Happenings of the World Tersely Told

U. S.—Teutonic War News

A lone German airplane flying so high as to be barely discernible in the cloud-flecked sky and evidently engaged in long-distance reconnaissance work, passed over part of the American training area in France. The enemy aircraft alarm was sounded and all movements of troops were halted until the hostile plane was out of sight.

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Plans for sending the first National Guard troops to France have been perfected by the war department at Washington with the organization of a division which will include troops from 26 states and the District of Columbia. The commanding officer of the division will be Brig. Gen. W. A. Mann of the regular army.

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Nominations of more than 200 new major generals and brigadier generals, who will hold commands in the new army, were sent to the senate at Washington by President Wilson. They include all the National Guard officers. Col. W. J. Nicholson, in command at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is one of those appointed brigadier general.

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President and Mrs. Wilson went to Fort Myer with most of Washington officialdom to see 1,800 successful candidates for officerships at the Fort Myer cantonment get their commissions.

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Washington

Immediate authorization of new bond issues to provide for loans of three to four billion dollars to the allies, was decided upon by Senator Simmons, Representative Kitchin and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in conference at Washington.

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Decisive steps to curb high coal prices are expected from President Wilson and the federal trade commission at Washington. Under government assurance that unlimited profits are not to be tolerated, working conditions in all industries are improving the labor department reported.

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Immediate resignation of Col. Robert M. Thompson and other active officers of the Navy league is requested in a letter to Colonel Thompson by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, made public at Washington. Daniels predicates his request on the alleged falsity of a statement put out by the Navy league.

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Creation of a grain control board within the food administration to supervise distribution of wheat and manufacture and sale of flour will be announced at Washington within a few days. To the board will be delegated authority to carry out regulations governing wheat and flour announced by the food administration.

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Owners of pleasure cars must curtail their use if the United States and her allies are to have sufficient gasoline for war purposes. The interior department at Washington suggests that autoists do not run their engines when their car is not in use and would have kerosene instead of gasoline used for cleaning.

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The administration food control and food survey bills were signed at Washington by President Wilson and became law. Formal appointment of ...

Foreign

An explosion and fire in a big chemical works in East London wrecked the building and killed and injured scores of workers. Thirteen bodies of women so far have been rescued.

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Scandinavian countries are expected to hold a conference soon at which the main point of discussion will be the effect of America's entrance into the war. Information to this effect has reached Washington through official channels.

... Roumanians counter-attacked and captured 1,200 Germans.

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Nineteen persons were killed and more than forty injured in a head-on trolley car collision at North Branford, 15 miles west of New Haven, Conn. A car speeding for New Haven crashed into one from New Haven. One car should have waited at a switch.

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More than 5,000 men for British and Canadian forces have been recruited in this country by the British recruiting commission, it was announced at New York. About 4,400 of these have already gone to Canada.

OIL FIELDS ARE AT THEIR BEST

KENTUCKY PETROLEUM FIELDS WERE BEING DRILLED WITH 216 RIGS AUGUST 1.

ACTIVITIES AT TOP NOTCH

Estill Leads Kentucky Counties With Allen and Knox Following—Shortage of Material Handicaps the Operators in Speeding Up Work.

—Frankfort.

A total of two hundred and sixteen drilling rigs were in commission in the Kentucky petroleum fields at the beginning of the month, this being the largest number in the eighteen years' history of production in this state. The greater amount of work is credited to Estill county, with Allen and Knox counties following. Operators are unable to get all material desired for new drilling operations, this condition cutting down new drilling to about half what it would otherwise be.

The record of new production and wells completed was fairly well maintained during July, Kentucky being credited with almost one half the entire completed work in fields east of the Mississippi. A total of 126 new wells were drilled, of which 41 were dry. The new daily production developed amounted to 1,650 barrels. Total completions were fewer than were shown during the preceding month, but new production maintained about the same average.

Small fields are now being opened in many sections of the state as a re...

Plan Fight on Tax Dodgers.

Plain talk prevailed at the conference between Seventh district assessors and the Tax Commission in the retiring room of the Senate in regard to assessments for the current year. Defects of the old system and advantages of the new, as well as the time-tried errors and traditional methods of tax dodging, were gone into fully on both sides.

