

WILSON TAKES RESPITE ON SEA

President Goes to New York Aboard Mayflower

RELIEVED OF NOTE TENSION

Several Days Must Elope Before Germany Can Reply to Protest Against Submarine Warfare—Keen Interest Displayed in Washington Over Reception of Communication in Germany and Answer.

Washington, May 15.—The Mayflower, with President Wilson aboard, passed out of the Virginia capes today. The ship is scheduled to arrive in New York on Sunday evening. At New York the president will review the Atlantic fleet.

The president intends as far as possible to take a complete rest in the next few days. He will not return to Washington until Thursday unless unforeseen development necessitates that he hurry here from New York by train. The present plan is for the Mayflower to leave New York Tuesday afternoon, making a two-day trip back to Washington.

It was said that the president was trying to relax and to recuperate from the severe drain on his strength which had resulted from the painstaking care with which he had prepared the note.

The president was deeply moved by the apparent unanimity of approval which had been given his note, and he expressed the same gratification to his friends at the tenor of the many telegrams received.

With the realization that this government's action is now a thing of the past, irrevocable and committing the United States before the world, a feeling of relief was apparent in all official quarters. It is realized that Germany's reply can hardly be expected for five or six days.

Entirely satisfied, even gratified with the manner in which the note seems to have been received by the country and with every indication that the rest of the world will applaud President Wilson's vigorous words in defense of neutral rights, comment from Germany is now awaited as the next development in the situation.

One cause of misrepresentation of the attitude of Germany to this country in advance of receipt of the German reply was eliminated by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. He carried to Secretary Bryan in person a note from himself advising the secretary that the reports published during the last two days in several newspapers purporting to give the views of the German embassy were unauthorized and unauthentic. He asked Mr. Bryan to inform the press that any statements in the future purporting to give the views of the German embassy regarding the present situation might be denounced in advance as unauthorized.

In informal ways the German view of the entire question of submarine attacks has become so well and so widely understood here that it is possible to anticipate Germany's probable course.

One thing seems established definitely—that official Germany does not want war with the United States. How far the German government will be disposed to go, how great are the sacrifices she may be willing to make to avoid a rupture between the two governments, cannot be stated, but it is certain that whatever the form of her response to the president's note, its purpose will be toward that end. "We have enough war now," was the way it was expressed in one German quarter this week. "Germany is doing very well as it is."

That hits close to the mark; Germany is not looking for any more war. Little as she fears any offensive war operations by the United States German officialdom appreciates fully the tremendous assistance the United States might render to her enemies, and it realizes also the effect of participation by the United States might have on the rest of the neutral world.

Furthermore Berlin has already shown that it is not wholly insensitive to the opinion of the civilized world. It is believed here now that Germany not only does not wish to have a break with the United States, but will attempt to place the responsibility for a rupture on this government.

The chief proposal expected from Germany is a renewal of their suggestion that the United States bring about an abandonment of the German submarine program by inducing Great Britain to give up her attempt to keep food out of Germany. This has been the German position for two months and there is reason to believe that Berlin will regard the note as an opportunity to advertise their position.

Note Admirable, Says Taft.
New York, May 15.—Ex-President Taft said regarding President Wilson's note to Germany: "Admirable in tone; moderate in the judicial spirit which runs through it; dignified in the level taken by the writer regarding international obligations; accurate in its statement of international law, it puts the case of the United States in a manner which may well call for both our earnest concurrence and our confirmation."

MARSHALL FIELD 3D AND BRIDE.

