MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

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

U. S.—Teutonic War News

Enlisted men of the National army, National Guard and regular army will be given every opportunity to fit themselves for commissions, it was learned at Washington.

The possibility that Austria and perhaps other allies of Germany may soon declare war against the United States because of the financial aid given to Italy is recognized by administration officials at Washington.

That the United States will reject the peace proposals of Pope Benedict, because they have failed to take into consideration the necessity for the overthrow of Germany's autocracy, is considered certain. Simultaneously with the intimation that the reply to the pope will go forward this week, the state department made public the text of a cablegram of greeting sent by the president to the great council of the Russian people, now in session in Moscow.

The first death of an American naval flyer in France was announced at Washington in official dispatches to the navy department. He was George Herbert Manley, and was killed in an airplane accident.

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By direction of President Wilson at Washington practically every married man upon whom his wife is actually dependent or who has children will be exempted from the draft act. Only 5 per cent of the men drawn for the new National army will be sent to camp on September 5, instead of 30 per cent., as previously ordered.

The officers' reserve camp at which are to be trained leaders for the second lot of 500,000 trained soldiers of the National army opened at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Domestic

The police raided the Hamilton Detective agency in New York and arrested the head and the two employees on charges of holding as prisoners American sailors in order to claim $50 reward offered in each case of a deserter delivered to his ship.

Peaceful settlement of labor disputes involving longshoremen was forecast at Washington by the appointment of a board representing the war department, the shipping board, the Longshoremen's association and the principal carriers to handle all disputes and appoint local boards in principal cities.

A contract for 1,074,000 gas masks to equip the army has been awarded to a manufacturing company of Philadelphia. The contract calls for an expenditure of $1,502,000. The government will furnish the material.

Capt. Joseph W. Mattes of Battery A, Second Illinois Field artillery, who died for the Stars and Stripes in the Houston riot, was buried at Chicago with full military honors.

Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator, told the farmers of the nation the part they are asked to play in helping the United States and its allies win the war. He outlined the agricultural features of the administration's policy. Hoover made his statement in Chicago, where he spoke before representatives of 126 farm journals.

Privates Nelson and James Kelley of Battery A, Second Missouri field artillery, were killed and four others seriously injured when a shrapnel shell exploded on the cantonment range at Fort Sill, Okla.

Albert B. Lamb of St. Louis, vice president of the Navy league, wired Secretary of the Navy Daniels at Washington that he has resigned. It is assumed his action grew out of the controversy between Daniels and the president of the Navy league, Colonel Thompson.

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Two men were shot and killed at Chicago by pay-roll bandits who demanded a satchel of money belonging to the Winslow Brothers' company. The bandits escaped with $9,100.

One thousand miners, on strike at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for five days, refused to obey their leaders and return to work.

A battalion of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry arrived at Columbus, N. M., under guard of two companies of the Nineteenth. The men charged with implication in Houston riots were placed in a stockade.

Dr. E. J. Duncan, a physician of Olive Branch, Ill., was shot and killed at Cairo, Ill. Will Wilbourne admitted that he fired the shot. Wilbourne said Doctor Duncan had attacked and choked his sister.

Articles of impeachment adopted by the house were presented to the Texas senate and immediately James E. Ferguson ceased to be governor of Texas and William P. Hobby became acting governor. The impeachment trial of Ferguson will begin August 29.

Seventeen Mexicans, captured by General Pershing's punitive expedition in Mexico last year and accused of participation in the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., pleaded guilty to second degree murder at Deming, N. M., and were sentenced to serve from 17 to 80 years in the penitentiary.

European War News

British casualties reported in the week ending Monday were 14,331, as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 218; men, 2,421. Wounded or missing: Officers, 790; men, 10,902.

Trieste is being evacuated. Its civil population is deserting the town, at the order of the Austrian high command, according to the Zurich correspondent of Corriere d'Italia, whose dispatches were cabled to the Italian embassy at Washington.

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The forces of Victor Emmanuel III are hurtling toward the Istrian objective, with the Austrian troops falling back. The swing from the north, which was marked by the seizure of Monte Santo, with legions of captives and much booty, goes on unabated. The total losses to the Austrians are reckoned at 100,000.

The French made an attack on the left bank of the Meuse, between Avocourt wood and Dead Man's hill. The Paris war office announced the capture of Hill 304, Camard wood and the fortified works between Haucourt wood and Bethincourt.

Washington

The senate at Washington, by a vote of 39 to 29, defeated the finance committee's plan to raise $50,000,000 by increasing the two-cent letter postage to three cents.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced at Washington a new credit to Russia of $100,000,000. This brings the total Russian credit up to $275,000,000.

Army officers, testifying before the senate military subcommittee at Washington investigating alleged pro-German statements by Col. Carl Reichmann, nominated to be a brigadier general, spoke highly of his military record and personal character.

The explosion of a black powder magazine at the Mare Island navy yard July 9 was not an accident but "the deliberate act of some person or persons unknown," the naval investigation board reported to Secretary Daniels, it was announced at Washington.

Col. Carl Reichmann, whose nomination as brigadier general had been held up, specifically denied before a senate military subcommittee at Washington that he ever had said the army draft law would be so unpopular as to cause civil war or that American troops should not be sent to France.

