THIRD INSTALLMENT.

"I am showing them how we do this in the artillery, sir."

And this is a part of the story where all the legends agree; that the commo-

"I see you do, and I thank you, sir; and, I shall never forget this day, sir, and you never shall, sir."

And after the whole thing was over, and he had the Englishman's sword, in the midst of the state and ceremony of the quarterdeck, he said:

"Where is Mr. Nolan? Ask Mr. Nolan to come here." And when Nolan came, the captain

"Mr. Nolan, we are all very grateful to you today; you are one of us today;

you will be named in the dispatches." And then the old man took off his own sword of ceremony, and gave it to Nolan, and made him put it on. The man told me this who saw it. Nolan cried like a baby, and well he might. He had not worn a sword since that infernal day at Fort Adams. But always afterward, on occasions of ceremony, he wore that quaint old French

sword of the commodore's.

The captain did mention him in the dispatches. It was always said he asked that he might be pardoned. He when they began to ignore the whole transaction at Washington, and when Nolan's imprisonment began to carry tself on because there was nobody to stop it without any new orders from

"Acutions, embrasures, ravelines, most of them, out of the hold, and today!" command there with Gamble. That Beledeljereed. would have settled all the question about his punishment. We should have kept the islands, and at this moment we should have one station in the Pacific ocean. Our French friends, too, when they wanted this little watering place, would have found it was pre-occupied. But Madison and the Virginians, of course, flung all that

All that was near fifty years ago. If Nolan was thirty then, he must have been near eighty when he died. He looked sixty when he was forty. But he never seemed to me to change a hair afterward. As I imagine his life, from what I have seen and heard of it, he must have been in every sea, and yet alvafost never on land. He must have known in a formal way, more officers in our service than any man living knows. He told me once, with a grave smile, that no man in the world lived so methodical a life as he. "You know the boys say I am the Iron Mask, and you know how busy he was." He said it did not do for anyone to try to read all the time, more than to do anything else all the time; but that he read just five hours a day. "Then," he said, "I keep up my notebooks, writing in them at such and such hours from what I have been reading; and I include in them my scrapbooks." These were very curious ndeed. He had six or eight, of different subjects. There was one of history, one of natural science, one which he called "Odds and Ends." But they were not merely books of extracts from newspapers. They had bits of plants and ribbons, shells tied on, and carved scraps of bone and wood, which he had taught the men to cut for him, and they were beautifully illustrated. He drew admirably. He had some of the funniest drawings there, and some of the most pathetic, that I have ever seen in my life. I wonder who will have Nolan's scrapbooks.

Well, he said his reading and his notes were his profession, and that they took five hours and two hours respectively of each day. said he, "every man should have a diversion as well as a profession. My Vaughan; "and tell them that these beds were in the house-a part of the natural history is my diversion." That rascals are to be hanged as soon as furnishings that I married, when I took took two hours a day more. The men we can get rope enough." used to bring him birds and fish, but on a long cruise he had to satisfy him- guese as the Kroomen could underself with centipedes and cockronches and such small game. He was the only negroes as could understand them. noturalist I ever met who knew anything about the habits of the house fly and the mosquito. All those people kissing of Nolan's feet, and a general harder than it ought to be, and housecan tell you whether they are Lepi- rush made to the hogshead by way of work is hard enough in all conscience doptera or Steptopotera; but as for telling how you can get rid of them, the deus ex machina of the occasion. or how they get away from you when you strike them, why, Linnaeus knew pleased, "that I will take them all to steps between the kitchen and the din as little of that as John Foy, the idiot, | Cape Palmas." did. These nine hours made Nolan's regular daily "occupation." The rest Palmas was practically as far from a stove. The 'parlor' is across a half of the time he talked or walked. Till the homes of most of them as New Or- from the main part of the house and is he grew very old, he went aloft a great leans or Rio Janeiro was; that is, they only opened on special occasions." deal. He always kept up his exercise would be eternally separated from and I never heard that he was ill. If home there. And their interpreters, as any other man was iii, he was the kind- we could understand, instantly said, est nurse in the world; and he knew "Ah, non Palmas," and began to promore than half the surgeons do. Then If anybody was sick or died, or if the voluble language. Vaughan was rathcaptain wanted him to on any other

