

WEEK'S NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS

ITEMS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

EVENTS HERE AND ABROAD

Epitome of a Week's Happenings Condensed for the Perusal of the Busy Man, and Arranged in Classified Form.

Washington

Secretary of State Bryan has gone to Sacramento, Cal., at the request of President Wilson to confer with Governor Johnson as to the legislature in shaping the alien land laws.

Declaring that the American and National leagues of professional baseball clubs was "the most audacious and autocratic trust in the world" Representative Gallagher of Illinois introduced a resolution in the national house of representatives calling upon Attorney General McKeogh to make a thorough investigation into its workings.

By a strict party vote, the U. S. senate finance committee decided finally that no public hearing will be given upon the tariff bill when it reaches the senate. The greatest portions will be given a full opportunity, however, to file briefs and statements with the committee, bearing on any of the tariff schedules.

The sundry civil appropriation bill carrying \$116,000,000 was passed by the house in Washington. By a vote of 198 to 45 the house rejected a measure of Representative Gillette of Massachusetts to strike out the provision exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from anti-trust suits. This provision caused President Taft to veto the bill on March 4.

Representative Payne of New York has introduced a bill in the house at Washington to create a tariff committee to be composed of tariff experts, to assist the president in negotiating reciprocal treaties with foreign nations.

Domestic

In a recall election—the first ever held in San Francisco—Police Judge Charles Weller was removed from the bench by the voters. The movement against Weller arose as a result of his setting in motion the trial of a man charged with attacking a girl, allowing the jury to deliberate.

John Doak, who escaped a few weeks ago from an Oregon institution, was shot and probably fatally injured his brother, L. S. Doak, in the lobby of the Hollenbeck hotel in Los Angeles, Cal., and shot Frank Metz, a bystander, through the ankle.

Ortle E. McManis, the confessed dynamiter and chief witness against the McNamara brothers, who has been a prisoner here since April, 1911, will be released within a few days.

The plant and buildings of the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, owned and edited by Joseph Danforth, secretary of the navy, was destroyed by fire.

Before Justice Seabury in the New York supreme court, Capt. Dennis Sweeney, former police inspector, testified 13 times for bribery, was put on trial.

John Harris (colored) was hanged at Uniontown, Pa., for the murder of Thomas Jones.

Women entertainers were barred from Kansas City cabaret cafes by an order issued by Westworth E. Griffin, chief of police.

Because he had revealed secrets of the Masonic order, Ernest Louis Johnson, a mining engineer of Tucson, Ariz., committed suicide in a local hotel by taking poison. He left a note explaining the cause for his self-destruction.

More than 100,000 children, most of them pupils in the Pittsburgh public schools, marched or ran wild through the streets of the city, demanding that E. L. Hester, superintendent of schools, be thrown out of his position because of alleged immorality with servants in his home and others.

A. O. Gillon, thirty-five, of Denison, O., fireman on a Pennsylvania railroad train running west of Steubenville, had his hand entirely decapitated when he struck it out of the cab window and was struck by an eastbound passenger train.

Driven by a high wind, a snowstorm which came as early as the last winter swept over the Texas-Oklahoma panhandle. The flakes piled up to a depth of six inches at Amarillo. Damage to fruit trees and crops is feared.

The lives of 100 miners, possibly 150, were lost when a disastrous explosion occurred in the Cincinnati mine of the Monongahela River Coal & Coke Co. at Fairview, Pa. About twenty-seven miles southeast of Pittsburgh, Pa. Over three score workmen in the mines made thrilling escapades to the surface, crawling most of the time on their hands and knees.

The locomotive firemen of 54 eastern railroads have won an advance of 10 to 12 per cent in wages, or about \$3,000,000 per annum, by the decision of the arbitrators in New York. Their demand for two firemen on all heavy engines, however, is denied, although provision is made to have a second fireman put on when necessary.

Because he had revealed secrets of the Masonic order, Ernest Louis Johnson, a mining engineer of Tucson, committed suicide in a Douglas (Ariz.) hotel by taking poison. He left a note explaining the cause for his self-destruction.

Eleven men were killed by a premature explosion of one thousand pounds of dynamite in the quarries of the Riverside Portland Cement company at Crestmore, Cal.

A receiver was appointed in the federal court at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the Lucas Land and Lumber company, which has assets estimated at \$350,000.

Felix Diaz is making active preparations for a revolution to overthrow the plans of Provisional President Huerta of Mexico to hold the presidency without calling an election for July 27. The agreement existing between Huerta and Diaz at the time of the fall of Madero called for a presidential election in July.

The Minnesota workmen's compensation bill, as passed by the senate at St. Paul, was agreed upon by the joint conference committee. The bill now goes to the governor.

