NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Uncle Sam's Aero Boat Experiments Are Watched

WASHINGTON.—Foreign governments have had their military and naval representatives in Washington watching the experiments that this government has been conducting at the Washington navy yard with the new catapult device for launching aeroplanes. The launching machine is the design of Capt. W. I. Chambers, in charge of aviation for the navy. It practically is a compressed air gun that shoots the aeroplane into the air so that it can be launched from a warship at any time and the catapult then stored below, out of the way.

Several tests of the device have been made, various hydro-aeroplanes being used. What was generally considered the supreme test was made the other day when the new aeroboat that has been built for the navy by Glenn Curtiss was shot into the air for a successful flight with Lieut. Theodore Ellyson, the first of the navy aviators, at the helm.

The new boat is larger and heavier than any other hydro-aeroplane the government has used. It has a body like a light, fast powerboat, and seats two passengers side by side, with a double-control mechanism, so that either man can act as aviator. The boat is driven by an eighty-horse power motor, and is capable of a speed of fifty miles on the water and sixty miles in the air.

This launching device is the first that has been practical and successful from a navy standpoint. It was proved more than a year ago, when Eugene Ely flew from the scoutship Birmingham and afterward flew and alighted on the battleship Pennsylvania, that the aeroplane could be launched at sea. In both these cases, however, a special platform was built and extensive preparations were made for the flight.

The new catapult can be clamped to the top of a turret and the turret revolved to shoot the aeroplane into the teeth of the wind without even turning the wheel of the vessel. The device takes only half an hour to erect.

Lieutenant Ellyson has been the acrobatic aviator of the navy. He has been willing to try anything, and allowed himself to be shot from the catapult the first time it was tried, when it was not known what effect the sudden shock would have on either the aeroplane or the aviator. He has been anxious to develop some practical form of aeroplane launching that could be used on a warship, and some months ago flew an aeroplane at Hammondsport off a steel cable which was stretched for an inclined launching way.

Postmen Cannot Loiter When Mike Is on Duty

CHARLES B. MATTHEWS, superintendent of carriers in the Washington postoffice, and the man who originated what is known as the "block" system of mail delivery, a system that has been copied all over the country, said today:

"One of the most intelligent and faithful assistants I have is Mike. Mike is a very humble sort of somebody, so humble, in fact, that he even hasn't any other name.

"Mike is just an old white horse, sound of body, clean of limb and brighter in his intelligence than many human beings that have been sent to me for service.

"He has spent about seven of his twenty-four years helping deliver the mail in the local hotels. He knows his route as well as any man who has ever served it. And, better still, he knows just how long it ought to take the carrier to deliver the mail for a given hotel.

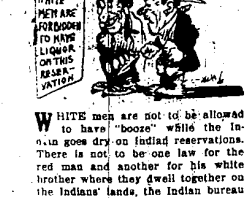
"You can't fool him. When the hour for starting on his route comes and Ernest Miller, the carrier who owns him, in full uniform, gets in his seat, Mike looks first up and then down the street to see if his road is clear, being particularly careful to watch a little longer to see if an electric car is about to start on its way to Alexandria.

"Once started, he takes in each hotel in its turn. He will not permit the carrier who goes with him to stop on his way or loiter. If he tries to do so Mike simply walks on. So when he arrives at the hotel he allows time for the carrier to take the mail in and get back, and if he does not come back within that time Mike simply moves on to his next stop.

"Why, I can send the greenest sub in the office out with Mike and he won't go astray, if he knows how to read the labels on the mail sacks.

"He is never sick and has never lost an hour's time. When we are ready for him in the morning it takes two men to hitch him, he's so eager to get on his job. He never stands in a sleepy way like some horses. His eyes are always wide open and he seems to be always on the alert, but there is a conservatism and a dignity about him that makes me feel proud of him as a member of our delivery force."