President Wilson issued a proclamation at Washington giving the government control over all commodities exported from the United States. The president said he aims at control, not at actual stoppage of exports.

Henry A. Garfield, coal administrator, gave warning at Washington that all the machinery of the government will be used to carry the benefits of prices the president has fixed on coal through to the consumer, and that if necessary to accomplish this end the government will take over the mines.

Foreign

The military conscription bill for the Dominion of Canada became a law when it was signed by the governor general at Toronto, Ont.

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THINGS WORTH KNOWING

[illegible]

WILSON REJECTS PEACE PROPOSAL MADE BY POPE

Declares U. S. Must Fight Until Treaty Will Mean More Than "Scrap of Paper."

WON'T TAKE KAISER'S WORD

President Says, "We Must Await New Evidence of the Purposes of Central Empires"—Opposed to Economic War and Annexations—Wants Restitution for Belgium.

Washington, Aug. 30.—President Wilson rejected the peace proposals of Pope Benedict XV at this time.

In a note sent the pope, he declared, that the United States must continue to fight until it is satisfied that a peace treaty would be more than another "scrap of paper" to be torn by Germany's rulers at will.

While the president's note is a rejection of peace at this time, it leaves the road wide open for further discussion and proposals.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure," he says. And later he adds:

"We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central empires. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

President Wilson declares flatly against an economic war after the war, against annexations or indemnities other than restitutions, such as payment to Belgium and the return of [illegible]

[illegible]

"It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

"His holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament, and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan states, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

Places Blame on the Kaiser.

"It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it.

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established practices and long cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood, not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

"This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

No Reprisal Upon German People.

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by his holiness the pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influence to which the German government has of late accustomed the world.

"Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.

"The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the imperial German government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government, and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

Purposes of U. S. Known to World.

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government, on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter, and it is the test which must be applied.

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and those that are strong.

[illegible]

"We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State of the United States of America."

GERMANS TO GET MESSAGE

President to See to It That Teuton Peoples Get Reply to Pope.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The German people are going to have an accurate translation of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals made available to them. The president, officials said believes that his sentiments must make for peace when their true value is recognized by the Germans themselves. But he realizes that every effort will be made by the German autocracy to prevent the exact American position becoming known in Germany.

Consequently elaborate plans have been made to prevent a policy of misrepresentation and indirectness solidifying the German people against the United States, admittedly a grave possibility under existing circumstances.

BREAD STRIKES IN AUSTRIA

Zurich Reports Say Troops Used to Drive Men Back into Factories.

Zurich, Aug. 30.—Numerous "bread strikes" are occurring throughout Austria, according to a traveler who arrived here from Vienna. At some points troops were used to drive the workmen back into the factories. One striker at the Ringhoover Iron works, near Vienna, was sentenced to two years imprisonment because he complained that he was so weak from hunger that he could not do the work required of him. Hundreds of arrests have been made in other cases.

5 PERSONS BURN TO DEATH

Michigan Fruit Dealer, His Wife and Three Daughters, Perish in Flames.

Bad Axe, Mich., Aug. 30.—Andrew Lupe, fruit dealer, his wife and three daughters, were burned to death in their apartments over Lupe's store. George Goodhall, a roomer, escaped by jumping 40 feet to the sidewalk. The store was destroyed.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

[illegible]

MUSSELMAN LEADS SANITARY MOVE

VETERINARIANS BEGIN ACTION FOR CLEANER CARS WHEN PLANS ARE OUTLINED

TO BE OF NATION-WIDE SCOPE

Activities During War on Foot and Mouth Disease Was Cause of the Elimination of Other Epidemics Among Live Stock.

—Frankfort.

By reason of the address by Dr. S. F. Musselman, State Veterinarian, at the meeting of the American Association of Veterinary Surgeons at Kansas City the organization is preparing to undertake a campaign to secure the disinfecting and cleaning of stock cars after every shipment. During the campaign against foot and mouth disease, Dr. Musselman discovered that the disinfecting of cars then required was resulting in a decrease of other kinds of infectious diseases and he endeavored to secure co-operation of the Federal authorities and other states in adopting the practice permanently. Just in direct protection of livestock he estimated that the saving was a half million dollars by the few months' experiment. He failed to secure co-operation and after trying it alone for several weeks Kentucky was forced to abandon it. Seven other states kept a check on the effect at the same time and estimated the saving at more than Dr. Musselman.

President F. Torrance, of the association, who is veterinary director general of Canada, said he would use his offices to have the practice adopted, and Dr. J. G. Wills, head of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, [illegible]

[illegible]

By securing uniformity of regulation the Kentucky board is of the opinion that it would relieve the insurance companies of irritating conflicts and at the same time strengthen the arm of the individual in dealing with the companies which might withdraw from one state, but could not well afford to stand out against any considerable group of them.

Troop Movement Orders.

Congestion of railroads by the movement of National Guard troops to mobilization camps has caused another change in the plans for moving drafted men to Camp Taylor, and Provost Marshal General Crowder sent an order directing that of Kentucky's 5 per cent only 1 per cent of its quota—140 men—be sent the following dates, September 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. He urged that these men all be white, some of them cooks and as many as possible with previous military experience. The presumption is that the first 5 per cent having the advantage of two weeks' preparation, will furnish cooks and non-commissioned officers for the national army. Aside from this 5 per cent no more of the drafted men will be mobilized until September 19, when 40 per cent will be sent. On October 3 another 40 per cent will go, and the remaining 15 per cent will go as soon as possible thereafter.

