

# WORLD EVENTS PUT INTO A FEW LINES

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS TOLD IN BRIEFEST FORM.  
FROM ALL OVER THE EARTH

Foreign and Domestic Items Covering Every Section of the Globe and Put in Special Form for the Busy Reader.

## Washington

The extraordinary session of congress opened, and Champ Clark was re-elected speaker of the house.

An executive order issued by President Wilson forbidding, under heavy penalty, the destruction of birds of plumage in the Panama canal zone has been put into effect by the canal commission.

The Democratic tariff revision bill is completed, with the exception of a final decision upon the sugar tariff. From beginning to end it is a measure modeled in accord with the ideas of President Wilson, with wool, meat, and many other foodstuffs and clothing materials on the free list.

President Wilson has definitely decided to recognize the republic of China. The president caused Secretary of State Bryan to summon the diplomatic representatives of the world powers to the state department and through them extend an invitation to all nations to make the recognition world-wide.

Removal of all tariff from raw wool has been agreed upon between President Wilson and members of the house committee on ways and means as the result of several conferences.

President Wilson will send to congress the appointment of Judge E. K. Campbell of Birmingham, Ala., to the United States court of claims.

## Domestic

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, was ordered out of a San Diego, Cal., hotel after he had been accused by a telephone girl of undue familiarity.

If the people of Kansas desire commission government for the state, Governor Hodge said he would call a special session of the legislature to submit a referendum providing for the new form at the next election. The governor said he would poll the legislature to determine the sentiment of the voters.

Examinations will be held at all army posts July 14 next for civilian candidates for appointments as second lieutenants in the mobile army. Applicants a few vacancies and applicants have been instructed to address the adjutant general's office at Washington for papers and information.

Harry M. Coudrey, former congressman, and Harry B. Gardner were found guilty in the federal district court at St. Louis of using the mails to defraud.

Henceforth it will be unlawful in New Jersey to wear hats unless their points are guarded. Governor Fieider signed a bill, which became effective immediately, making it an act of disorderly conduct, punishable by a fine of \$5 to \$20, for any person "to wear in a public place any device capable of irritating the face of another person, unless the point is sufficiently guarded."

Despite the wishes of President Wilson and Governor Fieider the New Jersey legislature in session here adjourned without having passed a bill calling for jury reform. The promise carried in the Democratic platform last for a measure providing for a constitutional convention was also disregarded.

Six strike rioters were shot by the police in an attack on the plant of the Columbian Paper company in Auburn, N. Y., by a mob of 300 persons. Two of the six are fatally injured.

Although grievously disappointed because the promised message from Theodore Roosevelt did not materialize the Progressive members of the new house of representatives held their maiden caucus and named Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas as their candidate for the speakership.

Fire of undetermined origin, practically wiped out the business section of Smithville, Ga. Four grocery stores, a poolroom, a drug store, a hardware store and a meat market were destroyed. The damage is estimated at more than \$50,000.

By a suddenly declared strike, street car service in Buffalo, N. Y., was brought to a standstill and all employees of the International Railway company are out. Scores of great disorder attended all attempts of the company.

Mother Mary Alphonsa Lathrop, a Missoula superior, went to the White House to ask President Wilson to pardon her brother, Julian Hawthorne, under federal prison sentence for a year for fraud in connection with the sale of mining stock. She did not see the president, but Secretary Tumulty promised to put the case before him.

A fire believed to have been of incendiary origin destroyed half of a business block in Oskaloosa, Ia. The loss was \$100,000.

Pennsylvania has joined the ranks of the states that have ratified the proposed amendment to the federal constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators, making the thirty-fifth to fall in line. The vote of only one more state is needed to make the amendment effective.

An almost total failure of the wheat crop in food districts of Ohio was predicted by W. H. Kramer of the agricultural experiment station at Wooster. "The heavy rains of themselves were sufficient to wash most of the wheat out of the ground," said Kramer.

## Personal

W. D. Haywood, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, was discharged from custody at Paterson, N. J., after a hearing on charges of disorderly conduct and causing unlawful assemblage in the silk mill-workers' strike.

Secretary of State Bryan made his debut as leader of a Bible class in Washington when he addressed a large meeting of men at the Columbia hotel under the auspices of the District Christian Endeavor.

Frederick G. Thearle of Chicago was elected president of the National Jewelers' association, which closed its sixth annual convention in Philadelphia. H. L. Thomas A. Fensley of Philadelphia was chosen secretary.

Frank M. Tracey, editor of the Boston Transcript, whose disappearance two months ago has been puzzling his Iowa relatives, is admitted to have been lost in an article printed in the Iowa Alumnus in Iowa City. All effort to find him has been abandoned.

