

IMMIGRATION SERVICE  
IS BADLY SHAKEN-UP

Is Imminent, Following Serious Charges Made Against Several of Its Officials

Washington, D. C.—A big shake-up in the immigration service is imminent, because of serious charges made against several of its prominent officials, including F. R. Larned, Assistant Commissioner General, by Captain Frank Alsworth, an inspector in the service, stationed at San Francisco.

These charges include unfair recommendations in property purchases for the service, lobbying, misstatements to congressional committees, incompetency, irregularities in expense accounts, destruction of records and neglect of duty.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, admitted he had received a report from Captain Alsworth. A thorough investigation is to be made by the Secretary of the charges and complaints, and the probe may be sunk deep into other branches of the immigration service.

**SWINDLE FOREIGNERS.**

New York.—United States Attorney Marshall's office, in conjunction with the Italian Consulate is investigating sells what it claims to be warrants a scheme involving the use of the mails whereby it is declared hundreds of Italians living in various parts of the country have been swindled out of thousands of dollars through the operations of a New York gang which exempting the holder from service in the Italian army in the event of his declining to return home.

**AMERICAN GUNBOAT SOON STOPS ATTACK ON DOMINICAN CITY**

Washington.—The American gunboat Machias silenced the guns of President Bordas, of Santo Domingo, against the rebel city of Puerto Plata, last Friday, according to dispatches received here.

Only a few shots from the battery of eight four-inch rapid fire guns carried by the gunboat were necessary to end the bombardment.

It is assumed the attacking forces fired on the American vessel, thereby drawing her fire.

**GOLD EXPORT RECORD.**

Established By the Outward Movement for the Half Year.

With the shipment to Europe of \$10,500,000 gold bars this week the United States practically rounded out the first half of the year 1914. For that period we have established a record. This week's consignments to France increase the amount of gold sent out of the country (through other ports as well as New York) to \$84,600,000; a total never matched in the first half of any preceding year.

**WANDERER IS FOUND.**

Detroit, Mich.—On the verge of nervous and mental collapse, and after wandering about in several cities for the last ten days without knowing where he was or where he was going, Herbert Heighon, 22 years old, son of a wealthy Kent (Ohio) farmer, was located in Detroit. He is on his way to his parents in the custody of an elder brother. Heighon is suffering from loss of memory and cannot tell where he has been nor what he did with the greater part of \$60 which he took with him when he disappeared ten days ago.

NEW YANKEE CONSUL  
AT GERMAN CAPITAL



**Julius G. Lay.**

Julius G. Lay has just been named by President Wilson as U. S. consul general at Berlin. He goes to his new post from Rio de Janeiro, where he has been consul general since 1910.

**APPROPRIATION MEASURES.**

Washington.—The House will hold itself in readiness this week to rush through conference reports on the appropriation bills, that the Government departments may have all the necessary funds for working expenses.

Delay in reaching an agreement with the Senate on new items inserted in these bills and changes made in appropriations as recommended by the House has brought Congress to a point where it has become necessary to pass enabling acts authorizing an anticipation of appropriations.

Buckles, buttons, beads and other articles of polished steel may be cleaned by covering with unsalted lime and leaving for a short time.

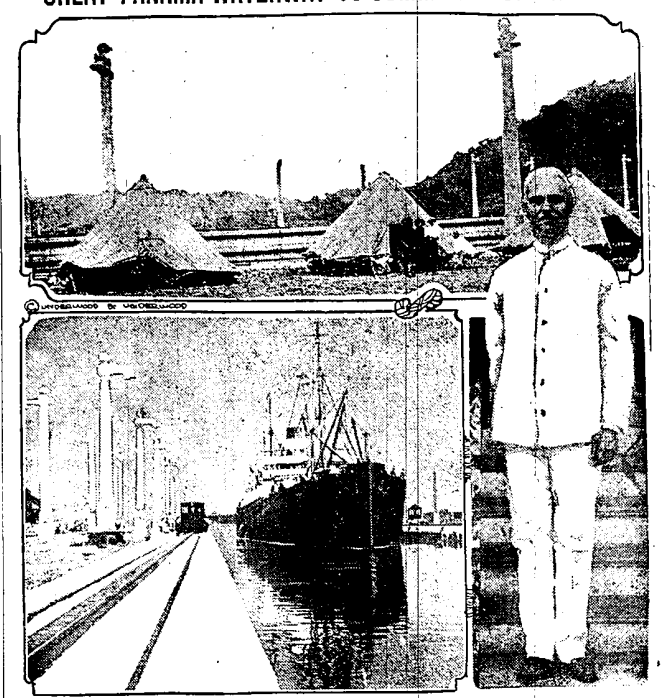
One part oxalic acid to 10 parts water, applied with a soft cloth, will remove perspiration stains.

If a little pearlash is added to the water in which faded ribbons are washed, the color will usually be restored.

Common salt will remove egg stains from silk.

A sprig of parsley dipped in vinegar and eaten immediately after partaking of onions will remove the disagreeable odor.

PUBLICATION OF CANAL RULES FOLLOWS OPENING OF  
GREAT PANAMA WATERWAY TO COMMERCE OF THE WORLD



Army tents and group of soldiers alongside Pedro Miguel locks; Panama liner Ancon passing through middle chamber of Gatun locks; Colonel Goethals.

PANAMA.—(Special).—Since the Panama canal is now about finished and ready for business, Colonel Goethals has published in official circulars all the details that must be complied with by vessels seeking passage through the new waterway. The most important of these provide that the tolls must be paid in cash, or that some financial guarantee for their payment, acceptable to the governor of the Zone, must be deposited with the canal authorities. For every one hundred cubic feet of which a vessel has been carefully measured, and that after deducting all the space to be used for the crew, machinery and ship's stores of every kind, it has been found that the vessel has a certain number of cubic feet which are available for passengers or cargo, or for "earning capacity." For every one hundred cubic feet of this "earning capacity" the Panama canal tolls will be \$1.30.

