FLYERS CAUSE FEAR

Aviators From Continent Fly in Darkness Over England.

British Government is Providing "Sky Guns" to Repel These Aerial Trespassers Who Appear During Night.

London.-A popular pastime nowa-Cays with continental aviators would seem to be flying trips by night over Rugland. Daring air pilots in Germany or France leave their moorings at dusk, speed over the channel, and then circle over British cities and forts, flashing their lights to mystify and alarm the people below them. With the first indications of dawn the adventure comes to an end. The prowling birdman heads for home. houses his machine before the sun is well up, and leaves the officials of England to report his incursion to the war office in London.

Reports of these night visits became so general, and were at the same time so disconcerting, that the government finally took official action and passed a bill prohibiting the passage of aircraft over certain specified areas. Air. craft violating this regulation will be fired on and otherwise warned away.

The bill was introduced into the house of commons by Colonel Seeley. secretary of war, and it passed through all its stages at one sitting. without discussion. It went to the lords the day before recess and passed that house just as hurriedly.

How the measure is to be enforced has aroused considerable interested speculation. The bill authorizes the proper officers, after giving a prescribed warning, to fire at any aircraft infringing this law, and to use fractions.

The government is providing "sky guns" to repel these aerial trespassers, and it will also have the services

Experts have very grave doubts time. whether these precautions will be suf-

government were reliable reports, in propeller to some airship privately sea and even right across England, as some cases from army officers, that owned in England. But investigation in the case of the ship that flew over aircraft had been seen over Dover, showed that this could not be, and Cardiff, and be back at her base be Sheerness, Portsmouth and Liverpool, now the government places the blame | fore morning.

to Boat Owner.

Craft Goes Upstream in Flood, but

the Crew Has to Dig Into the

River Bank in Order to

Turn Around.

Clinton, Mo.-How a steamboat

once navigated the waters of the

Osage river, delivered a cargo of sait

at Suns Point, Kan., and made a good

profit on the deal is told here by

Richard Fuqua, a carpenter, who was

the boat's carpenter on the trip and

for several years after. Now the once

navigable Osage river is a prize

sought by water power men and pro-

moters, and Kansas, instead of import-

The steamboat was itself named the

Osage. The hull was laid and launched

at Linn Creek in the winter of 1856-7

by the owners, who were residents of

Linn Creek. The hull was towed to

St. Louis, where the boat was finished.

It was 130 feet long, 22 feet wide, and

when loaded to its capacity of 200

tons drew nearly three feet of water.

boat affoat in its day, with a cabin

boat man, who later traded it to Maj.

R. H. Melton of Warsaw, Mo., for Ben-

ton county land, the consideration be-

his brother, in charge as clerk, and

the Osage made regular trips for eight

ton found plenty of salt at St. Louis in

1867, which had come from Michigan

down the Mississippi. He knew if he

could get it to the western countles

of Missouri the people would pay a

handsome profit for it. With George

Crawford, an Osage river pilot, the

boat was loaded to its capacity with

salt in barrels and sacks, and the voy-

At Osceola the news came that

heavy rains for a week at the head-

waters of the Osage in Kansas would

keep the river at high water mark;

and Crawford, the daring Osage river

or failing, he could stop at Bell View.

lowing day, and the river bank was

full, but very narrow. It was so full

Suns Point was reached at four

Major Melton placed Elijah Melton,

ing \$22,000.

Clair county.

age began.

a few miles below.

It was pronounced the finest little

ing salt, is exporting it.

IN MEXICO CITY AFTER THE FIGHTING





Photographs received from Mexico City show vividly the results of any and every means to prevent in the recent fighting. The upper picture shows the shot-riddled buildings on Columbia street, and in the lower one is seen the half-burned body of a soldier left lying in the street, as were hundreds of bodies.

of the naval aeroplanes and hydro- and on at least two occasions as far on privately owned foreign airships. planes and the flying fleet of the west as Cardiff, always at night. The

ued all night without interruption un-

It was then observed that the nar-

row stream was not wide enough by

ten feet to turn the boat around.

Every available tool was put into use

by deckhands and the bank of the

river was dug down low enough to al-

low when a woodyard was seen in the

distance on the bank, some thirty

miles below Suns Point. No time was

the shallow water. The mouth of the

Osage below _ Jefferson City was

reached before noon the following

Major Melton left his brother in

charge of the salt at Suns Point, and

boatload of salt and was returning

of the trip.

stan the turn was made.

OLD STEAMER OSAGE

Cargo of Salt Yields Good Profit til four o'clock in the morning.

Some people, however, discard this army, which consists of about a dozen first visits were paid in October and assumption, and declare that at least aeroplanes and three small airships. they have continued up to the present one of the aerial visitors came from Borkum, the German fortress nearest At first there was an inclination to the English coast. From Borkum it ficient to prevent the midnight visits. make light of them, or to ascribe the would be a very simple matter for s What gave rise to the action of the moving lights and the noise of the modern airship to pass over the North

URGES WORK FOR WOMAN

Claims Her Place in Some Definite Vocation or Profession Will Not Make Her Less Attractive.

Kansas City, Mo .- "Girls and young women should have occupations," said Rabbi Henry H. Mayer of B'Nai Jehudah temple, in a lecture on "The

"The cessation of woman's being an low the stern of the boat to back into it, and by the aid of ropes and caphas made her a drone and a parasite." steamers, and were not fit to with-The unloading was completed, and shrunk so that her status is only one at five o'clock the race for deep water | degree better than that of the wobegan. The wood supply was running

"Women's entry into a definite vocation or profession and her rivalry in business will not make her less atlost in tying up and appropriating all tractive to man. Men like to talk to the wood in the yard, and the little independent women who know somesteamer was on her way to escape thing of what is going on in the world.

Babe Born During a Fire. New York .- Mrs. August Kraveskow gave birth to a child while her house was on fire. The unconscious in a week he had sold the last of his mother, wrapped in a blanket, was taken to the street by firemen, and with \$27,000, representing the profit both she and her child are doing

Independence of Women."

equal sharer of the burden with man provised from light-weight river he said. "Women's field of labor has stand a heavy fire. man in the oriental harem.

DIFFER AS TO HEIR'S BRIDE

capacity of seventy-five passengers. Alexandra and Mary Disagree Over double engines, double boilers and Wife for Prince of Wales-Ban side wheels. It was sold to Captain on German Princess. Lambert, of New York, an experienced

London.-The engagement of the kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, to the son of the duke of Cumberland came as a great relief to Queen Mary, who has always dreaded that a marriage should be arranged for political reasons between

months in the year from St. Louis up the princess and the prince of Wales. the Osage river, often as far as Pap-Typically English as the queen is, insville, in Bates county, Missouri, but she would prefer her oldest son to more frequently going to Osceola, St. marry an English girl if there were one of equal rank to be found-within The Civil war had destroyed the this country, but as this is not the boating service on the Osage river. case, she knows, of course, that the and salt was so scarce that a pound prince of Wales will eventually have would sell at times for \$1. Major Melto marry some foreign princess.

She has become quite resigned to this idea, but she still draws the line on German princesses, and hopes that the future king of England will eventually marry one of the czar's young daughters. On this point, however, she meets with strong opposition from Queen Alexandra, who maintains that it would be fatal to the best interests of coming royal generations to allow a union of two young people who are not only as closely related as are the prince of Wales and a daughter of the czar, but whose fathers are exact doubles of one another physipilot, said he would try for Suns Point, cally as well as mentally, and both very far from being robust. Queen Alexandra also fears that her young Russian grandnieces may have inhero'clock on the afternoon of the folited a strain of the melancholy of

their beautiful and lovely mother. As the young prince of Wales is that the presence of the boat forced of a very shy and rather effeminate the water out of its banks on to the disposition. Queen Alexandra mainlow land. In an hour the water began tains that the proper wife for him to fall, and all hands rolled off the must be a strong, vivacious and spirsalt. Everybody who would work was | ited princess, and her favorite candihised to help. The unloading contin- date is the oldest daughter of the birth.

king and queen of Italy, in whose veins flows the vigorous and healthy blood of the Montenegrin princes who, although now of royal rank, are



Queen Mary.

only a few generations removed from strong peasant ancestors.

Queen Mary's principal objection to the Italian princess favored by Queen Alexandra is that England's future queen ought to be a Protestant by shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit the article so bought-one-half to the informer and the other to the commonwealth provided, that this act shall not apply to marketmen collecting supplies for daily city consumption, or to any person bringing such food from beyond the Confederate army lines, or purchases for family consumption.

CIVIL WAR

FIFTY YEARS AGO

THIS WEEK

The Confederate steamer Havelock,

under the command of Capt. L. M.

Coxetter, ran the blockade into

Charleston, S. C. A correspondent for

the Mobile Register gave the follow-

ing accout of her escape: "She had

cargo. After crossing the bar, how-

ever, she ran ashore on Drunken

Dick shoals, and it was feared the

enemy's gunboats would run in and en-

deavor to capture her, which might

have been done at the time had they

had pluck enough to have attempted

it. The Confederate States rams

Chicora, Captain Rutledge, and Pal-

metto. Captain Tucker, got under way

and went down to offer battle, should

the enemy attempt a capture. There

was evidently great commotion among

the fleet, who could be seen rapidly

signaling one another. The battery

was crowded by spectators watching

events, and eagerly looking forward

to some demonstration on the part

of the Federals, as our rams glided

down to the scene of action. The

British steamer Petrel, which had

been delayed in rendering assistance

to the French steamer Republic,

Renaudin, which had just gotten off,

was seen going out at this time, pass-

ing Sullivan's island. Numerous sail-

down the bay, adding to the interest

of the scene. For a time the greatest

interest and excitement prevailed.

By the assistance of the high tide,

and after throwing over some ten

slabs of fron and fifty boxes of tin,

the Havelock floated off and came

safely up to the city, much to the

Ponchatoula, La., was captured by the expeditionary Union force under

Colonel Clarke, after a brief skirmish

The United States rams Lancaster

and Switzerland undertook to run

the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon

as they came within range, the Con-

federates opened a tremendous fire.

The Lancaster was struck thirty

times. Her entire bow was shot

away, causing her to sink immediate-

ly, turning a complete somersault as

she went down. All but two of her crew escaped. The Switzerland was

disabled by a sixty-four pound shot

entering her steam drum. She floated

down, the batteries still firing and

striking her repeatedly, until finally

the Albatross ran alongside and

towed her to the lower mouth of the

Confederates under Wheeler, For-

rest, Stuart and Strong, captured

hundred Federals under Colonel Blood-

good. After the capture the Confeder-

ate force was overcome by a body of

Union troops under Gen. Green Clay

The citizens of Savannah, Ga., were

suffering greatly from the want of a

sufficient supply of nourishing food.

Even cornmeal could be had only in

limited quantities. The railroads were

forbidden to carry any food out of

Governor Brown of Georgia sent a

state recommending an act restricting

the planting of cotton to a quarter of

an acre to each hand, under a severe

further restrictions be put on the cis-

use of potatoes, peas and dried peaches

A large and enthusiastic Union

meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., at

which resolutions were unanimously

adopted declaring firmly and decidedly

for the support of the government and

the prosecution of the war until the

Confederates were forced to sue for

The legislature of Maine adjourned,

having adopted concurrent resolutions

fully indorsing President Lincoln's

ing the use of negroes in the military

An expedition sent to Rome, Tenn.,

the legislature of Virginia: "Be it

enacted by the general assembly of

Virginia, that if any person buy any

article of food (including salt) for man

or beast, and withhold the same from

market, or ask and receive more than

five per centum commission or profit

on cost and transporation, such person

federate government.

