U. S. MARINES LAND IN SANTIAGO

Will Protect Americans and Their Interests.

400 IN CHARGE OF CITY

Cane Fields Afire; People In Terror. People Of San Luis, Expecting Rebel Attack Barricade Streets.

Santiago, Cuba.—Four hundred marines from American warships have landed and taken charge in Santiago.

The people of San Luis are greatly alarmed and have built barricades in the streets, expecting an attack from the rebels.

Munoz Called For Aid.

The men from the warships were landed at the request of Garcia Munoz, Civil Governor of Santiago, who appealed to the American Consul for aid when he learned that Colonel Betancourt, of the Menocal forces, was preparing to attack the city. The Consul communicated the request to Commander Beltnap, of the United States naval forces in the harbor here. The landing of the men from the warships soon followed. It is reported that the Palma has been destroyed.

The Americans were landed from the mine layer San Francisco, the cruiser Olympia, the gunboat Petrel and the gunboat Machias.

The people of Santiago have regained confidence since the landing of the Americans. There has been no fighting here as a result of the arrival of the American guards. Heavy fighting is reported in the vicinity of Palma Soriano. Many civilians are leaving the city to join the Constitutionalist army.

FIVE YEARS FOR GUARDSMAN.

Minnesota Militiaman Furnished Military Information To Germany.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Officers of the First Minnesota Infantry, returning to Fort Snelling from the Mexican border, announced that Paul L. Scharfenberg, of St. Paul, a private of L Company, First Minnesota Infantry, was sentenced to five years imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, February 5, by a court-martial at San Antonio, Texas, for furnishing military information to Germany.

A letter addressed to relatives in Germany asserting that 10,000,000 Germans in this country were ready to rise up against the government in the event of war with Germany, was intercepted by British authorities and turned over to Washington officials, according to statements by the officers. Scharfenberg is a native of Germany.

Col. Erle D. Luce, commanding the regiment, and Capt. P. L. McClay, regimental adjutant, in confirming the story of Scharfenberg's activities, declared that he had predicted in his letter that President Wilson would "soon be put out of the way," and had stated that "the 100,000 troops on the border would not stand up if put against an efficient force."

MASTER MIND IS SOUGHT BY U. S.

Sensational Arrest Expected To Be Made—Code Messages.

New York.—As a Federal grand jury began to probe the activities here of Dr. Chandra Chakiaberty and Dr. Ernest Sckunner, Federal Secret Service agents throughout the country were believed to be rapidly closing in on the "master mind" who carried out German plot orders from 76 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin Secret Service headquarters.

Revelations to Secret Service agents here and in Washington indicate that there is fast coming to light a plot which stretched its mysterious tentacles into Mexico, Cuba, the Philippines and wrapped themselves around the Panama Canal. Sensational disclosures are expected soon when a new arrest is made. The identity of the man now under surveillance has not been disclosed, but his arrest is expected to be a profoundly surprising disclosure.

U. S. ARMY GROWS RAPDILY.

About 5,000 Men Have Enlisted Since German Break.

Washington.—With the shadow of war hanging over the nation all army enlistment records for peace times were broken during February. Approximately 5,000 men signed up for service. The actual figures to date show 5,852, but figures are still coming in from field camps and the re-enlistments. The figures are especially gratifying to the department. Practically all of the enlistments came after the diplomatic break with Germany, on February 3.

TROOPS FAST LEAVING BORDER.

Last Of Guardsmen To Depart On March 25.

Washington.—The War Department announced that schedules of departure have been so arranged that the last National Guard organization will leave the border March 25. General Pershing finds it necessary to use chair cars and day coaches, but is arranging for the least possible discomfort.

AN AMPUTATED ARM RESTORED.

Amazing Operation On British Soldier Said To Be Successful.

London.—A son of the Hon. J. O'Grady, a member of Parliament, was wounded several months ago in France in such manner that his arm had to be amputated. The surgeons cut off the arm, removed the shattered bone and then put the arm back again, setting the bone and sewing the tendons. The arm has now healed and is gaining strength. The patient can use it effectively.

HOT BEDS!

(Copyright.)

CLOTURE RULE IS QUICKLY ADOPTED

Way Opened for Possible Extra Session of Congress.

