

RADIO WIRELESS MEN IN TROUBLE

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Stockholders of the Radio Wireless Telephone Company received in 1909 dividend notices, with newspaper clippings attached, setting forth that the British Government was under contract to equip all naval vessels with wireless telephones according to evidence introduced by the Federal authorities today in the trial of Lee DeForest, James D. Smith, Elmer J. Burdette and Samuel W. Darby. These four officers of the Radio Company and its subsidiaries are charged with having made fraudulent use of the mails to promote the sale of stock. The reproduction of the clipping telling of the alleged contract was shown by the Government Counsel. The dividend notice to which it was attached stated "We are reproducing extracts from newspapers which will show the steady advance being made by the company. Darby, the first of the defendants, to take the stand, said he approved the form of language of the notice. "It certainly was a matter of interest to the stockholders what the newspapers said," he testified.

DUBLIN STRIKERS RESUME WORK

DUBLIN, Dec. 11, (Special)—All the transport and dock workers in Dublin have agreed to resume work, according to the companies, and the port, which has been practically closed since the end of August, owing to the strike, will be reopened tomorrow, when the regular trips across the Irish Channel will be restored. The situation, as far as the factories in Dublin and the vicinity are concerned, is unchanged, and the employers are considering the advisability of keeping them closed until normal conditions prevail in the port. The Trades Union Council in London has endorsed the action of the local leaders who intervened to bring about a settlement of the strikers, an action which was opposed by the followers of James Larkin, the man who instigated the strike and who was imprisoned in November for sedition but later released. This endorsement dispenses of the possibility of a general strike in the British Isles out of sympathy with the Dublin workers.

PRESENTATION

Mrs. Dorion, Miscouche, who for some time past, has been teaching music to the young ladies of O'Leary, was considerably surprised, on Wednesday evening, when presented with the following address, accompanied by a well filled purse. After the presentation Mrs. Dorion thanked the donors for their kind remembrance and for many hours the house of Mrs. Paynter, where the presentation took place, sounded with music, delivered in the "music-teachers' most efficient manner. The following is the address:— To Mrs. Dorion:—At this, the season of gladness and good wishes, our thoughts naturally turn to those we love, and who in time past have associated with us. Christmas is ever a joyous occasion, and we look forward to its recurrence as the year come and go. Each year brings us in contact with new times, new things, new aspirations, and new comrades, advisers, and friends. The year 1913 has put its stamp of remembrance, and its seal of surety upon the friendship, that has sprung up between your pupils and yourself. "Music hath its charms." We do not know in what sense, or indeed in how many senses the poet wished this applied. But we are quite certain that its charms have emphasized our friendship to such an extent, that you have enshrined your memory in our hearts. Now that your labors for the year are ended and you are about to take a well-earned rest, the pupils, whom have diligently taught desire to have their good wishes ever before you in the form of this little token, that we now take great pleasure in presenting to you, a Happy New Year—from your pupils—Lutie Gorrell, Betty Ellis, Daisy Turner, Mrs. G. M. Matthew, Mrs. A. J. Matheson, Mrs. L. Rayner, Mrs. W. Turner, Mrs. F. McEwen, Pearl Huestis, Nellie Ellis, Annie Pate, Bernice Rayner, Edith Turner, Sadie Hesse, Irene McAulay and Lily Gorrell.—

BUTTER CUPS.

Roll a piece of molasses taffy into a long thin strip and fill with fondant in a long roll; fold the edges together and cut in squares with a sharp pair of scissors.

MOLASSES TAFFY

Two cups of dark molasses two cups of brown sugar, one cup of water, two rounded tablespoons of butter, three tablespoons of vinegar, a pinch of baking-soda, and half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Cook the molasses, sugar, water, and vinegar to the boiling point. Add the cream of tartar, and boil until it is very brittle when dropped in cold water. Add the butter and soda. Pour into a pan or on a greased marble slab. Pull when sufficiently cool to handle.