New Railroad Chartered.

A line tapping further the coal field in Bell and Harlan is projected by Eastern capitalists, who filed articles of incorporation in the office of Secretary of State James P. Lewis for the Black Mountain Railroad Co. It will run from Pineville to the confluence of Puckett's Creek and Chunk Lick Branch in Harlan. The capital stock is $200,000. The incorporators are J. O. Watson, of Fairmont, W. Va.; Maurice C. Spratt, of Buffalo, and John S. Lambert, of Fredonia, N. Y.

Two Granted Pardons.

Governor Stanley pardoned Wheeler Horton, of Hart county, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and fined $500 for cutting with intent to kill. He pardoned Paris Henderson, of Lewis county, convicted of manslaughter in May, 1916, and sentenced to serve two years.

Nominee Appointed Magistrate.

P. M. Hodges, the nominee, has been appointed magistrate by Governor Stanley for the Third district of this county.

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Plan to Curb Expenses.

Taxicabs, Pullman and chair car charges, other than sleepers, exorbitant hotel expenses, unnecessary traveling from small towns to cities to spend the night, tips and personal expenses and "padded" receipts are to be cut in checking expense accounts of state employes.

State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell has taken the question up with the State Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners and in a report to Gov. Stanley said he has their co-operation. The last year, he added, has shown marked improvement in most departments; none in some others.

He reports that he has found in some expense accounts in checking over departmental expenditures 50 cents for taxis to and from railroad stations, where the street cars would carry the employe for 5 cents; bus charges of 50 cents in towns where there are no busses, or where he knows the hotel offers free carriage, or in other cases the charge is 15 cents one way or 25 cents round trip. Daily charges for telephone calls and postage frequently seem out of all proportion to the importance of the mission on which the employe is engaged; some attending to business of several days' duration in a small town run up to the nearest city to spend the nights, charging hotel bills and railroad fare both ways. He thinks if a state employe finds it necessary to his comfort to enjoy the luxury of a Pullman for day riding he and not the taxpayers should be charged with the luxury. He also regrets to find that in towns where the hotel furnishes a regular meal for 50 cents state employes in some instances turn in charges of 60 cents to $1 for a meal. Some of these hotel bills apparently include laundry, pressing, telephone calls, cigars, refreshments and other little attentions and personal matters easily charged at the desk and not distinguished in making out the receipt.

Mr. Sewell communicated with Gov. Stanley, former Attorney General Logan and Auditor R. L. Greene, who agreed with him that expenses should be trimmed, and Auditor Greene said he had been eliminating such items as could be discovered and requiring [illegible]

[illegible]

May Change Women's Quarters.

The much criticised women's quarters in the Reformatory has engaged the attention of the prison commissioners, and it was learned that Chairman Henry Hines has discussed the possibility of using the old mansion property, diagonally across High street from the corner of the prison wall, for a women's department. The women are as well cared for in the wing of the building occupied by them as accommodations will permit, but civic investigators have objected not only to the inadequacy of the quarters and lack of room for exercise, but their presence within the same walls as the men, an objection succeeding prison boards have not controverted. The old Mansion property still belongs to the state, which has not been able to dispose of it advantageously, after advertising and holding two auctions. The grounds are spacious and the house ample. It is believed the cost of altering it for the purpose would be negligible compared to its advantages, and the present women's quarters could be utilized, possibly for confining insane inmates, thus meeting a serious situation the state board of control has had to contend with. At present the state has no place for confining the criminal insane. They can not be kept in the prisons with the other convicts, and the state hospitals have no special equipment for their care. It is expected that the proposal will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

Mrs. Stewart to Lecture.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, chairman of the State Illiteracy Commission, was in Mount Eagle, Tenn., where she delivered a lecture at the Chautauqua there. Mrs. Stewart announces the opening of the second session of Moonlight Schools for illiterate men in the draft, and said that one school in Barren county reports twenty-two men enrolled. A gold medal will be given the teacher instructing the most men of military age and a bronze medal to the district having the most taught.

Dog Census Is Asked.

State Superintendent V. O. Gilbert is writing county school authorities to make an effort to see that all dogs in their counties are listed for taxation, as the schools receive the balance remaining in the dog tag fund after depredations among sheep are paid for. He also expects to have sheep claims put under surveillance, as it has happened in the past that in counties where not a sheep valued at over $2 had been returned for taxation, numbers of sheep worth from $12 to $20 have been killed by dogs.

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TEUTONS DEALT A SEVERE BLOW

WHO ARE MAKING DESPERATE STAND ON PLATEAU—RELYING ON STRONG DEFENSES

To Assist Them in Their Supreme Struggle—Italians Are Victorious North of Gorizia, But Are Pushed Back on the Trentino Front.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—The Austrians are making a desperate stand on the eastern edge of the Bainsizza Plateau, where one of the bloodiest battles of the war has been raging for three days. Along the eastern extremity of the battlefield the Austrians are depending in the supreme struggle upon a powerful system of defense, long since prepared for just such an eventuality. Against this line the Italians have been launching incessant hammer blows. Every bulletin from the Italian War Office breathes absolute confidence that these positions, desperately as they are being defended, will be overcome. New headway has been registered by the Italians on the heights to the north of Gorizia. More than 1,600 additional prisoners have been taken by them.

