SPRING WHEAT IS GIVEN A TRIAL

TEST WILL BE MADE AT THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

FIRST TRIAL IS SUCCESSFUL

Crop Was Harvested Ninety Days After Seeding—Heads Four Inches Long.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort.—Kentucky spring wheat will be tested out at the agricultural experimental station as the result of a successful trial made by F. C. Dickson, of Tiptop, with a sowing secured from Duluth. He planted the wheat in April and in ninety days reaped a harvest of hard wheat with heads from three and a half to four inches long, as compared with heads averaging two to two and a half inches for the fall wheat. Garnett Zorn, of Louisville, who sent Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman specimens of the wheat, said he understood the same quality of wheat sold in Duluth for $1.90. The advantage, besides the larger yield and higher price commanded by this wheat, is that the farmer can sow a cover crop in the fall and plow it under in the spring before planting the wheat, thus increasing the productivity of the soil. This is the first known successful effort to raise spring wheat in Kentucky.

Pension List Is Growing.

The Confederate pension roll now totals 2,935, representing an expenditure of $29,350 a month. The state is paying $351,200 annually for pensions. The Confederate Pension Board has granted the following pensions: Oliver O. Ogden, ...

Contest Over Tariffs.

The taking of evidence on the complaints of the Cabin Creek Coal Co., the Clear Creek Coal Co. and the Carbon Fuel Co., all of Cincinnati, to the interstate commerce commission because the C. & O. Railroad Co. canceled its tariff rates on coal from the West Virginia coal fields to Central Kentucky points, was completed. H. E. Kelly, of Washington, D. C., examiner-attorney for the interstate commerce commission, presided. W. J. McGee, of Cincinnati, manager and treasurer for the Carbon Fuel Co., and C. R. Moriarity, of Cincinnati, western sales agent for the Cabin Creek Coal Co., testified, and R. A. Dickson, of Cincinnati, representing the Clear Creek Coal Co.; G. M. Freer, of Cincinnati, representing the traffic department of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, examined the witnesses. The tariff was canceled by the C. & O. railroad because the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad and the Louisville & Nashville railroad increased their proportion of the joint rates so high that the Cincinnati coal operators claimed the rate was prohibitive. They asserted that the rates were increased to prevent their competition with the coal operators on the C., N. O. & T. P. and L. & N. railroads. The L. & N. railroad contended that its only purpose was to protect the operators on their road, and the C., N. O. & T. P. railroad claimed that it not only desired to protect the coal operators on its road, but to secure additional revenue. The increase of rates in most cases by the two roads was 10 cents per ton. McGee testified that this increase was the profit on many classes of coal. It was disclosed that the old rate varied from $1.10 to $1.20 per ton, Central Kentucky points, and that the C., N. O. & T. P. railroad claimed as its proportion in some instances as much as 60 cents to 70 cents per ton for hauling the coal only six or seven miles.

Moonlight Schools Open Soon.

Encouraging reports are being received by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, president of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, of the results of the campaign now being waged to blot out illiteracy. ...

HUNDREDS DROWN IN CHICAGO RIVER

STEAMER EASTLAND, LADEN WITH HUGE PICNIC PARTY, SUDDENLY TURNS TURTLE.

MANY WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Harrowing Spectacle Witnessed by Thousands on Bridges and Docks Unable to Render Any Assistance—Worst Ship Disaster in History.

Chicago, July 26.—About fifteen hundred lives were lost Saturday morning in the greatest ship calamity in history.

The steamship Eastland turned on its side at its dock in the Chicago river near Clark street at 7:40 in the morning. Aboard were 2,500 holiday-makers, ...

GENERAL VON KNEUSSEL

Lieutenant General von Kneussel, given the Order of Merit for being the first to enter the fortress of Przemysl ...

BLAMES THE OWNERS

CORONER'S JURY CHARGES CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE IN MANAGEMENT OF EASTLAND.

ENGINEER ADMITS IGNORANCE

Says He Did Not Know the Indicators and Could Not Tell Whether the Ballast Tanks Were Filled or Empty—Protection Inadequate.

Chicago, July 29.—The coroner's jury reached its conclusion as to the responsibility for the fatal plunge the steamer Eastland took on Saturday last, carrying with it the lives of nearly 1,500 persons. They agreed to hold the owners of the Eastland to the grand jury.