The rules and laws of the Panama canal providing what space or spaces in a ship shall be considered earning capacity are different from those of the Suez and other canals, all vessels that expect to use the Panama canal must be remeasured. As this is a somewhat lengthy and tedious work, best performed when a vessel is empty, Colonel Goethals has authorized the collector of the port of New York the collectors in some of the other large cities of the United States and certain properly designated officials abroad to measure vessels under what will now be known as the Panama rules and issue the required tonnage certificates.

While the canal authorities especially reserve the right to check and correct any measurement or certificate issued elsewhere than at the canal, ships are advised by the governor of the Zone to provide themselves with these tonnage certificates before coming to the canal to save themselves delay in transit.

What ships coming to the canal shall do at sea in the way of medical precautions is specifically mentioned in the new Panama canal regulations just published by Col. Goethals.

"While the regulations at sea," the governor of the Zone announces, "are largely advisory in character, a true and careful compliance with them will lead to the largely the stringency of the quarantine measures at the (canal) port of arrival."

In this way the canal will provide a greater care for the sick on passenger steamers at sea.

Vessels that arrive from infected ports in which the regulations prescribed to be observed in foreign ports have not been carried out will be placed in quarantine.

How other ports of the world will be warned against vessels the health conditions of which were not satisfactory in this way the canal authorities made clear by the following regulation just made public:

"Vessels entering the ports for passing through the canal that have had cases of quarantinable diseases on board during the voyage, will be allowed to proceed to the port of destination, after the persons sick of the quarantinable disease have been removed and the necessary disinfection carried out." In such cases the vessel should be passed through the canal in quarantine. In these cases, Col. Goethals' new regulations provide that "a sealed letter attached to the bill of health and forming a part of the ship's papers should be addressed to the health officer of the port of destination and the pratique granted the vessel shall have a notation of the facts entered thereon."

**Salem Fire Brings Great Suffering to Immigrant Poor**

The fire which swept Salem, Mass., recently took the greatest toll of suffering from the immigrant poor. It practically wiped out the three most popular districts of the city, the Italian and Greek districts to the west of the railroad tracks on the south side the French district east of the tracks on the south side, and the Polish district along the water front.

Federal Probers Find Former Senator Paynter Voted Lorimer Innocent While Owing Latter's Bank \$29,150

CHICAGO.—(Special).—Government investigators who have been probing into the affairs of the La-Salle Street Trust & Savings bank, of which institution former Senator Lorimer was president until it was closed about the middle of June, have unearthed information which does not tally with the statements of former Senator Thomas H. Paynter of Kentucky, who borrowed \$40,000 from the bank in 1911.

Paynter was a member of the senatorial committee which investigated the charges that Lorimer was fraudulently elected to the United States senate. While a majority of the senators believed the election had been secured by fraud and ousted Lorimer, Senator Paynter was loud in his praises of the Chicago politician and voted to retain him in the senate.

Paynter does not deny this, but he says his loan from the Lorimer bank was made after Lorimer was expelled from the senate, and further that Lorimer knew nothing about the loan.

As to the time of the Paynter loan, it was negotiated on November 1, 1911. Lorimer was expelled from the senate on July 13, 1912. At that time, according to the books of the bank, Paynter had still to pay on the loan \$29,150.

DID LORIMER KNOW OF PAYNTER LOAN?



Former Senator Paynter.

"Lorimer's Personal Matter."

As to Lorimer's knowledge concerning the loan, the government has one witness who says that when the national bank examiner warned President Munday the bank's financial backer, to rid the bank of the Paynter loan Munday turned to him and said: "O don't bother me with that affair. That is Senator Lorimer's personal matter."

Here is the record of Paynter's loans:

November 1, 1911—Borrowed \$40,000 and gave four demand notes for \$10,000 each.

April 8, 1912—Borrowed another \$5000 and paid \$3,000, leaving a balance of \$33,500.

May 8, 1912—Paid \$1,000.

May 14, 1912—Paid \$1,000.

May 29, 1912—Paynter took up his four notes—three for \$10,000 and one for \$1,750, to which amount he had been reduced by payments. Then he gave a new note for the entire balance of \$31,750. On that date he also paid \$300, leaving a balance of \$31,450.

July 1, 1912—Paid \$2,300. This left a balance of \$29,150. Two weeks later Senator Paynter voted to retain Lorimer in the senate.

September 30, 1912—Paid \$5,000. Balance, \$24,150.

October 1, 1912—Paid \$2,500. Balance \$21,650. On October 22, 1912, the national bank liquidated and became a state institution, with Paynter's balance due dumped into the state bank, as shown by accountants for Receiver Niblack, have found the following figures:

June 2, 1913—Paid \$4,477.97.

September 10, 1913—Paid \$7,500. Also \$88.42.

November 3, 1913—Paid \$5,000.

May 25, 1914—Paid \$10,000.

June 2, 1914—Paid \$2,083.61. This balanced the original account and wiped the slate clean. On the same day, however, Paynter borrowed a fresh \$2,676.45. This was ten days before the bank closing. This amount is still unpaid. In his statement Mr. Paynter said it will be paid on demand.

District Attorney Wilkerson's investigation of the La-Salle Street Trust & Savings bank promises to be one of the most thorough inquiries ever conducted into a national bank scandal. Assistant District Attorney Joseph B. Fleming and Garfield Charles and Special Agent Hiram Kadish, an expert bank accountant, are in charge of the work of inspecting the bank books, gathering evidence of alleged misappropriation of funds, and are preparing a record for grand jury action.

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