POLICE WAGE BITTER BATTLE

In New York—They Arrest Six Persons Outside Men's Night Court.

New York.—Disturbances at street corner meetings reached a climax at the gathering of the Friends of Irish Freedom at Thirty-fifth street and Broadway. The police waged a bitter battle with a mob of 5,000 persons, and six persons were arrested. A veritable riot occurred outside of the men's Night Court when the men prisoners were taken there for arraignment. [illegible]

[illegible]

Twenty-two Vessels Lost By British.

London.—An increase in the number of British vessels sunk last week by mines or submarines is shown by the weekly Admiralty statement issued. Eighteen vessels of more than 1,600 tons, as compared with fifteen the previous week and five vessels of less than 1,600 tons, as against three the previous week were sent to the bottom. No fishing vessels were sunk. Since April 25, 511 vessels, 351 of more than 1,600 tons and 120 smaller ones, have been destroyed.

Seizure of Big War Profits.

Washington.—The Senate Finance Committee advised the seizure of more than a billion dollars' worth of war profits. With startling suddenness the committee revised its plan and decided to take not $150,000,000, but almost $500,000,000 in addition to a like sum in the bill. Friends of the war revenue bill considered the radical step necessary in order to save their measure from being slashed to bits by the radicals.

Will Standardize Arms.

Washington.—So great has grown the work of standardizing equipment and materials for the army and navy that a temporary building is to be erected shortly at a cost of $250,000 by the Bureau of Standards to provide facilities for meeting the heavy demand. The building will be devoted exclusively to standardization of firearms and other supplies.

Woman "Speculator" Held.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Des Moines police received information of the arrest in New York City of Mrs. C. V. Dale, alias Mrs. J. V. Seart, 50 years old, said to have been a member of a group of "speculators" that obtained more than $15,000 in Des Moines through the sale of imaginary land near Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Twenty-seven I. W. W. Are Held.

Spokane, Wash.—Twenty-seven men, many of them alleged to be I. W. W., were taken in custody by Major Clement Wilkins upon their arrival here on a Great Northern train from Troy, Mont., and locked in the county jail as military prisoners.

Secretary Will Aid in Breaking Ground

Washington.—Secretary Daniels departed for Charleston, W. Va., to attend ceremonies there in connection with the breaking of ground for the $2,000,000 navy projectile plant, which is to be ready for operations next April.

Woman Sentenced for Slurring Marine

New York.—In the campaign in this city to suppress street speeches of a treasonable or incendiary character, a woman speaker, Mrs. Bertha Fraser, was sentenced in a Magistrate's Court to pay a fine of $50 or go to jail for 30 days for disorderly conduct. She was held to be guilty of making disrespectful reference to the uniform of a United States marine, the Judge declaring in sentencing her: "If this kind of speechmaking is continued the authorities must stop it and with an iron hand."

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OLDEST LOVE LETTER FOUND

Billet Doux, Written on Tablet of Clay About the Time of Abraham, Unearthed by Scientist.

The oldest love letter in the world has been found—and read by eyes for which it never was intended. Dr. Stephen Herbert Langdon, Museum of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, was the man to find this billet doux, written on a tablet of clay about the time of Abraham. He also has brought to life what is said to be the oldest map in existence, drawn about 1500 B. C., on another tablet of clay.

Here is the letter, which, sad to relate, is partly selfish:

"To Kaka and Mirsila say:
"Thus saith Sin-magir.
"May the Sun-god give good health.
"How is this business?
"For a whole month you have not sent anybody to ask about my welfare.
"Now I direct Shamashepiri unto you.
"Send me thirty pints of barley meal and ten pints of bean flour.
"I am in trouble.
"Give quick!
"What you sent deduct from your tithes.
"As to the rest, send it according to future instructions."

Evidently the writer was fond of both Kaka and Mirsila, two sisters. Although the letter could scarcely be called affectionate, as the present generation understands the word, its translator assures us that it is a bona fide cross-your-heart love letter.

What American Voice Is Good For.

A recent dispatch from London to the New York Sun records the fact that an American physician visiting in that city has discovered that American voices are better adapted to the use of the telephone than the British voices. To this defect in the British vocal cords he ascribes the fact that the telephone service of London is much maligned, and says:

Americans do not have soft voices, but their vocal cords are tuned correctly for telephoning. English voices are not. They seem to lack the timber necessary [illegible]

[illegible]

bullets," such as it seemed to be in the case of Eugene Defall, a French soldier fighting in Alsace, the Bible in question and the bullet which perforated it but did not enter the breast of Defall, being now on exhibition in the Bible house in New York, "but we believe that what the Bible teaches can make soldiers brave in living and braver in dying for their country. To meet their needs the society is providing ample editions for soldiers and sailors, some of them bound in khaki, and all suitable for carrying. We are offering gratis a deck Bible for public service to army and navy chaplains who request it. To do these things we ought to have a special war fund of $150,000."

A Raconteur's Fate.

