

WILLIAM GLADSTONE KILLED IN BATTLE

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, April 15.—William G. C. Gladstone, grandson of the great Liberal statesman, has been killed in action in France. Mr Gladstone was 29 years old and a Liberal member of the House of Commons.

SITUATION IN ITALY LOOKS WARLIKE

(Special to the Guardian.) ROME, April 15.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical now. For the first time there is reason to think Italian intervention imminent. Though there is no official confirmation of the report Italy has finally tabled her demands for concessions from Austria-Hungary. There is good cause for believing this has been done and that these demands go far beyond what Austria-Hungary could possibly accept. The question now is whether they form the maximum programme which can be reduced by discussion, or whether they constitute an actual though informal ultimatum. Austria will probably interpret the Italian communication as Austria bargaining, but the possibility of an eventual agreement seems hardly to be considered.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

(Special to the Guardian.) PARIS, April 15.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-night:—"To the north of Arras we have gained brilliant success, which completes that of last month. The whole spur south of the Dame de Lorette was captured with the bayonet by our troops, who now hold all the outer eastern slopes as far as the outer woodlands fringe of Abain. We took 160 prisoners, who included several officers, and three trench mortars and two machine guns. "At La Boisselle, in the region of Albert, the enemy attempted two attacks, which were immediately checked. "In Argonne, at Bagatelle, our artillery demolished one of the principal German trenches. Further to the east at La Noutrasse we repulsed an attack. On the night of April 14-15, with the object of retaking the eastern salient, He was repulsed and suffered heavy losses."

HUERTA ON BUSINESS AND PLEASURE TRIP IN UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 14.—General Victoriano Huerta, the killed ex-President of Mexico, arrived here late today from Spain on board the steamer Antonio Lopez. General Huerta was permitted to land after he had taken oath before the immigration authorities that he was not going to either Mexico or Cuba and had stated that his stay in this country will be divided between business and pleasure. The former President of Mexico, General Huerta, was accompanied by General Delgado, and a friend, Abram Ratner, who said he was forced out of Mexico last May.

YOUTH IS KEYNOTE OF MODELS FOR SPRING

All the new models spell youth. With very few exceptions all the models are for the young, the exceptions being those which are, can only be considered as background. There is youth in the shortness of the skirts, for whether for day or evening wear six inches from the ground is more, just to the top of the boots, will be the length of the skirts and they will be wide at the hem, with a width that has been scarcely known since the days of 1830. No crinoline, but wonderful in its secret, and in some cases a foundation. And the fullness does not mean the return of the petticoat at all; it means a tight satin undergarment below the knees, a well fitting, and boots and shoes "sans reproche," to show a pretty ankle.

MILITARY STYLES DO NOT EXIST

And there is another point, military fashions do not exist, except in the case of one or two long coats, and perhaps a little sporting dress of khaki colored, which are the models for the young. The models are either in groups or all around, the coats with shapely basques cut in one or held at the waist. All day dresses are of the three piece type, and they are much hand making and embroidery. As for materials, the dress-maker frankly says that he has done the best with what he can get. There are very few woolen materials, for wool is a forbidden export. But there is plenty of silk, so it is silk season, principally tulle and that rich satin that stands alone. There were the most diaphanous of silk net, gauze and lace, and flounces piped with coral and white, and the models looked like personified flowers, many of the silken gowns being composed of one full flounce above the other.

THE BRONZE CHRIST OF THE ANDES.

On the boundary line between Argentina and Chile, 15,000 feet above sea level, there has been erected the Christ of the Andes, a huge monument in commemoration of the peace treaty between the two countries, which was signed under the arbitration of the President of the United States. The statue, Edward of built through the co-operation of the two countries, and was unveiled in 1904, has for a base a huge block of marble, on the sides of which are inscriptions in Spanish and English. The peace treaty was signed by a large bronze figure of Christ, one hand holding the cross and the other raised as if to give a blessing.

TRAWLER SKIPPERS SAW ZEPPELIN

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, April 15.—Skippers of the British trawlers who sighted the Zeppelin last night, say it was the north-east coast of England. They describe her as the Z-9, one of the very latest type of German aerial ships. The trawlers sighted the craft 100 miles from land. They believed she came from Heligoland. It returned to this island the calculation is made that she must have covered on her trip something like 800 miles. The trawlers came at full speed for port immediately after they recognised the Zeppelin with the object of giving warning, but of course they were easily outdistanced by the Zeppelin.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN WAR TO DATE

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, April 15.—The total British casualties in the war, from the beginning of hostilities up to April 11, are 138,347 men, according to an announcement made in the Commons last afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary of War.

