

MEMPHIS PREARES FOR BIG AVIATION MEETING

Will Be First Authorized Affair East
of the Rocky Mountains.

AERIAL CODE IS DRAFTED

National Club Presents Suggestions
for Regulation of Traffic
to Premier.

Memphis, Tenn.—A National aviation meet has been arranged for April 6, 7, 8 and 9, here, at which Glen Curtis, his assistant, Charles Hamilton, and Charles Willard will be the principal operators of aeroplanes. The aviators have promised to try to establish new records for height and distance.

Considerable interest is attached to the meet because it is the first aeronautical meet sanctioned by the National body to take place east of Arizona. The other meets were at Phoenix and Los Angeles. The big meet at St. Louis several years ago was confined to balloons and dirigibles. Only heavier-than-air machines will be eligible here.

Paris Aero Regulations.

Non-partisan judges from other cities with the latest mechanical instruments for measuring the height and distance traveled by the aeroplanes will officiate. An aero club has been organized and admitted to the membership of the Aero Club of America, so that the records made will be official.

Paris—Rules and regulations controlling the navigation of the air designed to meet the new and complex problems arising from the development have been formulated by the Aero Club of France and have been submitted to the French government as this basis of a national law. The code, elaborated after much study, aims to meet the rights and interests of all—of the aeronaut and ballonist fitting through space, and on man and man's property on the earth below.

Following are some of the club's suggestions:

Want Aerial Routes Marked.

Aerial craft, whether aeroplanes or dirigible balloons, must not circulate lower than 150 feet above private property. Flying above cities requires a permit from the municipalities. Flying in fog is not allowed and the transportation of explosives, except hunting ammunition, is prohibited. The fixation of general aerial routes is recommended as a way of avoiding collisions and dirigible balloons should keep off a certain distance from spherical balloons to the end that if explosions or other accidents happen to the dirigible machines the spherical may not be endangered.

For the protection of the aeronaut it is recommended that proprietors of high buildings, and other structures be required to illuminate their property at night at each level of 250 feet, while all electric wires and conduits strung above 150 feet from the ground should be marked each 600 feet with a white flag by day and a white light by night. Other suggestions relate to the establishment of aerial "ports of access" to large cities.

STILL FIGHTING CANNON

Scheme to Have a Non-Partisan Speaker of House.

Washington—Many of the insurgent Republicans of the house who voted to retain Speaker Cannon in the chair are "hearing from home," according to reports in circulation about the capitol. Those advisers are said to be not at all reassuring.

Following close upon this information come statements from several that the war against "Cannonism" is to go on to the extent of ultimately causing the dethronement of Speaker Cannon, the election of his successor and the complete reformation of the rules of the house.

A proposition to remove Speaker Cannon by means of the combined vote of Democrats and insurgents and substitute in his place Asher C. Hinds, the parliamentarian of the house, is one of the plans which several insurgents advocated. The idea of placing in the speaker's chair a pure parliamentarian, not a member of the house, who would be entirely uninfluenced by considerations of partisan advantage, was pointed out by Representative Poindexter of Washington and others as the logical and proper course. Under the constitution the house may choose a speaker who is not a member of the body.

FORTCAST ON CENSUS

Durand Thinks It will Show About 91,000,000.

Boston—In looking over the New England census field Dr. E. Dana Durand, the national superintendent, said that by June 1 he hoped to be able to report the number of inhabitants in the United States, probably between 88,000,000 and 91,000,000.

The great army of enumerators, consisting of 75,000 men and women, will move on April 15 and will cover the cities in 15 days and the rural sections in 30 days. It will take four months to cover the manufacturing interests and three years to tabulate and study the vast undertaking.

SENATE DECLINES TO HAVE ITSELF MASSAGED

Masseur and His \$1,800 Salary Indignantly Booted Out of Supply Bill.

Washington—The senate passed the bill making appropriations for the support of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. The bill carries an appropriation of more than \$34,000,000. But that is not the story.

The only item in the bill which aroused any discussion was one appropriating \$1,800 for the payment of a masseur to officiate in the marble bath room in the new senate office building. Discussion developed the fact that the bath rooms had been ordered a long time ago and the superintendent of the building had provided attendants for them. Some senators spoke of them as necessary. Mr. Bailey had his doubts as to whether the senator from Kansas would have any need of them. Senator Sutherland said he did at home the little bathing he did and he thought that if there was to be a masseur, there also should be a manicurist and a valet.

After much conferring and general debate Messrs. Hale and Scott by a combined effort knocked out of the bill the masseur with his \$1,800 salary.

CALLS STRIKE AT POLLS

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Urges Every Union Man to Vote for Clean Politics.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—It was decided at the meeting of the executive council of the state federation of labor to call a state wide strike in Pennsylvania in sympathy with the striking street car men of Philadelphia. This action was due to the fact that the textile and other workers of Philadelphia today called off their sympathy strike.

