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.

Peace Notes

Increased precautions have been taken at Paris to safeguard President Wilson and the premiers with whom he is in daily conference.

Personal

Pope Benedict at Rome has appointed Rev. Fr. Thomas William Drumm of Cedar Rapids, Ia., to be bishop of Des Moines, Ia. Rev. Ex. Fr. Donald Martin of Oban has been appointed bishop of Argyll.

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August Belmont, Jr., died at New York, following an operation for intestinal trouble. He was thirty-seven years old.

Washington

The Supreme court at Washington recessed until April 14, when arguments in pending cases will be resumed.

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A Washington dispatch says with the patriotic slogan to "match the navy" and a subscription of $5,000, Secretary of the Navy Daniels has won the distinction of having fired the first financial gun in the forthcoming Victory loan campaign.

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Terms of payment in the new Victory Liberty loan, announced at Washington are the most liberal ever offered by the government. Deferred payments may be extended over a period of six months, from May 10 to November 11.

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Departure from France of the transport Leviathan, with more than 12,000 troops aboard; the battleships Rhode Island and Virginia—all bringing units of the Eighty-fifth (Wisconsin and Michigan National army) division—and two other transports was announced by the war department at Washington.

Foreign

A Peking dispatch says many persons were killed and wounded during another anti-Japanese demonstration in Seoul, Korea. Hundreds of persons were arrested by Japanese soldiers. The situation is serious.

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Drastic measures adopted by the Spanish government to suppress strikes were described in dispatches to the state department at Washington. Guns from warships in the harbor have been mounted in Barcelona and a rigid newspaper censorship is maintained.

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A Cologne dispatch says revolt is flaming up openly in Westphalia. At Dortmund a mass meeting passed resolutions calling for the overthrow of the government, the disarming of the middle classes, the arming of the proletariat and the dissolving of the national assembly at Weimar.

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American troops refused to cooperate with the Japanese in fighting the bolsheviki near Blagovestchensk, War Minister Tanaka declared in answering questions put in the Japanese house of representatives Wednesday, a Tokyo dispatch says.

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Serious disorders throughout Austria, the result of bolshevik agitation, are reported in Vienna dispatches. A mob at Deefing demolished the town hall in a demonstration demanding the overthrow of the government.

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A Berlin dispatch says the independent socialists triumphed in the elections of the Berlin workmen and soldiers' councils by winning nine seats to five for the majority socialists and two for the democrats.

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"Life in Moscow under Lenine's rule is like a nightmare in a lunatic asylum," said one of the fugitives from Russia, who continue to straggle into Geneva, seeking haven from scenes of horror and from mental and physical torture.

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A Berlin dispatch says the salary of President Ebert, which has been the subject of discussion in the press recently, is officially announced to be $25,000 monthly, with no perquisites or expense allowances.

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A London dispatch says an order in council prohibits the export of gold coin or bullion anywhere.

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A Paris dispatch says it is understood that the committee having in charge the selection of the official seat of the league of nations has reached a definite decision in favor of Geneva.

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A special train has arrived at Brussels from Berlin with [illegible] marks in gold to pay in part for the food which the allies are shipping to Germany.

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The American steamer West [illegible] [illegible] tons of [illegible] fired at Holdheim.

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The strikes in the Ruhr industrial region are extending, according to dispatches from Essen. Thirty thousand men are reported out.

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England took credit at Liverpool for more than 2,000 Americans sailing to the United States on the Mauretania after four years of service in the British armies on the west front.

Communist troops invaded German West Hungary, but were repulsed after several conflicts with the inhabitants, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

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The kaiser has turned socialist, according to The Hague correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

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A Berlin dispatch says the diplomatic agent of the German government at Budapest has advised Germans to leave Hungary.

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A Budapest dispatch says the Hungarian government has sent a delegation to Berlin to conclude a treaty of alliance against the entente allies. German officers formerly belonging to Field Marshal Mackensen's army have arrived in Budapest to reorganize the Hungarian army along German lines. The army now numbers 100,000 men.

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An official communication issued by the Esthonian army says the Esthonians captured the town of Pechery, in the Pskoff sector, and the town of Hainash, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Riga, about thirty miles south of Pernau. Both battles were won after hard fighting.

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Japanese corporations have been granted concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California, according to the statement made by Gen. Amado Aguirre, undersecretary of development and agriculture at Mexico City.

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A Lima dispatch says Charles Gibson has been appointed first secretary of the Peruvian embassy at Washington. Victor Perez has been named Peruvian consul at Baltimore.

European War News

Hungarian revolutionists fired on three English monitors when they arrived at Budapest from Belgrade, several English officers and men being killed, according to advices received here from the Hungarian capital.

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A small force of French troops stationed in the neutral zone between Hungary and Roumania has been attacked by the Hungarian troops, 350 of the French being taken prisoner, according to an official report received at Paris. On demand of the French general, the release of the prisoners has been promised by the Hungarians. Greatly disturbed conditions are reported to exist in Hungary.