March 26, 1863.

peace

of the Ohio.

March 27, 1863.

ishment in a running fight.

canal. Both these gunboats were im-

chagrin of the Yankees."

with the enemy.

March 25, 1863.

boats and barges were seen running

March 24, 1863.

"This act shall be in force from its passage, and continue during the war.

An important debate took place in the British house of commons concerning the depredations of the Confederate privateer Alabama

Jacksonville, Fla., was burned by the National troops under Colonel Rust

run through the blockaders just before Colonel Fawcott, of the Confederday, having left Nassua on the twenate army, was arrested at New York tieth instant, bringing a most valuable

> The English steamer Ariel was captured by the gunboat Stettin while attempting to run the blockade off Bull's Bay, S. C.

> Robert Gay, of Company D, Seventyfirst Indiana, was shot as a deserter at Indianapolis,

> National soldiers prevented ministers of Norfolk from holding fast day worship in their churches, in compliance with the proclamation of President Davis, setting aside the day for the

The U. S. S. S. Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, engaged the batteries at Warrenton, three miles below Vicksburg, and passed below, accomplishing nothing.

March 28, 1863.

The legislature of Massachusetts passed resolutions thanking the soldiers of the state serving in the war, and promising them such re-enforcement as the National government might demand.

The National gunboat Diana was captured by the Confederates near Patterson, La.

Coles island, nine miles from Charleston, S. C., was occupied by New York troops.

Confederates burned the temporary bridge with which the National engincers had replaced the stone bridge at Bull Run, Va. They also collected all the grain and other supplies they could obtain in London and Paugier counties.

The steamer Sam Gaty, carrying a number of negroes, was stopped and boarded by Confederate partisans at Sibley, Mo. Twenty of the negroes were reported killed, and a large quantity of government store destroyed, before the vessel was permitted to proceed.

A foraging expedition of National troops under Colonel Fairchild of the Second Wisconsin returned to Belle Plain, Va., after an expedition to Northern Neck. A quantity of pork, bacon, corn, wheat, peas and beans was secured. The cavalry connected with the force seized a number of horses and mules, captured prisoners, and broke up the ferries at Union and Rappahannock. A schooner engaged in smuggling was burned.

March 29, 1863.

The schooner Nettie was captured by the United States steamer South Carolina twenty-five miles east of Port Royal, with a cargo of cotton, mostly Brentwood, Tenn., garrisoned by five

A party of blockade runners was captured at Poplar Hill Creek, Md., by a detachment of the First Maryland regiment, under the command of Lieut. Smith, who follwed them for several J. L. Williams. miles, inflicting some desultory pun-

A detachment of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Lewis Loomis, in camp near Somerville, Tenn., was surprised by a large force of Confederate irregulars under Colonel Richardson, but extricated itself after a terrific struggle, in which over forty of their number were killed and wounded.

National pickets in the vicinity of message to the legislature of that Williamsburg, Va., were attacked early in the morning by a large force of Confederate cavalry. Two were killed, and six wounded, and three penalty. He also recommended that taken prisoners. Lieutenant Wingel, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, in comtillation of spirits, so as to prevent the mand of the pickets, was among the wounded.

for that purpose. He was in favor General Gilmore defeated the Conof giving a cordial support to the Confederates under General Pegram near Somerset, Ky.

The Union fleet of ironclads, mon-General Grant despatched General itors and gunboats, Admiral DuPont McClernand with the Thirteenth corps commanding, left Hilton Head, S. C. to gain the rear of Vicksburg via The Confederate schooner Clara was New Carthage, Ark. captured on the blockade at Mobile.

There was a sharp fight at Point Pleasant, Va., in which the Confederates were repulsed. (Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

New Trick.