Ellen B. Hopper, a comic opera singer, known on the stage as Nella Hopper, was granted a permanent decree of divorce from DeWolf Hopper, the actor, at Minnetonka, N. Y.

Bert Ashley, aged seventeen, was killed by John M. Reynolds of Dallas, Tex., for killing the latter's wife, with whom he boarded.

Vice-President Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor, will resign the New York office of his position as commissioner. The resignation will be held in abeyance however, until the government's contempt case against Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers has been disposed of.

The love of a little boy for a little girl is now the only reason advanced by the authorities for the murder of Mrs. Maud Sleep and her two babies on the sleep factory on the night of Herman Cooper, fourteen years old, is the boy, Ida Sleep, eleven years old, is the girl.

Personal

Commander Eva Booth of the Salvation Army is ill from bronchitis at the Colonial hotel in Cleveland. She is threatened by pneumonia.

Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, a childhood friend of Charles Dickens, and who insisted she was the original of "Little Dorrit," is dead in London, aged sixty-nine years.

John D. Rockefeller has returned to his Pocomoke Hills home for the spring season, and he is in great golfing form.

Jerome Slag of Peoria, Ill., aged one hundred, is dead in Akron township.

The National Society, Daughters of the War of 1812, opened its annual convention at the Hotel Belmont in Washington, Del. The associate committee, corresponding to an executive committee, spent most of the day in session.

Foreign

The "hunger strike" bill passed its third reading in the British house of lords. It does not deal with forcible feeding of suffragettes in jail.

"Take immediate combined action to render the Montenegro order of Sciarra null and void" is the declared Hungarian government to the powers. The note is virtually an ultimatum.

The great Mount Rochefort dominating France, France, fell off. An enormous mass of rock rolled for a mile and a half into the valley, destroying fields, gardens, orchards.

Gen. Higinio Aguilar, a federal commander, and his entire staff have been executed by Zapatista rebels in the state of Morelos, Mexico. It was reported in an official telegram to the government from Cuernavaca. General Aguilar's twelve-year-old son, who was with his father, was slain before his parents' eyes.

Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, a childhood friend of Charles Dickens, and who insisted she was the original of "Little Dorrit," is dead in London, aged sixty-nine years.

LEGISLATURE ENDS ACTIVE SESSION

GOVERNOR VISITS BOTH HOUSES AND PAYS HIGH COMPLIMENT.

SCENES OF HILARITY MARK THE CLOSING HOUR.

Much Progressive Legislation Has Been Enacted—Will Meet May 15th at Act on Bill Voted.

The 1913 regular session of the forty-seventh legislature is a thing of history. The session closed at exactly 1:05 p. m. Saturday, in a scene of riotous hilarity that lasted less than twenty seconds, but more than made up for the staidness of the proceedings that marked the last week of the house.

Knowing what was coming Lieutenant Governor John Q. Ross appointed Senator Weadock, of Saginaw, as chairman of the committee to notify the house that the senate was ready to adjourn. The other "goats" were Senators MacGregor and Alloway.

Their appearance in the house was the signal for a volley of papers, files, books, sacks of flour and every other available missile. Senator Weadock received the lion's share of the house's tribute. He stood it for about three steps and then ran madly to the speaker's desk, where from beneath a small mountain of projectiles of different degrees of consistency, he shouted his message to the speaker and returned to his committee or staff retreat.

The senator from Saginaw covered his face with his hands and ran blindly for the door. Even out in the parlor, the rain of missiles followed him and he returned to the speaker's desk. Senator MacGregor and Senator Alloway, owing to the popularity of their chairman as a target escaped almost unscathed.

It was the most spectacular scene with which any legislature of late years has closed. But up until business was finished, Speaker Currie had the house in perfect control. The word had been passed from mouth to mouth "save it for Weadock" and when Weadock had passed the aisle was met with a shower of paper and flour. Weadock looked like a snow man.

Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris set a precedent when he appeared on the rostrum of the house to bid the solons goodbye.

It was at the opening of the afternoon session when the house was in the midst of turmoil and strife over the motion to take the law compilation bill from the table, when the governor quietly strolled up to the speaker's desk from a back entrance. It was not until he had taken out in cheers was his presence noticed by the speaker.

"I have called to say good-bye to you," said the governor, "and likewise to congratulate you on the splendid record you have made this session. This is Michigan's banner legislature for the last quarter of a century. You have earned praise. I am happy to know that during the entire session no member differed on any material question. We have not in the matter of legislation been neither democrats, republicans or Bull Moose. I have looked upon you all as representatives direct from the people who have tried to do your duty."

