MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

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

U.S.—Teutonic War News

Pledging the nation to a "decisive victory of arms" by the mobilization of its full military man power, President Wilson signed the bill extending the draft age limits to include all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and issued a proclamation fixing September 12 as a day of registration.

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The navy department was advised that the 22 missing members of the naval armed guard on board the United States cargo steamship Joseph Cudahy, the sinking of which was announced at Washington, had been landed at an Atlantic port.

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Lieut. Henry J. Bowes, commanding officer; Ensign G. H. Randolph, executive officer, and 14 enlisted men are still missing from submarine chaser No. 209, which was mistaken for an enemy submarine and sunk by the American steamer Felix Taussig off Fire island. Nine of the crew were saved.

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American aviators brought down 20 German planes during the first two weeks of August and probably accounted for 11 others, the Petit Parisian of Paris declares. During the same period they made 964 flights, engaged in 84 fights and dropped 11,600 pounds of bombs.

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An American patrol of four machines met a German Fokker in the region of Manonville, France, and dived upon it. Lieutenant Armstrong fired 230 shots at the enemy plane. There was a burst of flame from the aircraft as it plunged behind the German front.

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Washington

That the federal trade commission no longer is a responsible body, and that it has departed from the procedure outlined for it by President Wilson at the time of its creation, are charges contained in a communication to the president by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, embodying a special report made by the chamber's federal trade committee.

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President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson went back a generation Sunday to the horse-drawn carriage, to conserve gasoline in compliance with Fuel Administrator Garfield's request to omit motoring Sundays. The president's action was indicative of the nation's ready response to a patriotic appeal.

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In a conference which Chairman Kitchin and other members of the house ways and means committee had with Secretary McAdoo practical agreement was reached on vital sections of the revenue bill. The measure now has been finished except for final reading and textual corrections. It was estimated if enacted into law, it would bring into the treasury more than $8,200,000,000.

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The Sheppard compromise amendment for national prohibition on June 30, 1919, and continuing until the American army is demobilized, was adopted by the senate without a roll call. The chief provisions of the amendment are: Prohibition of the sale of any kind of alcoholic beverage after June 30, 1919. Prohibition of the manufacture of beer and wine after May 1, 1919. Authority to the president to prescribe prohibition zones around munition plants and coal mines immediately.

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An additional credit of $400,000,000 for Great Britain was established by the treasury. This brought the total of credits to Great Britain to $3,725,000,000, and of credits to all allies to $7,092,040,000.

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Domestic

More than 200,000 persons attended the United States war exposition at Chicago on Labor day. The exposition was formally opened Monday afternoon.

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Customs Officer Fred Tates was shot and instantly killed by alleged Mexican smugglers on the main road two miles north of Brownsville, Tex.

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Capt. Archie Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, arrived at an Atlantic port from France, where he was wounded last April during the capture of Cantigny by American troops in the first offensive operation carried out by General Pershing's men.

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Prince Hopkins, millionaire educator of Santa Barbara; Rev. George H. Greenfield, Rev. Floyd Harden and Carl K. Broneer, who were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of violating the espionage act, pleaded guilty at Los Angeles.

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Secretary of War Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder have agreed upon a basis of compensation for local and district board members ranging from $50 a month for districts of 1,000 or fewer registrants, to $200 a month for districts of 6,000 or more registrants, it was announced.

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The Smith & Wesson company of Springfield, Mass., informed the war department that rather than abide by a recent decision of the war labor board it would prefer to have its plant taken over.

A bronze statue of the late James A. Garfield, the martyred president, was unveiled at Long Branch, N. J., by his granddaughter, Miss Lucretia Garfield, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Garfield, at the New Jersey-Ohio day celebration.

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Announcement was made at Camp Dodge, Ia., of the arrival there of the Second United States infantry, comprising 1,400 officers and men, under Col. William C. Bennett. The regiment has been stationed in Honolulu since 1910.

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Labor's army, nearly 150,000 strong, tramped the streets of New York Monday with a slogan that was echoed by the thousands of spectators—"Win the war for freedom."

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The greatest labor day demonstration and parade in the history of the country was witnessed at Chicago Monday. Nearly 1,000,000 people thronged the loop.

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The biggest roundup of illicit distillers ever undertaken has just been completed, says a Washington dispatch. It resulted in the seizure of 486 stills, arrest of 200 moonshiners, killing of five outlaws and two sheriffs and the wounding of a number of others. The campaign has been under way for eight weeks, mainly in the mountains of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina—all dry states.

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Vilhjamar Stefansson, the explorer, is convinced that airplanes, instead of sleds, should be used to explore the arctic wastes, says Frank Murphy, an Alaskan railroad man, who has arrived at Seattle.

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William D. Haywood, "uncrowned king" of the Industrial Workers of the World, and 92 other principal officers and organizers, convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the American war program were sentenced to prison at Leavenworth, Kan., by Federal Judge K. M. Landis at Chicago. With Haywood 14 of his aids must spend 20 years in prison and must pay $20,000 fines.

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Personal

Mrs. William Lorimer, wife of the former senator, is dead at the Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, after a long illness. Mrs. Lorimer was Miss Susan Money before becoming the wife of the car driver in 1884.

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Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky died at Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, Md., of an acute affection of the kidneys. Ollie M. James was one of the leaders of the Democratic party and long a dominant figure in Kentucky politics.

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European War News

Six German balloons were set afire and 13 hostile airplanes were brought down by the British, says the British war office statement on aviation. The British lost nine machines. Thirty-four tons of bombs were dropped on various German targets.

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Spain has made good her threat by seizing a German interned vessel for the Atxa Mende, which was sunk by a submarine, but whose crew was saved, the London Mail learns.

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Allied troops operating in Siberia are closely pursuing the enemy forces in the Uyersya river region, according to an official statement issued by the Japanese war office in Tokyo.

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The enemy in considerable numbers attacked desperately along the Ussuri front, says a dispatch from Vladivostok. All the allied forces participated in the fighting except the Americans. Upwards of 300 of the enemy were killed. The Japanese bore the brunt of the fighting. They captured two armored trains and several field guns.

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Czecho-Slovak forces, continuing their eastward progress in western Siberia, have captured Verkhneudinsk, one of the most important points on the trans-Siberian railway, it was reported to London.

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Foreign

The purpose of Samuel Gompers' visit to England, it was explained in New York by Robert Maisel, director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, is to bring the union leaders of England, France and Italy to a better understanding of the aims and principles of the American labor movement in the support and prosecution of the war.

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The departmental committee of London, to which was referred the question of wages for women workers on the busses and railways after the women had returned to work, has awarded the women their demands.

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Mount Vesuvius is in violent eruption for the first time since November 25 last year.

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A dispatch received in Amsterdam from the official Russian Telegraph agency says Premier Lenine, who was shot by a woman and was reported to have died of his wounds, is out of danger. The assailant of Lenine was Dora Kaplan, a prominent Russian revolutionary, according to a Petrograd dispatch.

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Coal miners in Alberta went on strike. Negotiations are under way for settlement, but if the miners do not return to work soon the government may intervene, it is reported.

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Serious strikes involving 200,000 workmen have broken out in Westphalia, according to dispatches received in Geneva from Munich. Three thousand strikers have been sent to the front and 8,000 deported from the region under escort. Troops are guarding the town, it is said, as riots are feared.

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Hanging has replaced firing squad executions in northern Mexico. Gen. Francisco Murguia prefers the rope to the bullet for disposing of condemned men, as he says it saves ammunition.

FINANCE PROBLEM IN EASY TERMS

Government Must Have Twenty-four Billions in a Year.

WILL BE RAISED BY SAVING

Sixteen Cents From Each Dollar Each One Earns, and the Rest by Selling Liberty Bonds to Patriotic Citizens.

By LABERT ST. CLAIR.

The problem of government finances is just as complicated as we choose to make it. Approached from different angles, it can be made as baffling as a Chinese puzzle or as simple as the operation of an old-fashioned dasher churn.

If one attempts to delve into the ramifications of the expansion of currency, and all that sort of thing, he is very likely to develop stiff neck from craning up and down columns of figures and wind up by declaring that figures lie horribly.

On the other hand, if he faces the situation in a broad, concrete way and compares it with the problem of financing his home, or some similar everyday expenditure, he can grasp and master it as he would the handle of the family pump.

