Happenings of the World Tersely Told

European War News

Five entente allied airmen, flying over the Julian Alps, found that the town of Innsbruck, Austrian Tyrol, was not protected by anti-aircraft guns, says a dispatch from Buchs, Switzerland. The airmen thereupon swooped down to within 300 yards of the ground, picked out targets and copiously bombed them, including the railroad station, barracks and two munitions factories. Soldiers and civilians were killed. The German consulate was hit and trains loaded with soldiers were attacked by machine guns.

* * *

It was announced in London that Germany's peace terms have been accepted by Nikolai Lenine, the bolsheviki premier, and Leon Trotzky, foreign minister. Lenine asserts the demoralized and retreating Russian bolsheviki army refuses absolutely to fight.

* * *

A regiment of Esthonian troops has gone over to the Germans, the Berlin war office announces. German troops, advancing in Esthonia, have captured Hapsal on the coast near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland and have gone beyond Rouneburg, Wolmar and Spandan. They marched into Rieshitsa.

* * *

"Defense to the death" against Germany is ordered in the proclamation of the Russian commissioners ...

In a stirring address before a patriotic mass meeting of labor at the Lexington theater in New York, Secretary of the Navy Daniels indicated that the Russian people may hope for help from America if they resist the invasion of Germany. More than 2,000 laborites at the meeting, held under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, cheered his remarks.

* * *

The Illinois supreme court at Springfield refused to interfere with the execution of "Chicken Joe" Campbell, the negro sentenced by the Will county circuit court to hang for the murder of Mrs. Odette B. Allen, wife of Edmund N. Allen, former warden of the Joliet penitentiary.

* * *

U. S.—Teutonic War News

In a patrol fight Americans from units under instruction in the famous Chemin des Dames sector in France killed one German and captured another. One American was slightly wounded. This is the first time it has been permitted to reveal the fact that new American units have entered the line.

* * *

A trench mortar projectile fell on one of our trenches in France, killing three and wounding four. The artillery bombardment on the American sector northwest of Toul continues. Night and day enemy projectiles are falling in towns and have been directed at a number of strategical points. The heavy artillery of both sides is thundering over wide stretches of the French front, along the Aisne, in Champagne and up in Alsace.

* * *

The first American-built battleplanes are en route to France, nearly five months ahead of the original schedule. In making this announcement Secretary Baker said the first shipment, although in itself not large, "marks the final overcoming of many difficulties ...

Washington

Domestic

Foreign

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

MORE PAY TO BE GIVEN TEACHERS

SENATE PASSES MEASURE PROVIDING FOR BETTER SALARIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

GOOD ROADS ARE FAVORED

Educational Bill Fixes the Minimum Salary for Teachers in Second Class Schools at $45 a Month, First Class Schools $50.

—Frankfort.

More efficient teachers for the public schools of this state, with better salaries, will be developed under the provisions of a bill of Senator Antle, which passed the senate unanimously. The bill fixes the minimum salary for teachers in second class schools in any subdistrict at $45 a month, and for teachers in first class schools at $50.

It also provides that when any installment of the state school fund is not available, state warrants may be issued for same. The bill provided that the interest on the warrants was to be paid out of funds in the treasury. An amendment sent up by Senator Richardson and adopted provided that the interest on the warrants shall be paid out of the common school funds.

Appropriations amounting to $265,735.77 for the penal and charitable institutions of the state and the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, of this city, were recommended when the committee on appropriation reported favorably bills for the benefit of these institutions.

The senate passed three companion ...

Prison Commissioners' Report.

Biennial reports of the State Reformatory, State Penitentiary and the State Houses of Reform have been filed with Governor Stanley by the Board of Prison Commissioners. The report covers a period from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917, the management of the institution during this period being divided between two boards.

The average number of prisoners confined at the reformatory and the penitentiary for this period of time was 2,145 at a per capita of 49½ cents per day. The average number confined at the House of Reform was 424 at a per capita cost of 69½ cents per day.

The expenses and receipts of the institutions for the two years follow: State Reformatory, $536,992.63; receipts, $419,311.87; permanent improvements (cell house "A," chair factory, etc.), $85,000; State penitentiary, expenses, $282,832.17; receipts, $207,918.08; permanent improvements, $4,000. State Houses of Reform expenses, $257,765.46; receipts, $31,892.73; permanent improvements, $16,600.

The board paroled 797 inmates from the State Reformatory and the State penitentiary during the period covered by the report. Of the paroled 154 were returned for violations. At the State Houses of Reform 363 were paroled and thirty-six returned for violations. Homes were secured for 115 paroled inmates and inmates on parole.