THREE VOTE AGAINST RULE

Extra Session Now In Prospect—Belief Grows That President Will Call One Immediately.

Washington.—After more than 100 years under rules permitting debate limited only by the physical endurance of Senators and the provisions of the Constitution, the Senate by a vote of 76 to 3 put power in the hands of two-thirds of its members in the future to limit discussion and to say when a vote shall be taken on a pending measure. Those voting in the negative were Senators La Follette, Gronna and Sherman.

Old Statutes No Bar.

Both Secretary Lansing and Attorney-General Gregory have advised President Wilson that he has full authority to arm merchant ships against illegal attacks by German submarines.

It was to these two officers—the Government's authorities, respectively, on international questions and law—that the President referred the contention raised in the Senate that old statutes enacted to authorize merchantmen to resist pirates raised an insuperable bar to the step he desired to take to meet the submarine menace. They have reported that the statutes have no application to the present situation.

Senate's Action Prompt.

Action by the Senate came unexpectedly after six hours' debate on the new rule, drafted by a bipartisan committee. Although both Democrats and Republicans had approved the change in caucus and Senator Martin, the majority floor leader, had given notice that the Senate would be kept in continuous session until a vote was taken, nearly everyone looked for a much longer discussion. Senators Cummins, Kenyon, Kirby, Lane, Norris, Stone and Vardaman, who were against the Armed Neutrality bill, voted for the amendment.

Indorsement of the cloture rule was given by Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who, however, expressed doubts as to its efficacy.

TOOTHPICK IN HIS STOMACH.

Man Swallowed It Nine Years Ago. Cut Out At Hospital.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Nine years ago E. H. Barnhart, of Athens, swallowed a toothpick. Recently he was stricken with stomach trouble and doctors found that small abscesses were forming. Barnhart was told that only an operation could save him and he went to the hospital at Towanda. The toothpick was removed from his stomach. Barnhart's condition has improved and he will have a speedy recovery, his doctors state.

CIGARETTES UNLAWFUL.

Kansas Senate Passes Drastic Bill. Amendment May Kill It.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas Senate passed the House Anti-Cigarette Bill with an amendment which prohibits the sale, barter or use of cigarettes by any one within the State. Friends of the measure declare the amendment will make the bill unconstitutional and urge its removal before the measure is taken up again in the House.

ZIMMERMANN NOTE APPROVED.

Reichstag Committee Finds Efforts To Form Alliance Legitimate.

Berlin.—The expected criticism of the Government's ill-starred German-Mexican project failed to materialize in the Reichstag budget committee. After an executive sitting of six hours the committee unequivocally indorsed the action of the Foreign Office by unanimous vote.

American Doctors Stay.

Berlin (via London).—The American physicians' expedition, under the direction of Dr. Edward F. Nippert, of Cincinnati, has returned to its base at Deutsch Eylau, where it will continue its work under the direction of the New York committee.

Guard U. S. Buildings.

Pittsburgh.—The buildings of the United States Bureau of Mines and the Government Arsenal, have been placed under guard both night and day.

SHIPYARDS AGREE TO ACCEPT NAVY WORK

Pledge to Avert Commandeering of Plants.

GIVE NAVY PREFERENCE

Navy Department Wants Material, Men and Labor In Speeding-Up Program.

Washington.—American shipbuilders engaged on Government work entered into an agreement with Secretary Danials to accept new contracts at a flat rate of 10 per cent. net profit and pledged co-operation to the fullest extent of their ability in rushing to completion the navy's construction program.

Virtually all of the larger private plants in the country were represented in the conference. The builders, who have been netting from 20 to 30 per cent. on merchant steamers, said they were willing to turn to Government contracts at 10 per cent. as a patriotic duty, and the Secretary on his part agreed to protect them from undue loss. As a result, for the present at least, the Government will not consider exercising the authority given by Congress to commandeer plants.

The next step of the department will be to call upon builders not engaged in Government work to undertake such tasks as they are equipped to carry out. For the most part this will consist of building submarine chasers and possibly some destroyers. An understanding also will be sought to prevent yards doing private work from drawing men from those with navy contracts.

Navy Needs To Come First.

When the problem of placing new ships in yards best fitted to do fast work has been studied out, the question of getting ways clear of merchant tonnage now under construction will be taken up. Wherever it is possible such ships will be rushed to completion and delivered to their owners. No new merchant ships will be laid down, however, until the needs of the navy have been satisfied.

