MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kamela Called From Events of Moment in All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

U. S.—Teutonic Break

The breach between the United States and Germany is treated as a matter of present importance in Mexico by the Pueblo, a Carranza organ of Mexico City. The editor in an editorial says the Mexicans to restrain their feelings.

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Senator Sonsbury of Delaware, president pro tem of the senate at Washington, and one of the senators closest to the White House, introduced a bill designed to throw open American ports to enemy warships which are engaged in rendering German aux warfare warfare.

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Speaking at New York, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, chairman of the national patriotic committee, urged the rallying the surplus created by the reduction expenses of the German navy, after U-53 and the raids of Nantucket. Peary said that within 90 days we may have a thousand-foot gunnery school from the air, with "planes as active instead of spectators."

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A fleet unit of 15 merchant ships, carrying food and supplies designed at one time since the war began, left Virginia ships, convoyed by a converted cruiser and two new British speed cruisers.

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It was announced at Washington upon the highest authority, the proposals for safeguarding American and American ships Germany is prepared to make to the United States if President Wilson consents to a discussion of the questions in dispute between the two nations. These proposals, in substance, are: That all American ships be allowed to pass through the submarine zone without molestation; That the United States designate the ships not carrying contraband, which guaranty will obtain immunity for these vessels.

Unless the United States government provides convoys or guns and gunners to protect our ships in the zone, owners of the steamships St. Louis, St. Paul and other vessels do not and its vessels across the Atlantic. It was announced at New York.

Sporting

An agreement for a ten-round boxing bout between Jess Willard, world's heavy-weight champion, and Frank Fox, at Madison Square garden, New York, March 25, was announced at Atlantic City, N. J.

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Jess Ray, a supple, little-limbed spoke issues of scientific combat, recently made the American indoor track record, at Madison Square garden, New York. Mallinson Ray, the former record, made by George Bonhag in 1916 was 9-14 5-6.

Domestic

Three masked robbers, heavily armed, entered the home of the street railway company at San Jose, Cal., overpowered, bound and gagged five employees, broke into their safes and escaped with about $1,000.

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An urgent plea that the United States strengthen its military forces on the contention that "a government is only as strong as the military force behind it," was voiced by Gen. L. L. Phillips at Chicago, who has been a guest of the Wisconsin National Guards men, who recently returned from service on the Mexican border.

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The Robert C. Clowry, repair ship of the Commander Cable company of New York, picked up off the beach at Far Rockaway and was afloat at noon and is searching for the other cab. The damaged cable's European end is at Waterville, Ireland, where two ships are forwarded to England and France.

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The arrival of the steamship New York at New York brought the number of American transatlantic passengers at this port to 1,000 in 24 hours. The New York sailed from Liverpool on February 5 and brought the wireless messages received by its passengers passed through the submarine zone without incident.

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The smoke stacks building of the Union Switch and Signal company at Swissvale, Pa., the largest plant for the manufacture of switch signals in the United States, was blown up last night and was not yet known. Nobody was injured by the explosion, which was estimated at $4,000,000.

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William B. Carlile, a well-known insurance man, was appointed receiver of Chicago by President Wilson at Washington.

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Plans for the construction of women as automobile drivers, so their services may be utilized in the event of need requires, were announced at Boston by the Massachusetts branch of the women of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness.

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Firemen continue to work in the debris of the burned hotel at Hot Springs, Ark., in the hope of recovering bodies of the guests believed to have been buried beneath crumbling walls and floors when the hotel was wrecked the four-story structure.

Secretary Lansing, speaking at a banquet of American alumni at Washington, said that although the United States undoubtedly was near the verge of war, "there is always the hope that our country may be spared the terrible calamity of being forced into the conflict."

European War News

Sinking in the home of lords at London, Earl Curzon, member of the war council, said Admiral Jellicoe, first lord of the admiralty, was "not disentitled" with the number of German submarines which would never return to Germany.

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Official announcement was made at London that the British forces on the Tigris front have established a line across the Tigris bend west of Kut-el-Amara, completely hemming in the Turks.

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The capture of more than 400 Italian prisoners was reported by the war office at Vienna in an official statement. The Austrians have been fighting near Gorizia, where the Austro-Hungarians have captured some trenches and repulsed counter-attacks. Trieste has been bombarded by Italian airmen.