William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce and labor, and President Wilson's official envoy at the investigation, was summoned before the jury ...

GENERAL VON HOETZENDORF

Gen. Conrad von Hoetzendorf, chief of the Austro-Hungarian general staff ...

SITUATION CRITICAL

INSULT TO AMERICAN FLAG DESCRIBED IN MESSAGE TO STATE DEPARTMENT.

Ultimatum Soon to be Sent to Carranza—Reign of Terror Exists in Mexican Capital.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Another critical situation developed in Mexican affairs when the State Department was informed officially that the American flag had been trampled upon and torn to pieces near Pachuca; that Allan Mallory, an American citizen, had been arrested and threatened with death, and that "a reign of terror" exists in the Mexican capital. Before this dispatch arrived the State Department had received, by courier service, from Mexico City, information that famine was general in the city, and that the Mexican leaders were ...

GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE SWEEPING SEAS

CINCINNATI MARKETS

REBELS TAKE HAITI CAPITAL

TEUTON WARSAW LOSS HEAVY

DAY OF MOURNING IN CHICAGO

SEND U. S. CRUISER TO HAITI

CASUALTIES HEAVY

BECKER DENIED NEW TRIAL

MINERS TRAPPED IN A MINE

VIGOR SHOWN AT THE CAPITAL

IDLE WORKERS WANT WORK

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

SKELETON HISTORY OF WAR

June 28—Archduke and Archduchess Francis of Austria slain by Serbian assassin.
August 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
August 3—German forces enter Luxemburg. Germany demands passage through Belgium.
August 5—England announces state of war with Germany.
August 7—French invade southern Alsace.
August 6—British troops land in France and Belgium.
August 11—Germans pass Liege forts.
August 13—England and France declare war on Austria.
August 15—Austrians invade Serbia in force.
August 17—Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.
August 20—Germans enter Brussels.
August 23—Germans enter Namur and attack Mons. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik. Japan declares war.
August 24—British begin retreat from Mons.
August 25—French evacuate Muelhausen.
August 27—Louvain burned by Germans.
August 28—Battle off Heligoland, several German warships sunk.
August 29—Russians crushed in three days' battle near Tannenberg.
September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
September 5—Battle of the Marne begins. German right wing defeated and retreat begins.
September 7—Maubeuge falls.
September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.
September 20—Germans bombard Reims and injure the famous cathedral.
October 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
October 13—Boer revolt starts.
October 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on Vistula.
October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.
October 19—First battle of Ypres begins.
October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German retirement.
October 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.
October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
November 3—German squadron bombards British coast.
November 5—Dardanelles forts bombarded.
November 6—Tsingtau surrenders.
November 12—Russians defeated at ...

January 30—Russians occupy Tabriz.
February 6—Failure of German attacks west of Warsaw.
February 8—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat.
February 18—German formal submarine "blockade" on Great Britain begins.
February 24—Russians driven from Bukowina.
March 10—British make advance at Neuve Chapelle.
March 21—Zeppelins bombard Paris.
March 22—Surrender of Przemysl to Russians.
March 31—Russians penetrate Dukla pass and enter Hungary.
April 5—French begin violent attacks on Mihiel salient.
April 14—Russians at Sztropko, 30 miles inside Hungary.
April 18—Russians evacuate Tarnow.
April 22—Second battle of Ypres begins.
April 25—Allies leave Gallipoli peninsula, suffering fearful losses.
April 28—Allies announce recapture of Lijserne Het Sas and Hartmannsweiler Kopf.
May 15—Berlin reports capture of 30,000 Russian prisoners in west Galicia and seizure of three villages near Ypres.
May 6—Russians fall back from Dukla pass.
May 7—Berlin reports capture of Tarnow with many Russian prisoners.
May 8—German submarine sinks the Lusitania, more than 1,150 lost. Russians in full retreat from Carpathians.
May 9—Germans capture Libau Baltic port.
May 12—French capture Carency, north of Arras, at great cost.
May 14—American first submarine note made public.
May 24—Italy declares war on Austria.
May 26—Italians invade Austria.
May 29—Italians take Grado. Russians check Germans at Sienawa.
May 31—First German note on submarine reaches Washington. Zeppelins drop bombs in London.
June 3—Przemysl falls to Austro-Germans.
June 10—Germans capture Stanislau.
June 11—Second U. S. submarine note to Germany made public. Italians take Monfalcone.
June 13—Italians take Gradisca.
June 18—Austro-Germans occupy Tarnogrod.
June 22—French take Metzeral.
June 23—French announce occupation of the "Labyrinth," north of Arras.
June 24—Austro-Germans capture Lemberg.
June 28—Austrians cross the Dniester at Halicz.
June 29—Halicz falls.
July 2—Russians defeat German attempt to land at Windau.