Whites on Reservations Are as Dry as Poor Lo



WHITE men are not to be allowed to have "boose" while the Indian goes dry on Indian reservations. There is not to be one law for the red man and another for his white brother where they dwell together on the Indians' lands, the Indian bureau chief declares.

The white man can have readier access to the red ink that is really a writing fluid and which has proved palatable and exhilarating, according to the records, to those who need alcoholic excitement and find other sources dried up. And he may slake his acquired thirst from the mucilage bottle with greater facility perhaps. These and other devices have been known to the Indian while seeking ease for a parched throat.

But the white man on an Indian reservation from now on may not have whisky or other alcoholic beverage, either, for refreshment or to cure his ills or as a precaution against ailments, even on a physician's prescription, as long as the ban is on the Indian. The only intoxicant not under prohibition remains the wine intended solely for sacramental purposes, to be brought into the reservations under church authority.

Circular No. 695, Indian bureau, signed by Acting Commissioner F. H. Abbott and indorsed by the acting secretary of the interior, addressed to the superintendents of Indian schools and agencies, directs observance of the law in strict conformity with its letter. It also calls attention to irregularities in observance of the law that have come to the attention of the bureau.

Much Interest Being Shown in Muskrat Farming

ACCORDING to the annual report of the biological survey recently submitted to Secretary Wilson, the rearing of fur-bearing animals in the United States for their pelts continues to be a subject of much interest.

Skunks, muskrats, minks and coons are reared in captivity or on preserves under control of breeders. The large prices asked for mature black foxes for breeding purposes have resulted in confining the industry in the hands of a very few. Comparatively few attempts have been made to raise minks in the United States, but experiments are being conducted in co-operation with the National Zoological park with a view to determining the most successful methods of rearing these animals. Muskrat farming has probably reached its highest point of development on the eastern shore of Maryland. Muskrat marshes are worth more, measured by their actual income, than cultivated farms of like acreage in the same vicinity. Only one other animal in the world, the European rabbit, exceeds the muskrat in the number of skins marketed.

The report also calls attention to the experiments for the extermination of prairie dogs, ground squirrels and gophers that are being conducted by means of poison baits, traps and other methods. It is a surprising fact that the daily forage of 32 adult prairie dogs equal that required for a sheep, and that 250 eat nearly as much as a cow.

HEAD OF TURKISH ARMY SLAIN

Peace Delegates Recalled; Many Slain in Constantinople Riots.

Rioting has broken out all over Constantinople, many persons have been killed and more wounded following the assassination of Nazim Pasha, commander of the Turkish army, during the demonstration against the declaration of peace with the Balkan states and the cession of Adrianople.

The new Turkish cabinet, organized on the resignation of the peace cabinet which voted to comply with the demands of the Balkan allies, has instructed the peace delegates in London to return to Constantinople. The Ottoman ambassadors at Vienna and St. Petersburg have also been recalled.

Enver Bey, the most spirited leader of the Young Turks, was appointed chief of the general staff of the army, to succeed Nazim Pasha.

Nazim Pasha was shot and killed from a window by Enver Bey and Talati Bey after Nazim's aide-de-camp had opened fire at the new leaders. He was nearly 60 and was characterized as the best commander-in-chief Turkey possessed in recent times. He was minister of war in the first Kiamil cabinet.

The crisis in the affairs of the empire came as the result of the cabinet's proposal to buy peace with the Balkan states by turning over Adrianople and the Aegean islands. It was against the sacrifice of Adrianople, the ancient Turkish capital, that the people rebelled.

The Michigan State Telephone Co., has reduced its rates for toll service in Mackinac and Chippewa county districts.

THE MARKETS.

DETROIT—Cattle—Best steers, $7.75@8; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, $6.50@7.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000 $6@7; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, $5@6; choice fat cows, $6.50@6; good fat cows, $4.25@5; common cows, $4@4.50; canners, $3.50@4.15; choice heavy bulls, $5.50@6.50; fair to good bologna bulls, $4.50@5.25; stock bulls, $4.50@5; milkers, large, young, medium age, $50@65; common milkers, $20@45.