"How did you happen to come here, my poor friend?" asked the sympathetic prison visitor.

"My sense of humor got me into trouble, mum."

"How did that happen?"

"I was robbin' a man's house, mum, an' had finished de job. I had him covered wid me gat an' there wasn't nothin' keepin' me, but I couldn't resist de temptation to tell him a new story I'd heard from a pal of mine. Just as we was both laughin' fit to kill, de cops came in an' nabbed me."

Would Want Other Qualifications.

"If I had to do it over again," she sighed sorrowfully, "I know one mistake I should never make."

"And what is that?" they inquired.

"I should never marry a man solely because he was a graceful dancer."

Desirable Information.

"Who was that very disagreeable man at Mrs. Gaddy's who was contradicting everybody?"

"He? Oh, that's my cousin once removed."

"How did you manage to do it?"

Charity Thinketh No Evil.

Remember that charity thinketh no evil, much less repeats it. There are two good rules which ought to be written on every heart: Never believe anything bad about anybody unless you positively know it is true; never tell even that unless you feel that it is absolutely necessary and that God is listening while you tell it.—Henry van Dyke.

Easier Done Than Dreaded.

Grasp the nettle boldly; hard things are easier done than dreaded.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patents $10.50@11, winter fancy $10@10.50, winter family $9.50@10, winter extras $8.50@9, low grade $8@8.50.

Corn—No. 1 white $2@2.02, No. 1 yellow $1.93@1.95, No. 1 mixed $1.93@1.95, white ear $1.98@2.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $19@19.50, No. 2 $18.50@19, No. 3 $17.50@19, No. 1 clover mixed $18@18.50, No. 2 $17.50@18, No. 1 clover $17.50, No. 2 $17.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT ATTACKS ON BIG SCALE TASK OF MAINTAINING FOOD SUPPLY

$11,346,400 to Be Spent in Stimulating Production and Protection and Conserving of Crops—Farm Help Activities to Be Extended—Marketing Assistance to Be Extended to the Producers.

Washington.—The task of maintaining during the war an ample supply of food will be attacked on a still larger scale by the United States department of agriculture through a score or more of projects, under the provisions of the food production bill just enacted by congress.

While most of the projects will be extensions of present activities, some of them will represent new undertakings. The task will be to find just where the country stands in so far as the adequacy of the present food supply is concerned, to speed up the production of food crops wherever this can be done, and to stop as many as possible of the leaks through which hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of edible products annually is wasted. Eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred dollars are made available for the work in the food production bill. This money is for emergency use in addition to the funds appropriated in the regular agricultural appropriation bill for the usual activities of the department. The bill also is distinct from the food control bill, a measure having to do chiefly with the regulation of the distribution of food.

To Increase County Agent Force.

One of the most important steps to be taken in the emergency agricultural work will be the extension of the existing force of county agents, the joint field employees of the department and the states, who come into most direct contact with farmers. With the addition of the new county agents, an agent will be situated in practically every agricultural county in the United States that will co-operate to advise and assist farmers in every way possible on matters of production, conservation and marketing. The number of woman county agents in rural counties will be considerably increased and other woman agents will be placed in a number of the larger towns and cities. These women will stimulate the production of garden truck, poultry and other products by women and children, and will advise and instruct in regard to the most efficient methods of food utilization and conservation.

Labor and Food Problems.

Under the food production bill the office of farm management of the department, in co-operation with the United States department of labor, will extend the farm-help activities through which farm laborers and the farmers who most need them have been brought together during the present season.

The third of the more important of the emergency projects to be carried out by the department of agriculture is a quick survey of the food situation. This activity will be for the purpose of ascertaining as accurately as possible the condition of the country's food stores and the normal consumption in order that such action as may be necessary to insure a sufficient supply may be taken intelligently. Farm stocks and supplies in retail stores and in the hands of consumers will be estimated, and stocks held by wholesale jobbing, storing, manufacturing and other commercial establishments will be enumerated. It is contemplated that the survey will be followed by monthly reports on several of the more important commodities, and if the emergency requires it, by another survey after an interval of perhaps six months.

Production Will Be Stimulated.

In addition to the activities under the three projects mentioned, special work will be undertaken by many of the bureaus and offices of the department of agriculture in the interest of increased production and for the conservation, protection and improved handling and marketing of crops and live stock. The bureau of animal industry will seek to bring about increased production of hogs and poultry, the two live stock products capable of most rapid increase. The agents of this bureau also will locate surpluses of hogs in heavy producing areas and farmers in other sections of the country with good facilities for hog raising, in the effort to bring about more economical distribution of hogs. Efforts also will be made indirectly to increase animal production by combating animal diseases and pests, especially hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the cattle tick, which cause losses aggregating millions of dollars annually. The bureau also will endeavor to stimulate the increased production and utilization of dairy food; and will carry on a campaign for the more general production of infertile eggs.

The bureau of entomology will extend its activities in the field to protect crops and live stock. It will assist in organizing communities for combating insect pests, both of crops and live stock.

Marketing Assistance.

Producers will be given advice by the bureau of markets regarding improved methods of packing and handling food products. The bureau also will extend its market news service to include grain, hay and seeds, dairy and poultry products, and to cover more fully vegetables and fruits and meats and meat products, and will assist in solving local truck marketing problems. These services will make public facts as to supply, demand and movement of food products, intended to help in the elimination of the lost motion and economic waste existing in the marketing machinery of the country. The bureau also will help producers and consumers to form direct business relations through the parcel post.

