The Hamburg police believe the thieves belong to an international band working on trans-Atlantic liners.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

GENERAL WOOD AT HEAD.

Has Passed From Civilian Life to Position Second Only to President.

Washington—Major General Leonard Wood is now chief of staff of the United States army, second in command only to the president of the United States. He succeeds Major General J. Franklin Bell, who has held the office for a number of years.

General Wood's appointment is interesting to military, naval and administration circles. He has long shown reform tendencies, and it is expected that his incumbency will result in reforms in various branches of the army. It is believed that General Wood will work for more rigid physical tests for those seeking enlistment, and that he will at once try to bring about a closer relationship between the army and the national guard.

Brigadier General William H. Carter becomes assistant chief of staff, succeeding Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, who is stationed at San Francisco. Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry becomes commander of the military academy at West Point.

NEW JAP ALLIANCE DUE.

Declaration Made That Germany is Being Sought as Ally.

Berlin—A new political alignment, with Japan breaking away from England as soon as the present treaty between these two has expired, is predicted by Professor Albrecht Wirth, one of the most prominent Pan-German politicians and writers.

"Japan will not renew her alliance with England," Professor Wirth declared. "England knows this and is taking the necessary precautions to strengthen her position in the Far East. She is enlarging and modernizing her Singapore fortifications."

"Japan is seeking other alliances and has offered to come into the triple alliance with Germany, Austria and Italy. She has also offered to conclude a defensive and offensive alliance with Turkey, and has suggested a quintuple league with Germany, Austria, Italy, Turkey and herself as members."

POSTAL SHOWING GOOD.

Over \$10,000,000 Reduction is Made in Deficit for Year.

Washington—More than \$10,000,000 reduction in the postal deficit was made in the first nine months of the fiscal year just ended, according to returns received by Postmaster General Hitchcock. Such a reduction is unprecedented in the history of the department. The deficit for the nine months was \$2,709,000, as against \$12,832,000 in the same period of the preceding fiscal year.

In the third quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, the postal service earned a surplus of \$1,363,000, the revenues for the quarter amounting to \$58,934,000, and the expenditures to \$57,561,000. The latter showed an increase of 10 per cent over those of the same quarter last year, while the former showed an increase of less than four per cent.

Protest Action of Norway.

Washington—Announcement of the attitude of the government against the recognition by Norway of the Madrid blockade at Bluefields, Nicaragua, may be made at the State department soon. A telegram in answer to protests from New Orleans against the Norwegian action is being prepared by Acting Secretary of State Wilson. United States Consul Moffatt, of Bluefields, threw some light on the situation.

It appears in Mr. Moffatt's dispatch to Washington that Michael J. Clancy, for some time the American Vice-Consul at Bluefields, also had been acting in a similar capacity, for Norway. Clancy's report of the situation at Bluefields to the Norwegian Consulate at Havana is said at the State department to have been declared by Moffatt as misleading and improper. As a result it is said at the department that Norway doubtless obtained a wrong impression of conditions.

It is also intimated that Mr. Clancy will no longer continue as American Vice-Consul at Bluefields.

Japs Follow Uncle Sam.

Washington—Details of a plan of the Japanese government for conducting a colonial department at Tokio, embracing jurisdiction over Formosa, Saghalien and Corea, patterned after the insular affairs bureau of this government, have reached the State department. The unofficial reports indicate that Viscount Terauchi will continue to discharge the duties of Korean resident general. The latter was formerly minister of communications.

Taft Writes to Mikado.

Beverly—President Taft sent a message of thanks to the Emperor of Japan for the cordial welcome extended to Secretary of War Dickinson as follows: "I wish to express to your majesty my deep appreciation of the generous and courteous hospitality extended to Secretary Dickinson and his party while in Japan. The expression of cordial welcome evoked strengthens the bond of friendship between the two countries."

Coxswain Commits Suicide.

Vallejo, Cal.—J. A. Nelson, a coxswain on the cruiser California, committed suicide by hanging aboard that vessel at the Mare Island navy yard. Ill health and despondency are believed to have caused his act.

