

# ROYAL ALEXANDRA

HOME OF GOOD PLAYS

MATINEES, THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 25c, 50c.  
EVENINGS, 25, 50, 75, \$1

A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

SECOND WEEK OF SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE TALENTED AND ARTISTIC ACTRESS

## IDA CONQUEST

### PRESS OPINIONS

GLOBE—"Miss Conquest achieved an undeniable success."  
MAIL—"Her performance was marked by intelligence and sincerity."  
NEWS—"Miss Conquest was at her best."  
STAR—"Conquest was the word for it."  
TELEGRAM—"Captured her audience from the start."  
WORLD—"Miss Conquest made a distinct artistic triumph."

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING

MISS CONQUEST AND THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA PLAYERS WILL PRESENT RICHARD MANSFIELD'S COMEDY SUCCESS

## OLD WEDELBERG

FROM THE GERMAN OF WILHELM MEYER FORSTER

MISS CONQUEST (her original role) AS KATHIE MR. MACKAY AS KARL, THE CROWN PRINCE

THIS WILL BE A MAGNIFICENT STAGE PRODUCTION WITH ALL SPECIAL SCENERY AND COSTUMES.

SPECIAL A TRAINED CHORUS OF VOCALISTS, WHO WILL SING THE "GAUDEAMUS" AND OTHER GERMAN MELODIES.

FOR SEATS PHONE MAIN 3000, 3001

## HAS 600 EDITIONS OF BURNS, THE BARD

Is Said to Be the Largest Collection of Its Kind—Great Paper Monument.

"The greatest paper monument ever raised to one man."

As the 6-foot tall, 80-year-old Scotchman spoke the words he waved a proud hand toward the book-crammed walls around him.

Hundreds of volumes double-lined two rooms of a little red brick house sitting tight to the ground at the foot of Capitol Hill, Washington. They piled up in the corners, crumpled the tables and stuffed the drawers.

The little house clings to the soil of the National Botanic Garden as if it had sent its roots deep down into that soil. The tall Scotchman who lives in it is William R. Smith, superintendent of the garden, and the paper monument is a wonderful Burns collection.

Whether it really is the greatest memorial of the kind ever raised to one man the writer does not pretend to say. Mr. Smith seems sure of it, and the evidence certainly is strong in his favor.

No less than 600 editions of Burns are ranged upon these shelves. Besides these are biographies, critical reviews and commentaries, poems and addresses, all dealing with the immortal Bobby.

Almost before this article can appear the collection will be enriched by the accession of 200 additional works of comment and biography. Andrew Carnegie's agent has purchased them ahead, and already they are on the ocean bound for the little brick house in the garden.

It is not quite possible to keep Mr. Carnegie's name out of an account of this great collection. The two Scotchmen, whose paths in life would seem to have run so widely apart, are nevertheless warm friends with many things in common.

Admiration of Burns is among these things. So Mr. Carnegie takes a keen interest in the growth of the paper monument and has lent a helpful hand every now and then in its upbuilding.

The collection contains 600 editions of Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

with the Washington bookplate in it, is now in the possession of Mr. Cabell, Chicago. Mr. Cabell having declared that money could not buy the book from him, Mr. Smith and Mr. Carnegie were compelled to abandon their wish to present it to Mr. Vernon.

Mr. Smith found another copy at the Burns cottage at St. Louis, and acting as Mr. Carnegie's agent, this one he did buy, and it is now at Mr. Vernon. They were obliged to pay \$200 for this little volume, which is the price at which it is generally quoted.

For that reason Mr. Smith is inclined to consider his copy as the luckiest find he can show. He found it 50 years ago in an old building opposite the Treasury at Washington, and he paid so little for it that he can't even remember how much it cost. He has never seen a copy in its original binding, or at least in what he was sure was the original.

Among the copies containing interesting inscriptions is one which Mr. Carnegie sent him. It is an 1802 edition printed at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Under the portrait of Burns, which forms the frontispiece, is written in a bold hand:

"Dumb Labour, this day 1750, found its voice in Robert Burns."  
"Glasgow, Jan'y, 25th, 1751."

The inscription was placed there by the labor leader, who is now a member of parliament. The inscription is the same he is not related to the Robert Burns family.

Another very beautiful little edition in two volumes, exquisitely bound, has the name "Henry Edward Cardinal Manning" and the date, "March 13, 1891." The edition was published in 1891 at Edinburgh.