Declares More Funds Needed.

In his biennial report of the Department of Agriculture M. S. Cohen, Commissioner, says the wholly inadequate amount of funds appropriated for its use has rendered it impossible for the department to serve the people as was intended in its origin and purpose. Facing the most imperative needs and demands of the times makes it most important, he says, for an increased ...

BIG INCREASE IN FOOD SUPPLY IS DEMANDED

Agricultural Department's Program for 1918 Points Out Needs of Nation and Allies.

GROW MORE SPRING WHEAT

Necessity of Producing Large Supply of Foods and Feedstuffs Is Emphasized—More Hogs Demanded —South Is Urged to Feed Itself.

Washington, D. C.—The planting of an increased acreage to spring wheat and the production of an increased supply of other food products and of live stock, especially hogs, is recommended in a supplementary food production program issued by the United States department of agriculture.

This program re-emphasizes and amplifies the food-production program for 1918 issued by the department in August, 1917, and other suggestions made in the fall and the first of this year regarding increased pork production and increased production of foodstuffs in the South. Taken in connection with the recommendations previously made, it suggests in full the proposals which the department thinks it desirable to offer with a view to secure enough meat and dairy products, cereals, sugar and other staple and perishable foods, wool and cotton for the nation, its armies, and the al...

... most favorable and where, in some sections, they have been decidedly unfavorable during the past two years. North Dakota's acreage in the last five years was that of 1917—7,000,000; Minnesota's, 3,200,000 in 1917; Montana's 890,000 in 1913, and Idaho's, 200,000 in 1913. North Dakota's record acreage in the last five years was 8,350,000 in 1915; Minnesota's 4,150,000 in 1913; Montana's 1,122,000 in 1917, and Idaho's 375,000 in 1917. North Dakota's five-year average (1912-1916) was 7,657,000; Minnesota's 3,900,000; Montana's 566,000, and Idaho's 231,000. Montana's annual planting has shown increases during the last four years as follows: 1914-15, 321,000; 1915-16, 185,000; 1916-17, 187,000. What these states can do this spring it is difficult to determine.

It is hoped that many farmers, especially in the northern part of the corn belt, will find it possible to plant five to ten acres additional in wheat. In some cases they will plant more. In a number of states in the eastern and central portions of the country where spring wheat has not been grown in recent years, the crop is now being re-established and it is recommended that this movement be encouraged.

To a small extent the acreage in oats, if necessary, could be reduced in the interest of wheat. Likewise, a very small portion of the acreage which normally would be planted to corn in the northern part of the corn belt might be sown to spring wheat.

If the acreage of spring wheat indicated for some of the states cannot be planted, the barley acreage, which is known to grow better in some localities, might be increased. The use of barley for food is increasing in this country and it is a welcome food in Europe.

Summary of Other Recommendations.

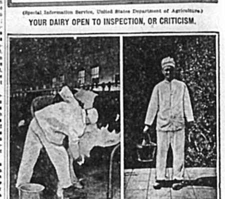
Following is a summary of other important recommendations regarding cereals, meat, poultry, and perishables.

Hogs. The number of hogs should be increased by at least 15 per cent ...

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

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

YOUR DAIRY OPEN TO INSPECTION, OR CRITICISM.



The Way to Get Clean Milk: Clean Milkers, Clean Cows, Clean Barn, Small-Top Pail.

CLEAN MILK IS MOST DESIRABLE

Various Methods of Milking Should Stand Eye Test of Customers.

KEEP OUT HARMFUL BACTERIA

Ordinary Common-Sense Rules of Cleanliness Will Do Much to Prevent Contamination—Clean Stable Before Milking.

Suppose, Mr. Dairyman, your customers should step into your dairy barn unannounced at milking time—would you be likely to lose some of them as a result of things they saw? Would they see cleanly dressed milkers in a clean barn, milking from clean cows into clean pails? Or would they see another picture which need not be drawn but which is all too common ...

... only with dry hands. The practice of wetting the hands with milk is a filthy one and in the winter is likely to cause the teats to chap. Milking should be done quickly and thoroughly with no violent jerking of the teats. After each cow's milk is drawn it should be removed immediately to the milk house.

The milker should remember always that he is handling a human food which is very easily contaminated. Soap, clean water, and towels must be readily accessible and the hands should be washed after milking each cow; this is commonly done on many first-class dairy farms. The use of a clean milking stool will do much to prevent soiling the hands.

Poison Stock's Fly Enemies.