Senor Lauro Muelier, foreign affairs minister of Brazil, will visit the United States later this month or in May to place on a more friendly basis the relations of the two nations. Secretary Bryan probably will settle the San Paolo coffee controversy and tariff matters.

Miss Josephine Wilson Cothran, the White House baby, grandniece of President Wilson, called from New York for Cherbourg. The infant was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. P. C. Cothran, and Mrs. Annie Wilson Howe, the president's sister. They will spend the summer in Europe.

The second annual breakfast of the Women's Democratic club in Washington was given in honor of Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Champ Clark. Parisianism was barred.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science met in Philadelphia to investigate the high cost of living.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, second daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt, was married at Oyster Bay, to Dr. Richard Derby of New York.

Mrs. Frances M. Depauw, widow of former Senator Depauw of Indiana, who founded Depauw university, died at her home in Los Angeles, Cal., as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

## Foreign

King Victor Emmanuel received Admiral Peary, who is attending the International Conference at Rome. The interview lasted half an hour and was most interesting, the king himself having penetrated the arctic regions by visiting Spitzbergen in a yacht several years ago.

In a bitter fight with pirates on the West river, near Hongkong, Chinese soldiers shot one and captured six.

Montenegro has declined to yield to the demand of the six great powers, Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia and Italy, to abandon the attempt to gain possession of Scutari temple to gain possession of Scutari temple.

Such an imposing ceremonial as marked the burial of King George of Greece was never before witnessed in modern Athens. The procession was of great length, including a striking mingling of many eastern and western nationalities.

King Victor Emmanuel conferred honors upon 7,000 officers and men of the Italian army who distinguished themselves in the Tripolitan war.

# REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET WINS IN THE BALLOTING ON MONDAY

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN MICHIGAN LOSES OWING TO LIGHT VOTE IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

DETROIT DECIDES TO TRY MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF STREET RAILWAYS.

Judge Murphy Runs Ahead of Democratic Ticket and Seems for Awhile to Have Beaten Moore for Supreme Judgeship—Some Local Results.

Success for the republican ticket and defeat for the equal suffrage amendment marked the results of the important town.

Great interest was centered in the fight made for votes for women, but with the impassable condition of country roads making a light rural vote inevitable and the heavy majority rolled up against the amendment in the large cities it early became evident that the battle was lost to the women.

Early returns indicated a sweeping victory for the republican state ticket, with the exception of one supreme judgeship which looked for awhile as though it would go to Murphy, democratic nominee.

Results of local elections throughout show democratic victories in many of the important towns.

Dr. J. J. Reynolds, democrat, was elected mayor of Petoskey. At Monroe, Dr. H. S. Orris, democrat, was also victorious. At Ann Arbor, the republicans elected the mayor, Dr. R. G. Mc



FRANK F. ROGERS.  
Elected State Highway Commissioner.

Knox, and one justice of the peace, while all of the other offices went to the democrats.

The Progressives were victorious in South Haven, electing H. W. Turner, mayor. Nixon went democratic, electing William F. Phillips over the present incumbent who is a republican. Mayor A. W. Chase, democrat, was re-elected at Adrian.



MON. JOSEPH H. STEERE.  
Elected Judge of Supreme Court.

Much strength had been lost by the equal suffrage movement since the last election, many counties reversing the large favorable majorities which they at that time gave to the amendment.

Municipal ownership amendment to Detroit's charter, won by a sweeping vote, approximating three to one.

The equal suffrage amendment was defeated by a vote of four to one in Detroit. Thirty-two precincts in Wayne county evidenced a total vote of 7,765 against equal suffrage, and 1,639 for it.

Judge Alfred J. Murphy, democratic candidate for justice of the supreme court, was victorious in both city and county by a big lead, with Steere, Moore and Person trailing. The vote for Judge Murphy was much stronger in the city than in the county, his name carrying practically "every precinct in Detroit."



LUTHER L. WRIGHT.  
Elected Supt. Public Instruction.

More than 150,000 parcels handled post packages were mailed during the first three months the system was in operation, according to computations announced by postal experts, and based on reports from the 50 largest post offices. Approximately 50 per cent more business was handled in March than in January. Chicago leads all other cities, 6,937,444 parcels being handled in two months; New York handled 5,913,976, and Boston 1,527,038.

## Explosion Kills Four Men.

Four men were burned to death and others fatally injured in an explosion at the Homestead steel works of the United States Steel corporation near Pittsburgh.

Charles Quirk, 30, wandered off a bridge and was drowned in Grand trench at Grand Haven.

Frank Gerulski, 70, of Bay City, received injuries from what he died when the wagon in which he and his wife were driving turned turtle and plunged them beneath it in a ditch.