BRITISH PRESS ON MONROE DOCTRINE

LONDON, Dec. 11, (Special)—Just two facts are prominently noted by diplomats here in connection with the Standard's sharp criticisms of the Monroe Doctrine in his speech at the Savage Club on Saturday night. They are that the Standard is the only London newspaper to single out the speech and make a two days' leading feature of it and that the Standard is the most ardent boomer of Lord Cowdray's prospective oil concessions in Columbia, which it referred to as "a brilliant British diplomatic victory."

The articles which have appeared in the Standard concerning the concession within the last few months would fill a scrap book with the most flattering reading for supporters of Lord Cowdray's enterprise, and some diplomats are asking if the criticisms aimed at Mr. Page's speech mark the beginning of a campaign to rescind his opinion. Incidentally Lord Murray is quoted in a cable despatch as saying that he has not given up hope altogether for his Columbia oil concessions and that "things are looking up in Ecuador."

EXPENSIVE JOKES

Many a man, and many a woman for that matter, is pining in the shades of single blessedness who might have merged into the sunshine of matrimony long ago if they had been quick-witted enough to see their chance, or bold enough to take advantage of it when they saw it. Though matrimony is a serious step in life, yet it has often been brought about by a joke, for, if one of the party had not been sufficiently witty to perpetrate it, or the other had not been sufficiently smart to see and to take advantage of it, the happy union would never have taken place. For instance, a doctor who had been attending a lady friend for some time was, on her recovery, asked what his charge would be. He replied that he seldom or never made a definite charge to his patients, friends, being well content to leave the matter, not only to their own time, but to their own sense of what was due. "But are you not often very disappointed with the result?" asked the lady. "I may say that I never am," said the doctor. "As you are so easily pleased, here, then," said the lady, giving the doctor her empty right hand, whilst she kept concealing a cheque for a handsome amount in her other hand. "How easily I could have taken you in!" she said a moment later, laughing in the doctor's face and showing him the cheque. "On the contrary," said the doctor, "you have only succeeded in drawing me out. Don't insult me with a cheque. I am most generously rewarded, and could wish nothing better," and he looked down at the empty hand which he had refused to relinquish. Such a plain hint could scarcely be misunderstood, especially if the lady was not particularly anxious to misunderstand it, and in this case, at least, it resulted in a happy marriage.

A lady with a fine figure, having taken a fancy to a ring which she saw ticketed in a shop window, went inside to examine it. "It is exceedingly lovely. I wish it were mine," she said, admiring herself. "What smaller figure will tempt you?" "No other figure than the figure before me," he said, giving her an admiring look at the same time; "it is exceedingly lovely. I wish I could tempt you with the ring." "I think I'll take it," she said, laying down the money, amidst blushes. Of course, he accepted the money, but, getting her address, he made such good use of the hint the next ring which she got was given by him in church.

A member of the House of Commons had been paying attention to a young lady for a long while, and had taken her to attend the House until she was well posted in the rules. On the last day of the session, as they came out, he bought her a bouquet

THRILLING ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11, (Special)—A second unsuccessful attempt to escape from exile in Siberia was made early this month by Mme. Catherine Brezhkovskaya, "grandmother of the Russian revolution," whose case at the time of her condemnation in March, 1910, aroused such widespread interest in Europe and the United States. Mme. Brezhkovskaya was sentenced to perpetual exile after a trial whose proceedings were followed with intense excitement. She was charged with revolutionary conspiracy in conjunction with Nicolas Chaikovsky, the "father of the revolution," who had been active for reform since 1870. The man was acquitted on evidence brought from the United States. Because she would not plead for the Russian Emperor's clemency, Mme. Brezhkovskaya had been incarcerated

at Kirensk, a penal settlement 420 miles northeast of Irkutsk. The police kept close watch on her there, as it was suspected she would make an attempt to escape so as to join the scattered remnants of the group to which she had belonged. According to the Novoye Vremya, Mme. Brezhkovskaya on December 1 went to dinner under police escort at the lodging of a fellow exile, Vladimir, and remained there till evening. Then a companion, Andrei, dressed in Mme. Brezhkovskaya's clothing, emerged from the house, supported by Vladimir and pretending to be a sick woman. Accompanied by the police escort, the Mme. Brezhkovskaya and crawled into bed, where she remained. The disappearance of the famous Mme. Brezhkovskaya was not discovered until December 4.