Here is the government's immediate financial problem in a nutshell: In the next twelve months $24,000,000,000 probably will be required by the United States government to meet war expenses. The total income of every person in this country is only about $150,000,000,000 a year. Therefore, if the cost of the war for the next year were to be assessed pro rata, every person's share would be forty-eight cents on every dollar that he or she earns.

Needed to Beat Off Murderers.

Now let us bring the proposition a little nearer home. Suppose that a band of murderers, in blood-smeared uniforms of gray, having slaughtered their way through the helpless waves of women and children in nearby cities just as the Hun has done in France and Belgium, established themselves in the woods at the edge of our town with the fixed purpose of waging slaughter in our midst. Then, if it were announced by the authorities that it would cost forty-eight cents of every dollar that every earner in our town made in the next twelve months to conduct a defense against the murderer, that would be clear, wouldn't it? And if the authorities were to go further and say that they would assess sixteen cents of this forty-eight on persons who could afford to pay it and accept the other thirty-two from people who, out of their zeal to aid in the defense of their homes and their loved ones, would take the promise of the local government to repay it, that would be plain, too.

There isn't a bit of difference between the local case I have described and the present case of United States government. The Hun is in the offing. The government needs an average of 16 one hundredths of everyone's earning in the next year to conduct its defense, and it plans to raise this money on a one-third tax and two-thirds bond or stamp sale plan. Within the next year approximately $8,000,000,000 will be raised by taxes and $16,000,000,000 by the sale of government securities.

Must Be Raised by Economy.

There is the situation, and the question now arises: How in the land of Goshen are we ever going to raise such a sum as $24,000,000,000? The answer is: Save as we never have before.

It will not be pleasant to skimp ourselves, for we have not been used to skimping, but we simply shall have to do it. That old $24,000,000,000 requirement is going to stick to us like a burr to a pair of mittens, and we simply must raise it.

We must practice the same economy to raise the money with the Hun 3,000 miles away that we would if he were in the grove out at the edge of town. He may be 3,000 miles away in person, but at every beat his lustful heart spans that gap between your daughter and mine and his fingers have a virulent 3,000 mile itch for your money and your farms.

The question of what each of us must economize on can be settled only in our individual minds and at our own firesides. If the Hun were in the grove literally, would any of us ask our neighbors what we should sacrifice in order to help raise our respective shares of the forty-eight cents on the dollar? I think not.

My notion is that the question every patriotic American should ask himself is: What must I have? The query: What can I get along without? is not searching enough.

Heber Grim's Story Apropos.

Every time the idea of saving occurs to me I think of old Heber Grim, a character out in my western Indiana town who had a perennial habit of joining church. Just as regularly as revival meeting time rolled around, Heber would get himself all het up over his sins and, along in the last days of the meeting, he would come rearing and snorting down the aisle and join up.

Somehow, though, Heber never got around to making any sacrifices in behalf of his new found religion. He always kept right on chewing tobacco, swearing like a mule driver, drinking like a fish, and, worst of all, squandering his money on loud clothes and other luxuries to such an extent that he seldom had a cent to apply to any worthy cause, such as the care of his family or the upkeep of the church.

As a result of Heber's regularity in backsliding, therefore, for a dozen years or more the church folks never baptized him. They just sort of let him slide along, and, when immersion day finally arrived he usually was out behind his trotting horse, at a cock fight, or at some other place scarcely fitted for converts.

Finally, though, the church authorities got tired of Heber's professions of faith and their subsequent flattening out, and when the next revival started, along in the spring, and he began to show signs of interest, they advised him that his confession would be received only with the understanding that immersion should follow immediately. He thought the matter over for three days and then agreed to join that night and be baptized without delay. And, sure enough, he arrived bright and early, and, when the going got good he joined up for the thirteenth time.

Baptized Him in a Flood.

Unfortunately, just as the meeting started, a terrific storm arose and the subsequent cloudburst flooded the country, Coal Creek, where the baptizing was to take place, being particularly swollen. This situation made the baptising somewhat dangerous, but the authorities agreed that it was their only chance to get Heber, so, after church, with the repentant sinner in tow, and armed with lanterns, they filed down to the creek for the baptizing.

Stories differ as to how Heber, just as he was being immersed, escaped the officiating pastor's hands, some saying he wriggled out and others maintaining that he slipped, but, anyhow, he disappeared in the darkness. Daylight found him perched in a sycamore tree, a mile down the creek, in the center of a whirlpool that was worth a man's life to attempt to invade. Hence, we had to leave him up the tree for three days until the water receded.

Why He Vowed Sacrifices.

When the rescuing party finally arrived at the base of the tree, it was surprised to find Heber raining down plug tobacco, drinking liquor, dice, stickpins, fancy rings and other trinkets on which he had squandered his money, and declaring loudly that there was no sacrifice he would not make in the future for the good of the church and the protection of his soul. Nor did he descend until he had stripped himself of everything that he could reasonably spare and a little bit more.

"Well, Heber," Bill Boggs, the postmaster said, after shaking hands with him, "I certainly was impressed with your spirit of sacrifice. Why was it that you never did that before?"

"Why, thunderation, man!" Heber exploded, "I never was up a tree like that before."

And there you are. When before were we, as patriotic citizens, up a tree as we are this year?

NO WASTE IN ARMY CAMPS

Conservation and Reclamation Division Obtains Maximum Utilization of All Materials.

One of the most insidious pieces of German propaganda which the government has to combat appears in the form of rumors concerning excessive wastes of all foodstuffs and supplies in our army camps and cantonments. A glance at the work of the conservation and reclamation division of the army readily establishes the falsity of these reports.

The aim of the conservation and reclamation division is to obtain the maximum utilization of all materials of service, to reduce the waste of these materials to a minimum, to destroy nothing, and to dispose of all material useless to the army at the greatest profit possible.

No restrictions are placed upon our soldiers' appetites, but the highest care is exerted to prevent the soldier from taking more on his plate than he wants—in other words, much of the food that formerly was lost through carelessness is now saved. The reclamation officer and his assistants in every camp and every cantonment are responsible for the separating and the classifying of kitchen waste, produced in the preparation and serving of every meal at the mess; the object of this careful separation and classification of kitchen waste is to prevent wastage.

The division also has active charge of farming and garden operations for each camp and cantonment. The produce raised is used in rationing troops and providing animals with forage. No men fit for active duty are required to assist in this agricultural service. The quartermaster general of the army has a much more efficient plan, for he has this work done by interned aliens, enemy prisoners, conscientious objectors and military prisoners. Of our own enlisted men only those physically unsuited for service overseas or partially disabled are assigned to this agricultural work. It is believed that after a few months of outdoor work, many of the men now unfit will so improve physically that they will become fit for transfer to fighting units. Thus the army will reclaim men as well as materials and supplies.

The boys at the front at camps and cantonments in this country also are setting a standard in conservation and reclamation which is magnificent. They are doing their utmost to see that every penny invested in the cause of democracy, through Liberty Bonds and otherwise, is utilized efficiently.

A Bad Habit.

"It will never be noticed," is an expression we hear constantly. Unfortunately it becomes a habit with some people in an effort to cover a multitude of sins, and in the greater number of cases it is used in reference to something that might much better be otherwise. Conspicuousness is a characteristic well to avoid, but it would be much more to the point to be noticed because one's clothes are trig and have that just right look which is the result of careful care as to detail. Assuredly one does not wish to appear in clothes or mentality as something that will never be noticed.—New York Herald.

In France factories, workshops, foundries, warehouses, work yards and all industrial or commercial establishments considered dangerous or objectionable, whether to the safety or salubrity of the neighborhood, to the public health or to agricultural operations are subject to the supervision of public authority.

Mothering Poults.

If a chicken hen is used for a mother to poults, keep her housed until the poults are old enough to be weaned.

Cockerels to Keep.

Keep over till fall and winter only such young cockerels as will be used or sold for breeding next winter.

Watch Baby Chicks.

Watch over your baby chicks and all young stock to keep the flock free of any that are runts or weaklings.

Bank Up the Well.

Is the well banked up so that surface water does not find its way in? Surface water running into wells is the prevalent cause of typhoid fever and various other fevers. A little work in time may save a serious spell of sickness later.

