

LAST OF OLD SHIP

Once Famous Yankee Sea Fighter Is Sold as Junk.

Portsmouth, Ornament of American Navy, to Be Broken Up—Had a Long and Glorious Fighting Career.

"Gallant Old Portsmouth Sold as Junk for \$3,662."

This heading marked the inglorious end of one of the old and tried defenders of the nation.

Even as the mighty fighting ships of the Atlantic fleet swept down the Hudson, across the bay and out to sea a few weeks ago, the doom of the old sloop of war was announced in an advertisement that she would be sold to the highest bidder above \$3,000, her appraised value.

The government had tried to save the Portsmouth from such a fate, but its efforts were unavailing. Secretary Daniels was willing to present her to any patriotic society that would take her and repair her, or to give her to the city of Portsmouth, N. H., after which she was named. But it would cost at least \$25,000 to raise her from the mud of Norfolk navy yard and take her any distance and fit her out so as to make her presentable even as a relic.

Because she had taken an active part in the troubles on the Pacific coast that eventually brought California into the Union it was thought fitting by many that the sloop should be sent to San Francisco for the exposition. In August, 1911, a bill was introduced in congress to appropriate \$25,000 to make her ready for the trip. The senate passed the bill, but the house rejected it.

She was launched in 1843, a sister ship to the St. Mary's. She was of about one thousand tons, 150 feet long, with a draft of about seventeen feet. For many years she plowed the seas in all parts of the world, an active unit in the navy.

Her first service of note was during the war with Mexico, a few years after she was launched. With Commander John B. Montgomery in command, she took possession of the Bay of San Francisco and the adjoining territory, previously having met the full-rigged ship Admittance, under charter to Mexico, and forcing her to strike her colors. She towed the prize into port and soon afterward took part in the bombardment of Guaymas. She remained in these waters for several months, and for two years patrolled the coast of Mexico. Then she went to Africa to keep an eye on the slave traders.

Her next achievement of note was when her commander taught the Chinese the respect due to the Stars and Stripes. It was just before the beginning of the war between England and China, and Commander Foote was with the Asiatic squadron, then under Capt. James Armstrong. While endeavoring to protect the property of American residents in Canton one of the forts opened fire on the Portsmouth. An apology was not forthcoming, and Commander Foote received permission to avenge the insult. He did so effectively, assisted by the Levant and the San Jacinto.

They attacked the four forts of massive granite, eight feet thick, mounting 176 guns and garrisoned by 5,000 men. After a fight lasting several days the four forts were captured. The American loss was 12 killed and 28 wounded, while 400 Chinese were killed.

Her last venture of note was during the Civil war. When the question arose of capturing New Orleans it was determined to have the wooden ships

of the navy make a bold dash along the Mississippi, past Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and should they be successful, take the city, in which case the two forts, cut off from their base of supplies, would be compelled to surrender. By many the plan was considered foolhardy, but Admiral Farragut determined to put it into execution. It was dark when the order was given to start. The Portsmouth, the flagship of the mortar flotilla, soon found her sails too slow for the frenzied rush; but she threw a line to a steamer, and swept up the river with the rest of the fleet.

The attack was soon discovered by the forts, and cannonading began. Still the Portsmouth swung on until she was almost directly abreast Fort Jackson. Then a shot severed her line which held her to her escort, and she began to drift helplessly down the stream—her guns in action every minute, however. The enemy saw her plight before she could make fast to another steamer, and centered their fire on her. But, helped by the tide, she swung out of danger. But she took no further part in the engagement.

All His Fault.

One witness in a recent police court case was an old Irish woman.

Immediately the prisoner's lawyer asked her a question she began talking, and talked and talked and talked. "Stop! Stop!" ordered the magistrate, hammering on his desk.

But the old woman still talked on. "Here, you in the witness box, do be quiet!" thundered the magistrate again. "Oh, do stop for a minute!"

And the old woman still went on. Then the magistrate turned angrily to the lawyer.

"Look here, Mr. M——," he shouted, "you started her—now stop her!"

Hint Did Its Work.