Hurried orders for her pursuit were issued by the Chief of Police. It was found, however, that all telegraph wires had been cut to hamper the authorities. Communication was later obtained with Irkutsk and detachments of troops and police scoured the country, with the result that a body of constabulary intercepted a conveyance speeding on the way to Yakutsk, on the River Lena, and recognized among its occupants Mme. Brezhkovskaya dressed as a man. She had in her possession a counterfeit passport and a sum of money. The fugitive was brought back to Kirensk, where half a dozen of her accomplices have since been placed under arrest. Mme. Brezhkovskaya, who is a woman of advanced age, has been an unremitting fighter for reform in Russia. As long ago as 1873 she was sent to her first period of exile in Siberia.

BEILISS CASE IS OUT OF COURT

KIEFF, Dec. 13, (Special)—The time limit expired today for an appeal against the verdict of acquittal in the recent trial of Mendel Beiliss on the charge of murdering Andrew Yushinsky for purposes of "blood ritual." The law allows a period of fifteen days in which to appeal after the promulgation of the verdict, and as the public prosecutor did not take advantage of this the judgment became absolute automatically.

SHIP CARRIED 53,658 PERSONS

LONDON, Dec. 13, (Special)—The latest figures received by the Hamburg-American line here show that the Emperor transported 58,656 souls across the Atlantic on seven trips to America and return, thereby establishing a world's record. It is announced here that the Emperor will start on her next voyage from Hamburg on March 11 for New York. She is now at Hamburg having an improved system of ventilation for her boilers installed, and an additional cold storage space supplied. Commodore Ruser, commanding the Emperor, will be transferred to the new Hamburg-American line steamship, the Vaterland. She will make her maiden trip next May. Captain Kier will relieve Commodore Ruser in command of the Emperor. Another giant steamship will be added to the transatlantic service in April, when the Aquitania, with 47,000 tons displacement, will start on her maiden voyage.

A PICTURESQUE QUEEN OF ENGLAND

One of the most picturesque queens of England—and one of the most unfortunate—Henrietta Maria was born November 15, 1609, in the palace of the Louvre. Her father was Henry IV, known as Henry of Navarre. At fifteen when a marriage was suggested between her and the twenty-four year old king of England, Charles I., she was described as a "lovely sweet young creature." She welcomed the ambassadors who came to negotiate for her marriage with smiles and was reported in glowing terms to the young king to whom she was married by proxy in France. She met her husband at Canterbury on June 13, 1625. There was trouble to start with because the French princess was a Catholic and the mass of the English people were strongly Protestant at that time and resented her religion; besides she was very extravagant and brought with her from France a train of four hundred and forty courtiers who expected to live on the bounty of the English king. Naturally, this addition to his household grew troublesome and, with consulting the queen, he expelled them one and all from the court. After the king and queen came to an understanding they were peculiarly happy with each other. Charles has always been regarded as a model in his private life, and Henrietta, though extravagant and frivolous, was a pattern of wifely virtue. When her husband was in the hands of his enemies Henrietta made frantic efforts to aid him to get allies from relatives on the continent and from the pope but it was of no avail. At last, in order to save her own life, she had to escape to France where she was living at the court of her brother when her husband was executed.

of flowers, and said to her: "May I offer you my handful of flowers?" She replied promptly: "I move to amend by omitting all after the word 'hand!'" He blushing, seconded the amendment, and they adopted it unanimously.—Weekly Scotsman.

MUTINEERS ABOARD SPANISH VESSEL

CEBERE, FRANCE, Dec. 13, (Special)—The engine room workers and firemen of the Spanish steamship Alfonso XII., of the Transatlantic line, mutinied on the voyage from Coruna to Cadiz, according to a despatch received today from Cadiz. They attacked the officers, but were overpowered after a desperate fight. Several men were wounded, and the mutineers were placed under arrest on the arrival of the steamship at Cadiz.