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Five German army corps concentrated on the Holland frontier furnish a fairly convincing explanation, in default of other reasons, for the failure of the Dutch government to adopt the policy toward Germany recommended by President Wilson on account of the German submarine campaign, says a dispatch from Copenhagen.

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It is officially announced at Rome that two Austrian seaplanes which were sighted off the Adriatic coast were shot down near Sasso. Two of the occupants of the machines were made prisoner. One of the seaplanes was engaged and the other sank.

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In the forest of Argonne we penetrated the enemy's lines and made nine prisoners, including three noncommissioned officers, says the Paris war office. In the Argonne and in Lorraine the Germans attempted surprise attacks, which failed.

Mexican Revolt

It was announced at military headquarters at El Paso, Tex., that orders had been received from the southern department of the American army for the pursuit to prepare for the movement toward Chihuahua if moved to United States.

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The Second Minnesota infantry left San Antonio, Tex., for Fort Sheridan, to be mustered out of the federal service.

Washington

The largest naval appropriation bill in the country's history was passed by the house at Washington and sent to the senate. The bill carries more than $500,000,000. The vote on the bill was 323 to 23. 16 Democrats, headed by Majority Leader Kitchin, 4 Republicans and 3 Prohibitionists voting against it.

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Bitter condemnation of the rivers and harbors bill carrying appropriations of $25,000,000 described as "the fatten of the pork-barrel measures," is contained in a report submitted to the senate at Washington by the minority members of the senate commerce committee, the majority of which has recommended the bill.

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Without discussion, Representative Mann got an amendment into the navy bill in the house at Washington declaring that the United States favored settlement of international disputes through neutrals.

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Charging "spy rings, intrigues and misdemeanors," Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota presented before the house at Washington the five active members of the house committee headed by W. C. Harding, governor; Paul M. Warburg, governor, and Frederick A. Delano, Adolph G. Miller and Charles S. Hamlin.

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The Mexican government's representative at Washington delivered to Secretary of State Lansing a memorial to the neutral nations of the world by the Mexican Commission proposing mediation between the European belligerents and the U. S. Mexico, the memorial, is a neutrals against the export of war material to the Germans, offers the plan as a means of starving the belligerents into peace.

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A $300,000 appropriation to pay expenses of the newly created tariff commission for the next fiscal year was requested of congress by Secretary McAdoo at Washington.

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The federal trade commission announced at Washington that of the 1,000 cases of unfair competition begun since the organization of the commission in the United States, with special reference to all foreign countries of the anti-trust acts, 50 are pending.

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It was announced at Washington that Ignacio Bonillas, one of General Carranza's representatives on the Mexico-United States joint commission, has been named ambassador from Mexico to the United States.

Foreign

Official announcement was made at Havana, Cuba, that the United States marines had offered 5,000 rifles and 2,000 carbines to the Cuban government.

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Diplomatic circles at Washington heard reports that China had broken diplomatic relations with Germany as a result of the German submarine campaign.

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President Menocal of Cuba issued a decree authorizing a call for volunteers to the number of 5,000 men, and for a draft if necessary, to serve for a period of 90 days, and to fight against rebels.

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Fire swept through a large section of the Fitzroy and caused a heavy loss of life, says a dispatch from Greve.

AMERICAN SCHOONER SUNK BY AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE

Accumulation of Violations May Bring Action Soon—Sinking of Lyman M. Law Is Not Considered as Case That Will Hasten Step

ONLY INCIDENT; NO AMERICAN LIVES LOST

Industrial Life of the United States Is Threatened With Grave Disturbance—Officials Realize Something Must Be Done to Prevent Piling Up of Export Material at Atlantic Seaboard—Wilson is Expected to Go Before Congress

U-BOAT WAR'S PROGRESS.

Details of the battle caused by transatlantic U-boat warfare, as reported by British sources up to date, are as follows:

The latest reported sinkings are: British, 3,751 tons.

Norwegian, 1,600 tons.

Jaishowa Head, British, 2,050 tons.

F. D. Lambert, British, 2,195 tons.

Lyman M. Law, American, 1,200 tons.

Two trawlers.

Total—Seven ships, 12,399 tons.

Previously reported, 93 ships, 204,000 tons.

Grand total, 100 ships, 214,019 tons.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—The American schooner Lyman M. Law has been sunk by a submarine, according to a dispatch from the Stefani Agency of Rome. The crew, including eight Americans, is reported to have been landed.

