

## BUILDER MODERN CAR LINES HERE DIES IN CHICAGO

D. H. Louderback, Chief of Holmes Syndicate in 1891, Has Sudden Call.

### INQUEST IS POSTPONED

Had Disposed of Holdings for \$3,500,000 Preparatory to Removal to Paris to Reside.

Chicago, Ill., April 10.—The coroner's inquest over the sudden death of Delancy H. Louderback, millionaire street railway and real estate operator, and former associate of Charles T. Yerkes, was postponed until April 17, to give an opportunity for analysis of portions of the body. The coroner's physician stated the postmortem indicated he might have died from an overdose of a sleeping potion. Mr. Louderback died suddenly at his home yesterday.

**Electrified Local Lines.**  
Mr. Louderback had a great deal to do with the development of rapid transit in Rock Island, Moline and Davenport. He it was who abolished the old horse cars and installed electrical equipment on all lines, having charge of the work as representative of the Chicago bankers who bought up the separate lines and effected a consolidation in the late '80's.

Mr. Louderback was born in Davenport, being the son of Dr. Alfred Louderback, an Episcopal minister, who conducted services in a small stone church at Fifth and Rock Island streets when Davenport was a mere village. He became interested in the street railway lines here in 1889 just after they had been consolidated by C. B. Holmes, representing the Chicago purchasers. J. F. Lardner, later general manager, and who worked under Mr. Louderback in Chicago, came here in 1891 as secretary and treasurer of the company, and was in personal charge of the development of the properties. Mr. Louderback spending but part of his time here and having general supervision. The latter severed his connection with the local company in 1897, when tri-city interests came into control. Mr. Lardner continuing as general manager.

Mr. Louderback was a man of small stature, but one of great mental power. The work he did in Chicago and elsewhere in developing public utilities would have worn out the ordinary man, but he threw on it and did not fall physically ill after he had retired from active life.

**Worked With Yerkes.**  
Among his larger undertakings were the development of the Evanston Electric, Union loop and Northwestern elevated projects at Chicago, he being connected with the late Charles T. Yerkes. When the Chicago lines passed into the hands of the eastern crowd he went to London with Mr. Yerkes, helping to obtain rights from the British parliament and London council for the famous "two-penny tube" and other projects for the modernizing of the transportation system of the British capital. Then he returned to America and lived for some time at Atlantic City.

About a month ago Mr. Louderback disposed of all his holdings, realizing \$2,500,000, and announced an intention of spending the remainder of his life either in California or in southern France. He found the California climate too warm, he said, and returned to Chicago to make preparations for a trip to France, when his death occurred. His wife died about two years ago. There are no children.

**Had Unique Home.**  
The home where Mr. Louderback died is the only one of its kind in Chicago. It is a house within a house. The capitalist first bought a square block in the new part of Ravenswood, and in the center of it erected a three story house, about 75x100 feet in size, abundantly supplied with all modern conveniences.

While this house was building he had erected another house, or shell, of four iron and glass walls, that allowed a space of 25 feet between the walls of the inner and outer houses. In the space between the inner and outer house, on a level with each floor, Mr. Louderback built verandas that encircled the house. Entirely encircling

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Chocolates for . . . 29c

Thomas Drug Co.  
The Rexall Store  
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## DEBT OF ILLINOIS FOUND VERY LOW

Report of the Federal Census Bureau Covers Period From 1880 to 1913.

Washington, April 10.—Preliminary statistics of national and state indebtedness and investments between 1880 and 1913, gathered by the United States census bureau and made public today, show that the bonded indebtedness of Illinois was remarkably low throughout the entire period.

"The special debt obligations to public trust funds increased steadily," the report says, "from \$1,165,000 in 1889 to \$1,814,000 in 1912. The floating debt fluctuated with each year reported, but shows a decrease from \$626,000 in 1890 to \$441,000 in 1912."

"In the case of funds and investments, the securities consisted of funds set aside to cover the special debt obligations to public trust funds and therefore these two items were identical in each year reported. The cash changes naturally from year to year, through comparing the amounts of 1880 and 1912 show there was an increase of \$1,054,000."

"No sinking fund assets as such were recorded in any year, thus leaving the debt less sinking fund assets the same as the total debt. Although the debt of the state increased steadily during the 30 years, the population increased sufficiently to reduce the per capita indebtedness."