Helping the Land.

If you want to make your soil better year by year you must cultivate well drain well and in the most economical way add humus and plantfood.

WHAT PEACE IMPLIES

By HENRI CHAPELLE of the Vigilantes.

The term peace includes two different ideas. It suggests now a committable and a signing of agreements around it. The word also covers that vast, intricate, busy life of industry, art and pleasure, which well-meaning people lead together—that creative play of human energies in harmonious freedom. This is what all men love, and it depends for its existence upon the good-will, the brotherly equality, the fair play of all concerned. When this fundamental intention of right-dealing has been replaced by a pride that desires to crush and drive other men, there can be no peace, no matter how many agreements may be signed.

When good-will has been banished and peace has fled, the only way to end the trouble which governments can use, is to make an effectual conquest of the offender.

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of most important events transpiring in state

Harrodsburg.—Miss Alma Floyd, 16 years old, died from injuries received when she fell out of a swing.

Harrodsburg.—Robert Lyons, a merchant of Campbellsville, was seriously injured here when a Southern train demolished the automobile he was driving. He suffered injuries about the head.

Maysville.—A good cheer canteen has been established at the local C. & O. station and will supply cigarettes, tobacco, pipes, cigars, candy and other delicacies to the soldiers passing through.

Newport.—Newport firemen were granted a wage increase by the City Commissioners and agreed to remain at their work. They had been previously refused an increase and had resigned.

Frankfort.—Preparing to pin a bandage on the hand of a patient, Dr. O. P. Reynolds, of this city, placed a safety pin in his mouth to hold it and swallowed the pin. He died as a result of the accident.

Owensboro.—In a collision between two automobiles on the pike near Hartford, in Ohio county, Miss May Maston was killed when a piece of flying glass from the broken wind shield severed her jugular vein.

Whitesburg.—The annual "foot-washing" and union meeting of the "Hardshell" Baptist Church was held at Beaver Creek. Many mountain preachers were present. These meetings have been held for more than a century.

Frankfort.—Dr. A. G. Elliston, of Newcastle, one of the wealthiest farmers in Henry county, was arrested by Dave Reagan, deputy United States marshal, on the charge of hoarding sugar. He is accused of having in possession 150 pounds of sugar.

Lexington.—For violation of Food Administration rulings in purchases of sugar, Banodas Bros., operators of a main street soda fountain, were ordered by County Administrator James H. Combs to close from midnight August 22 to midnight of August 23.

Louisville.—After writing a letter to her only son, who is in the army and about to sail for France, Mrs. James B. Campbell, wife of the commercial agent of the Southern railroad, shot herself through the heart at her home. The deed is attributed to ill health.

Guthrie.—Bertha, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Douglas, residing two miles west of this city, was killed by lightning, which destroyed the telephone battery near which she was standing. The child was badly burned about the breast and ears.

Maysville.—The recent order of the War Department calling for the numbering of motor and pleasure craft on the Ohio river has revealed the fact that there are over 600 of them in this district alone. Most of the owners hereabouts have complied with the order.

Owingsville.—Two oil wells have just been brought in on the Anderson McCarty farm in the Olympia field. There are several other good wells in this neighborhood. This oil is said to be very rich in gasoline, and recently sold for as high a price as was ever paid for crude oil.

Franklin.—While all reports have not been received, enough is known to justify the statement that the farmers of Simpson county will show an increase in the matter of wheat acreage above that asked for by the Government. Many small farmers, who have not heretofore seeded their land to wheat, have pledged themselves to grow from five to ten acres, and less than a dozen farmers in the entire county refused to increase their acreage.

Winchester.—Three suits for $25,000 each were filed here as a result of the Pastime Theater disaster, in which twelve persons lost their lives. Col. Frisbie, as administrator, brought two suits for the deaths of his two sons, George Hargis Frisbie and Houston Wells Frisbie. Ellis Noel, as administrator for his son, Houston Noel, also asks damages in the sum of $25,000. The city of Winchester, Mrs. C. R. West, Mrs. J. T. Luman, Vic Bloomfield, Arthur Bloomfield and Fonda Minor are named as defendants.

West Point.—Mis Irene Leimbacher, 24 years old, and Miss Maurine Williams, of West Point, were drowned in the river here when Miss Leimbacher sought to save Miss Williams, who was not an expert swimmer. Miss Leimbacher was considered a good swimmer, but was unequal to the struggles of the drowning girl, who was considerably heavier that Miss Leimbacher.

Ashland.—George W. Kholer, 50 years old, committed suicide here by drinking carbolic acid. He had been in ill health for some time.

Mt. Sterling.—A man named Pitts, charged with being a deserter from Camp Zachary Taylor, was shot and fatally wounded by Deputy Sheriff Brock Lewis in Menifee county. Lewis says that when he attempted to arrest Pitts, the soldier pointed a rifle at him and attempted to fire. Lewis drew his revolver and fired.

Lexington.—A. Pedell, 2353 Madison avenue, Covington, Ky., fireman on the Southern railway, probably was injured fatally here when he fell from a stand pipe.

Warsaw.—There is one rule in Warsaw which never is trespassed. It was made for the benefit of visitors and is posted on a prominent corner of the court house in big black letters. It is as follows: "No German language talked in the town. If you can't talk United States, don't talk at all."

Henderson.—Hail destroyed more than 500 acres of tobacco in this county, in the Geneva, Smith Mills, Corydon and Alzey sections. For thirty minutes hail as large as partridge eggs fell, stripping many fields of tobacco from the stalk and also damaging corn and peas.

Pineville.—James Neal, an employe of the Pioneer Coal Co. at Kettle Island, this county, was shot and killed by James Will Lefevers, it is alleged. Lefevers, who is an officer, had a warrant for the arrest of Neal charging him with being a drunk and had deputized Woolum to assist him in making the arrest.

Lexington.—An increase in the selling price of 45 cents per ton on coal from the mines on the Levisa Fork of Big Sandy river, Pike county, has been granted by the Fuel Administration. It places the selling price of coal in this portion of Pike county on an equal basis with that in other counties of Eastern Kentucky.

Frankfort.—Enlisted men, from the limited service list, in the future will occupy the clerical positions in the local and district draft boards and the office of Maj. Henry F. Rhodes, chief of selective service department in Kentucky. Maj. Rhodes received an order directing the induction of men qualified for clerical work to be detailed for this service.

Paris.—During a severe thunder and rain storm, which raged here, lightning struck a carriage in which two young girls were driving, and one of the rear wheels dropped to the ground. It was found that the rear axle had been melted by the electrical current, causing the wheel to drop and the carriage to topple over. Beyond being slightly stunned the girls were not otherwise injured.

Middlesboro.—A. V. Ogle, prominent citizen of Middlesboro, was shot and killed by T. I. Green at the store of the latter on Nineteenth street. Green had purchased a store of Ogle a few days ago, and it is presumed a dispute arose over settlement, though this is not definitely known. Ogle is survived by a widow and three small children. Green surrendered to the police and was placed in jail.

Central City, Ky.—While playing along the right of way of the Kentucky Midland railroad, near here, Ernest Fries, 12 years old, was instantly killed when a bomb, rudely constructed and set in a tin can, exploded as the boy sought to pry open the top of the can. The bomb was found a few feet from the railroad track. Bernard Gish, aged 9, a companion of Fries, was severely wound as a result of the explosion.

Hawesville.—The body of John Pope McAdams, Jr., the 7-year-old son of Maj. John P. McAdams, U. S. A., was washed ashore near the farm of H. B. Gardner, four miles below here. The child disappeared from his home during the afternoon and evidence of his having gone to the river was found. Every effort had been made to locate the body, which was found by Frank Henning, who was preparing to cross the river in a skiff.

Prestonburg.—The Floyd county teachers, when in session here, adopted resolutions requesting the next legislature to pass a law making two years' high school work the minimum requirement of any new teacher seeking a certificate to teach in the public schools of Kentucky. The teachers pledged themselves to teach 700 illiterates, Floyd county's quota for 1919. The resolutions favor changing the laws so that local taxation shall pay teachers.

Elizabethtown.—One man was killed, another so badly crushed he will die, and two women severely hurt in an automobile accident at Dripping Springs, while returning from the Stithton cantonment. The car, in which were Joseph Robert Ellis, Robert Powell, Joseph Horton, Ernest Fury and Miss Grace Watson, all of West Point, skidded into a ditch while going at high speed. Ellis was killed instantly, his body being crushed under the machine.