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News was received at Paris that the Germans are increasing the garrison at Danzig. This is taken as indicating an intention to resist whatever disposition the peace conference makes of the fort.

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Domestic

The American cruisers Denver and Cleveland have arrived at Rio Janeiro.

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Eugene V. Debs' application for a rehearing of his appeal from conviction and sentence to ten years' imprisonment for violating the espionage act was denied by the Supreme court at Washington.

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The largest radio school in the world, now at Harvard university, will be transferred to the navy's Great Lakes training station, Chicago, about April 15.

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Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining company, which is required to sell to competitors before 1921 all but three of its manufacturing plants, was ordered by Federal Judge Learned Hand at New York.

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Large quantities of liquor stored in the customhouse at Nashville, Tenn., will be sold at auction in Kentucky and other wet states under an order issued by Federal Judge Sanford.

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Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, threatened at Akron, O., to call a general strike of his party throughout the country on the day he starts serving his ten-year sentence under the espionage act.

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When they were refused admission by the Toledo (O.) city officials to Memorial hall, a city building, where Eugene V. Debs was scheduled to speak, 5,000 persons stormed the place, broke windows and doors, and then paraded the streets crying, "To hell with the mayor." And all the time Debs was in bed in a Cleveland hotel, too ill to appear in public. More than seventy-five men were arrested, including Thomas Devine, Socialist member of the city council.

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Citizens of Gary, Ind., propose to test whether a man's house is his castle or not—whether a constable has authority to invade a private residence in search of liquor stored against the time when the country shall be dry. Damage suits aggregating $25,000 have been filed in the Hammond superior court.

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Soldiers of the Texas third division are the equal of any troops in the United States army. They have made the best record of any National guard outfit in France, said Lieut. Col. Fred Hinkle[illegible], adjutant general of the Prairie State, who returned on the [illegible] at New York.

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Between four and ten persons are believed to have lost [illegible] the result of the [illegible] Hog Island shipbuilding [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

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The [illegible] of the United Shoe Machinery [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

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A Washington dispatch says Pike's tank [illegible] a battle tank [illegible] feature of the Victory Liberty loan [illegible].

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Three masked bandits obtained $20,000 when they looted the express car of a Frisco train near Memphis, Tenn.

WORTH KNOWING.

Black Chantilly lace over straw is smart for an afternoon hat. The edge of the lace is allowed to fall over the brim like a canopy.

Cotton fabrics promise to be more popular than ever for this season. Satin and taffeta will both be used for the afternoon frock.

Taffeta hats as quoted as the newer note in the new millinery.

Polka dots of embroidery make a simplified form of decoration for some of the semiformal frocks of georgette.

Suit dresses of simple tailored lines are shown with vest effects of either matching satin or of contrasting colors.

A darker toned negligee is of brown chiffon draped over bronze metal cloth.

Miss Martha Jones of Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed an assistant physiological chemist at Yale University.

FOUR YEARS OF WAR CHANGES WHOLE CHARACTER OF FRANCE AS A NATION

Has New Ideals Undreamed of in 1914—Future of the Country Turned From Agriculture to Industrialism—While Distant Future Is Bright, Problems to Be Solved Are Mighty.

By LLOYD ALLEN,
Western Newspaper Union Staff Correspondent.

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Paris.—Four years of war absolutely changed the character of France as a nation, changed her economic situation, altered her outlook on the world and turned the whole future of the country toward industrialism rather than agriculture.

The France of today has new ideals that were undreamed of in 1914. Only one big characteristic of the pre-war days remains, and that is the unalterable and deep-rooted fear of Germany, a fear bred by generations of worry that started long before 1870 and that has imprinted itself on French character as a mark that will endure for decades to come.

Dread of the German will not prevent the French from embarking on a national career of prosperity and will not prevent France from trading with Germany—they must trade with their old enemy, it is a vital necessity; it cannot be arranged otherwise for the simple reason that Germany still holds her supremacy as the big coal producing nation of Europe. While France has some coal she must still depend on Germany for something like 23,000,000 tons a year even after the supposedly rich coal fields of Alsace-Lorraine go to France, as they undoubtedly will in the peace treaty.

It's going to be a rather strange situation between the French and Germans. France will lack coal and the Germans will lack iron.

France will sell iron to the Germans and get coal in return.

Immediate Problems Mighty.

While the somewhat distant future is very bright for France the immediate problems she must solve are mighty. She has the beginning of her new industrial system in the form of a series of factories that made munitions during the war.

Her former industries are smashed. At the first German invasion France lost 80 per cent of her woolen industry, 90 per cent of her sugar mills, four-fifths of her coal production, four-fifths of her iron and steel output and four-fifths of her coke. The Germans struck France right through the heart of her industrial region. Today this section is for the most part a waste.

With the beginning of the peace conference France was out of essential raw materials. She was in a situation altogether different from England and America. She had no chance of starting out to build up foreign trade and for that reason was anxious to have the allies maintain their blockade against the neutrals and the central powers as long as possible. America and England on the other hand knew that the peace of the world must depend as much on the resumption of normal trade as upon any strictly political action.

Germany Needs Raw Materials.

