Important News Events of the World Summarized

Washington

The declination of President Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph company to abide by the decision of the national war labor board that telegraph company employees had the right to organize and strike formed the subject of discussion at the regular meeting of the cabinet. The matter of governmental control of telegraphs for the period of the war was taken up.

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Should congress decide that it is necessary at this time to extend the draft age limit either below twenty-one or above thirty, or both, no opposition will be offered by the war department. The present tentative schedule is said to contemplate the arming of 4,000,000 men by next January 1.

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Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian ambassador, called on Secretary Baker and, while no statement was made, it is understood that the recently announced decision of the war department to send American troops to Italy was discussed.

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The house of representatives agreed to the senate amendment increasing the navy personnel to 131,485 officers and enlisted men. The house refused to confer upon Maj. Gen. Barnet, commandant of the marine corps, a rank equivalent to that of lieutenant general in the army.

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The sundry civil bill, carrying $1,751,701,000 for the shipbuilding program, $50,000,000 for the president's emergency war fund, and $1,250,000 for the committee on public information, was passed by the house without a record vote. It now goes to the senate.

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The war department announced that persons desiring to ship packages to soldiers overseas must present at the post office an order commanding the unit to which the soldiers is attached. Relatives will find it possible to do a greater service by sending money.

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All employers engaged in war work are urged by President Wilson to refrain after August 1 from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through the United States employment service recently organized by the department of labor.

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Unanimous approval of the house provision authorizing the president to call all men of draft age who can be trained and equipped, was voted by the military subcommittee considering the appropriation bill.

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Orders directing Gen. Leonard F. Wood to take command at San Francisco have been revoked by the war department, and substitute orders issued directing him to remain at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas.

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The government's financial program for the next four months was disclosed by Secretary McAdoo's announcement that in preparation for the fourth Liberty loan, to be floated probably in October, about $6,000,000,000 certificates of indebtedness will be issued.

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U.S.—Teutonic War News

Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, told the house of commons in London that the Austrian drive was a part of the German scheme to use up the allied reserves before the arrival of the American troops. "This has failed," he said. "America is not coming into the war, but is in the war." The chancellor said that American troops were pouring into France.

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The war department authorized formally the announcement of the fact that the Thirty-second division (National Guard) is now fighting in Alsace, on German territory. The Thirty-second division is composed of Michigan and Wisconsin troops.

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"Since January 1 our navy has sunk 28 German submarines and our sailors should have the credit for it," declared United States Senator John W. Weeks, in addressing the Massachusetts Laundry Owners' association at Pemberton, Mass.

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American and British prisoners, together with French colonial troops recently captured by the Germans, are being paraded through the streets of the Rhine towns to impress the population, according to advices from Strassburg received in Basel.

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Documents that may lead to the discovery of U-boat bases on the Venezuela coast were brought to an Atlantic port for presentation at Washington by Dr. Carlos Lopez Bustamanti, editor of the pro-ally newspaper in Venezuela, when he arrived upon a steamer from Central American ports.

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Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams, acting chief of ordnance, has reorganized administrative methods in ten districts. A district chief has been named for each to co-ordinate the efforts of the field forces.

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Indicating the rapid enlargement of the army, Maj. Gen. Enoch Crowder, provost marshal general, informed the senate military affairs committee that if the draft age is not increased class 1 of the draft registrants will be exhausted early next year and it would be necessary to begin taking men from class 2.

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Eddie Rickenbacker, America's daredevil auto racer driver and now an aviator with the American armies has become America's newest ace in France.

The purpose of the United States to send men and materials to France until "any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome" was reiterated by President Wilson in replying to a message from President Poincare on the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Europe.

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Five American daylight bombing planes made a second raid behind the German lines, launching 79 18-pound bombs on the important railway station of Conflans and the adjoining buildings. They drove off two German battle planes which attacked them. All returned safe.

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Two German airplanes were destroyed and another apparently driven down out of control by American aviators on the Toul front.

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First Lieut. Edward Buford, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., of an American air squadron, has been awarded the distinguished service cross by General Pershing, says a dispatch from France.

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Because of German submarine activity off the American coast shipping board has ordered a bonus of 25 per cent of their monthly wages paid to all seamen employed in coastwise trade.

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Six National Guard cavalry regiments now being raised in Texas will be inducted into the federal service immediately upon their organization, for service on the Mexican border.

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European War News

German troops in southern Russia began an offensive eastward on the Voronesh front on June 15, says a Russian government wireless received in London. The Germans are advancing in the Varnisko, Rostov and Vetinuist regions.

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General Knoerzer in a telegram to General Eichhorn, the German commander in the Ukraine, reports, according to a message from Kiev, that forces of about 10,000 bolshevik Red guards, commanded by Czech officers, have been almost wiped out by German troops west of Taganrog.

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Lieut. R. W. Parker, an American pilot with the French flying corps, while serving as a scout for a bombing expedition, was forced to land and was taken prisoner by the Germans.

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Foreign

A prominent official of the British government was arrested in connection with the case of former Lord Mayor Sir Joseph Jonas of Sheffield, accused of giving information to the enemy.

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An explosion in the Skoda Gun works, near Pilsen, Austria, on May 25 killed more than 300 persons and injured 700, according to information received by the Journal. The explosion was heard 150 miles.

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Personal

Maj. Gen. George M. Randall, retired, veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, died at Denver, Colo., after a short illness, aged seventy-seven years. He retired in October, 1905.

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Domestic

Lieut. Joseph Rose, an instructor at Barron field, near Fort Worth, Tex., was killed and Lieut. Floyd E. Davies of Galesburg, Ill., was injured in an airplane crash. Lieutenant Davies will recover.

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Mrs. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, returning from a long stay in Germany, is held temporarily at Key West, Fla., for examination by the immigration authorities and agents of the department of justice.

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Lieut. F. W. Heller and Sergt. Eugene Chapman were killed when the airplane in which they were flying from Park field, near Memphis, Tenn., to Camp Shelby, Miss., fell from a height of 100 feet.

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Property in Oakland, Cal., owned by Franz Bopp, former German consul, and now serving a prison term, was attached by the federal government in a move to collect a fine of $10,000.

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The British steamer Keemun, which previously had been reported sinking after submarine attack off the Virginia capes, arrived at an Atlantic port, the navy department was advised.

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Three soldiers were killed and 17 others were seriously injured when an army motortruck fell through a bridge into the Etowah river in Cherokee county, near Atlanta, Ga. All the men were from Camp Gordon.

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Jeremiah A. O'Leary, a fugitive from justice since the eve of the date set for his trial on a charge of violating the espionage act, was arrested at Sara, Wash., and is on his way back to New York.

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Grace Lusk was sent to the state penitentiary at Waupun, Wis., to serve 19 years at hard labor for the murder of Mrs. David Roberts. She was sentenced by Judge Martin Lueck at Waukesha, Wis., after three expert alienists had testified that she is sane.

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All of the property in this country of Mrs. Adolphus Busch, valued at millions of dollars, was ordered seized by Alien Property Custodian Palmer. Mrs. Busch was recently in Germany and is now in Cuba on her way to America. Her home is in St. Louis.

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Sensational disclosures of alleged graft conspiracy in connection with government contracts were made by the department of justice in announcing the indictment in Philadelphia of John Fleming, John T. Cavanaugh, Eugene Sullivan and Joseph Kohn.

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Sentences ranging from 18 months to 20 years' imprisonment imposed by courts-martial upon conscientious objectors who refused military service at Camp Upton, N. Y., and Camp Gordon, Ga., were approved by Secretary Baker.

