News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

U.S.—Teutonic War News

Captain Rice of the American steamship Mongolia, which arrived at a British port, said that the Mongolia and fired the first gun of the war for the United States and sunk a German submarine. The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered.

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Twenty steamships, runners of Germany's submarine blockade, arrived in the U. S. and thus made available about 60,000 tons of space for cargo awaiting means of transportation to Europe. Four of these vessels are among the largest merchantmen afloat. One is a British craft on its maiden voyage.

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Lieut. William F. Gresham, U. S. N., and 11 American bluejackets, survivors of the American armed steamship Aztec, destroyed on April 1 by a German submarine, arrived in the United States from a foreign port. Lieutenant Gresham declined to discuss the sinking.

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The French commission has safely landed in the United States. The commission arrived in Washington on board the presidential yacht Mayflower from Hampton Roads. The commission, which includes Marshal Joffre and former Premier Viviani, arrived on board a speedy steamship of the French line, which was convoyed across the Atlantic.

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From the lips of President Wilson himself Arthur J. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs, learned at Washington the grim purpose of the American government and people to employ all their resources to bring the imperial German government to terms. The president made it clear to Mr. Balfour that the United States fully realizes the greatness of the task it has assumed.

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Brazil formally announced she will co-operate with the United States in sending munitions and supplies to the allies.

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The British war mission, headed by Foreign Secretary Arthur J. Balfour, arrived safely in Washington. The object of the commission, Mr. Balfour said, was "to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it—namely, a successful war."

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Domestic

Washington

Secretary McAdoo handed the British ambassador at Washington a treasury warrant for $200,000,000, the first loan made to an entente government by the United States under the $7,000,000,000 war finance measure.

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It was announced at Washington that a heavy over-subscription to the first offering of the new government security has resulted in having the initial issue, which is in 3 per cent treasury certificates maturing June 30, increased from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000.

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Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, ranking Republican member of the committee on military affairs of the senate at Washington, is convinced the conscription bill will be passed by the senate without change.

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Food conditions in several of the nations of the entente allies have been reported to the American government at Washington as critical. The entire weight of the administration is being thrown behind the recommendations of Secretary Houston to congress to strengthen the government machinery for controlling the food situation.

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The personnel of the American commission to Russia has been decided on by President Wilson, it was learned at Washington. It is understood that Elihu Root, Charles R. Crane, Professor Harper of Chicago university and Theodore Roosevelt will be asked to serve on the commission.

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Foreign

The new anti-government socialist party in Germany precipitated tumultuous disturbances in a meeting of the reichstag, according to Berlin dispatches to Amsterdam. The reichstag adjourned until May 2.

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The German foreign office, according to a dispatch to London from the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at The Hague, has notified the American correspondents who have remained in Berlin that their presence in Germany is no longer desirable.

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Troops dispersed a small crowd that attempted an unfriendly demonstration before the American embassy at Petrograd. Nicholas Lenine, a radical Socialist, recently arrived with a safe conduct through Germany, led the crowd.

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The government of Argentine has sent to Germany an energetic note demanding complete satisfaction for the sinking of the Argentine sailing ship Monte Protegido. The minister from Argentina is instructed to break off relations immediately if Germany attempts to evade responsibility for the loss of the vessel.

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European War News

Dunkirk was bombarded by German destroyers. British and French patrol ships engaged the Germans, one of the French torpedo boats being sunk, according to an official announcement

STANLEY'S WAR PROCLAMATION

STANLEY ASKS CO-OPERATION OF MINISTERS—WANTS ANNOUNCEMENT FROM PULPITS.

BANKERS ASKED TO ASSIST

Insists Upon All Arable Land in Kentucky Being Cultivated This Year—Says Provisioning of Allies Must Be Carried Out.

—Frankfort.

Gov. Stanley issued his first war proclamation, urging upon all citizens of Kentucky their patriotic duty in the crisis, as presented in the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission for National Defense, which he quotes at length, and requesting ministers of the gospel at their services to call attention to the need for universal service in the plan outlined.

Simultaneous mass meetings in all the county seats probably will be called later. Letters have been sent to all the bankers in Kentucky, asking them to meet with State Banking Commissioner George G. Speer and the commission in Louisville.

The proclamation of Gov. Stanley follows:

To the people of the State of Kentucky, greeting:

While removed from the actual scene of conflict, we are none the less at war—a conflict which has embraced the globe—and the United States of America will not shirk the performance of her full duty ...

Superintendents Win.

County superintendents won a great victory in the court of appeals in a test suit between H. H. Brock, of Richmond, and State Superintendent V. O. Gilbert, establishing their right to run for and hold office another term without standing another examination.

The law requiring county superintendents who do not hold state teachers' certificates or diplomas to take a special examination stipulates that the certificates granted at these special examinations shall be equivalent to teachers' certificates, which run for eight years and are renewable for another eight years, at the same time revokable for failure to be actively engaged in teaching for two years or for misconduct.

Attorney General M. M. Logan, to whom the question was referred, said it was doubtful whether the equivalent nature of the special examination certificates extended beyond the eight years for which they were issued, and, if they did not, they would expire before the superintendents's second terms and render them ineligible. He advised that to be safe they should take another examination.