In some instances it is expected that because of shortage of skilled labor and the demand for structural steel, merchant ships now on the ways would be completed only to the point of launching and then held up while navy vessels took their places.

YAGER TO "FELLOW-CITIZENS."

Governor Of Porto Rico So Addresses Islanders In Message.

San Juan, P. R.—Governor Yager, in a special message to the Legislature, for the first time addressed the members as "fellow-citizens of the United States." He said:

"I welcome you into our great national family, with high hopes of you in this new relation."

The Governor urged legislation increasing the pay of Government employes, extension of the educational system, and that the new citizenship and home rule laws be made operative.

ACCUSED OF PARENTS' MURDER.

Son and Confidential Secretary Of Father Arrested.

Peoria, Ill.—William Becker, son and confidential secretary of John P. Becker, Sr., who, with his wife, was murdered in his home near Mason City, Ill., in December, was arrested at his home on a warrant charging first-degree murder. Becker was taken to the county jail at Pekin.

UNITED STATES DIPLOMAT DEAD.

G. W. Guthrie, Ambassador To Japan, Was Appointed In 1913.

Washington.—George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, American Ambassador at Tokio, is dead. Word of the Ambassador's death reached the State Department from Tokio in a dispatch from the Embassy.

Land For National Forest.

Washington.—Purchase of 32,266 acres of land in the Southern Appalachian and White mountains for inclusion to the Eastern national forests was authorized by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

32,176 Letters Opened.

Berne (via Paris).—The Swiss Postal Department, in its report for 1916, says that 32,176 registered letters were opened or confiscated by the warring Powers.

AUSTRIAN REPLY LEAVES DOOR OPEN

Answer to American Note as to Armed Trade Ships.

BREAK MAY BE DELAYED

According To Her Declaration "Freedom Of the Seas" In War Time "Applies Only To Neutral Vessels, Not To Neutral Persons.

Washington.—Austria's reply to the American request for a clearer definition of her attitude in the submarine situation was stated officially here to leave the door open for further negotiations, delaying, temporarily at least, the break which has been regarded as inevitable since the severance of relations between the United States and Germany.

Although in substance the long communication holds and defends the unrestricted warfare waged by Germany, it is couched in most friendly terms and points out that "Austrian submarines solely are operating in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and therefore an encroachment on American interests hardly is to be feared." There will be a reply to this note, and unless an overt act precipitates the rupture both sides apparently earnestly desire to avoid, the United States probably will not be inclined to force the issue for the present.

Germany Forcing Austria.

The truth is that Germany is credited with trying to force Austria to a step which that country does not wish to take. Germany naturally wishes, it is pointed out, to have the complete moral support of her allies to the submarine campaign and is using her great influence with Austria to that end.

This opinion is based not only on dispatches from Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, but on the whole length and spirit of the Austrian note.

Not Quite Clear.

Austria's attempt in the communication to distinguish between the treatment which shall be accorded neutral and enemy merchant shipping is regarded in various quarters as being somewhat similar to Germany's effort to establish a "safety zone" for American liners between New York and Falmouth.

Although the Austrian communication declares that "there obviously is no reason to allow different principles for war on land and sea," the position of the United States is that different principles actually do govern because of different conditions, and the United States has contended and the various belligerents have during the course of the war, virtually admitted that during hostilities international law cannot be changed without the consent of all the nations involved.

Not To Armed Ships.

Another portion of the communication which undoubtedly will not meet with the approval of the United States is that having to do with defensively armed merchant ships. Austria's assertion that her previous assurances did not apply to armed merchant vessels was received with some surprise. The broad declaration that armed merchantment "are to be regarded as pirate vessels, which may be destroyed" regarded as being especially significant in view of the intentions of the United States regarding armament for its merchant shipping.

Notwithstanding the perplexity created in the minds of officials with a portion of the Austrian argument the extreme reluctance felt here for a break with Germany's chief ally and the fact that Austria also does not desire it, will assure the note a most friendly reading and every effort will be made to harmonize the relations of the two governments if it can be done without surrender by either.

Effect Of a Break.