My own acquaintance with Philip hushed the men down, and said; Nolan began six or eight years after in the first days after our slave trade us to our own pickaninnies and our treaty, while the radgatar " isa, own women.' He says he has an old which was still the house of the bank, father and mother, who will die, if

was sometimes done that way. We were in the South Atlantic on that business. From the time I joined, I believe I thought Nolan was a sort of shall go to the Mountains of the Moon lay chaplain-a chaplain with a blue if they will. If I sail the schooner coat. I never asked about him. Everything in the ship was strange to

me. I knew it was green to ask ques-

tions, and I suppose I thought there We had him to dine in our mess once a week, and the caution was given that on that day nothing was to be said about home. But if they had told us not to say anything about the planet Mars or the book of Deuteronomy, I should not have asked why; there were a great many things which seemed to me to have as little reason. I first came to understand anything about "the man without a country" one day when we overhauled a dirty little schooner which had slaves on board.

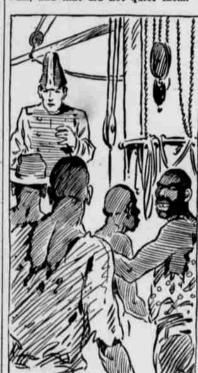
An officer was sent to take charge of her, and after a few minutes he sent back his boat to ask that someone might be sent him who could speak Portuguese. We were all looking over the rail when the message came, and we all wished we could interpret, when the captain asked who spoke Portuguese. But none of the officers did; and just as the captain was sending forward to ask if any of the people could, Nolan stepped out and said he wrote a special letter to the secretary should be glad to interpret, if the capof war. But nothing ever came of it, tain wished, as he understood the lan-As I said, that was about the time guage. The captain thanked him, fitted out another boat with him, and in

this boat it was my luck to go.

When we got there, it was such a scene as you seldom see, and never want to. Nastiness beyond account, and chaos run loose in the midst of the I have heard it said that he was with nastiness. There were not a great Porter when he took possession of the many of the negroes; but by way Nukahiwa Islands. Not this Porter, of making what there were understand you know, but old Porter, his father, that they were free, Vaughan had had Essex Porter, that is, the old Essex their handcuffs and anklecuffs knocked Porter, not this Essex. As an artil- off, and, for convenience' sake, was lery officer, who had seen service in putting them upon the rascals of the the West, Nolan knew more about for schooner's crew. The negroes were, those devils there had got hold of her stockades, and all that, than any of swarming all round the dirty deck, them did; and he worked with a right with a central throng surrounding

looked down from a hogshead, on said so to me when I was of your age!" which be had mounted in desperation, and said:

stand something? The men gave them



knocked that big fellow down twice, and that did not soothe him. And then I talked Choctaw to all of them together; and I'll be hanged if they understood that as well as they understood the English."

Nolan said he could speak Portuguese, and one or two fine-looking Kroomen were dragged out, who, as it where they had the disease; for we had been found already, had worked for the Portuguese on the coast at only a few cheap adjustable screens. "Then," Fernando Po.