Rome.—The American schooner Lyman M. Law was sunk on February 12 off the coast of Sardinia by an Austrian submarine, says a dispatch. The crew has been landed at Cagliari.

New York.—The Lyman M. Law carried a crew of nine men, in addition to her captain, all Americans, and was loaded with lumber material used in lemon crate material.

Bangor, Maine.—The schooner Lyman M. Law sailed from Penobscot Bay on January 6 with 60,000 bundles of lemon box shooks taken on at Stockton a week earlier. There was no contraband aboard, according to the T. J. Stewart Co., of this city, and shippers of the cargo. The schooner was to go direct to Palermo, without touching at any other port. The cargo was valued at $21,600 and was insured.

Portland, Maine.—A cargo of the cargo manifest of the schooner Lyman M. Law, which cleared at Belfast, is on file at the office of Collector of Customs and includes nothing except lemon crate material

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT PREPARING RESOURCES FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

Washington.—The steady accumulation of violations of American rights by Germany made it appear probable that President Wilson soon would go before Congress to ask authority for further protecting lives and property without waiting for a serious disaster which might show the country. How soon, if again was stated authoritatively that he would move deliberately and with full appreciation of all the consequences involved.

Official reports of the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine added only slightly to the tension, for while the act is believed to have been illegal, no lives were lost and the incident was not warned. The incident was not looked upon as one to need sufficient to force the development of the situation.

Preliminary reports began coming in Government departments showing the effect of the sinking of Allantic ships, freed from the menace of German submarines. The serious effect on the country's industrial life, it is felt, will not until taper of sufficient time for Secretary of State Lansing's memorial to have gone to Europe and returned.

While only approximately 10 per cent of American commerce with Europe is carried on American ships, the sailings of vessels of other national under the American flag have been cancelled or postponed, and there flow to the country's industrial life a time campaign in time will result in serious disturbance of the industrial life of the United States. Preparations by the Government for any means be neglected.

Eventuality still are going forward without interruption.

It was stated that it was entirely possible the Government would take the steps toward actually forwarding the Preparedness program which the President decides he should go before Congress.

Naval Secretary Daniels takes the position that the Government has the right to furnish the guns, other questions which make the question more complex have arisen. The great fear of these is the determination of the President to do nothing which might give Germany the excuse in any trouble which may follow to place the responsibility upon the United States Consul Frank Lee, Berlin, forwarded dispatches showing that the schooner Lyman M. Law was sunk by Austrian submarine without flag, apparently by placing a bomb aboard after the vessel had been stopped. The reports indicate that the vessel was legally sunk, as her cargo of lumber is not considered contraband by this Government and that the recognized rule of the sea that a war craft must show its flag before taking hostile action was violated.

Would Reward Destroyers.

Paris.—A prize of $50,000 francs for the crew of any French, allied or neutral vessel which succeeds in destroying a German submarine is provided for in a resolution introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by Andre Le Fevre. The resolution says that the crew of the successful vessel be the fraction ships of all nationalities, armed or unarmed, and that this constitute a new situation which must by no means be neglected.

FRENCH COAST ATTACKED

Sheila Thrown Upon Coast by Submarine Which Appears at Southwestern Corner of Country

Paris.—A submarine attacked the French coast at the mouth of Adour river on the southwestern coast yesterday, but did no great damage. An official statement issued by the minister reads:

"An enemy submarine emerged at the mouth of Adour river and fired six shots at the coast. The land batteries immediately replied. At the first shot the enemy disappeared.

"Five persons were wounded, one mortally, the damage was insignificant."

Engineers To Enlist.

Chicago.—A regiment of engineers for the Illinois National Guard is being formed by a group of business men who met at the Union League Club

ALL PERIODS OF GRACE NOW ENDED

Amsterdam.—All periods of grace for neutral shipping entering the zones announced as prohibited by Germany have now expired, according to a Berlin official statement received here. Neutral shipping is now immunity ceased in respect to the Atlantic and English Channel zones on the night of February 12, for the North Sea zone on February 6, and for the Mediterranean zone on February 10.

It continues:

"From now on, therefore, in all prohibited zones the warning which has been issued is in full force and applies to every case individual warning. Vessels which enter the prohibited areas do so with a full knowledge of the danger threatening them from our weapons. It is expressly stated that all ever except from enemy sources about any torpedoing of neutral ships without previous warning, or without the various areas is incorrect.