Outbreak in Ireland Was Planned by Bernstorff

British Press Bureau Bares Details of Series of Conspiracies.

GOT AID FROM AMERICANS

Germany's Purpose Was to Obtain Submarine Bases on Ireland's Coast—Documents Disclose Connection Between Sinn Fein and Germany.

London.—Germany's untiring efforts to foment revolution in Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Fein are laid bare in a statement from the official press bureau, reviewing this phase of the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

After the rebellion of Easter week, 1916, plans were made for a revolt in 1917, but this miscarried because of America's entry into the war and Germany's inability to send troops to Ireland. An uprising in Ireland was planned for this year after the German offensive in the west had been successful and when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

Concerning the recent arrests in Ireland, the statement says, the facts and documents for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed at this time, nor can the means of communication between Germany and Ireland.

One phase of every plan called for the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland. In the present circumstances, it is added, no other course was open to the government "if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duties to its allies fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

German Government in Plot.

The statement from the press bureau follows:

"The revolutionary movement in Ireland which culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week consisted of two closely related series of activities. Attempts by the German government to foment rebellion in Ireland and preparations in Ireland to carry these attempts into action.

"The story of the active connection between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans, as disclosed by documents in possession of the British government, falls into two parts—the period prior to and the period since the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter, 1916.

"The events of the first period can be told in some detail, but the second period, which concerns recent events, permits of no more than a summary, as a full statement of the facts and documents in possession of the government would disclose the names of persons who stood by the government and also the channels of communication through which the German government was acting and which it would not be in the public interest to reveal at present.

American Carried Messages.

"The story begins as early in the war as November 6, 1914, when Herr Zimmermann transmitted through Count von Bernstorff a message from Sir Roger Casement (later captured in Ireland and executed) asking that a messenger, a native-born American if possible, be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favorable. He was to carry no letter, for fear of arrest. Casement also asked that an Irish priest should be sent to Germany with the assistance of the German legation in Norway to work in prison camps to corrupt Irish prisoners of war. The priest was a certain Father John T. Nicholson, an American citizen of Irish birth. He reached Germany safely, and we found him in January, 1915, transmitting messages to America.

"According to a report of Capt. von Papen (German military attache in Washington), dated December 5, 1914, verbal assurances were sent in response to Casement's request that an excellent impression had been produced in Ireland. In the beginning of 1914 the plot ripened and on February 10 of that year Count von Bernstorff sent to a covering address in Rotterdam a dispatch signed with the name of Skal, one of his principal American agents.

"The dispatch included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of the Clan-na-Gael, to the effect that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer since he feared the arrest of the leaders. It had been decided, he said, to begin action on Easter Saturday, and he urged that arms and munitions be in Limerick by that date.

Bernstorff Set Date.

"Later in the same month Von Bernstorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached to a message to Berlin passed by the American government, a note fixing Easter Saturday for the rising and urging the dispatch of munitions. On March 4 Von Jagow (German foreign minister) replied that the arms would be landed in Tralee bay, and asked that the necessary arrangements be made in Ireland through Devoy. On March 14 Von Bernstorff replied that the Irish agreed and that full details were being sent to Ireland by messenger.

"The next day Von Bernstorff telegraphed the code to be used between the Germans and the rebels while the arms were in transit, and explained that a submarine might safely enter Dublin bay and go as far as Pigeon House without encountering nets.

"On March 26 Von Jagow replied that the arms would be sent and that a special code word would be used every night as the introduction to the German wireless press service. In a message from Von Bernstorff to Berlin the Germans were assured that there were numerous private wireless receiving stations in Ireland.

"On April 18 and April 19 urgent messages were sent from America to Berlin fixing the delivery of arms for the evening of Easter Sunday, pressing for the landing of German troops and asking for an air raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually took place between April 24 and 26.

"It was declared to be the hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade Irish ports against England and establish bases in Ireland for German submarines.

"The rebellion broke out a day later than scheduled, on Easter Monday, April 24, but, as the world is aware, German support miscarried and it ended in complete failure. The report of the royal commission on the rebellion in Ireland states:

"'It is now a matter of common notoriety that the Irish volunteers had been in communication with the authorities in Germany and were for a long time known to have been supplied with money through Irish-American societies. This was so stated in public by John MacNeill, former president of the Sinn Fein, on November 8, 1914. It was suspected long before the outbreak that some of the money came from German sources.'

"It became clear soon after the rising that the Sinn Fein leaders again were asking Germany for help. On June 17 there was a message from Berlin to Washington referring to 'A 250 of May 6,' a message which is missing, and saying that Germany was perfectly ready to give further help if the Irish only would say what sort of help they required.

"On June 16 Von Bernstorff already had sent a dispatch giving an account of the rebellion and stating that $5,000 had been provided for the defense of Casement. On July 25 he sent a long message, explaining that the work of reorganizing the rebels was making good progress and that their lack of money had been remedied by him.

"On September 8 in a dispatch to Berlin he inclosed a memorandum from a person called 'the Irish revolution director resident in America,' which contained detailed proposals for a fresh rising. Any rising, said the Irish revolution director, must be contingent upon the sending by Germany of an 'expedition with sufficient military force to cover a landing.'

Demanded U-Boat Bases.

"On this occasion the German government was to fix the time, and as an inducement the advantages of having submarine and Zeppelin bases in west Ireland was insisted upon. Von Bernstorff, on December 4, attaching surreptitiously to a message passed by the government, a note, in which he mentioned that the Irish leaders in America were pressing for an answer to their proposal of September 8. He seems to have followed this on Christmas day with a message which is missing, for on the last day of 1916 Foreign Secretary Zimmermann informed him of quantities of munitions which it was proposed to land between February 21 and 25, 1917. He added that it was impossible to send German troops.

"On January 18, 1917, Bernstorff replied that his Irish committee declined the proposal, as without German troops a rising would be useless.

"After America's entrance into the war, in April, 1917, the line of communication between the German government and the leaders of the Sinn Fein party was broken temporarily, though there was no reason to believe that the messenger service between America and Ireland devised by John Devoy was affected.

"A clew to the new line of communication was obtained subsequently and has been followed up actively. The effect of this new line in Ireland is visible in the speeches of the Sinn Fein leaders during this period.

De Valera Planned Army.

"For example, Prof. De Valera, addressing the convention of the Irish volunteers on October 27, 1917, said:

"'By proper organization and recruiting we could have 500,000 fighting volunteers in Ireland. That would be a big army, but without the opportunity and means for fighting it could only be used as a menace. There already has been too much bloodshed without success, and I would never advocate another rebellion without hopeful chances of success. We can see no hope of that in the near future except through a German invasion of England and the landing of troops and munitions in Ireland. We should be prepared to leave nothing undone toward that end.'

"On another occasion, in January of this year, De Valera said:

"'As long as Germany is the enemy of England and England is the enemy of Ireland, so long will Ireland be a friend of Germany.'

"About April, 1918, it was ascertained definitely that a plan for landing arms in Ireland was ripe for execution and that the Germans only awaited definite information.

"The British authorities were able to warn the Irish command regarding the probable landing of an agent of Germany from a submarine. The agent actually landed on April 12 and was arrested.

Revolt to Follow Drive.

"The new rising depended largely upon the landing of munitions from submarines and there is evidence to show that it was planned to follow a successful German offensive in the west and was to take place at a time when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

"According to documents found on his person, De Valera had worked out in great detail the constitution of his rebel army. He hoped to be able to muster 500,000 trained men. There is evidence that German munitions actually had been shipped on submarines from Cuxhaven in the beginning of May, and that for some time German submarines have been busy off the west coast of Ireland on other errands than the destruction of allied shipping.