Nolan explained it in such Portustand, and they in turn to such of the Then there was such a yell of delight, clinching of fists, leaping and dancing, spontaneous worship of Vaughan as on a farm. We have no water in the

This did not answer so well. Cape

pose infinite other expedients in most ricultural products, including animal er disappointed at this result of his 650,000,000, or only 8 per cent less than occasion, he was always ready to read liberality, and asked Nolan eagerly the total for the United States in 1900. Fr. I have remarked that he what they said. The drops stood on The total value of the South's crops, poor Nolan's white forehead as he

"He says, 'Not Palmas.' He says, this cotton contributed \$1,079,598,000, the war, on my first voyage after I Take us home, take us to our coun- grain \$1,283,369,000, and hay, tobacco was appointed a midshipman. It was try, take us to our own house, take and potatoes \$440,494,000. had still a sort of sentiment data they do not see him. And this one lars out of lines that ordinary mortals about the suppression of the larger says he left his people all sick, and could not make sense out of.-Cincip-

and that these devils caught him to the bay just in sight of home, and that he has never seen anybody from home since then. And this one says," choked out Nolan, "that he has not heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal barracoon."

Vaughan always said he grew gray himself while Nolan struggled through this interpretation. I, who did not understand anything of the passion in volved in it, saw that the very elements were melting with fervent heat, and that something was to pay some where. Even the negroes themselves stopped howling as they saw Nomn's agony, and Vaughan's almost equal agony of sympathy. As quick as he could get words, he said:

"Tell them yes, yes; tell them they through the Great White Desert, they shall go home!"

And after some fashion Nolan said so. And then they all fell to kissing was a "Plain-Buttons" on every ship. him again and wanted to rub his nose

with theirs. But he could not stand it long; and getting Vaughan to say he might ge back, he beckoned me down into our bont. As we lay back in the stern sheets and the men gave way, he said to me: "Youngster, let that show you what it is to be without a family, without a home, and without a country And if you are ever tempted to say a word or to do a thing that shall put a bar between you and your family, your home, and your country, pray God in his mercy to take you that instant home to his own heaven. Stick by your family, boy; forget you have a self, while you do everything for them. Think of your home, boy; write and send, and talk about it. Let it be nearer and nearer to your thought, the farther you have to travel from It; and rush to it, when you are free, as that poor black slave is doing now. And for your country, boy," and the words rattled in his throat, "and for that flag," and he pointed to the ship, never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers, and government, and people even, there is the country herself, your country, and that you belong to her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by her, boy, as you would stand by your mother, if

I was frightened to death by his calm, hard passion; but I blundered good will in fixing that battery all Vaughan and addressing him in every out that I would, by all that was holy, right. I have always thought it was dialect and patols of a dialect, from and that I had never thought of doing a pity Porter did not leave him in the Zulu click up to the Parisian of anything else. He hardly seemed to hear me; but he did, almost in a As we came on deck, Vaughan whisper, say: "Oh, if anybody had

> I think it was this half-confidence of his, which I never abused, for I never "For God's love, is there anybody told this story till now, which afterwho can make these wretches under- ward made us great friends. He was very kind to me. Often he sat up, or rum, and that did not quiet them. I even got up, at night to walk the deck with me when it was my watch. He explained to me a great deal of my mathematics. He lent me books, and helped me about my reading. He never alluded so directly to his story again; but from one and another officer I have learned, in thirty years, what I am telling. When we parted from him in St. Thomas harbor, at the end of our cruise, I was more sorry than I can tell. I was very glad to meet him again in 1830; and later in life, when I thought I had some influence in Washington, I moved heaven and earth to have him discharged. But it was like getting a ghost out of prison. They pretended there was no such man, and never was such a man. They will say so at the department now! Perhaps they do not know. It will not be the first thing in the service of which the department appears to know nothing!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### FARMER BEHIND THE TIMES

His Wife Tells How She Has Lived for Many Years Without Modern Conveniences.

In the American Magazine a farmer's wife tells of some of her experi-

ences. She says: "My husband does not, or will not, realize that the world has moved, and that what were luxuries a generation ago are necessities now. One of my children died of typhoid fever, the germs of which were, no doubt, brought by flies from the house down the road haven't a screen door in the house, and

"We sleep on feather beds, because "Tell them they are free," said mattresses cost money, and the feather my husband for better or for worse. We have chairs with rounds missing, worn carpets, nicked dishes and cooking utensils that have long since outlived

their usefulness. "The house is inconvenient, and for that reason alone housework is much house. For 25 years I have fetched "Tell them," said Vaughan, well and carried water. There are two ing room, which, by the way, was formerly a bedroom and has no place for

South's Farm Production.