Officials here have felt throughout that a break with Austria would serve little purpose and do much harm. America's protest against Germany's illegal submarine warfare is thought to have been fully enforced by a severence of relations with that government.

A break with Austria probably would be followed by one with Bulgaria and Turkey, jeopardizing American interests in those countries; would lead to many diplomatic re-adjustments because of the belligerents this country represents in Austria and the Austrian interests represented elsewhere, and would endanger the million or more prisoners for whom this country has been caring, as well as cut off a line of communication from Berlin.

500 Become U. S. Citizens.

Chicago.—Five hundred aliens took out their first naturalization papers at a session of the Superior Court Tuesday night. This establishes a record for naturalization at one session of court in Chicago.

Suffrage Bill Signed.

Little Rock, Ark.—Governor Brough signed the bill which allows women to vote in all primary elections in the State.

Bone Dry Bill Passes.

Lincoln, Neb.—A "bone dry" prohibition bill passed the lower House of the Nebraska legislature, 84 to 3.

Only Spanish Used.

Panama.—President Valdez signed a bill prohibiting any language except Spanish to be used in the correspondence of banking institutions. The law carries a fine of $5,000 for non-compliance.

The dairymen of Colorado have found prohibition a great business asset. Their business in Denver alone has increased 42 per cent. since the State voted to abolish the liquor business.

Larks Sing As Big Guns Roar

Abundance of Songsters Where Battles Rage Is Surprise to Newcomer.

SOLDIERS ARE FOND OF PETS

All Sorts of Mascots Abound in the Trenches—Many Also Are the Pests—Red Cross Dogs Are Valuable.

With the British Armies in France.—One of the distinct surprises to the newcomer at the war is to find larks singing over the front line trenches. One would think that birds of every sort had long ago been driven far from the war zone, but, instead, they lurk in and about it in great number. Very often the sudden flight of a covey from a secluded thicket or remnant of wood has given the first signal of a shrapnel attack.

The drumming of big guns, the "pat-pat-patter-patter-patter" of machine guns, the whirr and "bang" of "plum puddings" and "rum-jars" sent over by the enemy trench mortars seem to have lost all terror to the feathered songsters. They chirp as gayly and loudly over the muddy "line" as if there were no such thing in all the world as war.

The British Tommy is very fond of pets. When he can safely do so he throws crumbs over the parapet for the larks, and if he had his way would fill up every nook and corner of the trench with some sort of animal mascot. As it is, there is a strange mixture of pets and pests in these deep cuttings in the earth—the outposts of battle—where the men themselves live a sort of animal life. It is a life no human being was ever intended to live, and yet the health of the troops is positively amazing.

Rat the Leading Pest.

Of all the trench pests the rat, of course, by reason of his size, takes precedence. He is everywhere. No amount of cleaning up has tended to exterminate him. In fact, he waxes fatter and fatter as the war goes on.

Of the pets the dog is by far the more numerous and popular. There are goats and cats and canaries and various species of mascot, but the dog becomes more a part of the life than any of the others.

Many a subaltern or company commander has gone "over the top" into battle with his dog leaping and barking happily beside him. Scores of dogs have been killed beside their masters and hundreds wounded. In the fighting about Mametz, during the great "push" on the Somme, a Red Cross searching party came upon a pathetic little group composed of a subaltern, his dog and four private soldiers, just as they had sprawled to their death in a burst of machine gun fire.

The dogs in the trenches have great fun chasing the rats. They will even leap over the parapet after them into "No Man's Land." And sometimes old "Fritz" from the enemy trenches will snipe them. There is one old terrier now in the front line who has been wounded four times. If he survives the war the old veteran is going to have a collar with four gold stripes on it.

Red Cross Dogs Valuable.

The Red Cross dogs of the French hardly come under the head of pets. They are a lasting tribute to the part dumb animals have played, and are playing, in the great world conflict. The dogs, however, render a service scarcely more notable than the little French donkeys that carry ammunition to the front line trenches. These little burros are as wise as they are gray. Their long, straight ears, always poking forward, are attuned to the sounds of battle and when the firing gets too heavy they dart for the shelter of shell holes and lie there with the drivers until danger temporarily is past.

Some of the strangest animals of the war are the wild cats of Ypres. The old mother and father cats of Ypres were once domesticated. But when the frightened population fled at the first bombardment the cats, true to all cat traditions, remained behind. Now Ypres is a wilderness of ruins and all the cats born and living there have become like wild animals.