At the conclusion of the meeting President Greenawalt issued the following statement: "The deliberations of the executive council of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor during the past two days have been concluded. The general strike proposition was given careful consideration and the conclusion reached that so drastic a remedy should not be applied except as a last resort.

"Notwithstanding this decision it is nevertheless the purpose of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor to call a general statewide strike and to call on every citizen to drop his usual occupation next election day and strike at the ballot box for clean politics and honest government."

TOWN ALMOST WIPED OUT

Flames Level Mt. Hope, W. Va., Causing a Loss of \$200,000.

Mt. Hope, W. Va.—Two hundred families were deprived of homes and shelter by a fire which wiped out practically the entire town. Over 300 homes and buildings were destroyed, at a loss of \$200,000, and practically every one of the 1,500 residents of the village sustained a loss of some kind.

Of the 200 families made homeless, practically everything that they owned in the world was destroyed. What little was rescued from the homes before the houses were burned down was later destroyed in the streets before it could be removed to places of safety. But four houses remain intact.

So destitute are these families that appeal has been made to the governor for aid and a detail of the National Guard under Lieut. H. B. Cornwall has been ordered here, together with tents, provisions and supplies.

WAGE INCREASE FOR FIREMEN

Twelve Hundred Employees of Lehigh Valley Railroad Will Benefit.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—Twelve hundred firemen, employed on the Buffalo, Easton, Jersey City, Perth Amboy, Sayre and Coxton divisions of the Lehigh Valley railroad, will be given an increase in pay as follows:

Light freight engines, \$2.70 per day, instead of \$2.60; other engines, \$2.50, instead of \$2.40; local freight engines, \$2.70, instead of \$2.60; miscellaneous passenger service, \$2.30, instead of \$2.20.

Through passenger trainmen will receive a uniform increase of 25 cents per trip. A day's work is to be 10 hours, or less, or 100 miles or less, and a half day's work 50 miles or five hours.

Such was the announcement made here by General Manager J. F. Maguire following a conference with a committee of firemen representing the several divisions.

ADDS 25 INSPECTORS

Collector Loeb Increases New York Customs Force Because Liners Dock After Nightfall.

Washington—Twenty-five inspectors will be added to the customs force in New York city to meet the situation caused by the docking of the big ocean steamers after nightfall. Arrangements to the end were made at a meeting between Secretary MacVeagh, Mr. Curtis, the assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of customs, and William Loeb, Jr., collector at New York.

Gunboat Ordered to Santo Domingo.

Washington, D. C.—The Navy Department ordered the gunboat Paducah, now at Havana, to proceed to Santo Domingo. The situation there is politically disturbed and it is deemed wise to have an American warship convenient in case the trouble becomes more acute.

OHIO MEN CRITICIZE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES

Former Governor and Ex-Secretary Talk About Extravagance.

EXTRAVAGANCE IS SCORED

Unbusinesslike Methods Are Blamed for Nation's Heavy Expenditures—Honest Effort Needed.

Cleveland—The Republican administration was arraigned here before the Tippecanoe club by former Governor Myron T. Herrick, who charged it with gross extravagance and asserted that the high tariff was necessitated by the immense revenue required by unbusinesslike government methods.

Mr. Herrick was preceded by James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, who warned the Republican party that the country was impatient for the fulfillment of its pledges and that inaction or makeshift legislation would not be tolerated. Mr. Herrick, concurring in Mr. Garfield's remarks, declared that the time has come for the Republican party to "revamp" its doctrines. He said:

"We must regulate the men who are running the government. Throughout the country, from the municipalities and states on up to the capitol at Washington, there is the grossest extravagance. Any department of the government could be run by a man who could run a bank or factory at one-half of the cost of the present system.

Tariff Due to Needs.

"There has been a great outcry about the high tariff, but that tariff was framed by men who knew that they must have an enormous revenue to support the gross extravagance of the government. One of the greatest menaces that confront us today is the great bonded debts which in time must break down credit."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Garfield said:

"The Republican party owes its success to the fact that all its great achievements have been progressive and aggressive. Where it has in successive campaigns urged its history as a reason for a renewed vote of confidence, it has placed its main strength on the fact that it looked to the future rather than to the past.

"Whenever any party fails to be progressive that moment its usefulness begins to wane. It is a part of wisdom and courage to hold fast to a position gained as a vantage point in a great campaign, but the chief benefit of such a position is lost unless it is used for further progress. This is the wide difference between the present day 'standpatter' and the 'progressive.'

About the Standpatter.