ALL COAL SEGREGATED.

Government Now Has Reserved Area of 71,518,588 Acres.

Beverly—President Taft has withdrawn several million acres of coal lands in different states of the West, bringing the total acreage of coal land withdrawals made by him up to the enormous total of 71,518,588. About half of this amount is new withdrawals.

The work is now complete and is epitomized in the following letter to the President from Secretary Ballinger: "The orders for the withdrawal of coal lands which are transmitted herewith complete the series which have been prepared in accordance with your instructions. These orders confirm and continue all existing coal land withdrawals and add materially thereto. The areas covered are as follows:

Arizona, 161,280 acres; Colorado, 6,191,161 acres; Montana, 20,208,865 acres; New Mexico, 2,944,279 acres; North Dakota, 17,928,182 acres; Oregon, 192,562 acres; South Dakota, 2,870,287 acres; Utah, 5,274,247 acres; Washington, 2,207,267 acres; Wyoming, 13,099,718 acres.

"The total of coal lands now withdrawn in the United States is therefore 71,518,588 acres.

"All the land, however, is open to agricultural entry, with a limited surface patented under the terms of the order of withdrawal and in accordance with the recent enactment providing for agricultural surface entries on withdrawn or classified coal lands.

"Already 10,210,082 acres of coal land have been classified and appraised and restored to appropriate entry.

"The total appraised valuation of these coal lands is \$449,876,208, as compared with \$170,068,766, which would be the minimum price that formerly obtained.

"In the explored portion of Alaska, which comprises about 20 per cent of the district, the supposed areas of coal fields aggregate approximately 12,000 square miles. In these coal fields the areas believed to be underlain by workable beds of coal are about 1,200 square miles, in more than three fourths of which area only the lower grade coal occurs. Thus the known coal lands of Alaska which are believed to be affected by your order of withdrawal aggregate some 770,000 acres."

ICE CREAM CONES SEIZED.

Borax Content to Be Made Basis of Federal Prosecution.

Washington—Prosecution against manufacturers of ice cream cones containing borax are to be instituted by the government under the pure food law. Large seizures of cones were made recently in different parts of the country by the department of agriculture. Analysis of the cones seized showed them to be deleterious to the human stomach.

The cones, by chemical test, were also found to contain saccharine and benzoate of soda, but it was said at the department that proposed prosecutions would be based solely on the presence of borax, inasmuch as saccharine was still under investigation and benzoate of soda had been held harmless when used in small quantities.

Inspectors will continue to make seizures where cones are found to contain borax. Manufacturers using borax contend this ingredient is necessary to make the cones old their shape.

Taft Receives Honor.

Washington—In accepting the honorary presidency of the second international conference of American Students, in session at Buenos Ayres, President Taft directed Acting Secretary of State Wilson to make a response.

"The pleasure of the president in accepting this compliment and in thus lending his patronage to the congress," said Wilson, in his telegram, "is greater because of his conviction that the Association of Scholars and the interchange of students among the universities of the American republics should be a potent factor in cementing international good understanding between the people of all our countries."

Marine Corps Restless.

Washington—That the marine corps faces certain reorganization as the result of pronouncement by a court of inquiry that a spirit of insubordination reigns throughout the service, seems to be the prevailing opinion of naval officers on duty at the department. The serious condition of the service was held to be due primarily to too long terms of service by officers without changes of assignments. The question of responsibility will be considered.

Banks Getting Anxious.

Washington—Applications are pouring in from banks throughout the country whose officials are anxious that their institutions be made depositories under the postal savings bank law. They come to the secretary of the treasury, the attorney general and to the Postoffice department. Formal replies are sent but no information is yet available as to where such depository banks will be located.

Wickersham Going North.

Seattle—United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham and Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel will start on their Alaska tour from Vancouver, B. C., on the government fisheries steamer Albatross.

CARE OF COWS IN FLY TIME

Pestiferous Little Insects Cut Off From 30 to 40 Per Cent. in Receipts of Creameries.