A Canadian sergeant major came marching out of the "line" a few days ago with a magpie sitting on his shoulder. A private in the same company had a kitten curled up on the top of his knapsack. All the overseas troops bring mascots with them. The South Africans started out with a great collection of springboks, baboons, duikers and a variety of queer animals, but the climate of northern France in winter mood is far from friendly and the warm weather pets have mostly been "done in."

Probably the most amazing of all war pets, however, was the lion cub adopted by the Americans in the French aviation service. They read in a Paris newspaper that a "perfect dear of a cub" was for sale and promptly sent emissaries in to buy him. They said when he grew up they were going to drop him in the German lines, but he was spoiled into being a pampered pet instead of a maneater, and finally because his playful howls at night became a nuisance he was sent to the zoo.

Mend Boy's Skull With Dime.

Memphis, Tenn.—When a mule kicked Livingstone McConnell, a three-year-old negro boy, in the head, the blow broke the skull. Surgeons replaced the broken bone with a brand-new dime of the mintage of 1917. The dime will go to the grave with the negro. Coming generations may find and marvel at it.

DOGGIE CAN'T CATCH COLD

Miss Clara Jaeger of Montclair, N. J., has had made a special sized handbag to match her costume in which to keep her dog warm while out for an airing. The bag is lined with lamb's wool and the dog has little chance to catch cold. It is quite likely that the innovation will be taken up by the smart set.

PENS PRIZE POEM IN WILDS

Miss Ethelwyn Dithridge Is Given Award for Sixteen Lines Written in Labrador.

New York.—While in the wilds of Labrador several summers ago, Miss Ethelwyn Dithridge, a teacher of English in the Bushwick high school, Brooklyn, had a poetic inspiration. She sat down before a fire in the Grenfell mission there and wrote 16 lines. The short poem was named, "As Thou Wilt."

The poem expressed kindly thoughts toward children. The judges in a contest recently held under the auspices of the St. Louis Art league picked the poem from 500 as the best literary effort of the season and gave to its author the first prize.

The prize was a check for $100, which Miss Dithridge received at her home in Hollis, L. I.

BULLDOG LEARNS NEW TRICK

New York Crowds Flock in Fifth Avenue to See Jack "Hit" the Meerschaum.

New York.—Jack, a snow-white English bulldog, has learned a new trick, and as a result Fifth avenue—at least nine blocks of it—stands still for a few minutes each day.

Jack now smokes a meerschaum pipe, and his smoking hour is every noon, when he leads the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith from that office up to the Union Trust company. Jack and the secretary between them carry the gifts for the last 24 hours to deposit them.

Jack's accomplishments do not end with his smoking. He washes his face, combs his hair and salutes persons who call to leave donations.

War Cause of Divorce.

New York.—"I'll go back to him if he will concede the allies will win," said Mrs. H. Decker, Russian, in the domestic relations court.

"I'll never do that," answered Decker, German. They were granted a divorce.

British Navy's Mystery Fleet

So Called Because It Steals Away Quickly and Brags of Little It Does.

GUARDS CHANNEL PASSAGE

Only Three Merchant Ships Have Been Lost Out of 21,000 Starting on the Trip—Germans Find Channel Too Warm.

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG.
(Special Staff Correspondent of the New York World.)

With the Dover Patrol.—This is the mystery fleet that moors in mystery port. It is the mystery fleet because it steals away quickly and brags of little that it does. Its mooring is the mystery port because here are concocted the plans and here are many of the mediums with which the patrol has wrought its enviable record.

A rusty-looking drifter may hold the secret of a tale that can be told only after the war—"for strategic reasons." Here is an old salt who, if plying his trade of fisherman, could now be making $500 in a day in these times of high prices.

"That's what my father made one day last week," said a young fisherman. "But he can't join us because he's too old."

These drifters run across things which have been hidden away in Davy Jones' locker for a good many years; and they also discover things more modern, which perhaps accounts somewhat for the diminution in U-boat activities in the "Neck of the Bottle," as the British channel is called.

Work Is Well Done.