When the young British officer, ordered to the front, called on his tailor to get a fresh outfit, the tailor could not forget that there was an unsettled account.

But he felt nervous about broaching the subject.

"I see the enemy," said the young officer, "has had a check."

"Lucky enemy!" said the tailor, wistfully.

The young officer looked puzzled for a moment and then took the gentle hint. Next day the bill was settled.

Perfect Example.

"The paper speaks of a certain argument as being tactfully yet forcefully phrased," said the young student. "What would be a good example of that?"

"My son," returned the father, "can it be that you have never lent ear to your mother's able representations on the periodical occasions when I return home on pay day?"

Force of Habit.

"I'll bet that judge used to be a street car conductor," said the bridegroom as they came out of the office of the justice of the peace.

"What makes you think so?" asked the bride.

"When I handed him his fee for marrying us, he asked me if I wanted a transfer?"

The Grand Smash.

"So you bought an auto. How are you getting along?"

"On crutches."

Different.

Tem—Do you like the Boston hop?
Chem—Naw, I takes Chinese dope fer mine every time.

Cacophonous Item.

"She sings like a bird."
"Yes. Incessantly."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HAPPINESS HAS BEEN FOUND

Thrift, According to Banker, Guarantees the Unattainable for Ages, But Does It?

"Thrift," runs a bank's advertisement in a car window, where many a weary eye must see it night and morning, "is the guarantee of happiness."

Men have hunted for happiness for many a century, hunted for it in wealth, in power, in knowledge, in friendship, in accomplishment, in religion, in gratified vanity, in change, in freedom, in crowds and in solitudes. No one has been able to fill a lifetime with happiness. It may not have been intended that anyone should. In all lives there are oases—garden spots in the desert, with springs of clear water, where one may lie in the shade of the trees. But at the end of the road the pain at least matches the comfort, unhappiness balances the happiness. Sometimes old men say that life is worth the trouble it takes to live it, and sometimes they deny it.

"But," says the advertisement in the car, which people stare at when they are tired of looking out of the window or at each other, "thrift is the guarantee of happiness."

Some are thrifty because they cannot possibly procure more than the necessities of life. Others are thrifty from choice. They worry about their money. They wake up in the middle of the night, with cold sweat on their brows, having dreamt that the bank has failed. They deny themselves pleasures which might have allowed their lives to blossom out and expand. For the sake of a problematical future they build high walls around the present. They envy those who have more than they, and sometimes they despise those who have less.

With a few, thrift becomes the noblest of virtues. It is so when it is practiced for the sake of others. But it does not guarantee happiness. We must go a little further to find the panacea which shall cure humanity of ills and relieve it of its sorrows. If we could find out the secret we should put the seal on the philosophy of all the ages. For philosophy is a seeking after the solution proclaimed so glibly in the car placard. Philosophy's first question is, whether life is worth living, and its second question is, how it may be made most worth living; that is, happiest.

There is happiness in being without envy, in being without hatred, in being without fear. There is happiness in helping others. There is happiness in finding what one can do best, and doing it with all one's might. There is happiness in the emotion of brotherhood, in feeling in one's own body the flow of great forces which sway mankind from generation to generation.

But if we try to define happiness, or to point the way to it, we are as futile as the placard on the car. If there is a road to happiness, every man must find it for himself, and perhaps the first step will be renunciation and humility.

Wearisome Proposition.

"Well, Mirandy," said Mrs. Bosbyshell to her cook, "I hear it rumored that you are going to be married again, this time to Joe."

"No'm, I ain't gwine git mahried again, Miss Lucy," replied Mirandy. "I'm very fond o' Joe, but I ain't gwine mahry him."

"What's the trouble?" asked Mrs. Bosbyshell.

"Ain't no trouble, Miss Lucy," said Mirandy, "but yo' see I done been mahried three times already, an' tell yo' de truff I'm gittin' mighty tiaded payin' out good money to dem undaktahks."

Manchuria's trade is affected very little by the war.

Canada is finding a wide market abroad for baled hay.

OUTRAGE IN CAPITOL JOB OF A CRANK

Letter Signed "R. Perce" Says Bomb Was Intended as Protest Against Shipping of Arms.