Unless raw materials are pushed into Germany the German factories cannot run and Germany cannot pay the indemnity the peace conference will place on her shoulders. Unless the factories of Germany are permitted to operate the German civilians will not have work and if a large problem of unemployment develops, the revolutionary elements—that is the very radical revolutionists—will overthrow whatever government the Germans now have set up and the German signature on the peace treaty will be null and void.

Out of these conditions the French government's policies were naturally cramped along entirely different lines from the American and British policies. It was impossible for France to plan for the future as America and England would. As a consequence there was a great divergence of ideas during the early days of the peace conference that was more or less misunderstood by Americans in France and caused an undue amount of criticism to be launched against French methods and French statesmen.

The French for instance passed a governmental resolution about the middle of January that practically stopped the importation of American, English, and other foreign manufactured articles into the country, this at a time when the average American was thinking and talking of the closer trade relations that would spring up between France and America as a result of the two nations having fought side by side in the war.

American Firm Hit.

One of the first American firms hit by the resolution was the manufacturer of a well-known automobile. This firm had several thousand cars in France ordered for war purposes by the French government. It was impossible to sell the cars to civilians, since such a move would be the cause of French money leaving the country, if money left the country the French financial situation suffered according to the amount spent abroad. The rate of exchange was already against the French. It was thought desirable to keep the exchange rate from mounting higher against France.

Mere fluctuation of exchange was not the primary reason for barring out the American automobiles.

As it happened, a well-known French concern operated by Andre Citroen, whose name is as well known in France as the name of the leading manufacturer of cheap automobiles is known in America, had turned his factory over to munition production during the war. While the peace conference was starting, Citroen was converting his works into a plant for manufacturing a small and fairly cheap car which would take its place as the cheapest car in France as soon as production could be gotten under way.

In the meantime Citroen was protected. The lot of American cars was not to be thrown on to a market that the French considered to be legitimately Citroen's.

Close to Industrial Paralysis.

Americans in Paris did not appreciate the French situation as revealed in cold figures of the statisticians, namely, that France was on the very verge of absolute industrial paralysis—that the country, with only one or two false moves, might easily go into that vicious circle of industrial misfortune that had already hit Austria where the whole economic fabric had degenerated to a point that brought rank ruin to the greater portion of the population.

While France was enacting laws that prohibited the importation of American manufactured articles and thereby hoped to protect her own disrupted factories while they got back from a war basis to a peace footing America, as she had every right to do, shut out one of the principal commodities the French have to sell abroad: wines, brandies and liquors. Our national prohibition amendment cut off at one stroke one of the leading products the French had hoped to sell in the United States. There was of course no spirit of retaliation on the part of America in this—it was simply the working out of a strictly national problem.

American officials here in Paris who were watching the strained relations between the Americans and certain cliques of the French used to point out that America must make due allowances for the critical problems of reconstruction days in France and remember that any unjust commercial discrimination ordered by the French government would right itself quickly enough because of the inequalities such rulings made in France itself.

In other words, it was regarded as only a matter of time before pressure brought to bear by the French business houses who were unfavorably affected by the embargo against American factory stuff would cause the government to let down the bars in many instances and permit the flow of trade to resume.

French Industries Ruined.

To illustrate: The country around Lille in the north of France was a great spinning center before the war. It was also the center of some of the worst fighting. And the spinning mills were destroyed by shell fire and by willful robbery by the Germans. Of the 520,000 bobbins spinning linen thread before the war 260,000 were destroyed and 80,000 stolen. In the wool spinning business in this section 1,000,000 bobbins out of 2,500,000 were destroyed or stolen, according to the French minister of reconstruction. Something like five hundred cotton bobbins were put out of business. To complete the job of paralyzing the French textile industry, the Germans when they did not steal the machinery, broke some of the vital parts and took away all electrical fittings and every scrap of copper.

What happened then after the war had ceased?

The French government made it impossible for the Lille factory owners to replace the stolen and destroyed spindles by buying them in America and England, and France could not replace them. It was pointed out to the men of Lille who wished to buy, and who had the money to buy, that it was illegal to send money out of France. If the spindle buyer happened to have a fund handy in England or America, with which to pay for his stuff there was a slim chance of being able to put through the deal, but it was by no means a certainty.

Back of this seemingly suicidal policy was the French government plan to make France as nearly self sustaining as possible, to keep French money at home and to keep the rate of exchange as favorable as possible to France.

It did not occur to the French officials that reconstruction problems could be solved more easily if the Lille people and others in the same predicament were permitted to buy factory machinery abroad and thereby hasten the day when the textile mills would resume production.

Would Help Labor.

With production started, even with factory reconstruction started, the French economic system would be benefited, because such an outcome would give employment to French workmen. And exportation of textiles—which have to be manufactured before they are shipped—would automatically push the French exchange rate into a position favoring France. Yet the whole chain of reconstruction was blocked by the prohibition on importing foreign spindles and the French textile people themselves were obliged to oppose a government policy that hurt their business.