With the extra funds furnished by the bill the bureau of plant industry will greatly increase its war-against destructive plant diseases which annually bring about the loss of considerable proportions of the crops of the country. The bureau also will seek to bring about increased conservation of food products by encouraging natural storage and drying of the products best suited to these methods of preservation.

Farm Products and Animals.

Under the food production bill the department's work for the conservation of farm products, including live stock, will be greatly extended. The states' relation service will add to its staff many county and city agents, who will give instructions and demonstrations to all parts of the country in canning, drying and the preparation of food products in other forms which will protect them against spoilage. The bureau of markets will seek to reduce losses due to faulty handling, packing, shipping and marketing. The bureau of plant industry will endeavor to arouse interest in the natural storage during the fall and winter months of semiperishable products. Forces making for the conservation of live stock and animal products will be put into operation by the bureau of animal industry. This work will include, as already mentioned, campaign for the reduction of losses of live stock from animal diseases, losses of eggs through faulty handling and from failure to produce infertile eggs, and movements to assist in the more economical distribution of hogs. In the latter work field agents of the bureau of animal industry will bring together owners of surplus hogs and farmers having facilities for raising more hogs. This should result in the distribution of the surplus stock from regions of heavy animal production [illegible]

[illegible]

ONLY FEMALE ARMY SURGEON

Doctor Markland is the only female surgeon in the British army. Doctor Markland is a most unusual miss, and the distinction which she holds has been won by her great skill as a surgeon.

She holds a reputation in her private practice which makes her one of the foremost women surgeons in the world.

[illegible]

SWEET POTATOES FOR ARMY

[illegible]

TURKISH HORDES LOOT JERUSALEM

Ottoman Butchers Slay Inhabitants, Seeing Their Own Doom Is Sure.

WOMEN'S FATE IS TERRIBLE

Situation in Palestine Most Serious Since War Began—Germany Exercises No Restraining Influence on Her Turk Allies.

Cairo, Egypt.—The situation in Palestine is the most serious since the war began. A scheme for the looting of Jerusalem is already being executed and throughout the country the Turk has embarked on a calculated policy of plundering and killing the native inhabitants, so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a desert. The only thing that can save them, the only hope that buoys them up, is that the British armies now hammering at the gates of the Holy Land may soon drive out the Turks.

Information about conditions in Palestine is received here from many sources, some more or less direct, but most of them roundabout. The following statement of the situation is given to the Associated Press by an official in touch with all these sources:

"The attitude of the Young Turks toward the unfortunate non-Turkish races within their empire has always been harsh and oppressive. During the war it has been an open campaign of robbery, exploitation and massacre, for the Young Turks, realizing that the partition of the lands under their rule is unavoidable, have determined to get as much as they can out of the inhabitants while they are in possession.

Hate All Subject Races.

"The stupendous wickedness of the extermination of the Armenian nation cannot be dismissed as a mere device of Oriental statecraft or as a particular measure aimed at one particular race, for it is Turkish policy towards not only Armenians, but Arabs, Greeks and Jews—in fact all peoples who are subjects of the Turk, but are not themselves of Turkish blood.

"While there was some prospect of being able to retain or even enlarge their empire, the Turks, although treating their subject races badly, did not actually seek to destroy them. Today, knowing themselves doomed, it is their calculated policy to kill off the inhabitants of Palestine and extort the last ounce of money and goods from them, so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a desert—a poverty-stricken and depopulated land.

"Their policy is not consistent with military or economic needs and is not supported by even the slenderest pretexts for its necessity. It is dictated solely by a savage brutality. The Turk has in the past shown some aptitude for diplomacy, if little for statesmanship, but the modern Young Turk of the committee of union and progress is an infinitely worse tyrant than his predecessors, and all the native savagery and blood lust that are his heritage now find vent in deliberate and organized crimes. He works untrammeled by diplomatic convention and reckless of the inevitable consequences. Germany has exercised no restraining influence and indeed shares largely in the Ottoman guilt.

"Palestine is somewhat cut off from the world and news of the dreadful happenings within its borders reaches civilization slowly. It is usually impossible to learn the fate of individuals, but a good general idea of the situation is in our hands.

"The disaster that befell the Armenian nation is being meted out to the mixed non-Turkish population of Syria and Palestine. Families are being massacred, towns and territories evacuated, communities plundered and given over to pillage.

"Recently the town of Gaza was ordered evacuated. In pursuance of the order the inhabitants were forced to set out upon their journey with nothing but the clothes they wore. All their belongings were left in their homes and these were immediately delivered over to the Turkish troops for loot. There were the usual scenes of wanton destruction and willful defilement; no women were spared the customary accompaniment of a Turkish visitation.

Looting of Jerusalem Thorough.

"Gaza having been pillaged and the soldiers not yet being sated, it was proposed to carry out the same program at Jerusalem. The head notables, however, protested that, having seen the exhibition at Gaza, they preferred to chance the risks of war to enduring the certain agony of a forced evacuation. This answer and protest displeased the pasha so much that he promptly had the deputation [illegible]

[illegible]

ACCOMMODATING QUALITIES OF CURRANT

Until one has become fully acquainted with this small but profitable fruit, by growing and marketing it each season, he will not discover the accommodating qualities it has.

