ROYAL REFUGEES FLOCK TO ITALY

Among Them Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaevitch.

'WE ARE ALL POOR,' HE SAYS

Buying a 30-Cent Tie, the Grand Duke Said It Was the First New Thing He Had Had in Three Years—He Looks Old, Shabby and Very Sad—Is as Strongly Anti-German as Ever—Ex-Grand Duke Peter With Him.

A bevy of ex-royal refugees have arrived in Italy, with such members of the old Russian aristocracy as were able to escape on board British battleships from Odessa before the bolsheviki took possession of that town.

The party includes that strong man of old Russia, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaevitch, with his wife, Anastasia, who is sister to the queen of Italy; ex-Grand Duke Peter Nicholaevitch, brother to Nicholas, whose wife, Militza, is also a sister of the queen of Italy; and several lesser members of the late Romanoff household, including the czar's head coachman, an Italian, who was in his service 23 years, and says nothing but good of the treatment he received while with him.

Staying at Genoa.

The two grand dukes, with their wives, are at Genoa, but went to Rapallo for a few days, where they were met by Queen Helena of Italy and her children, who made the journey from Rome on purpose to visit them. Every day the three sisters have long family talks over the telephone, using the ordinary hotel phone at Genoa or Rapallo.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, with his wife and a small suite, have taken rooms at the Hotel Bristol, Genoa, while the others are at the Eden. They arrived with less baggage between them than the average business man's wife from New York takes with her when she comes for a short trip to Europe. And their scanty trunks are much battered. They have dinner in the public rooms, but remain in their bedrooms most of the time, except when driving about on the Italian Riviera, very beautiful in its early summer freshness.

Nicholas Nicholaevitch talks to the boys he meets in the streets and on the seashore in broken Italian, and takes little children in his arms, who pull his long beard, now gone quite white. He looks old, shabby and very sad.

"We are all poor," he says to those who approach him.

The other day he bought a 30-cent tie in a local store, and is very proud of it. "The first new thing I've had for three years," he said to the clerk who sold it to him.

As Anti-German as Ever.

He has the air of a man who suffers much, mentally. He is as anti-German as ever, and has declared that if the Germans overrun Italy after peace he will leave the country.

Some comment has been made here upon the fact that the exiles, though so closely connected with the queen, are not coming to Rome and are not living in any of the many villas, palaces and castles owned by Italy's king. The explanation is that the king of Italy is not very much attached to his wife's family, and that the husbands are by no means decided if they intend to settle here or not. Also, the king of Italy has given several of his finest residences for the use of Italian war orphans, gifts which much reduced the number of his homes. Many of the others are in no state to house visitors, and would need a complete overhauling.

The king of Italy, though exceedingly rich, is very economical. His family spends part of the year at the Villa Savoia, in the Via Salaria, Rome—which is not any larger than those of many Roman business men, and is far smaller and simpler than those belonging to several Roman patricians—and part at Racconigi, not far from Turin. This palace is now being completely restored and getting a number of new bathrooms, which were badly wanted for a long time.

DID NOT KILL CAT

Instead of Death There Was a Birth of Kittens.

A Main street drug clerk was visited this week by a man and his wife, the latter much agitated over the errand. They asked for four ounces of chloroform with which to kill their cat. At least this was the husband's statement; the wife was too busy shedding tears to do more than cling sadly to his arm. They were given a bottle of anesthetic and departed, stopping en route home to purchase a new wash boiler at $2.65 in which to perform the last rites on the cat.

According to data later made public, puss was put to sleep on a pillow in the boiler, the bottle of liquid was emptied within and the cover slipped on. In the morning preparations were made for the burial. But when the boiler cover was lifted, lo! instead of one cat there were five felines! The liquid was only spirits of niter, given by mistake by the drug clerk, and puss had become the mother of four likely kittens. It is rumored that a lease of life has been extended the family.

QUEEN OF ROUMANIA TO VISIT UNITED STATES

Photo by Western Newspaper Union.

A late photograph of Roumania's beloved queen, who, it is reported, will shortly pay a visit to the United States. Queen Mary's work during the great conflict has won for her the admiration and respect of the entire world.

SPENT MANY YEARS IN WORLD'S WILDS

New Governor of Nigeria Saw Much Fighting and Had Adventures Galore.

Probably in all the British colonial service there is no personality more interesting than that of Sir Hugh Clifford, who succeeds Sir F. Lugard as governor of Nigeria, writes a correspondent in "The Manchester Guardian." He combines a sense of humor with great independence of character, and that is perhaps the most judicious compound for the government of our more distant possessions.