There is one volume in the collection which, so far as Mr. Smith knows, is absolutely unique in one feature. It was printed at Glasgow in 1861 and contains many afterwards familiar poems which had never been printed before.

Burns would write a poem, give it away, and apparently never think of it again. For that reason many of these gift poems did not appear until some time after his death.

But the unique feature of Mr. Smith's copy is that it contains two leaves which are pagged the same 33 and 34. But while one is in its regular place in the volume, the other is inserted at the very end and contains an entirely different reading of page 33. The one in the body of the book reads:

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

Epigram.  
Burns, being sent to the north country on the excuse business, where they are very averse to paying the duties, and look on the excise as a burden upon them, was one day invited to dine with some of the distillers, where they took little notice of him, but were busy enquiring of one another how their friends did; without being observed, he took a diamond and wrote on a pane of glass as follows:

Highland pride, Highland scab, Highland hunger.  
If God Almighty sent me here 'Twas surely in his anger.

But upon the second page, at the end of the book, the story is entirely different.

to the backbones. What is more, he insists that Burns was thoroughly imbued with what are described as American ideas, and that the only proper place for this great paper monument is on American soil.

It is possible that it might have gone to Mr. Carnegie in case that gentleman survived Mr. Smith. But Mr. Carnegie's tendency to absent himself from America is not perhaps the best guarantee that the collection wouldn't take to wandering over seas, too, and that would not do. Whatever disposition is made of the monument, therefore, America can count on keeping it here at home.

The Stage's Duty.  
William Winter of The New York Tribune, in reply to a letter by Mr. Frohman, takes exception to the statement that "the successful theatrical manager must be allied by sympathy and predilection to the tastes of a universal public." He declares:

"The public taste is not formulated and it cannot be prejudiced. Edwin Booth never deferred to any assumed standard of popular taste; yet he made at least three fortunes and he died worth about half a million dollars if money is to be the test of success. Henry Irving never deferred to any theory of popular taste; yet he earned fortune after fortune, and he held the destiny of the British stage, if not that of the whole English-speaking stage, in the hollow of his hand, for many years. To be 'allied by sympathy and predilection to the tastes of a universal public' is to be allied to some very low, very vulgar, very carnal predilections. It is the province of the intellect to lead, not to follow; not to give to any portion of the public what it might be assumed to want, but to lead every part of the public into what it ought to have. Accomplishment of that purpose is what makes a theatrical producer a manager, and not merely a janitor. The effort to accomplish that result has wrecked fortunes and broken hearts before now, and doubtless it will again. But the accomplishment of it is a noble service to society, and it places on the highest level. It requires, to endure defeat and loss, that is the price of its accomplishment. But, if it can be accomplished, it is a great achievement which made Henry Irving not only a marvelous actor, but the manager of intellectual society wherever he went."

MEXICO'S FINANCIAL SAVIOR.  
The Man Who Engineered the Country on to a Gold Basis.  
Literary Digest.

Jose Yves Llanuza, minister of the treasury of Mexico, is at present the national hero. He is the son of a southern republic. He has proved himself the most marvelous financier his country has ever produced. His success in establishing Mexican finance on a gold basis, after many years of silver fluctuations, has been the chief cause of that nation's awakening.

A writer in The World-to-day dwells upon Llanuza's business genius and his talent, activity and interest in other phases of Mexican life. He says:

"The republic, the monetary question settled, the people realized the tremendous importance of the event. Llanuza, who had seen the streets of Mexico City he received ovation after ovation."

white hair, burnished and mustache enhanced his pallor, and he was 54 years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry the people were wont to confuse Llanuza's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such mistake as to think that he is cold and proud. He is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Llanuza is of a famous Mexican family—the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican minister of finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home, which is invaded every day by men on business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his

white hair, burnished and mustache enhanced his pallor, and he was 54 years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry the people were wont to confuse Llanuza's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such mistake as to think that he is cold and proud. He is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Llanuza is of a famous Mexican family—the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican minister of finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home, which is invaded every day by men on business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his

white hair, burnished and mustache enhanced his pallor, and he was 54 years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry the people were wont to confuse Llanuza's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such mistake as to think that he is cold and proud. He is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Llanuza is of a famous Mexican family—the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican minister of finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home, which is invaded every day by men on business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his