Chairman M. M. Logan told the assessors that with prospective decreases in revenue from the government restrictions on the manufacture of liquor, the money invested in government bonds and other factors the state faces a decrease of some $1,000,000 in revenue on top of an annual deficit approximating three-quarters of a million dollars, which must be made up in assessments.

That this would work a hardship on any one now doing his duty he does not believe, if the assessments are fairly made and those who are escaping their share are made to pay.

He read extracts from the equalization report, showing the ridiculously small returns on libraries, jewelry, watches and clocks and other articles of personal property and the variance between counties on the totals of personalty, as well as the discrepancies in real estate assessments. Not only is there discrimination among individuals of a county, but between counties, he declared, so that one man is paying the taxes of another in his own county, and the people of one county are paying taxes that should be paid by people of another.

The assessors generally "passed the buck" to the county boards for refusing to back up their raises, but Chairman Logan assured them they could put county boards out of their mind. The State Tax Commission now gets the assessor's return first and the county board has no chance to cut them down if the state board is of the opinion that they are not too high.

Get Money Illegally.

Nine cases in which people were declared to be pauper idiots by juries in Letcher county and their relatives awarded $75 a year for their support were specifically referred to by State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell in his report to the county offices. He said investigation showed that the persons awarded state money for their support had property valued at from $875 to $2,000. He also said the judge, jury, commonwealth's and county attorneys must share responsibility for the imposition.

Thomas After Speakership.

It has been stated here openly that Claude Thomas, of Paris, would be a candidate of anti-administration forces in the Democratic caucus for speaker of the 1918 session of the General Assembly.

Judge Stout Appointed.

Gov. Stanley has designated Judge Robert L. Stout, of Frankfort, to preside over the Johnson Circuit Court in a number of pending commonwealth cases.

TO REORGANIZE AMERICAN ARMY

TO FIT ALLIES' STANDARD—COMPANY TO TOTAL 250 MEN; BATTALION 1,000.

Regiment To Have 3,600, and Division 19,000—Two Captains Provided For Every Unit, One Not To Serve Until Other Is Disabled.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Major General Pershing's recommendation that all branches of the American army be reorganized completely to conform with European standards is provided for in army orders announced, revealing that the recently announced divisional reorganization is to be carried down into the regiments and companies. The administrative unit of the infantry arm hereafter will be a company with 250 enlisted men and six commissioned officers, in place of something over 100 men and three officers. The company will be divided into four platoons, each in command of a Lieutenant. There will be two Captains as first and second in command, one First Lieutenant and three Second Lieutenants. The reports of the review of American troops in France show that this plan already has been carried out in General Pershing's forces.

The object of assigning two Captains to each company, it is understood, is to provide against disorganization of the unit through the loss of its commander. The second Captain, under the European system, does not go into battle line with the company if his senior is present. He is held in reserve to reorganize the company if necessary. Under the new plan each ...

Premier May Step Down.

Amsterdam.—Count Moritz Esterhazy, who since last June has been Premier of Hungary, is expected to resign on account of ill health, according to a Vienna telegram printed in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

Major Charles Billingslea Found Dead.

Baltimore.—Major Charles Billingslea, U. S. A., chief of the sanitation work at Camp Meade, was found dead from a gunshot in his tent, at the camp. A committee of five officers decided the shooting accidental.

A Pacifist.

At the age of three years Reginald was already a celebrated coward. Particularly he was afraid of all four-footed animals. There was talk in the family of adopting a dog.

"Would you like to have a dog, my son?" said the proud parent.

"No," said Reginald.

Somewhat later Reginald returned to his father's side. Evidently he had been turning over in his mind the proposition recently submitted.

"I'd like to have a dog," said he, "if I could have one with his mouth shut."

BANNER YEAR FOR MACKEREL

Small Schools of the Fish Have Been Seen Even in New York Harbor, It Is Said.

This is a banner mackerel year, according to the fishermen who have already been at the Grand Banks and brought back huge catches, says a Boston dispatch. "Mackerel to the rescue" is one slogan of the food conservators.

Gloucester fishermen arriving at this port say that enormous schools of mackerel have been moving off Cape Shore, N. S., and a fleet of 40 seining schooners has been making rich hauls. So tremendous has been the catch that it has been necessary to charter additional steamers at Yarmouth to get the fish to market.

According to Gloucester men the great cold storage plant on the fish pier at Boston has been filled by the mackerel pouring in and there is "no more room in the freezer." Hundreds of tons of frozen mackerel are waiting shipment to the allies.

Small schools of the fish have been seen even in New York harbor and there is likely to be a big harvest of them off the Jersey coast.

Has Second Two-Cent Piece Coined.

The second two-cent piece ever coined in the United States is owned by Henry F. Merrill of Albany, Ore. Mr. Merrill also has a one-cent piece, coined in 1796, said to be the first year pennies were coined by the United States.

Mr. Merrill received the historic two-cent piece from his grandfather, the late Joseph Failing of Portland. Mr. Failing was attending the Republican national convention which renominated President Lincoln, in 1864, and while on his eastern trip visited the Philadelphia mint. The new coins were being minted for the first time.

The first one made was preserved for the government's collection, according ...

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 42c, centralized creamery extras 39½c, firsts 36c, seconds 33c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 36½c, firsts 34½c, ordinary firsts 30c, seconds 25c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and over, 27c; under 2 lbs, 23@26c; fowls, 3½ lbs and over, 22c; under 3½ lbs 22c; roosters, 15c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers $9@12.25; butcher steers, extra $10@11.50, good to choice $9.25@10.25, common to fair $7@9; heifers, extra $9.25@10, good to choice $8.50@9, common to fair $6@8; cows, extra $8@9, good to choice $7@7.75, common to fair $5@6.75.

Calves—Extra $14.25@14.50, fair to good $12@14.25, common and large $9@10.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $18.15, good to choice packers and butchers $18.10@18.15, medium $17.50@18, stags $11@14, common to choice heavy fat sows $12@16.

Four dozen pairs of pajamas, and an equal number of sheets and pillowcases, the work of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones for the American Red Cross, during the past month, have been divided equally and distributed to the Red Cross societies of England, France, Italy and Canada.

Mrs. Wilson and Miss Bones have been devoting much time to sewing for the Red Cross and their example has been followed by women high in official and diplomatic circles. Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the vice president, organized the wives of the senators, and they have been meeting weekly to sew for the Red Cross. Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, wife of the interior department for the same purpose, while Mrs. David F. Houston, wife of the secretary of agriculture, is working along other lines of Red Cross work.

In a letter to the British Red Cross ... work, Eliot Wadsworth, acting chairman central committee, wrote as follows:

"We are sending you under separate cover a bundle containing one dozen pillowcases, three pairs of pajamas, and a half-dozen sheets. These supplies have been made by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Bones work with their own hands on Red Cross supplies and have sent to the American Red Cross for distribution the product of their first month's work, which is very material in quantity.

"The American Red Cross sends this special shipment to the British Red Cross at the request of Mrs. Wilson to evidence her active and most practical interest in the work of mercy and relief carried on by Red Cross societies.

"We trust that the shipment will reach you safely, as it carries with it such cordial good wishes from the immediate family of the president of the United States."

Red Cross officials say that the enormous quantities of surgical dressings and hospital supplies made by the women of the country, working in Red Cross chapters, have all been sent abroad and that an appeal for renewed activity in this phase of Red Cross work had been sent out to all chapters to provide these supplies which will be needed in large quantities.

Bonnets for Babies.

When sunshine gets uncomfortably hot, mother lays away baby's tight little muslin cap, substituting the wash bonnet to shade her toddler's eyes from the sun's rays. Material for this bonnet may vary from the finest ... heaviest pique.

Pique forms the outside of an attractive bonnet, the brim of which is lined with a soft rose-colored linen. Buttonholing with white cotton holds the materials together at the edge. This should be done first along a basting thread to show the shape of the brim and the goods cut away afterward. A very fine picot edge of pink cotton is worked into this white buttonholing.

Wash Fabrics in Hats.

Plaid gingham is much in vogue for hats this summer, and delightful models of gray-colored ginghams are often faced with black or bright colored straw. Dimity is another fabric that has come in with gingham, and is receiving its share of attention.

Hats for the Schoolgirl's Needs.

Hats that fill in the time between the end of summer and the beginning of winter are obliged to meet the demands of the weather in both seasons. They must look cool on warm days and hint at warmth on cool days. Light felts and velours, known as "summer felts and velours," make their entry with July, and this year have been more enthusiastically received than ever before. The summer shades of those colors which have come to be described as "sweater shades," and these soft tones of gay colors are at their best in soft surfaces like felts and velours. For August and early September wear fashion approves hats of this description above all others. Light blue, pale rose and delicate apple green, head the list as favorites so far as color is concerned.

For school girls, who must be hatted by September for fall, darker felts and velours, and velvet hats are in the hands of milliners in August, in anticipation of the needs of girls going away to school. They are very simply trimmed and the shapes are graceful and very soft. Nearly all velvet ...

... that depends for ornamentation on chenille cord sewed in a "battlement" pattern to the body of the hat, about the brim edge and on the crown.

There are only three selected from a variety of hats of similar character. They are representative of the season's styles and may be depended upon for their good style. The velvet hats are in black and the velours in dark brown; the latter is made in dark shades of all the standard colors.

Julia Bottomley

Patriotic Handbags.

Red, white and blue reticules are made of knitted artificial silk, and the colors are arranged in horizontal stripes in graduated widths. The handles are of red, white and blue cord, and a red, white and blue tassel swings from the bottom of the bag.

One ingenious maid thought she would fashion herself a patriotic handbag out of a small silk flag, but she ...

Black Paper.

It is not always easy to get hold of a good sample of black paper for making masks—a paper, that is, which is absolutely opaque and free from pinholes. The black paper that is used on roll film cartridges is particularly suitable for the purpose. If the photographer is a plate and not a film user, it is still likely that he will know someone who does use films—or that his dealer develops them — and either should be willing to give him a handful of what otherwise would be regarded as rubbish. When obtained it should be cut to size and put away flat, under pressure until it is wanted for use.

Cross at Both Ends.

Peggy, who lives on a farm, will some day be a skilled horsewoman. At present her pet is a lively young colt, whose disposition is not of the best. When strangers approach he will both bite and kick. "Be careful," Peggy warned a young visitor the other day, "that colt is cross at both ends!"

Sculpture and What It Expresses.

"A rough stone," Nadelman says, "will refuse all the positions we may wish to give it if these are unsuited to it. By its own will it falls back into the position that its shape in conjunction with its mass demands. Here is a wonderful force, a life, that plastic art should express, and if this life of the material is not destroyed, but is cultivated and enriched by the artist, it may acquire a wonderful power of expression that will stir the world." A piece of sculpture, therefore, should be created like a crystal—physical laws should govern its fashioning, and the more of art there is discoverable in the work the less the individuality of the artist becomes apparent.

Kite Fencing.

Little Japanese boys dip the ten feet of their kite strings next the kite in glue and then in broken glass. When this is dry it forms a razor with which they attempt to cut the strings of each other's kites.

TO CONSERVE SOIL MOISTURE

Ground Which Is Kept Loose on Top Will Evaporate Less Water Than Soil That Is Packed.

It is a well-known fact that ground which is kept loose on top will evaporate much less water than a soil which is packed on top. The moisture which escapes into the air is absolutely lost, so far as the plants growing in that particular field are concerned, and if anything can be done to hold this moisture in the ground so that it may reach the roots of the growing crop, it is of course the thing to strive for, and will prove a benefit to the plant growing in the field.

Alfalfa Characteristic.

One especially important characteristic of alfalfa is its long taproot system, which often extends several feet into the soil. This enables the plant to reach moisture and plant food in the soil which cannot be secured by the more shallow-rooted crops.

Indians Like Spectacles.

Members of the Ute tribe of Indians in Utah have recently acquired the habit of wearing spectacles, much to their own delight and to the profit of an optical salesman who was in their vicinity. A chief started the style by purchasing a pair of yellow-lens glasses from the white man, and in a few days so many Indians demanded similar adornments that the drummer's supply was exhausted and he had to send for more, says Popular Mechanics magazine. It is said that there are nearly two hundred men, women and children in this tribe who now possess spectacles. Some indicate their social position by wearing three pairs at a time. Glasses with heavy tortoise-shell rims have proved popular. These Indians were on their way to attend a powwow in New Mexico, and it is thought that they wanted their new adornment especially for this occasion.