"No other course was open to the government if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duty to its allies fulfilled but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

New in the automobile emergency brake line is an attachment to lift the driving wheels of a car clear of the ground by dropping two curved metal plates that also serve as drags.

GAVE CHEER FOR KAISER, WOUND UP IN HOSPITAL

St. Louis.—Charles G. Kirsch, forty-five, a six-foot German walked into a cigar store and announced he was for Germany and wound up his remarks with a cheer for the kaiser. Max Cohen, who expects soon to be drafted, climbed up on a cigar box and struck Kirsch with his fist. When a policeman arrived on the scene the fight was over. He took Kirsch to the hospital and then to the police station, where he was held for the federal authorities.

A COMRADE'S LAST RESTING PLACE

The hat and rude cross that mark this humble grave are silent testimonials of the tender care and grief of an unknown soldier's comrades.

TAR WANTED HIS LEAVE FIRST

Hero of Vindictive Tells of His Experience After Ship Was Blown Up.

Dover.—One of the crew of the Vindictive was asked by a friend who met him on his return what happened to him when the old cruiser was blown up in the harbor at Ostend.

"I jumped overboard," was the reply, "and the next thing I remember was when I came to in Dunkirque. An officer leaned over me and told me I had earned the Distinguished Conduct medal, a money bonus and a week's leave."

"What did you say to that?" asked his friend.

"I told him I would like the leave first," replied the sailor.

Girls Have Jazz Band.

San Diego, Cal.—A jazz orchestra composed of four Los Angeles girls has made a big hit at Camp Kearny, near here. The girls, Misses Lucille Helping, Marjorie Miller, Ruth and Mildred Kenworth, gave a number of musical entertainments for the soldiers in the cantonments under Y. M. C. A. auspices and were "held over" for a week.

Sailor Is 6 Feet 7 Inches.

Great Lakes, Ill.—The biggest sailor "in captivity" has just arrived at the naval training station here. He is Daniel W. Hagin, from Northwestern university, and is six feet and seven inches tall.

COLLECTED BRIEFS

An eighteen-year-old Utah boy is the inventor of a combined rule and triangle that solves problems in trigonometry, geometry and mechanical drawing.

The Chinese alphabet consists of 214 letters.

Cast iron shells, once thought obsolete, are being manufactured in France at the rate of 1,000,000 a day. They are more effective against earthworks than those of steel.

A new electric cigar lighter for automobilists works when connected with a six-volt storage battery.

There were 177 cases of measles, 1,227 of scarlet fever, 79 of whooping cough and 1,670 of diphtheria under treatment in London hospitals in one day recently.

Lever operated clamps for the hands and feet have been invented in England to take the place of anklespikes for pole climbers, with the added advantage that they can be used on metal poles.

Help Out the Newcomer.

The new pupil in school, the new worker in the office, the newcomer everywhere is at a disadvantage. Help him out. Do not stand back and look him over and wait for him to show what he is like, before you give him a lift. After you have had time to estimate him, he will be past the worst, and will no longer need a little friendly aid, as he did. Give it when it is needed. Help him while he is a newcomer with all a newcomer's disadvantages.—Girl's Companion.

Front-Buttoned Jacket a Novelty.

Rare is the jacket that buttons straight down the front. Sometimes an Eton jacket is made in this way, buttoning from collar to waistline without revers to break the simple small boy suggestion of the Eton, but most of the short jackets are slashed away at either side of the center front (to save valuable fabric) and the space is filled in by a waistcoat of contrasting material. These waistcoats make the short, open jackets very smart and one may have several waistcoats to give variety to a single suit; one waistcoat, for example, of pale tan cloth, another of white pique, still another of satin embroidered in colored silks. Of this type is a delightful little model of dark blue tricotine serge.

To Wash Cretonne and Chintz.

Use lukewarm water in which a little bran has been steeped; no soap. Rinse in cold water and dry in a room where there is neither fire nor sunshine. Iron on the wrong side.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

CAVALRY RUSHED TO VIENNA, WHERE MOB ENTERS SHOPS AND STONES PALACE.

Cut in Bread Ration Stirs Up Populace—People Must Exist on Certain Vegetables and Salads For Six Weeks, Is Warning.

Hundred Thousand Out.

London.—More than 100,000 persons have gone on strike in the Vulcan Arsenal and the Warschalowski Airplane Works in Vienna, according to a dispatch from Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph. The dispatch adds that riots have taken place at Favoriten, Margerthen, Ottakring and Brigittenay, suburbs of Vienna.

Agitation Grows.

Amsterdam.—Messages arriving here from Germany and Austria make it clear that the latest troubles in the dual monarchy over the food situation never have been equaled since the beginning of the war. The situation throughout the country is growing enormously, according to these dispatches, and the authorities in Austria-Hungary regard the situation with the gravest apprehension.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—Serious rioting broke out in Vienna, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. The mob broke into a number of bakeries, stoned the residence of the Premier and also one of the wings of the Hofburg palace, the message adds. Cavalry is being rushed to the capital to restore order. It is probable, it is said, that martial law will be proclaimed. The rioting was in protest against the reduction of the bread ration. For at least six weeks, says the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, the people of Austria will have to exist on little more than salads and certain vegetables.

Burgomaster Weiss-Kirchner, of Vienna, has informed the Austrian Premier, von Seydler, according to a dispatch from the Austrian capital transmitted by the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Exchange Telegraph Co., that in view of the reduction of the bread ration he declined to guarantee order in the capital. The Burgomaster's demand for dried vegetables to make up for the lack of bread has been refused. Vienna dispatches to German newspapers say the reduction of the bread ration in Austria-Hungary caused immense excitement throughout the dual monarchy. All Austrian newspapers, without distinction of party, protest against the measure, demand its removal and ask immediate help from Germany and Hungary. The party committee of German Socialists in Austria has addressed an urgent appeal to the workers to await the decision of the Vienna Labor Council and to abstain from all excesses or interruption of work.

NIGHT LETTERS BY RAILROAD

Sending Messages By Train Practice of Western Union—Five Agents Were Arrested.

Washington.—Transmission of night letter telegrams by train messenger instead of by wire between Eastern cities is a practice of long standing, it was learned after the Postoffice Department had taken action to stop the traffic by arresting five train agents of the Western Union Company, who had brief cases filled with night messages which they were carrying between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The messengers, four of whom were taken at New York and one at Boston, will be called before a Federal grand jury to tell what they know of the traffic, and those responsible for it will be charged with violating the law giving the Government postal system a monopoly of the transmission of public communication by train or other post routes. It was intimated that a few high officials of the company knew of the practice. Upon conviction they would be subject to the penalty of $500 fine or six months' imprisonment for each offense.

Missing Total More Than 600.

Paris.—The transport Sant' Anna, proceeding from Bizerta for Malta, was torpedoed and sunk on the night of May 10-11, according to the Havas Agency. There were on board 2,150 soldiers and native workmen, of whom 1,512 were saved. Available shipping records give the Sant Anna as a French steamer, 9,350 tons gross. She was built in France in 1910 and was owned by the Fabre Line.

Crash of Fliers at 1,700 Feet.

Aberdeen, Miss.—Lieut. Leo M. Hines, of Ellenwood, Kan., and Lieut. Francis M. Roberts, of Watertown, N. Y., are dead, and Lieut. Robert G. Moore, Elmwood Place, Ohio, may die as a result of an airplane collision at an altitude of 1,700 feet near Payne Field.

Want Greater Number of Pistols Made.