"In 1880 the debt of Illinois at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, was \$1,446,000; in 1890, \$1,811,000; in 1912, \$2,273,000. The population increased from 2,078,000 in 1880 to 5,821,000 in 1912, being sufficient to offset the increased obligations of the state and bring about a decrease in the debt per capita. In 1880 the per capita debt was \$0.47; in 1890 it was unchanged; after 1890, however, it varied with each year indicated until 1912, when the amount was \$0.39."

"In contrast with the state of Illinois, we find that, taking the entire debt (less sinking fund assets) for the 48 states, the per capita, according to the latest report, is \$2.52, or \$2.13 more than the per capita debt of Illinois. Comparing the decrease in the per capita debt of Illinois and the 48 states for the 30-year period, \$5.48 fell to \$3.52 in the average for the 48 states and \$0.47 to \$0.39 in Illinois."

### CHILDREN OF UAP.

They Don't Have to Worry About Food, Clothes or Shelter.

In describing Uap, one of the Caroline Islands, Dr. W. H. Furness says that children become more or less public property on that island as soon as they are able to run about from house to house.

They cannot without extraordinary exertion fall off the island, and, like little guinea pigs, can find food anywhere. Their clothing grows by every roadside, and any shelter or no shelter is good enough for the night. They cannot starve. There are no wild beasts or snakes to harm them. What matters it if they sleep under the high, star powdered ceiling of their foster mother's nursery or curl up on mats beneath their father's thatch?

There is no implication here that parents are not fond of their children. On the contrary, they love them so much that they see their own children in all children. It is the ease of life and its surroundings which have atrophied the emotion of parental love.

When a father has merely to say to his wife and children, "Go out and shake your breakfast off the trees," or, "Go to the thicket and gather your clothes," to him the struggle for existence is meaningless, and without a struggle the prizes of life are held in light esteem.

### MASTERING A TEMPER.

The Method by Which Marion Crawford Controlled His Anger.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, sister of the late F. Marion Crawford, tells some interesting stories of him in her book, "A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands." It was at the Villa Negroni, Rome, that Crawford was born, an event which so delighted his father that, as Mrs. Fraser says, "my father was beside himself with joy and showered presents on all of us to make us understand and share it."

When young Francis was about ten years old it dawned upon him that he had a violent and uncontrollable temper, and with the simplicity which marked all his character he decided to get it in hand.

"One member of the family constantly irritated him to the verge of frenzy, and he invented a form of self discipline which very few children would have thought of imposing on themselves. My mother entered his room one day and found him walking round and round it, carrying on his back a heavy wooden shutter which he had lifted off its hinges at the window.

"My dear child," she exclaimed, "what are you doing?"  
"Getting over a rage," he replied doggedly, continuing the exercise. "When I am so angry that I want to kill somebody I come in here and carry the shutter three times round the room before I answer them. It is the only



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Rock Island, Illinois

## Civic Education Through Discussion

University of North Carolina Stimulates Interest in Local Problems.

(By Arthur W. Dunn, U. S. Bureau of Education.)

The arousing of a state-wide civic consciousness and civic interest among young and old by means of discussion of live questions of local concern in the schoolhouse and at the country crossroads, is the undertaking of the University of North Carolina. The university stands on the doctrine of Wendell Phillips that "agitation is education. Agitation is marshalling the conscience of a nation to mold its laws."

With a record of emphasis upon debate from its founding in 1795, the university has gone about it to systematize and universalize discussion of every conceivable question of vital local interest, not only by the youth of the state in the high schools, but by adult organizations of farmers, of women, or of any other available group.

For some years graduates of the university have established debating clubs in the schools where they have to teach, members of the faculty have answered communications, and materials have been sent to all parts of the state from the university library and the state library commission. Recently a high school debating union was organized, including more than one hundred schools, to conduct statewide debating contests.

As a part of its extensive plans in this direction, the extension bureau of the university has just issued a manual on public discussion and debate "to stimulate discussion of public questions chiefly by high school stu-

the past decade has undergone a most desirable change. Emphasis hitherto placed largely on things political and national, is being placed on questions affecting the everyday life of North Carolina. To make this change even more far-reaching, every North Carolina community should resolve itself into a community club and devote itself seriously to the quiet, persistent study of its economic, social, educational, and religious problems.