Louisville.—Societies and organizations in Louisville and Kentucky bearing German or other objectionable names will be given good American names when the State and County Councils of Defense have time to check up the list classed as "undesirable." This information was given out by Richard Bean, chairman of the Jefferson County Council of Defense, at the conference of chairmen of county councils from nine counties adjacent to Louisville, held at the court house.

Louisville.—Thousands of bales of hay and straw were consumed when the big hay shed of the Quartermaster Department, on the Poplar Level road, at Camp Zachary Taylor, was destroyed by fire during an electrical storm which swept over the city and county.

Georgetown.—Miss Mayme Caseldine, Georgetown's kindergarten teacher, who for many years was matron of the Old Seminary Hall here, has accepted a position as matron of the girls' dormitory at London College, at Williamsburg, Ky.

Newport.—Barking dogs late at night called the attention of John D. Parks, farmer, living near Sandfordtown, Ky., to a neatly attired boy babe on his front steps. The child was in a clothes basket. No identification marks were found. Officer Phillips found a temporary home for the waif.

Franklin.—John Hurst Adams, who has been acting as county agent for Simpson county, tendered his resignation to the Fiscal Court in order to accept the principalship of the high school in Minerva, Ky.

A Diplomat.

"What is your objection to children?" asked the man who was hunting a flat.

"I like 'em," replied the janitor. "I haven't the heart to ask anybody with children to move into a place that was as short of heat as this was last winter."

Its Qualities.

"Why do they use the dove as a symbol of peace?"

"I suppose it is because of its ability to make a coo."

Her Opinion.

"I think it decidedly unfair."

"What?"

"My boy writes that the cooties give him no rest at all. It seems to me those Scotch bagpipers ought to be made to stop playing when the boys want to sleep."

Discouraged.

"What has become of that principle of free energy?"

"There isn't any more of it shown since the barroom lunch counter was abolished."

EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO GOVERNMENT BUILDING

FOUR PERSONS KILLED; MORE THAN SEVENTY-FIVE OTHERS WERE INJURED.

Secret Service Swoops Down on the I. W. W., Who Raid Headquarters Within Fifteen Minutes After Explosion—Nine Arrested.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Chicago.—Four persons were killed and more than 75 others injured by the explosion of a bomb in a crowded entrance to the Federal Building. The explosion, which not only wrecked the entrance of the building, but shattered every window on the first three floors of two buildings across the street, was attributed to the I. W. W. by Philip J. Barry, in charge of the local offices of the Department of Justice. Helen Miehike, 17 years old, was killed at her sister's side as they were passing the entrance. She and her sister Irma, who is 21, were both struck by pieces of debris blown out by the blast. The younger woman was on the side nearest the building and was instantly killed. The Jackie, Joseph Ladd, whose home is in Salina, Kan., was detailed to the information bureau of the United States Navy and was at a window getting mail for his office when he was killed. E. R. Kolkow, a postoffice clerk, was killed at his window. William H. Wheeler was passing through the corridor near the bomb and was instantly killed. A double guard of police and Deputy Sheriffs was placed around the County Jail, where the 95 I. W. W. prisoners are awaiting removal to the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. This action followed reports, which were denied by Sheriff John E. Traeger, that a bomb had been found in the jail. Raids on the headquarters of the I. W. W. within 15 minutes after the explosion resulted in the arrest of nine men. Several more were taken into custody within the Federal Building, and a woman whose name was suppressed. More than 1,500 Government agents and the entire police force were seeking the perpetrator of the outrage.

"This outrage, in my opinion, was inevitable as an act of reprisal on the part of the I. W. W.," Mr. Bary declared, after a hurried investigation, "following the sentencing of nearly a hundred of their members. We are certain that the I. W. W. committed this deed. I believe that the bomb was composed of nitro-glycerin. Several arrests have been made and we are questioning the prisoners as fast as we can."

The court room of Federal Judge Landis, where 95 I. W. W. leaders were recently convicted and sentenced to prison for obstructing the Government's war program, is on the sixth floor of the building. William D. Haywood, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., and one of those sentenced to 20 years in prison for his part in the conspiracies, was on the eighth floor of the building with his lawyers, who was planning to seek a writ of error in his behalf, when the explosion occurred. He deplored the outrage, and while emphatically denying that any of his men had committed the act, admitted that he believed the I. W. W. would be blamed.

French Restoration Funds Stopped.

New York.—Collection of money toward the French restoration fund, organized about a year ago, for the avowed purpose of restoring French towns and cities destroyed by the war, has been ordered discontinued by District Attorney Swann, after an investigation that followed a conference with Miss Jean Wick, acting secretary of the organization. The investigation revealed that about $9,000 had been collected since the organization's inception and $7,000 expended for salaries and overhead expenses.

All Marks For New Ships Topped.

Washington.—Delivery of merchant ships by the American shipyards in August exceeded all previous records for this country, Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, was advised by Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Sixty-six ships, aggregating 340,145 dead-weight tons, were turned out. Forty-four of the ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 260,645 were steel, and the remaining 22 were wood or composite.

Burning Supplies.

With French Army in France—(By the Associated Press.)—The Germans appear to be burning supplies and blowing up ammunition dumps in the region north of the Oise river and east of the Noyon-Guiscard road. Many conflagrations have been seen as far east as Tergnier and explosions at Ugny, north of Chauny.

Government Wants Platinum.

Washington.—To get enough platinum for war needs the Government has decided to go into the market to buy jewelry or scraps of the precious metal wherever available, and establish a great melting pot, to which citizens will be asked to contribute as a patriotic privilege. Platinum rings, lavallieres, chains and other ornaments considered nonessentials in these days of war necessity are sought especially, and they will be paid for at the rate of $105 an ounce of pure platinum, the regular market price.

Recruiting Is Stopped By March.

Washington.—Voluntary enlistments for the army, except as authorized by acts of Congress in certain cases, have been ordered discontinued by General March, Chief of Staff, and all recruiting stations will be closed as speedily as practicable.

Commuted to Life Imprisonment.

Washington.—Death sentences of 10 negro soldiers who participated in the riot at Houston, Texas, August 23, 1917, have been commuted to life imprisonment by President Wilson.

No Use for Dancer Now.

"You used to be very fond of him. You said he was the best dancer in town."

"Yes, but I lost interest in him when I found that he wouldn't go to France with the boys to help make the kaiser dance."

Versatile Vegetables.

"Rhubarb is versatile. It is both a food plant and a drug."

"It has nothing on cabbage. You can eat it or smoke it."—Kansas City Journal.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Leave no tender word unsaid,
Do good while life shall last;
You know the mill can never grind
With the water that is past.

WAR TIME DISHES.

NUTS are rich in both protein and fat. A cupful of chopped peanuts equals a half pound of steak, chicken or leg of lamb. No meat except pork chops and sausage will provide enough fat to replace the fat found in a cupful of peanuts. Walnuts are not as rich in protein as peanuts; but they furnish nearly twice the amount of fats.

Egg Plant With Walnuts.—Boil an egg plant until tender, cut in pieces, remove the skin and mash the pulp. To the pulp add one cupful of chopped walnuts, two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, two eggs well beaten, salt and pepper to season. Mix well, put into a well-greased baking dish, cover with well-buttered crumbs (the crumbs may be mixed with any sweet fat) and bake until brown.

Scalloped Onions With Peanuts.—Peel and cook six onions, chop two-thirds of a cupful of roasted peanuts, cook together two tablespoonfuls each of fat and corn flour; add a cupful of milk and seasonings. Put the onion and peanuts in layers in a buttered baking dish, add the white sauce and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake until brown.

Shoreham Sweet Potatoes.—Cut four cooked sweet potatoes in one-fourth inch slices lengthwise and arrange in a shallow dish. Lay three sections of orange, free from membrane, on each slice of potato. Pour over one-half cupful of maple sirup and bake in a moderate oven, basting frequently until the sirup is almost completely absorbed. Serve from the baking dish.

Prune Coupe.—Take two cupfuls of top milk luke warm, add one crushed junket tablet dissolved in a tablespoonful of water, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, a few grains of salt. Mix in the freezer can and let stand until the milk is thick, then freeze. Serve small portions in glasses with prune sauce.