By poisoning with arsenic the carcasses of large animals which cannot be promptly burned or buried, large numbers of flies which are capable of serious injury to meat-producing animals can be killed. Dead carcasses should be partly skinned, the flesh slashed, and a solution of one pound of white arsenic boiled in five gallons of water should be applied freely. After a few days the carcass may be turned over and the other side treated similarly. After it has thus served as ...

GIVE PIG PLACE IN THE SUN.

SMALL-TOP MILK PAILS KEEP OUT HARMFUL GERMS.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

WORLD'S BIGGEST REGIMENT NEEDS 6,000 MORE MEN

Second "Lumberjacks" Will Have 10,500 Men When Recruited to Full Strength.

WILL CUT TIMBER IN FRANCE

Loggers, Sawmill Workers, Road Builders and Laborers Familiar With Road Work Are Wanted—Officers of Regiment Are Expert Lumbermen and Foresters.

JOHN L. COBB, JR.

Washington.—A nation-wide effort is being made by the forest service to assist the war department in securing six thousand men needed to complete the second "lumberjack regiment," or the Twentieth engineers (forest) as it is officially known. When recruited to full strength the unit will comprise 10,500 men and will be the largest regiment in the world. Of the men needed now, three thousand should be loggers, sawmill workers and men experienced in building and operating logging railroads, and the remaining three thousand should be trained road builders and laborers familiar with road work.

The regiment will cut from the French forests the immense amounts of trench and bridge timbers, crossties, lumber for cantonments and bunkhouses, and fuel, which our armies and those of the allies will need. A similar unit, known as the "First Lumberjack regiment," or the Tenth engineers (forest), was organized in the summer and has been hard at work in the woods for some time.

Canadians Started It.

The idea of the "Lumberjack regiments" is not original with this country. Early in the war Canadian forestry battalions were sent across to help manufacture the needed lumber and timber products, while last spring soon after the United States entered the struggle ten sawmill units were equipped by lumbermen of New England for service in Great Britain.

Not many people think of France as having much timber. Indeed the extent of the French forests cannot compare with our own. But there is more timber than is generally known. The French have found that it pays to grow a crop of trees on poor, rocky steep land, just as it pays to grow a crop of wheat on the better soils. They have practiced forestry for generations and instead of slashing their timber indiscriminately they handle their holdings with great care and are very loath to cut more than is produced each year by growth. They were consequently unwilling to turn a lot of "woods butchers" into their highly prized forests.

Col. James A. Woodruff of the engineer corps was chosen by the war department to lead the Tenth engineers; Col. W. A. Mitchell to lead the Twentieth, while most of the officers under them are expert lumbermen and foresters. Calls for skilled lumberjacks and sawmill men to enlist were sent ...

Kit Inspection, Preparatory to Going Across.

... college in the country is represented and the men are working as axmen, teamsters, sawyers, woodchoppers, and the like, as though they had been bred to it and had never done anything else. Many well-known college athletes are included. Jack Hansen, of the University of Minnesota football team; "Eddie" Frey, the Cornell Intercollegiate champion two-miler, and George Kephart, coxswain of the Cornell crew, are among the best known.

Sons of rich men are "high privates in the rear ranks," shoulder to shoulder with those who have grown up in the logging camps. Most of these men are members of families long engaged in the lumber business and gave up important positions, at no little sacrifice, to do their bit to help down the Hun.

Given Course of Training.

The recruits were assembled at the American university, D. C., training camp and put through a course of sprouts to acquaint them with military drill and harden them for the work on the other side. As Major DuBois, formerly head of the forest service in California, said, it was "duck soup for most of them." Hardened to out-of-door life under all kinds of weather conditions, familiar with rifle and revolver, and accustomed to carrying heavy packs for long distances, the men were quick to take hold. After a couple of weeks' drill they looked like veterans, and were ready for the big adventure.

As soon as the Tenth vacated the training camp, organization of the Twentieth began. Six of the ten battalions have already been formed and several have already been sent forward to take up their work on the other side. In order to disturb labor conditions in the lumber industry as little as possible, it was decided that qualified registrants under the selective draft law who have not been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty may be "inducted" into the regiment. Applicants for induction should write the Forester at Washington, D. C., give their age, a full statement of experience and the names of former employers.

The type of men in the Twentieth is the same as [illegible] of the Tenth. Husky, hard-handed [illegible] fellows, who can hold the[illegible] anywhere, their officers say th[illegible] lick their weight in wild cats [illegible] day and can "log" as many saw[illegible] as there are to cut the lumber.