American business men in France during the peace conference shook their heads when they were asked about the possibility of immediate trade between France and America, and the optimistic ones took the view that tight government control of trade as put into effect by the French in January as a reconstruction measure could not last long.

What happened to the textile industry during the war was only a repetition of the sad fate of the brewing business and the mining industry, as well as the sugar business.

All of this wreckage cost the French something like $3,000,000,000—that's the first official estimate.

Dream of Prosperity.

In the midst of this desperation France has a dream of future industrial prosperity to be realized only by protecting all national industry against foreign competition. Never before has she thought seriously of taking the German's place in Europe, and now she believes that with only a comparatively small amount of favoritism she can compete for many of the German markets.

From the despairing days of July, 1918, when it seemed certain the Germans would take Paris and that French public opinion would not stand behind a continuation of the war, to the exaltation France feels today is, the joy of victory is a far cry, to say the least.

The tables are completely turned. Politically and economically the French have made tremendous gains and they can only be expected to make the most of their bettered position in the world.

If they happened to work at cross purposes to England and America, we can expect some compromise measures and some heated headlines perhaps in case the censor gets off the job sometime in 1919, but scarcely anything more serious.

GERMAN OFFICER SELLS RED PARK OF AIRPLANES

London.—Lieutenant Porten, former officer in the German aviation service, has been tried by court-martial, according to Berlin advices, on a charge of having sold an entire park of airplanes at Vilna to the bolsheviki for 2,000,000 marks. The airplanes were valued at 10,000,000 marks. Porten fled to Koenigsberg and headed a conspiracy in the local workingmen's council against the commander of the German garrison at Kovno. The plot was discovered and Porten arrested.

YANK HELPING RUSSIAN

Dressed in his special arctic uniform, the above soldier of the United States is giving a few coins to the poor unfortunate woman on the steps of the church at Archangel, Russia.

Pickled for Life.

Jackson, Miss.—"Pickled for life," mumbled a courtroom wag as Henry Pickle listened to the supreme court's decision affirming the lower court's verdict of life imprisonment.

Some Dog.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oliver C. Black, lawyer, is the only man in the state with a dog valued as highly as all his household goods, Assessor Beaty says. Each is listed at $100.

'EDUCATES' HIS WOODEN LEG

Yank Hero of Belleau Woods Finds Breaking-in Process Hard Task.

Topeka, Kan.—Breaking in a new leg is not as easy as it sounds, Robert McGiffert, a Topeka hero of Belleau woods, finds cold weather affects the substitute leg as if it were the real thing.

McGiffert can tell when a change of weather is coming by the feeling in the leg he left in France, and this makes it seem as if the wooden one he wears were possessed of nerves. He gives three hours daily to learning how to walk with the new leg.

When McGiffert was picked up on the battle field his left leg was found in shreds, the arm of a dead comrade was across his neck, and when the stretcherbearers put him into an ambulance a stream of blood from the berth above ran through and saturated his hair and clothes.

When the surgeon saw him he decided McGiffert was a goner. It had to be explained all the blood was not his own.

Jurors Hearty Eaters.

St. Paul, Minn.—It takes more than four bits a meal to keep a juror's "tummy" well lined, says Sheriff John Wagoner, demanding an increased allowance.

There are still approximately 130,000 people employed in clerical work relating to the war in England.

NECKTIE IS A BAROMETER

When Man Wears Red Scarf He Can Predict Weather for 24 Hours.

Irondequoit, N. Y.—Clarence Clendenon, a young married man of this village, says he has something new and unique in the line of barometers. It is in the form of a red necktie his wife presented him as a Christmas present. He says that every time he has an inclination to wear it he can tell exactly what the weather is going to be for the next 24 hours.

The tie is a silk one and its color when the weather is extremely warm or for winter, is the brightest red imaginable. When a cold wave is approaching the color of the tie turns to a pale red, and while its pinkish tone is still quite beautiful, it is many shades lighter than scarlet.

One day Clarence thought the tie would look well with a new brown suit, which he was to wear to a small dinner party. When he took it from the drawer of his dresser he noticed that its color was very light pink, almost a lavender shade. This told him that the night would turn very cold. It did, the thermometer going below zero before nine o'clock the next morning, making good his prediction at the dinner party, where he amused the guests with an explanation of his necktie barometer.

Since the dinner party he has found the tie to be perfectly reliable as a silent weather prophet, and scientists here are all worked up over it.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS ORGANIZE MEXICAN TROOPS

UPRISING IN MEXICO PLANNED—DIAZ FORCES TO BE UNITED TO ATTACK CARRANZA.

Rebel Has 40,000 Loyal Soldiers in Country—Federal Officers Join Plot of Anarchists—Gunboats Fail To Prevent Landing of Big Guns.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

New York.—General Aurelio Blanquet, Mexican Minister of War during Huerta's administration and second in command to General Felix Diaz, recently reported as having undertaken a revolutionary movement against President Carranza, has arrived safely in Mexico "after a very dangerous trip," according to an announcement made by Robert O. Gayon, his secretary. Purpose of General Blanquet's return, Mr. Gayon said, was to reorganize the Diaz forces, overthrow the Carranza government, reestablish the constitution of 1857, which he said was repudiated by Carranza, and revoke alleged confiscatory decrees of the present government. Acting Secretary of State Frank Polk has been advised of General Blanquet's safe arrival and the purpose of his visit.