ROYAL PARTY VISITS MONTREAL NEXT WEEK.

OTTAWA, April 14.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and Princess Patricia will visit Montreal next week, travelling by special train on Monday and remaining till Saturday. Neither the time of arrival in Montreal nor the programme for the week have been decided as yet. The Royal Highness, however, will inspect the troops again, and it is understood the Royal party will visit the hospitals of the city.

FORTRESS FLAGS TORN IN STRIPS BEFORE CAPTURE.

PETROGRAD, April 13.—A remarkable feat of the surrender of the Galician fortress of Przemyel was the fact that not a single Austrian flag was captured, says the Ruskyy Slovo. The secret of their disappearance was discovered, the newspaper says, after their flight. The confession of Slav prisoners who arrived at Kiev, they said that the night before the surrender all flags were torn into strips. These strips were numbered and distributed to the individuals who hid them in the linings of their coats and caps. They were required to take on oath to restore them upon being released from captivity so that the flag might be reconstructed, thus giving the regiments the right to a further corporate existence. A search of the prisoners revealed many such fragments.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? LONDON MAN FREE ON NAME-SAKE'S PAROLE.

OTTAWA, April 12.—Thomas Riley, of Hamilton, was released in Kingston yesterday, while Thomas Riley, of London, who killed a bar tender and was sentenced to fifteen years in jail, is in Missouri somewhere. A parole issued for the Hamilton Riley, who is serving a seven-year sentence for manslaughter in connection with his wife's death, was by error at the penitentiary taken as being meant for the London Riley and he was released.

NOTHING IN THE TALK OF GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Publishers of reports that Germany had presented her terms to the United States at Washington, today in official Washington, but both Secretary Bryan and Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, denied that there was any foundation for such rumors. "There is nothing definite or indefinite," said Mr. Bryan, when asked about the peace talk, "and there has been nothing new on any phase of the subject for a considerable time. Germany's embassy officials declined to comment on whether the peace terms, as published, represent Germany's views at present, beyond saying that nothing authentic on the subject had been received."

GERMANY'S GOLD ROUND UP

BERLIN, April 13.—That nearly \$200,000,000 worth of gold coins had flowed into the treasury of the Reichsbank from the pockets of the public in the first seven months of the war, and that it was to a woman that the Kaiser and the German Empire generally owed gratitude for launching the round up of stray gold still in circulation and the nation wide hunt for hoarded gold, were two of the many interesting facts learned in the course of two hours spent today in the mobilization division collecting campaign office of the Reichsbank. The mad shuffle of the first weeks of war it apparently had not occurred to anybody in officialdom to start a popular patriotic movement for private gold collecting and it was the initiative of a woman, Frau Geheimer-Kommerzienrat von Borsig, widow of a well known captain of industry, that showed how the arsenal of the public's pocket could be made to produce millions of "golden bullets," just as necessary and deadly as Krupp's best. Frau von Borsig's pioneer work was done in two small villages of Brandenburg, where she owned property; she started producing 12,000 marks from a poor population of less than a thousand.

The press of the country took the matter up enthusiastically and the cause was mounted by a large bronze figure of Christ, one hand holding the cross and the other raised as if to give a blessing. The statue, Edward of built through the co-operation of the two countries, and was unveiled in 1904, has for a base a huge block of marble, on the sides of which are inscriptions in Spanish and English. The peace treaty was signed by a large bronze figure of Christ, one hand holding the cross and the other raised as if to give a blessing.

COMMANDER REFUGENATOR SHIPS AMERICAN SHIPMENTS TO CANADA QUESTIONED

LONDON, April 15.—An order in Council was issued this evening commencing all refuginator ships engaged in trade between ports within the United Kingdom and Australia.

AMERICAN SHIPMENTS TO CANADA QUESTIONED

(Special to the Guardian.) WASHINGTON, April 15.—A revival of the reports current some weeks ago that American ships were carrying contraband to the British navy has caused a discussion to-day in official circles here. It was said, however, that the reports probably arose from the fact that some vessels, not capable of being assembled into a vessel.