ONE BACHELOR OF MANY

There's one thing to the ladies, I plainly wish to say, I'm a man of no pretenses, I'm fifty if a day. I'm neither gay nor amiable, I'm fussy and I'm plain, But girls, you needn't plot for me, all plotting is in vain. I never see the brightest eyes, and all their witchery. I wasted ammunition, if its aim, is hurting me. I never see the reddest lips, I'm proof against all smiles, I rather think I'm not the man for any woman's wiles. I can see on my own buttons, my stockings I can mend, And women's hands around my room, are not what I intend. I want no knitted, netted things, no travelling bags no wraps, No slippers and no comforters, no painted plaques, no caps. I buy the things that I require, so ladies hear me say All such attentions spent on me are simply thrown away. So shake your curls and give your gifts, bewilder all you can, But just remember, if you please, that I am not the man. I've heard there's twenty-one old maids, consider me their "fate" And clever widows, five or six, that wish with me to mate. There's school girls who insist I "must have had some loss," And say, I'm "so romantic" when I'm only tired or cross. But ladies all attentions from this date I hope will cease, The only favor that I ask is to be left in peace. For I consider one thing sure as anything can be, I will not marry any girl and none shall marry me. That's just exactly what he said, about a year ago. Now if you could but see his rooms they are a perfect show Of netted things and knitted things and painted plaques and screens Of photographs of famous men and Beauty's living queens. While by the fireside sits his wife, she's sweet and good I know, And if you tell him of the words he said a year ago, He answers you, without a blush, "Oh that's the usual way, No one believes a single word old bachelors may say. When the right angel comes along, they marry any day."—A. M. K.

LEMON APPLE FILLING

Put three-fourths cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of flour in a saucepan and stir until thoroughly mixed. Add three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one tablespoonful of cold water, one egg, slightly beaten, a few grains of salt and one apple, pared and grated. Place on range and bring to the boiling point, while stirring constantly. Let boil two minutes, still stirring constantly. Cool before spreading.

MACARONI PIE.

From one half pound of raw ham remove the fat and fry this out in a frying pan. In this fat brown two medium sized onions, cut into slices. Add the ham cut in small cubes and cook the onion. Next add a cup of water. Season with salt and pepper. Simmer 20 minutes. If not thick enough add a little flour moistened in water. Place this mixture in a baking dish, cover with well cooked macaroni spaghetti and set in the oven to heat through. A grating of cheese may be added if desired.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

RIFLES SEIZED.

BELFAST, Dec. 12.—A consignment of 200 rifles has been seized by the customs men today mostly of patterns discarded by the European armies.

\$10,000,000 TO CLEAN GUAYAQUIL

GUAYAQUIL, Dec. 13, (Special)—The Ecuadorian government has approved the contract with a London firm for the sanitation of Guayaquil. The question of cleaning Guayaquil has been under consideration for a long time. Bubonic plague and yellow fever have been prevalent there and the proper sanitation of the port was made the subject of an investigation by Colonel William C. Gorges, head of the sanitary work in the Panama Canal zone. The installation of a proper sanitary system has been made imperative by the early opening of the Panama Canal. It is understood that the cost of the work will approximate \$10,000,000.

HOCKEY SITUATION

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 12.—The hockey situation has been finally straightened out and Nova Scotia will have professional organized hockey this winter. Representatives of the clubs met here today and arranged for a four team league consisting of socials and crescents of Halifax, New Glasgow and Sydney. The schedule consists of 48 games each team having twelve at home. The opening game will be between New Glasgow and Sydney at New Glasgow on December 31. The same teams at Sydney on January 1. The first game in Halifax will be on December 30 between the Socials and Crescents, each club has named referees for the season. J. C. Lithgow, president of the Association, resigned and President Quinn of the National Hockey Association will be notified by Alderman Murphy to act as president and Gordon Isnor, Secretary, until the president is named. Each club will be required to post a \$500 guarantee to carry out their part of the schedule. The outlook is for a very successful season.