Steel knives can be very well cleaned by a paste made of emery powder and oil.

HOOVER TELLS OF FOOD SITUATION

Administrator Issues Message on Conservation.

IS GREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

America's Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth—What We Must Do to Keep Wolf From the Door.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war. The statement follows:

Food is always more or less of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every householder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation. And now, very conspicuously, it is a problem with three great groups of nations, namely, the allies, the central empires and the neutrals; in a word it is a great international problem.

The food problem today of our own nation, therefore has as its most conspicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of the great field armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and finally for the ...

TABLE NO. 1.

Commodity.	Production.	Imports from U. S.	Imports from Canada.	Net Imports Other Sources.	Consumption.
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE NO. 2.

Commodity.	Probable U. S. 1917	Average Normal U. S. Consumption	Probable U. S. Surplus	Add possible Canadian Surplus
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and have been for some time rigorously administering and economizing their food. In Belgium, the relief commission has been compelled to reduce the consumption of cereals by nearly 50 per cent; this brings the food supply so low that the population are incapable of labor.

From the above tables it will be seen that on normal bases of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels—and from our United States supplies we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals ...

... day the decreasing production, as shipping becomes further shortened by continued submarine destruction, less tonnage can be devoted to fodder, and further reduction of the herds must ensue. These destructive forces have given rise to reactions in many directions. The world's supply of meat and dairy products, of animal fats and industrial fats, wool and hides, are all involved not only now, but for far into the future.

Meats.

The immediate problem is to furnish increased meat supplies to the allies to maintain them during the war. An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturbance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market. Shipments from the Australasian, South American and from the continental countries into the allied countries have been interfered with. Their contributions must be replaced by increased shipments from North America.

The growth of American meat exports since the war began, most of which have been supplied by allied nations, is revealed by the following figures: ...

... in some sections. The only sections in which dairy products have had a rise in price in appropriate proportion to the increase in most of feeds are those producing condensed milk and cheese.

Our home milk and butter supplies are therefore looked at in a broad way, decreasing while our population is increasing. This deficiency of dairy butter is shown by the increased sales of margarine, which show an increase of several million pounds per month over similar periods in 1915. Dairy butter, however, has qualities which render it vitally necessary for children. Milk has no substitute and is not only intrinsically one of our cheapest animal foods, but is absolutely fundamental to the rearing of the children.

The dairy situation resolves itself into several phases. First, it is to be hoped that the forthcoming abundant harvest together with a proper restriction upon exports of feeding stuffs will result in lower prices of feed and diminish the impetus to sell the cattle for meat. Second, the industry needs encouragement so as to increase the dairy herd and thus our dairy supplies, for the sake first of our own people and second of the allies. The people must realize the vital dependence of the well-being of their children, and thus of the nation, upon the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. Third, we must save the wastes in milk and butter during the war if we are to provide milk supplies to all. We waste large quantities of our milk value from our lack of national demand for products of skimmed and sour milk.

Pork Products.

The hog is the most efficient of machines for the production of animal fat. The hog not only makes more fat from a given amount of feed, but also the products made are specially capable of preservation and most economical for commercial handling.

The swine of Europe are rapidly decreasing and the consumption demand induced by the war is much increased, this particularly because bacon, ham ...

... nearest markets, the United States and the West Indies. This field has since the war increased its production by 1,000,000 tons per annum. How far this demand will interfere with the American supply of 4,000,000 tons is difficult to forecast, first, because some increased supplies may be obtained by the allies from the East Indies, and, second, because the allies have reduced their consumption to some extent.

In any event, if all the enemies of Germany are to be supplied, there must be economy in consumption everywhere. The normal American consumption is about 90 pounds per person per annum and is just double the French consumption.

Vegetables.