EXPLOSION HURTS NOBODY

Washington Police Seeking a Clue to Perpetrator of the Crime—Facts Carefully Guarded.

Washington, July 3.—The public reception room in the Senate wing of the capitol of the United States was wrecked just before last midnight by an explosion, probably caused by a bomb or an infernal machine. No one was injured and today there was only one clue, a letter received by the Washington Times, an evening newspaper, announcing that it would take place.

The letter was mailed nearly two hours before the explosion. It was signed "R. Perce," and indicated that the writer had been waiting for an opportunity to carry out his plan, which he said would be "the exclamation point of his career."

Only one man of that name is in the Washington city directory. A search was begun for him.

The letter stated that the explosion would be fired as a protest against the shipment of arms and explosives to the allies. The letter denounces the traffic in munitions and indicates the writer caused the explosion in order to accentuate the opposition to this traffic.

Officials at first believed the explosion was caused by spontaneous combustion of escaping gas. They abandoned that line of investigation and proceeded on the theory that the explosive was planted by a crank, seeking to create a sensation or by some foreign sympathizer, seeking to register his disapproval of the policies of the United States government.

Superintendent Woods, of the capitol building, summoned by panic stricken watchmen, made a hurried investigation and then telephoned for an expert on explosives. Until the expert has made his report, no official statement concerning the incident will be made public.

First reports of the effects of the explosion said the windows in the reception room had been blown out; that an immense plate glass mirror was demolished, and that part of the ceiling and walls were torn down. The explosion was heard for several blocks.

Could Smell Powder.

Persons who reached the capitol soon after the explosion occurred said they noticed what smelled like burned powder, which persisted 15 or 20 minutes. Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol building, sergeant at Arms Higgins, of the Senate, and the head of the capitol police, who directed the inquiry, refused to give any theory of the cause of the explosion until the investigation was completed.

At the time of the explosion the capitol had been closed since dark and no one was in the building except the few watchmen on duty and telephone operators. The watchman in the hall directly below the reception room said he was almost blown from his chair by the force of the blast. He declared that no one could have been near the room for hours.

Damage Not Great.

Part of the ceiling and side walls of the room were shaken down. A huge mirror and a crystal chandelier were shattered and the doors blown open. One of the doors led into the office of the vice president and is said not to have been opened in 40 years.

After first rumors of a bomb, some of the investigators concluded that the blast had been caused by spontaneous combustion in a gas pipe. The sides of the walls were torn out, however, and all pipes apparently were intact. There had been no gas fixtures on the Senate side since an explosion occurred there nearly 20 years ago.

A strong odor permeated the building, but none seemed able to detect just what it was. No trace could be found of an explosion of a bomb, nor of anything else which might have caused the blast.

AUSTRIAN REFUGEES HERDING TO TRIESTE

People Fleeing From Isonzo Region Before Italian Advance—Food Scarce.

Udine, July 5, (via Paris).—Large numbers of refugees from the Isonzo district have flocked to Trieste and Gorizia, according to reports received here. Trains bearing Austrian wounded are said to have passed through those places several times a day.

Food for the civil population of Gorizia and Trieste is reported to be scarce. There is no bread, but the communes daily distribute small quantities of maize flour. Petroleum is lacking and those persons whose homes are not equipped with electricity are compelled to remain in darkness at night. No newspapers are permitted and the only news provided is that contained in official statements, which are posted on bulletin boards.

IF BLUE JUST EAT BALE OF ALFALFA

When You Are Depressed Take Lunch With the Cows and Forget It.

Chicago, July 5.—Alfalfa as a remedy for indigestion and mental depression was recommended by Dr. Alexander L. Blackwood, of Chicago, at the closing session of the annual convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Blackwood told of experiments made with the new remedy on patients at a Chicago hospital. "During the past year observations were made of the action of alfalfa on 17 persons," he said. "All of them noted that they grew so hungry that they could scarcely wait for their meals. Their minds were clear and bright, all bodily functions were stimulated, and it was impossible to have the blues."