General Blanquet and the members of his party sailed from a port in the West Indies March 14 and successfully eluded the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza and two smaller patrol boats which they learned had been sent out to apprehend them, Mr. Gayon stated. The party landed at a desolate point on the coast of Vera Cruz and were met by the forces of General Diaz and escorted to his headquarters at Tepatlaxco. General Diaz, according to Gayon, has 40,000 troops scattered throughout 15 of the 27 states of Mexico. Of these, he said, 7,500 were in Vera Cruz, including 1,000 men at Tepatlaxco. Several officers in the old Federal army are reported to have deserted to the Diaz forces.

Deadlock Ties Up Peace Conference.

Paris.—President Wilson is expected to define his stand on the peace conference within the next few days, possibly before the week is over. Acceptance of that stand by the other Powers will mean that the final formation of a treaty of peace is possible. Rejection, it is feared, may bring in the dissolution of the peace conference, and in that case the American peace delegation proposes to give the fullest publicity to every thing that has been said and done, to permit the world to judge for itself what forces are responsible for the failure of the conclave. The situation is acutely critical. Nine days have elapsed, with the "big four" in almost continual session, making the most strenuous efforts to get together.

Proposal to Buy Ships Conceded.

New York.—The United States Government has withdrawn its proposals to purchase the British owned tonnage of the International Mercantile Marine. This was announced by P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who said that he had been informed by the government authorities that they "could not further consider possible acquisition of the ownership of our (the company's) British tonnage and that we were free so far as they were concerned to deal with this property as we may consider desirable."

Fifty Thousand Prisoners Taken.

London.—The Northern Caucasus from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea, has been entirely cleared of the Bolsheviki as the result of the successful campaign of the army of General Denekine in that region in January and February, according to an official report issued here. Fifty thousand prisoners and 2,000 guns were taken at Vladikavkas.

Fifty Thousand Going "Over There."

Washington.—In formally advising General Pershing that 50,000 volunteers are being enlisted here to replace an equal number of men in his army who desire to come home, the War Department has directed the Commander in Chief to return promptly for discharge all selected meritorious cases as he receives these volunteer replacements.

Two Officers Are Killed.

Americus, Ga.—Colonel Frederick W. Dickman, commanding officer at Souther Field, near here, and Major John W. Butts, executive officer, were killed when an airplane in which they were making a flight fell here. Colonel Dickman was a son of Major General Dickman, commanding the Third American expeditionary forces.

Special Election Plan Lost.

Columbus, O.—The House of Representatives rejected a special election on classification of property for taxation and the rural elements amendment to write the provisions of the Smith one-per cent law into the submission resolution. The farmers received a jolt, and the interests back of the special election proposal, along with the entire joint bi-partisan committee on taxation, with the sole exception of Representative Rupert R. Beetham. The House leader has gauged the situation correctly.

Robbers Obtain $50,000.

Huntington, W. Va.—Robbers dynamited the safe of the First National Bank of Anstead, 70 miles east of here, and escaped with $50,000 in cash and war savings stamps, according to a message received by Huntington police asking that a lookout be kept for the bandits, who are believed to have come to this city. The robbers, the message said, secured the loot after blowing the locks off the doors of the vault, but failed to penetrate the inner chamber of the safe in which was $25,000 in currency.

Truthful.

Him—Darling, I love every hair of your head.

Her—Sorry I can't reciprocate that way, old pet, because your pate is getting a little shopworn, but I will say that I love every dollar of your bank account.

Argentina Has 'Em.

Telegraph companies in Argentina are making general use of a system whereby messages are received automatically with a machine that prints them.

GOOD DEMAND FOR MUSKRATS

Fur of Little Animal Extensively Used in Manufacture of Popular "Hudson Seal."

For many years the sealskin coat has been something that was always longed for, but seldom looked for by milady of moderate means. The price of sealskin has always been so high that it was almost prohibitive to all except the wealthy—but our little friend, the muskrat, gallantly came to the rescue.

A coat that formerly cost a thousand dollars or over can now be bought for a small portion of this amount, owing to the process of plucking and dying northeastern muskrat and making almost a perfect imitation of seal. Of course, the Hudson seal, as it is called, is not genuine sealskin, but it is just as beautiful and so near like the seal that the genuine sealskin is being passed up by all except those that consider only the cost of the article when buying.

This has worked wonders for the trappers of America. The muskrat skin that a few years ago sold for 10 to 25 cents has been advancing each year. This season saw the maximum price, as a result of the increasing demand for "Hudson seal;" $1.50 was not a surprising price for a good muskrat and some brought as high as $2, or even more.

Salt Ham Served Athletes.