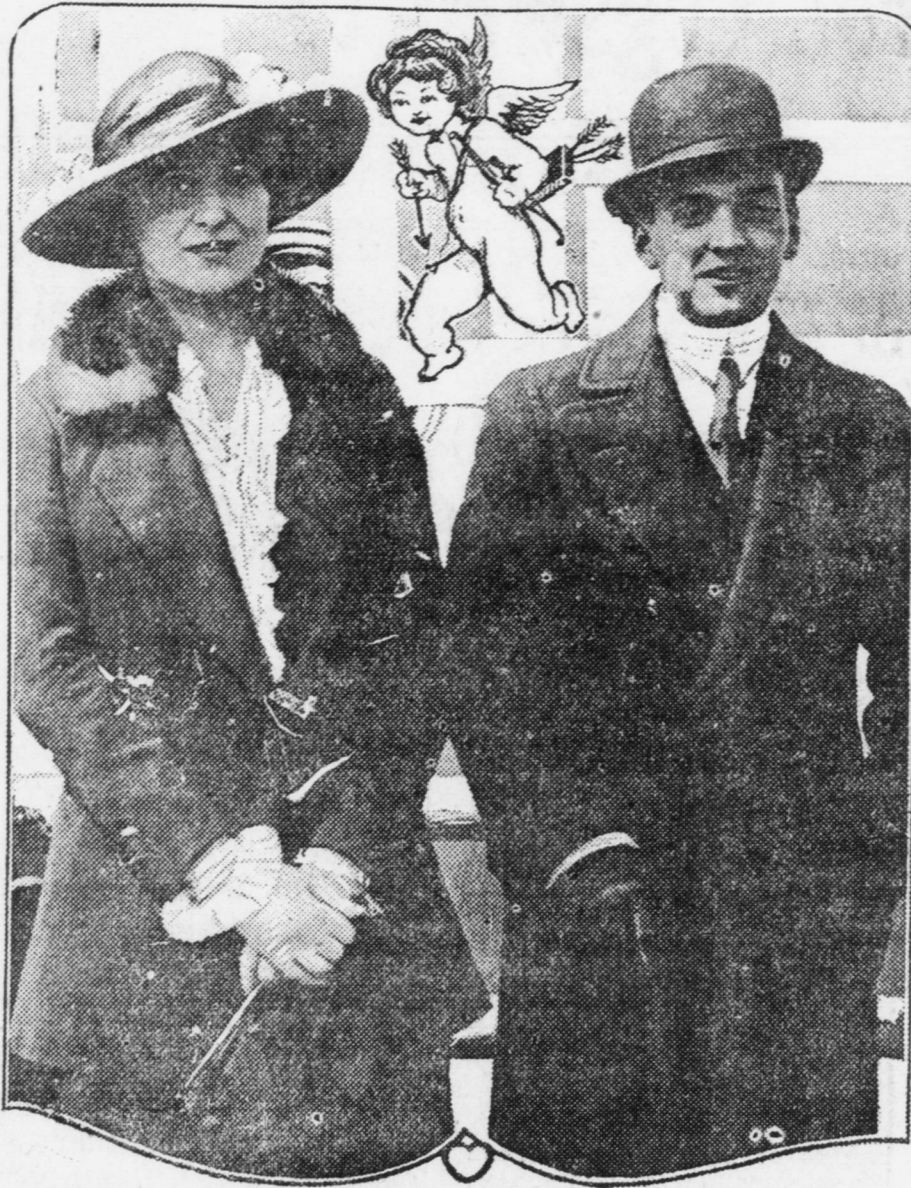
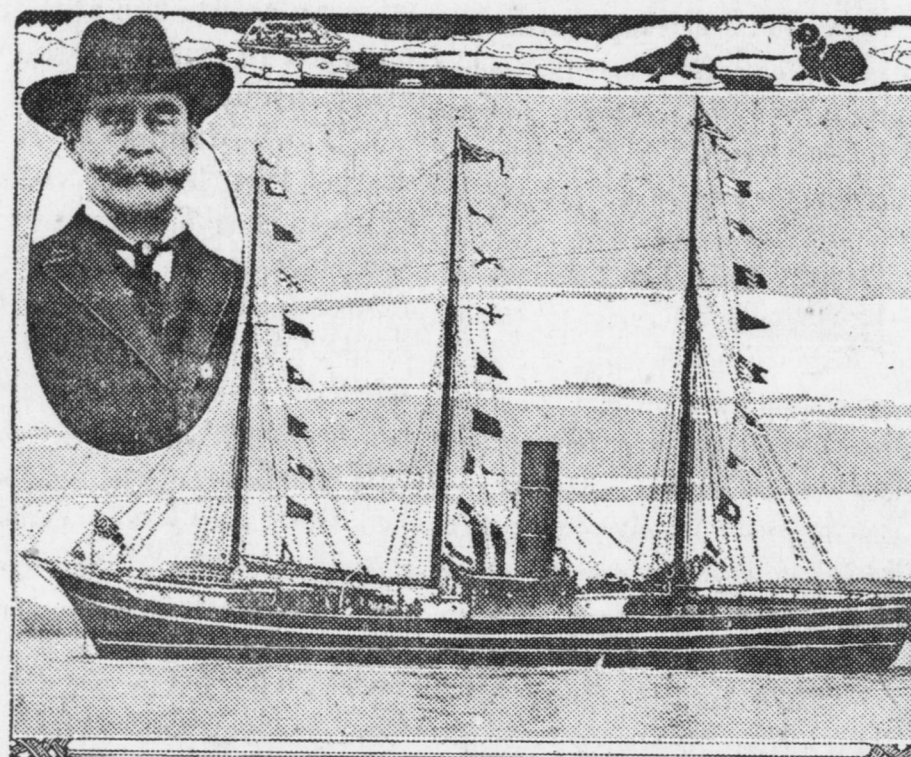