"The periods of grace mentioned were also in force for enemy passenger vessels because it was possible that they were carrying neutral passengers who might perhaps ignorant of the new blockade regulations."

COPIED CUSTOM OF BIRDS

Feathered Creatures Said to Have Been the Inspiration of the Ancient Romans.

A fact in natural history, to wit, that birds in southern Europe pair about the middle of February, is said to have inspired a custom of the ancient Romans, to which the origin of the modern valentine can undoubtedly be traced, says the Homekeeper. At the feast of the Lupercalia, held in honor of the great god Pan, the names of the virgin daughters of Rome were put in a box and drawn therefrom by the young men. Each youth was bound to offer a gift to the maiden who fell to his lot and to make for his partner a faithful knight for a year.

Later, when the Christian era had fallen in the place of a saint is also another a different saint, the Valentine, a Bishop of Rome during the third century. He is said to have been a man of very amiable nature and most elegant of speech, wherefore he was very esteemed in conveying the pagan custom of the Romans. Hence the religion was then emperor—a relentless persecutor of the Christians—had of his life order the bishop was beheaded. The date of his death was February 14, 270 A. D. We find the statement in Archbishop Whatsoever, "Illustrations of the Book of Common Prayer" that St. Valentine was a man of admirable parts and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing valentines upon his festival took its from from thence.

Transbordeaux are rare in the United States in any other part of the United States.

Skating, the origin of which is lost in antiquity, was mentioned by a Danish historian in 1134, and English authorities state that in Lingonshire there was skating even before the twelfth century, the custom being been introduced there from Holland. The Bahiana used bone shoes when they were first discovered by the whites, and probably had done so for centuries.

DENIES MAKING OF OVERTURES TO AVOID WAR WITH AMERICA

VIGOROUS MOVE IS PLANNED FOR EXECUTION IF KAISER DOES NOT FREE AMERICANS.

Another Inquiry Is Transmitted to Berlin—Preparedness Is Being Made to Take Up the Question of Arming Merchant Ships.

Berlin (via London)—It is absolutely denied here that Germany in a note to the United States, or through other mediums, is inviting suggestions for the avoidance of actual war. It is reiterated that the Imperial Government has given no instructions to its officers regarding the position actively assumed in the U-boat warfare, and that there can be no talk of thought of reversal from the program already being carried out.

In view of this, it is declared in authoritative circles that any further parley or exchange of notes with the United States may be dismissed as unwarranted and impertinent. The origin of the report is ascribed to the recent announcement made through the Swiss Government, that Germany was willing to negotiate regarding the amended treaty of 1799.

Inquiry Sent to Berlin.

Washington.—An inquiry concerning the reformation by Germany of the 12 American seamen brought in by the prize ship Tarrawba has been dispatched to Berlin by the United States, pending a more serious action if the men are not promptly released.

The plight of these sailors occupies much time of the Cabinet meeting when over to the crisis growing out of Germany's submarine warfare. It was stated that the men will be released or be demanded in most emphatic terms. Secretary Lansing reports as to the treatment of German crews in prison ships in the Philippines, Australia and elsewhere, however, the Government will content itself with the inquiry as to why the Americans are held and under what conditions.

The cabinet discussed every phase of the international situation. The question of providing guns for American ship owners desiring to arm cargo vessels for defense was considered, but it was stated officially afterwards that no decision was made.

It is understood that there was a division of opinion, with the Cabinet officers strongly favoring further study of the matter, on the ground that permitting American ships to be armed would be a serious departure from Germany's course and be regarded by the competitor of ocean-bound freight in the country's parts is assuming serious proportions. Some Cabinet members are said to have contended that the policy would be safer.

WASHINGTON HEARS THAT GRACE DAYS ARE OVER

Tension is Raised When German Reply is Received—Unrestricted Warfare Is Feared.

Washington.—News that an official statement had been issued at Berlin announcing that the last "day of grace" had passed and the unrestricted submarine warfare went into full effect did not appreciably increase tension here. There had been full realization ever since the sinking of the Arabic that it was likely that the German campaign is being pushed to the utmost of its power. The United States, and that providence only is to be thanked that the number of against American life that will precipitate war is not greatly increased.

There were strong indications that the Berlin government's relations with Germany would be extended into a diplomatic Central Powers, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, which is regarded as practically certain to force a break with that country.