MR. EDISON'S LEISURE

Thomas A. Edison, impressed at last by the repeated warnings of his physicians, has "slowed down." He now works only ten hours a day, and has still further relaxed by consenting to eat at certain intervals and sleep occasionally, remarks The Kansas City Star. Mr. Edison has clung for a long time to the old-fashioned notion that work does not hurt a man. The joy of having nothing to do and doing it twenty-four hours a day never was known to him, and now that he has practically retired from active life it will be a matter of some curiosity to note how he puts in all his spare time. The inventor is only sixty-six years old, but the habit of working which he contracted as a young man and never has been able to shake off, has told fatally upon him. In the prime of his life and just as he was showing some promise of becoming useful to his fellows he must give up any ambition requiring concentration or sustained effort and content himself with pottering around only ten hours a day.

SAYS HE FOUND CANCER MICROBE

MONTPELLIER, Dec. 13, (Special)—Much interest is aroused by the statement that Dr. Bosc, professor of pathological anatomy at the University of Montpellier, who has been making extensive investigation into cancer, has discovered the microbe of the disease. It is of the protozoa type and is found principally in wat-

er. A large number of insects, fish and warm blooded animals act as carriers. Professor Bosc, in his report on the subject, says he has traced a number of cases of cancer to insect bites and pricks from fish bones. He also has found intestinal cancer prevalent in villages where snails are eaten in large quantities.

CHAUFFEUR IS HELD FOR COURT

PARIS, Dec. 10, (Special)—Morverend, the driver of the automobile which plunged from the roadway near Neuilly-sur-Seine into the river, carrying with it the two children of Miss Isadora Duncan, an American dancer, and their governess, was today sent to the correctional court on a charge of homicide through imprudence. The examining magistrate, Mr. Kastler, concluded his investigation of the accident today. The tragedy occurred on April 19. The machine had been brought to a stop on the roadway and the chauffeur descended and turned the crank. The speed'year had been left on by an oversight and the machine shot forward and plunged into the water. Instead of attempting to aid those imprisoned in the automobile the chauffeur ran half mile to a police station to summon help. When the rescuers arrived the two children and the governess were unconscious and all efforts to resuscitate them proved fruitless.

RAILROADING IN SOUTH AMERICA

We have been so engrossed in the carrying through the great railway enterprise in Canada that we have overlooked the expansion in the same direction that has been going on in South America at the same time. Yet what has been accomplished there is quite as notable as any of our own accomplishments. Chili, one of the minor republics of the South, has just completed a line which parallels in a way the building of our own Canadian Pacific in that the Chilean line covers the country in which it is built from end to end. Chili is like a great whip lash extending along the coast of South America from the borders of Peru almost to the southern extremity of the continent. A line of railway has just been completed, which extends from north to south over this entire distance, nearly 2,000 miles.

SURMOUNTING THE ANDES

But this line, located near the coast, was as simple feat in engineering compared with other lines which have built up against or over the Andes. The principal scenes of operation in these lines were in Ecuador and Peru. The principal port of Ecuador is Guayaquil, which was linked by rail with Quito, the capital, in July 1908. The completion of the enterprise, involving a climb of the Andes, was effected at a cost of \$17,000,000. The climb up the mountains was stoutly contested by nature's almost impassable barriers, and before reaching the city of Riobamba, which might be termed the half-way point, there are 29 degree curves and grades of 4 per cent., the climbing of which requires powerful locomotives, which pull only a few cars. The distance from Guayaquil to Quito is 290 miles, the rail journey requiring two days—the first day in making the ascent to Riobamba, and the second in travelling along the very roof of the world to the capital city. In Peru the difficulties in railway construction have been enormous. The Oroya road from Callao on the coast to Oroya, 138 miles distant, begun about 1869, and built under the guidance of the late Henry Meiggs, includes in its route the famous Callera tunnel, 15,665 feet above the sea. Today this railway, known as the Central Railroad, stands as one of the most wonderful in the world, owing to the engineering difficulties that were overcome in its construction. For 88 miles there is not a single down grade, while bridges, tunnels, and curves are almost innumerable.