A few calves will occupy but little stable room and will require but little additional food and attention.

We can make no greater mistake than to compel them to suffer day after day fighting flies in the blistering sun.

Some dairymen keep their cows inside during the worst part of the fly season, allowing them to run out nights.

After a run out in the pasture they are put in the stable in the morning and it is darkened so that the flies will remain outside.

A little green forage fed while they are kept inside during the day and the loss in milk and flesh is reduced to a minimum.

Few dairymen can afford to withstand the losses that are due to the fly pest.

It is claimed by good authorities that in some cases an animal loses more than a pint of blood each day and such losses and suffering mean that they can return no profit at the pail when they are handled in this manner.

In nearly every dairy section flies cut off from 30 to 40 per cent. in the receipts of the creameries.

No dairying section can afford to stand such severe losses.

Until we find some fly repellent of lasting qualities we must avoid losses from this source by keeping the animals where the plague will be reduced to a minimum.

The scientific work of handling the fly problem should be encouraged until in due time we are in a position to handle the question.

If we can plan to keep all but one side of the stable darkened the flies will not bother the calves or cows as badly as when there is no light at all, for they will fly toward the light and get lost and not be able to find the stock after flying toward the light.

When we stop and consider the intimate relationship between the comfort of the cows and calves and their milk and growth we will not hesitate to do all in our power to improve their condition during fly time.

POTATOES INTO A DRY MEAL

Process Successfully Accomplished by Prussian Process Saves Decay and Cost of Freight.

The conversion of potatoes into a dry, concentrated meal, successfully accomplished by a Prussian process described by Consul T. H. Norton, not only prevents loss from decay, but reduces the cost of transportation.

In Germany potatoes are much used for feeding domestic animals, and the loss from decay amounts to about 11 per cent, equivalent to a value of \$28,500,000 annually. The new process is claimed to be simpler and more effective than numerous earlier ones brought out by an offer of \$6,000 in prizes. The potatoes are washed in a large vat, passed into a mashing machine, pumped into a reservoir, and then fed between two hollow cylinders of perforated plate covered with linen filtering cloth, the interior of each cylinder being connected with an air exhaust. The pressure of the cylinder and the air suction remove most of the water. The residual mass is taken by a helical conveyor to small cars, which pass through a hydraulic press, removing more liquid, and is then transferred to a revolving drum, heated at one end by steam pipes and cooled at the other by water. Stirred by prongs in the drum, the dried potato emerges as coarse meal. This has a quarter of the original weight of the tubers and occupies an eighth of the space, it smells and tastes like fresh bread, and analysis shows it to contain 50.69 per cent of carbohydrates, 11.50 of water, 3.73 of protein, 2.06 of ash, 1.71 of fiber, and 0.31 of fat. If desired, the meal can be compressed into compact cakes. The residual liquid contains sugar and dissolved salts, and, first yielding about 2 per cent of albumen, is used for irrigating farming land.

Kill Sick Fowls.

When a fowl becomes ill the best cure in many cases is to kill it. Only in trivial ailments or in the case of valuable birds which in all probability have been infected from outside, is an attempt at cure at all recommended, and even then when the disease is so defined that the treatment is fairly certain. By exercising good care, with all that it includes, correct sanitary conditions, good houses, well sunned and aired, proper food, exercise and cleanliness and prompt attention to birds who seem indisposed, will often prove effective in checking what otherwise might turn to be a very serious epidemic. Remove all sick fowls from the rest of the flock and see that all conditions are correct for preventing the spread of the disease to other members of the flock.

Tall Building for Bees.

The tall building idea is found to be successful with bees as with city folk. Many beekeepers claim that bees swarm because they have not enough room for their work. Swarming is the bane of the beginner in the industry. It will be found that a colony can be started out with a single story hive. As the season advances a second story can be added. Then a third and on until the capacity of the hive will be about 50 pounds. This method has been tried with success by beekeepers of experience.