A member of the ancient family of Clifford of Chudleigh, son of a very distinguished officer, who counted the Victoria Cross among his many decorations, he was naturally intended for the army, but went from one extreme to the other by preferring the Malay service.

It is 35 years since he took this step, and he has seen a good deal of the wilder places of the world since then, for he was what some Americans call the "big noise" in Pahang for a number of years, saw fighting from time to time, and had adventures enough to fill a Conrad novel.

Nineteen years ago he was nominated by Mr. Chamberlain, governor of North Labuan, but, not liking the methods of the chartered company, which was his immediate master, he resigned and went back to Pahang, whence he was transferred to the West Indies, and thence again to Ceylon, where he was colonial secretary for a good many years.

In 1912 he became governor of the Gold Coast, and has disproved the sinister suggestion conveyed by the old story that a newly appointed governor of that district when he asked what provision was made for the governor's expenses should he come on leave was told that such a contingency had never yet arisen.

Sir Hugh is a charming author, and has written all sorts of things from romance to Malay dictionaries.

CANNING CLAMS IN SHELL

Packer in Maine Has Tried It and Found It Profitable.

Canning clams in the shell is the latest Maine industry. An experiment was made along this line last year by a Maine packer of foodstuffs, and the results were such that he will put up several thousand cases the present year.

This product is designed for the middle West trade, which has heretofore been regarded as impossible to supply with clams in the shell.

Before being put into cans the shellfish are thoroughly cooked by what is known as the steaming process. They are then placed in cans sufficiently large to carry three plates of the size usually used at Maine shore dinner resorts, where steamed clams are considered the greatest delicacy. The cans are closed in the same manner that any canned goods are sealed. To obtain best results it has been found that the contents of a can should be thoroughly heated by being placed for several minutes in a dish of boiling water before opening.

Find Buried Indian Village.

A buried Indian village site, believed to have been occupied 500 years ago, was discovered by M. A. Cramer, Auburn city forester, in digging after a woodchuck in the town of Cato, Cayuga county, New York. The site contained skeletons and many bone implements believed of Iroquois origin.

PLAN DIRIGIBLE LINE ACROSS U.S.

Transcontinental Trips by Zeppelin Type Airships.

TO CARRY 12 PASSENGERS

If Trial Flight Proves Successful Monster Ships Will Be Built for Service Between New York and London—Veterans of Air Navigation Are Back of the Project—To Make Trip Coast to Coast in 50 Hours.

Within a year, if plans of Akron promoters hold true, giant passenger dirigibles will leave their hangars at Akron, O., bound for New York, Chicago, Omaha, Canada, Florida, Texas and the Pacific coast.

And if these flights are successful and the monetary returns are sufficient, work will start upon giant airships, even larger than the Zeppelins, capable of crossing the Atlantic, and a regular passenger service will be established between New York and London.

These are not dreams. They are the plans of veterans of air navigation, men who have spent years piloting balloons, airships and airplanes, and backed by a corporation that has been making dirigibles for years.

A dirigible 300 feet long, capable of traveling 75 miles an hour in favorable weather, and 50 miles an hour in windy weather, will open daily service between Akron and Cleveland, O., a distance of 35 miles.

This, however, is but the trial service. If this proves successful, the service will be extended, first to New York and Chicago, and then throughout the United States."

Dock on Building Tops.

Landing places will be obtained in the very heart of these cities, probably on the roofs of the tallest hotels. Unlike airplanes, which need a large landing place, the airships need but a small platform upon which to dock.

This was demonstrated recently, when a 100-foot army dirigible from the naval station at Wingfoot Lake, Akron, landed two passengers on a 30-foot platform on the roof of the Hotel Statler, Cleveland. The airship was 160 feet long.

The first of this fleet of air liners will carry 12 passengers.

It is now under construction at the plant of a rubber company, who are pioneers in the manufacture of airships, and makers of a large percentage of the "blimps" and dirigibles that were used by the United States during the world war.

Many secrets of the government, perfected during the war, have been placed at the disposal of the rubber firm.

Promoters Have Much Experience.

The promoters of the airship passenger line are Ralph H. Upson, for years aeronautical engineer at a rubber company's plant, holder of the James Gordon Bennett balloon trophy in 1914, and W. C. Young, veteran balloon navigator.

They are being given both financial and mechanical support by the rubber company.