The Manufacturers' Record says that the total value of the South's agproducts, in 1916 was more than \$4.omitting live stock, in 1916 was \$3,658,-332,000, or \$1,072,280,000 over 1915. To

Dollars and Sense. A poet has been known to make dolof the middle passage, and sea thing paddled down to come and help them, nati Those-Star.

## TOLL REDUCED

Methods of Fighting U-Boat Notice Served on Germany to German Defenses Wiped Out By Menace Show Improvement.

Playing No Small Part In Patrol Work-Teuton Predictions Of Having England On Her Knees By June 1 Empty.

London.-The sinking of 18 merchantmen of more than 1,660 tons is reported in the weekly shipping statement.

Nine vessels of less than 1,600 tons and three fishing vessels also were sunk.

The statement is as follows: "For the week ending Sunday, arrivals, all nationalities, 2,664; sailings,

"British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over sunk by mine or submarine, 18; under 1,600 tons, nine. "British merchantment unsuccess

fully attacked, nine. "British fishing vessels sunk, three,

American Units Helped. This week's figures of vessels sunk of the previous fortnight, and the American unit, although still a small one, shares the credit for excellent work. Not only are the sinkings being kept at a fairly low figure, but the offensive against U-boats also continue to show favorable results. The actual figures in this respect, however, are not known.

The British Admiralty this week of the submarine campaign, for the results of the naval work in the past two weeks are regarded as really indicating an important victory over the Germans. The German naval people throughout the early months of the ruthless U-boat war freely predicted that England would be "on her knees" painted of grim famine certain by that date for the people of Great Britain

Methods Constantly Improved.

June 1 is almost here, and German victory in the submarine warfare seems as far distant as ever. There has been a constant improvement in the methods of the Allies in opposing and suppressing U-boat activity, and these methods have become more and more successful with longer days and finer weather, and increasing familiarity on the part of the skippers of merchantmen with the methods of naval control.

An Admiralty official said:

"The American destroyers are playing no small part in the anti-subpressed the greatest enthusiasm at the lastingly at it.

"The Germans, who at first said they | ties. would strip us of our tonnage by June 1, have now advanced the date to October, and we are confident that when October comes they will be under the same necessity of advancing the date

BAN ON SOCIALIST PEACE.

State Department Refuses Passports For Stockholm Meeting.

Washington.-Emphatic disapproval of the peace propaganda of European Socialists was expressed by the American Government, which denied passports to American delegates to the Stockholm conference and Issued a warning that any American taking part in the negotiations would be legally liable to heavy punishment. No formal announcement of purpose was issued, but officials explained that the Government's course would have the two-fold effect of discrediting generally any peace moves by unauthorized persons and of condemning in particugarded since its incention as inspired by Germany.

#### KING GREETS AMERICANS.

First Unit Of Surgeons and Nurses At

London.-King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, received and extended a welcome to the surgeons and nurses of America's initial detachment from the army, which shortly will take its place beside the British Allies at the fighting front in France. It was a simple but impressive ceremony, which will stand as a landmark in American history as the first of its kind to take place within the walls of Buckingham Palace.

TO BE PERSHING'S ADJUTANT.

Major Hugh A. Bayne, Of New York, Chosen By War Department.

Washington.-Major Hugh A. Bayne, a prominent New York lawyer, will be adjutant-general with Major-General Pershing's division when it starts for who were under age for the reserve the battle front in France. Major Bayne is a member of the Judge-Advo- versity, and all had consent of their cate's Officers' Reserve Corps.

TO ENLARGE COMMERCE BOARD.

Senate Passes Bill - Like Measure

Pending In House. Washington.-The bill to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine was passed in the Senate with an amendment by Senator Smith, of Georgia, providing that the whole combecome affective.