Veal calves—Others, $4@8; milch cows and springers steady.

Sheep and lambs—Best lambs, $8.50@8.75; fair to good lambs, $7.50@8.25; light to common lambs, $5@7; fair to good sheep, $4.50@5.25; culls and common, $2.75@3.50.

Hogs—Light to good butchers, $7.50; pigs, $7.40@7.50; light yorkers, $7.40@7.50; stags, 1-3 off.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cattle—Market opened 10c higher; prime 1,350 to 1,500 lb steers, $8.50@8.75; good to prime 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, $7.75@8.15; prime 1,100 to 1,200 lb steers, $7.25@7.75; medium butcher steers, $6.50@7.25; butchers' steers, 950 to 1,000 lbs, $6.35@7.10; light butcher steers, $5.50@6; best fat cows, $5.60@6.35; butcher cows, $4.50@5.40; light butcher cows, $4.10@4.60; cutters, $3.75@4.10; trimmers, $3.60@3.75; heifers, $4@7.75; stock heifers, $4@4.75; feeders, $6@6.60; best butcher bulls, $5.50@5.90; bologna bulls, $4.75@5.25; stock bulls, $4.50@5.15; milkers and springers, $40@75.

Hogs—Steady; heavy, $7.65@7.70; yorkers, $7.70@7.90; pigs, $7.75@7.85.

Sheep—Steady; top lambs, $9@9.15; a few, $9.25; yearlings, $7.50@8.25; wethers, $6@6.25; ewes, $5.25@5.45.

Calves—$5@12.

GRAIN, ETC.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $1.12; May opened 1-4c up at $1.16 1-4 and declined to $1.15; July opened at 96c and declined to 92 3-4c; No. 1 white opened at $1.11 1-4 and declined to $1.11.

Corn—Cash No. 2, 60c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car at 58c; No. 4 yellow, 49 1-2c; sample, 1 car at 43c.

Oats—Standard, 35c; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 4 white, 1 car at 33c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 62 1-2c.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and January shipment, $2.15; February, $2.10.

Clover seed—Prime spot, 50 bags at $12.40; sample, 14 bags at $11, 2 at $10, 37 at $9.50; prime alsike, $12.40; sample alsike, 5 bags at $11.50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

There is nothing new in the price of produce. Everything rules steady to easy and no changes are noted. Potatoes are easy at the present price and movement is slow. The mild weather permits farmers to bring in supplies and this hinders the car-lot movement. Apples are very dull and easy. Supplies are liberal and demand is moderate. Dairy products are in good supply and easy. Poultry is steady, with little doing in any line aside from chickens.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 32c; creamery, firsts, 31c; dairy, 22c; packing, 21c per lb.

Eggs—Current receipts, candled, cases included, 23 1-2c per doz.

APPLES—Ralwin, $2.25@2.50; Greenling, $2.50@2.75; spy, $2.75@3; steel red, $3@3.50; No. 2, 75c@$1.50 per bbl.

CABBAGES—$1@1.25 per bbl.

DRESSED CALVES—Ordinary, 11@12c; fancy, 14@14 1-2c per lb.

ONIONS—50@55c per bu.

DRESSED HOGS—9@9 1-2c per cwt for light to medium.

DRESSED POULTRY—Spring chickens, 15@16c; hens, 14@15c; old roosters, 10@11c; turkeys, 21@22c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 14@15c per lb.

POTATOES—Michigan, sacks, 60c; bulk 55c in car lots, and 65@60c for store.

HONEY—Choice fancy white comb, 16@17c per lb; amber, 14@15c.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens, 15c per lb; hens, 14@15c; No. 2 hens, 9c; old roosters, 9@10c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 12@13c; turkeys, 17@20c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Beets 75c per bu; carrots, 65c per bu; cauliflower, $2.25@2.50 doz; turnips, 50 c per bu; spinach, $1@1.15 per bu; hothouse cucumbers, $2@2.25; per doz; watercress, 30@35c per doz; head lettuce, $2@2.25 per hamper; home grown celery, 30@35c per bu; green peppers, 40c per basket; rutabagas, 40c per bu; hothouse radishes, 25@30c per doz.