white hair, burnished and mustache enhanced his pallor, and he was 54 years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry the people were wont to confuse Llanuza's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such mistake as to think that he is cold and proud. He is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Llanuza is of a famous Mexican family—the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican minister of finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home, which is invaded every day by men on business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his

white hair, burnished and mustache enhanced his pallor, and he was 54 years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry the people were wont to confuse Llanuza's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such mistake as to think that he is cold and proud. He is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Llanuza is of a famous Mexican family—the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican minister of finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home, which is invaded every day by men on business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his

white hair, burnished and mustache enhanced his pallor, and he was 54 years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry the people were wont to confuse Llanuza's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such mistake as to think that he is cold and proud. He is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Llanuza is of a famous Mexican family—the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican minister of finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home, which is invaded every day by men on business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his

white hair, burnished and mustache enhanced his pallor, and he was 54 years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry the people were wont to confuse Llanuza's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such mistake as to think that he is cold and proud. He is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Llanuza is of a famous Mexican family—the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican minister of finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home, which is invaded every day by men on business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his

white hair, burnished and mustache enhanced his pallor, and he was 54 years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry the people were wont to confuse Llanuza's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such mistake as to think that he is cold and proud. He is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Llanuza is of a famous Mexican family—the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican minister of finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home, which is invaded every day by men on business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his

white hair, burnished and mustache enhanced his pallor, and he was 54 years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry the people were wont to confuse Llanuza's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such mistake as to think that he is cold and proud. He is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Llanuza is of a famous Mexican family—the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican minister of finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home, which is invaded every day by men on business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his

white hair, burnished and mustache enhanced his pallor, and he was 54 years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry the people were wont to confuse Llanuza's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such mistake as to think that he is cold and proud. He is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the republic.

Senora Llanuza is of a famous Mexican family—the Canas. Her father is the present president of the chambers. The home life of the Mexican minister of finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home, which is invaded every day by men on business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his

## PRINCESS WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 20

THE STAGE NEEDS JUST SUCH PLAYS  
—CHICAGO TRIBUNE

EVENINGS AT 8 MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

ADE'S BEST PLAY CRANE'S BEST PART  
—CHICAGO JOURNAL

WM. H.

# CRANE

IN THE NEW COMEDY BY GEORGE ADE

## FATHER AND THE BOYS

"THE SPIRIT OF GOOD, CLEAN, HEALTHY FUN ABOUNDS IN THIS THE MERRIEST OF ALL THE SEASON'S OFFERINGS"

THREE NIGHTS ONLY BEGINNING MONDAY JANUARY 27  
POPULAR PRICED MATINEE WEDNESDAY

MR. JOSEPH BROOKS PRESENTS

IN THE RACING COMEDY SUCCESS

PRICES—EVGS., 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50; MATS., 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1

NEWSPAPER ACHIEVEMENTS.

The New York World scored a notable "scoop" in clearing up the Whitmore murder at Harrison, N.J. That recalls another notable achievement of the same paper.

It was in December, 1891, that The World cleared up the Norcross murder mystery, which involved an attempt upon the life of Russell Sage and the killing of Henry L. Norcross, a note broker of Boston, Mass., and E. P. Norton, a clerk, who was in Russell Sage's office at the time.

An unknown man, carrying a small satchel, entered the office of Russell Sage on the day in question and demanded \$1200,000 in cash from the financier himself. He announced that the satchel he carried was filled with explosives and that he would drop it and blow the building into atoms if his demand was not complied with immediately. When Mr. Sage started to parley, the unknown man dropped the bag and the fatal explosion followed. All that was left of the man who dropped the bag was his head and scattered fragments of his body. Mr. Sage was badly injured, and the building in which his office was situated was wrecked.

The police were unable to identify the bomb thrower, and Inspector Byrnes expressed the belief that a plot had been formed by anarchists to kill off all the big millionaires of Wall-street. A suspect was arrested, who turned out to be a harmless crank.

A World reporter found in the debris a trousers button attached to a piece of cloth. The button bore the stamp of "Brooks, Tailor, Boston." The reporter took this clue to Boston and found a tailor named Brooks, who identified the cloth and button. His books showed that the cloth was identical with that used in making a pair of trousers for Henry L. Norcross, a young note-broker who had an office in Boston and a residence with his parents in Somerville, Mass. Norcross had mysteriously disappeared about the time of the tragedy. His parents came to New York and identified the head, which had been preserved in alcohol at Bellevue Hospital.