Later Gov. Ferris strolled into the senate, where he also complimented the senators on their record, which he said stands as a premier one since the beginning of legislatures in Michigan.

No one in the house can remember when anything like this has been done in Michigan at the close of a legislative session.

In past sessions, not an adjournment was reached where the governor and all the members of both bodies were on real good terms at the close, as is the case at this adjournment time.

Presentation day continued in the house and everybody but the members were remembered.

The thanksgiving time came at the opening of the afternoon session when Sergeant-Arms A. A. Bush, of Detroit, was called to the speaker's desk where he was presented by Representative Skeds with a handsome traveling bag made from Morocco leather and a vase of flowers, sent over from the senate. The bag was filled with many tokens. Mr. Bush told that he had made a grand record and that the tokens were given to him that he might well remember every employee and every member in this legislature.

Clark Charles Pierce received the grand prize. He was engaged by resolution to compile all the laws passed in the 1913 session and the sum of \$1,000 was voted with which to do the work. Also the sum of \$250 was granted for clerical expenses.

All the pages, clerks, and janitors were granted one day extra-pay and full time if they were out on account of sickness.

There has been more progressive legislation passed at this session than in any other in the history of Michigan. Seven fundamentals, laws that touch the basis of the state constitution, have been agreed upon, while only one, the short ballot, was lost during the entire session.

Though in a large number of cases the bills were merely amendments to old laws which had to be revised and corrected to make them workable, there has been a large list of important legislation.

There will be three and may be four concurrent resolutions to go to the people at the November election in 1914.

The legislature recesses till May 15, during the governor time to consider bills passed at a late hour. On May 16 the legislature will meet, act on any vetoed bills, and adjourn sine die.

Many respects the house and senate established a record for radical legislation. The primary election laws have been amended and simplified, eliminating the enrollment feature and the 15 per cent clause.

Among the important insurance measures passed is the so-called Mobile bill, regulating fraternal insurance societies. The dairy and food department has succeeded in getting several important laws added to the statute books.

An attempt to submit state-wide prohibition was killed in the house and the anti-cigarette bill, which passed the house, was smothered by the senate.

Two important blows at liquor were dealt, however, in the passage of laws, one to prevent saloonists extending credit to customers; another to prevent shipping liquor into dry counties.

Saginaw will hold a special election June 3, to vote on the franchise of the Central heating plant system.

Another hotel project has been launched in Pontiac and a committee of the commercial association is out with subscription lists to provide the capital needed for the new enterprise.

The food waters of the Flint river have receded and left an Indian burial mound, which was not known to exist by the few remaining members of the Indian descendants. The field was strewn with Indian bones, curios and relics.

In the fourth district oratorical contest held at Traverse City, Millard Pohlby won the prize in the oratorical event and Ruth Wilson, of Traverse City, won the declamatory contest. The schools competing were St. Louis, Ludington, Manistee, Big Rapids and Traverse City.

One hundred and fifty men are employed at Cass City and another crew of 50 is busy at Bad Axe building the Detroit & Hudson railroad from this point to Bad Axe. The contractor expects to lay one-half a mile of steel track daily by July 4.

Ed Crisp, of Hillsdale, was first in oratory with his oration, "The Greater Heritage," and Miss Olive Chapin, of Jackson, first in declamatory, at the second district state contest held at Hillsdale. R. D. Cummings, of Albion, was second in oratory and Miss M. E. Hart, of Adrian, second in the declamatory contest.

The central interstate peace oratorical contest at Goshen, Ind., in which representatives from the state colleges of Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan participated, was won by Paul Blankard, of Detroit, a student of the University of Michigan. This makes him eligible to take part in the national contest.

To establish a mission farm of 25,000 acres in German South Africa, with the ultimate purpose of building up a colony similar to the one now conducted by Booker T. Washington, is the plan which Rev. C. C. Staedel, pastor of an Owenduff German church, will attempt to carry out in the next few years. He was in Erie next fall.

Progress successful in St. Adelbert, Polish Catholic church at Grand Rapids will probably receive \$1,000,000. Word was received from Russia that a direct heir of the estate of a Polish nobleman in this country after annexing a fortune of at least \$2,000,000, that he would give the local church half of the estate if it would assist him in finding the fortune.

The executive committee of the Catholic consular bureau has decided to hold the annual encampment at Battle Creek, Aug. 14.

Sheriff Chapman, of Kalamazoo, intends to put a stop to the shipment of horses loose in box cars through that city. A number of horses were seen in this country after arriving in a freight yard. Deputies will inspect all freight trains passing through the city and horses not properly taken care of will be confined in a pen until they are removed from the cars.

"THE GRANARY OF NORTH AMERICA."