SUBMARINE SINKS LINER; 17 SAILORS ARE MISSING; OTHER SHIPS SENT DOWN

London.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency had announced that the White Star line steamship Afric, of 11,399 tons gross, had been sunk. Seventeen members of the crew are missing.

The Exchange Telegraph Co. says the Afric was 150 feet long, with a tonnage of 11,399. She was last reported at the Maritime Register as leaving Capetown, Africa, December 7, with her destination not given.

New York.—The Afric belonged to the Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., a subsidiary company of the White Star Line. She had accommodations for 300 passengers, second class only, usually much more than any. She was engaged in the Liverpool, Cape town and Australian service. At the outset of the World war the Afric was said the ship had been engaged by admiralty service, but whether she engaged when such they did not know.

London.—Besides the loss of the Afric the sinking of two vessels was also reported. They are: British steamer Foreland, 1,360 tons, built at Sunderland in 1914 and owned in London, and the Norwegian motor vessel West. The crew was saved. The West's tonnage is unknown here, as the ship is not mentioned in shipping records.

Queenstown.—Of the three American firemen who were aboard the British steamship Jamaican when she was shelled, torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine last week, one, William James Wagnard, was wounded by a shell fragment in the left shoulder, the other two escaped.

Edward Moore, of St. Louis, Assistant Gunner on the Jamaican, said the submarine which sank the vessel became visible after the ship had gone. The attack was made at a point Fastnet rock, off the Irish coast. The ship was taking 23 men was about 48 hours from Liverpool when the attack was made. The captain was taken prisoner on the submarine.

Destroy Thousand Aircraft.

Berlin.—From the beginning of the war to January 31, 1917, German battle planes and antiaircraft batteries destroyed 1,000 hostile aircraft, the enemy squadrons of six machines each, according to official statistics obtained by the Overseas News Bureau. In the period under review hostile aviators were put out of the combat and machines valued at 600,000 marks were destroyed.

Lost in Winter.

London.—The new German submarines are actually larger than the old ones, are much lighter than those of the old type, and are equipped with a heavier gun. The crews also seem to be composed of inexperienced men.

Alimentation Recognized.

Berlin.—The Prussian Cabinet has given official recognition of alimentation during the period of the war, and has made a decree, according to information received in Copenhagen, which provides for a supplement "Despite the distinctness of the course it is evident that the Government is prepared to meet the wishes of the Reichstag and Prussian Diet," the decree says, "the Overseas Agency, which is a German party off clal at Maymaye and having been subjected to much adverse criticism in leading Belgium Mr. Hertzer said that he had applied for his passport on February 3, but was kept waiting for them until February 8.

Germans Hold Attacks.

Berlin.—Attacks on Hartzer, formerly at attacks of the American Embassy in Berlin, which has been given by Ambassador Gerard to Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, arrived in Berne, after having been arrested at the Belgian frontier, he said in an interview here.

Mr. Hertzer said that he was accused of being a German party off clal at Maymaye and having been subjected to much adverse criticism in leading Belgium. Mr. Hertzer said that he had applied for his passport on February 3, but was kept waiting for them until February 8.

Your Own Way.

A. F. Thum, representative of 85 per cent of America's railroads before the Newlands committee, said in dissent:

Our railroads are not Utopian. They know the kind of world it is, and they deal with Realpolitik.

"In fact, the railroads of today are the only institution that is either giver action of the chap whose gift is.

"Yes, so, George, I don't see why I always want my own way in everything."

"Because, dear, you are leading it," said George, "after we were married."

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the sick spells caused by an—castor oil, calomel, cathartics, pills, cathartic tablets. Think how you hated to take them.

Why not—Realize it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic don't realize what they do. The children's result is well-found. Syrup of Figs is the mild laxative they have.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious California Syrup of Figs. Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of fond mothers know this famous "fruit laxative" hourly, they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

AS WAS SEEN IN A DREAM

British Soldier Wounded in Battle and Brought to Safety by Big Mastiff.

Many well-authenticated stories are told of the dog's sagacity and have been warned by dreams of the approach of danger to their masters, to lead one at the front. One such dream on record is related by a British officer, who says that he was recently wounded, says London Tit-Bits.

Almost as soon as she fell asleep, the dog dreamed that her master fance in the trenches preparing a raid, he heard groans close at hand with many others, climb out of the trench, crawled over the parapet, and entered the enemy's lines. Her master was wounded, she saw a moment and then quite plainly she saw the dog crawl back to the German trench and full forward wounded. The dog seemed to take the wounded man on his shoulder, and carried him to the trench. The dog then ran young lady awoke feeling very ill and the next day wrote to her fiance for news.