We have this year a most abundant crop of vegetables for our use as a result of a patriotic endeavor almost universal throughout the country. Our potato harvest alone promises an increase from 285,000,000 bushels last year to over 400,000,000 bushels this year. The other vegetables are likewise enormously increased through the planting and extension of millions of gardens. The sweet potato crop promises to be from 10 to 20 per cent above what it was last year, and the commercial crop of sweet corn for canning purposes is estimated to be from 20 to 30 per cent above that of last year. The commercial crop of tomatoes for canning purposes will probably be somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent above what it was last year. There is an increase in the acreage of late onions of about 54 per cent over the area harvested in 1916.

Fish and Sea Foods.

The waters of our coasts and lakes are enormously rich in food fish and shell fish. Our streams, too, contribute a great quantity of fish. Many varieties are now not used for human food, but are thrown away or used for fertilizer. Habit has confined our use of fish to a few varieties, and inadequate ...

... the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting other products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will, when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but eat wisely and without waste.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces and the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to Liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war, we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of ...

HARVEST WAR CROP OF APPLES SHORTLY

It Will Equal Two Bushels for Every Man, Woman and Child in the Land.

STAPLE FOODS TO ALLIES

Motto This Year Is "Eat an Apple and Send a Biscuit"—Unusual Need For Handling Crop—May Be Short of Help.

The United States is about to harvest its great war crop of apples. It equals two bushels to every man, woman and child in the country. In order to send as much staple food as possible to our fighting allies, Americans are urged to use as many apples as possible. The motto this year is: "Eat an apple and send a biscuit."

War conditions also confront the apple growers, for there is a scarcity of pickers, and careful preparations must now be made to see that this crop is all safely harvested and put into storage. Now is the time to begin organizing picking crews in every apple growing section. A survey of the situation shows that the farmer will need co-operation from business men in the towns and cities round about at which he trades, and which have just as great an interest in this crop as the farmer himself. This is emergency organization work to be taken up immediately by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, state and county councils of defense, and business men generally ...

SOLD SHOTGUN FOR TEN DOLLARS

And Filed on Western Canada Land. Now Worth $50,000.

Lawrence Bros. of Vera, Saskatchewan, are looked upon as being amongst the most progressive farmers in Western Canada. They have had their "ups-and-downs," and know what it is to be in tight pinches. They persevered, and are now in an excellent financial position. Their story is an interesting one. Coming in from the states they traveled overland from Calgary across the Battle river, the Red Deer river, through the Eagle Hills and on to Battleford. On the way their horses were stolen, but this did not dishearten them. They had some money, with which they bought more horses, and some provisions. When they reached Battleford they had only money enough to pay their ferriage over the Saskatchewan river, and this they had to borrow. It was in 1906 that they filed on homesteads, having to sell a shotgun for ten dollars in order to get sufficient money to do so. Frank Lawrence says:

"Since that time we have acquired altogether a section and a half of land, in addition to renting another three quarters of a section. If we had to sell out now we could probably realize about $50,000, and have made all this since we came here. We get crops in this district of from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre and oats from 40 to 80 bushels to the acre. Stock here pays well. We have 1,700 sheep, 70 cattle and 60 horses, of which a number are registered Clydes."

Similar successes might be given of the experiences of hundreds of farm...

NEWLY RICH DISTURB TOKYO

Social Climber, Known in Japan as "Narakin," Thorn in the Side of Prince Yamagata.

The Japanese have a word to describe the nouveau riche type of stock speculator. They call him a "narakin." The latest tale about this class appears in the Tokyo Yorozu:

A Mr. Saito, who had amassed a fortune in the stock market, developed a desire to get into the same atmosphere with the great people of Japan. Marshal Prince Yamagata, foremost of Japan's elder statesmen, some years ago erected a splendid house at Odawara, a suburb of the capital, and upon a site that commanded a superb view of Mount Fujiyama. Now, this Saito has paid a fabulous price for a large estate located on the Iriyama hill, higher up than the mansion of the distinguished prince, and has erected thereon a charming country house. His architect located the building so that it shut out the view from the famous Kokian or "house of rare age," by which name the prince's villa was known, of beloved and revered Mount Fuji. To quote the vernacular journal: "The 'house of rare age,' built when the prince had attained seventy years—described by Confucius as 'the rare age'—is no longer a quiet bower to which the aged Yamagata can repair at all seasons and enjoy rest from the distracting worries of national politics. His view is obstructed by the haikara house of the narikin. The prince hasn't visited Odawara this summer."