The bush is unusually healthy. Borers bother occasionally, but the currant worm is the worst pest. That comes from a fly, and beginning down at the lower branches strips the whole bush of foliage. Spray with white hellbore in a paris green solution, touching the underside of the leaves.

The best thing about the currant is that there is no rush nor hurrying it off for market, for if it is kept in a cool place for four or five days no harm is done; that is, if the fruit has been carefully picked and handled.

It is nice work to neither mash, pinch or strip them from the stem, but that is the only way to make a sure thing from currant picking.

Put them at once in berry boxes. For private customers, pack in crates. For a distant market send in five or eight pound baskets.

Prices of good currants are apt to vary. Currants keep on bearing for years if the wood is cut away.

CURRANTS CONTINUE BEARING SUCH FRUIT FOR YEARS.

AVOID BIG LOSS TO MELONS IN TRANSIT

Sulphate-Starch Paste Has Been Found to Prevent Trouble Called Stem-End Rot.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The application of a copper sulphate-starch paste or bordeaux paste to the freshly cut stems of watermelons has been found to prevent the stem-end rot that has caused heavy losses to melons in transit in previous years.

This treatment was recommended in Farmers' Bulletin No. 821 recently issued, and has been demonstrated at loading stations by agents of the United States department of agriculture.

The treated melons have been practically free from stem-end rot, whereas shipments sent from infected districts without treatment have given much trouble. In one case, two cars arrived in a Northwestern city on the same day. One, untreated in a ventilated car, had 25 per cent of decay, while the other, which had been treated, although in an ordinary, unventilated box car, had only 2 per cent of decay.

Several large shippers are now insisting that this treatment be given all melons they buy, and it appears likely that the department's method of control will quickly come into general use. The results secured in Florida and south Georgia justify the adoption of the treatment in districts now shipping.

Detailed directions are to be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 821, sent free upon application to the department of agriculture.

SUMMER CULTIVATION OF ORCHARD NEEDED

Three Methods That May Be Practiced Are Explained by Kansas College Expert.

Summer cultivation of the orchard is necessary if a profit is to be made, in the opinion of F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Three methods may be practiced in the cultivation of an orchard," said Professor Merrill. "The first of these is the sod mulch system. This is practiced on bottom land or land high in fertility. Orchards on fertile land are likely to produce a heavy growth of wood, which prevents the formation of fruit buds. In order to overcome this a grass crop should be sowed in the orchard. The grass crop is mowed when necessary and allowed to remain on the ground.

"The second method, often used, consists of sowing a grass crop in the orchard and harvesting the hay. This system is injurious to the trees and reduces the size and value of the fruit. [illegible]

[illegible]

PLAN FOR RENEWING WORN-OUT PASTURES

Sweet Clover Is Valuable Soil Renovator and Makes Excellent Forage for Stock.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Grow sweet clover" is the answer for poor soil or worn-out pastures which no longer support live stock profitably, according to investigators of the United States department of agriculture, who have found that thousands of acres of sweet clover are furnishing annually abundant pasturage for all kinds of stock on soil where other crops made but little growth.

In many portions of the middle West sweet clover bids fair to solve serious pasturage problems, according to Farmers' Bulletin 820, "Sweet Clover: Utilization," just issued. Native pastures which no longer provided more than a scant living for a mature steer on four or five acres, when properly seeded to sweet clover, will produce sufficient forage to carry at least one animal to the acre throughout the season. Dairy cattle, horses, sheep and hogs all do well on sweet clover. Land which is too rough or too depleted for cultivation or permanent pastures which have become thin and weedy may be improved greatly by drilling in, after disking a few pounds of sweet clover seed per acre. Not only will the sweet clover add considerably to the quality and quantity of the pasturage, but the growth of the grasses will be improved by the addition of large quantities of humus and nitrogen to the soil.

Sweet clover has proved to be an excellent pasturage crop on many of the best farms in the North Central states. In this part of the country it is often seeded alone and pastured from the middle or the latter part of June until frost.

KEEP BEST ANIMALS FOR MEAT PURPOSES

Big Mistake to Send Breeding Stock to Butcher on Account of High-Priced Feed.

(By R. H. WILLIAMS, Animal Husbandman, Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Owing to the high price of feeds, scarcity of labor and the unusually high prices ruling for meat animals, there is a tendency to send some of the best breeding stock to the butcher. This is a big mistake, for it is certain that the best animals should be maintained. This is the time, however, to inspect the flocks, herds and studs and eliminate all inferior or ordinary individuals. On the other hand, stockmen would do well to maintain all their superior breeding stock for they are certain to be needed in [illegible]

[illegible]

MUSHROOM CITY FOR DRAFT ARMY

CAMP TAYLOR AT LOUISVILLE NEW HOME OF KENTUCKY AND INDIANA BOYS.

CONSISTS OF 1,200 BUILDINGS

Finishing Touches Put on Cantonment When Ground Was Broken in June—Designed For Comfort of Members of New Army While Training.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Louisville, Ky.—Within less than three months has grown up, on the southern outskirts of Louisville, a mushroom city, which is now getting its finishing touches, capable of housing more than 40,000 men. Here all members of the new national army drawn from Kentucky and Indiana and part of the Illinois troops will be trained before entering active war service.