To very salt ham, served once a week, sailors in training on Chicago's municipal pier gave a large share of credit for their football team's phenomenal success the past season. Football experts, who know the rigid discipline under which the navy men live and their rather monotonous diet, on hearing that the team would have a season a month longer than usual, predicted that the team would "go stale." But the commissary steward, once a player himself, believed he could keep the men in good fettle despite this handicap.

His plan was to serve very salt ham once a week, causing the players to drink quantities of water. In the opinion of those who ventured thus to disregard conventional training rules, this kept the men from "going stale" by relieving their systems of congestion. The team's victories are pointed to as a vindication of the diet.

Souvenir From the Front.

During the American advance out of Chateau Thierry a Red Cross captain was looking about for suitable hospital sites when he met an American negro soldier marching along toward Chateau Thierry, following closely behind a German major. The negro had transferred his pack from his own back to the back of the German officer, and had also transferred the German major's monocle to his own eye. Thus equipped, the black warrior was parading triumphantly down the road. As he passed the Red Cross captain he called out:

"I say, look heah what dis niggah done got!"—New York Evening Post.

Leading the Dry Fashion.

Traveling Salesman (in Hicksville store, nodding toward the loafers)—Honest, Jed, I believe you could use that space around the stove to better advantage.

Proprietor—Why, Henry, all the big city stores will soon have 'em.

Traveling Salesman (astonished)—Have what?

Proprietor—Gents' rest rooms.—Buffalo Express.

Temperate Climate.

"It has been a delightfully mild winter."

"Yes," grumbled Uncle Bill Bottletop. "What I don't see is the use of all these hints goin' around about how you can set a barrel of hard cider out to freeze and get something resemblin' applejack."

Impossible.

"My dear boy, you must put a watch on your passions."

"Can't put a watch on anything. Just pawned it."

The Trickery of Words.

"Why don't you make an oration on this subject," said the admiring friend.

"I've quit making orations," replied Senator Sorghum. "I find too often that when I make a speech in favor of something I simply suggest ideas for some new argument against it."

His Descriptive Gait.

"The forestry expert you see yonder has a characteristic walk."

"In what way?"

"The way he lumbers along."

How He Acquired It.

Mrs. Much—What dreadful language your parrot uses.

Mrs. Nothing—Yes, my husband bought the bird one day and brought it home in his car, and I have always suspected that he had engine trouble during the journey.—Pearson's Weekly.

To Drown the Noise.

"Why do they talk so when the professor is playing?"

"Oh, very few have the fortitude to suffer in silence, I suppose."—Boston Transcript.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white $1.68@1.70, No. 3 white $1.66@1.68, No. 2 yellow $1.69@1.71, No. 2 mixed $1.67@1.69, No. 3 mixed $1.65@1.67, white ear $1.64@1.66, yellow ear $1.65@1.67.

Sound Hay—Timothy, per ton, $34@37, and sound clover mixed $32@35, sound clover $30@32.

Oats—No. 2 white 69½@70c, standard white 69½c, No. 3 white 69c, No. 2 mixed 68@69c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 61½c, centralized creamery extras 63c, firsts 59c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 39½c, firsts 39c, ordinary firsts 38½c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 50c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 38c; roasting chickens, over 2 lbs, 34c, fowls, 5 lbs and over, 34c; do, under 5 lbs, 35c; do, roosters, 22c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers $13@15.50, choice $12.50@14, common to fair $7@11.50, heifers, extra $13@13.75, good to choice $11.50@13, common to fair $7@10.50, cows, extra $10@12, good to choice $8.50@10, common to fair $5.75@8.

Calves—Extra $17, fair to good $14.50@16.75, common and large $7@13.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $20.25, medium and mixed packers $19.50@20.25, stags $10@12.25, common to choice heavy fat sows, $14@17.75, light shippers $18@19, pigs (110 lbs and less) $12@16.50.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

Naturally.

"Jim was keyed up to the highest pitch the other night."

"What was the matter?"

"He was locked out."

"Cold In the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. $100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

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

Naturally.

"His wits seem to be scattered."

"Then that is why he seemed unable to collect himself."

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

Has With That.

"I don't have no trouble with taxes."

"You evidently have with syntax."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Many people imagine that Worms or Tapeworm cannot be gotten rid of entirely. Those who have used "Dead Shot"—Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, know that they can. Adv.

There's only one person worse than a gossiper and that's the person who doesn't know any.

If a man doesn't know enough to go in when it rains, he is easily taken in.

The average man's conscience is more or less elastic.

Weak and Miserable?

Does the least exertion tire you out? Feel "blue" and worried and have daily backache, lameness, headache, dizziness and kidney irregularities? Sick kidneys are often to blame for this unhappy state. You must act quickly to prevent more serious trouble. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy recommended everywhere by grateful users.