It was then decided that a test suit should be instituted, which was done, and the court of appeals held that "candidates holding such certificates shall be eligible to re-election to such office, unless sixteen years will expire during their terms of office." The court said the duration of these special certificates is co-extensive with that of teachers' certificates. Judge Clarke wrote the opinion.

License Tax Is Passed.

The senate, by a vote of [illegible], passed the Hutchcraft corporation license tax bill, increasing the tax on the authorized capital stock of corporations in this state from 20 cents to 40 cents on each $1,000 of capital ...

MEXICO WARNS THE GERMANS

FORBIDS THEIR CONCENTRATION NEAR AMERICAN BORDER—ARREST WILL FOLLOW.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Getting Old Too Fast?

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

BIG TASK TO GET REGIMENT READY

Springing to Arms Is Not Done as Quickly as Going to a Fire.

MAKE-UP OF A REGIMENT

Under New Law It Consists of 2,015 Officers and Men—Takes Time to Drill and Teach Men How to Care for Themselves.

New York.—The recent mobilization of National Guard regiments has brought home to the public the fact that even though troops are trained—as these were by service on the Mexican border—a mobilization order is far different from a fire alarm. With the best of the regiments there was no springing to arms overnight, the men ready to march forward and meet the enemy.

Few persons, noting that a certain number of regiments had been ordered out, really knew the number of men in a regiment of infantry of the United States army and National Guard. In a general way, it was understood that a regiment consists of about one thousand men, commanded by a colonel, and that an infantry regiment is composed of foot soldiers, armed with rifles.

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Machine Gun Company.

"Each infantry machine-gun company shall consist of one captain, mounted; one first lieutenant, mounted; two second lieutenants, mounted; one first sergeant, mounted; one mess sergeant; one supply sergeant, mounted; one stable sergeant, mounted; one horseshoer, five sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two buglers, one mechanic; eight privates, first class, and ...

25,000 in a Division.

The adding together of 51 commissioned officers and 1,343 enlisted men (peace strength) or a total of 2,015 officers and men (war strength) is a problem. Men cannot be drilled and taught the use of rifles, of keeping well and caring for their clothing, and above all, of obeying orders and the necessity therefor, without time. That is why all military men advocate universal service and the adoption of a plan whereby regiments can be mobilized quickly and supplied with equipment ...

"SETTING-UP EXERCISES" IN NAVY

Naval militia being trained on board a United States warship.

TROOP MOVEMENTS PROBLEM SOLVED

Washington.—Fairfax Harrison, general chairman of the special committee on national defense of the American Railway association, announced that a complete plan of co-operation during the war between the railroads and the government had been determined upon. His statement follows:

"The preparations for war as made by the government and the railroads have been worked out along the lines largely developed by Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker of the Quartermaster corps, who for a number of years has made an exhaustive study of military transportation. He has been in charge of transportation for the quartermaster general from 1902 until 1906 and from 1912 to the present time.

"As agreed upon by the railroads and the military authorities, representatives of the American Railway association, from the operating, motive power, traffic and accounting departments of roads designated by the special committee on national defense of the American Railway association will be located in the office of the quartermaster general, at each department headquarters, at each mobilization point, at each concentration point and at each strategic point at which troops are to be assembled. Other inspectors or representatives will be designated as may be required to facilitate the ...

commanding officer, presenting their credentials. The commanding officer should then assign them to duty with the camp quartermaster, to whom they act as an assistant, and through whom all instructions must be received.

Assignments to Be Permanent.

"The assignment of the American Railway association representatives to stations at the various points and posts designated should be of a permanent character, so that the proper officer of the Quartermaster corps or of state authorities will be able to communicate with such representatives and arrange in advance all especial details of mobilization and of movements to concentration and strategic points.

"Should it be impracticable for any reason for any representatives so chosen to continue in that capacity, their places should be filled by other appointments and the quartermaster's office affected, as well as the office of the quartermaster general, should be notified.

"It is important that the American Railway association representative in each instance be advised of any change in the office of the department quartermaster at mobilization or concentration point in order that such representative shall have the advantage of personal contact with the new officer whenever a change is made. ...

RAISING A NEW FLAG

SHE FINDS ISLIP TOO SLOW

ENDOWS PEW FOR STRANGERS

NEW ENGLAND RAISES ITS BIGGEST FLAG

NICHOLAS KING

CLINT

ROBERT T., No. 1854

RUBE HENRY

BIG DAN

PAT CABESTAN

2 Jacks 2

Advertising a Sale!

One Extra Buyer

Red Cloud, Jr.

RUBE 7513

SCOOP

BERRY'S PRIDE

Regulator 3420

PRINCE

BUSTER

BLACK DAN

Legal Blanks for Sale at This Office

MEHERY

BOB

ERNEST

SALA

JIM

BEN

Collingwood Connor

Big John

Black Sam

Blue Diomed

Emerald Cloud

Nicholas Duke, Jr.

BIG JIM

Dr. Yelberton

BLACK CHAMPION

CHARLEY

Dr. McCord III

Nicholas Lad

Casey Jones

THE DRAFT STALLION Brack Davis

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