"The plan of organization and the method of procedure in such clubs should be simpler than that of the school societies. Their object should be open, frank, earnest discussion. The building up of a strong, constructive, community spirit, and community interest should be a second object. Out of such discussions, characterized by such a spirit, will inevitably come the solution of problems upon which the welfare of the community absolutely depends.

"If a place of meeting is the only obstacle in the way of the formation of such a club, the local school house can well be used for this purpose. It ought to be widely used and made the real social center of the community."

### CAMELS OF THE ARABS.

Various Ways the Desert Nomads Use the Animals' Milk.  
Nearly 90,000 camels are used in the vilayet of Bagdad as beasts of burden, and with donkeys they form the only means of carrying goods to inland points. For a common burden camel \$30 is a fair price, though the trotters, or swift messenger camels, are worth more. A young camel can sometimes be had about Bagdad for as little as \$3 or \$4.  
Besides its use for riding and carrying purposes, the Mesopotamian Arabs depend on the camel for milk. Skins are made from its tough, calloused hide, and its dung is of equaling the brit-

tle, strong tasting flesh is eaten. Condensed milk, made by boiling fresh milk until evaporation leaves only a hard, chalky substance, is prized among the desert nomads. By rubbing this substance between the hands it reduces to powder, and when mixed with warm water it makes a refreshing drink, highly esteemed among the desert folk. "Mereesy," as it is called, will keep in good condition for two years. When made from buttermilk it tastes sour and is prized among Arabs who have eaten much of sweet dates. Fresh, warm camel milk is also the food of many valuable horses owned by desert sheiks.

Camel calves are weaned in their eleventh or twelfth month. When a camel caravan is on the march the very young camels are often tied upon the backs of the mother animal, since they cannot endure the fatigue of a long march. Valuable dogs and Arab desert hounds, called "sinners," also ride in the same way.—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Water Waste \$2,700 a Day.**  
St. Louis, Mo., April 10.—Twenty-seven million gallons of water are wasted daily in St. Louis, according to the estimate of Water Commissioner

Edward E. Wall. The cost of pumping this water is about \$2,700 a day, or nearly \$1,000,000 a year. Those responsible for the loss, he said, are householders who carelessly allow garden house and faucets to leak and who keep water running day and night during the winter to keep it from freezing.

### House Fly Engine of Destruction.

THE house fly costs the United States \$350,000,000 a year. In other words, he deprives the American people annually of 170,000,000 years of human life, or 4,000,000 lives of the present average length.

FLIES are the most dangerous insects known to man. He should be their most persistent natural enemy.

It is all important that the winter fly be assassinated. You are doing a work of humanity by killing him now. Don't miss a single chance.

## ONLY TWO MORE DAYS OF ROLLER SKATING

at the big Rink. We will close for the season on Easter Sunday Eve with Big Brass Band. Admission 10c to all. Management hopes to meet all his patrons at Watch Tower Rink on Sunday, May 17, when Summer season begins.

Have You Seen Our Windows?

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We urge every young man and those who love youth and vigor to see the stunning new Spring and Easter Suits—Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Society Brand in teetotally different charming fabrics and patterns at \$20 to \$35. Wonderful arrays of Easter and Spring suits—for tomorrow's selling

Garments that bear the handmarks of the finest custom makes. New Black and White effects, stripe weaves, textiles from finest European and Domestic looms. The finest apparel we have ever shown at any time. English suits in an amazing variety of new ideas at from \$15 to \$35 in several elegant makes.

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If you have wanted a stunning blue serge suit, here's your best opportunity. No. 5130, exquisitely tailored Clothcraft Blue Serge suits in the latest models—sizes to fit men of all proportions. You'll enthuse when you see the rare beauty of these blue serges, that can't be duplicated for \$20—here for

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are the choice of all well groomed men. Recognized the world over as the highest standard for true quality and faultless fashion. We show the latest soft hats and derbies at \$3.50 to \$5. Also the taper square crown hats with wide silk bands at \$3.50. Mosenfelder Special hats, look like the best \$5 hat—wear like the best \$4 hat—cost you but \$2.50 and \$3.00. Get yours today.