An Ohio Case

Mrs. Peter Schneider, 20 Cross St., Dover, Ohio, says: "I had pains in my back, shoulders, arms and joints. My ankles and limbs began to swell; my kidneys didn't act right and caused distress. I had sharp shooting pains across my kidneys and my back ached continually. Dark specks floated before my eyes. I finally began using Doan's Kidney Pills. I gained strength and the pains and aches left me and my back became strong."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

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FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

DON'T LET YOUR CALVES DIE from Scours or Calf Cholera

Many die and all are ruined if these ailments are neglected. Both can positively be prevented and overcome with

DR. DAVID ROBERTS' Calf Cholera Remedy

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Consult Dr. DAVID ROBERTS about all animal ailments. Information free. Send for price list of medicines and get FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" with full information on Abortion in Cows. DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., 100 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

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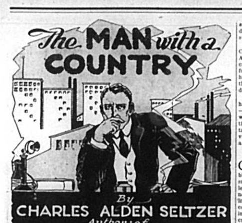

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CHAPTER I

Carter Corwin had lunched alone at an exclusive little restaurant on a side street. A certain front-page article in the Observer—Falltown's only daily newspaper—had taken the edge off Corwin's appetite.

To be sure, the event had been impending—the somber shadow of war had long been stretching westward over the mighty expanse of water that certain credulous and trusting Americans had glibly and unthinkingly referred to as providing "immunity from invasion".

But the President's war message had come as a distinct shock despite the expectancy which had preceded it—and Corwin got up from the table with a conviction that the country faced a task the enormity of which could not be comprehended on the instant. And, he grimly assured himself as he walked down Main street, there were persons in America who would never comprehend it.

Nor could Corwin entirely grasp the mighty significance of the thing. He was convinced that the volume of production, hitherto fixed at certain limits, would have to be vastly increased; there would have to be extensions, enlargements, and intensive schemes to speed up the manufacture of munitions and the thousand and one implements of destruction which are the essentials of war; there would have to be rapid and hazardous adjustments; and in some cases a complete rebuilding of many industries. The whole country would have to work and save as it never worked and saved before—and the country would have to work and save under the handicap of a startling labor loss. For the khaki-clad stream that must be poured into devastated Europe would have to be recruited from field and office and factory. There was no magic by which an army could be raised through merely expressing the wish.

Filled with a vague disquiet, Corwin made his way down Main street until he reached Meridian avenue.

Main and Meridian formed the business center of Falltown. It was shortly after noon when Corwin reached the corner, and the hum of traffic had somewhat subsided.

Corwin had an appointment with Gary Miller, president of the Merchant's Bank; and he still had fifteen minutes to spare when he arrived at the corner. So he halted and leaned against one of the massive marble columns that supported the ornamented facade of the building.

The two streets formed a gigantic cross around which clustered many business blocks. They were the only business streets in Falltown, and the quiet residence sections surrounding exerted a subduing influence, imparting an atmosphere of peace and quiet.

The peace-atmosphere seemed to be powerful today—at least to Corwin. For Corwin's reflections were running to contrasts just at this instant—the contrasts of the pursuits of peace and the appalling devastation of war.

One section of Main street ran eastward. Corwin could see the street, paved for some distance, broad and inviting, with the sunlight streaming upon it, until it merged with the gravel road that dipped gently into a valley beyond the edge of town. There it was lost. But it reappeared farther on, crowning a long slope and stretching on and on—a sinuous white ribbon in the glaring noonday sun—an artery that connected Falltown with the pulsing, throbbing world.

However, Corwin's thoughts did not stop with the end of the road—they went right on to the Atlantic coast, leaped the mysterious waters, and took him to the shores of France. And for a while, unleashing his imagination, and feeding it with the graphic accounts he had read in the newspapers, he looked upon the battlefields; saw the Hun hordes ravage the land; saw them sweep on in serried waves—a succession of finely-trained armies hurled at the world's throat.

It seemed to Corwin as he leaned against the marble pillar of the Merchant's Bank that he could hear the thunder of the mighty guns; he visualized the endless streams of stretcher bearers returning from the front with their shattered human wrecks; the ruined towns and villages—he saw the ghastly horror unfold in grisly detail; he glimpsed the spectacle of a gallant nation sacrificing its wealth and its manhood to stem the human avalanche which was sweeping the world to its doom. The fate of the world was in the balance; and Corwin could see multitudes of faces turned toward the western horizon—pallid, drawn faces bearing marks of suffering, all turned westward in mute appeal, awaiting the decision of the mighty nation which held the future of the world in the hollow of its hand.

The picture had been vivid, and Corwin's chest swelled with impotent sympathy as the scene shifted and he gazed around at Falltown, basking in its atmosphere of peace and quiet.

"Why should we slaughter our youth to help England?"

Here was a contrast! Corwin could see far eastward, down Main street; by turning he could see equally as far westward; looking up Meridian avenue he could look for miles out into the fertile countryside; and down Meridian avenue he could see other fertile miles of land. But Corwin could see farther than that—and with closed eyes!

On all sides the country unfolded—plains and mountains and hills and valleys and virgin forest—miles of cultivated land, eastward, westward, north and south; with teeming millions of people in shop and factory and field and office—all dwelling in peace and fancied security, with unlimited power and wealth on every hand. While at the very doors of this paradise of peace a maniac lusting for power, backed by millions of his equally fanatical subjects, was engaged in an orgy of murder and rape and destruction. And that demoniac leader, pointing a reeking finger at the fair country of Corwin's birth, had declared, insolently: "I'll stand no nonsense from America after this war!"