Photo by American Press Association.

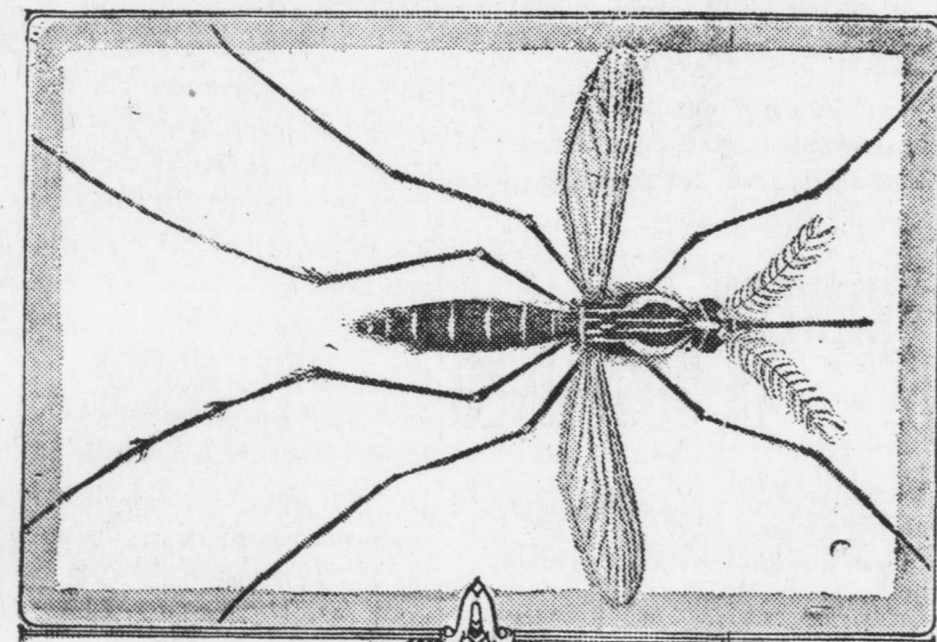
Grandson of Chicago's late merchant prince leaving with wife to visit his mother, Mrs. Maudwin Drummond, in England.

PEARY'S SHIP IN FISHERIES SERVICE.



United States fishery bureau has purchased for Alaskan service the Roosevelt, which Admiral Robert E. Peary (at top) used in discovery of north pole.

WEST IN WAR ON MOSQUITO.



California as well as Illinois has now adopted a systematic fight on disease breeding mosquitoes. Enlarged specimen is shown here.

TERRA COTTA.

The Ancient Greeks Used It, as Did Also Michaelangelo.