Washington.—Hand-to-hand fighting between patrols in No Man's Land has made necessary a change in equipment of the American army that will call for increased output of the 45-caliber automatic pistol. Manufacturers were urged by the War Department to speed up production, although the output is now about 3,000 pistols daily. The Germans are said to have a wholesome respect for American pistol fighters, one bullet from an American "forty-five" invariably putting an enemy completely out of business.

Trench Mortar Bursts, Injuring Two.

Chicago.—Second Lieutenant Bernard F. Hurless was dangerous injured, perhaps fatally, and First Lieutenant Charles Driver was seriously hurt when a trench mortar exploded at Ft. Sheridan.

Women Put to Death By Germans.

Amsterdam.—Sixteen persons, including some women, have been condemned to death by the Germans following their arrest in East Flanders, Belgium, on a suspicion of being guilty of espionage.

A Whiff of His Breath.

"Guess who," chirped her husband playfully, creeping up and placing his hands over her beautiful orbs.

"If you want to keep me guessing," said his wife calmly, "you'll have to cover my nose as well as my eyes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Pleasing Contrast.

"Why are you so particular about having blond saleswomen?"

"As you see, I have dark mahogany fixtures. Got to have something to brighten up the store."

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

LAWNS AS SHEEP PASTURES.

On Such a Lawn as This, Sheep Not Only Are Profitable and Beneficial as Weed Eradicators, but They Are Highly Ornamental as Well.

SCHEME TO FEED WASTE TO SHEEP

Opportunity Offered on College Grounds, in Parks and on Large Private Lawns.

MAKE MONEY OUT OF FLOCKS

Saving Also Made in Mowing and Weed Eradication—Investigate Before Launching Into Enterprise.

There are thousands of places in the United States where grass is now going to waste that would support small flocks of sheep. Among such places are public parks, golf courses, private estates with large lawns, and college grounds. Over most of these areas a lawn mower is run regularly to keep down the grass. If a flock of sheep were substituted for the lawn mower not only would the grass be utilized for food production but the labor now necessary to keep the grass cut would be released for other and more essential war work.

Of course, considerable care needs to be exercised in the matter of stocking such open areas with sheep. The creation of a big demand for animals for this purpose so as to interfere seriously with normal market conditions would not be desirable. The United States department of agriculture advises persons charged with the care of such properties to consider putting in some sheep, but to investigate conditions thoroughly before they embark in the enterprise. The animal husbandry division of the department will be glad to answer requests for information, and has a number of publications on the subject available for free distribution.

Pleasure and Profit.

It is believed that in many instances, particularly on the large golf courses and at educational institutions having extensive grounds, sheep raising could be practiced in such manner as to bring a large measure both of pleasure and profit. This should be particularly true on school grounds where ordinarily some member of the faculty is a good enough animal husbandman to give them the proper care. In any event, it is a matter worthy of careful consideration. The gross annual returns from ewes of breeding age may be expected to range as high as $20 a head. The fleece from one sheep averages from five to eight pounds and is now selling for from 50 to 65 cents a pound. One lamb to each ewe is a conservative estimate. The lamb at five months will weigh approximately 60 pounds and be worth probably 20 cents a pound. A flock of 20 ewes such as could be maintained on a good-sized college campus might be expected, therefore, to yield an annual profit of approximately $350, which would go a good way toward endowing a lectureship.

Weed Eradication.

Aside from the question of direct profit, sheep would be useful on such lawns in eradicating weeds. For several years the Kansas state agricultural college spent over $480 a year on the college campus in an effort to eradicate dandelions. About three years ago the animal husbandry department was short of pasture for its sheep and suggested to the college authorities that if the money formerly spent for dandelion eradication were turned over to them they would undertake to get rid of the dandelions by grazing the sheep on the campus. Today there are practically no dandelions on the Kansas agricultural college grounds. The same thing would be true on any other large lawn. In practically all cases, on order to keep them out of flower beds and shrubbery, sheep must be herded. This can be done, however, by unskilled labor, even by small children, and the expense need not be large.

Illustrious Example.

People who install sheep on lawns will be following an illustrious example. For many weeks now a small flock of sheep has been grazing on the White House grounds, converting the grass which was formerly wasted into good meat and wool, and incidentally keeping down weeds that were a source of endless trouble. It has been found that the sheep are not only useful but ornamental. Many thousands of people have been attracted by the pretty picture of the fleecy animals in President Wilson's yard.

SHEEP AS BENEFACTORS

A hundred times you have noticed and been annoyed by the man, horse and little moving machine going about clipping the grass on the golf course.

Sometimes you have noticed another fellow, or a group of fellows, going over the course, bending, prodding in the grass with little trowel-like tools.

Annoying? Yes; but, in the ordinary course of things, necessary. The grass has to be kept short and smooth for your comfort and convenience. And the ugly weeds have to be rooted out. Still all of that work has to be paid for out of the dues of the members.

And, after all, the whole business—annoyance and expense—might be avoided. A flock of sheep would keep the grass clipped as closely and as neatly as the mower does—and the sheep would eradicate the weeds much more certainly than the prodding fellows possibly can.

Besides, they would convert the grass and weeds into meat and wool to help the nation through an emergency in which it badly needs both meat and wool.

Make Waste Into Meat.

The keeping of a reasonable number of sheep on the average farm does not necessitate the keeping of fewer dairy cows or other grazing stock. This fact was determined by the United States department of agriculture in its recent investigation of sheep raising possibilities in New England. It was found that farms where sheep are kept successfully have practically the same number and kinds of other live stock as other farms of like area where no sheep are kept, and that the acreage in crops on the two classes of farms is substantially the same. The inference is that the farmer who keeps no sheep is simply throwing away enough pasturage that cows and other live stock do not utilize to net him a neat profit.

Fighting Animal Tuberculosis.

In April, 22,402 cattle were tested for tuberculosis in the tuberculosis-eradication work of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. This number was 8,494 more than were tested in the preceding month. The tuberculosis control measures are to be applied, in co-operation with state authorities and live stock owners, along three lines—eradication of tuberculosis from purebred herds, eradication from circumscribed areas, and eradication from swine. In the beginning efforts are being concentrated on eradication of the disease from purebred herds.

Cold Storage Space.

In view of the heavy demands for cold storage space growing out of war shipments, the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture is making surveys of space available for the cold storage of butter and eggs throughout the United States.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The wool from sheep more than pays their way, leaving the lambs for profit; besides they make good use of weeds and rough feed that would otherwise go to waste.

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No one can feed pigs profitably at any age, at any time, that are affected with worms.

An acre of good soybeans should maintain 20 hogs for a month.

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Hogs increase fast under ordinary farm conditions. They are also very thrifty feeders, making more meat from a given quantity of feed than any other farm animals.

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The marked success of the self-feeding system of hog raising is due largely to the fact that they may eat an abundance of those feeds which will nourish them to the best advantage.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Chile's tillable soil is held by 7 per cent of the population.

Only a third of South America's population is of pure white blood.

Japan was second to the United States in the production of copper last year, and was followed by Chile and Mexico.

In 1656 New York City, then New Amsterdam and ruled by the Dutch, had 1,000 inhabitants, 120 houses and 17 streets.

Despite the competition of electricity, the coal gas business is steadily increasing in England.

There was a record production of sulphuric acid in the United States last year, exceeding the previous year by at least 600,000 tons.

There were 399,816 gallons of cream, valued at $364,186, invoiced at the American consular agency at Beebe Junction, Quebec, Canada, for the United States during 1917, as compared with 471,896 gallons, valued at $414,273 for 1916.