Prune Sauce.—Take one cupful of cooked prunes, four candied greengage plums, six candied cherries, two oranges, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-third of a cupful of honey. Simmer all together gently, cool and add a half cupful of chopped nuts.

Sweet Potato and Peanut Croquettes.—Take one cupful of mashed sweet potato, one cupful of finely chopped peanuts, salt and pepper to taste. Shape like croquettes, roll in fine bread crumbs well buttered and bake in a hot oven until brown. Serve with a white sauce mixed with two tablespoonfuls of chili sauce.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

A LITTLE left over oatmeal may be fried in small cakes and served with bacon for the next day's breakfast or if two cupfuls or more is at hand, make an Oatmeal Brown Betty.

Pare and slice three apples, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon or nutmeg and put into a deep baking dish in alternate layers with oatmeal. Molasses or corn sirup may be used in place of sugar. Bake in a moderate oven until the apples are soft. Serve with cream or a sauce made of apple juice.

Sweet Potato Buns.—Boil and mash a sweet potato. Rub into it enough corn meal and flour to make it like bread dough. Add half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of yeast. When the dough has risen to double its bulk, shape into biscuits, let rise again and when light bake.

Corn Chowder.—Take two cupfuls of finely chopped corn, one cupful of milk, two cupfuls of rice or vegetable stock, one cupful of diced potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of chopped bacon, two tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of corn flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful each of pepper and paprika, and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Boil the potatoes and onions with the stock ten minutes; add the corn, salt and pepper and boil five minutes; add the heated milk, flour and butter creamed together and cook until smooth. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve hot.

Clam Stew.—Drain the liquor from ten large clams. Put the clams through a meat chopper and add the clam juice, bring to the boiling point, remove the scum and add three cupfuls of milk. Rub two tablespoonfuls of butter with the same amount of flour and add to the stew. Cook for five minutes and season with salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Serve with croutons or crackers.

Orange Cream.—Soak one-fourth box of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water and add enough boiling water to make a pint of liquid. Squeeze the juice from three oranges and half a lemon, strain, sweeten to taste and mix all together. When it begins to stiffen fold in one-half cupful of whipped cream.

Nellie Maxwell

Turtle's Instinct.

It has long ago been ascertained that the eggs of the loggerhead turtle are laid in the sand at some distance from the sea. As soon as the young are hatched, however, they move with unerring instinct to the water. It is found that newly hatched loggerhead turtles move away from red, orange and green, but are attracted by blue. Under normal conditions, then, the blue gleam of the sea may be supposed to attract them, while they will turn away from the reds and greens of the land.

No Man's Land.

"So you think the moon was once inhabited?"

"Yes. And after seeing it through a telescope, I'm convinced that some branch of the Hun race managed to fill it full of shell craters and leave it unfit for human habitation."

Barbs and Bites.

Miss De Flirte—Oh, don't mind Towser—his bark is worse than his bite.

Mr. Softey (who has just been bitten)—Good gracious! I hope he won't bark!

WILL FLY ACROSS the ATLANTIC

Italian Aviator Believes Feat Can be Accomplished Easily With the Caproni Plane

LIEUT. LEOPOLD BELLONI of the Royal Italian flying corps, now in this country, says positively that the transatlantic airplane flight will be made. While he does not set a definite time for the start, he says that a Caproni airplane will turn the trick.

This western ocean flight has been talked of and dreamed of for many years. Three things are essential for it. They are faith, skill and organization. With these Lieutenant Belloni believes success is sure. Italy has the faith, she has the skill in the trained aviators of her army but she does not possess the organization, says a writer in New York Sun.

He believes that this is at hand in America and that Italy and the Capronis would desire nothing more than that the United States should furnish the organization and share in the laurels which will fall to those who first fly over the Atlantic. At the same time the lieutenant admits that America is well supplied with skill, too. As he puts it:

"The flying youth of Italy and America would be proud to make the flight."

The organization, he says, should consist of ships stationed at intervals along the line of flight to wireless the course to the pilots of the transatlantic machine and for precautionary measures. Other work necessary would be the gathering together of weather reports and data vital to the men who will rise in the air in one hemisphere and land in another.

As to the type of airplane for the trip, Lieutenant Belloni favors a regulation Italian army Caproni. He has no preference for a triplane over a biplane, but he does believe that the machine should be speedy and should carry a small crew, instead of a heavy and slower air cruiser capable of carrying several men.

Would Like Liberty Motors.

For engines he says emphatically that there is nothing that would suit the Caproni brothers better than that a plane of their making equipped with Liberty motors should make the attempt, guided by an Italian-American crew.

"Caproni would have it so," said Lieutenant Belloni. "He loves America. He patterned himself after your famous Wright brothers, and I know that there is nothing would give him greater pleasure than to have America share in the honors of an ocean flight."

Had Gianni Caproni, father of Italy's huge bombing and fighting machines, which have given a good account of themselves on the Italian and French fronts, been asked if the flight across the sea were probable this year it is safe to say that he would have replied: "We will do it."

Caproni, who is just thirty-two, was born in the Trentino, of Italian parents who had lived the greater part of their lives in the mountain hamlet of Massone, which numbered about 500 souls, under the yoke of Austrian rule.

Despite the fact that they were forced to bow to the will of the Hapsburg government, they remained Italians at heart and instilled the love of the mother country into their youngest son, who is now serving Italy so well. The home ties of the Caproni family held them under the despotism of a hated ruler, and they lived and dreamed of a day of repatriation.

It was in this atmosphere that young Caproni received his early training. His elementary schooling was acquired in the small and isolated institutions of the Trentino. Even in these schools the boy's love for mathematics was indicated and appreciated, and when he had finished the courses presented his aged father and mother packed his few belongings, bestowed upon him their blessings and sent him north away from the Trentino to the engineering college at Munich, Bavaria.

Was Graduated When of Age.

On his twenty-first birthday he was graduated from that institution with the degree of civil engineer. It was about this time that the Wright brothers began to demonstrate to a skeptical world that man could fly in a heavier-than-air machine.

Their successes so fired the young Italian engineer with the dream of becoming a creator that he decided upon aviation as his life work. Despite his racial impetuosity, he realized that a theoretical groundwork would be necessary, and instead of joining the ranks of the exhibition fliers who immediately sprang up in Europe he continued the business of prying truths from textbooks.

It was a hard pull, for the expense of a higher education along proper lines was far from small and the sums offered for exhibition flights were large. But young Caproni stuck it out, and traveling still further north and away from the Trentino, he went to Liege and entered the Miraflori Institute in that city.

He applied himself to the more difficult courses in its curriculum, among them being that of electro-technics. This he mastered, and immediately broadened the scope of his pilgrimage for knowledge to include Paris and the flying fields of the continent.

He was always an irrepressible enthusiast on the future possibilities of the airplane, but usually tempered his advanced, and what in those days were radical, views with cold facts gleaned from his long preparation.

In the earlier days of the French demonstration flying the young man from the Trentino spent a great deal of his time talking with the men who were making exhibition flights and improving on the theories of the Wright brothers. He was always ready to discuss the future of the airplane and was frequently considered quite mad when he talked of time and distance annihilating machines capable of carrying as many as ten and twenty men.

Not Daunted by Skepticism.

But the skepticism of the earlier fliers, and many of them were painfully frank in their characterization of Caproni's dream, did little to crush the spirit of the man who has since become the producer of heavier-than-air machines which are larger and can do more than those he pictured in his own mind in the earlier days.

When he had drawn a great mass of opinions, practical experiences and beliefs from the earlier birdmen of Europe he returned to the Trentino, where he spent some time digesting them.

Finally Caproni was ready to build his first machine. He enlisted the aid of ordinary Italian carpenters, and in a small shed not far from Arco began the construction of a machine. It grew under his direction, but it did not grow as fast as the suspicions of the Austrian police authorities.

Caproni was watched and hindered in every possible manner. The police did not limit their aggression to the inventor, but extended it to his brother.

This, of course, could not continue, and Caproni again packed up his belongings, again received the parental blessing and crossed the Austro-Italian frontier. He went to Milan, Italy, and applied to the military authorities there for permission to erect a hangar and experimental laboratories on the cavalry exercise field near Somme Lombardo.