The dirigibles will be from 300 to 800 feet in length. They will carry from 12 to 100 passengers. The express airships will carry about 100 tons of express.

It is estimated that the trip to New York, about 600 miles, could be made in eight hours. A trip to San Francisco, over 2,000 miles, and now taking four days, could be accomplished in about 50 hours.

Rates, it is estimated, will be about three times the railroad fare.

Besides the fleet of air liners, the company has also under course of erection a sport model dirigible. Its cost will be but $8,000. It will be about 90 feet long, contain 35,000 cubic feet of gas. The motor will be able to go a maximum of 70 miles an hour, but the average speed will be 50 miles.

It will seat but two persons.

GOBBLER ATTACKS AUTO

Wins Fight With Bird Mirrored in Varnish of Car.

Prof. Frank W. Magill of Danville, Pa., drove his new highly polished automobile out into the country the first day after receiving it and stopped along the road to chat with a farmer friend.

Up strutted a fine turkey gobbler, which caught a glimpse of its reflection in the polished sides of the machine. The bird immediately challenged the newcomer and with beak and claws flew at the car.

The old bird fought until it was exhausted and the side of the auto was a wreck.

LOANS COST BIG SUM

Government Spent $29,782,768 to Sell $18,815,778,000 Liberty Bonds.

It cost the government $29,782,768 to float the first four Liberty loans. In the four campaigns for war funds $18,815,778,800 was raised. The fifth loan has added $4,500,000,000 to these figures.

The expenses of the first four loans were as follows: First loan, $2,762,536.20; second loan, $5,539,062.99; third loan, $8,293,515.94; fourth loan, $8,727,658.12. An additional expense of $4,450,990.76 was incurred in stimulating sales of War Savings certificates and stamps.

Hymn for Independence Day

Eugene C. Dolson.

O Thou, who through the long years gone
Hast guided us in safety on,—
God of our native land, to Thee,
The guardian of Liberty,
Our hearts today in one accord
Acknowledge all, and thank Thee, Lord.

Beyond the swift-receding past
The world moves on, through changes vast;
Beyond the reach of ways outworn
Our restless age is onward borne.
Oh, keep us one in heart henceforth,
From sea to sea, from South to North!

On this, our nation's natal day,
For world-wide amity we pray;
For peace, good-will, disarmament
In lands by war and faction rent;
For all which trends to common good
And universal brotherhood.

But first and most of all things yet,
Our own trust let us not forget:
Be ours to guard that freedom won
At Bunker Hill and Lexington,—
Be ours true loyal hearts and free—
True to our sires and true to Thee!

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WHEN HUNS WERE OVER HERE

Replica of One of the Huts Which Sheltered Hessians Is Interesting in This Year 1919.

As a reminder of the dark days in our history, a replica of one of the huts that sheltered the Hessian troops on Inwood hill, Manhattan island, in Revolutionary times has been reconstructed at Broadway and Two Hundred and Fourth street, New York. It is built of stones excavated from the

A Silent Reminder of "Kultur" in America: Replica of One of the Many Huts Built by the Hessians on Manhattan Island in Revolutionary Days.

ruins of some 40 of the barracks that have of late been uncovered on the east slope of the historical ridge, and of timbers of a Long Island barn erected in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It contains many of the relics that have been recovered during the excavating, which has been carried on for several years.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

NORTH CAROLINA WAS FIRST

Published Declaration of Independence Long Before the One Which Has Become Immortal.

North Carolina not only disputes with New England the honor of the first battle of the Revolution, and the credit of holding the first "tea party," but points with pride to its Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, antedating that of Philadelphia by two months. The battle of Alamance was fought in 1771, admitted by at least one New England historian, Bancroft, as being the first of the Revolution. The tea party was held in front of the governor's palace at least eighty years before Boston dumped her tea in the harbor.

Therefore, all North Carolinians have a right to consider themselves descendants of the real and original "founders of liberty."

DE GRASSE AT YORKTOWN

Presence of Fleet Under French Admiral Main Factor in That Brilliant Success.

Although to Washington should be given the credit of conceiving and planning the campaign of Yorktown, it must be recognized that without the aid of the French troops his plans could never have been carried out and

Count De Grasse.

that without the assured co-operation of the formidable fleet of De Grasse the siege of Yorktown would never have even been thought of. At the siege the French supplied a large part and the best-equipped of the allied troops engaged, and, as Bancroft says, "thirty-seven ships of the line and the Americans not one."

TOO INQUISITIVE PUP

I.

