



Motion Picture Theatre In His Home

A New York man has built a motion picture theatre in his country home near Stamford, Conn. The theatre, extending from the basement to the second floor, is 35 feet long by 20 feet wide. The dining-room on the first floor is carried a few feet over the theater floor in the form of a theater box so that his guests may view the pictures while they dine.

Railroads Report Losses

Railroad earnings continue to decrease, unless there has been something wrong with the bookkeeping. It has been charged that the railroads are trying to show unreal losses in order to induce the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit them to raise their freight rates by 5%.

In eight months, according to the reports of 25 systems, the income has fallen off \$59,000,000 in a total business of about \$200,000,000.

Short of Ammunition

The loss of the German steamer was a heavy blow to Huerta. He is short of arms and ammunition and as long as American warships blockade his ports he can get no more. The steamer was ordered back to Germany, with its cargo of 200 machine guns, 20,000 rifles and 15,000,000 cartridges. To prevent the landing of this cargo was the object of our sudden capture of Vera Cruz.

Experiments in Europe

Experiments have recently been made in Europe looking to the utilization of paper in the manufacture of pneumatic tires, tests recently made having convinced the experimenters that paper has the strength of metal, the elasticity of rubber, and a cheapness that is to be found in neither of these materials; all important qualities.

German Theatrical Managers

German theatrical managers, actors and playwrights are taking steps to stop the onslaught of motion pictures, which have practically captured the theatrical business in Germany, even the Kaiser's Imperial Theater having adopted this form of entertainment. The theatrical managers think the pictures should be restricted to educational and scientific subjects.

Food Inspection Decisions

According to the food inspection decisions of the Department of Agriculture, canned foods will be deemed adulterated if they are found to contain water, brine, syrup, sauce or similar substances in excess of the amount necessary for their proper preparation and sterilization. Some food products, such as, for example, as tomatoes, may be canned without any other substance whatsoever.

Japan Not Concerned

Wild rumors were current in Berlin that Japan was about to make an alliance with Mexico, and that the Japanese fleet had suddenly left on some secret errand.

To set these rumors at rest, Premier Okuma, at Tokio, gave out a statement. He said: "Japan is paying no attention to the American-Mexican situation. If a declaration of war is issued Japan will of course observe strict neutrality."

THORNS USED AS NEEDLES ON PHONOGRAPH

Very sharp thorns can be used successfully as phonograph needles. These substitutes will reproduce sound very clearly and with beautiful tone. The harsh scratching of the ordinary needle is reduced to a minimum, and the thorn is not injurious to the record.

TO REMOVE ODORS FROM ICE BOXES.

An easy way to prevent odors in an ice box is to place a can of coke in the box. This will take up all gases and prevent milk from tasting of onions or vegetables which may be kept in the box.

In factories where bad odors are apt to spoil the men's lunches put up in pails or baskets, a can of coke is directed to hold these receptacles and a large pail of coke placed in it. Anything placed in this box will remain free from odors, and fresh.

SIZE OF MEXICAN ARMY.

Figures prepared for the information of the U. S. War Department put the number of men in Huerta's army at 42,700. But if all the Mexican forces now opposed to Huerta should come to his support against the Americans, we should have against us an army of 90,000.

Sillar, a hard compact clay, is the principal building material in the vicinity of Monterey, Mexico. The clay being cut into blocks, in much the same manner as ice is cut from lakes and rivers in the north, and buildings constructed of these blocks, being later plastered inside and outside. Sillar is cheaper than adobe mud or plaster and consequently more generally used.

LIFE OF BECKER HANGS ON NEW TRIAL JUST BEGUN; BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT



Top, W. Bourke Cockran (left) and Charles Becker. Bottom, Herman Rosenthal (left) and District Attorney Whitman.

The last act in the drama of Herman Rosenthal's death and Charles Becker's fight for life against the law, which demands his execution as penalty for the murder on July 16, 1912, opened in New York city May 6 with the beginning of Becker's second trial. District Attorney Whitman is prosecuting the case while W. Bourke Cockran, one of the greatest lawyers and orators in the country, is the principal attorney for the defense. Both sides are confident.

