News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

U.S.—Teutonic War News

Five United States navy gunners as well as the insignia officers of the Standard Oil tanker Campana may have died in the German submarine U-C, which sank the vessel, according to Third Officer J. H. Bruce, who with 40 members of the ship's crew and eight of the gun crew, arrived at an Atlantic port on a French steamship.

• • •

Aliens who are exempt from draft under the conscription law will be forced to fight in the war with Germany as a foreign legation if a bill which Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pittsburgh will introduce in the house at Washington becomes a law.

• • •

Major General Pershing, commander of the American expedition in France, returned to his Paris headquarters after witnessing the French offensive on the Verdun front with General Petain, the commander in chief of the French armies.

• • •

As to when our army will get to the actual fighting nobody knows. Even the secretary of war at Washington says he cannot tell, implying, though not stating, that that was a matter for General Pershing to decide. The air is full of rumors that there have been battles in which our army showed has taken part, that we have suffered as the recurring stories of a transport destroyed at sea.

• • •

Fifteen Germans were arrested at Tripp, S. D., by federal officers, charged with violation of the espionage act.

• • •

More destructive, excellent enemy of the submarine, than any other nation in the world today, Canada has built by the navy department, to enable American to wrest the mastery of the seas. This was made plain at a conference at Washington between the British admiralty and 25 shipbuilders summoned by him for Washington.

• • •

Since the declaration of war approximately 1,200,000 men have offered themselves for service in the military forces of the country. The official total will under error today is 943,141 men. These represent voluntary enlistments. The draft will add 687,000 to these in another month the United States will have 1,631,000 men under arms.

• • •

Four American officers, alleged to be accomplices of Capt. Erwin Schneider, recently arrested at San Francisco on a charge of being a German spy, were taken into custody by department of justice agents at Laredo, Tex.

Domestic

Ohio's defense council blamed German sympathizers for the closing of five Ohio mines with a production of 400,000 tons daily.

• • •

A verdict of guilty was found at New York against Kalmon Gruber, "go-between" for Dr. S. J. Bernfeld and Louis J. Cherry, members of exemption board No. 99, who pleaded guilty to receiving bribes for granting exemptions. He was sentenced to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary.

• • •

Joseph Levy, twenty years old, of New York, was arrested at Atlantic City for having explosives sent to representing himself to be a son of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. United States Commissioner Lewis held Levy in $5 bail.

• • •

One person was killed, a half dozen others injured fatally, and 20 to 30 others more or less seriously hurt in the wreck of two trains on the Lehigh Valley excursion train at Lime City near Toledo, O.

• • •

Judge Speer of the federal court at Mount Airy, Ga., held the selective draft law constitutional at a hearing in the case of Albert Jones, a negro, represented by Tucker of the Watson. Watson contended that the law is in contravention of the thirteenth constitutional provision of the Constitution.

• • •

R. L. Schulz of East St. Louis, Ill., who was one of the 165 persons indicted in connection with the East St. Louis race riots, pleaded guilty in the circuit court at Belleville, to conspiracy and to manslaughter in connection with intent to kill. He was sentenced to an indeterminate term of one to fourteen years in the Chester penitentiary.

• • •

Sheriff James N. Taylor, a member of the Logan county exemption board, and Judge J. A. Edward of the county court, were placed under arrest at Hutchinson, Kan., by Sheriff Hazlett of Rice county on the charge of conspiracy to defeat the operation of the selective draft.

• • •

Three explosions, along what is called the "powder line," a series of small buildings at the Hog Island shipyard of the company's plant at Kings Mills, O., caused the death of 12 persons.

• • •

James Brown, district secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, and 20 members of the local of the organization were arrested at local headquarters in Spokane, Wash., following a company of Idaho National Guardsmen who were placed in the custody of the police.

• • •

I. W. W. strikes, scheduled to occur in four states, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho, have proved a fizzle so far, according to a telegraphic report by United States troops of 27 of the organization's leaders.

• • •

Four hundred employees of the Standard Oil refinery at Whiting, Ind., struck for an increase in wages from 37½ cents to 50 cents an hour. The strike was declared after a conference between representatives of the men and officials of the company had failed to result in an agreement.

• • •

Federal Judge George A. Carpenter of Chicago cleared the way for the prosecution of principal spellbinders in a far-reaching decision at the preliminary hearing of Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party, who is charged with violating the selective service act. Judge Carpenter held Germer in $5,000 bonds to the United States grand jury.

• • •

Arthur Shattuck, the concert pianist, who inherited a large estate upon the death of his father, F. C. Shattuck, a Wisconsin paper manufacturer, has turned the entire income from the estate over to the war relief for the duration of the conflict, it was learned at Chicago.

Washington

Seventy-five million dollars more tax will be laid upon wealth. By vote of 37 to 21 the senate at Washington adopted the Lenroot amendment increasing the much higher taxes upon individual incomes than the original finance committee planned.