Terra cotta means literally baked earth. It is usually employed as though it meant only architectural ornaments made of baked clay. Yet Michelangelo made statues of it, the Japanese use it cleverly painted as "imitation bronze" for busts, tea jars and bowls, and the ancient Greek children had terra cotta dolls with movable legs fastened by wooden pegs.

In the trade today pieces of clay work for architectural ornament over eight inches square are called terra cotta. Under that size they are called ornamental brick.

The famous Della Robbia ware of Italy was of terra cotta covered with opaque enamel and painted. England used it much. From the time of Henry VIII it was popular in large buildings, and since Queen Anne's day it has been used for ornamenting smaller houses.

Terra cotta can be produced in a variety of colors, and, while rains leave stone surfaces dingier, they brighten surfaces made of the clay. It is as durable as stone; it can be produced in many shades and colors; it can be molded into a great variety of designs; it can be given more delicate outlines than stone; it is lighter than stone.—New York Telegram.

Fair Warning.

A farmer engaged Pat to mow a small field of hay, and on giving him a new scythe told him it was such a good one that he need only put the point of it in the hay and it would cut by itself. Pat set off to his work, and about midday, when the farmer came to see how Pat was getting on, he found him sitting in a corner of the field with one end of the scythe in the hay. This so enraged the farmer that he went for Pat, who, on seeing him, immediately shouted:

"Keep back, keep back! Ye don't know the minute she's going to start!" —Exchange.

United States Laws.

An act when passed by both houses of congress and signed by the president becomes a law. If at any time thereafter questions of its constitutionality arise the matter is settled by the supreme court. The court has more than once declared acts of congress unconstitutional, as, for instance, the "civil rights" bill.—New York American.

After the Assay.

"I understand you got several hundred wedding gifts."
"We did. At first I thought I'd have to hire a safe deposit vault, but after going over the stuff we simply stored 'em in a barrel in the cellar."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BAFFLED THE OFFICIALS.

A French Paper That Printed All the Government Secrets.

Some years before the great French Revolution a printed newspaper used to be distributed in Paris disclosing the most secret events and doings of the authorities.

Nobody knew who the editor of the paper was or where it was printed, but men highest in rank or office were constantly afraid they might read in the sheet accounts of conversations had with members of their households in the private rooms of their own houses the day before. The police were incessant in employing all their facilities for the discovery of the whereabouts of the plant.

After many efforts they did succeed in unearthing the fact that the paper was being printed by night on board a ship in the Seine, but it was not always the same ship.

This discovery was made about 8 o'clock in the evening. In a secret and highly guarded conference held at once the authorities decided to raid all vessels in the river during the night at the same time and in this way to capture the mysterious printers. Time was lacking to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the decision into effect that same night. Action was therefore postponed for a day.

The next morning the paper came out as usual. But it contained as its last lines the following announcement: "As the secret service resolved last night to raid our little printing office tonight, this paper will not be published tomorrow."—New York Post.

WHERE BLUE BLOOD RULES.

More Money Cuts a Very Poor Figure in the German Empire.

Miss Wylie says in her "Eight Years in Germany" that contempt for mere money is a striking characteristic of the German people. Wealth alone does not entitle its possessor to any special deference or consideration.

"The German's indifference to money," she declares, "amounts very nearly to contempt. I am not speaking only of the aristocracy. The very shopkeepers themselves have the same feeling, and it has often amused me during the Christmas shopping to watch how poverty stricken Baroness von X. is surrounded by courteous, deferential attendants, eager to sell her the six-penny knickknack she has come to buy, where the wealthy Frau Rosenkrantz, making her expensive purchases, receives no particular attention.

"In Germany you can be poor and live poorly without reproach. You can live in a garret and dress as your means allow, but you will not be judged by your garret and your shabbiness, but by yourself. If you have an honored name or a spark of genius the doors of the most exclusive circles are opened to you. Talent and birth are the only passwords that German society understands, and wealth, unless its owner is very tactful or is himself indifferent to it, is not welcomed. Ostentation of any sort is an unpardonable offense."

The Dark Continent.