Go Fully Equipped.

Like the Tenth, they will take with them everything needed to produce lumber, from the "stump to the car," as the trade phrase goes. Axes, crosscut saws, harness, canthooks, horses, rubbers, cookstoves, complete sawmills, two-ton trucks, grindstones, and all the other thousand and one articles found in a well equipped lumber camp are included [illegible] their equipment.

Their work will be behind the firing line. They will probably not fight unless the Hun springs a surprise so complete that it becomes necessary to call on all hands. But every stroke of an axe and every cut of a saw is going to count just as much as a shell, and if lumber will help win the war, those 10,000 huskies will more than do their share.

Men of the Second "Lumberjack" Washing Dishes After Meal.

THEATER IS ONE TEUTON WEAPON

Elaborate System of Using Performers to Circulate German Propaganda.

PAY SALARIES OF SINGERS

Paris Sees Benefit of Gayety, Refusing to Close Amusements to Save Fuel—Germans Flood Neutral Countries.

Paris.—Attention has been attracted to the use the Germans make of the theater as a vehicle of propaganda by a recent suggestion that the Paris theaters be closed to save fuel. Fortunately this short-sighted policy has not been adopted. It would have added to the war-worn atmosphere of the capital without accomplishing any good results. But the agitation has served the purpose of revealing that the allies have made no organized attempt to keep alive in neutral countries interest in their language, their ideals, their literature, through their theaters and music, while the Germans have overlooked no opportunity.

It is not saying too much to insist that never has the theaters been so necessary as now to public life. For today, more than ever, men—soldiers or civilians—need the relief from the strain of war afforded by a relapse into the realm of fantasy, a visit to the unreal world.

Used in German Propaganda.

That it is a mistake to look upon the theater only as a place of amusement is amply demonstrated by the Germans, who have made of it a weapon. Their actors, their singers, their musicians have never been busier at home and abroad as since the beginning of the war. In neutral countries, Switzerland, for instance, from the day of mobilization, the German actors appearing in Swiss theaters were relieved from the call to arms.

... word goes out to "paper the house." In Berlin Max Reinhardt was told:

"Spend without counting the cost; when you get back we'll settle the bill."

When the theaters are empty it makes no difference, the tour continues. All official Germans and their compatriots in neutral cities are obliged by military order to go to these performances each night. When the troupe plays its farewell performance the ranking German diplomat or consular representative in each city gives a large banquet, where, so as to make the neutral better understand the meaning of "kultur," champagne is given to him.

Teutons Pay Singers' Salaries.

A German consul sent for the directors of the music halls of the town where he is stationed and told them that whenever they engaged German singers or "turns" they would have to pay them only $1 a day, and the rest of their salary, he said, no matter how large, would be assumed by the German authorities.

That is the reason why, in the music halls of the big neutral city in question, you hear nothing spoken but German.

This striking illustration of the thoroughness of the German propaganda which expends millions for musical and theatrical performances is in striking contrast to the do-nothing policy of the allies in this respect. That is why Switzerland asks: "Does France scorn us, or is she broken spirited?"

In Russia the Germans have established theaters at Petrograd, Moscow, Riga, Mitau, Libau, Zoppot, Revel and Odessa.

Emperor William and his satellites thoroughly understand the political influence of the theater.

From another point of view, any attempt to close the Paris theaters for economy in fuel or lighting would seem shortsighted. For the theater in the cities takes the place of country gath...

SCRAPS

A SERIOUS SPLIT SEEMS INEVITABLE

CHARLES REFUSES TO AID KAISER—CZERNIN SEEKING PEACE WITH ROUMANIA.

Breach Widened When Rulers Hold Parley—Germans and Poles Alike Are Tired of Conflict.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Germany is ready to take violent measures to force Austria to terms in regard to the serious split that has arisen over the conduct of affairs in the East, an official dispatch from France stated. Premier Czernin, of Austria, is quoted as reiterating formally that Austria will not take part in military action against Russia or Roumania, and will not send her troops into the Ukraine. Further evidence is given that the breach between the two allies is widening and that a serious conflict impends.

The dispatch refers to the meeting between Emperors Charles and William on February 22, and finds no hope for agreement in that parley.

WILL SAVE VAST SUPPLIES

War Party Stirs Tokyo For Apparent Laxity in Not Assuming Larger Part in World Strife.

Washington.—Japan has directed inquiries to the Entente Powers and the United States Government to test their feeling toward a proposal to institute joint military operations in Siberia to save the vast quantities of war supplies stored at Vladivostok and along the Siberian railroad. Criticism at home of the failure of Japan to play ...