BRIEF FACTS IN THE MURDER CASE OF BECKER, WHOSE TRIAL BEGAN MAY 6

July 11, 1912—Rosenthal publicly accuses Becker of graft.
July 12—Rosenthal promises to lay full evidence against Becker before district attorney on following day.
July 12—Rosenthal murdered at 1:57 a. m. in front of the Metropole.
July 17—Shapiro and Libby, owners of "gray murder car," arrested.
They say Jack Rose hired the car.
July 18—Rose surrenders and is held for murder.
July 21—Bridget Weber arrested and is held for murder.
July 22—Harry Vallon surrendered, and is held for murder. Whitman names the four gunmen as actual killers.
July 23—Dago Frank arrested.
July 23—Becker, Weber and Vallon turn state's evidence, accuse Lewis.
July 23—Charles Becker of instigating murder, which they procured. Becker arrested just before midnight.
August 1—Whitney Lewis arrested.
August 5—Becker formally pleads not guilty.
August 10—Sam Schepps arrested as witness in Hot Springs, Ark., and returns voluntarily.
August 15—Jack Rose confesses that he collected \$180,000 in graft for Becker.
September 14—Gyp the Blood and Lefty Louie arrested.
October 7—Becker's trial begins.
October 24—Becker found guilty of murder in the first degree.
October 30—Becker, sentenced to die during week of December 9, 1912, put in Sing Sing death house.
November 19—Four gunmen convicted of first degree murder.
December 1—Becker appealed from conviction.
February 24, 1914—Becker's conviction set aside; new trial ordered.
Gunmen's case affirmed.
April 12—Gunmen executed.
May 6—Becker's second trial begins.

NEW YORK, May 15.—(Special).—Confident that he will be acquitted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, East Side gambler, Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, last week began his second fight for life in the New York supreme court. He has as his attorneys W. Bourke Cockran, the famous lawyer and orator, and Martin Mantou, one of the leading criminal attorneys of New York.

Herman Rosenthal was murdered on July 16, 1912. In October of the same year he was tried and the jury found him guilty, but, after Becker had spent sixteen months in the death house, the court of appeals reversed the verdict, and, on Feb. 24 last, ordered that a new trial be given him.

Since Becker's last conviction he has seen three reformers against him—Rose, Weber and Vallon—go free. They confessed and procured the acquittal of Rosenthal, but swore that they had done so at Becker's bidding, that they were agents acting under his orders. They turned state's evidence and in so doing saved themselves. And since his conviction the four gunmen—actual doers of the deed—have been sent to the electric chair.

Becker today presents the same picture of strength and masterfulness that marked him at his first trial. He has suffered deeply since his arrest. A baby was born to him while he was in the death house, but it lived only one day. Then his mother died, and on the day before he was taken from Sing Sing his wife's mother passed away.

Becker's friends profess to be confident of his acquittal. One of the reasons for their assurance is the fact that rarely, if ever, has a man been convicted of murder after getting a second trial. They cite the Melinaux and the Dr. Kennedy cases, and the thought of these gives them courage. Each was convicted at the first trial. Each was acquitted at the second trial. Each was granted a second trial.

It is understood that new and striking testimony tending to corroborate the story of Rose, Weber and Vallon will be brought out at the present trial. District Attorney Whitman, who is in full charge of the prosecution, has developed points that were obscure in the first trial, and in so doing he has added such strength to the case that he plans not to use several of his former witnesses. Among those rejected, according to the present scheme, are Morris Luban, Max Margolis, James Hallen and Sam Schepps.

One big point that must be settled by Judge Seabury, the presiding justice, has to do with the introduction of evidence of Becker's grafting. At the first trial the district attorney was prepared to show that Becker on a salary of \$25,000 a year had bank accounts totalling something like \$75,000. He offered to prove this, but evidence was barred by Justice Goff.

The judicial phase of this question has never been ruled upon by other than the trial court. It is believed by many students of jurisprudence that the district attorney has the right to put this evidence on the record, since it is part of the motive. The theory of the prosecution is that Becker caused Rosenthal's death because he feared Rosenthal's exposures and because he feared that such exposures would cut him off from the graft he is accused of having got.

Holds Kiss is Assault

The supreme court at Leipzig, Germany, holds that a kiss is an operation on another's body, requiring under all circumstances the recipient's sanction. If the recipient resists the kiss is guilty of assault upon honor and an illegal infringement.