Said the curious luncher to the head waiter:

"What is that man at the corner table up to-the one who sends the waiter scurrying to and from the kitchen so

often?" "He is a thermometer crank," said the head waiter. "Never see one? There are any number of them floating about. He carries a little thermomter packed away in a velvet case. He uses it especially to test

Emancipation Proclamation, approvservice of the United States, and opposing all suggestions of compromise. the temperature of food and drink. by Gen. George Crook, commanding Every bite he swallows undergoes tho at Carthage, Tenn., returned with thermometer test before it gets into twenty-eight prisoners, among them a his mouth. If it isn't the right tem-Confederate Captain Rice, together perature at the first trial he keeps on with seven wagons and thirty horses. heating it over or cooling it off until it is right. Some scientist has figured General Burnside issued an order assuming command of the department out at just what temperature all food should be eaten to best agree with the system. That man has secured a table of statistics and he now regulates his life according to it and a The following bill was introduced in thermometer."

Between Friends.

Young Bride-Jack and I are two souls with but a single thought. Friend-How charming! Who has the thought in keeping tonight?-Harper's Bazar.



MAKE BETTER PUBLIC ROADS

Experience Has Taught That Much Work Can Be Done During the Winter and Early Spring.

At this time of year much interest is aroused concerning road improvement. As has been found out by experlence, much work can be done to earth roads early in the season, in fact, during the winter and spring when they soften, if they are systematically dragged there is no equal amount of work that can be done with as good effect at any other time of

The law permits the highway commissioners to make contracts with persons living alongside a road to do the dragging. To facilitate this work, the state highway commission has just issued blank contract forms which may be used by commissioners in making their contracts, says the Farm Home. These blank forms are bound with stubs attached like an ordinary check



Crushed Rock Road in Missouri.

book and are very convenient. They will be furnished free of charge to any highway commissioner who will apply for them to the state highway commissioner, Springfield, Ill.

The commission has also just issued a pamphlet on the procedure that should be taken when a vote on hard roads is proposed. Much time and expense will be saved if all who are interested in having petitions circulated and vote taken will be sure that all steps have been taken in accordance with the law. . Instances are constantly arising where through a misstep at some point or other the whole proceeding is made invalid. causing delay and expense. Any one wishing information concerning the township hard road law of the state of Illinois can get the pamphlet here mentioned free of charge on application to the Illinois highway commission, Springfield, Ill.

GOOD ROADS IN CALIFORNIA

Pacific Coast State Ranks Next to New York in Making Appropriations for improvement.

Next to New York, California is doing the big thing in road building. It has 2,300 miles of main routes and 400 miles of laterals, and it is spending its lump appropriation of \$18.-000,000, of which it is said, "Approximately 70 per. cent. cf the burden will fall upon the incorporated cities." California communities have the spirit of the times. For instance, Los Angelthe county alone spent \$3,500,000 on

oil macadam highways. In Alabama a system of trunk roads from north to south and from east to west has been laid out. Louisiana has spent almost \$10,000,000 in four years. Mississippi counties have declared bond issues of \$600,000, and the state will spend millions in the next three years. Utah spent \$2,000,000 in the past two years. Minnesota is preparing to build 2,700 miles of road next year. Maryland has got its roadbuilding under a rigorous system. Its newest program calls for about \$5,000,-000 in two years in the 23 counties. This is the latest expert knowledge.

FILLING ROADS AND STREETS

Modern Transportation Demands Best of Thoroughfares-Aim Should Be to Even Filling.

When graveling streets, if the outsides are filled first and the stones raked toward the center and covered. it will leave the surface in nice condition. When the center is filled first it is impossible to cover the stones with the thin covering at the outside of the fill. I noticed a village street that was being raised ten inches with coarse gravel. The center was filled first and the coarse stones raked to the outsides. It required twice the time to do the grading as if the outsides had been filled first and the coarse stones raked toward the deepest part of the fill in the center, writes an expert in the Farm and Home. Moreover, the street is sprinkled with stones that could not be covered, which will make extra ex-pense to haul away, and it will be a rough road for years to come,