HAY—Car lot prices, track, Detroit; No. 1 timothy, $14.50@15; No. 2 timothy, $13@13.50; No. 1 mixed, $12.50@13; light mixed, $13.50@14; wheat and oat straw, $8.50@9; rye straw, $10@10.50 per ton.

United Polish societies of Saginaw and eastern Michigan cities gathered in Saginaw Sunday to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Polish revolution. President Zychlinski, of the National Polish alliance, was the speaker.

Three cities in the third congressional district want appropriations for government buildings. Battle Creek wants a $100,000 for an addition. Marshall wants $100,000 for a new postoffice and Coldwater has asked for an appropriation.

PARCEL POST SAVES PEOPLE $500,000

REPORTS FROM 45 CITIES SHOW THAT SERVICE IN FIRST HALF MONTH IS A SUCCESS.

HAS NOT PROVED A HARDSHIP TO LETTER CARRIERS.

A Total of 5,094,027 Parcels Outgoing Parcels Cost $395,286, or About About 7.7 Cents a Parcel.

Not only has the parcel post saved the people of the United States in the first 15 days of its existence more than $500,000, according to Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., author of the law, but it has not proved a hardship to the overworked letter carrier.

Senator Bourne announced that reports from 45 leading cities of the country, which produce almost half of the postal revenues, showed that during the 12 working days between Jan. 1 and 15, a total of 5,094,027 outgoing parcels were dispatched at a cost of $395,286, or about 7.7 cents a parcel.

"Under the postage rates previously in force, one cent an ounce," said the senator, "the postage would have been an average of 18½ cents a parcel, or a total of $942,394.99, thus showing a saving to shippers of $547,508.12 on 12 days' business. It should also be remembered that the usual minimum charge of express companies is 25 cents a parcel, whereas the average charge on the parcel post packages was only 7.7 cents.

"It is also worthy of note that although the business was large, it was distributed through a large postal organization, so that no congestion has resulted. The postoffice clerks in these 45 cities have handled an average of only 28 parcels each a day, this including both incoming and outgoing parcels. The total number of parcels delivered in these cities makes an average of only nine and one-third parcels a carrier each day."

Earthquake in Constantinople.

As a climax to the two days of rioting and bloodshed which have marked the overthrow of the Turkish government and the assassination of Nazim Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, a severe earthquake shook the capital, caused buildings to totter, tore holes in the streets and created consternation among the populace.

No loss of life has been reported, but the city, already in a state bordering on panic as a result of the clamor against the declaration of peace with the Balkan states, is in a state of excitement. The rioting has been temporarily halted by the earthquake.

The earth tremor is thought to have been the most severe ever felt in this part of the continent and was of several minutes' duration.

Greeks Push War.

While the Balkan peace delegates here are awaiting instructions from their governments and the Turkish reply to the powers' note, the Greeks are pushing their military operations in Epirus.

The army there, numbering 50,000, is advancing against Janina in a semicircle. The Greeks have been fighting for five days consecutively. The siege is most difficult owing to the mountainous nature of the district and the very narrow passes, which are strongly fortified. The operations have been rendered still more difficult by stormy weather.

If the war is resumed in the next week the allies have agreed that the offensive shall be taken by the combined Bulgarian, Greek and Servian forces against both Adrianople and Tchataija. The Servians will dispatch some of their troops to help the Montenegrins take Scutari.

John Paul Jones' Body Put in Crypt.

The body of John Paul Jones, the revolutionary naval hero of America, was interred in a crypt at the naval cemetery here yesterday.

Gen. Horace Porter, while ambassador to France, found the body, which had been lost. During an excavation in Paris the tomb was uncovered. He spent $25000 of his own money to bring the body "home" Congressman Loud secured $75,000 from congress to build the crypt.