They are only one of the agents for counteracting the work of the Germans. I have seen others in the mystery port. How well they have worked of recent months is shown by the fact that only three out of a total of 21,000 merchantmen that passed through the patrol were destroyed. That means only one thing to the mind of the patrol—the Germans are going elsewhere, having found the channel a bit too warm.

It has been my privilege to see the men who are doing this work, the ones at the top as well as those at the bottom. They are men of few words but good humor.

Out in the harbor lay a formidable craft, one the Germans of the Belgian coast know well, for many of her "souvenirs" have hurtled their way precipitately into their fortifications. I was told I might have a close inspection, and soon had traversed the intervening stretch of water and scampered up her gangway, to be received by ——, an officer who had not long since been trying conclusions with the German batteries. She might have been built on a concrete foundation, for the choppy harbor had no effect whatever upon her. I watched the maneuvering of the big guns, which were said to make no noise inside the turrets, but outside—that was a different matter.

(Paragraph deleted here by the chief censor of the admiralty, who wrote in its place: "Sorry, but it had to go. D. B.")

Standing on the bridge of this big war vessel I could see circling far overhead three or four airplanes of the patrol. Snuggled well under the surface of the water a little to the left was something gray that resembled a whale come up for a breath. It was a submarine.

"Will sea war of the future be fought out largely by submarines?" I had asked one of the fleet's chief spokesmen.

"There might be such form of warfare," was his rejoinder; "one can never tell. In this war everything has grown bigger—guns, destroyers, submarines. Perhaps," he said with a smile, "there'll be a gun in the next war which, if placed at the proper angle, might lob shells into America from Europe, or vice versa."

Down in a Submarine.

In company with her commander I was soon to visit the undersea boat which I had seen from the deck of her giantlike patrol brother. Once inside, I was hopelessly confounded by a mass of brass and bronze pipes, so immaculately clean they could have well done the work of mirrors. She, too, had had a recent cruise and lay ready, as all patrols must be, for any emergency.

"Down and at 'Em," was her motto, carved in a shining brass plate in a conspicuous place.

Her commander was acquainted with Captain Koenig's exploits in the Deutschland. Officers of the fleet consider it only an advertising undertaking, and a very expensive one, and in itself a conspicuous example of the unprofitable use of the submarine as a merchant ship.

"We could go to America, too, but there is no reason why we should make such a trip; it isn't necessary."

There was only a gentle movement to the submarine. I was taken through her from one end to the other and came out, after a final last look through the periscope, with a recollection of coils of pipe interlaced in an arabesque design of unfathomable intricacy.

"We can be ready to leave in eight minutes," said her proud commander.

HE FED HER CAT AND HORSE MEAT

Los Angeles, Cal.—Cat soup and horse steaks do not constitute good provisions, according to Mrs. William Vazanak, who appeared in court here to press a charge of failure to provide she brought against her husband. The woman declared that Vazanak boiled a kitten to make chowder and furnished the table with several choice steaks cut from the carcass of the family nag.

Comb Flattens Bullet.

Fenton, Ill.—Mrs. Henry Sutherland of West Frankfort, a bride of a few weeks, was struck by a stray bullet, which came through the door of her father's home, and narrowly escaped death. Mrs. Sutherland fell against a stove. The bullet had struck against the metal comb. The comb practically saved her life.

TOWN IS SOLD AT AUCTION

Roanoke, Mo., Once Busy Trading Place, Brings $410 Under the Sheriff's Hammer.

Fayette, Mo.—The town of Roanoke, standing on the boundary line between Howard and Randolph counties, was sold under a sheriff's hammer for $410. The property included ten lots and three buildings.

Roanoke once was one of the busiest trading places in the state, being situated in the center of a large tobacco-producing section. The building of a railroad and the founding of the town of Armstrong on it, three miles south of Roanoke, spelled the town's ruin.

Roanoke was settled by Virginians before the Civil war. The first Confederate company in central Missouri was raised there when war between the states was declared.

Oberlin college has received a bequest of $20,000.

Bees in Unused Chimney.

Junction City, Kan.—An unused flue in the Robert Peters home east of here was used by a swarm of bees during the last summer. This fact was discovered recently when the flue cap was removed in order to set up a stove. Several gallons of honey were removed, and the quantity remaining in the flue is very large.

The manufacture of fans was established as an industry in England during the Stuarts' rule.

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