86 TUNNELS IN 212 MILES

Though the total mileage of Venezuela's eleven lines of railroads does not exceed 800 miles, it includes two tracks that are somewhat unusual. One is that of the Bolivar, the oldest in the country, begun in 1873, connecting the seaport of Tucucaes with the copper mines of Aroa and with Barquisimeto, and having a gauge of 24 inches only; the other, that of La Guaira-Caracas Railway which "climbs a circuitous route from the port to the capital, 3,000 feet above sea-level, traversing a distance of 22 miles, while the air-line between the two cities is only 8 miles." Traveling on this railway is something of a luxury, the first-class fare being about 11 cents a mile. The Grand Venezuela Railroad, connecting Caracas with Valencia, is about 112 miles long and is said to have cost the road passes over 212 viaducts \$80,000,000. In German enterprise, and bridges and through no less than 86 tunnels.

LABEL AGAINST MUNSEY'S SETTLED

LONDON, Dec. 11, (Special)—The libel action brought by Grand Duke Boris of Russia against Munsey's Magazine, which in last April's number published imputations and reflections against his conduct as a soldier during the Russo-Japanese War in an article by Mr. F. Cunliffe, Owen, entitled "The Succession to the Russian Throne," was settled yesterday. Mr. H. E. Duke, representing Munsey's will make a retraction of the statements publicly in open court on December 18 and Munsey's will pay all the costs. Mr. Frederick E. Smith, prominent unionist politician, acting as counsel for the Grand Duke, asked the Judge to set a day for the Grand Duke to appear and testify. He said the case would have involved the calling of a large number of witnesses, so the parties had discussed the matter with the result that a settlement had been reached. Mr. Henry E. Duke, counsel for the defendant company, will make a statement and the Grand Duke will go on the stand on the date set, when the terms of settlement also will be announced.

WOOD FOR ALL INDUSTRIES.

Practically all industries are more or less dependent on wood. In Ontario alone, exclusive of the manufacturers of rough lumber, over thirty-eight industries, represented by 1,200 different firms, supplied the statistics recently compiled and published by the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, in a bulletin entitled, "The Wood-Using Industries of Ontario." These firms in 1912 purchased 807,456,000 feet, board measure, of rough lumber, valued at \$19,161,884, which when manufactured into several hundred finished products, ranging from handles to hearses, represent a turning over of several times this amount of capital. Not only is it remarkable that so many different industries, even including foundries, require wood to carry on their operations, but it is equally noteworthy that twenty-six of the thirty-four kinds of wood used should grow in Ontario. The supplies of some of them, it is true, are nearing exhaustion, but this was not always the case, nor is it likely, with the steady rise in wood prices, that this will long continue to be the case. Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Ontario Forestry Commissioner, says: "There is at present in the old settled portion of Ontario an aggregate of about 8,500 square miles of farmers' woodlands. It is safe to say that there is, in addition to the assessed woodland, another area of 8,500 square miles which is suited only for forest growth. This means that Southern Ontario could eventually have over ten million acres of private woodland." Ontario was once a land of valuable hardwoods, and will be so again. Another remarkable thing illustrated by this bulletin is the variety of uses to which woods, still common in Ontario, may be put. Elm and basswood are used in thirty-one industries, and ash is another valuable hardwood with a wide range of use. Maple, Ontario's most important hardwood, has over one hundred distinct uses, while birch and beech are being increasingly used, especially for hardwood flooring. Fine firms 237 per cent. of all the wood purchased by these industries, but is being gradually replaced by spruce, as the supply is nearing exhaustion. By observing the uses and then consulting the classified directory of manufacturers, markets may be ascertained for cherry, apple, sumac and other supposedly little-used hardwoods, and also for many forms of wood-waste.

LEMON STICKS.

Make a good paste, using one and one half cups of flour, sifted with one fourth teaspoonful of salt, one fourth cupful of lard and butter, or other shortening, and ice water enough to make a stiff dough. Roll out one fourth inch thick, cut into strips one inch wide and four inches long. Bake in a quick oven. When cool, split and fill with lemon filling. Cook together one half cupful of sugar, one tea spoonful of flour, juice and rind of one lemon, one egg, and one tablespoon of butter, until thick. Good Housekeeping.

AT THE BOX OFFICE

Mrs. Jones—So you got seats, ut Blank's theatre! How did you find their new box office man? Jones—He was so rude that he made me feel like a Chesterfield.