BULGARIA DISTRUSTED BY GERMANY.

PARIS, April 14.—Germany has failed to pay to Bulgaria the portion of the loan she agreed to remit April 1, according to a Sofia special to the Petit Parisien, which says it is believed Germany distrusts the Bulgarian attitude and suspects she already has decided to join the Allies.

When it was announced in February that negotiations had been completed for a loan of \$20,000,000 to Bulgaria by German and Austrian bankers it was stated that no political conditions were attached to the arrangement, but it was regarded as significant that Bulgaria had refused the offer of a similar loan made several months before by the powers of the triple entente.

PRO-GERMANS IN U. S. ATTACK LORD CURZON.

LONDON, April 14.—Lord Curzon finds himself embarrassed through having innocently enough translated the poems of a Belgian poet, Emil Cammaerts, slaying Germany. Ever since the war began Cammaerts, whose name as a poet has been steadily rising, has penned slashing words against Germany for the chief of the Kaiser's staff. Lord Curzon obligingly translated the poems from the French, and they were published broadcast here and also in America.

Lord Curzon now awakes to find himself excoriated by pro-German critics in America for intolerant attacks. Clippings from him by friends in New York show Cammaerts' name has been omitted and Lord Curzon is given as the author. One scorching reply to Lord Curzon as the supposed author comes from the Rev. Dr. George Drenford, of Baltimore, all in poetry. Lord Curzon, among his friends in America to understand he feels the sting of the undesired criticism. In a talk with a New York newspaper correspondent to-day he asked the poet to set him at right-saying that he protests strongly against being held responsible for sentiments of one for whom he acted only in indirect relationship.

GAVE COSTLY RING.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14.—Chicago society is agog to-day over the unprecedented contribution at a meeting for the relief of Belgium held by Madame Depage, wife of the Surgeon-General of the French army, when a prominent woman, living on the Lake Shore Drive, snatched a costly ring, richly set with diamonds, from her hand and graciously offered it to the cause.

The ring, it developed, was a wedding present for some 30 years. But she moved with the appeal of Madame Depage, that she thought only of relief for a stricken people. This exceptional philanthropist was not the only giver. A noted surgeon went through every pocket, turning each inside out and handing over his last cent to the empresses. It is the plan of the committee to place the ring on sale at some local jeweller.

TELEGRAPHERS DON'T GET ENOUGH WAGES.

CHICAGO, April 14.—President Newcomb Carlton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and S. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, yesterday today today, their respective views, before the United States commission on industrial relations, regarding the wages and working conditions of the commercial telegraphers.

Mr Carlton caused a mild sensation when, replying to a question from Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, as to whether telegraphers were adequately compensated, replied: "I believe that the telegraphers are underpaid."

SASKATCHEWAN'S PLAN.

YORKTOWN, Sask., April 13.—Premier Scott was the principal speaker at a meeting promoted by the local committee of the British Bar League this evening, when he discussed the government's proposed temperance legislation.

Primarily the government had taken this course because of the war, and consequently as a war measure and the action of closing the bars during the war would be appointed to manage the province. As the government has not yet the power to stop the importation or manufacture of liquor, one or two alternatives were forced upon the government, either to place the province under total prohibition or take over the wholesale liquor business and run it as a Government dispensary. The government will now take over the wholesales as they are at present, and run them under the same regulations as those which they are now governed. While the regulations for government dispensaries had not yet been thoroughly considered a capable business man would be appointed to manage the dispensaries who would have an absolutely free hand, and the appointment of local managers would not be subject to influence which usually governs the appointment of government employees. The business would be entirely out of the govern-

GERMAN OFFENSIVE PRACTICALLY SMASHED

(Special to the Guardian.) PETROGRAD, April 15.—The Austro-German offensive at Kozova, north-east of Uzesk Pass, has been practically smashed. The War Office announced to-day. In a seventeen-hour battle, Tuesday night and Wednesday, the attacking Teutonic troops suffered terrible losses. They charged the Russian positions seven times with the bayonet, only to be driven back each time, leaving large numbers of dead before the Russian lines. The night fighting was the fiercest that marked the Carpathian campaign. Thrice the Austro-German forces penetrated the Russian advance trenches, only to perish from Russian machine-gun thrusts, while heavy artillery fire swept the ground behind them and prevented the approach of reinforcements.