"The 'standpatter' is content to rest upon the fight that has been made and deceive himself with the belief that further contest is unnecessary. The 'progressive,' on the other hand, recognizes that whatever of good has been obtained is but a small fraction of what ought to be obtained, that whatever vantage point has been gained, is but a single step of the many that must be taken in the long contest for securing the objects for which our nation was created."

MAINE WILL BE RAISED

House Passes Bill to Remove Wrecked Battleship From Havana Harbor.

Washington—The hulk of the ill-fated battleship Maine, sunk in the harbor of Havana, will be raised so that the bodies of any of the sailors that may be within the wreck may be recovered and so that an examination may be made to determine, if possible, the manner in which the vessel was destroyed, if the senate approves a bill passed by the house.

The bodies of sailors that might be recovered would be interred in Arlington cemetery, on the Virginia shore opposite Washington. The mast of the Maine would be erected in the cemetery near the graves of the Maine dead.

As passed by the house the bill was changed in its general terms, so as to authorize the work to be done under the direction of the engineer corps of the army with the consent of the republic of Cuba.

INDICT TWELVE FOR RIOT

Leading Citizens in Trouble at Cairo, Illinois.

Cairo, Ill.—Twelve indictments for rioting were returned by a grand jury investigating the attack on the Alexander county jail on February 17, when one man in the mob was killed and several injured. Those indicted are:

George B. Walker, newspaperman; Frank German, an alderman; James Davidge, former deputy circuit clerk; ee Watson, stock dealer; Samuel Wessinger, special agent of the Big Four Railroad and a deputy sheriff; W. R. Simpson, manager of a lumber company; James Casey, former policeman; J. B. Scott, blacksmith; W. C. Charles, liverman; O. P. Hurd, Jr., president of a lumber company; John Maloney, wagon manufacturer. The 12 were released on bonds. The mob was repulsed while trying to take John Pratt, a negro purse-snatcher, from jail to lynch him.

TWO BATTLESHIPS WANTED

House Naval Committee Reports Bill Carrying \$129,037,602.

Washington—The naval appropriation bill, carrying \$129,037,602, was reported to the house by the naval committee. This amount is about \$2,000,000 less than the department's estimates. The bill provides for a naval increase of two first-class battleships, one repair ship, two fleet colliers and five submarines. Representative Hobson of Alabama submitted a minority report favoring four battleships.

With reference to dry docks, the majority report says that a total of \$6,329,250 is distributed among the navy yards, the principal recommendations being for the enlargement of the principal docks to accommodate the great battleships now building and to be built. It is proposed to lengthen them to 110 feet and deepen them to a depth of 35 feet.

The military academy appropriation bill carrying \$1,856,649 was passed by the senate.

HUSBAND OF 24 SENTENCED

Zimmerman Father of 19 Including Six Twins.

New York—Arthur F. Zimmerman, the impressive looking foreigner said to have posed as "Baron Von Lichtenstein" when seeking matrimonial alliances with title-loving women of means, was sentenced in the Brooklyn county court to from four years and eight months to nine years and six months in prison. He was convicted on a charge of perjury in having sworn falsely that he was unmarried when applying last April for a license to marry a Brooklyn woman.

Judge Dike, in imposing sentence, scored Zimmerman severely for having married 24 women since 1872. Zimmerman has 19 children, six of whom are twins. He is under indictment for bigamy.

GREAT POLITICAL CHANGE

Vote in Massachusetts Brings Big Surprise.

Brocton, Mass.—The national political weather cock turned Democratic ward in Massachusetts when the Old Colony section, one of the Republican strongholds of the State, placed Eugene N. Foss of Boston, one of the country's leading exponents of reciprocity with Canada, in the congressional seat of the late William C. Lovering. Mr. Foss accomplished what was regarded as almost a political miracle, turning a Republican plurality of 14,250 into a Democratic victory of 5,840. The vote was:

Eugene N. Foss of Boston (Dem.) 14,980.
William R. Buchanan of Brocton (Rep.) 9,340.

SITE CHOSEN FOR GUARD MANEUVERS.

Militia of Five States and District of Columbia at Gettysburg July 15.

Washington—The National Guard of the District of Columbia, together with the State militia of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, will go into camp at Gettysburg, Pa., and vicinity, beginning July 15.

Upon the famous battlefield will occur the next joint maneuvers between the Eastern States militia and district and regular army forces. A part of the site was selected by Captain B. H. Wells, quartermaster of the United States army, on a farm a few miles north of Frederick, Md., near the Gettysburg field.

BIG FIGHT PRICES

It Will Cost from \$5 to \$50 to See the Battle.