In the light of history it seems strange to call Africa a dark continent. When northern Europe was a howling wilderness and America utterly unknown to the civilized world Africa was a famous place for great cities. Egypt was the seat of riches and learning, and all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean figure largely in the pages of sacred and profane history. But a blight fell upon Africa, and all the work of the past has had to be done over again. Indeed, it is only within the past quarter century that we have known anything about this wonderful country except a narrow strip around the coast. Yet Africa contains over 8,000,000 miles in area and has more than 200,000,000 inhabitants.—St. Louis Republic.

American Doctor Brigadier In Russian Army



DR. EGBERT

PATCHING IN PUBLIC.

Street Sewers in China Mend Torn Garments While You Wait.

In many towns of China one may have his garments mended on the street and "while he waits." Native sewing women are to be seen on low stools perhaps on the sidewalks mending articles of masculine attire.

The accomplishments of these street seamstresses are somewhat limited, their efforts with the needle being for the most part confined to "running." Other branches of needlework are practically unknown to them. As a consequence their efforts are better appreciated by native workmen than by foreign travelers.

They are never short of patrons among the former, for these are often natives of other districts and, having come to the city to engage in business, have no one to mend a rent for them. Their wives being left at home, they are glad to avail themselves of the services of the street needlewomen. For this class of customers the skill of the itinerant sewing women answers every purpose.

Generally speaking, these women are wives of boatmen and laborers who live in the houseboats which line the creeks of many Chinese cities and towns, and their needles are a great help toward the solution of the problem of maintenance in a crowded city or town.—Washington Star.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED MINES.

Where Modern Methods Have Driven Out the Safety Lamp.

In some of the more progressive and larger mines, the miner's lamp has become a thing of the past. In its stead the dark passages and work chambers are illuminated by electricity. The mines are wired and lighted with all the luxurious effectiveness of the modern home. Besides making their underground employment less oppressive to the miners, the illuminated mine offers considerable advantage in the way of better work and less exposure to danger.

With motor operated coal cars, a telephone system and instruments for the detection of gas danger, the up to date mine is decidedly a more pleasurable place to work in than of old. In order to make the lighting more thorough the walls of the permanent passages, of the offices, of the entries and, where mules are used, of the mule stables, are frequently whitewashed. Only tungsten filament lamps are used. Weather proof enameled reflectors are employed for the distribution of light.

The problem of lighting the mines, however, is difficult, presenting all the conditions which the illuminating engineer looks upon with disfavor—low black ceilings, black walls, dust, smoke and dampness.—Chicago News.

Trial by Jury.

The New York Law Journal says of the subject of trial by jury:

"While we do not think that trial by jury ought to be abolished or that there is any increasing sentiment in that direction, we do believe that the system should be modified by dispensing with the requirement of unanimous verdicts. This would obviate the element of individual eccentricity as an impediment to the administration of justice. Mental idiosyncrasy on the part of judges is constantly exhibited and scarcely excites comment. An eminent and very able judge will dissent from the ruling of his associates when it is extremely difficult to understand how so gifted a mind could have gone off on that particular tangent. By permitting affirmances or reversals, notwithstanding dissent, the personal equation is eliminated."

Modeled After an Ancient Tomb.

The temple of the Scottish rite in Washington is a handsome white marble structure about 150 feet square and rises to a height of 150 feet above the street level. At either side of the main entrance is an immense marble sphinx. A row of tall Ionic columns surrounds the second story. The architects followed closely the design of the ancient tomb of King Mausolus, which stood in Halicarnassus and was one of the seven wonders of the world. It was built by the wife of the king and was decorated with hundreds of wonderful statues. This old tomb became so famous that many buildings were modeled after it, but this is the only structure in America in which the design has been used.

In Biology.

Teacher—John, how can you tell the dogwood tree?

John—By its bark.

And his answer was correct, even if it did cause a laugh.

Another bright answer captured in biology:

Teacher—What animal supplies us with ham?

John—The butcher.—Chicago Herald.

Two Models.

Mrs. Toggerblossom—Vain man! Did you never observe that designers take a woman's head to adorn many of your coins? Mr. Toggerblossom—No, but I have observed that designers take many of my coins to adorn a woman's head.—National Monthly.