AMERICAN SHARPSHOOTER IN ACTION AT THE FRONT

Americans Best With the Rifle

Weapon Comes Into Its Own With Arrival of Pershing's Sharpshooters In Front Trenches

PRACTICE THAT HAS MADE AMERICAN SOLDIERS BEST MARKSMEN IN WORLD

WITH the entrance of American troops into the front-line trenches the rifle is coming into its own in the European war. Hitherto, except with the Canadians, it has not played the part that might have been expected of it.

Already the deadly accuracy of American marksmanship has taken its toll of German victims, for the rifle is the favorite weapon of our troops.

The reasons for this are several. The American is a hunter by tradition. It is in his blood because his father and grandfather before him won the wilderness with the old muzzle-loader. Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett and Kit Carson are all old friends of his. The wild West is familiar territory, even though he may never have crossed the Mississippi. For he has read the tales of trappers and hunters and practiced them on a small scale in the woods outside his village.

The American is a marksman by training. What boy has not spent long days in the woods with a gun in his hands? What youth, excepting only some born and reared in the largest cities, has not come home at night in triumph with a bag of cottontails?

The third reason why Sammy sticks to his rifle in the trenches is that it is the best military arm in the world.

For these three reasons, then—because the rifle is his weapon by tradition and by training, and because the one he carries is the best manufactured—our infantryman backs the rifle against the hand grenade and the bayonet. He can use any of the three, but for choice give him a clean 600-yard shot at a moving spot of gray outlined against the dun Flanders background of a scarred hill.

It has been acknowledged for years that the American regular army, small though it was prior to 1917, is the finest body of marksmen in any army. Our teams competing at Camp Perry and at Bisley against the best shots of Europe and the western hemisphere, proved conclusively that the superiority still rests with us.

The United States government has made for its army the most perfect military rifles ever produced. These are the Springfield model of 1903 and the 1917 model, both of which are beyond question better guns than those used by any other army in the world. The cartridges for these weapons are the best now in use. Orders have been placed for 2,920,000 rifles. The production now averages 50,000 a week, sufficient to equip three divisions. One billion cartridges have been ordered for practice in the training camps. Our manufacture of rifle cartridges excels in amount that of any other country. One firm alone turned out 125,000,000 during one month.

The policy of the government has been to appropriate about $13 a year for the rifle practice of each soldier in the army. Target ranges have been built in all parts of the country. These were available not only for the use of the army and the National Guard but also for rifle associations.

Germany has not been able to do this. With a standing army so great as the one maintained by the kaiser in peace times, such an appropriation would have interfered with other plans. If $13 a year had been spent on ammunition for the rifle practice of each man in the German standing army and reserve, the Teutons would be far better shots than they are today. But this gain would be at the expense of the funds necessary for the supply of munitions the general staff was accumulating against the day of need. Prior to the war the German soldier fired only about 12 ball cartridges a year on the range.

The rifle ranges in Europe are few and inferior. Land is far too valuable to permit of much being used for such purpose. Scarcely any of these ranges are suitable for practice at a distance of over 400 yards. An appropriation of $13 to the man for ammunition would not have made European soldiers anything like as expert as ours. The lack of opportunity to shoot under the field conditions, which are the foundation of a good rifleman's work in actual battle stress, would necessarily have debarred this.

The American is a hunter. He used to be a rifleman from necessity, since his safety and his food depended on his skill. He is now one from choice. There are few of our youngsters who do not own or have access to a .22 rifle, and but few who do not get an occasional chance to use a shotgun. The hunting instinct is still strong in us. It is estimated that about 3,500,000 sportsmen in this country hunt every year with a rifle or a shotgun.

Even in thickly settled districts game is still plentiful enough to offer enticing sport. The license fee is small, amounting usually to only $1. Ammunition is cheaper here than elsewhere. The finest and least costly machine-made guns are produced in this country. Most important, we have no established aristocracy which controls the shooting preserves, to the exclusion of the general public.

The conditions in Europe are totally different. Land is owned by the aristocracy, and since feudal times hunting has been a privilege peculiar to that class. Unless he secures employment as a gamekeeper, the poor man has no chance to learn to shoot. Nor have the middle classes any better opportunity. Ammunition is expensive. The license fee is excessive, running as high as $25. The only good guns are hand-made, for the reason that gunsmiths look only to the upper class as purchasers. Hence no good, cheap, machine-made rifles are manufactured. Lastly, there is no open land upon which to shoot.

For all these reasons, the workingman of Europe knows very little about firearms.

Man for man, the total number of troops in the field taken into consideration, our Civil war was the bloodiest ever seen. The operations in Europe during the present struggle have always been over a wide front. The numbers engaged have been enormous and the total losses staggering. Yet the wastage of human life has been relatively small compared with that of the Union and Confederate armies. There has been no Gettysburg, no Bloody Angle in the present conflict.

Why? Neither the forces under Grant or Lee attained the perfection of training acquired by the armies of today, with the exception of a few star corps composed of picked regiments. The heavy casualties were due to the individual fighting ability of the troops, to their expert use of the rifle.

From the days of the minute men of the Revolution, the superiority of the American rifleman has been conceded by all. Morgan's backwoodsmen proved their efficiency as marksmen in the War for Independence. The raw frontiersman demonstrated it again at New Orleans under Jackson against Pakenham's trained regulars. At the Alamo, Crockett and Bowie, with a little handful of riflemen, held the hordes of Santa Ana at bay. Our history is full of incidents in which a little band of grim men, their backs to the wall, have held off many times their number by sheer tenacity and deadly rifle execution.

The reason for this is not far to seek. In early days America was a virgin land peopled by nomadic tribes with an amazing skill at woodcraft. These natives had to be outwitted and outfought.

No country in the world, with the possible exception of British Southeast Africa, ever had such a wealth of game as this. The first settlers were Anglo-Saxons, the greatest sport-loving people on earth. With them they brought little but firearms and stout hearts. They had to defend themselves against the Indians and to live by the chase. Gradually they learned to raise grain, fruit and vegetables native to the land of their adoption. But for a long time their main source of supply was wild game.

It resulted that every boy grew up with a rifle in his hands. Inevitably these frontiersmen, faced with an opportunity based upon necessity, developed the keen eye, the steady nerve and the woodmanship that made them the best shots ever known.

With the growth of the country the tide of civilization rolled westward. Clark opened the great Northwest. Pike led the way to the Rockies. Always the adventurous son pushed to the more remote frontier. The greatest trek in the history of the western hemisphere was on. For 50 years it continued. Almost every foot of the West was won by toil and hardship, at the cost of sacrifice from which men and women emerged strong and self-reliant.

The tradition of the hunt persists with us. The man used to tramping the hills for big game endures hardship and privation for the sake of the sport. He learns to shoot at fast-moving game under difficulties of distance and visibility. It follows that when he is taken out to the rifle range and instructed he learns in a few lessons the proper sighting and method of using the military rifle.

These once acquired, he is in a class by himself, for he is used to shooting under the same conditions, though with less danger to himself, that obtain at the front. No amount of practice at the rifle range can serve as a fit substitute for his experience.

It is this fundamental training which lies back of target practice that is responsible for the marksmanship of the American army. The marine corps holds the finest record in the service. Fully one-third of this organization wears the marksmanship emblem. At least one-half of the marines are first-class riflemen.

To win the expert emblem a marksman must shoot over the qualifying course at all ranges from 200 to 600 yards in both rapid and slow fire and must make above 253 points out of a possible 300. The sharpshooter must average 238 out of 300 on the same course. It is no unusual record for a candidate of either of these classes to hang up ten consecutive bulls-eyes out of ten shots at the 600-yard range.