FRENCH TROOPS GAIN 400 YARDS

(Special to the Guardian.) PARIS, April 15.—Further gains for French troops in the blood-drenched Woivre region are officially announced here to-day. Despite obstinate resistance of the Germans, the French troops advanced 400 yards. Twelve miles north of Woivre, in the hills, has been the scene of sharp fighting, and it is officially stated that the German trenches were completely wrecked. In Alilly Forest, south-east of St. Mihiel, French also are gaining advantage.

ALL PARTIES UNITE IN RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, April 13.—A great patriotic campaign to secure recruits for Kitchener's new army was opened in London today. The recruiting drive was against non-combatant merchant and passenger ships. British warships recently captured on a Norwegian vessel confidential letters forwarded to Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States.

THE ALLIES CAPTURE MAIL BAGS FROM GERMANY.

BASEL, Switzerland, April 13.—British and French cruisers according to advices received here, have taken Italian mail steamers 2,800 bags of German mail, addressed abroad, and containing letters, post cards, money checks and small packages. Bags coming from Germany, intended for Germany, will be treated in the same way and confiscated. This course on the part of the allied countries, it is understood, is being made in response to Germany's submarine war against non-combatant merchant and passenger ships. British warships recently captured on a Norwegian vessel confidential letters forwarded to Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States.

3 MEN CHARGED WITH BURGLARY IN OXFORD HAVE CONFESSED.

AMHERST, April 14.—Jack Roedy, Robert Farrell and Fred McKenzie, the first two named by Detective McKee for burglary committed in Oxford some months ago, had their hearing in Oxford before Sidgway Magistrate Slade. Both men took the stand and made a clear breast of breaking into and entering the stores of D. G. Wood and Mr Archibald. This burglary was the worst ever committed in Cumberland county, several thousand dollars worth of jewellery and negotiable stock being taken, along with a large amount of cash.

They claimed that Fred McKenzie had been a receiver of these same stolen goods, but McKenzie denied it. He also was sent up for trial before the supreme court. Roedy and his co-partner were arrested in Halifax, ready being with a home defence regiment in the artillery city. Since his confinement in jail he has been very ill and was to-day taken to the hospital. Crown Prosecutor Hanway, of Amherst, conducted the case against the three alleged culprits.

FIGHTING IN THE SNOW

A French correspondent writes: "I never thought I could get accustomed to a weather like that and to live in the snow and the mud as we do. We wash in the open air, we live in the mud, our feet are continually in the water and we have not even got a cork."

"The rabbit hole in which I live with my friend, Capt. C., is a large room underground, very low, with a door which is very low, too. In one of the corners a stove, if you please. We use wood to light it, as we get plenty of it here. The heat is moderate, just enough to be comfortable. As soon as it gets too hot we open the door, as, of course, there is no window. We have an old lamp to light the room, a dear old lamp, which does her best to smoke."

"Near the stove are a few shelves for our alcohol, black blankets, etc., etc., further, our food, chocolate, tea, cakes, etc. The washstand is a rough piece of wood, with an old dish as a basin and an old pail as water jug. One table, two chairs, a stool—three pieces of wood nailed together, and a third one to cover the whole. The top one is broken; the three legs are not very strong; it does not matter. That is where I sit down when every other day the major comes to us for tea, yes, tea; five o'clock tea. We send invitations on cards, and in the corner we put: 'No dancing, no evening dress necessary.'"

"At the back of the room our two beds—two lumpy beds. If we happen to fall in the night, we cannot hurt ourselves—they are so low, but still they are very comfortable. The sheets are made of straw, the blankets are replaced by my coat, my sack is my pillow, and my tent the pillowcase, and I sleep splendidly."

"Of course, the whole aspect of the place is changed by the snow. We cannot recognize the usual corners; the snow is so thick, everything seems to be asleep. The bullets themselves, the flies we call them, have a different sound, and we hardly recognize them, and to think that under that heavy white coat men live, work, fight."

"The people who were determined to administer the law so as to satisfy the people and make it a complete success."