Fire broke out in Heath & Butler's general store at Port Austin, threatening for a time to wipe out the village under a stiff wind. Good work kept the fire from other buildings, but the general store was gutted.

Benjamin Taylor, 31 years old, a farmer who lived near Saranac, set fire to the mattress in a cell in the jail at Lowell, and died from suffocation. It is thought Taylor attempted to light his pipe and dropped a blazing match on the bed.

Scores of persons narrowly escaped serious injury when a rush was made for the doors of the Bijou theater after some person had shouted "fire." The theater was packed with women and children. Prompt work on the part of the theater police prevented a serious panic.

Militant Suffragettes on Rampage

The campaign of revenge for the long sentence imposed upon Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst which the suffragettes threatened, is proceeding actively and seems likely to spread. Many outrages have been committed. These included the complete destruction of the grandstand of the Ayr Race Course in Scotland, where the principal Scottish meetings are held, the damage being estimated at \$15,000, and an attempt to burn the new grandstand of the Kelso race course, also in Scotland.

## Strike Breakers Refuse to Work

The 44 Gloucester fishermen who were brought by train from Massachusetts to man halibut vessels plying out of Seattle and refused to work when they found they were to be used as strike-breakers, were taken immediately into the halibut fisherman's union. The strike was won and all the newcomers got work, as well as the strikers.

Seventeen locomotives borrowed by the Grand Trunk to relieve the congested conditions in the freight traffic have arrived in Battle Creek.

Thousands of fish covered the grates on the Commonwealth power dam at Ceresco, backing the water up and making it necessary for a gang of men to rake them off.

Omceet elected at Ann Arbor for the ensuing year by the Michigan Schoolmasters' club are as follows: President, Sept. J. M. Frost of Muskegon; vice-president, Gertrude Breed, Ann Arbor; secretary and treasurer, L. P. Joerling, Ann Arbor.

Samuel Moffett, city treasurer of Muskegon Heights for nearly a score of years, and nominee of the republican party for that office at the spring election, died at his home after a week's illness, aged 81 years. Mr. Moffett was a resident of Muskegon for 45 years.

# CONGRESS GOES TO WORK MONDAY

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS CONVENES IN WASHINGTON MONDAY.

PRESIDENT SMASHES PRECEDENT OF LONG STANDING.

Clark is Re-elected Speaker of the House by Straight Party Vote—Women Invade Capitol With Petitions.

The sixty-third congress, the first in many years with the followers of Thomas Jefferson in a majority, began business at noon Monday.

Just as Speaker Clark was dropping his gavel in the house, Majority Leader Underwood dropped the tariff revision bill into the hopper and thereby officially started a business that promises to keep congress at work through the Washington "dog days" and well into August.

While the legislators were finding their new seats, a procession of women suffragettes representing every congressional district in the U. S. invaded the capitol and presented petitions demanding amendment for equal suffrage.

In the house the first day's proceedings were principally of organization. The re-election of Speaker Clark was the first business after about a hundred new members had been sworn.

The democratic candidate received 271 votes; James R. Mann, of Illinois, Rep., 111 votes and Victor Murdock, of Kansas, Prog., 18 votes.

Four progressive-republicans voted for Rep. Cooper, of Wisconsin. Mr. Cooper voted for Rep. Nelson, of Minnesota.

These votes (271, 111 and 18) represent the strength of the three parties in the house.

On Tuesday President Wilson read in person his message to congress. This is the first time in one hundred and thirty years that this has been done. The president explains that his only object was to get into close personal touch with the legislature. The text of the message will be found in another column of this issue.

## To Debate New Constitution

Arrangements were completed at Columbus, Ohio, for a series of joint debates to be delivered from coast to coast next fall between Rep. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, president of Ohio's recent constitutional convention, and former Governor Frank Hanly of Indiana, on the question: "Resolved, that the federal constitution is outgrown and obsolete and should be amended or altered in its fundamentals, or a new one substituted." Rev. Mr. Bigelow will take the affirmative and former Governor Hanly the negative side of the question.

## Labor Leaders are Liberated

William D. Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, and Adolph Lissig, strike leader, walked out of the supreme court house at Patterson, N. J., free men. He and his comrade had been liberated from the charge of unlawful assembly, for which more than 200 strikers are now awaiting trial. At the sight of their leaders a vast throng of strikers set up a mighty shout. The judge held that in this country people have a right to meet and speak their grievances with certain restrictions, whether these grievances have any basis or not.

## Two Killed in B. and O. Wreck

Two men were killed, four scalped, two men severely, and five others injured when a passenger passenger train No. 6, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, ran through an open switch at North Baltimore, Ohio, and the engine torn loose from the rest of the train, crashed through the depot at Hyattsville, four miles west.