• • •

A stinging rebuke was the reply of Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield of Washington to J. E. Van Dyke of East Orange, N. J., who wrote the secretary asking him to support the Lafollette peace resolution. Redfield flayed his correspondent as exhibiting "nothing of the American spirit."

• • •

Flat feet do not necessarily disqualify a man for army service, Provost Marshal Crowder of Washington, in a telegram to the state governors transmitted attached to the army physical regulations which specify that broad, flat sole is common in laborling classes, particularly among negroes, and is in no way disabling."

• • •

The senate at Washington was startled with a warning that the cost of living must be reduced at once to prevent widespread misery and profound army selection and a war to which democracy is committed must not be sacrificed to sanguinary rebellion. La Follette read the letter to the senate. It was written by a miner of West Frankfort, Ill.

• • •

Information was obtained at Washington that a census of labor will soon be placed on organization of munitions workers so that the war and navy administration will determine the industrial classes that must not be shipped to allied countries, and the department council will carry out the decision reached.

• • •

The extensive scope of preparations for the training of an army of millions of American soldiers in France is revealed in a statement from Brig. Gen. M. P. Murphy, head of the Red Cross commission to France, made public at Washington.

• • •

Without opposition the senate at Washington confirmed the nomination of former Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas to the federal trade commission and all except two of nearly 7,200 nominations for postmasterships were approved by President Wilson.

European War News

Eleven persons are reported to have been killed and fifteen injured by a meteor in a raid by ten German airplanes on the eastern coast of southern England, Reuter's Limited, London, have brought down.

• • •

Austria's favorite son of vaudeville in the continuing Italian advance received $2,000 a dead and wounded according to Italian headquarters announcements.

• • •

British casualties reported to London in the week ending Tuesday aggregate 14,245 officers and men. Of this number 2,873 soldiers lost their lives.

• • •

The Italians in their offensive on the Isonzo front have crossed the Isonzo river and already have taken 7,500 prisoners. It was officially announced by the Rome war department.

• • •

A smashing French victory on the Verdun front is recorded in the official report issued by the Paris war office. The French have captured the enemy defenses on both sides of the Morge river a front of more than seven miles, penetrating the German lines at divers points to a depth of a mile and a quarter. More than 4,000 unwounded German prisoners have been taken.

• • •

An air raid in which 111 French airplanes participated, dropping 13,000 kilograms (28,000 pounds) of projectiles on German military establishments, was reported by the French war office at Paris. Seven German machines were brought down in the fight and eight others were badly damaged. Two French machines fell behind the lines failed to return from the raid.

• • •

Peace negotiations between British and German sounding ships in which one vessel destroyed and several others damaged were announced by the British admiralty at London. The British warships were not damaged.

• • •

Two German aviators flew over two towns in southern Verdun, which are held by a modern bridge over a road and railroad, and dropped bombs, killing many homes which were dropped set on fire. Fourteen wards crossed fell wounded.

• • •

British light naval forces destroyed by gunfire the port of Zeebrugge, Denmark coast, says an official communication issued at London. The communication adds that there were no survivors from the crew of the attacking vessel.

• • •

One-quarter of the Serbian city of Monastir has been destroyed by fire caused by a Bulgarian bombardment, the Serbian legation here announces. The statement says that the Bulgarians concentrated the city more violently than ever, firing about 2,000 shells. There were no casualties.

OLD KY. CAPITOL DOING ITS "BIT"

BUILDING THAT SHELTERED HISTORY MAKING EVENTS AGAIN IS UTILIZED.

NOW QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT

State Consents To Use of Structure For Federal Purpose and Thus Will Play Important Part in War Program.

—Frankfort, Ky., Special.

In these war weary days when deference is talking of duty and sacrifice, and sending their sons to battle, Old Capital and the humble but useful way in which it is doing its bit. The time-defying stones of the ancient structure have enclosed many strange scenes of war and peace in the varied phases of Kentucky's history, and caught and held many a secret of political craft and warring strategy. There the destiny of the Union was fought out and settled to a definite degree before and during the Civil War; there the organic laws of the Commonwealth have been established, modified, construed and applied in times of weal or woe of every citizen. Now that it has passed from the ownership of the state to that of the federal government, and is to be used as a quartermaster's depot.

Under the act of 1916 insurance companies were permitted to organize their farm rates, which they did by agreement with the Rating Board in addition that they reduce the annual rates in protected cities 5 per cent. Under the change three year policies are sent out on the non-hail-and-gas plans instead of two and five-year policies cost four years' premiums because of three with 20 per cent off the annual rate on which it is computed. This makes a three-year policy cost 40 per cent more than the five-year policy about 4 per cent more, while under the new provision on a one-year policy one-fifth.

The change of Kentucky's history, so