### AMERICANS HELD AS THE BRITISH CUT PRISONERS OF WAR

Release Them.

U. S. WAR CRAFT EFFECTIVE ANOTHER TREATY VIOLATED GERMAN'S FIRE FEEBLE

Relief Workers In Germany Who Remained To Finish Up Their Work Reported Among Those Detained.

Washington.-Americans are being detained as prisoners of war by Gerwas announced by the State Depart-

As a result a demand has been made upon Germany for a complete and definite statement of her attitude concerning the departure of American citizens. This demand has been made through the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, who represents American interests in Germany.

The action of the German government is in complete violation of the Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828, which provide certain rights for nationals of either nation in the other in time of war. One of these rights by submarines show that the Allied, is permission to depart at will for navles are keeping up the good work nine months after the war declaration. The United States has observed its obligations, having acted promptly on all applications of Germans to leave the United States.

Relief Workers Held.

Among the Americans detained are said to be relief workers in Belgium, who stayed behind to gather up the loose ends of the work at the time wears a pleased smile at the mention | Brand Whitlock and the majority of the Belgian Relief Commission were withdrawn.

At the outbreak of the war there were some 3,000 Americans in Germany, including several consular officers. These later reached Switzerland with the exception of one, who was ill. About 500 Americans left Gerby June 1, and gloomy pictures were | many. Of the remaining 2,500 a number were of German birth, naturalized in the United States. State Department officials expressed the belief that the majority of these hyphenated Americans had probably renewed their German allegiance.

The other bona fide Americans, however, apparently have been unable to leave Germany despite their efforts to do so. It was strongly intimated at the State Department that if Germany does not immediately reverse her position and allow any Americans who wish to depart, immediate reprisals will be adopted by the United States.

Treaties Violated The State Department has made no concealment of its belief that Germany has violated the Prussian-American marine war, and our officers have extreaties. The first violation of the treaties by Germany was the destrucspirit, enterprise, acumen and quick- tion of the American sailing ship Wilwittedness with which the American liam P. Frye by the commerce raider unit has taken up its work. It is the Prinz Eitel Friedrich now the Unite old American doctrine of keeping ever- States steamship Von Steuben, in the opinion of State Department authori-

May Annul Treaties.

The probabilities are that early congressional action toward wiping out the treaties will be asked. This will leave the nationals of both countries on an even plane and the United States will be in a position to legislate concerning the treatment of alien enemies, instead of being bound by

treaty obligations. Besides the American civilians who are being detained in Germany, latest reports indicate Germany is holding about 130 other Americans in her prisoners' camps. They are for the most part sailors captured on British or other ships by German raiders or sub-

BIG FIRE SWEEPS ATLANTA.

Confined To Northeast, Outside Business District Of City.

Atlanta, Ga.-Fire that started in an obscure negro section swept a broad lar the present Socialist agitation, re- path through the residential section of Atlanta, devastating scores of blooks and destroying many of the efty's finest homes and hundreds of negro houses. Before it was checked it had burned halfway through the exclusive Ponce de Leon avenue residence section.

First estimates of the damage placed it at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. So far as could be learned, the only life lost was that of a woman, who died from shock. The fire was confined to the northeastern part of the city and the only business houses burned were several warehouses near Decatur and Fort streets, the point of

CHAS. P. TAFT 2D ENLISTS.

Will Train With Nine Other Yale Juniors For Artillery.

New Haven, Conn.-Charles P. Taft 2d, son of former President Taft and a junior in Yale College, was enlisted for the artillery branch of the regular arm with nine other under-graduates All the enlistments were of students officers' training corps of the uniparents

WON'T CHANGE WAR PLANS.