A few days afterward she received a letter from him in hospital, stating that on the night of her dream, about midnight, he was one of a raiding party, composed of English and New Zealanders, and was wounded whilst lying out in the open on the German trench. A big Mastiff carried him back to the British lines, exactly as the young lady had pictured in her dream.

Where Farmer's Interest Lies.

The farmer is especially interested in seeing workmen employed regularly in the city, says the Ledger.

Flour of high grade sells for $10 a barrel.

Corn—No. 3 white $1.05@1.06; No. 3 yellow $1.05@1.06; No. 4 white $1.03@1.04; white ear $1.05@1.06.

Oats—No. 3 white per bu. $4.74@3.25, winter fancy $4.75@4.75, winter fair $4.50@4.60, winter good $4.60@4.70.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $18@19; No. 2 timothy $17@18; No. 1 mixed $18@19; No. 2 mixed $14@15; No. 1 clover mixed $18@19; No. 1 clover $18@19; No. 2 clover $16@17; straw $9@10; rye $18@19; alfalfa $18@19.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Creamery, extra per lb. 44c; centralized creamery extras 43c; firsts 41c.

Eggs—Prime fresh 28c; fresh 26c; ordinary 24c; cooking eggs 22c.

Live Poultry—Roosters, 2 lbs and over 18c; hens, 5 lbs and over 24c; 4 lbs, 23c; 3 lbs, 21c; broilers, 2 lbs, 21c; roasters 24c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, $10@10.50, butcher steers, extra $9.75@10.25, good to choice $9@9.50, medium $8@8.50, common $7@7.50, light $7.75@8.25, good to choice $8@8.50, common to medium $7@7.50, fat cows $5@8.50, canners $4@4.50, bulls $6@8.50, calves $5@11.50.

Hogs—Prime heavy and medium weight $10.25@10.35, heavy pigs $10.25@10.35, light pigs $10.25@10.35, roughs $9.50@9.75, stags $8@8.50.

Sheep—Extra $8.75@9, good to choice $8.50@8.75, common to fair $6@8, lambs $12@12.50, choice $12@12.25, fair to good $10@11.50, culls $6@8.50.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 3 white $1.05@1.06; No. 3 yellow $1.05@1.06; No. 4 white $1.03@1.04; white ear $1.05@1.06.

Oats—No. 3 white per bu. $4.74@3.25, winter fancy $4.75@4.75, winter fair $4.50@4.60, winter good $4.60@4.70.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $18@19; No. 2 timothy $17@18; No. 1 mixed $18@19; No. 2 mixed $14@15; No. 1 clover mixed $18@19; No. 1 clover $18@19; No. 2 clover $16@17; straw $9@10; rye $18@19; alfalfa $18@19.

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Sheep—Extra $8.75@9, good to choice $8.50@8.75, common to fair $6@8, lambs $12@12.50, choice $12@12.25, fair to good $10@11.50, culls $6@8.50.

DISEASE OF POTATO

Tendency to Spread in Various Parts of United States.

CAUSE OF "STREAK" UNKNOWN

Mosaic Assuming Much Importance as Ailment in Certain Sections—Plot is Best Method of Control.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Potato diseases, which are showing a tendency to become established or to spread in various parts of the country, can best be controlled in most cases through the adoption in farmer circles of the seedbed method of control, according to Dr. D. A. Blake, "Diseases of the potato and their control." Bulletin 1, Department of agriculture. In discussing the potato-disease situation and possible control measures in a recent address, Doctor Edson said:

"A disease of the potato which is making its appearance in several sections of the country is the one designated by Orton as streak. The cause of this disease is unknown. It is characterized by the appearance of angular spots on the leaves, which show a tendency to run down the veins and produce streaks of the leaf tissue, which finally become necrotic and drop out. The affected portions of the leaves are left with the leaflets lying over at the still attached to the stem. The affected points with the branches—with the result that leaves hang down, swinging in the wind and attached only by a portion of the epidermis. Observations have the plants are eventually entirely killed. The disease is entirely transmitted from generation to generation in the seed tubers, and there is no indication that it is transmitted from plant to plant

Uniform and of Good Size.

ahead show that the yield from seed tuber plants is less than that from healthy plants of the same variety grown under the same conditions. Tubers from diseased plants are smaller than in yield in trials with healthy seed potatoes and in experiments with seed potatoes several different varieties of potatoes, the yield of diseased seed was approximately 30 per cent. Tubers from diseased plants produced plants of a practical though perhaps not complete control of the trouble.