Easy Money.

"I give my wife half my salary every week to spend on the housekeeping and herself."

"And what do you do with the other half of your salary?"
"Oh, my wife borrows that."—Houston Post.

Transylvania Is Now In Dangerous Waters

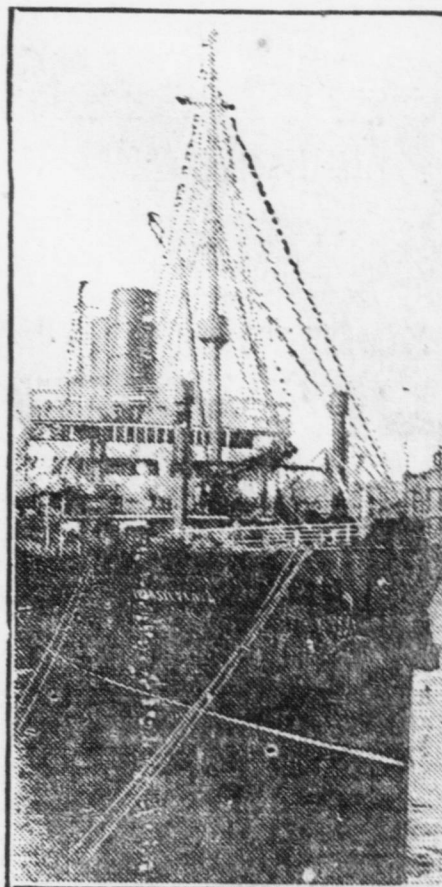


Photo by American Press Association.

TRANSYLVANIA IN WAR ZONE

Considerable Anxiety Exists and Rumors of Disaster Circulate.

New York, May 15.—Nothing has been heard from the Anchor line steamer Transylvania, believed to be in the war zone now. There were many rumors circulated that the ship had been sunk as was the Lusitania, as a result of which the offices of the line and the newspaper offices were kept busy nearly all day with inquiries from friends and relatives of passengers.

The Cunard line, which is now operating the vessel, denied that it had heard any rumors of disaster to the ship and declared the rumors absurd.

GERMANS WANT TO STAY

Natives of Fatherland Do Not Care to Leave England.

London, May 15.—A large number of Germans and Austrians over or under military age and many women of those nationalities with their children besieged the American consulate to beg that the United States intervene and prevent their being sent back to their native countries under the new regulations announced in the house of commons by Premier Asquith.

The applicants said they preferred internment in England to repatriation since they had lived in this country for years. Consul General Skinner took the statements of the applicants and promised to transmit them to the proper authorities, but said that beyond this he could do nothing for them.

Large numbers of those affected by the new organizations presented themselves to the police for internment without waiting to be arrested. The camps in which they will be interned are not yet ready for them and the police are troubled to find temporary quarters.

UPROAR IN OHIO HOUSE

Combination of Democrats and Republicans Delays Dry Measure.

Columbus, O., May 15.—Democratic members of the house with the wet Republican members from Cincinnati prevented again a final vote on the McDermott temperance bill and forced this measure to go over until next week.

There was an uproar in the house when this combination tried to place cheer.

Your Boy and You

You have figured a lot on his young career,
You have dreamed and planned and thought,
You have pictured him manly and full of cheer,
With a will for the fight you've fought,
But he'll never come up to the dreams you dream
And he never will do his part
Till you get right down in his heart with him
And take him right into your heart.
You cannot one minute believe he will care
What hopes you have formed of his life
If you haven't meant anything unto him yet
As far as he's gone in his strife;
You cannot look forward to having him rise
To positions of honor and trust
If you've never been comrades, with light in your eyes,
And with bare toes kicking the dust.
Why, maybe you never have known that he
Was a member at home with you
Of the little group of the tender and free,
As a man with a family should do;
You can't expect him, whatever may come,
To fulfill every promise your heart
Has made for him there in life's busy hum,
Unless you have made him a part.
—Baltimore Sun.