VICTORY CLAIMED BY RUSSIAN FLEET

Baltic Squadron Engages Five German Cruisers and Torpedo Flotilla—Damage Stories Conflict.

London, July 3.—Details of the naval battle between Russian and German cruisers in the Baltic yesterday apparently were lost in the fog which enshrouded the scene.

The official account from Petrograd claims that a Russian cruiser squadron drove a German cruiser ashore, but all unofficial reports agree that the vessel which met the disaster was the mine layer Albatross.

Petrograd claims that the German vessels retired before the Russian attack, while unofficial accounts of the engagement declare that Russian warships had to retire before superior numbers, after a battle lasting half a day.

The submarines from the entente had their inns yesterday. Athens reported that a Turkish troop ship was sunk in the sea of Marmora by a British submarine, while Petrograd claims that a Russian submarine obtained a heavy bag of merchant ships in the Black sea.

Petrograd, July 5, (via London).—When the Russian naval squadron in the Baltic gave battle to five German cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo boats off the east coast of Gothland on July 2, one German cruiser was beached and the other warships were put to flight, according to an official statement issued today by the Russian admiralty under date of July 2. The damage to the Russian cruisers, the statement adds, was insignificant.

The text of the statement follows: "This morning (July 2) along the parallel of the Oestegarn lighthouse, on the east coast of the Island of Gothland, our cruisers encountered, in a fog, two of the enemy's light cruisers and some torpedo boats, and engaged them in battle."

"At 9 o'clock in the morning a German cruiser, badly damaged, lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser and the torpedo boats fled. "At 10 o'clock our squadron encountered the armored cruiser Roon, one light cruiser and one torpedo boat and renewed the battle."

"At 10:30 o'clock the enemy began to retire toward the south. During the retreat the enemy was joined by another light cruiser. The Roon was attacked by our cruisers, and fled. At 11:30 o'clock the pursuit ceased. "After the battle our squadron was unsuccessfully attacked by submarines. "The damage to our cruisers was quite insignificant."

London, July 3.—The Stockholm correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company says the German mine layer, Albatross, was chased by four Russian cruisers and compelled to run aground to escape capture. Of the mine layer's crew 21 are said to have been killed and 27 injured.

Another dispatch from Copenhagen says the German battleship Wittelsbach and another battleship of the Kaiser class, have reached Kiel in a crippled condition. The Wittelsbach is said to have been badly damaged, and the other warship had many shots under the water line.

A German torpedo boat, with many wounded, is said to have arrived at Kathammervik, on the east coast of Gothland.

THREE TURKISH SHIPS SUNK BY RUSSIAN SUBMARINE

Petrograd, July 3 (via London).—The activity of a Russian submarine in the Black sea is recounted in an official statement issued by the admiralty today. The undersea boat sank two Turkish steamers and one sailing ship with cargoes of coal. It then set fire to and sank a sailing ship of 1,500 tons. Subsequently a small steamer was sent to the bottom. The three vessels were in the neighborhood of Kesken and were laden with coal and provisions.

"The submarine also shelled another steamer anchored in the river and several coal laden barges and a tug were driven ashore. "Near the mouth of the Bosphorus the submarine came into action with an armored schooner. After an exchange of shots this vessel with two others of a similar type were run ashore."

"Renewed attacks by the British during the past three days near Avl Burnu and Seddul Bahr were beaten off with heavy enemy losses. The British were driven back into their old positions."

London, July 3.—In the Black sea, Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton reported from the Dardanelles that the French troops here have advanced until the Anglo-French line is almost straight.

Dr. Johnson is commonly reckoned as a successful author, yet he received for many of his compositions a comparatively small sum. His most profitable undertaking was the dictionary, for which he asked \$7,875 and received more, but the task occupied his time for seven years.

DES MOINES TRACTION COMPANY IS BANKRUPT

Judge Wade Appoints Receiver to Take Charge of Affairs—Long Pending Trouble.

Special to The Tribune. Des Moines, Ia., July 3.—The Des Moines City Railway company went into the hands of a receiver at noon today, when, upon petition of bondholders, Judge Martin J. Wade in federal court named General Manager Schmidt to take charge of the company. Schmidt qualified under bonds of \$100,000.