The German does not rely on his individual ability with the rifle. He is inclined to shoot wildly and at random. Reports have reached us of German companies frantically wasting great quantities of ammunition after a feigned attack on the part of the foe.

This is in part due to the German theory that a certain percentage of hits will result from a given number of shots. The Boche infantryman, except at short range, does not direct his aim at a particular adversary. He fires for general results.

A German officer, for instance, learns that there are a certain number of the enemy in a given zone about 100 yards square, 500 yards in front of his position. He estimates that if his company sprays this zone for a half-hour a certain percentage of casualties will be inflicted, dependent upon the rapidity of fire, number of marksmen and size of zone.

An American farmer boy could tell him how erroneous this theory is. He knows, because experience has taught him. Time and time again he has fired with a shotgun into a flock of ducks or a covey of grouse on the wing bunched apparently so closely that a miss is hardly possible. There are 150 or 200 individual shot in the load, yet such an attempt nearly always scores a complete miss. Naturally this percentage of failures must be still higher in rifle shooting.

An attacking party may be advancing in what looks like a dense mass. There is to the eye very little space between the men. A "general results" shot ought to score a hit. In point of fact, it usually does not. Spaces between the moving men are constantly opening. Very little of the front offers a vital target. A shot through a knapsack, a helmet, through baggy breeches, or thick leggings, even through the fleshy part of the body, will not stop a charging foe. The only way to make sure of a hit is to pick an individual target, aim at dead center, and fire accurately. An infantryman in full equipment is a good deal like a hawk on a fence post. You are likely to get a lot of feathers from your shot and very little hawk.

The ability to shoot accurately has made the American riflemen dangerous. This same skill is making our infantryman superior to his foe on the western front. General Pershing recognizes the need of maintaining this advantage, for in his reports he recommends that the greatest care be taken in rifle instruction at the cantonments since this is the most valuable weapon both in offense and defense.

Put a company of crack German troops against an equal number of ours. Let them direct their fire based on the "general results" theory at our men while our boys follow the American method of selecting an individual target. An average company of Sammies would contain about ten experts, 20 sharpshooters, 35 marksmen and a large number of first-class riflemen. The result would not be hard to determine.

It is because of the deficiency of the Germans as riflemen that their general staff has resorted so largely to the hand grenade. For the same reason the French and British have done the same. We read stories of infantrymen chasing troops a quarter of a mile to get close enough to throw hand grenades at them. Well-directed rifle fire would have been far more effective. There are times at short range when the grenade is a superior weapon. One tossed into a group of men will do more damage than a single rifle bullet, but the supply of grenades a man can carry is limited and the distance at which they can be used effectively is short. Since the French and British are better shots than the Germans they send more riflemen over the top and fewer grenadiers.

The British regular army had a great reputation for shooting. Most of these had seen service in Egypt, Africa or other colonies where conditions in a degree resemble ours. The work these veterans did in the first battle of Ypres and at the retreat from Mons, where with practically no artillery they held four or five times their number shows what marksmanship can do for an army.

The Latin instinct is to use the knife. For this reason the French and the Italian revert often to the bayonet. Because the German does not like close hand-to-hand work he prefers the grenade.

The Canadian is our born brother at arms. The conditions that have made us made him. His effectiveness as a soldier is due to his individual initiative and to his skill with the rifle. What is true of him is true of our soldiers. Already they show a tendency to stick to the rifle. When they get going well the Germans will pray to be put against any troops except Americans—and the chief reason for this dread will be Sammy's expertness with the rifle.

BANK EXCHANGE IN CHINA

Strange Form of Cash by Which All Balances Are Settled in That Country.

Of bank clearings in China one may make the same statement that was made of snakes in Ireland; there aren't any. Because of the great number of native banks which have not yet caught up with American and European practice it has not been feasible to establish clearing houses, and balances between banks must still be settled as they were in New York and other American cities before the Civil war, observes Asia. One of the sights of a Chinese city familiar to the long-time resident but surprising to the visitor is that of coolies carrying from bank to bank great boxes of silver, suspended on bamboo poles.

And still stranger is the form of that silver. Most Americans who have read about China at all know that the Chinese monetary measure is a tael, but probably few except those who have traveled in China know what a tael is. It is not a coin, but a weight of silver. The haikwan or customs tael is one and one-third ounces of silver, .925 fine. Each province has a tael, too, varying slightly from province to province, but usually weighing about an ounce. While the tael is not a coin, it is cast, even in one tael pieces, but such pieces are curiosities. The 50-tael piece, however, which is called a "sycee" or "shoe" and is worth at recent rates of exchange about $04 in gold, is current among banks, and it is with this strange form of cash that bank balances are settled.

Attract and Repel Lightning.

The best conductors of lightning, placed in the order of conductivity, are said to be: Metals, gas coke, graphite, solutions of salts, acids and water. The best nonconductors, ending with nearly perfect insulation, are India rubber, gutta-percha, dry air and gases, wool, ebonite, silk, glass, wax, sulphur, resins, paraffin.

American Slang in England.

Lord Derby, in advising us not to "get rattled," has added another word to our war vocabulary, or, at any rate, given an old word a new meaning. In this sense "rattled" is an Americanism, and we remember reading an article by W. D. Howells some thirty years ago, in which he said he was not very easily rattled. Of course, we have used the word in this country with other meanings for many centuries. Even Pepys relates on one occasion how he rattled his wife, but that was more in the nature of grumbling, while Lord Derby evidently intends us not to get alarmed or excited, which is the real American sense of the word.—London Chronicle.

Asked to Curtail Deliveries.

Retail merchants in all towns of 2,500 population or more will be asked in the next few weeks to adopt the entire retail delivery system program of the commercial economy board, council of national defense. This program includes the maximum of one delivery a day, the elimination of special deliveries, restrictions on returned goods, C. O. D. privileges, and the establishment of co-operative delivery systems in small and medium-sized communities. This action was decided upon at a conference held by the commercial economy board, at which were present Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator; W. C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, and representatives of state councils of defense from Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

No Comparison.

Fair One—"What do you think of the intelligence of our parrot?" Kid—"Oh, we have a little bird in a clock and when it's time to tell the hour it comes out and says 'Cuckoo' as many times as the time is, and the wonderful part is that it is a wooden bird too."

NEWS CULLINGS From Kentucky

Lexington.—The children of Governor Arthur Yager, of Porto Rico, were not on the ill-fated Carolina, as reported. They sailed on the Brazos.

Paris.—Edward Turner, one of the best known farmers in Bourbon county, killed himself at his home near Clintonville, by shooting. Death was instantaneous.

Somerset.—Bud Wilson, while at work on the new Baptist church, fell from the top of the building. His head struck a pile of brick, killing him instantly.

Richmond.—Misses Elizabeth Rice and Anna Mitchell, teachers of the city schools here and who have been re-elected for the next term, have secured government positions and will leave soon for Washington.

Hopkinsville.—Twenty thousand dollars' damage was caused by a fire which gutted the Princess Theater. Morton Reese, the operator, stayed in the booth and fought the flames till his clothes caught fire. He was not badly burned. There was no panic, although the theater was crowded.

Owensboro.—Mrs. Blanche Lloyd, of Owensboro, was drugged and robbed of $147 in a hotel in Richmond, Va., when she went there several days ago to bid good-bye to J. J. Loyd, her husband, who is a member of an infantry division, when he sailed for France, according to a report Mrs. Lloyd made to the Richmond police.