Has Designed Nineteen Good Types.

Here at last he was given the opportunity to build and test his first airplane, and it is to the credit of Caproni that this first machine was rolled from the hangar and flew on its first trial. Others were turned out and still others, and to date nineteen types have been designed and built by this man, and in each instance have flown as soon as finished.

The worth of these Caproni machines is proved by their adoption as standard bombing planes by the French government, the letting of contracts to the Capronis by the United States government and the purchase of several of the big triplanes by the British government.

Since the outbreak of the world war Caproni airplanes have taken all of the aviation records in Italy and have smashed many of the international figures. The inventor has not confined his activities to any one type, but has diversified his output. It is no uncommon sight on a Caproni field to see a gossamer winged monoplane roll out of a hangar door and under the lower plane of a giant Caproni triplane which has carried more than fifty men as passengers in a long nonstop flight.

At the same time the honor of the first tank airplane must go to Caproni. Some weeks ago news dispatches from the western front announced the use of the first aerial tank by Germany. The Caproni tank airplane had flown long before that announcement.

The biggest of the Caproni machines recently completed in Italy carried more than fifty men. It so far eclipses any other effort along similar lines that approximate dimensions are of more than passing interest.

Carries Seven Guns.

This leviathan of the air has an approximate wing spread of 155 feet from tip to tip, is about 65 feet long and 33 feet high, is armed with seven guns and develops 2,100 horse power with three motors.

This machine, of course, can carry an enormous freight of high explosives and drop them behind the enemy lines, and Italy would build many of them if she could. At present only one of these battle cruisers of the air has been constructed. Italy cannot spare more raw material for the construction of others. But Italy is depending on the United States for that raw material, and believes that she will get it.

Caproni is no self-advertiser. In this he resembles his countrymen. When something has had to be done in a military way Italian military chiefs have done it without talking. When it was necessary for new and vital things to be done in the air over the Italian front Caproni has done them. The words of a young Italian officer when asked why it was that Italy was not letting the world know what she was doing sum the situation up well.

"Italy does not want to talk," he said. "She wants to fight and to do."

And if the past performance of Gianni Caproni means anything, the statement by his representative in this country that the continent to continent flight will be made may be accepted at face value.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

Following a representative conference at Kalamazoo, Mich., women offered their aid on state farms.

The principle of the opaque post card projector has been utilized in a new machine for registering color printing plates on a printing press.

A Parisian has invented roller skates propelled by a one-quarter horse power gasoline motor, the fuel tank being carried on the wearer's belt.

Since the ruler of Afghanistan became the owner of an automobile he has ordered the construction of more than 10,000 miles of macadam roads.

The increase in capital invested in American chemical industries was, in 1915, $65,565,000; in 1916, $90,244,000, and up to September, 1917, $65,961,000 over 1916.

Apple pulp shipped from a cider mill at Yakima, Wash., and fed as an experiment to dairy cows on a Tieton ranch made the animals so drunk that few of them were able to stand up and many staggered about like intoxicated men.

George H. Hughes of Denver, Colo., forty years old, enlisted in the National army at the first call of President Wilson for volunteers. Richard A. Hughes, eighteen, son of George H., with the consent of his father, enlisted a few days after the parent. Both were sent to Camp Kearney, Cal., where the son has become a sergeant of the company in which the father is a corporal.

"Italy declared war against Austria May 24, 1915; against Turkey August 22, 1915; against Bulgaria October 19, 1915; against Germany August 27, 1916.

A new ink well tips slightly forward when a pen is inserted and has an automatic valve to prevent its contents evaporating.

Rubber feet have been invented that can be attached to the legs of wash boards to prevent them slipping on the bottoms of tubs.

Several German chemists are endeavoring to find economical processes for the recovery of combustible material from coal ashes.

A deserving working girl of Paris has fallen heir to an annual income of $500 which was enjoyed by a pet horse of Adolph de Rothschild until its recent death from old age. This was in accordance with the will of M. de Rothschild.

Five hundred sheep growers on the Minidoka reclamation project, Idaho, are consolidating their flocks into larger bands for summer grazing. Small sheep growers realize the benefits of inexpensive summer grazing through this co-operation.

One of the most difficult problems facing Dr. Alice Barlow Brown of Winnetka, Ill., who has established clinics in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, is to convince French peasants that bathing their babies will not kill them.

Miss Ruth Law, the first woman to fly from Chicago to New York, no doubt inherits her poise, nerve and instinct for balance, as she comes of an acrobatic family.

A metal working company in Connecticut claims to have developed a successful process for nickelplating aluminum and its alloys.

ABANDON HOPES OF PEACE

German Newspapers Comment Sadly on Speeches of Lord Robert Cecil and Senator Lodge.

The reply of Lord Robert Cecil, British undersecretary of foreign affairs, to the address of Dr. W. N. Solf, German colonial secretary, and the speech of Senator Lodge, Republican leader of the United States senate, continue to be commented on by the Berlin press along the line that Germany must stand or fall fighting.

Theodore Wolff, in the Berlin Tageblatt, says:

"We are confronted with the tragic, inescapable necessity of holding out with quiet determination until Lord Robert Cecil's love of peace shall display itself more peacefully."

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin asks:

"Where is that peaceful spirit of President Wilson, who once declared there must be neither conquerors nor conquered?"

The Vossische Zeitung declares it always knew Great Britain's war aim was the political and economic subjection of Germany. It adds:

"And if now after the immense sacrifices in men and money that have been made by Great Britain and the United States, the outcome of the war is to be profitable for them, it means peace must bring not only the complete powerlessness of the German empire, but also, if possible, that of all Europe, as the reward for the Anglo-Saxon nations."

FATAL ENVELOPE

By MARGARET D. JOYCE.

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It was Saturday afternoon, and Martha Graham was on her way home after a very busy morning in the office of a large leather concern. As she neared the new tunnel she pouted, "I don't like this new way of going home." But she later changed her mind.

After depositing her fare in the slot she started down the stairs. Half way down she spied an envelope which was being trampled on by the crowd. As she stooped to pick it up, the onrushing crowd would have thrown her down if a young sailor had not caught her in the nick of time. She half stammered, "Thank you." Tipping his hat he soon disappeared into the waiting train.

A second later Martha remembered where she was, and hurried into the train just before the door closed.

As usual the train was crowded. Martha was about to reach for a strap, when she felt a light tap on her shoulder. Turning, she saw the same young man who had previously befriended her. He offered her his seat, which was gladly accepted.

After a short ride she reached her destination, a little furnished room which she called "home." It was not until now that she opened the envelope which had caused so much confusion. She extracted a ticket which would admit one to the baseball game that afternoon.

Now Martha had never attended a ball game, so she then and there decided to go, as everyone talked a great deal about this beloved pastime.

She hurriedly ate a meager meal, which was satisfying to her, as the thoughts of attending one of the world series games gave her but little appetite. As she thought of the happenings of that morning she decided that it would have been uneventful without the helpful sailor. Indeed, she thought of him more than once.

After a great deal of wasted time she left the house and proceeded to the park where the game was to be played.

As she handed the ticket to the man she blushed guiltily at the thought of cheating some one from a good game. She passed through a great deal of rigmarole, and finally was seated in the front row of the bleachers.

Five minutes or more elapsed, and Martha, nervously glancing around, saw her friend the sailor, who in reality was John Lynn, coming to a vacant seat beside her. He very quickly recognized her, and by the time the game started they were chatting merrily.

The game proceeded, and Martha found herself cheering as lustily as any of the other fans. She decided which side she wanted to win and put all her strength in yelling for them. Finally the game ended, the score in favor of Martha's choice.

John received Martha's permission to escort her home. By the time they reached there they were like old friends.

As the weeks passed the sailor and the once lonesome girl's friendship ripened into love. But Fate destined to change this state of bliss. It came shortly. John came to see Martha, and he had sad news for her. His ship was to sail for service in foreign waters for the duration of the war.

Martha bravely bore the news until he left the house. Then she cried until her eyes were red and swollen.

The next two weeks were occupied by shopping and getting ready for the departure.

The night before he went John put a solitaire on Martha's finger, and as "Dan Cupid" sounded the call to arms, ever-ready John and Martha responded.