Proceedings were filed by the Illinois Trust and Savings bank of Chicago to foreclose a mortgage of \$3,000,000 on the property because the company has defaulted on interest payments. The company has a pending suit for damages by an agreement Schmidt was made receiver. The receivership follows a long series of fighting over franchise rights and litigation covering a dozen years.

OROZCO, HUERTA'S AIDE, GETS AWAY

Believed Mexican General Has Jumped His Bond and Escaped—Revolt Rumored.

El Paso, Tex., July 5.—Pascual Orozco, second only to Huerta in importance, appears to have disappeared. He is not in his house, where six men have been guarding him. The authorities, however, have not yet abandoned hope of recapturing him, if he attempts to escape across the border of Mexico.

Orozco was arrested last Sunday with General Huerta on charges of conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws. He was placed under a bond of \$7,500. Notwithstanding his bond, federal authorities kept his residence under close watch.

Word of his disappearance reached federal headquarters early today. Officers were rushed to the Orozco residence at 1319 Wyoming street. A thorough search was made, but no trace of the former Mexican general could be found. While not definitely known it was believed Orozco slipped away between midnight and daylight.

His disappearance has revived rumors that an attempt to carry out the alleged plan to launch a new revolutionary movement in Mexico, might be made in the next few days, selecting some remote point as a rendezvous for the crossing. Border patrols were notified and steps taken to apprehend Orozco before he could cross the boundary.

No trace of the Mexican leader had been discovered by noon and it is assumed that he has made his escape. Fear is expressed in Mexican circles that before many hours the Villa garrison at Juarez may place itself under the command of Orozco. It was reported last night that an armed force was marching toward Juarez from the west, and among the rumors in circulation is one that Orozco has planned to move toward Juarez with this organization. For some time past there has been reason to believe that dissatisfaction in the Juarez garrison has gained such headway that it would not be difficult for any of the Mexican recognized factional leaders to take it over. The escape of Orozco was accomplished in spite of a guard of six men—three soldiers and three agents of the United States department of justice. The orders of the guards were explicit and warranted their taking drastic action in case of an attempted flight.

The house in which Orozco lived is so constructed and located that guarding its occupants appears simple, but 10 wards away there is a growth of shrubbery that would make comparatively easy the disappearance of a person after the intervening space had been covered. An examination of the house disclosed an open window. Authorities are of the opinion that Orozco left the building through this window, crossed the intervening space in the shadow of clouds that intermittently obscured the moonlight, and gained the shrubbery, from which his progress was uninterrupted.

It is supposed that Orozco then walked from the vicinity of the building, and, if an attempt was made to cross the boundary into Mexico, that he took a waiting automobile several blocks from the scene.

ZEPPELINS WRECKED BRITISH ARMS PLANT

New York, July 3.—A description of the bombardment of the northeast coast of England by Zeppelins on the night of June 15, details of which have not been permitted by the British censors to become public, was brought to New York by passengers aboard the steamship Lapland arriving today from Liverpool.

According to accounts of the air raid given by the Lapland's passengers, the Zeppelins, which raided the northeast coast of England, were more successful from a military standpoint than any previous aerial warfare, which have flown over England, as they did considerable damage to Palmer's Foundry, a large machine shop in New Castle, now used for a munitions factory.

The official reports, according to the Lapland's passengers, cited that a majority of the bombs caused by the explosive bombs dropped by the raiders took place in the munitions factory, which also suffered grave material damage.

The raid began at Grimsby, where it was said the highly important and valuable docks at Immingham narrowly escaped bombs which were dropped by the Zeppelins. From Grimsby a course was steered for Hull, but when Hull was reached little attention apparently was paid to the city, which had suffered heavily from the previous visit of German aircraft. The pilot, who evidently knew the country well, led the Zeppelin squadron then to New Castle.

Running with double shifts day and night, the munitions factory at New Castle was well lighted and offered a fair target to the aircraft. One of the big Zeppelins seemed to hover, almost stationary, over the munitions works and rained down upon the factory a quantity of explosive and incendiary bombs.

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