OLD MAHOGNAY IN THE TRENCHES

LONDON, April 13.—An officer at the front writes in his diary: "In our trenches I saw a lovely old mahogany door being used as one side to a sentry box, a very old book case taken from a neighboring dug-out used as one side to a dug-out; a beautiful old willow pattern bowl is being used for anything, and the peculiar French cups without handles strewn all over the place. Here in the chateau there are a pair of beautiful candlesticks of bronze and two fine bronze figures. It is tragic when one realizes that they belong to someone either dead or miles away. "The Germans have looted most everything of value, but all is interesting and more or less exciting, and you would glory in going about poking into things as I do. Lovely old chairs have been destroyed both with and without. One beautiful old Chippendale is in the corner as I write and its mate at my elbow. Can you imagine it all? It is like a jumbled up fairyland, all upside down and unnatural."

SOME HOSPITAL COMBINATIONS.

"On Jan. 10 the Chaplain General was here. He held four confirmations, three in the hospitals and one in the English church at Wimereux. In one ward two young soldiers, both with a leg off, were placed side by side, and with the chaplain and myself in attendance the Chaplain General, in the most informal way, confirmed them. They were in a bad way at the time. They have since improved and returned to England."

"Two other old soldiers and old men, both with a leg off like the others, and one of them the father of six children, were confirmed under similar conditions in another ward. They are still here, but getting better."

"Afterwards I took the Chaplain General to Rifleman — Rifle Brigade, who two years ago had been confirmed by him in Winchester Garrison church. He is rather badly wounded, and was delighted with this surprise visit."

WHERE ARTHUR YOUNG VISITED.

An officer of the A.S.C. writes: "A German aeroplane has been scattered in bombs about, and one aimed at our wagon. It damaged two houses, and when I went to see the occupants they were as casual about the injuries done to their property as if a cheap plate had been broken. One woman showed me a piece of shell the size of her forearm, which had broken her leg. She had been down, and she was neither excited nor alarmed. A shell came through the roof of the General's house into a room where three of the servants were having dinner, and beyond spluttering they went with putty and bits of brick left them unharmed. These events were by way of celebrating the return of the sun for the first time for some weeks."

"I wish I had the transport to take some of the old furniture home. Some of the pieces are interesting historically. As the population is Catholic some of the big cathedrals have suffered clerics from their pursuers during the revolution. I thought that these long straight, national roads would have been laid down in the periods just preceding the Revolution by corvées, but it appears they are much older. Arthur Young, the writer of the end of the 18th century, must have passed down them and entered into many of the cottages which I am so fond of visiting. These old places hardly deserve the end to which some of them have come."

BRITISH TORPEDOED OWN WARSHIPS TO PREVENT CAPTURE.

LONDON, March 30.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Private advices have been received here from the Dardanelles to the effect that the British battleships Ocean and Irresistible sunk during the bombardment of the Turkish fortification on March 18th, were torpedoed by British warships, after they had been damaged by the firing of the Turkish forts. Information from eye-witnesses of the battle is that after the Irresistible was struck amidships by Turkish shells "one of our craft finished her with a torpedo."

The fate of the Ocean, it is said, was singular. Having struck a mine which almost wrecked her, she was dispatched by a British torpedo. It is said that this action was taken to prevent the helpless battleships from drifting ashore, where they might have fallen into the hands of the Turks.

The statement of the British Admiralty said that the Irresistible "sank, having probably struck a mine, and that the Ocean "also having struck a mine, sank."

DELICIOUS LITTLE FROCKS FOR AFTERNOON

No grand toilettes have been designed; for them there will be no need for this, but for social functions that may take place in the evening, and intimate dinner parties, re-unions and intimate parties, there are the most delicious little frocks, with no trains, and with transparent rather than decolete corsets. Black and white are employed in daring contrast, or, as in the case of a heavily fletched black lace veiling, white. There is infinite variety in coats in cloth and satin and brocade, often of Oriental coloring, all very full and loose at the back and fitted across the waist in front by a broad band. For the Riviera season white coats lined with black satin will be much worn, and what at first glance seem to be well-cut coats, but are really afternoon frocks of cloth. Most of the colors are sombre and as such may be easily worn without being "voyante," and contrast in color is introduced by pipings and cunning embroidery.

COTTON NOT ON CONTRABAND LIST

LONDON, April 15.—The British Government has decided against placing cotton on the contraband list as it had been found the military advantage to be gained by declaring cotton contraband were insufficient to render such a step expedient.

AMERICAN CRUISER LEAVING FOR SMYRNA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The scout cruiser Chester arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to-day from Hampton Roads. After a few minor repairs she will leave for Smyrna to protect American interests in the Mediterranean. It is said at the ward that work upon the cruise "won't be rushed and that she probably will be able to get away within two weeks."

The Chester, which is the speediest ship of her class in the navy, will relieve either the North Carolina or Tennessee now in Mediterranean waters.

GEORGE GRISWOLD KILLED ON TRAIN AT BEDFORD.

HALIFAX, April 14.—This morning the deep cutting about three-quarters of a mile beyond Bedford was the scene of a tragical happening, as the result of which Geo. Griswold, who has spent his entire life of 65 years in the little town, and was spoken of this morning truly as the "local Nuro," was instantly killed.

Mr. Griswold was standing on the track as train No. 19, for Sydney, left Bedford station. As the train moved out, he stepped on to the other track. There was a dense fog, and he failed to see the incoming freight train, with the result that it struck him, killing him instantly.

ARMED WITH A RIFLE, CAPTAIN ATTACKING AIRMEN.

LONDON, April 14.—Armed with a rifle, Captain Sharp of the British steamer Serula, which has arrived here, successfully repulsed an attack made upon his steamer by a large German hydroplane and a small aeroplane off the Noordhinder lighthouse, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

The aeroplane first approached the ship dropping bombs, which fell into the sea. As it returned to the attack Captain Sharp fired upon it with a rifle, hitting the machine several times and causing damage to its wings. Then the hydroplane took up the attack, but it also was driven off. Captain Sharp says he is convinced the aeroplane was so badly damaged that it was unable to reach Zeerbrugge."

MADE HAIR GROW IN DAYS OF MOSES

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Interesting features of the ancient Mosaic laws were detailed by Professor Gauden M. Cobern, of Allegheny College, in a lecture here today on Moses and his Times. Recent discoveries by archaeologists, he declared, have confirmed the Biblical account of Moses. "One of the old Mosaic laws fixed the salary of a surgeon, said Prof. Cobern. "If he succeeded in an operation he received a certain sum. If he failed, his right arm was cut off."

Under the same law, he added, a contractor was put to death in case a building he had constructed fell and killed some one, or if a burglary was committed in a town the Mayor and Council were held responsible for it. "The doctors of that day were as wise as ours," he continued. "They prescribed in an ancient tongue that nobody else could understand. I've seen prescriptions for making hair grow. They were printed on papyrus, and the fact that it was a good one was indicated by a note written beside it in another hand: 'It does the work, too.'"

GEN HUGHES TELLS MEN TO BE PATIENT.

LONDON, Ont., April 13.—The troops in training for service in the second and third contingents were reviewed by Major-General Sam Hughes, who expressed perfect satisfaction with the appearance of officers and men. In praising the soldiers, the minister of militia advised the contingents not to be impatient. He said the war was far from being over. He could not tell when they would be asked to depart, but said that all ranks should prepare for a sudden call.

WORSE TO COME

The regular trombone player of a Scottish orchestra, whose adventures appear in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" was ill with a cold, and the conductor reluctantly accepted the services of a man who played in an amateur brass band. He was naturally a little doubtful, however, of the technical ability of the substitute. After the first performance the new player asked the conductor how he had done.

The conductor replied that he had done fairly, but that perhaps he would do better next night. The newcomer, eyeing him gratefully, answered: "Man, ye see, the music is a strange 'o' set, but ye wait till the morn's night, and ye'll no hear one of these fiddle at all."

"A DOLLAR BILL"

A farmer came to town to spend Some of his hard-earned dough. And in a merry jest, and just To show his printing skill, He printed his initials on A brand-new dollar bill. He spent that dollar that same day, Down in the grocery store. He thought 'twas gone forever then, And he'd see if he no more, But long before the year rolled by One day he went to fill A neighbor's order and received That same one dollar bill. Once more he spent that dollar bill In his own neighborhood, Where it would do himself and a friend The most amount of good. Four times in two years it came back As some bad pennies will, And each time he'd go out and spend This marked one dollar bill. Had he been wise that dollar might Be in his own today, But just two years ago He sent it far away. The people who received it then, I know have got it still. For 'twas to a mail order house He sent his dollar bill. No more will that marked dollar Come into the farmer's hands, And nevermore will help to pay The taxes on his lands. He put it where it never can, His work of life fulfil, He brought about the bringing death Of that one dollar bill.