Women in Britain Cut Logs.

A quarter of a million women in England are now working more or less regularly on the land, says the London Observer. The great majority are village women who go out from their cottages and work for the farmers. Seven thousand are in the new land army, which employs women who are recruited for a certain term and sends them wherever they are required.

The women in the land army enlist either for 12 or six months. In case of 12 months they receive two complete outfits free, consisting of a dress, corduroy breeches, strong boots, leggings, overalls and hat. They also get for the year one jersey and one mackintosh. They are given four or six weeks' free instruction at a training center. Their pay on the farm ranges from $2 to $5 a week.

For a girl who joins the army for six months there is no training. She goes straight away to the land and begins on the work requiring less skill. Services of women enrolled in the land army are available for timber cutting and hay baling.

Why Not, Bully?

Have we no English word of acclamation that we must cry "Bravo!" regardless of gender or number? The headline of a newspaper column in honor of a feminine nation this week—"Bravo, Italy!"—looked more than usually barbarous. Italia has indeed been brave, and one would like to tell her so without outraging her grammar. But let the English admirer note that the Italian adjective is not the equivalent of our "brave." It stands for good quality in anyone—painter, diplomat, grocer, cook.—London Chronicle.

To Love Forever.

We want to live forever for the same reason that we want to live tomorrow. Why do you want to live tomorrow? It is because there is some one who loves you, and whom you want to see tomorrow, and be with and love back. There is no other reason why we should live on than that we love and are beloved.

The influences we meet are not simply held for a moment and thrown off again into space. Each is retained where first it fell, and stored up in the soul forever.

Might Seem Longer.

"Do married men live longer than single men?"

"According to statistics they do."

"Is it really according to statistics, or according to the married men's point of view?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

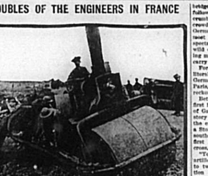
Setting Him Right.

"I see where a burglar was captured by detectives who trailed his lady love."

"A case of cherchez la femme, eh?"

"No. Grand larceny was the charge, I believe."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

TROUBLES OF THE ENGINEERS IN FRANCE



The engineers across the water are constantly busy making roads and reconstructing those that have been torn up by shells. Here is a roller that has got stuck in a ditch, and it takes husky Canadians like these you see to pry it back into place.

GOOD OLD "PEP" NEVER LEAVES YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL'S FIGHTER

In the Battle Line or Lying Wounded in a Hospital His Chief Characteristic Is His Indomitable Spirit—If There Is Yet an American Who Does Not Hate the Hun He Should Hear the Tales of the Heroes of Chateau-Thierry.

Paris.—The indomitable and unconquerable spirit of the soldiers from the United States is one of the outstanding characteristics that excite the admiration of all who come in contact with them. They make the American proud of his nationality and arouse the envy of those who, by circumstances over which they have no control, are denied the privilege to be one of them.

If there is yet an American who does not hate the Hun, he or she should have seen the first trainload of American wounded that arrived here from Chateau-Thierry. As these heroes modestly related their experiences, one had a mingled feeling of worship for them and intense hatred for the blood-maddened beasts who are responsible for the awful agony which the world is now suffering.

In a compartment with a number of French wounded was a nineteen-year-old boy from Chicago. He was all alone and surrounded by men who could not speak his language. He was in the most terrific pain, but managed to keep down the slightest groan. Nothing could have drawn a whisper from him before his French comrades in arms.

A Red Cross doctor asked him if there was anything he wanted.

"Just a drink of water, please," was the low answer.

He got it. The doctor asked if there was anything else he wanted. The boy wanted to be turned on his side. With a machine-gun bullet through his leg and a wound that had scorched its way across his hips, to say nothing of an injured arm, he was perfectly incapable of helping himself.

The doctor turned him on his side and then discovered the lad had had nothing to eat for 32 hours. Unfortunately he was only one of many in the same fix. The Red Cross did its best and soon had what emergency food it had in the hands of those who were still able to use them. The more seriously injured, of course, were the first to be removed by the long line of waiting ambulances.

Indomitable Spirit.

Before the train pulled in the ambulances were drawn up and waiting. So was a small crowd. As the first ambulance quit the station the crowd started to cheer. There was a doughboy on the front seat with the driver, one arm in a sling, the other stuffing a sandwich into his mouth. He waved the sandwich in acknowledgment, while a contented look came over his drawn and tired face.

The crowd increased as the ambulances formed almost a continuous train. Words of sympathy were heard on all sides not unmingled with tears as the flower of Young America that had marched forth so valiantly a few short months before was painstakingly transferred to base hospitals.

At the end of the procession came a cortege that the crowd grasped the meaning of in a moment. They were ambulances, but their destination was the cemetery and not the hospital. The women wept openly and crossed themselves, while the hat of every man in the crowd came off in a respectful salute to the dead.

The sight was one to wring the heart, but the indomitable spirit of America bobbed up whenever a man able to talk above a gasp was found. Many of the wounds were from shrapnel. Where they were not really serious the possessors told the tale of what they had been through.

It was five o'clock in the morning of July 15 before the platoon to which Louis Cooke of Bayville, La., belonged saw the Germans approaching.

"Our officer just yelled, 'Let's get 'em, boys!' and we started after them," said Cook. "The Heinies were coming up on the south bank of the Marne and there were only eight of us to about sixteen of them, but we sure cleaned out that first batch. My pleasure ended right there, though, for a piece of shrapnel banged me in the left arm and it was back to the woods for me. But, believe me, my company did its share in driving the Huns into the river."

Didn't Know When to Quit.

If anyone wants to know why the Americans were at first driven back from the river bank, they are hereby referred to Lonnie Shelton of Burdine, Ky. Shelton's unit alone took over 500 prisoners when the Americans returned to the counter-attack, and but for the fact that a number of them were knocked out, as Shelton was, they would have still been going.

"They knocked us back at first by the most terrific barrage I ever saw turned loose, but we didn't stay back long," declared he. "We got the order to counter-attack, and the way we waded back into Mr. Boche was something to write home about. I've never seen such a bunch as we had. They advanced yelling like hell, bayonetted and shot down every Heinie that didn't know enough to get out of the way. Those guys could never beat America in a thousand years, and tell 'em I said so."

Kentucky had another man in that same scrap that didn't know when to quit, even after a piece of shrapnel had cut a nasty gash in his right leg. He's Arthur Baker of Doorway, "Kaintuckee," and he had just gone into line with his company when the ball opened. The barrage got him, but didn't put him out. A little later, when the Germans came over to see about it, Baker was still on the job, working his gun for all he was worth. When the Americans had to go back Baker was so exhausted he couldn't retire. His comrades picked him up and carried him.

They Didn't Last Long.

"Heinie" tried out one of his favorite stunts of dressing up some of his soldiers in French and American uniforms, according to Anton Zolnowski of 2848 South Turner avenue, Chicago.

"We saw ten men on the edge of a little wood a little distance away, eight of them were in French uniform and two in American. We yelled to them to come over and join us. They advanced a few paces and then opened fire on us."

Zolnowski smiled rather unpleasantly as he patted a right arm that bears a machine-gun bullet.

"They didn't last long. We made one dash for them. Not one of 'em got away. They were Germans all right. There was another group coming up. I got a private and then the officer in charge sailed into me. I tried to shoot him with my rifle, but it was broken. I got him all right, though."

The Chicagoan seemed inclined to end the conversation there.

"How'd you get him?" I asked, after a little pause.

"Just turned the butt end of my gun around and clubbed him over the head with it," replied Zolnowski in the most matter-of-fact tone.

When the Americans came back at them it didn't take long to clean every German out of their territory, declared Elmer Sturts of Wellsburg, Pa. Before he got a Mauser ball in his right shoulder Sturts had the extreme good fortune to see two pontoon bridges the enemy had thrown across the river destroyed by the accurate fire of the American artillery.

Content to Be Going.

They were filled with Germans, too. Some of them were coming, but there were others who seemed very content to be going. Two shells from American six-inchers hit squarely over the bridges. There was a terrific report followed by an inferno. Both bridges crumbled in the middle. Both were crowded beyond their limits. Bits of Germans came raining down for almost three minutes, according to the spectator, while from the rivers the wild cries of the injured and drowning made a picture Sturts will always carry with him.