STARTING PLANTS OF CERTAIN CROPS BEFORE DANGER OF FROST HAS PASSED

Cold Frame With Cloth Cover, Suitable for Growing Plants Not Requiring Warmth of a Hotbed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In most sections of the South it is desirable to start plants of certain crops before the danger of frost has passed. The simplest method of starting a limited number of plants is by means of a shallow box in a south window of the dwelling. After the plants appear, the box should be turned each day, to prevent the plants drawing toward the light. A more satisfactory method of starting plants is by means of hotbeds or cold frames. A hotbed 6 feet by 6 feet will be large enough for the average-sized garden and can be constructed rather cheaply. In the colder regions of the South some form of heat should be supplied. Fresh manure from the horse stable will be found satisfactory for this purpose. ...

The land should be in good condition and everything should be ready for quick operation when planting time arrives. Mark off the rows or dig the holes for the plants just before planting to prevent the drying of the soil. If possible, set the plants on a cloudy day or just before nightfall. When the soil is very dry it is advisable to use a little water in the hole. The water should be applied when the hole is partially filled with soil, and the moist earth should then be covered with dry soil to prevent baking. Plants should be set a trifle deeper in the garden than they were in the plant bed. Pack the soil thoroughly around the plants, so as to avoid air spaces.

DRAINAGE FOR SWAMP LANDS

Large Tracts Can Be Made to Grow Crops and Meat Animals to Feed Thousands of Soldiers.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

FIELD PEA AS FORAGE CROP

PLAN INCREASED EGG YIELD

FARMERS ARE SOIL ROBBERS

GET STRAW BACK ON FIELDS

RAISE MORE POULTRY

RECORD IN MINERAL OUTPUT

Production of United States in 1916 Was Valued at $3,470,000,000—Increase 45 Per Cent in Year.

The total value of the mineral production of the country in 1916 was more than $3,470,000,000, increasing $1,078,200,000, or 45 per cent, over the $2,393,800,000 recorded for 1915, and exceeding the former record year (1913) by more than $1,000,000,000, according to preliminary figures compiled by Uncle Sam's geological survey.

Practically all the minerals shared in this increase, gold being the only one of the more important products that showed a decrease in value, though silver and anthracite showed decreases in quantity but increases in value.

The metals established a new record in 1916, exceeding for the first time $1,000,000,000 and approximately a total of $1,622,000,000. Pig iron and copper contributed more than 78 per cent of the total increase of $639,000,000, but large gains were made in zinc, lead, aluminum ferroalloys, and tungsten ores. As compared with the figures for 1915, the metallic products increased 63 per cent.

The total value of the nonmetallic products increased nearly $278,000,000 over the value for 1913, the year of next highest output, the figures for 1916 being $1,833,000,000 as compared with $1,555,000,000 for 1913. As compared with 1915, this is an increase of $440,000,000, or 32 per cent. Coal and petroleum contributed 76 per cent of the increase shown in the nonmetallic products.

The final figures for both metals and nonmetals may be somewhat increased over these preliminary figures.

Demands of Youth.

Man wants but little here below, but it is different with a boy. So far as we have kept a record for a single week, that boy wants a mandolin, a pistol, a razor, a false mustache, a bull pup, a magic lantern, a detective's tin badge, a motorcycle, a mud turtle, a fiddle, a printing press, a stamp album, a tame rat, a camera, a squirtgun, a baseball suit and a pair of roller skates.—El Paso Times.

Mirrors in History.

During the middle ages, from the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century, pocket mirrors or small hand mirrors carried at the girdle were considered a necessary part of a lady's toilet. The method of backing glass with metal for mirrors was well known in the middle ages, though steel and silver mirrors were almost exclusively used. It was in Venice that the making of glass mirrors on a commercial scale was first developed.

Old Roman Windows.

Are Your Livestock and Poultry Free From Lice? ... DIOLICE and Poultry Louse Powder ...

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

The food drink without a fault

Made of high grade cocoa beans skilfully blended and manufactured by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals. It is absolutely pure and wholesome, and its flavor is delicious, the natural flavor of the cocoa bean.

The genuine bears this trade-mark and is made only by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. DORCHESTER MASS. Established 1780

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 9—1918.

Two Classes of Women.

In this country the women are divided into two main classes—those who don't believe all their husbands tell them and those who haven't any husbands.—Indianapolis News.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The Fighting Spirit.

American Women No Slackers

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura

PERSISTENT COUGHS ... PISO'S