TRAIN COLLISION TEN KILLED

DETROIT, April 15.—At least ten persons were killed and thirty injured late today in a collision between a Detroit street car and a Railroad train.

LATEST FROM THEATRES

BEATRICE HERFORD AND QUIR SHOES AT B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE.

A brilliant galaxy of stars, nearly all new to Boston audiences, will be the offering at B. F. Keith's Theatre, Boston, the week of April 19th, headed by Beatrice Herford, Manuel Quiruga, the great Spanish violinist; Sam Chip and Mary Marble, "The Veterans," with Harry J. Fern and Company; Adelaide Hermann and her wonderful work; Courtney Sisters; "Tango Shoes;" Kramer and Horton; and the Spates LaJouve, Beatrice Hartford needs no introduction to Boston audiences. This is her first appearance in vaudeville, but Miss Herford has won for herself a position in the very front rank of society entertainers. Her recent appearance in Boston were nothing short of a sensation, and it was foregone conclusion that the great B. F. Keith Circuit would soon have Miss Herford's services as an attraction for their theatres. Miss Herford will offer a repertoire of her inimitable characterizations. Manuel Quiruga, the great Spanish violinist, will be heard for the first time in this city, and other features will include Adelaide Hermann and her wonderful series of magical illusions; Courtney Sisters, queen of ragtime; Sam Chip and Mary Marble in their cute little Dutch Musical comedy, "The Land of Nikes;" "Tango Shoes," a dance novelty; "The Veterans," with Harry Fern and company of comedians; Kramer and Norton, the two black dots; and the Skaters LaJouve. Madame Emma Calve will be an early attraction at B. F. Keith's Theatre.

CASTLE SQUARE THEATRE.

"Common Clay" by Gieves Kinkead began the fourteenth triumphant week of its unprecedented run at the Castle Square Theatre yesterday. The play has broken all records for runs for the theatre as well as the records for two-day attendance in the country. John Craig expects to finish out the season with it. The Craig Players are now rehearsing the new play, "The Long Lane" by B. H. Vioht which he has produced next week, a dramatic comedy. Mary Young will have a part in the new play which is said to rival that of Ellen Neal, the role which she is playing so successfully in "Common Clay."

Nor is the part of Ellen Neal the only attraction of "Common Clay." John Craig is seen at his best in the part of the suave and polished lawyer whose life is lived according to the conventions but who reserves the right to think for himself, William P. Carlton has a role that endears him to every woman in the audience because the boy he portrays turns out to be the sort of man that every woman admires. The rest of the company do full justice to the parts as signed them.

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LONDON, Ont., April 13.—The troops in training for service in the second and third contingents were reviewed by Major-General Sam Hughes, who expressed perfect satisfaction with the appearance of officers and men. In praising the soldiers, the minister of militia advised the contingents not to be impatient. He said the war was far from being over. He could not tell when they would be asked to depart, but said that all ranks should prepare for a sudden call.

WORSE TO COME

The regular trombone player of a Scottish orchestra, whose adventures appear in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" was ill with a cold, and the conductor reluctantly accepted the services of a man who played in an amateur brass band. He was naturally a little doubtful, however, of the technical ability of the substitute. After the first performance the new player asked the conductor how he had done. The conductor replied that he had done fairly, but that perhaps he would do better next night. The newcomer, eyeing him gratefully, answered: "Man, ye see, the music is a strange 'o' set, but ye wait till the morn's night, and ye'll no hear one of these fiddle at all."

"A DOLLAR BILL"

A farmer came to town to spend Some of his hard-earned dough. And in a merry jest, and just To show his printing skill, He printed his initials on A brand-new dollar bill. He spent that dollar that same day, Down in the grocery store. He thought 'twas gone forever then, And he'd see if he no more, But long before the year rolled by One day he went to fill A neighbor's order and received That same one dollar bill. Once more he spent that dollar bill In his own neighborhood, Where it would do himself and a friend The most amount of good. Four times in two years it came back As some bad pennies will, And each time he'd go out and spend This marked one dollar bill. Had he been wise that dollar might Be in his own today, But just two years ago He sent it far away. The people who received it then, I know have got it still. For 'twas to a mail order house He sent his dollar bill. No more will that marked dollar Come into the farmer's hands, And nevermore will help to pay The taxes on his lands. He put it where it never can, His work of life fulfil, He brought about the bringing death Of that one dollar bill.