GOVERNOR SULZER SAYS THAT OF WESTERN CANADA.

The close ties of friendship existing between the United States and Canada were dwelt upon in a address of Premier Borden, of the Dominion of Canada, and Governor Sulzer, at the annual dinner of the University Club of Albany.

"Canada and the United States," said Premier Borden, "have a common heritage in the language, the literature, the laws, the institutions and the traditions, which have come down to them from the men of bygone days."

"Perhaps no more instructive object lesson ever has been given to the world than the four thousand miles of undefended boundary line, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which bears silent but eloquent testimony to the mutual confidence and respect of the two nations. Time will shortly place upon the brow of each nation the laurel of one hundred years of peace. It matters not so much as to the form of the outward celebration, but let us hope that its full significance may sink deep into the hearts of both nations, of the whole northern continent of the boundary, we may stand with bowed and reverent heads, offering grateful thanks for the Divine blessing of peace, and earnest praying that in the century to come, mutual confidence, good-will and respect may truly animate the ideals and aspirations of both nations."

Referring to the natural resources possessed by the United States and Canada, particularly along the St. Lawrence River, the premier urged that they be "preserved and developed for the people."

Governor Sulzer predicted that the "Great Canadian Northwest is destined to become, before long, the granary of North America."

"Many of our best citizens, I regret to say," said the governor, "are leaving the States of the west and going into the Canadian northwest, because of the fertility of its soil, the betterment of the Canadian government and the ability of those people to better their conditions here."

"We should extend to them a helping hand in their onward march of progress. Instead of closing our doors by tariff barriers against those countries and their products, in my opinion, we should open them wider and do everything in our power to facilitate closer commercial relations. We want their products and they want our products, and all restrictions to prevent a freer and freer exchange of goods, wares and merchandise should, in so far as possible, be eliminated."

MONEY HIS SECOND THOUGHT

Artist Accepted Destitution in Preference to Sale of His Precious Works of Art.

Destitute in a house full of masterpieces, new and unknown, an old man who began life as a chimney sweep and eventually became a sculptor, has died in a sordid lodging at Livry, near Paris.

His name was Auguste Frain, and he was familiarly known, was born in Savoy and as a boy was employed as a sweep. Later he was apprenticed to a mason in Paris. His genius manifested itself and he became a sculptor. He had consented to sell his works of art he would have been a rich man, but he would not part with them and died destitute. His two humble rooms were full of examples of exquisite workmanship. One, a table in black marble, has on it a chess board in African onyx and half a dozen cups and glasses, all beautifully carved. Mr. Frain was eighty years in executing this piece of work. But his greatest triumph took him twenty-two years to finish. It is a black marble table, inlaid with courses of light-colored marble, and is covered with the accessories of various games. In the center is a chess-board; to the right and left are cards arranged in the shape of a fan. In the corners are dominoes and the cigars and cigarettes of the players, with several gold and silver coins. The materials used are porphyry, slate, onyx, malachite and lapis lazuli, and the combination of rich tones—red, black, orange, white and azure blue—produces a delicate effect. Ninety different kinds of marble were employed.

Eyes, Ears—and Nose.

"Intemperance is the chief cause of marital unhappiness," said Jerome S. McWade, the Duluth reformer.

"It was a wise young bride who recognized this fact. Her mother on the wedding day said to her with a sad smile:

"Now, darling, if you wish to avoid conflicts, you will have better eyes than nose ears when your husband returns home in the small hours."

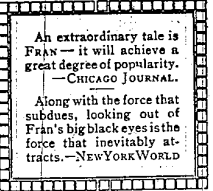
"But, mother, said the bride, 'what shall I do with my nose?'"

And the Audience Smiled.

An Irish lecturer, remarking on the nature of man, pointed out that one point of distinction between human beings and lower animals consisted in capacity for progress.

"Man's nature," he lectured, "is a progressive being; other creatures are stationary. Take, for example, the ass. Always and everywhere it is the same creature. You never have seen a new one. It will get a more perfect ass than you see at the present moment."

They are gladdening souls who mean what they say and speak you to say exactly when you mean—Shop par.



By John Breckenridge Ellis

Our Next Serial

A young girl arrives at night at the home of the man who is really her father, but who had not known of her existence. By the strength of her secret she forces him to take her into his household because she "wants to belong to somebody."

Once established, she undertakes to set right a situation intense in its possibilities. This girl, Fran, is the charm of an extraordinary story we have secured as our next serial; a girl whimsical, quaint, and shrewd, with a wonderful smile, the highest courage, and a great longing for home and love. You can't really describe Fran any more than you can your best friend. She comes so close, is so human, that analysis is impossible.

Be Sure to Get the Issue with the First Installment