Hartford.—Declaring that Dennis Hoagland had called him a vile name, Ernest Mayfield, a young farmer, reached in Hoagland's pocket, secured the latter's revolver and shot him, perhaps fatally, it is alleged by officers. The shooting occurred in Ohio county, just over the Daviess line. Mayfield is now in the Hartford jail.

Harrodsburg.—Dr. C. D. Tucker, of this town, has the distinction of being the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, and is probably the only person in the country that can claim that distinction. The Doctor is 65 years old. The grandfather was Josiah P. Tucker and entered the service at 11 years of age as a helper to an older brother who was a surgeon in the army.

Winchester.—Clark county is to have a Home guard. L. B. Cockerell and W. D. Judy are enlisting names of men in this county who are willing to go into this service. They have about 100 names enrolled. Practically every man they saw, whether young or old, was eager to place his name on the list. Officers for the organization will be elected after the enrollment of the names.

Catlettsburg.—Engineer Avery Bentley was instrumental in saving the C. & O. from a bad wreck on the Big Sandy bridge. A freight train was crossing the bridge with cars loaded with lumber. One of them fell over on its side, spilling lumber for quite a distance along the track. The engineer on this train did not know of this and kept on going. Bentley happened to see another train coming and by quick action flagged the train.

Louisville.—Ten passengers were injured, several of whom may not recover, when a Louisville & Nashville fast passenger train, bound from Cincinnati to Birmingham, was wrecked four miles north of Shepherdsville, near Huber station. The train was speeding southward at the rate of 60 miles an hour when a split rail caused it to overturn. Six coaches were derailed and two overturned.

Winchester.—It has been decided by the Men's Bible Class of the First Christian Church that instead of their annual outing on the Kentucky river this year, they will give that day to helping harvest the wheat crop of Clark county. This class, which is one of the largest organizations of men in the county, have taken up this patriotic work enthusiastically and are giving their time willingly.

Nicholasville.—While three white men were returning from Lexington in an automobile and after they were four miles south of Nicholasville they ran into a telephone pole where the Sugar creek pike intersects and smashed the machine and two of the occupants had to be brought back to Nicholasville for medical attention, both with injuries to the head caused by the flying glass of the broken windshield. The machine struck a large white cedar telephone pole and broke it off near the ground, and likewise put the lines out of commission, which are used almost entirely now by the Government.

Owensboro.—The local branch house of the American Co-Operative Association, on order of County Food Administrator Buckner, was closed for a period of one week as a result of violating the rules regulating the sale of flour.

Henderson.—A jury returned a verdict of $12,500 in favor of H. H. Book against the city of Henderson for injuries received when Book, a telephone lineman, was shocked by a telephone wire which had crossed the electric light wire.

Paris.—While attempting to drive a cow into a barn on the farm of E. F. Prichard, Mrs. Mingus, an aged woman, was gored by the animal, receiving injuries which, it is thought, will prove fatal.

Georgetown.—The discontinuance of German as a part of the high school curriculum, with Spanish or French as a substitute, was decided upon by the Board of Education. The election of a regular director of athletics is being considered, but will not be acted upon until September.

Richmond.—John Butler, a resident of Madison county, near Brassfield, was thrown from his wagon at Irvine and his skull fractured when his horse became frightened by the train.

Owensboro.—N. O. Bryant, 40 years old, was run down and killed by a Louisville & Nashville train at Drakesboro. He was walking between two tracks when struck by the train. He leaves a widow and five children.

Versailles.—William Taylor, 22 years old, employed as a shepherd at Spring Hill Farm, near this city, was drowned while bathing in the lake on the farm. He was a native of Warwickshire, England, where his parents reside.

Monticello.—Mark Carter is charged by the authorities with having shot and killed Campbell Dishman in the postoffice at Stickford, according to reports here. Not a word passed between the men. Carter's wife shot at Dishman a few days ago, it is alleged, but did not wound him. She is now in jail.

Owensboro.—Although a horse and a mule, which he was leading to the barn, were killed outright when struck by lightning, near here, Claude Drury, a young farmer, was not killed. He was struck down, falling upon the stricken animals, and severely shocked and burned, but there is a chance for him to recover.

Lexington.—County Judge F. A. Bullock has been authorized by the Fiscal Court to appoint motorcycle patrolmen to keep a lookout for speed fiends on the pikes of Fayette county and to keep all would-be speeders under notice. Three men will receive salary and a fee of $5 for each conviction.

Olive Hill.—The federal grand jury at Catlettsburg failed to indict Dr. B. F. Morgan, dentist, of Olive Hill, held on a charge of failure to register, according to the draft regulation. Dr. Morgan presenting, through his attorney, two family Bible records that established his age as above the draft limit.

Winchester.—George McCready, 17 years old, son of Rev. W. G. McCready, Episcopal minister, of this city, was drowned at the Boonesboro bathing beach, Kentucky river, near here. Young McCready had been here but a few days from New York, where he has been employed in a wholesale importing house.

Somerset.—A freight wreck ten miles south of Somerset, in which a dozen box cars were derailed and the engine went over an embankment, slightly injured the fireman and delayed all mail and passenger trains on the Southern road between Cincinnati and Chattanooga twelve hours, there being no mail trains into Somerset for twenty-four hours.

Cloverport.—The body of Clifton Stinett was found in a field near here with a deep gash across the throat. Shortly afterward Will Riley, of this place, was placed under arrest, suspected of having murdered Stinett, and is alleged by the authorities to have confessed the killing. He refused to give any reason for the deed.

Winchester.—A big dairy barn belonging to Dr. M. S. Browne was destroyed by fire. The dairy had been leased and was being operated by J. C. Turner. The fifty cows were rescued with little difficulty. The barn was valued at about $5,000, with about $1,500 insurance. Mr. Turner's loss is between $1,000 and $1,500, with no insurance.

Frankfort.—Probably the biggest cattle sale in the country was held at Col. E. M. Taylor, Jr.'s, Hereford farm in Woodford county, when sixty-two head brought $186,850, an average of $3,014. Seven bulls sold for $16,200 and fifty-five cows for $170,300. Cattle breeders, particularly Hereford fanciers, were there from every part of the United States.

Lexington.—A campaign to induce the farmers of Kentucky to plant 1,000,000 acres of wheat this year has been begun by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Extension Division of the Agricultural Experiment Station. One million acres in wheat is about the maximum for Kentucky, but the campaign is expected to teach the farmers methods for increasing the yield per acre.

Harrodsburg.—Mrs. Martha Falconer, member of the Federal Commission on Training Camp Activities and also superintendent of the Eastern Pennsylvania House of Refuge for Girls, was here to interview the owners of Shakertown with a view to securing it for a home for delinquent girls, under State and Federal management. No definite action will be taken until she reports back to the Federal Commission. She was accompanied here by Mrs. Emily Davidson and Mrs. Harry Bishop, of Louisville.

Louisville.—Federal secret service agents are working to solve the mystery attached to the finding of dynamite hidden in a sandpit by the Louisville & Nashville railroad tracks within a mile of Camp Zachary Taylor.

Paducah.—John Zeller, a blacksmith, charged with violating the espionage act, was arrested here by Deputy United States Marshal R. W. Kimball, and, pending trial, was placed in the county jail in default of $500 bond. Zeller is about 50 years old and a naturalized Austrian.

Lexington.—Bethel Gabbart, 24 years old, of Pine Grove, was killed when a wagon in which he was hauling bluegrass strippings across the C. & O. tracks was demolished by a fast train at the Pine Grove crossing.