A. Nelson, Jr., has started suit in Saginaw against the Preferred Life Insurance Co., of Grand Rapids, for $25,000, alleging false arrest. Nelson was arrested at Stanton, Mich., Oct. 22, last, charged with embezzlement of the company's funds, and was later released.

Gov. Ferris has announced that he will attend no more banquets during the session of the legislature. He says his work during the day keeps him so busy he must have rest at night.

NEWS OF MICHIGAN

Lansing.—Marl Murray, secretary of the state board of corrections and charities, has prepared figures showing the increase of insanity in Michigan during the last 11 years. The population in the various asylums in the state on June 30, 1901, was as follows: Kalamazoo, 1,427; Pontiac, 1,065; Traverse City, 1,087; Newberry, 397; Ionia, 263; Wayne county, 461. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1912, the number of inmates was as follows: Kalamazoo, 2,015; Pontiac, 1,394; Traverse City, 1,398; Newberry, 836; Ionia, 439; Wayne, 574. The total increase in the population of the state during 11 years was only 1,847, but the increase in the population of the hospitals was 4,131.

Mt. Clemens. — Engineer George Butler of Battle Creek and the Grand Trunk corporation were blamed by the coroner's jury in a verdict returned here for the wreck at New Haven last week in which the engineer and fireman of a Grand Trunk passenger train were killed. Prosecutor Hummrich stated that he would take no steps to prosecute Engineer Butler or Grand Trunk officials. Fireman Elkington, who disappeared after the wreck, was found at his home in Detroit, and was here as a witness. He substantiated the testimony of Engineer Butler that the switch was not in working order and that the engine was in poor condition.

Croswell.—Jay B. Cook, who was arrested for Sanilac county officials by the police at Pontiac on a charge of practicing medicine illegally and who was serving a 60-day jail sentence at Sandusky, made his getaway. Sheriff Dumphy is now searching for him. He posed as a Quaker doctor, it is alleged, and is said to have claimed Detroit as his home. He had served only 22 days.

Grand Rapids. — At the annual meeting of the West Michigan State Fair association here the following officers were elected: President, Joseph H. Brewer, Grand Rapids; vice-presidents, C. J. Munroe, South Haven; George T. Kendall, Grand Rapids; Frank Winegar, Grand Rapids; J. Stanley Morton, Benton Harbor; treasurer, George G. Whitworth, Grand Rapids; secretary, no election.

Lansing.—Liquor legislation again came to the front, this time in the shape of a bill to prohibit retail saloonkeepers from extending credit for liquor to small purchasers. The bill was introduced by Representative Francis Burke of Wayne. His idea is that refusal to extend credit will not only prevent much drunkenness, but will save thousands of families from running into debt after they have become intoxicated.

Marshall.—When Charles Clapp, John Young and Howard Wallace, all of Battle Creek, appeared, their parents made strenuous efforts to save them from the industrial school. The boys had robbed a freight car in Battle Creek and skipped to Detroit, where they were captured. But Judge Porter committed them all to the industrial school.

Pontiac. — Mrs. Hattie Brayman was arraigned before Justice Steckwell on a charge of assault with intent to murder. Her husband, Enos Brayman, accuses her of breaking into his boarding house and trying to chloroform him while he was asleep.

Bay City.—Joe Pawlawski, eighteen years old, was arrested on a charge of burglarising a postal substation in the south end of the city. Pawlawski is a paroled convict from South Bend, Ind.

Grand Rapids. — Arthur Terrell and Joseph Van Deriel, the last of the gang of eight youthful burglars who confessed their robberies, were sentenced to Ionia. They drew three years each.

Monroe.—Burglars visited the stationery store of Frank Mitchell and the dry goods store of George Kirschner. The former establishment was entered through a chute used for waste paper, and a small amount of money was taken from the till. A rear door was forced at the Kirschner store and a number of fountain pens and other small articles were taken.