To Make Flax Cheap as Cotton.  
For more than 2000 years of historic record man has annually wasted from one-third to one-half of the actual flax crop. So writes Frank N. Bauskett in The Technical World Magazine for February.

Worse than this, he has added to this waste the great expense of the primitive, slow hand-process of getting the flax ready for the mills, and linen has therefore never been produced in quantities sufficient to meet the demand, when it should be in use as universally as cotton.

Flax is such a curiously complex plant that it was thought necessary to sacrifice some of its virtues in order to secure the benefit of others. No one was able to contrive a way to make use of all its properties. A European flax is raised for the fibre, which necessitates the sacrifice of the seed, the harvest never being allowed to ripen; in the United States flax is raised for the seed for making oil and the fibre is sacrificed, which means that millions of tons of the finest fibre-yielding straw, better than that which furnishes the chief linen supply of the world, is being burned annually. With this introduction the writer goes on to describe a new process by which the preparation of flax for the mills is reduced from a matter of weeks to a matter of hours, and to tell how the economy thus accomplished is to be cheapened the finished product.

Some Horse Tips.  
Dust and coarse feed makes horses. Keep the horses' feet clean, hoofs and all.

Clean the dust and dirt out of the manes.

Make a cuphead, or at least hang a curtain over the harness.

Stir up an interest in one breed of horses in your community. It will help to sell the colts, if the buyer knows he can get a carload in one neighborhood. Those who know say it will be long time before the demand for good draught horses will weaken.

Colts should be early taught to eat bran

and oats and should be fed twice a day. Build up the horse's interests in your neighborhood by breeding up your horse. A horse should never be put to quite hard straining work or his highest speed limit until he is 7 years old.

It is quite natural that short people should sometimes fail to shoot up to our expectations.

Most unalloyed delights are unalloyed.

Care of the Horse in Winter.  
You can cut down somewhat on the rations of a horse that has very little work. Give him from four to eight pounds of ground oats and corn, fed on chopped hay, in two meals.

Besides these two feeds of grain per day, supply roughage in the form of shredded corn fodder or timothy hay.

If some work cannot be given every day turn him out in the yard or paddock. Exercise is essential.

A warm stable and warm blankets will effect a material reduction in the grain bills, but do not keep the stables warm by shutting in the cold air. Open the doors and windows twice a day and air out the entire compartment. The temperature should never go below 45 degrees nor above 60 degrees.

Frozen mud and ice left on the horse's ankles encourage sprains, and rheumatism and these cause a heap of trouble. Better have a piece of gunny-sack or cheap Turkish towels to rub the legs dry after every outing.—Country Life in America.

BUSINESS AND TEMPERANCE.  
The publication of a list of business firms and employers including the City of Cambridge, the Boston Elevated Railroad, and the Boston & Maine Railroad, which have agreed to give preference to abstinents from intoxicants and youth are telephone systems in the times. The two strongest forces making against the sale of liquor are the teachings of the schools and the teachings of business experience. Children and business demand sound nerves, a clear head, will the best of the Economic, utility and common sense are forcing both employers and employees to new standards of conduct.

Wires and Wireless in Alaska.  
A complete wireless telegraph system, connecting every military post in Alaska and making commercial communication possible between San Francisco and Alaska, is a plan of the Yukon, as planned by the United States Government. So writes Sands Craswell in The Technical World Magazine for February. This work is being done by the army forces of the Signal Corps. The work has been rapidly progressing during the summer, and it is even now nearly completed.

Important work is also being done with a view to perfecting the cable telegraph and telephone systems between the mainland of the United States and Alaskan points. All of these lines are to be duplicated, or doubled, in order to insure service thru the long winter months which prevail in this far northern region. Heretofore if one of the single lines became disabled communication between the points it spanned remained cut off until summer came before the repairs could be made. An accident of this kind on the main cable would put it out of commission and consequently all communication between the United States and the army in Alaska would be cut off completely maybe for the winter. This is what the government is guarding against in doubling its lines.

The government now owns 8500 miles of land cable and wireless systems in and about Alaska. These lines are all under