Freeman Jackson was killed instantly. Grant Mason the other dead man, was in the depot waiting room. His entire body was scalped by escaping steam.

## Would Drive Out Loan Sharks

Sixty heads of big Chicago industrial enterprises, employing an aggregate of 100,000 persons, have subscribed funds whereby they expect to drive local loan "sharks" out of business.

The scheme is the simple one of establishing a loan agency of their own and for this purpose \$50,000 has been paid in.

## Better Give Up Fish.

Some people are always prepared for trouble which may not materialize, like the man who carried a raw egg wherever he went.

"Why must you always carry about a raw egg?" asked a friend one day.

"Because it is such an excellent remedy for fishbone in the throat."

An instance.

"There is nothing in analogy."

"Why not?"

"Because if there was, if a spit in a little horse, wouldn't a Colt revolver be a little horse-spit?"

# CANADA WINS AGAIN

THE COLORADO SILVER TROPHY FOR OATS WON A SECOND TIME BY CANADA.

The most recent achievement of Canada's West is winning for the second time the magnificent \$1,500 silver trophy awarded by the State of Colorado for the best peck of oats. At Columbus, Ohio, in 1911, J. C. Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, placed a peck of oats grown on their farm in competition, with oats from every part of the world. The judges had no difficulty in deciding, and the award was given to the Saskatchewan grown oats. In 1912, the Corn Exposition had no exhibition, and our Canadian friends, although ready for a second contest had no opportunity. In 1913, the exhibition of the Society was held at Columbus, S. C., and it is said of it that it was one of the best yet held. At this exhibition, which comprised corn and all the smaller grains, Hill & Sons of Lloydminster had no exhibition for the contest, and other peck of oats grown on their Saskatchewan farm, in 1912. There was no trouble for the judges, no time necessarily lost in reaching a decision. Hill & Sons won, and for the second time their name will appear on the crest of the cup. The third space will doubtless be occupied by their name, and then this splendid trophy will be theirs.

During the past few years Western Canada grains—wheat, oats, barley and flax—have been in competition with grains from all other countries, and in every case their superiority has been shown. It is not only in oats, but it is in wheat, in barley and in flax, that Canada more than holds its own, when placed side by side with grains from other parts.

Mixed farming is taking a strong hold not only in those parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which up to the present have been devoted solely to grain growing, but also in the districts contiguous, where the conditions of climate, shelter, water, grass and hay make farming of this kind, easy to prosecute and large in profits. It is in the Province of Manitoba that the steer was raised that carried off the Championship of the steer class, at Chicago last December. This beast had been fattened on the grass and hay of the Province and the only finishing grain it had was barley; not an ounce of corn.

Western Canada presents innumerable opportunities for the big farmer who wants to cultivate his thousands of acres, the medium man satisfied with a few hundred acres, the man who is content to farm his free homestead of one hundred and sixty acres; it has opportunities for the investor, the capitalist, the business man, the manufacturer and the laborer.

Agents of the Canadian Government located at different points in the United States will be pleased on application, to give any desired information, free of cost.—Advertisement.

## PIRATE TREASURE NOT FOUND

Well-Furnished Expedition Returns Without the Riches It Had Been In Search Of.

The treasure-hunting party from Plymouth, England, which has been searching Cocos Island in the Pacific for treasure supposed to have been buried there by pirates many years ago, has arrived at Panama on board the steamer "Melmore" without the hoped for pirate spoils. The Melmore sailed from Barry in September last, carrying in addition to the officers and crew, two London ladies and three gentlemen passionately interested in a venture which was fondly hoped to return 100 per cent profit.

Two other unsuccessful attempts locate the buried gold and jewels of the buccannery made by Earl Fitzwilliam and Mr. Harold Gray did not diminish the faith of the members of the Melmore expedition, who declared they had specific information of the exact position of the accumulated hoard.

One treasure was actually brought from Lima in 1850, consisting of about \$25,000,000, and the other treasure, which is placed at an even higher figure, was taken to Cocos Island by the famous pirate Bonito. Despite the care with which the Melmore was fitted out—the expedition was estimated to cost \$500,000—the search appears to have been fruitless.

## Bear's Grooms and Baldness.

In a recent volume of reminiscences the writer states that baldness is much more common now than in his early days, and ascribes the modern man's loss of hair to the decrease in the use of "bear's grease." This promise was made principally of hard colored, and scented, but "balded" by many of whom called themselves "professionals," used to advertise the slaughter of another fine bear, exhibiting a canvas screen depicting in glaring colors a brown animal of elephantine proportions expiring in a sea of gore.

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