Port Huron.—Two freight cars were derailed, a baggage coach was caved in and the cab covering of an engine was demolished when passenger train No. 6 of the Grand Trunk railway sideswiped a freight train in the local yards. No one was injured. Although some of the passengers were thrown from their seats, none was hurt. The tracks were temporarily blocked and it was not until several hours that the line was open to traffic.

Marshall.—When John Hubbard treasurer of the South Albion Gleaners, appeared for examination in Albion on a charge of embezzlement the case against him was dismissed as his bondsmen agreed to accept a cash settlement. Also, a case brought against him by his wife was dismissed as she has expressed herself willing to take him back. Mrs. Earl Mead, who was arrested at Kalamazoo by Deputy Sheriff Mallory, also was freed from a charge against her because her husband will withdraw his complaint and divorce suit.

SOMETHING SWELL.

"Going to have turkey on your birthday?"

"No; I'm going to blow myself this year for an elaborate feed. I'm going to give a bacon dinner to the family."

WHITE PIMPLES ON HEAD

Ransom, Ill.—"The trouble started on our baby when he was only about two weeks old. Started like little white pimples, looked like an old scab of blood and matter. His whole head was covered for a few months, then it went to his ear, shoulders, and his whole body. It seemed to come out thick and sticky on his head, while on the other parts of his body it was more like water coming out of the skin. He would scratch until the eruption would be all covered with blood and gradually spread. The least little stir or rub would cause the sores to bleed, spread and itch. Never had a full night's sleep, restless all night.

"The sores were horrid to look at. It lasted until he was about two and a half years old. Then we saw an eczema advertisement in the paper to use ——, but it did no good. Then we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. We put the Cuticura Ointment on thick at bed time and put a tight hood on so he could not scratch the sores. Then we washed it clean with Cuticura Soap and warm water twice a day, and he was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. E. F. Sulzberger, Dec. 30, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Resented His Definition.

Mary and James had been good friends for some years, but with the advent of some "new children" in the block James rather failed in his allegiance for a time. The "new children" proving after all unsatisfactory, he returned to Mary—who scorned his advances.

"You needn't come over here no more, James," she told him. "I've done with you. You an' me was friends while you didn't have no others, but I ain't goin' to be no last chance or common folks friends, James. You can go back to your show-off friends, for all of me."

Worldly—and True.

Apropos of Miss Lois Campbell's "billion-dollar debut" in St. Louis, Claude H. Wetmore, the author, said:

"The marvelous growth and prosperity of our city is a phenomenon that holds the eye of all America. Before such wealth as ours one thinks involuntarily of the worldly cynicism:

"'There are other things in the world besides money—and money will buy them all.'"

About the only time a woman has nothing to say is when she has a chance to praise one of her rivals.

LIFE'S STRUGGLE WITH ILLNESS

Mrs. Stewart Tells How She Suffered from 16 to 45 years old—How Finally Cured.

Euphemia, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself, when verging into womanhood, and from taking cold when going to school, I suffered from a displacement, and each month I had severe pains and nausea which always meant a lay-off from work for two to four days from the time I was 15 years old.

"I went to Kansas to live with my sister and while there a doctor told me of the Pinkham remedies but I did not use them then as my faith in patent medicines was limited. After my sister died I came home to Ohio to live and that has been my home for the last 18 years.

"The Change of Life came when I was 47 years old and about this time I saw my physical condition plainly described in one of your advertisements. Then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot tell you or any one the relief it gave me in the first three months. It put me right where I need not lay off every month and during the last 18 years I have not paid out two dollars to a doctor, and have been blest with excellent health for a woman of my age and I can thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it.

"Since the Change of Life is over I have been a maternity nurse and being wholly self-supporting I cannot over estimate the value of good health. I have now earned a comfortable little home just by sewing and nursing since I was 52 years old. I have recommended the Compound to many with good results, as it is excellent to take before and after childbirth."—Miss EVELYN ADELIA STEWART, Euphemia, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.