A SERIES CIVIL WAR IN COLORADO

As many lives have been sacrificed in the coal mining district of Colorado as have been lost in the fighting in and around Vera Cruz. Civil war prevails, the kind which resembles the commune of France because it comes from oppression of workers and race hatred. The miners struck last fall for better working conditions, better pay and the right to organize and sell their labor collectively. Arriving at the mines, the operators denied the same right to their employees, the overwhelming majority being aliens. Strikebreakers and militia with machine guns have ruthlessly fired upon the tents occupied by the women and children, killing nearly two scores in one battle. Those seeking refuge from the hail of bullets by entering mines found that the mines had been dynamited. The strikers had carried on a war of reprisal and wrecked the mines in retaliation for the slaughter of men, women and children in the Ludlow tent colony. In this colony the families of miners evicted from the company-owned houses had sought a haven of refuge in tents. The militia and strikebreakers attacked the colony, shooting into the tents, killing a number of women and children as well as men. Then they set fire to the tents, and several more lives were added to the death toll. The state militia, under Adjutant General Chas. W. H. Reynolds, was reinforced by a larger number of troops. With cannon and machine guns, the advantage was all with the troops and strikebreakers. In Denver and other cities labor unions have subscribed cash with which to buy arms for the striking miners, and the impeachment of Governor Ammons is demanded by some unions. After a truce lasting a day or so, the rioting broke out afresh and four strikebreakers were killed at the Chandler mine near Canon City. Union men have captured twenty strikebreakers with a machine gun. The strikers threaten to destroy the power plant at Canon City. Governor Ammons says he will convene the legislature in special session on May 4. It is understood his impeachment will be demanded, and failing in that move an effort will be made to recall him. Delegations of women have besieged the state house and have adopted strong resolutions denouncing the murders. The Denver Cigar-makers' union, 60 strong, proposes to go to the aid of the strikers with arms. President Wilson may send federal troops to the scene, and another congressional investigation may be ordered. In the resolutions the trade unions blame John D. Rockefeller, Jr. for the slaughter of women and children and for the trouble in general. It is reported President Wilson has requested John D. Rockefeller to end the strike and see further bloodshed.

Americans in Danger

From many parts of Mexico reports poured into Washington telling of attacks on American citizens. Disregarding our government's repeated warnings, these Americans had chosen to stay and take the risk, not believing there would be any hostilities. These reports have greatly disturbed our government. They may compel invasion, if only for the purpose of rescuing Americans who are in danger. Weeks ago our government offered bribes, transportation to all, but some would not accept it.

LEADS AIR FLEET IN CALIFORNIA

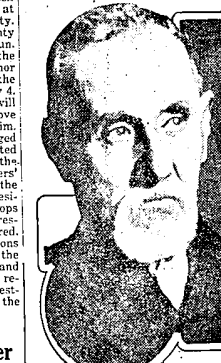


Captain A. S. Cowan. Captain A. S. Cowan is in command of the U. S. army aviators at San Diego, California. Fourteen expert aviators are in his squad.

CONCILIATING SOUTH AMERICA.

Picking out Brazil to look after American interests in Mexico had a good effect in Latin-America. It went far to convince the alarmed South Americans that our government did not intend to seize their continent. President Wilson's prompt acceptance of the "good offices" offer, from Argentina, Brazil and Chile, helped along the better feeling.

MAYOR'S ASSAILANT GOES TO MATTEAWAN



Michael J. Shanahan.

The German people treat wood in almost the same manner the Chinese parkers are said to use a pig—utilizing every scrap except the rump of the saw as it cuts a log—fiber or pulp being used to make artificial silk, bristles, paper, carpet, twine, yarn, canvas, cloth, and parquet flooring is made from sawdust.

WHITE HOUSE BRIDE IN WEDDING GOWN

The photograph is of Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, second daughter of the president, wearing the dress in which she was married to William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury. The gown is made of ivory white satin and is trimmed with real old lace. The bodice is draped with satin crossed in front and brought to a point below the shoulders front and back. The V-shaped neck is finished with folds of tulle and the sleeves are of the same material, while the old lace is draped over the right shoulder.



OF SUMMER WEIGHT RAISE.

Although not entirely new there are many new features added to coats and suits this kind. The colors are brilliant and will brighten up the country even on the dulldest days. The material is tough and fluffy and is light in weight—ideal for cool summer days. The deep armholes and wide rolling collar are of the high waisted effect and the large pearl buttons. The waists are white with pink trimmings to match the knickers.



FOR THE YOUNGER SET.

The older child wears one of the suits credited alike to Dickens and to Kate Greenaway. The novelty is in the high waisted effect and the large pearl buttons. The waists are white with pink trimmings to match the knickers.

The other little suit is made of an underwaist and bloomers, over which is a coat in kimono style with a belt sewed across the back and buttoning to the coat at the closing.