For a few minutes the river was literally choked with bodies. The Germans were at last moving on Paris, but in a way they had hardly reckoned.

Between puffs of a cigarette, the first he'd had in a day, Frank Hogan of Galveston, Tex., confirmed Sturts's story of the wholesale drowning of the enemy. The Texan was working a Stokes gun a hundred feet from the southern bank of the river when the first waves of field-green began to cross.

"You can't say enough for those artillery guys," he said, as he tried to twist into as comfortable a position as a wounded thigh permits. "Ten minutes after the orders had been telephoned to the batteries they had a perfect range on that river. While we were pouring bullets into the Heinies the guns got their numbers with both small and large shells. At the spot where we were stationed I reckon there must have been about 3,000 of the Fritzies got across the river. They didn't all go back. In fact, I don't think there were hardly any of that bunch that'll go back to Germany. We captured over 1,500 ourselves and killed easily 500. The rest were trying to beat it back to the other side when our shells hit their bridges."

Some Sharpshooter.

A Pittsburgher, N. G. Rameno, who was injured in the arm by a piece of shrapnel, says there's one American sharpshooter that made a record anyone might be proud of during the first of the mixup. While the German engineers were trying to throw their first pontoon bridges over he picked off twenty-eight of them with his rifle. I couldn't get his name, but he already wears a sharpshooter's medal. He deserves another.

Lots of soldiers believe in "hunches."

James L. Paul of No. 730 Spruce street, Philadelphia, does, and it's a fortunate thing for him that he played his. With a comrade Paul was in a dugout during a barrage. Shells were landing all around. Finally one blew in the entrance, so Paul decided their dugout was becoming a little too warm. He waited for a short lull in the terrific firing and then darted for another shelter. He had not gotten fifteen feet away from the dugout when a big one scored a direct hit on it. His companion was killed, but Paul escaped with a wound from a splinter that will keep him out of action for several weeks.

JACKIES CAPTIVATE KIDDIES

Some of the French refugees and orphans who have been adopted by American sailors. Here their tall guardians are taking the tots on an outing, and Mignonette, Lulu and others are very happy. Our American sailors and soldiers have made a hit with the French kiddies and they are a familiar sight in the villages of France.

TURKS QUIT WORK ON UNHOLY GROUND

Antigo, Wis.—A series of misfortunes, including the drowning of one of their number and the murder of another, caused a crowd of Turkish railway laborers employed at Monico to demand that they be transferred to some other place, as they considered the scene of their troubles "unholy ground." Their request was granted.

Pronounce by Sneezing.

Bellaire, O.—The judge did not address the complaining witness or the defendant by name when Walter Zharickosowsky had Salunnas Voicedlychowanishwiski arrested on a charge of provoking him. He tried the names several times and then took the case under advisement.

Strike Big Gas Pocket.

Fairmont, W. Va.—A 15,000,000-foot gas well was brought in on the Gump farm five miles southwest of Mannington. It is the largest gas well to be drilled in this section for five years.

GOLD PRODUCTION FALLS OFF

California Output Shrinks 20 Per Cent Because of War, Says State Mineralogist.

San Francisco.—The production of gold in California for 1918 probably will be 20 per cent under that of 1917, said Fletcher Hamilton, state mineralogist.

While the price of gold has remained fixed at $20.67 an ounce, the various factors of the cost of its production have advanced from 25 to 300 per cent since the European war began, according to Mr. Hamilton. Mines have been shut down and others may be forced to cease operations.

"The problem is to find some way whereby the government can help absorb the gold miners' losses," Mr. Hamilton said. Bonuses and a raise in the price of gold have been considered.

Following are the figures on gold production during the last three years: 1915, $22,442,296; 1916, $21,410,741; 1917, $20,087,504.

Use Napoleon Barracks.

New Castle, Pa.—In a letter to his mother here, James A. Patton said that when the battalion to which he is attached landed in France it passed three days in a barracks erected for the soldiers of Napoleon more than a century ago.

Useful Invention.

A contrivance has been invented to tell a bald-headed man when to stop when he washes his face.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

FOREIGN INTRIGUE TO BLAME

Mexican Statesman Tells of Conditions Causing Misunderstanding Between His Country and America.

Luis Cabrera, formerly minister of finance of Mexico, just returned from a 25,000-mile tour of South America, whither he went last December to attend a proposed conference of Latin-American neutral nations at Buenos Aires, which was never held, declared at New York that his trip would, in an indirect way, contribute to a better understanding and more cordial relationship between Mexico and the United States.

Cabrera said he regretted the conditions that contributed to misunderstandings between the Mexican and American people. He laid them largely to foreign intrigue. The Zimmermann note he denounced as "a most stupid piece of diplomacy," which created amusement rather than rancor in Mexico.

The output of oil in Mexico in 1913 was estimated by Cabrera to have been 6,447,000 tons. Prior to President Carranza's administration the operators, he said, did not pay a cent in the form of revenue on any raw materials exported, and this exemption applied also to copper, tin, zinc, lead and hemp.

Millions of dollars, he said, was thus lost to the government and the people were in poverty. Since the big corporations have been assessed the Carranza government has been able to build numerous schools and roads.

ASTHMADOR AVERTS-RELIEVES HAY FEVER ASTHMA Begin Treatment NOW All Druggists Guarantee

SWAMP-ROOT is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it may be found just the medicine you need. At druggists in large and medium size bottles. You may receive a sample size bottle of this reliable medicine by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Old Sores Healed

White Swelling, Necrosis or dead bone, old sores or ulcers of long duration have been healed by our famous SORE HEALING OINTMENT. Write for free sample and testimonials of a large number who are rejoicing at being healed of dread afflictions. Good for Man or Beast. The Wilson Medical Co., Inc., West Lafayette, O.

Costly Bachelor's Hall.

Finley Peter Dunne said the other day:

"It's folly to say that two can live as cheap as one—two can live far, far cheaper than one.

"'Are you sending your wife to the shore this August?' I asked a married man.

"'No,' he answered. 'I can't afford it. It costs too much.'

"'But,' I said, 'your wife's tastes are simple. Surely she can sojourn at the shore without spending any great amount?'

"'I know that, all right,' said he; 'but last August, while she was at the shore, I spent over two hundred a week.'"

LIFT OFF CORNS!

With fingers! Corns and calluses lift off. No pain!

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!

Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

Please!

Only men with blue or gray eyes are accepted for the tank service, we have been told. They are said to make better fighters than the brown-eyed fellows. Will the wives of brown-eyed men please confirm or deny this?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ECZEMA AND PILES

Thousands and thousands of people, says Peterson, are learning every week that one 30 cent box of Peterson's Ointment will abolish Eczema and banish piles, and the grateful letters I receive every day are worth more to me than money.

"I had Eczema for many years on my head and could not get anything to do it any good. I saw your ad and got one box and I owe you many thanks for the good it has done me. There isn't a blotch on my head now, and I couldn't help but thank Peterson, for the cure is great."—Mrs. Mary Hill, 420 Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

"I have had itching piles for 15 years and Peterson's is the only ointment that relieves me, besides the piles seem to have gone."—A. B. Ruger, 1127 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wis.

Use Peterson's Ointment for old sores, salt rheum and all skin diseases. It banishes pimples and blackheads in less than 10 days and leaves the skin clear, clean and pleasant to look upon. Druggists guarantee it. Mail orders filled, charges prepaid by Peterson Bros., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

Inevitable.

"Well I'll be blamed!" said the ordinarily meek little man in great surprise.

"Why, Henry Peck! Such language!"

"Well, I know I will, so why not acknowledge it at once."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Not Quite Extinct.

"What's become of the old-fashioned person who used to say motion pictures were injurious to the eyes?"

"How do I know?" replied the irascible man. "I don't even know what's become of the old-fashioned antivampire prude who used to claim that motion pictures were undermining morals of the 'young thing.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Skin Troubles That Itch

Burn and disfigure quickly soothed and healed by hot baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Proof of It.

"How's his credit?"

"It must be good. I understand he owes everybody money."

A Vancouver (Wash.) shipyard has a woman calker.

Over 8,000 women act as post mistresses in the United States.

Some men stop drinking for the pleasure of beginning once more.

Your Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist or by mail 50c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.