Frankfort.—Philip Bloemle, a native of Baden, Germany, was arrested in a thicket near this city. He says he has been a resident of America 42 years. He claims to be a tramp. He was held pending an examination of his character and purpose in this community.

Kid Linings.

Bright colored kid linings are a feature of some of the new gloves. Deep violet and rose and green, they are. Facings, they should more correctly be called. The colored part is turned back over the outside of white in a wide cuff.

Tulle-Wrapped Hat.

An interesting feature of the season is the tulle-wrapped hat. The Parisienne drapes it over her nose and chin and even around her shoulders.

Worth Knowing.

Never hang silk or lace waists on a line to dry. Squeeze dry and fold in a bath towel until dry enough to press, then press on the wrong side very carefully, being sure to keep a good shape, as that counts.

Home Made Black Ink.

Take one package of slate dye and dissolve in a pint of soft boiling water. It will make a pint of excellent jet black ink at the small cost of ten cents.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

It is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong, but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends.—Euripides.

A SCORE OR MORE OF SANDWICH FILLINGS.

Sandwiches are just as popular with war breads as they were when wheat was plentiful.

A few crumbs of roquefort added to French dressing with a piece of lettuce or a sprig of water cress laid between buttered slices of bread is a delicious morsel.

Cottage cheese with chopped chives, or slices of rich New York cheese on buttered bread will make a hearty sandwich for the boy who goes fishing.

Minced hard cooked eggs and sardines (skin and bones removed), seasoned with lemon juice.

Tongue cut in thin slices with a thin sliced dill pickle on top, between buttered bread. Chopped tongue with a mixture of mustard, salt and pepper.

Chopped dates and nuts with a little cream cheese.

Equal parts of cold cooked ham and chicken, minced fine and seasoned with curry.

Chopped mutton (cold roast or boiled), seasoned with chopped capers and French dressing.

Chopped figs and peanuts with lemon juice; prunes and cottage or cream cheese.

Salmon, pickles and olives. Baked beans mashed and seasoned with onion and celery with a dash of lemon juice.

Minced hard cooked eggs, butter, mustard and a dash of salt and cayenne.

Thin slices of cucumber, covered with scraped onion, dipped in French dressing.

Sardines with olives and French dressing. Water cress dipped in French dressing.

Cooked liver chopped and seasoned with onion and celery.

Thin slices of banana sprinkled with nuts and dipped in French dressing.

Chicken chopped with a few almonds and bits of celery. Almonds (salted) chopped and mixed with maple sugar and cream.

Equal parts of minced ham, celery and mayonnaise dressing.

Chopped onions with French dressing—fine sandwiches for Sunday night lunch, after church.

When the wild plum blossoms in the lane
'Tis time for dulcet laughter and refrain,
Time for airy fairy dreamings whispered low
By the woodland play people as we go,
Time to loiter and make glad among the flowers—
Oh, it is a heartsome place, this world of ours.

DISHES DAINTY AND APPETIZING.

Hot fried sardines served on a bed of water cress make a nice way of serving these small tidbits.

Celery and nuts chopped fine and mixed with a little salad dressing make a good sandwich filling.

Chopped apples, a few nuts and a chopped green pepper make a most delicious salad combination; serve with mayonnaise.

Cheese and Tomatoes.—Cut round slices of bread, toast brown and on each round place a slice of tomato, sprinkle with a little minced onion and green pepper, a dash of cayenne and a thick layer of grated cheese. Put into the broiler and set under the gas flame until the cheese melts. Serve piping hot.

Peanut Butter With Rice.—Take two cupfuls of well cooked rice; while hot stir in a cupful of peanut butter, a cupful of cracker crumbs, a half cupful of milk, two beaten eggs and salt and paprika to taste. Shape in a rounding loaf and place in a well buttered pan; bake a nice brown and serve hot with parsley.

Walnut Loaf.—Take a cupful of chopped walnut meats, four cupfuls of bread crumbs, one hard cooked egg chopped, one beaten egg, one chopped onion, salt and sage to taste with sufficient milk, stock or water to moisten. Bake until brown. Serve either hot or cold.

Cheese Fingers.—Beat the whites of two eggs until stiff, then fold in lightly a cupful of grated cheese. Season to taste with salt and cayenne, spread on long crackers and brown in the oven. Serve hot or cold with the salad course.

Baked Tomatoes With Peas.—Take small sized tomatoes; do not peel; remove some of the center and fill with seasoned peas. Put into a baking dish and baste while baking with butter and water or a rich soup stock. Keep covered the first part of the cooking.

Nellie Maxwell

A Wise Bird.

"And how," asked the older robin to one of his youngsters, "and how are you progressing in learning to fly?"

"Fine."

"Can you do the tail spin yet?"

"No."

"Well, take a tip from father; don't try it. Leave all that rough kind of flying to humans in their machines."

Weights Itself Before Diving.

Swimmers and divers of the far North who live among the icebergs, and who secure their food entirely from the water, have devised a wonderful means of diving. The penguin mentioned in the report of the Challenger expedition is claimed actually to swallow stones when preparing to dive for food, that it may sink with greater ease. He disgorges them when he returns to the surface.

Black satin and Venetian silver lace are a fine combination.

Did Mamma Coach Him?

"If I was a man," said the little boy in the crowded street car, "I'd be glad to get up and give my seat to a nice, handsome lady like that one standing in the aisle down there."

"Why, sure enough, little one," replied the man who was reading the newspaper, rising up as he spoke, "I—"

"Here's a seat, mamma!" called out the boy.

Florida contains about 4,000,000 acres of land waiting to be reclaimed by drainage.

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FRANK W. CLOVER, Notary Public.

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Names of Days.

The Roman names of the days have undergone little more than a translation in the Saxon and consequently English names. Thus, the first day of the week is Sonnan-daeg with the Saxons Dies Solis with the Romans. Monday is Monan-daeg with the Saxons, Dies Lunae with the Romans. Tuesday is, among the Saxons, Tues-daeg—that is, Tuesco's day—from Tuesco, a mythical person, supposed to have been the first warlike leader of the Teutonic nations; among the Romans it was Dies Martis, the day of Mars, their god of war. The fourth day of the week was, among the Saxons, Woden-daeg, the day of Woden, or Oden, another mythical being of high warlike reputation among the northern nations, and the nearest in character to the Roman god of war.

Rights in Grass.

The fact that a tenant does not have the right to walk off and take the lawn with him when he moves from the premises was made clear in a decision handed down by Vice Chancellor Leaming in Camden, N. J., the other day, deciding against a tenant who had created a lawn by spreading a layer of top soil and who attempted later to carry it away.

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restore regularity without griping. Adv.

Substitute for Lycopodium.

An interesting method is being employed to provide a substitute for lycopodium, the vegetable material formerly obtained from Russia, for coating molds in foundries, to prevent sand from clinging to the castings. The substitute is the dust obtained from the gas discharges of drying apparatus in works where coal or lignite is briquetted, a centrifugal process being employed to precipitate it.—Exchange.

Truth Recognized.

We have been told that food will win the war, munitions will win the war, ships will win the war, and are now prepared for the appearance of the startling theory that soldiers will win the war.—Toronto Mail.

A Perplexing Problem.

The proposal to raise the draft age to forty years can be objected to by no patriotic citizen, but what we'd all like to know is how you can make a steel helmet stick on a bald head.—Grand Rapids Press.

Uncle Sam Putting Out Big Guns.

Our 14-inch guns weigh nearly 80 tons and are over 56 feet long, costing $118,000.

The hand of fortune often looks like four aces.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE

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Spasmodic croup is usually relieved with one application of—

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