DIDN'T WANT EMILY

LAWYER WAS SATISFIED WITH HIS RECOMPENSE.

Love's Young Dream Long in the Past, and Bold Business Reasons Alone Were All That Made an Effective Appeal.

Daniel Webster Horner stood looking down at the street from a front window of his law office in Turnersburg, pondering. Fifteen minutes before a jury had pronounced one of the young Horner's clients not guilty—though until the trial was well under way everyone had supposed the man would hang. Daniel Webster Horner's eloquence had saved him. Everyone agreed to that. In the street Horner could see groups of men everywhere, all talking excitedly, nodding in approval, or shaking hands in general congratulation. And Daniel Webster Horner was their topic.

Down the street from the courthouse a tall man with a much bowed body shadowed by a huge sombrero, came slinking. The crowd turned to watch him—Jerry Mutchin, the accused. But they welcomed him with mild approval, nothing more. Mutchin must have felt this, for he scarcely looked up to answer their greetings, but came on with wavering steps to Horner's office.

A creaking of the rickety stairs, a timid knock at the door and Mutchin entered. He dropped heavily into a chair and for a moment covered his face with his hands. When he looked up beads of sweat stood out on his forehead and his chin was trembling.

"Dan," he began quaveringly, "you saved me—you just your pleas that moved the jury. Everybody knows, old man, that you did it all. You're a hero, Dan, and I know it, and I'm here to give you all I have for payment. I—I haven't any money. You know that when you took the case. But—"

Mutchin's fingers gripped the chair arms in despair and his eyes distended as he paused and gasped for breath.

"But I'm grateful beyond words, Dan," he hurried on. "So I've come to give up to you the most precious possession of my life—I mean, Em'ly."

"Em'ly" the lawyer repeated. "What's that?"

"Em'ly—Em'ly, my wife! I'll get her to divorce me and marry you."

The lawyer still appeared to be puzzled.

"Dan! You don't mean to say you've forgotten!" Mutchin cried. "Em'ly—you and I were both in love with her in high school days. I won—"

The lawyer stopped the speech with a quick gesture, and appeared to be struggling hard to keep from laughing.

"Really, I've had a dozen sweethearts since then. I couldn't recall her on that short notice."

It was Mutchin's turn to look dismayed.

"Then—then why did you do it? Why did you work like a hero to save me? If it wasn't for the love of Em'ly—then, for heaven's sake, why?"

"Look around this room for your answer," the lawyer replied. "See this cracked plastering—the painted floor—the second-hand desk—that tin sign creaking just outside the window and nobody even looking up to say it ought to be oiled. Your case was dramatic and sure to get into the papers—that's all. I took it simply because I had to have the advertising. You must be going? Good luck then. Be sure to give my respects to Em'ly—and remember when you go to the primaries next month that I'm running for county prosecutor."

Also Puzzled Grandpa.

Eight-year-old Gracie confounded a company of merry young people by her innocent repetitions of something she had heard her shocked grandfather say.

One of the company, a young man, had been a privileged "friend of the family" for years, paying mild and desultory attentions now to one, now to another of the four daughters of the household. Something was said about his long and happy comradeship with the pleasant girls, for the moment absent upon some hospitable errand.

"They're all lovely," said the young man warmly—"all as sweet and sound as ripe peaches. I like them all so well that I often wonder which one I like best."

"That's what grandpa was saying he'd like to find out," came the infantile bomb.

For Cleaning Windows.

For cleaning windows and mirrors, there are several proprietary articles on the market, but a little soda or kerosene and a little thin starch put over the glass and allowed to dry will give excellent results when rubbed off and polished with newspaper or cloth that leaves no lint. In very cold weather a little alcohol on a cloth is effective.—Harper's Bazar.

The Great I Am.

"I thought your wife forbade you to marry agal, when she died?" "So she did, but now I'm just going to show her who is master in the house.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Force of Habit.

Bronson—What did that pretty salesgirl say when you stole a kiss? Johnson—She said: "Will that be all today?"