Not in Winter.

"The late blight of the potato caused by the fungus phytophthora infestans of the order of fungi known as the Peronosporales, is the most destructive of the diseases which follows in the winter in the wake of the rainy or dewy season. It has recently been shown, however, that the tubers of plants affected with Phytophtora decay at a time when the weather is still cold and dry.

"Bordeaux mixture and other fungicides are effective in checking the growing crop. The development of the disease, however, is influenced by season upon weather conditions. In dry seasons the spores do not germinate and the disease is not prevalent.

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Shade for Live Stock.

Shade rumbles east and west and open on the south are satisfactory for cattle, sheep and horses. Pigs need to be as high for hogs as for cattle.

Horses for Next Season.

Milk from diseased cows must not be skimmed.

"Recent studies upon the powdery scab have demonstrated the fact that the disease is less serious in the dryer sections of the United States than was at first feared. It is apparently unable to survive except in the more northern sections of the country, and the damage done there is, in many years, not serious. The disease is correlated with heavy, rather wet soils, or more particularly with soils which are very acter. The damage done by the disease is greatly increased by warm weather conditions even in those unfavorable types of soil.

Seed Spots in Tubers.

Several species of Fusarium are now known to be responsible for dry rot. These may be classified in two groups. The first is the wilt-producing group which attacks the vascular tissues and the root system of the plant, cutting off the water supply and causing injury in proportion to the extent of the invasion. In extreme cases a yellowing or a bronze color appears in the foliage and a characteristic rolling of the foliage develop, to be followed by sudden wilting and death. These fungi are known to be transmitted frequently carry the fungus in their vascular system, and are also characterized by the appearance of a dark-brown spot near their stem end. Infected tubers, stored under unfavorable conditions, become completely rotted decay, which is either of the wet or dry type, with a characteristic odor and texture and margins. The second group, which is known as the "dry rot" fungi, which are so specialized as well as parasitic. They infect the tubers through wounds received from bruising while digging or storing. The fungus then grows into the tuber and forms the storage homes. These forms of rot are spread from tuber to tuber in storage by regulating the storage conditions. The stock tubers should be stored at a low temperature (34 to 40 degrees F.) and well ventilated. Knowledge of Fusarium will disease the tubers, and the conditions favorable for the satisfactory control of the disease, are not yet known. It is possible, however, to improve the condition by crop rotation and by care

BERLIN BELIEVES U. S. WAR CERTAIN

Small Hope There That Overt Act Can Be Long Avoided.

U-BOAT POLICY UNCHANGED

Commanders of Submarines Given Wide Discretionary Powers—First Unannounced Dispatches Tell of Development of Campaign.

Copenhagen, Feb. 12.—Little hope or expectation prevails in Berlin that war with the United States can be avoided or that a modus vivendi reconciling the policies of the two governments can be found.

There now is a desire on the part of the authorities and a vast deal of the press to show the necessity of having the unrestricted submarine campaign, but only in such a way.

Accordingly, instructions were given, it is learned, to submarine commanders before they started on their February mission, to take the safe side in dealing with neutrals, especially America, were in question, whenever there was any reasonable doubt. Instructions such, were entered in the ship's sailing orders, and commanders were to be warned when such an order was given. Instructions were entered with the object of the campaign and the endeavor to avoid "incidents."

Ultimate Break Certain.

It was realized, however, that the prompt and resolute stand taken by the United States Government could only be palliative and only defer, not prevent, the ultimate break. It is certain that if President Wilson stands by his guns and insists on the rights of American lives or ships was the United States in a position to back up such demand, or would it meet some sooner or later? Germany would be compelled to take the safety of Americans on enemy ships.

Advances in a not on the output of coal and gas, a tonnage tax on the output of the mines, which is levied in Southern Kentucky, now coming into operation, will be felt by the people, according to the latest talk in the capital.

Certificates Granted.