San Francisco—Seats for the Jeffries-Johnson fight here July 4, will range from \$5 to \$50 according to an official statement by Tex Rickard, one of the promoters. It was originally planned to charge from \$10 to \$100, but Rickard declared that after considering the subject they had come to the conclusion they could make enough money at the reduced prices. He says there will be 30,000 seats, and, striking a rough average of something like \$22 a seat, there will be over \$650,000 in the box office.

Sues Santa Fe for \$255,000.

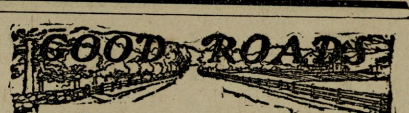
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Charging the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company with violating the State prohibition law in having stored liquors consigned to local dealers, John M. Hayes, a State enforcement attorney, has filed on behalf of the State suits aggregating \$365,000 against the company. The maximum penalty for violation of the prohibition law is \$1,000 a day.

Three Are Killed in Wreck.

Lexington, Ky.—Three trainmen were killed and 12 other passengers were injured in a collision between two freight trains on the Kentucky Central division of the Louisville & Nashville railway at White Station, Ky. The trains met head-on, and were piled in a heap.

Packers Summoned.

Chicago—The 27 firms and individuals accused by the government in its suit to dissolve the National Packing Company were served with summonses directing them to appear in court in response to the charges.



Hints on the Care of Earth Roads.

The U. S. Office of Public Roads says:

"We may recognize the value of hard and durable roads in all parts of the country, but still the fact remains that for a long time to come the majority of the roads will be composed of earth. Furthermore, in about nine months out of the year the earth road, if properly care for, is reasonably satisfactory.

"For many agricultural districts it is the only road at present available. Hence, these communities should set themselves seriously to work to learn the best methods of maintaining earth roads and of getting the maximum service for them.

"Prosperity comes to the country to a great extent through the prosperity of the farmers. This fact strongly suggests the importance of giving the earth roads every possible care and attention in its location, drainage, construction and maintenance.

"An earth road, composed of water-holding soil, should be exposed to the sun and air as freely as possible, as comparison between the shaded and sunny portions of such a road will easily indicate. This should be accomplished by clearing a sufficient amount of trees and undergrowth away from the road. It must be remembered, however, that sandy and gravelly roads require moisture, and in these cases some shade should be retained. Furthermore, trees are beneficial along river banks and on steep grades subject to washing.

"Drainage is one of the most important points to consider in connection with an earth road. The majority of earth roads in all mountainous and hilly districts have too much drainage. Occasionally a road will be found with five ditches, three in the middle, made by the horses' hoofs and by the wheels of the vehicles and two on the sides. All well-constructed earth roads are supposed to have no more than two ditches, one on each side of the traveled roadway.

"Keep the water out of the middle of the road by giving it a crown or elevation in the centre of 7 1/2 inches above the top of the inner slope of the ditch for a twenty-foot road, and where the hills are a little steep make the crown ten inches. With a crown of about one inch to the foot from the centre to the sides the ditches, which are often built across the road on steep grades to deflect the water, will not be needed.

"Instead of carrying water across the road in open ditches, tile or concrete drains should, if possible, be provided. They should have sufficient capacity and fall to carry the maximum amount of water that is expected to flow through them at any one time.

"The capacity is increased in proportion to the fall or grade; for instance, twelve-inch pipe laid on a one per cent. grade will carry 1800 gallons per minute, while the same pipe laid on a two per cent. grade will carry 2500 gallons per minute. Furthermore, a culvert laid flat will soon fill up, while one having a good incline will keep itself clear.

"In the maintenance of an earth road avoid the mistake of changing the natural order of things. Naturally if the soil is reversed in constructing a road, the result will be less satisfactory than if the soil be left at the top of the road, for soil makes a better surface to a road than clay.

"If the roadbed is largely clay to start with, it will be well to place sandy soil or clean sand on top. A covering of six to ten inches of sand upon clay that persists in breaking up into deep mudholes will usually be satisfactory, and if sand enough be added this clay will cease to make mud. If the roadbed is composed of said sand it can be improved by an application of clay.—Boston Post.

Modern "Roman Road."

The nearest approach we have to the Roman road to-day is the best type of paving brick, laid on a concrete foundation with a two-inch sand cushion, and this type of road suits automobile traffic admirably, but is very hard on the feet of horses. As far as I have observed the concrete foundations, both for brick pavements and asphalt streets, rarely crack except from faulty foundations. The contraction cracks, therefore, I believe, are due to no fault in the cement, but to the great range of temperature to which the road surface is subjected, and the fact that it is generally laid during the warmest season of the year, when expansion is greatest. This view is further upheld when one considers that concrete floors and pavements laid on earth foundations inside of buildings rarely crack.—Logan Waller Page, Director of the U. S. Office of Public Roads.

The Turkish government has awakened to the necessity of irrigation and railroads.