"Pretty slow—these safe and sane Fourths."

II.

"Hello! Here's something doing."

III.

"Sounds like a burning fuse."

IV.

"Funny I don't hear any bang."

V.

"Guess I'll look into this."

VI.

"Stung!"

—From Puck.

One Country.

After all,
One country, brethren! We must rise or fall
With the supreme republic. We must be
The makers of her immortality—
Her freedom, fame,
Her glory or her shame,
Litgeaten to God and fathers of the free!

After all—
Hark! From the heights the clean, strong clarion call
And the command imperious: "Stand forth
Sons of the South and brothers of the North!
Stand forth and be
As on soil and sea—
Your country's honor more than empire's worth!"

After all,
'Tis Freedom wears the loveliest coronal.
Her brew is to the morning; in the sod
She breathes the breath of patriots; every clod
Answers her call
And rises like a wall
Against the foes of liberty and God!

—Frank L. Stanton.

WORK OF ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN WAR

Total of War Work Expenditures from 1914 to 1919, $22,444,815, of Which $8,083,772 Went to the American Red Cross.

WORK FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

Its Resources, Policies and Personnel Put at the Service of the World in Accordance With Its Guiding Principle, "the Well-Being of Mankind."

The Rockefeller Foundation will shortly issue a review of its activities in 1918, written by Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Foundation.

The first installment of the review, just made public, says:

Some of the chief activities in 1918 of the Rockefeller Foundation, working through its own departments and in co-operation with seventeen independent agencies, are the following:

Campaign against tuberculosis in France;

Anti-malaria work in Arkansas and Mississippi;

Yellow fever work in Guatemala and Ecuador;

Encouraged sanitation in twenty-one foreign countries and twelve states of the Union;

Work for improved public health organization in Brazil and Australia;

Supported a School of Hygiene and Public Health in connection with Johns Hopkins University;

Pushed forward the fifteen buildings of a new medical center in Peking;

Assisted twenty-four missionary hospitals, medical, and pre-medical schools in China;

Maintained sixty-eight fellows and scholars from the United States, China and Brazil in American medical schools;

Expenditures in War Work.

A summary of the war work expenditures for the entire war period, 1914-1919 (including appropriations for 1919), is included in the review as follows:

Camp and Community Welfare	
Y. M. C. A.	[illegible]
Y. W. C. A.	[illegible]
Knights of Columbus	[illegible]
Jewish Welfare Committee	[illegible]
War Camp Community Service	[illegible]
United War Work Fund	[illegible]
Commission on Training Camp Activities Auxiliary Fund	[illegible]
American Social Hygiene Association	[illegible]
Committee of Fourteen, New York City	[illegible]
Medical Research and Relief	
Medical Division, National Research Council	[illegible]
Rockefeller Institute:	
War Demonstration Hospital	[illegible]
War Research, Relief and Instruction (including work of Dr. Carrel)	[illegible]
Yale Mobile Hospital Unit	[illegible]
National Committee for Mental Hygiene	[illegible]
Demonstration in Teaching Hygiene	[illegible]
Humanitarian Aid	
Armenia and Syria	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
Poland	[illegible]
Serbia	[illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]
Miscellaneous:	
American Red Cross	[illegible]
Prisoners of War Welfare	[illegible]
Contributions by War Relief Commission	[illegible]
War Relief Commission Administration	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Object of the Foundation.

The spirit underlying the work of the Foundation is thus described by Dr. Vincent:

"The activities of the Foundation are consistent parts of a unified program which is dominated by a purpose to promote the general welfare. The Foundation is expressed in its charter: 'The Welfare of Mankind throughout the world.'

"With the coming of peace the nations are making an effort to establish closer relations of understanding and good will. Gradually more normal conditions of intercourse will be established. Restrictions upon travel and commerce will be relaxed.

"There will be an exchange not only of commodities, but of ideas. Our country will be urged to contribute its best achievements to a common fund upon which all lands may draw. In this commerce of culture, science, sympathy and idealism the Rockefeller Foundation desires to put its resources, personnel and resources at the service of the world."

The members of the Rockefeller Foundation during 1918 were as follows:

Wallace Buttrick, Simon Flexner, Harry E. Fosdick, Frederick T. Gates, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles E. Hughes, Harry Pratt Judson, Starr J. Murphy, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Wickliffe Rose, Julius Rosenwald, Martin A. Ryerson, Frank Stranahan, George B. Wheeler and Edwin R. Embree, ex-officio.