The city is one of sixteen great cantonments which Uncle Sam has constructed, all of which to be devoted to the same purpose. It bears the name of Zachary Taylor, hero of Buena Vista and Monterey, who lies buried within less than a dozen miles of the site. Engineers drove their first stakes in June in the midst of pastures and truck gardens. Now twelve hundred or more buildings stand upon the same ground. Despite the haste nothing has been overlook which will add to the comfort or the well being of the men who will find homes for months within its confines.

The walls of the company barracks are well sheathed and are weatherboarded. They are designed to be warm in winter and the arrangement of the windows promises that they will be as comfortable as it is possible to expect in summer. There will be no overcrowding and the sanitary arrangements have been planned by experts.

Within convenient access of each company is a detached building containing showers and wash rooms. Kitchens and dining halls are nearby. The city itself stands upon high rolling ground and it has exceedingly good surface drainage. A system of sanitary sewers within its borders has been connected with the sewer system of the city of Louisville, sewer mains having been constructed to its boundaries by city and county authorities.

Water mains have also been laid to the boundaries of the cantonment by the municipally-owned Louisville Water Company and the 2,500,000 gallons of water which will be required daily will be supplied from the same filtration plant which supplies the city.

The Louisville Gas and Electric Company also has carried its transmission system to the boundaries of the cantonment and will supply the current used for light and power. The Louisville Street Railway Company has constructed a double track line to the soldier city and gives a five cent fare to any section of Louisville.

Within ten days of a modest start lumber in trainloads began arriving from Southern sawmills daily. The number of workmen grew as the flow of materials increased and during the closing days of construction about 10,000 were called. Of these about 4,000 were employed as carpenters, 4,000 others listed as laborers and the remainder included skilled craftsmen of many trades.

When construction began it was planned to have the camp complete in its essential details when the time came for Uncle Sam's fighting force to arrive and these plans worked out very successfully with but two exceptions. One section of the hospital group and also the remount station lacks finishing touches. Two sections of the hospital group are ready, however, and the completion of the third section will only add to the capacity, which will exceed 1,000 beds.

Racing against time officials responsible for the erection of the cantonment have found the competitive instinct of the average human being a powerful factor in assisting their effort. Each day a detailed report showing the percentage of the work completed up to that time and listing separately the progress made on the preceding day was placed in the hand of Major Frank E. Lamphere, constructing quartermaster in charge. These reports show at a glance how various bodies of men progressed with their part of the work.

There are more than 1,200 buildings in the cantonment and they cover about 1,250 acres. The hospital group of 65 buildings occupies 80 acres and the remount station about seventy-five acres. This remount station will care for about 9,000 horses and mules. Buildings and ground are lighted by electricity. More than two hundred miles of wire being necessary to supply the lights in the various buildings [illegible]

[illegible]

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

Capes and Buttons Again.

If you like capes and buttons you may have them along with your new fall suit; that is, if you will practice some self-restraint. Buttons appear in small companies not in regiments, as they did on suits for spring and about the widest of capes is that on the suit pictured here. Few models go to this length in capes and few exceed this in the number of buttons used.

Suits have been presented in a great variety of designs from those on the severest lines, without trimming, to more formal models enriched with embroidery. Manufacturers appear to be of one mind as to coats; they are longer than they have been, and such decorations as they have appear at the sides of the skirt portion. Nearly all of them have patch pockets of some sort, but there are exceptions to this rule.

Skirts are narrower than they were and the approved length is six to eight inches off the floor. They are rarely trimmed. Attention is centered on coats and they are embellished with braid, chain stitching, embroidery, fur or fur fabrics that are good imitations of skins.

The suit pictured is of heavy gaberdine and its parallel rows of buttons are joined by chain stitching. It has a wide belt which fails to make an effort to lessen the size of the waist but adds much to the set and style of the coat.

The new colors are quiet and plain cloths predominate. But mixtures appear in which a second inconspicuous color is hardly discovered in the goods until the suit is examined closely.

Something New in Blouses.

Into the smart company of chic blouses for fall something entirely new has made its entry. It was announced under an unassuming but misleading title as the "peasant" blouse, but it should be rechristened for it looks the part of a princess garb.

Whatever the source of its inspiration the new garment is dainty and elegant and has much distinction. As shown in the picture it is made of ivory-white georgette crepe and embroidered with light rose color and blue silk. It has many points of departure from current styles in blouses, but its sparing use of decorative features is just in keeping with the trend of things.

Its decoration of independence begins with its manner of fastening, for it buttons up the back with close-set, round crochet buttons. The back is [illegible] it to the shoulders. The ends are crossed in the back and hang almost to the bottom of the blouse. They are weighted with a bit of bead fringe, like the satin in color.

Julia Bottomley.

Gingham Petticoat.

The gingham petticoat has suddenly risen to a position of prominence.

There have always been gingham petticoats, of course, but they have been worn usually as a matter of economy. Now, however, the gingham petticoat is quite the thing to wear, and it is made in the most attractive styles. Sometimes it is scalloped around the bottom, and perhaps [illegible]

[illegible]