Appeals From States To Raise Units

Is Ignored. Washington.-Answering pleas from many States that their military heads be given permission to organize more members and allowing them to divide of certain National Guard units than into sections for expediting business prescribed, the War Department and of age who will no be a stered for lines. Many States wanted to organmission must give a hearing and con- ize more cavalry units than were at- The governor, in reply to a qualita firm freight rate increases before they lotted to them under the act of June said he could not be existent, but 3, 1916.

# HINDENBURG LINE

Artillery Fire.

Prisoners Declare They're Sick Of War-Nearly Whole Line From Bullecourt To Arras. Is Taken.

British Headquarters in France .-So completely did the British artillery many, in Belgium and in Germany, it do its work before the attack between Croisilles and Bullecourt that 3,000 gards of the Hindenburg line are totally missing. This segment of the German defenses was completely

> wiped out. Trenches Gone.

Airplane photographs taken May 1 show beautifully symmetrical zigzags, but the latest pictures taken contain no trace of the trenches. The support line also was badly "strafed," some 6,000 yards of it now being in British hands, leaving the Germans holding the remaining 2,000 yards. The Hindenburg front line between the south end of the captured trenches and Bullecourt is in dire danger, as it is flanked on both sides by the British.

Germans' Fire Feeble.

The engagement was really made up of two attacks-one in the early morning, when 70 prisoners were taken, and the second late in the afternoon-the two netting some 150 prisoners for the day's work in this sector. The German artillery's response was very feeble and the counter-barrage during the attack was particularly weak.

The prisoners taken came mostly from the Forty-ninth Reserve Division, which was recruited in the region of Posen and Breslau. It came to the west front from Roumania in February. Three officers are among the prisoners. The men showed by word and action that they were thoroughly tired of war. They had been in the line 21 days and constantly under the British shellfire. All of them said they had never seen anything like the artillery fire.

Little Left Of Portions.

Although they were concreted, all that remains of the captured portions of the Hindenburg line are cement and concrete machine gun emplacements. An underground corridor parallels the support trench 35 feet

below the surface. Several isolated posts are still standing between the scene of the latest smash and the Queant-Drocourt line. These include the villages of Reincourt and Hendecourt and other strong points, in which the Germans are capable of putting up strong re-

Gains Consolidated.

London. - The British troops are now holding the entire Hindenburg line from the east of Bullecourt to Arras, with the exception of trench elements on a front of about 2,000 yards west of Bullecourt, according to the official communication. The recent gains northwest of Bullecourt have been consolidated.

TO POOL ALL WAR BUYING.

U. S. and Allies Planning To Avoid Competition.

Washington. — A program under which the American Government virtually would pool its purchasing, for the sake of attaining maximum efficiency with that of all the allies, construct a buying machine into which hundreds of experts ir many lines would fit as cog wheels and place one man in charge of the whole gigantic enterprise, is under consideration and fast assuming definite outline. This man would be the world's super-buyer. Into his hands the nations at war with Germany would place approximately \$10,-000,000,000 a year, a store of money exceeding the fabled fortunes of the ancient Incas and with no parallel in modern history.

BLIND SOLDIERS MOURN CHOATE.

Hold Memorial Service At Institution Founded Under Him.

Paris.-Soldiers blinded in the war held memorial services for the late Joseph H. Choate, of New York, at the Lighthouse for the Blind which was founded by New York men and women under the leadership of Mr. Choate. A resolution of sympathy was adopted and forwarded to Mrs. Choate.

HARVARD MAN GETS MENTION.

Carried Wounded From Firing Zone Under Violent Shelling.

Paris.-John Edward Boit, of Harvard, whose residence is at Brookline, Mass., a member of the American Ambulance Field Service, was cited for distinguished services performed in September last. Both carried wounded men from the firing zone under violent shelling.

"CHAIR" TO CHEAT DRAFT.

Condemned Man Only Pennsylvanian Not To Be Enrolled.

Harrisburg, Pa. There is probably but one man in the entire State of Pennsylvania beavers 21 mi 30 years nounced this cannot be done. Organ. conscription 11 and common man ization must follow literally prescribed in the penitential at Pale and agentenced to be electrocated on only 9. that he wished he could.