Few Feet Are Perfect.

How many bones in your feet? Most likely you don't know. Few people do, and it is usually a surprise to learn that there are so many and that the foot is about the most complicated and delicately constructed part of the body. That is, perhaps, the reason why at least 75 per cent of all adults have some kind of foot trouble.

Dr. William M. Scholl of Chicago, an authority on foot troubles and their mechanical correction, says not one adult in 100 has feet that are completely free from defects. He has made a life study of the subject and has patented a great number of appliances for correcting defective conditions and giving comfort.

Dog Aids War Horses.

In Victoria, British Columbia, there is a successful collector for the Blue Cross fund for horses disabled in war. His name is Prince and he is a Newfoundland. For months, with his box decorated with the Blue Cross strapped to his collar, Prince has served his king and country as faithfully and as true as any subject of George V, by petitioning alms for the horses wounded and suffering in the great war.

Wise.

"A man should take the bull by the horns," advised the sage.

"Yes," agreed the fool. "The trouble is to find a bull that will stand for it."

A Call Misinterpreted.

"But I thought you said your friends demanded that you run for congress?"

"That's what I thought," replied the defeated candidate, "but I've since concluded that it was my enemies who were looking for an easy man to snow under."

Aptly Compared.

Jimmy — G'wan! Ast your father for a dime. You can get it off'n him like takin' candy from a baby.

Bobby—Sure! He'll put up the same kind of a roar the baby'd make.

Angelic Attitude.

He—You remind one of an angel, wifey.

She—How sweet of you. What makes you think that?

He—Because you're always harping on something, and you never seem to have anything to wear.

An Exception.

"Nothing can be better than the best."

"Oh, yes; the bridegroom at a wedding is a better man than the best man."

Wisconsin Loafers Must Work

Madison.—The "loafer" is to be driven from Wisconsin. The state council of defense has decreed that every able-bodied male over the age of sixteen years must do his bit. Rich man, poor man alike, every sheriff, deputy sheriff, town constable and village marshal in the state having received instructions to carry out the order.

BOY GIVES LIFE FOR CHUM

Howard Frances of Brooklyn Vainly Tries to Save Friend From Drowning.

New Brunswick.—Howard Frances, eighteen, of 471 Hancock street, Brooklyn, was drowned in the South river near here in a vain attempt to save the life of his seventeen-year-old chum, Patrick O'Sullivan of Philadelphia.

The boys had been bathing in the river and O'Sullivan, who could not swim, was dangling from a rope swung from a barge, pulling himself up, and then letting himself go. He lost his hold on the rope and sank.

Frances, who was on the deck of the barge, plunged in to help his chum. O'Sullivan grasped him around the neck and both went down. Frances' body was recovered after a half hour search, but O'Sullivan's is still missing.

If you will leave your smoke til after luncheon you'll never have smoker's heart.

FROZEN EGGS FROM CHINA

Millions of Them Reach United States by Way of Pacific Coast.

Seattle, Wash.—Frozen eggs, shipped from China without shells, are helping combat the high cost of living on the Pacific coast and throughout the middle West.

In the ports of Seattle and San Francisco 34,500,000 eggs arrive annually in tin cans containing 15 to 30 pounds each.

A. L. Knisley of the United States food laboratory here says that a much smaller percentage of bad eggs are found in these shipments from China than in the local commodity.

Two companies—one English and one American—shell, pack and freeze the eggs in China.

The eggs cost at least one-third less than locals, it is said, because of the smaller cost of production—not on the part of the hens—but of laborers who gather, pack and distribute them.

Bears Kill Pigs and Poultry.

Nelson, B. C.—Black bears are raiding the farming districts in this vicinity. One big bear entered a pigsty, killed a porker and ate part of the carcass. Pigs and poultry have been missed by many farmers.

Princess Mary Serves Soup.

London.—Princess Mary has been in the garb of a munitions worker and has rubbed shoulders with girls in the factory and served them soup. Her experience was got "somewhere in Middlesex."

After the Movies Murine is for Tired Eyes.