The State Board of Education has granted the following teachers certificates:

High school certificates: Ollie Belle Greene, New Albany, Ind., Henrietta Marimon, Fulton, Mo., and Anna Ruth Ward, Louisville, Ky., Elizabeth Lee Kirkpatrick, Nicholasville; Jessie Gish, Georgetown; James B. Cassady, Richmond; S. B. Robinson, Hustonville; J. N. Reilley, Alexandria; Lillian Hardman, Harrodsburg; Miss Pleasant, Leitchfield; Jasper L. Peters, Paducah; Miss Frances A. Fitzhugh, Louisville; Ben D. Martin, Kite; George Gregory, James A. Cassady, Richmond; S. B. Robinson, Hustonville. Also the following Pineville and Annette Steele, Owensboro, three years.

Life certificates: Mary Elizabeth Bennett, Nashville; R. B. Robinson, Hustonville; J. N. Reilley, Alexandria; Lillian Hardman, Harrodsburg; Miss Pleasant, Leitchfield; Jasper L. Peters, Paducah; Frances A. Fitzhugh, Louisville; Ben D. Martin, Kite; George Gregory, James A. Cassady, Richmond; S. B. Robinson, Hustonville. Also the following Pineville and Annette Steele, Owensboro, three years.

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Oil Company Officers.

Stockholders of the recently organized Ohio Oil Company, a Delaware company, which owns 1,800 acres in the Ohio field, met in Ohio and elected Colonel E. H. Taylor, jr., president; Colonel E. H. Taylor, sr., president; G. Scott, general manager, and E. C. Ellis, secretary-treasurer. Colonel Taylor and Senator L. W. Morris comprise the executive committee. The office will be in Franklin's. The company has leases in Ohio and Indiana.

Brought Down by Steam.

For the first time coal was brought down by steam at Hazard, Ky., the past week. The completion of the Hazard Coal Company's plant at Dentyville enables accessible, and the operation of the plant, which is the largest in Southeastern Kentucky, will be pushed to the limit. In the early nineties coal was brought down from the mountain tops.

Route to Approved.

The Mississippi River Flood Commission has received a communication from Washington, Mississippi, which approving the route selected by Commissioner Ellis and Colonel Wheeler and approved by the commission for the building of the levee in the Sandy to the Mississippi.

Investigators Named.

Members to investigate the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, have been named by Governor Stanley. The Governor was authorized to make the investigation by a resolution of the board of trustees of the university. The members of the committee were selected from the board of trustees. Mr. Ben Johnson, of New York; H. M. Prohman, Lexington; J. Tyson, Paintsville; R. A. Cochran, Louisville, and Dr. J. A. Arnold, Lancaster. The committee will begin its duties at an early date.

Amended Articles.

Articles of the Oil Company of Kentucky filed amended articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State James F. Lewis, increasing its stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Petersburg, Feb. 12.—The government continues energetically to seek from the Germans the surrendering the resources of their government. A bill was introduced in parliament soon for the addition of the Danish West Indies to the treaty, and except for the uncertainty of the attitude of Sweden, were granted by royal charter the right to hold sections in the crypt of the cathedral, and, after the lapse of two centuries, demolished. Of these, one

MUCH ATTENTION GIVEN SESSION

SOLONS TO HAVE BUSY TIME

Everything Was in Readiness and Preparing Message Was Strictly Adhered To—Tax on Asphalt May Be Proposed.

(Special Frankfort Correspondent.)

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Stanley departed for Washington, D. C., after the session convened considering his message to the General Assembly. His message dwelt wholly on revenue and taxation system.

Others, too, were busy making advance preparations. Everything was in readiness for the legislature, including the stationery bearing "Committee Room" and indications are that no time will be lost in getting down to more popular attention than is being bestowed on this one. Indications are crystal in plenty which indicate that the legislature will be busy as it has been by the constitutional convention, which was a business body and transacted a great deal of business in a business way. It is the first place, Friday to Monday, the committee will be appointed by Governor Stanley, in which he said, he would be ready to do so, and that it should not be allowed, but the claimants for the positions, which the audience appears to be conclusive that the Governor will be ready to make appointments for making false claims against the state."

He charges for thirty-one days' work and indicates that he has to himself and the commission was issued the Governor as soon for the work of September 15, 1916, and the receipt of the money was not made until after the prisoner is dated September 18, 1916. He also charges $1,000 for seven days, "locating, receiving and transmitting" the

"Telegrams and other settlement." Mr. Hendrick, the prisoner, said he was not engaged during these thirty-one days, and that he was not in Frankfort on the seven days he charges for.

Legislative Council Meeting.

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