## THE RED CROSS STARTS CAMPAIGN

No Less Than \$100,000,000 Will Meet War Needs.

APPEAL TO THE NATION

Entire Country To Be Canvassed. Member Of British Parliament Describes Suffering In

France.

Washington. - The greatest campaign the Red Cross ever has waged, designed to raise \$100,000,000 to care for American soldiers who fight democracy's battle on European fields and to lend a helping hand to thousands in the districts already devastated by the war, was launched here at a meeting of representatives of the larger cities of the country.

Forty Cities Represented.

More than 100 men and women were present from 40 cities and the meeting was enthusiastic to a degree that indicated a strong belief in the willingness of Americans to contribute to the cause of mercy.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, announcing the amount to be raised, said it was certain \$100,000,000 would be required "even to approach compliance with the most pressing needs."

Must Handle Big Task. "If each individual American contributes his 'bit' there can be no failure," he continued. "America will, we feel sure, again demonstrate her ability to handle a big task in a big way. That we may be able to perform this great task we shall appeal to the generosity and for the hearty co-operation, of the whole American

people." Mr. Divison did not go into details of the plan for raising the money, but an intensive campaign will be undertaken under the leadership of some of the most prominent and active men and women in each community. Efforts will be made to secure the cooperation and assistance of recognized leaders who will devote their entire attention for a time to the work,

War Conditions Described.

Many of the speeches describing the suffering in France and Belgium under German rule brought tears to the eyes of the audience. Ian Malcom, member of Parliament and of the visiting War Commission, pictured the vast machinery that is behind the fighting lines to care for the wounded, and the desolation that reigns in the once thriving and populous communities where Germany has brought ruin. He said he did not doubt the success of the effort to raise the money needed.

LONDON SEES MUCH U. S. KHAKI.

Over 1,000 Persons Of American Army In Britain. London.-The engineers from the American Army who have arrived in England made a call on Ambassador Page and later separated for a series of conferences with War Office officials in regard to their various special-

ties. They were entertained at lunch-

eon by the Earl of Derby, Secretary for War. American khaki was very much in evidence in London. A number of additional officers and hospital units have arrived and nurses, especially of the Cleveland and Harvard units, in their blue uniforms with white arm bands labeled with the insignia of the American Red Cross, already have become a familiar sight to the London

public. More than 1,000 persons belonging to the American Army are now in Great Britain.

DR. WAITE PUT TO DEATH.

Young Dentist Goes Calmly To the Electric Chair.

Ossining, N. Y .- Dr. Arthur Warren

Waite was executed at Sing Sing

prison for the murder of his father-inlaw, John E. Peck, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The young dentist walked calmly and with a firm step from his cell to the death chamber, accompanied by the Rev. A. N. Peterson, Protestant chaplain of the prison. He faltered, however, as he neared the electric

chair, but recovered quickly and

nodded to the group of physicians,

prison officials and others who had assembled as witnesses. Waite submitted quietly to the ordeal of being strapped into the chair and went to his death without a word of protest or good-by. Three shocks were administered within four min-

FIRE LOSSES INCREASED.

Were \$44,000,000 Greater Last Year Than Year Before.

New York.-The fire losses of the country last year totaled \$214,530,995, as compared with \$170,033,200 for the year previous, an increase of more than \$44,000,000, according to a report read at the opening session of the annual convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters here. The loss per capita increased as a result from \$1.71 to \$2.10.

ITALIAN MISSION DINED.

With Other Notables They Are the

Guests Of President Wilson. Washington.-The Prince of Udine and other members of the Italian war mission were the guests of President Wilson at a state dinner at the White House, closing a day spent by the visitors in receiving honors similar to those conferred on their British and French prefecessors, and in making the acqu ance of the American officials, with whom they will negotiate during the coming month,