... celerated by a strong attack from the French fortified zone of Verdun.

The German retreat was as orderly as that of the French and English had been. The invaders took up an admirable defensive position. It ran just north of the Aisne river, on a series of bluffs, then just north of Chalons and through the wooded, rough regions of the Argonne and the Woevre, joining hands here with the troops besieging Verdun. The allies have tried this line in vain ever since.

Both combatants now tried to turn the west flank. Enormous bodies of cavalry. On the part of the French Flanders. On the part of the French there was largely the desire to link up with the Belgians, now being attacked in Antwerp. The mighty siege guns of the Germans made short work of the Belgian seaport, however, and it fell on October 9. The remnants of the Belgian army retreated along the sea coast and the Germans in a final rush reached Ostend (October 15).

Line Extended to the Sea.

The battle line of the Aisne was now extended to the sea, the Germans holding the important French city of Lille, while the allies kept Ypres in Belgium and, partly by flooding the lowlands, held the position of the Yser river and canal.

From October 16 to November 10 was fought the desperate first battle of Ypres, when the Germans suffered enormous losses in attempts to break through the line in Flanders and reach Calais. They succeeded in pushing back the allies only a little and the invasion of Silesia by the Cossacks finally induced them to desist and send re-enforcements to Russia.

The Germans in September had performed the feat of pushing a salient into the French line south of Verdun, which terminated on the west bank of the Meuse river at St. Mihiel; while the French had taken the offensive with some success in Champagne at about the same time.

For the most part throughout the winter the fighting consisted of regular siege warfare, with heavy artillery ...

THE EASTERN THEATER OF THE WAR

CAMPAIGNS IN THE EAST

THE WESTERN THEATER OF THE WAR

CAMPAIGNS IN THE WEST

MAKES ATTACK ON DESSERT

PRESIDENT AT HELM

WILSON SENDS SECRETARY REDFIELD TO CHICAGO TO DIRECT EASTLAND QUIZ.

PROBE WILL BE THOROUGH

Tremendous Activity Shown on the Part of Steamboat Inspection Department and the Department of Justice—President Getting Facts.

Chicago, July 27.—Secretary William C. Redfield of the department of commerce arrived in Chicago Tuesday and will take charge of the inquiry which his department is making into the Eastland disaster. He came to Chicago upon suggestion of President Wilson.

President Wilson's keen personal interest in the inquiry is indicated in the sending of a cabinet officer to take charge. The president has ordered a sweeping investigation.

Albert L. Thurman, solicitor general of the department, is also here. He will assist in the taking of testimony. Eugene T. Chamberlain, commissioner of navigation of the commerce department, may also come to Chicago.

"There will be no whitewashing in this inquiry," said a federal official. "President Wilson is at the helm in a personal and particular way. The president has demanded facts, and he ...

GERMANS SINK U. S. SHIP

SHOULD NOT HAVE MOVED

Story of a Man Who Was Making Good, but Roving Fever Got the Best of Him.

On May 4th, 1915, the St. Paul Farmer's Dispatch contained a very interesting account of the experiences of a man from Staples, Minn. Realizing that he was not making much headway, he decided to look up a homestead in Canada. With $250 he and his wife took up a homestead near Outlook, Saskatchewan. After recounting his experiences of a few years, in which they had undergone hardships which were likely to be unavoidable, with a small amount of capital, he continues the story by stating that in the fall after a fair summer's work on his 100 acres cropped, he cleaned up nearly all his debts, having now four good horses, a complete set of farm machinery including two wagons and a "Swell" top buggy and eleven head of cattle. He continues, "However, I was not satisfied. I had been reading of the splendid homesteads that were to be had in Montana. Wheat was cheap and I thought it would get cheaper, so I began to think that homesteading as a moneymaking proposition was better than farming.

I did not stop to consider that wheat ...

TENDER SENSITIVE SKINS

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago