# WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

**Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.**

## U.S.—Teutonic War News

Ambassador Bakhmeteff, diplomatic representative in Washington of the new Russian republic, is prepared to pledge formally that his government will remain in the war against German autocracy until the end.

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U-boat warfare has claimed another American victim, the Standard Oil steamer Platuria, of 3,445 tons, hailing from New York. Nine men, including the captain, John Leslie, fifty, of Jersey City, went down with the vessel.

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Two German submarines were reported in London dispatches to have been sunk, one by an armed American steamer, the other by a British destroyer. The U-boats were sent to the bottom while they were attacking a neutral merchantman, the report says.

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Provost Marshal General Crowder at Washington is preparing to summon before the local boards all the remaining 8,000,000 men enrolled under the selective service draft.

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Approximately 274,800 men left their homes to mobilize for war. They are but 40 per cent. Never in America has such a force been moved in similar time.

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Harold Willis of Boston, the American aviator reported as missing after an aerial battle on August 19, is a prisoner in Germany. Advices to this effect were received at Paris from German sources.

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That German intrigue stretched out its talons into the Philippine islands and sought to raise an insurrection there has recently been learned by Washington officials.

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Destruction of the American consular agency at Dunkirk, France, by a German bomb was reported to the state department at Washington. The consular agent, Benjamin Morel, was uninjured, and the archives of the consulate were saved.

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"We are at war and there shall be no more oppression, no more kings, no more war on this earth. This is our answer to the hiss of the copperhead." Charles Edward Russell, the noted Socialist and writer, member of the mission to Russia, thus defined the attitude of America's workers toward the war on Germany at a great loyalty mass meeting of Philadelphia labor organizations.

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## Domestic

The government at Washington opened a way for possible settlement of strikes in Pacific coast shipyards by offering to pay half of any wage increase for companies making not more than 10 per cent profit on commandeered ships.

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Approximately 2,100 longshoremen white and colored, went on strike at New Orleans, virtually tying up shipping. The strike resulted when stevedores refused to sign a new contract.

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Suffragists received a severe blow in Indiana when the woman suffrage law of the last legislature was held unconstitutional. Judge James Rochford at Indianapolis, Ind., held the solons had exceeded their power in passing a "limited woman suffrage law."

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Eight persons were killed, a dozen were severely injured and at least two others are missing as the result of a rearend collision on the Burlington railroad at Earlville, Ill. A merchandise train struck a stock train. The dead are mostly Iowa stockmen.

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Employers and employees involved in the labor disputes in shipyards on the Pacific coast, as well as in other sections of the country, are to be asked to come to a speedy agreement to aid the government at Washington in its work. If necessary President Wilson may take a hand in settling the trouble.

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Organization of a national federal employees' union was begun at Washington by delegates representing federal workers in every section of the country.

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Six automobile bandits drove into the town of Climax, Mich., held up the villagers and blew the safe at the State bank. They got away with $7,000.

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"American business in its support of the war to make the world safe for democracy is proving that democracy is safe for the world," Secretary of War Baker declared in the keynote speech delivered before the great war conference of the chamber of commerce of the United States in session in Washington.

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Soldiers wrecked the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at Los Angeles, Cal. Typewriters and furniture were broken, windows smashed and movables demolished. There were no reported casualties and no arrests.

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The German textbook censuring committee of the Cincinnati public schools announced at a meeting they had recommended that the books "Im Vaderland" and "Von Grossen Koenig" be immediately eliminated in their entirety.

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Switchmen of two railroads in Kansas City, Mo., quit their engines and announced that they would not handle any more cars to be loaded or unloaded by nonunion freight handlers. The roads affected were the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Missouri Pacific.

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Gotthold Prusse, forty-one, imprisoned as an alien enemy, committed suicide in jail at Baltimore, Md. Prusse was one of the designers of the German submarine Deutschland and came here on her first voyage.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York will make a fight for his re-election against Judge John F. Hylan, the Democratic nominee. In the primary the mayor defeated ex-Senator William M. Bennett (Rep.) for the nomination.

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Strike riots and disorders in San Francisco, in which 15 persons received injuries necessitating hospital treatment and 30 rioters were arrested, continue, following the walkout of 28,000 iron workers and shipbuilders, which brought work to a standstill on more than $150,000,000 worth of naval and merchant vessel construction for the government. U. S. marines are on guard.

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## Washington

Maj. Clarence S. Ridley of the engineer corps, will be the new military aide to President Wilson, it became known at Washington, when he was received by the president.

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Officials of the state department at Washington made no effort to conceal the fact that the United States is disposed to accept the unofficial statements of regret and indignation from Admiral Lindman, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, as a true indication of the Swedish people's attitude.

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Secretary Baker and the chiefs of the war department appeared before the senate appropriations committee at Washington and presented requests for an additional $287,416,000, with which to provide equipment for a total of 2,300,000 men.

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Daniel H. C. Roper of South Carolina was placed in nomination at Washington by President Wilson for the commissionership of internal revenue.

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The $7,000,000,000 war deficiency bill, carrying huge appropriations for the army, fortifications and shipping boards, passed the house at Washington by a unanimous vote.

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The exports administrative board at Washington announced formally that the embargo on the export of munitions and food staples has been made almost absolute.

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## European War News

Germany is losing 1,250 men daily in killed, according to a dispatch to Geneva from Germany, quoting Dr. Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Clerical party. Doctor Erzberger, who is leader of the majority peace bloc in the reichstag, is using his most potent peace arguments.

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As the Germans are thrown back on the Riga front they are burning villages and laying the country in waste, it was reported to Petrograd by Commissioner Muntz, who is representing the provisional government at headquarters.

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In the course of disorders at the fortified seaport of Viborg, 74 miles northwest of Petrograd, in which soldiers were involved, 20 officers were killed.

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The French ministerial declaration was read by Prof. Paul Painleve, the new premier, in the chamber of deputies at Paris. It reaffirms the determination of France to continue the war until the disannexation of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany is assured, along with reparation for the damages caused by the Germans.

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The Norwegian foreign office at Christiania announced that the Norwegian steamship Askelad, of 2,823 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine. One boat with 11 men was lost, and the captain and ten more were saved.

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Russia, according to an official report received at Washington is in actual peril of concluding a separate peace with Germany and quitting the war, selling to Germany all military supplies as well as foodstuffs and raw materials. Every effort of the United States is directed toward averting the possibility of a Russian collapse.

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Ten thousand atrocities committed on a 300-mile front by the kaiser's soldiers have been recorded in photographs and refugees' testimony by trained men following in the wake of the German armies, according to Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of New York, delegated by the American Bankers' association to conduct an investigation of German outrages in eastern France.

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## Foreign

Germany has sent a note to Sweden highly regretting the disagreeable issues raised on account of Sweden's transmitting messages to Germany. Germany regrets that her representatives in Argentina should have sent the telegrams in the phraseology they used.

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Mexican Independence day was celebrated in northern Mexico without any disturbance.

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The Argentine senate at Buenos Aires, by a vote of 23 to 1, declared for breaking off of relations with Germany. The action of the Argentine senate is a direct result of the exposure by Secretary Lansing of intrigue against Argentina by the German minister, Luxburg. His dispatches recommended that Argentine boats be "sunk without trace."

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Disorders have broken out in the Argentine railway strike. Movement of troop trains has been stopped by the blowing up of a railway bridge.

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Dr. Luis B. Molina, the Argentine minister at Berlin, informed the Argentine foreign office at Buenos Aires by cable that the German government had expressed regret over the actions of Count von Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina.

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Russia has been proclaimed a republic. The provisional government issued the proclamation at Petrograd. The provisional government announced that all the affairs of state had been intrusted to five members of the cabinet.

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## Personal

Neal Brown, aged sixty-one, an attorney, prominent in political circles in Wisconsin and with nation-wide acquaintance, died at Watkins, N. Y., according to a message received at Wausau, Wis. He had been ill for several months.

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Word was received at Cincinnati of the death in California of Frank Fox, bank president and one of the foremost American horse breeders.

# CAUTION URGED IN BOND ISSUES

ROAD OBLIGATIONS SHOULD HAVE ADEQUATE PROTECTION, DECLARES STATE EXPERT.

## UPKEEP A MATERIAL ITEM

**Much Done By Courts To Define Legal Responsibilities—Wiley Upholds Decision of Court of Appeals, Giving People That For Which They Vote.**

—Frankfort.

One definite policy Commissioner of Roads Rodman Wiley is adhering to strictly is he is not going about advocating issuance of county road bonds or encouraging bond elections without a foreknowledge of how the money is to be spent. Experience has demonstrated that nothing else has been so detrimental to the cause of good roads as wasteful expenditures of huge sums derived from bond issues, the principal and interest of which remain to plague the taxpayers, while the little work accomplished is destroyed with no hope of renewal.

It is a monument to the extravagance of the first enthusiastic rally to the cry for better roads, that in some counties, where immense bond issues were voted and expended, the only permanent construction consists of bridges, a valuable acquisition, but meager in proportion to the amount lavished by a devoted but misguided populace. These bridges are all they have to show for their public spiritedness; for they took no account of maintenance.

Commissioner Wiley was pleased at the Court of Appeals decision in a recent road case, in which it was shown that the Fiscal Court prior to or at the time of calling a bond issue election, designated the routes which were to be improved with the bond money. The campaign for the bond issue was made up on representations that these particular roads were to be constructed. Afterwards an attempt was made to spend the money elsewhere and the Fiscal Court was enjoined. The Court of Appeals held that the people had voted the bonds with the understanding as to how the money was to be spent, and it could not be used for any other purpose.

Commissioner Wiley believes that, not only should the routes be designated, but surveys should be made and the cost estimated before the bond issue is submitted. Then the people will know what they are voting for. He has refused to lend his influence to the submission or support of a bond issue on any other basis.

Road building is an engineering problem, he insists, and he goes all the way down the line on this proposition. Huge bond issues with no definite policy in view throws the funds into the hands of men not experienced in road building or general engineering, and they frequently under promise undertake more than the amount will cover, or throw it away in patch work, making roadways and bridges too narrow in order to get mileage, constructing more pikes than they can maintain, or slighting the work in the way of drainage and other essentials to the protection of the highway.

The result is the deterioration of the road before the bonds are paid off and a community disappointed and skeptical of any project for the betterment of a highway system.

**Tobacco Crop Damaged.**

The crop report for the state of Kentucky, issued by Commissioner of Agriculture Mat S. Cohen, Frankfort, as of September 1, indicates considerable damage to the tobacco crop in the central and eastern part of the state by a drought which prevailed early in August. Rains late in the month, however, are said to have greatly improved the situation.

The burley district, upon which the Cincinnati market depends for its offerings, seems to have been materially affected by the drought and the condition is given at 79 per cent, while the condition of dark tobacco is estimated at 94 per cent. Fleming county reports a total failure of its tobacco crop, Carter less than an average crop, while Henry county has a very late growth. In almost all other sections cutting and housing is in progress under fairly favorable conditions, it is stated.

**Special Judge to Sit.**

Governor Stanley has designated Judge B. J. Bethurum at Somerset to preside over the Whitley circuit court at the trial of the contest suit between R. S. Rose and W. R. Lay, candidates for the Republican nomination for circuit judge in the Thirty-fourth district.

**National Guards Authorized.**

Authority from the War Department for mustering additional National Guard organizations has been received by Adjutant General Ellis. The last requirement was that the state should first raise artillery, hospital units, signal men and other auxiliary organizations for an infantry brigade. The new orders permit the mustering of infantry, if desirable. It would be equipped after inspection by federal officers. The state now has no troops since the National Guard entered federal service.

**To Fight Requisition.**

A requisition for the extradition of T. C. Murphy, a stock salesman, from Lexington to Asheville, N. C., will be contested by Murphy on the ground that the charge of false pretenses is not in good faith and that he is wanted there so certain persons can get civil process against him. He first was charged with selling stock without a license and afterward the charge of false pretenses was set up in the application. Murphy is a resident of Robards, Okla.

**Sewell Criticises Methods.**

A custom in Floyd and Knox counties of the circuit court entering orders forbidding the clerk to issue processes on fines is criticised by State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell, who said it is another evidence that circuit judges and commonwealth's attorneys should be under bond for the collection of fines and forfeitures due the state. He cites $300 assessed in cases during the July term, 1914, in which the circuit clerk was forbidden in Knott county to issue processes in the case of Brice Combs, he said, $62 of a $100 fine was replevined and execution issued on the replevin bond. The sheriff was enjoined from levying on the bond and the bond quashed and execution enjoined. From 1910 to 1917, he said, not a single judgment was entered for the forfeiture of a bond and many of them were felony cases, in which the state paid witness fees.

He cites six cases, aggregating $300, in Floyd county, in which fines were entered in the judgment book together with orders forbidding the clerk to issue process for the collection of fines or bonds. There stands on the books $504.28 unsettled.

He reports the cases of Luranna and Fish Pitts, fined $20 each in the county court, but recorded as if in the circuit court, by which the commonwealth's attorney gets $20 and the circuit clerk $4, the county attorney $10 and the trustee of the jury fund $1.20, leaving only $4.80 for the commonwealth, which would have received $26.80 of the transaction had been recorded in the county court, where it belonged, as the commonwealth's attorney and circuit clerk would have received nothing.

**McChesney Named Educator.**

Former State Superintendent H. V. McChesney, of this city, will have charge of the educational department for the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Zachary Taylor. After two days' conference with P. C. Dix, camp secretary in Louisville, Mr. McChesney accepted the post. In addition to attending to purely educational functions he will look after the recreations and amusements in the seven auditoriums at the cantonment.

Mr. McChesney hopes that by January 1 he will have the system in such working order that he can turn it over to someone else. In the meantime he will spend all but two days a week at the camp. He will visit the universities of the states whose soldiers are quartered at Camp Zachary Taylor with a view to securing the services of their extension departments in the educational program. The University of Louisville has volunteered the services of its faculty, and a volunteer force of French teachers in Louisville is being enlisted. The elementary subjects will be taught such illiterates as apply, and any subject any considerable number of soldiers desire will be added to the curriculum.

**Proposes Traveling Units.**

Legislation making it possible for the Commission to make practical demonstrations before members of the families of tubercular patients, while at the same time giving local physicians post-graduate training in the detection of the incipient disease and doing active work toward its eradication, is proposed by Dr. W. L. Heizer secretary of the State Tuberculosis Commission, in his annual report, approved by the Commission here. He suggests the creation of two traveling units, each to be composed of a tactful competent and resourceful physician, skilled in tubercular examinations, accompanied by an experienced public nurse and an assistant to do microscopical and clerical work. These units could be sent into counties desiring them and aid in manifesting a spirit of co-operation. They could visit families of persons thought to be afflicted with the disease in company with the family physician to give free examinations, instruct the family physician and make microscopical demonstrations. The unit would spend sufficient time in each community to do the work thoroughly.

**Seeking Citizenship.**

Nineteen applicants for citizenship will be examined at the September terms of the United States district court. Following are the applicants and their nationalities:

Germans: John Kern, Spring Station; Charles Snyder, Frankfort; Oscar Humpel, Lexington; Sigfried Benz, Lexington; Thradon Solomon, Lexington.

Russians: Benjamin Franklin Goldberg, Cynthiana; Mordcheel Schumel Baker, Lexington; Harry Greenfield, Lexington; Ben Scharff, Lexington; Morris Gondben, Lexington; Mitchell Max, Lexington, and Hymen Virgusen, Frankfort.

Greek: Larry Vrondis, Lexington.

Irish: Patrick Joe McElhone, Lexington.

Scotch: David Smith, Lexington.

English: Fred Bagshaw, Lexington.

Austrian: Mike Frank, Lexington.

Italian: John Mucci, Frankfort.

Swiss: Alphonse Bernhardt, Pleasureville.

**Kentucky Falling Behind.**

Although Kentucky's manufactures advanced during the five-year census period of 1909-1914, the state did not keep pace with others, according to statistics just published by the Census Bureau. Kentucky's manufactured products were valued at $230,248,909 in 1914. In that year the state ranked twenty-fourth, while in 1909 the state ranked twentieth. The average number of wage earners employed in 1914 was 64,586, which placed the state twenty-eighth in this respect.

**Governor's Mother Injured.**

Mrs. William Stanley, mother of Governor Stanley, is suffering from a severely wrenched tendon, sustained in a recent fall. It was feared she had dislocated her hip, but further examination proved otherwise.

**Jail Sentence Remitted.**

Governor Stanley remitted a jail sentence of ten days and the state's part of a fine of $50, together with the disfranchisement imposed on D. G. Armstrong for carrying concealed a deadly weapon.

**Sincerity.**

Sincerity is a powerful factor in handling men. Sincerity in this life is one of the most ennobling traits of the human race. But sincerity in the shop as well as in private life is a quality every one of us should develop. As applied to handling men, if you promise, a man anything see that he gets it. Do not promise something you cannot give or have no right to promise. Treat all men alike and base all promises on that fact. Sincerity, I believe, can gain a foreman more respect than any other quality he may possess; more respect than the fact that he is the finest workman in the shop, or a good manager, or anything in which he may be superior to the general run of men. His recognized sincerity will crown him king of his department.

**Just the Same.**

"Dascher selected his wife as he would pick out a motor car."

"And he has been busy buying accessories ever since."—Puck.

# PRESIDENT AROUSED AT STRIKE MENACE

TO NAME MISSION TO GO WEST—EXECUTIVE WOULD KEEP WAR CONTRACTS GOING

**On Basis That Would Be Fair To All Concerned—Asks Members To Seek Causes of Discontent By Getting In Touch With Employers and Men.**

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Aroused by the seriousness of the shipyards' strikes on the Pacific Coast and other labor troubles which have retarded Government war work, President Wilson named a commission, the members of which will act as his personal representatives, to visit all localities where there have been strikes or friction, and attempt to adjust the difficulties. In announcing his plan, the President asserted that he is anxious that both employers and employes should have a "square deal" and should be made to realize that it is their patriotic duty to keep the wheels of industry whirling for the period of war, regardless of other considerations. The official statement, which is in the form of a memorandum for the Secretary of Labor, reads as follows:

"I am very much interested in the labor situation in the mountain region and on the Pacific Coast. I have listened with attention and concern to the numerous charges of misconduct and injustice that representatives both of employers and of employes have made against each other. I am not much concerned, however, with the manner in which they have treated each other in the past as I am desirous of seeing some kind of working arrangement arrived at for the future, particularly during the period of the war, on a basis that will be fair to all parties concerned.

"To assist in the accomplishment of that purpose, I have decided to appoint a commission to visit the localities where disagreements have been most frequent as my personal representatives. The commission will consist of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Colonel J. L. Spangler, of Pennsylvania; Verner Z. Reed, of Colorado; John H. Walker, of Illinois, and E. P. Marsh, of Washington. Felix Frankfurter, of New York, will act as Secretary of the Commission."

**Cantilever Bridge Is Bolted Into Place.**

Quebec.—The central span of the Quebec cantilever bridge was successfully bolted into place, linking together the arms of the largest bridge of its kind in the world. The successful completion of the bridge will mean the fulfillment of a fifty-year engineering dream. It will be some months before trains can run over the structure, as there is much detail work to be carried out. The running time between Halifax and Winnipeg will then be reduced half a day. One detail is the painting of the bridge, which, it is estimated, will take three years and cost $25,000.

**Prevent Military Information.**

Washington.—A measure designed to prevent military information reaching Germany by relay through Latin-American or other neutral countries was agreed on by Senate and House conferees. It is in the form of a provision written into the Administration trading with the enemy bill, fixing a censorship under regulations of the President, of mail, cable, radio or other communication between the United States and foreign countries. The amendment was decided upon at a special meeting.

**Sugar Approximately Eight Cents.**

Washington.—Beet sugar producers, in conference with the Food Administration, reached a unanimous agreement under which the stable retail price of sugar will be approximately eight cents a pound. They will sell to wholesalers at Eastern refining points at 7¼ cents a pound, cane basis, and the retail price, it was said, would be not more than three-quarters of a cent higher.

**First American Unit In Fray.**

American Training Camp in France.—An American regiment of engineers has taken over an important line of French strategic railways. While they have not been under shell fire, the Germans have attempted to bomb the trains. The regiment is entirely under the French, and is handling supplies of ammunition to French units.

**Seven Seamen Perish.**

An Atlantic Port.—The loss during a hurricane at sea of seven members of the crew of the Portuguese schooner Undina, from a gulf port for Europe, was reported by an Italian steamer which arrived here. Five seamen were picked up September 3 in an exhausted condition by the steamer.

**West Virginia Mines Are Closed.**

Clarksburg, W. Va.—Twenty-five coal mines in the vicinity have been compelled to close within a week because the operators were declared unable to mine and market coal for $2 a ton, the price fixed by the Government, according to a statement issued by Daniel Howard, an operator. Mr. Howard said he also had reports from other counties of the Central West Virginia field concerning the closing of mines, which their owners declared they were unable to operate profitably at the Government rate.

**Three Killed and Twenty Injured.**

Neon, Ky.—John Allphin, fireman, and two negro passengers were killed and about 20 other negro passengers were injured when a freight locomotive, running wild, crashed into a Louisville and Nashville passenger train about one mile west of here.

**34 Killed in German Munitions Plant.**

London.—Thirty-four persons have been killed and 24 others injured as the result of an explosion in a munitions factory at Cologne, says a telegram from Amsterdam.

**Complete.**

"We're going to have the most complete summer cottage ever known."

"That so? All modern conveniences, I presume."

"Yes. We're even going to have individual butter plates."

**The Result.**

"The German army is not making much fuss over its progress in Russia."

"Maybe it is like Napoleon's army, that as soon as it went into Russia got cold feet."

## MEANS END OF ARMY MULE

**Mechanical Substitute, It Is Said, Will Do Away With Need for the Animal's Services.**

It has been said of the army mule that he absorbed more food, endured more blows, stood for more profanity and performed more work than any other creature that ever came in contact with man.

Now if we are to believe certain rumors in the newspapers, the time is at hand when there isn't going to be any army mule. He isn't even to be taken into the military service to maintain a tradition, to provide veterans with stories or to develop the art of cussing. If our troops, like Uncle Toby's comrades, swear terribly in Flanders it will not be because of the long-eared, long-legged, sure-shot kicker who, in previous wars, has worn men's tempers to a frazzle. It will have to be something else.

The substitute for the mule's thews is a mechanism that looks like a bass drum with a pair of wheels. It is said to be just iron and power, with an incidental thirst for liquid fuel. It is warranted to pull entire trains of wagons, to make armies hump to keep up with it. Tests with it have shown that by its sole efforts it will carry the provender and equipment of an entire regiment, and think nothing of carrying the regiment along too. This possibly is exaggeration. But it is plain enough that the army has become emancipated from the mule. The fellow could do wonders, but this tractor affair will do miracles. And that is what army men pray for.

We can imagine that some old soldiers will sorrow over the passing of the mule. They remember his virtues well and have forgotten his teeth and his hind feet. Man cherishes the picturesque, lets time wipe out exasperation. But this is a new kind of war and its engines must live by petroleum and not by horse feed.—Toledo Blade.

**Town Clerk Bears War Load.**

Wartime tasks have so hardened some of the town clerks in England that one, at least, has protested, asserting that he now works from nine o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, and that if the authorities add to his already multifarious duties, he will have to go without sleep. In his protest he gives the following list of wartime duties to which he already was required to attend:

National registration, wartime cookery demonstration, war hospitals, food economy campaign, local flag days, national service, occasional baby weeks, communal kitchens, allotments, potato spraying, local coal supplies, maternity and child welfare, local distribution, and separation allowances.

A proposal to require him to administer food supplies aroused his revolt.

**Time, Please.**

A few nights ago a man rang up the office of the Western Union Telegraph company at Evansville, and was angry because he could not get the office immediately. "I want you to understand," said the man to the night clerk, "that when I ring up there you are to answer promptly. I do not want to wait several minutes before you answer me, the next time this happens I will report you to the manager." The clerk was polite and told the man that all lines had been busy, and that he had answered him at the earliest possible moment. The man at the other end grumbled again and said he wished to know the time. He got what he wanted and did not even thank the clerk.—Indianapolis News.

**Flower Hints.**

Always pull the leaves off the stalks of flowers before putting them in water—those leaves which would be in the water, not those above it. And with flowers from any hard-stalked sort of shrub the bark should be peeled off as well as the leaves.

**Agreed.**

Mistress—"In the time it takes me to tell you how to do the work I could do it myself." Housemaid—"Yes'm and in the time it takes me to listen to you, so could I!"

**The Heart Knows.**

The understanding heart is what is needed above all else. The affections are cognitive powers no less than the intellect. The heart knows truth by its affinities, as the mind verifies it by reasoning. What we feel, we know by a consciousness more trustworthy than logic.—A. P. Peabody.

**The Dower.**

The Suitor—"What will your father settle on the man who marries you?" The Girl—"All the rest of the family, I suppose."

**Comforting Thought.**

"I'll admit conditions in some of the allied countries are not the best."

"Well?"

"While I know nothing about it I'll be willing to bet good money that the Germans are not living in the lap of luxury either."

**Looks Like It.**

"My dearest girl, now is the time to heal the feud between our families. Will you be a war bride?"

"See here, Harold, is this a peace proposal?"

**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 $2.11@2.13, No. 1 yellow $2.10@2.11, No. 1 mixed $2.09@2.11, white ear $2.09@2.11.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $22.50, No. 2 $22, No. 3 $21@21.50, No. 1 clover mixed $22.50, No. 2 $21.50@22, No. 1 clover $22.50, No. 2 $21.50@22.

Oats—New No. 2 white 62½@63c, standard white 62@62½c, No. 3 white 61½@62c, No. 2 mixed 59½@60c, No. 3 mixed 58@59c.

Wheat—No. 1 red $2.22, No. 2 red $2.19, No. 3 red $2.16, No. 4 red $2.12, No. 5 red $2.08@2.12.

**Butter, Eggs and Poultry.**

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 45½c, centralized creamery extras 43c, firsts 41c, seconds 38½c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 41c; firsts 39c, ordinary firsts 37½c, seconds 35c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, over 1½ lb, choice, 24c; medium, 23c; 1½ lb and under, 25c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 23½c; under 4 lbs, 23½c; roosters 16c.

**Live Stock.**

Cattle—Shippers $9@12; butcher steers, extra $10@11.50, good to choice $9@10, common to fair $6.50@8.75; heifers, extra $8.50@9.50, good to choice $7.75@8.50, common to fair $6@7.50; cows, extra $7.75@9, good to choice $6.75@7.50, common to fair $5@6.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $18.50@18.60, good to choice packers and butchers $18.55@18.60, mixed packers $18.25@18.55, stags $12@15.50, common to choice heavy fat sows $12@17.25, light shippers $17@18.

# Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

About the New Blouse.

In a season when quiet colors and reserved designs prevail in suits and hats and the rule is for simplicity in dress, the new blouses appear to be quite independent of these ideas. Except for lingerie blouses and plain shirtwaists, much like those of the pioneer days in blouses, the new models enter—a brilliant and vivid company, in colors and decorations, compelling the eyes. They save the day for a season that would otherwise be too tame.

Costume blouses of georgette crepe, are made in flame red, petunia orchid, purple, gold, green (emerald) chartreuse, wine, and in pale tones as well. Bead work of American Indian inspiration and embroidery of East Indian origin—sparingly used — furnish the logical decoration for these more or less vivid flashes of color.

Lingerie blouses are of another order entirely. They are made of fine voile or batiste or organdie, with the finest voiles favored. They are not by any means inexpensive when the work of making and decorating them is all done by hand as in the best examples of this kind of blouse. Minute, hand-run tucks, inlays of real lace and embroidered applique, worked by hand, bring prices ranging from twelve to twenty-five dollars each. But voile is so durable and so fine that it merits the time spent in doing handwork on it.

One of the simpler new models is shown in the picture. It is of fine white voile with all seams hemstitched, and is trimmed with venetian lace. Its especially new feature appears in the wide jabot ends gathered to the sailor collar at each side. The sleeves are full and prettily finished at the hand with their fullness gathered into a band which is hemstitched to a narrow flaring cuff. The blouse fastens with small, fancy pearl buttons and a lace insertion is set at each side of the hem in the front.

**Indefinable, but Unmistakable.**

"I'm blest if I know what you women want with dressmakers nowadays; cut a hole for your head in a piece of stuff and tie it in around the waist and there you are!" So said a smart soldier man on leave, whose own uniform was immaculate. "I have a good mind to follow your directions and take a walk in the park with you," countered his wife. It is difficult to see where the modiste's skill comes in, for the gowns of today fit nowhere and disguise rather than improve the figure. All the same, the costume turned out by a first rate house has a style about it indefinable, but unmistakable. That is what we women cheerfully pay for.

Velvet Hats for Fall.

Although you may make your choice among hats of many different shapes the chances are that it will fall upon something made of velvet, either plain or panne—and that that something will be simply trimmed. The capeline, the casque, the toque and the turban shapes, varied and interpreted in many ways—they are all here. And they are dressed up in velvet sometimes of two kinds and often of two colors. Since the matter of trimming is easily disposed of that of making and draping the hat may take much time.

Soft crowns are everywhere. In the first hat shown in the group above, a wide brimmed shape, covered with panne velvet, has a crown that is a puff, accordion plaited; both these facts marking it a hat of the hour. Its trimming is an ornament of jet and it is a brilliant all-black triumph of millinery art.

The beautifully draped turban in petunia velvet has a very narrow drooping brim. All the draping flows upward in graceful lines from the center of the crown where a wing is posed. It is in the color of the velvet but in various shades and follows the lines of the flower-like drapery.

An odd shape not easily classified appears in the third hat. It lays claim to originality and is made of gray velvet on a shape that turns back off the face. A pair of gray wings with bright irridescent feathers at the front suggest a scarab, and they are mounted flat against the turned-back brim.

In dressy hats as in afternoon and evening gowns, much more attention is given to draping materials than for many seasons and draperies that conform to beautiful lines, serve to set off rich fabrics.

*Julia Bottomley*

**Care of the Teeth.**

Cleanse the teeth thoroughly after eating, no matter how many times a day this may be.

Teeth should be brushed with the hand on the opposite side; that is, the right hand for the teeth on the left side and the left hand for the teeth on the right side. The brush should be started up and down from the root to the crown by turning the wrists. After the outside of the teeth is brushed the inner surface should be treated in the same manner, first the upper and then the lower.

If each night the last thing before you go to bed you will chew and swallow a small piece of powder of magnesia, you will counteract the acid accumulations that are so injurious.

**Boy's School Neckties.**

The mother who is forced to practice economy can easily make good-looking washable ties of the material that is left after making blouses or from any other strips of gingham, percale, etc.

**New Method of Tanning.**

A commercial agent of the United States in Melbourne writes of having seen two sheepskins tanned by the new process. The skins were pickled pelts. First they were soaked until clean and reasonably free from pickle. Then they were immersed for ten minutes in a pail containing a solution. They plumped rather quickly. At the end of ten minutes they were put into a wattle-bark extract tanning solution 50 per cent strong. The solution being in an ordinary tub the skins were manipulated by hand. In exactly an hour they were taken from the tub, washed, and stretched out to dry.

**Furniture Bruises.**

Wet the part with warm water, double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak it and lay it on the place; apply on that a hot flatiron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruises on the furniture are not gone, repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent or bruise will be raised level with the surface.



# SURFACE OF ROADS

Methods to Be Employed in Construction Depends on Conditions to Be Met.

## FOUR SETS ARE SUMMARIZED

**Location, Design, Drainage, Grading, Etc., Are Important—Each Feature Described Separately and in Full.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The proper method to employ in constructing a sand-clay road surface depends on the conditions to be met. In general, there are four distinct sets of conditions, all of which may occur in the same locality, or even on different sections of the same road. These are:

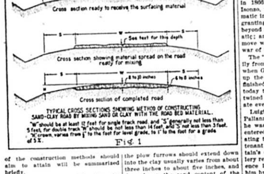
Case 1, where the original roadbed is sandy and it is desired to construct the surface by admixing clay;

Case 2, where the original roadbed is composed of clay and it is desired to construct the surface by admixing sand;

Case 3, where it is desired to construct the surface of topsoil or other natural sand-clay mixture without admixing any of the roadbed material;

Case 4, where it is desired to supply the clay and sand separately and mix the two materials together in place to form the surface.

Before discussing the different cases separately, the general ends which all of the construction methods should aim to attain will be summarized briefly.




TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS SHOWING METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING SAND-CLAY ROAD BY MIXING SAND OR CLAY WITH THE ROAD BED MATERIAL.

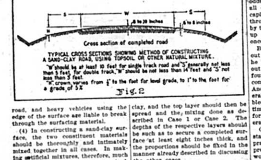
"W" should be at least 12 feet for single track road, and "S" generally not less than 5 feet, for double track "W" should be not less than 14 feet, and "S" not less than 3 feet. "X" crown, varies from ½" to the foot for level grade, to 1" to the foot for a grade of 5%.

Fig 1

(1) The questions of location, design, drainage, grading, etc., are, if anything, more important in the case of sand-clay roads than in the case of earth roads.

(2) The amount of clay contained in a finished sand-clay road surface should be only slightly more than sufficient to fill the voids in the sand. Ordinarily about one part of clay to two parts of sand gives satisfactory results, though the proper proportion for any particular case can be determined best by experiment.

(3) For average country-road traffic and a stable roadbed, the depth of a sand-clay surface should be about eight inches after it is compacted. If clean sand and pure clay were used to make the mixture, the respective depths of the sand layer and the clay layer required would be approximately eight inches and four inches, measured loose. It is customary to decrease the surface thickness from center to sides, with a feather edge extending out over the shoulders, but this practice makes it necessary for most of the traffic to use the center of the road, and heavy vehicles using the edge of the surface are liable to break through the surfacing material.




TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS SHOWING METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING A SAND-CLAY ROAD, USING TOPSOIL OR OTHER NATURAL MIXTURE.

"W" should be at least 10 feet for single track road and "S" generally not less than 5 feet, for double track "W" should be not less than 14 feet and "S" not less than 3 feet. "X" crown, varies from ½" to the foot for level grade, to 1" to the foot for a grade of 5%.

Fig. 2

(4) In constructing a sand-clay surface, the two constituent materials should be thoroughly and intimately mixed together in all cases. In making artificial mixtures, therefore, much plowing and harrowing are required.

(5) No matter what method is followed in constructing a sand-clay surface, traffic usually must be depended upon to puddle and compact the surfacing material, and the road never should be considered complete until after it has been subjected to traffic for a considerable period. During this period the surface should be kept in shape by repeated dragging, and if necessary additional sand or clay should be supplied at points which show weakness owing to these materials not having been mixed in proper proportions.

Other features of the construction can best be described separately for each of the four sets of conditions mentioned above.

Case 1.—To construct a sand-clay surface by admixing clay with sand from the roadbed, first grade the roadbed in the manner already described for earth-bed construction, but keep the crown flat on the portion to be surfaced. Then spread clay over that part of the roadway which the surface is to cover, to such depth that, when it is mixed with the sand of the roadbed, a surface about eight inches thick, after compacting, will be obtained. The loose depth of clay necessary to secure a finished surface eight inches thick usually will vary from four inches to six inches, according to the amount of sand the clay contains. After the clay has been spread, plow up sand from beneath in sufficient quantity to make the net proportion of sand to clay about 2 to 1. Ordinarily the plow furrows should extend down into the sand from four to six inches, depending on the compactness of the roadbed and the amount of sand originally present in the clay. But it is better to have too little than too much sand, because it is easier to add sand from the roadbed than to haul additional clay. Next harrow the surface with a disk harrow. Repeat the operations of plowing and harrowing until the sand and clay are mixed thoroughly and uniformly. Then shape up the surface with a grading machine or road drag and permit traffic upon it. After the first soaking rain, plow and harrow the surface again until the surfacing material practically becomes mud, after which shape up the surface and keep it in shape by repeated dragging until it has dried out and is thoroughly compacted. Watch the road carefully for several months after it is first constructed, to correct deficiencies of sand or clay and to keep the surface in shape.

Case 2.—To construct a sandy-clay road surface by admixing sand with clay from the roadbed, the process is exactly similar to that described for Case 1, except that sand is spread over the graded roadbed and clay is plowed up from beneath to mix with it. The depth to which the sand should be spread for an eight-inch finished surface usually varies from four to eight inches according to the amount of sand contained originally in the clay of the roadbed. The depth to which the plow furrows should extend down into the clay usually varies from about three inches to about five inches, and depends on the sand content of the clay and the compactness of the roadbed. It should be borne in mind that, in this case, it is better to have a surplus of sand than a surplus of clay in the surface, because the former is more easily corrected.

Case 3.—Figure 2 illustrates the two principal steps involved in constructing a sand-clay surface with topsoil or other natural sand-clay mixture. The roadbed should be graded in the usual way, except that the portion to be surfaced should be trenched out with the grading machine to receive the surfacing material. The surfacing material should be spread to such a depth that it will be at least eight inches thick at the center when compacted.

Case 4.—Where it is necessary to bring the sand and clay on the road separately and mix them in place, the method employed should be a combination of the methods already described. That is, a trench should be formed with the grading machine to receive the bottom layer of material, which may be either the sand or the clay, and the top layer should then be spread and the mixing done as described in Case 1 or Case 2. The depths of the respective layers should be such as to secure a completed surface at least eight inches thick, and the proportions should be fixed in the manner already described in discussing the other cases.

## MANURE FROM FARM ANIMALS

**Great Source of Wealth Is Not Looked After as Carefully as It Should Be in Many Instances.**

Some systematic experimenter has made the discovery that the manure from the farm animals, if carefully saved and utilized as a fertilizer, is worth annually as follows: That produced by the horse or mule, $27; that of cattle, $20 per head; the hog, $4, and the sheep, $2. This great source of wealth is not looked after as carefully on our farms as it should be or could be. The winter or feeding season could be made much more resourceful in the manure than it is on most farms. The manure should be closely gathered and hauled to the fields or grounds where it is to be used and spread by use of the manure spreader.

**Work Horses Moderately.**

Work your horses moderately during very hot days and water them often; protect them from the flies and watch them carefully; keep their bowels loose by pasturing or feeding laxative foods.

# ITALIAN LEADER GREAT GENERAL

Intimate Sketch of the Man Who Has Beaten His Enemy's Military Machine.

## LUIGI CADORNA'S BIG RECORD

**He Has Molded an Army That Drives Austrians Out of Alps Mountains in Hardest Campaign of World Conflict During Summer.**

Rome.—It is said in the little Italian water town of Pallanza on the border of the Lago Maggiore, away up toward the Swiss Alps, where Lombardy and Piedmont meet, that some years ago a learned German with a particular interest in heraldry paused at some length before a weather-beaten crest embossed in a quaint old-fashioned doorway, and observed to those in his company:

"Remarkable — most remarkable. The composition of this coat of arms points to a line of fate running in the same family from father to son, and to tremendous achievements to crown the family tree. I wouldn't care to be pitted against the star of that family."

And he marched himself off, growling:

"Remarkable, most remarkable!"

But it never occurred to him to ask the name of the family who had once gone through the deserted gateway, nor, at the time, did his reflection strike his Italian host as anything but a freak of "kultur."

Time has proved that the German was right for once. The star and the oak tree and what not that had struck his fancy so are the crest of the Cadorna, who come from poor but unsullied provincial nobility, with two chief ideals running in the family: Faith in God and devotion to Italy. The present General Cadorna's grandfather was minister to King Carlo Alberto, who led the movement for Italian independence, granted the constitution to his kingdom (then restricted to Piedmont and Sardinia), abdicated in favor of his son when he thought that such a course of action would help the formation of new Italy, and died an exile at Oporto. General Cadorna's father, Gen. Count Raffaele Cadorna, led in 1866 the Italian advance on the Isonzo, which was cut short by diplomatic interference and the subsequent granting to Austria of the Italian lands beyond that same Isonzo and Adriatic; an unjust and therefore unwise move which ultimately resulted in the war of today.

The "line of fate running in the family from father to son" is evident now, when Gen. Count Luigi Cadorna takes up the reshaping of history left unfinished by his father, as all Italy of today takes up the strand of fate intwined and distorted by the unfortunate events of 1866.

Luigi Cadorna himself was born in Pallanza on September 4, 1850, and he was barely 15 years old when he entered the military academy, graduating therefrom as a full-fledged lieutenant in 1870, and receiving his captain's commission in 1875 in an artillery regiment. Opportunity for experience in infantry work was afforded him by his appointment as a major in the Sixty-second infantry regiment in 1883; but since 1892, when he got his colonelcy, he has been identified with the Bersaglieri, the "wideawakes" of the Italian army.

All these years were spent by him in active study of general military problems, as well as of Italy's particular characteristics in the military line. To this day his essay on the Franco-German war of 1870 and his pamphlet about tactics and the proper use of infantry in legitimate warfare are consulted by the experts to advantage, as are his studies on the Italian boundary lands. These he knows to perfection, so that he hardly ever needs to resort to charts and maps for his plans; he has it all mapped out in his head, and the facility with which he draws from his memory the names and positions of intricate passes, valleys, mule paths and roads is nothing short of marvelous.

When he took command of the Tenth regiment of the Bersaglieri, he started to work on it after his own mind, and brought it out in the grand maneuvers of 1895 in splendid form, practicing, in fact, on the adversary forces that same type of outflanking and surrounding move that works so capitally on the Carso today. Again, in 1911, (he had attained his generalship then since some years), he led in the "grandes maneuvers," the Blue party against the Red, with all the strategic odds against his party, and astonished all experts by the working out of a capital plan first; and when this fell through on unforeseen circumstances, by the promptness with which he sized up the new situation and turned it once more to his advantage.

But nothing then seemed to point out the magnificent heights to which he was called. In fact, the breaking out of the European war in 1914 still found him a general on the list for the command of an army in case of war. And the Italian chief of staff was General Pollio, who, by the way, was blessed with an Austrian wife. His timely death was a good turn of fate for Italy, for the king appointed General Cadorna to his place.

General Cadorna, it may be frankly stated now, found the Italian army in practically desperate conditions of unpreparedness. The way he went to work and reorganized and equipped it was as remarkable and as brilliant an achievement as any of his most brilliant achievements in the fighting line; in fact, it was only the preparation of 1914 that makes victory possible in 1917.

He is the only commander in the allied world that has retained his position, we might say, kept steadily his job, throughout the war, without ever as much as a hint of a breakdown either in the wholesale confidence that his country, his king, his army—and the allies—have placed in him, or in the lively, energetic, all-around quality of his action and command. In fact, he seems to thrive on his work, and to gather new strength, as the days go and as time tests it, in the consciousness that it is good.

His faith in God supports his faith in victory. For he is a deeply religious man, his favorite daughter, by the way, is a nun, and while such feeling means a good deal to human lives that are intrusted to him, it helps him to request of them all the sacrifice that the higher ideals may require.

It is his firm conviction that "to sacrifice one life wantonly is a crime; to use a hundred thousand if necessary is a duty," for the commander of a nation at war. "If necessary" is his condition; and "if necessary, let it be done," his slogan, just as the slogan of the officers with heavy responsibilities is: "When in doubt, go to Cadorna."

The particular characteristic of his mind is breadth of vision and the sweeping aside of all minor issues, not to speak of petty details. He is, above all, practical and simple. The fundamental law of his thought is "common sense and a remarkable clearness in seeing things as they are"—not as he might like them to be or as he might object to their being.

He even has gone the length of writing that "The art of war must be governed chiefly by common sense pure and simple." And by the study of war on this basis he has reached a deep knowledge of the world, on the principle that "there is everything in war, from geology to the human heart." Given his simplicity and directness of thought, the simplicity and directness of his written words are consequential, and it may fairly be said that since the "Commentaries of Julius Caesar" Italy had heard nothing to compare with the splendid simplicity and the Latin "line" of his war bulletins.

It is whispered among those who know that, in the early days of the war, the task of drafting the daily communique had been intrusted to a very brilliant Italian journalistic officer, whose headline ran, "Gran Quartiere Generale" (Chief Headquarters, or something to that effect, with obvious reference to the Germanic equivalent). General Cadorna, after having firmly established his men on the outer side of the Italian borderline and carried the war into the land of the enemy (a privilege which the Italian army alone of the belligerents has enjoyed since the beginning of the war), turned back and saw that the reports were not half so good as the work—literary, but not razor-keen. And this journalist was thanked (which, by the way, in the Italian war zone slang, is expressed by silurate (torpedoed), and this characteristically Latin headline was adopted: Comando Supremo (Supreme Command). From that day on, the communicato Cadorna has brought to the expectant Italy the daily word of her great general and the unspoken assurance of his faith in ultimate victory, every day made nearer and more resplendent, for the general believes in what might be called the contagiousness of faith, and the identification of the ideal with the reality in ultimate achievement. He believes that victory, before materializing as a fact, must be potentially blazing as an absolute certainty in the hearts of the soldiers and their leaders—in fact, must descend from the leaders to the masses as an irresistible, joyous flow of truth. He believes that discipline is the spiritual flame of victory. Never for one instant has he doubted the ultimate issue of the war; never once doubted his own power to win, not on account of personal conceit, but because he considers himself as an agent of necessity, an exponent of the inevitable march of history.

His will is inflexible, because he never seeks strength in the opinion of others. On the other hand, he never makes up his mind until every side has been considered and every item of the contention outweighed. After that his conclusions are drawn, and anything that may follow finds him unswerving. His strength lies largely in his absolute, naive unconsciousness of anything that might disturb it; that, in fact, would disturb another man. No useless anxiety in him; no nerve-racking impatience.

Once, away back in 1915, a mayor of an Italian city sent word that his constituents had an Italian flag ready for Goritz. Cadorna dismissed the subject with a whimsical smile.

"Tell him to put it away in a drawer for now."

But when, about one year later, Goritz was taken, the mayor received this rather cryptic telegram from the general himself:

"You may now send along that object. Cadorna."

Which rather reminds you of Dante's famous answer about the egg with salt, at one year's distance.

On New Year's day of 1916, an acquaintance sent him, with good wishes, the offering of a shaggy fur coat, and the general answered accepting "the fleece" as a good omen "for the conquest of our ideal golden fleece," and added: "But then, you know, in Jason's time there were no barbed-wire fences nor other infernal devices, and it was possible to step more lively." Which, by the way, is a mighty good hit at the closet-critics of the war.

It is characteristic of the general that such a gift he may accept with a smile; but he definitely waives any collective token or demonstration. Knowing his affection for his native place, and his regret at circumstances having compelled his father to part with the family homestead, it was proposed to purchase and present to him the house by national subscription. He stopped that, and desired the proceeds to be given to the home for mutilated soldiers and victims of the war. Other demonstrations were similarly thwarted, but it is believed that he will not refuse to accept a sword once owned by Garibaldi, since it is planned to present it to him "at the end of the war."

If a general proves unfit he is "torpedoed" on the spot; if a soldier shows the right stuff, he is rewarded. His constant preoccupation is: "Find the men who have the stuff. With such men as the Italians, first values must have been developed during the war; find them and put them up."

His ruddy, genial, open countenance, his boyish freedom of movement and gesture, interestingly contrasting with the whiteness of hair and mustache; his clear, forceful voice and the definite, resolute things that it expresses, with a breezy sense of vitality that is quite refreshing to the hearer, all come in for a share in the exceptionally attractive personality of this "gentleman warrior," who, as a young lieutenant in 1870 stood by his father and helped him give Rome to Italy, and as a mature leader of men may or may not give Trieste to Rome in 1917, but will forever stand in the eyes of Italy and the light of the world as the true representative of the righteous fight of Latin civilization against the barbaric brutality of the Huns.

## NEED PLENTY OF GRUB

Napoleon said, "An army fights on its stomach." No one has ever disputed his wisdom, so it must be right. If any further proof is needed, to convince "Doubting Thomases," a visit to any army camp at mess time will dissolve all contradictory opinions. All United States soldiers are real fighters, so it is little wonder that they are all great eaters. Uncle Sam's grub is good, but it must be plentiful and the supply must be on a huge scale to feed the million or more men Uncle Sam is to train and place on the battlefield in France.

## PUTS OUT FIRE IN THEATER

**Audience Cheers Soldier Who Prevented Building Burning in Texas.**

San Antonio, Tex.—In the course of the "5-10-15-cent" theatrical performance in a Houston street theater Sunday afternoon, one of the actors had "died" and had been stretched out upon the "cooling board" with the conventional candles at head and feet. After the action, which was somewhat rapid, one of the actors, alone, stood before the audience and sang. Soon a candle fell from its position and lay burning on the sheet that lay over the "dead" person.

In the commotion that quickly followed, civilians whistled, called, stirred about and motioned to the singer to put out the flame. A soldier, however, mounted the stage and put out the fire with his bare hands, receiving a hearty cheer from the audience.

And the singer continued his song.

**No Chance.**

Dingus—By the way, Shadbolt, talking of those X-rays——

Shadbolt (sheering off)—No use, old boy. You'll make no x raise from me this time.

**Soldiers' Wives Will Offer to Fight.**

San Antonio, Tex.—Not to be outrivaled by the Russian battalion of women, Texas and Oklahoma wives of soldiers in the regular, National army and National Guard units, are organizing a regiment of about twelve hundred and offering to follow the army to France and help in the world war in any way the war department sees fit, even to entering the trenches.

While offering to shoulder rifles and stand by the guns, the women of the Southwest believe there is other valuable service they can render the American army with the expeditionary forces, such as guard duty, patrol work, signal corps service, thereby releasing many men for the actual battle lines. Selection of soldiers in the regiment is being made with care for fitness and an effort to avoid those with dependents.

**Delta Proving Bonanza.**

Greenwood, Miss.—Land in the Mississippi Delta has doubled in value within the last two or three years. A few years ago land could be bought for from $10 to $15 an acre. Some of the same land two years ago could be bought for $50 an acre. Today it is selling at $100 an acre. In corn and cotton some of the delta land is producing single crops that bring returns of from $150 to $200 an acre each season. Plantations of 1,000 acres have been known to more than pay for themselves in one year.

There are said to be 700,000 cats in the United Kingdom.

## CONDENSATIONS

A new shaving mug has a lamp in its base for the purpose of heating the water.

The sole survivor of the Carlingford Lough disaster was the only one of the steamship Retriever's crew who could not swim.

The Russian flag flies over one-sixth of the earth's land surface, to protect 182,000,000 souls, representing 64 racial and tribal divisions and speaking more than 150 tongues.

Since the discovery of tin in Alaska in 1902 nearly 1,000 tons of metal have been produced and it is believed that this year's yield will be 300 tons.

A new automatic stopper for decanters opens when they are turned to pour out their contents, closing to exclude dust when the decanters are righted.

A process has been patented by a Welsh inventor for removing solder tin and chemicals from scrap and galvanized metals and utilizing the base metals.

## BOYS ARE TAUGHT FARMING

**Camping and Living Like Soldiers Bring Results in North Dakota.**

Fargo, N. D.—When the boys of Adams county wished to learn the lesson of "better farming" they were taken to a nearby river where camp was pitched.

For a week the boys led a military life, rose by bugle call and rolled into their blankets at the sound of taps.

The day was given over to lectures and demonstrations on how large and better crops could be raised.

The directors of the camp asserted that they had more success with the boys this year than last, when the farming course was conducted in the schoolhouse at the county seat.

**Chains 75-Pound Catfish.**

Arkansas City, Ark.—Unable to pull a 75-pound catfish from the Arkansas River dam, Bloomer Allen, an Arkansas City fisherman, chained the fish and dragged it through the river to this city, a distance of four miles. When he reached the city several men assisted him in pulling the fish out of the water.

**And They Never Gossip.**

Hobbs—I understand you are living next to the cemetery out your way. How do you like it?

Dobbs—First rate. Good neighbors. Quiet and peaceable. And they haven't borrowed a thing from us since we've been there.

# NEW COMMUNITY PACKING-HOUSE SCHEME

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Community apple-packing houses are likely to solve the problem of labor in handling, in a short period, the increasing apple crop of the Pacific Northwest. The success of the centralized packing plants in 1916, not previously tried to any considerable extent in this region, was indicated by the wide adoption of this plan last season when perhaps one-fourth of the crop in Oregon and Washington was packed in community houses. Investigations of the new enterprise last season conducted by specialists in the bureau of markets in the United States department of agriculture, and now published in a preliminary report, make available for interested organizations and individuals, suggestions as to the best methods of constructing, equipping and operating such packing plants.

**Advantages of Community Packing.**

The advantages of the community over the individual or ranch plan of packing, according to the specialists, are better and more uniform grading and packing, obtaining experienced labor more readily and using inexperienced labor more effectively, using expensive labor-saving equipment such as sizing machines and gravity conveyors which the small grower could not afford, and the simplifying and facilitating of inspection work.

**Method Not Yet Perfected.**

The community packing-house scheme is new and consequently an unperfected phase of the apple industry. Although the idea was widely employed last year, its adaptations were largely experimental. Investigation by department specialists was undertaken to sift from the various plans tried the best and most economical method of handling apples through all the operations of picking, hauling from the orchard, receiving at the packing house, grading, sizing, packing, storing and loading on the cars. Sixty packing houses at or near Spokane, North Yakima, Wenatchee, Cashmere, Entiat, Pateros, Brewster, Okanogan, Omak, and Walla Walla, Wash., and Hood River and Medford, Ore., were included in the study. Of these 60 houses, 33 were operated as community houses, 7 were operated by dealers somewhat on the community plan, 20 were ranch houses. Individual or ranch packing houses and operations were included in the investigation so that the efficiency and economy of the two systems might be compared.

**Helpful Summary.**

While the investigators preferred not to draw definite conclusions from a single season's work, the discussions of equipment, organization and personnel, a floor unit, general operation, and specifically the operations in two typical houses, which make up the report, provide for growers of the Northwest what should prove a helpful summary of methods that were most successful last year.

APPLES PROPERLY GRADED AND FACED.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR ORCHARD WORK

Heavy Clover Crops Cause Trees to Grow Too Late—Soil Often Lacks Potash.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

It is often the case that heavy crops of clover in the orchard cause the trees to grow too late in the season to permit a proper seasoning of the wood.

For strawberries I would plow under a good crop of cowpeas for nitrogen, then add 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of ground bone and 300 pounds of potash per acre, if on a stony hillside.

Rocky Ford muskmelons make a mighty good crop to grow among orchard trees.

Feed your trees plenty of phosphates and potash. Most orchard land is lacking in sufficient quantity of potash.

A tree should be pruned so that its roots will extend out further than its branches.

It costs a little money, and some time, to grow a windbreak for an orchard, but it is time and money well spent.

A man may be a good wood chopper, but that is no sign he knows how to prune trees.

An ax and a saw in the hands of ignorant men cause more damage to the fruit crops than all the birds that are hatched.

# GIVE ORCHARD TREES PROPER PROTECTION

Poor Practice to Pasture Cows and Horses in Inclosure—Rodents Destructive.

The care of young trees is of the greatest importance, as they are liable to injury, not only from wild and domestic animals, but from the human animal as well.

It is a custom with many, as soon as the fruit is all gathered, to turn the horses and cows into the orchard to graze off the grass. This is a ruinous practice, as the grass should be left to mulch the ground, the tramping of the stock compacts the sod, and the low branches of the trees will be broken by the cattle.

The orchard should be securely fenced and the gate locked. It should not be used for pasturing cattle and horses, but may be used to pasture calves and sheep.

Rabbits and field mice are often destructive to young fruit trees when the snow covers the ground. Clear away all dead grass and weeds from the trees. The simple practice is to surround the base of the trunk with a cylinder of wire netting. Dig a six-inch trench around the base of the tree for the bottom of wire to rest in, then tramp the earth close to the wire, this will prevent the mice working under the wire. Tie the wire at the bottom and top. A strip of wire netting one foot in length and 16 inches in height, will be enough to encircle a medium sized tree.

Another method is to surround the base of the tree with a strip of tarred paper, which may be tacked to the tree. Heavy sheathing paper may be used.

The trees should be protected by one of these methods before a heavy fall of snow.

Young trees should have mounds of earth, a foot high, drawn up around them, as it steadies them during heavy winds, and helps to ward off the mice. If the trees are not wrapped as directed above, after every fall of snow tramp the snow hard around each tree, this will afford slight protection. Blood sprinkled on the trunk will prevent rabbits, but not mice, gnawing the tender bark.

# EARLY PREPARATION FOR ORCHARD TREES

Advantageous to Have Soil in Fine Condition Before Starting to Transplant.

Much is gained by good preparation of the soil for the orchard. Those who are to set orchards this fall will find it advantageous to have the land prepared and in fine condition when the trees are to be transplanted. Rough, poorly prepared land not only makes it more difficult to transplant the trees, but it also increases the danger of losing trees.

It is really a pleasure to transplant trees when the soil is in fine condition both as to preparation and as to the moisture supply. When the soil is in this condition and one has excellent trees the work gives satisfaction.

One thing we should not forget, that it is much easier and cheaper to prepare orchard land with the plow, the harrow and the disk than to do this work with the spade, shovel or pick when the holes are being dug for the trees.

Another thing to remember is that fruit trees need a deep soil; shallow plowing is not sufficient. Break the land deep and do it as early as possible.

## KEEP UP FERTILITY OF SOIL

**Farmer Should Plan to Turn All Roughage Into Fertilizer to Add to Farm's Service.**

Every means of husbanding the resources for keeping up the fertility of the soil should be resorted to by all persons having the care of crop or pasture lands. Plan to turn all roughage into some condition of fertilizer that will add to the farm's service. Straw, fodder, cornstalks, with other roughage and refuse, can be used for bedding down stock lots when not consumed by the animals in the cribs, racks and feed bunks. This is readily converted into the best of manure to go onto the grass lands.

**Allies of the Farmer.**

The farmer has faithful allies in the cows and pigs and horses and chickens, who help him to fight his battles in the making of a living.

**Feed for Chicks.**

Chicks should be fed chick-feed until large enough to eat cracked corn, wheat, etc.

**Breeds Disease Germs.**

Filthy drinking vessels breed disease germs.

**Turkeys Gather Own Living.**

When turkeys have the freedom of range, it is possible for them to gather their own living in the summer time from the fields and pastures, and very little, if any, other food is given them until the fall or winter time.

**Right Trees to Cut.**

In going through your woodlot cut the poor trees, the decaying and crooked ones, instead of the best ones. Do not take out the clover and leave the thistles.

**Argumentative Woman.**

The argumentative woman is a social blight and an enemy to her own charm, be she otherwise as attractive as it is possible for a body to be. Argument in itself is a dignified mental process—one absolute necessity for the world's intellectual development, but it ceases to be a thing desirable when it enters every-day verbal intercourse more than an exceedingly rare every so often. Plain common sense should tell us the reason why.—New York Evening Telegram.

**First Newspaper Woman.**

It is said that the first newspaper woman was an American, Mrs. Anne Royall, who was not only the first woman journalist, but the first woman to own and edit a newspaper. It is also curious that she is said to have originated the idea of "interviews." She was born in Maryland in 1769, put her first printing press on Capitol Hill in Washington, D. C., and published a small weekly, first called the Washington Paul Pry and later the Huntress.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

Every woman can render important service to the nation in its present emergency. She need not leave her home or abandon her home duties to help the armed forces. She can help to feed and clothe our armies and help to supply food to those beyond the seas by practicing effective thrift in her own household.—United States Department of Agriculture.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

One never has too many good things in the fruit cellar for winter use. The following may be new to some and suggestive to many:

**Apple Catsup.**—Peel and quarter a dozen apples, stew them in a very little water until soft, then run them through a sieve. To a quart of the sifted apples add one cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of pepper, the same of cloves and cinnamon and two medium-sized onions, chopped fine. Stir all together, add one tablespoonful of salt and a cupful of vinegar. Boil one hour and bottle while hot.

A cupful of apple juice added to two cupfuls of ripe grape juice will make a nice jelly.

**Wild Grapes for Winter Use.**—Carefully remove all the stems from wild grapes which have been picked after the frost has sweetened them and place them in a stone crock with layers of sugar between, until the crock is full. Cover with a double thickness of cloth and tie newspaper over the cover. Keep on the cellar floor in a cool place. The grapes cure themselves and keep their fresh taste. Huckleberries and blueberries may be treated in the same way.

**Pear Preserves.**—Pare the fruit very thin, make a sirup of a pint of water to a pound of sugar, and when it is clear, put in a pound of pears and stew gently until they are clear. Place a clove in the blossom end of each pear and add the juice and thinly pared rind of a lemon to each five pounds of fruit.

**Peach Preserves.**—Take three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of the fruit. Put the sugar with a cupful of water and boil and skim. Pare the peaches and cut them in halves or quarters, then in the sirup for ten minutes. Take out the fruit carefully, placing it in the jar, boil the sirup for fifteen minutes or until it is thick, pour over the fruit and seal while hot.

Today may be all that is mournful—
Our paths cannot always be bright,
But tomorrow we'll somehow take courage,
And trustingly enter the fight.

A FEW SALADS.

A spoonful or two of cooked corn cut from the left-over vegetable added to a potato salad is a great improvement to the plain variety.

**Corn Salad.**—Allow half as much chopped celery and walnut meats as cooked, grated corn, season with onion, salt and pepper and dress with a French dressing. This may be served on lettuce leaves if desired.

**Beet Salad.**—Cut in small pieces six cooked beets, the same quantity of potatoes and celery. Mix the yolks of three eggs with olive oil, add vinegar, oil and seasonings to taste, stir well and serve poured over the vegetables.

**Onion Salad.**—Chop fine two Spanish onions and place on ice to chill. Arrange crisp lettuce in a salad dish and place the onion on this, sprinkle with chopped red pepper and olives, and serve with French dressing.

**Watercress Salad.**—Wash the cress, and when dry and crisp place in a salad bowl, cover with slices of cucumber, sprinkle with a teaspoonful of chopped onion and pour over a French dressing, using a little tarragon vinegar and three drops of Worcestershire sauce. Serve very cold.

**Mixed Vegetable Salad.**—Mix one cupful of cold cooked potatoes, the same amount of cooked peas, one-half a cupful of celery cut in dice and one cupful of tomato jelly, cut in cubes. Mix with French dressing, then arrange on a salad dish and serve with slices of tomato with mayonnaise dressing.

**Tomato With Orange Salad.**—Peel and slice six tomatoes and six oranges, arrange them in alternate rows in a salad bowl. Add oil and tarragon vinegar to the juice which escapes from the salad mixture; season well with salt and pepper, sprinkle with parsley and serve.

**Chicken Salad.**—Mix a cupful of cold cooked chicken with one cupful each of cooked peas and walnut meats, add mayonnaise to moisten and serve on lettuce with a garnish of olives.

*Nellie Maxwell*

**Concerning Hay Fever.**

There is no such thing as a rose cold. That affliction of early summer comes from various grasses, such as Johnson grass, nut grass, Bermuda grass, and oats, and some trees, particularly red cedar and black walnut. These grasses and trees are pollenated only by insects, and it is the rule in hay fever science that the disease is usually caused by the pollen that goes by breeze rather than by bees.

**Where It Hurt.**

Little three-year-old Catherine while visiting her aunt complained of having a sore throat. She overheard the older people saying that very likely her sore throat was homesickness. So later in the day she asked what time it was. And being told it was 9:45, she said she wanted to go home because it hurt her in her homesickness.

**Daily Thought.**

His conversation does not show the minute hand; but he strikes the hour very correctly.—Samuel Johnson.

**Tired of the Other Kind.**

From several shopping trips the members of the family had brought Ardith useful gifts, such as stockings, hair ribbons, and handkerchiefs. So last week when her parents were leaving for a trip, her mother said: "Be a good girl and we will bring you something nice." To which Ardith answered: "Don't bring cloth things this time, bring playthings."

**Daily Thought.**

Creation is great and cannot be understood.—Carlyle.