Corwin grinned—it was the grim smile of the American fighting-man accepting a challenge to do battle. And the emotion that seethed in Corwin's heart was identical with that which pulsed through the veins of the sturdy youth of the country on the day their president solemnly drew the sword.

There was no gnawing disquiet in Carter Corwin's breast. He was an American. And whatever he was called upon to do, he would do—cheerfully, eagerly—not sullenly, as though he were making a sacrifice, but with the conviction that he had been endowed with a rare privilege.

He looked at his watch, found he had been dreaming for fifteen minutes—and entered the bank building where, an instant later, he was sitting at a leather covered mahogany table in President Gary Miller's private office, grinning, his face flushed, a proud light in his eyes.

CHAPTER II

Corwin liked Gary Miller. Miller was big and loud-voiced, with a bluff, hearty manner and a ready smile. Corwin likewise believed in Miller. Perhaps that was because he had never had any direct dealings with the man. For some of Falltown's citizens could have acquainted Corwin with incidents which reflected very little credit on Miller's business instincts and ability. Those persons might also have called Corwin's attention to Miller's egotism. But as several of those persons who might have given Corwin that information were members of the board of directors of the Merchant's Bank, they did not think it wise to disseminate the burden of their convictions. For Miller certainly did attract depositors.

For several seconds following Corwin's entrance, Miller watched him with a genial smile.

"Well," said Corwin; "it is war."

Miller ceased smiling and settled back into his chair. He wrinkled his forehead, squinted his eyes and pursed his lips. If he struck a knotted fist against the lips he might have resembled Rodin's famous "thinker". He would have presented a gross caricature, a positive libel upon the master's creation, but it would have been the nearest counterfeit of a thinking posture Miller could have assumed.

But Miller's wrinkled brows and thoughtful eyes had impressed many of Falltown's citizens. They impressed Corwin; and when Miller turned and fixed Corwin with a penetrating gaze, grunting "H'm", through his pursed lips, a chill came over the young man's enthusiasm.

"Speaking in a strictly confidential manner, Corwin," said Miller, heavily; "I think it is a mistake—a monstrous blunder. The President is catering to the jingo element in this country. Why in thunder do we want to interfere in the affairs of Europe, eh?"

"The Kaiser's dream of World—"

"Bosh!" laughed Miller, heartily; "buncombe! You've been listening to the jingo orators. Let Europe work out its own salvation. Why should we squander our resources and slaughter the youth of our land to pull England's chestnuts out of the fire?"

"The Lusitania—" began Corwin.

"Regrettable, but a mere incident of war," declared Miller. "Those things will happen. Germany must pay for that, of course—and will, no doubt. She has already sent her regrets. However, that incident of itself does not provide a basis for war. This country is becoming too idealistic!"

Corwin wondered if what Miller said were true. Corwin, like millions of his fellow Americans, had been content to trust the President. His own half-formed and hazy opinions had not seemed to get him anywhere. He was not a statesman, a diplomatist or a politician; and he had no knowledge of the inner workings of the machinery of government.

Miller's patronizing smile nettled him—made him feel insignificant, ignorant. Miller's position, bringing him into contact with men of large affairs, undoubtedly gave him an opportunity to learn things that the average citizen did not even dream of.

He saw a tolerant gleam in Miller's eyes—it was as though Miller was thinking that Corwin could not be expected to have definite opinions upon so abstruse a subject. Corwin even saw a glint of pity in the big man's eyes—a fatherly, benignant, humorous pity.

Corwin desired Miller's good opinion, and he divined that to persist in disagreeing with the man would be nonsensical. And perhaps the country was becoming too idealistic. Certainly the country should not be plunged into the appalling catastrophe of war on foreign soil for merely sentimental reasons.

Corwin was convinced that he had yielded too completely to the spell of patriotism which had held him in its clutch a few minutes before entering Miller's office. He knew that really big men never permitted their enthusiasm to rule them—stern repression, dignity and much deliberation were the mental weapons with which they fought the betraying ebullient emotions. They did not permit the world to know their thoughts.

Miller, Corwin was convinced, had signally honored him by taking him into his confidence, and he was conscious of a certain shame as he silently watched the big man.

Miller observed the collapse of Corwin's structure of incipient enthusiasm, and his smile grew bland and condescending.

"To be sure," he went on; "we shall all be called upon to make sacrifices—if Germany accepts our challenge. We shall have to do things we have never done before, and we shall have to face unheard-of conditions—abnormal and startling. We shall have to raise money—billions! And of course we shall all do what we can. This bank, I presume, will have to bear its share of the burden. And we shall bear it cheerfully. And I do not want to be understood as opposing the war; I am merely not overly enthusiastic about it. But I am telling you this in strictest confidence, you know."

When Corwin emerged from the bank building a few minutes later—after concluding his business with Miller—he felt that his glowing pictures of a few minutes before had been daubed with too much color. Looking eastward as he paused for an instant on the corner of Main and Meridian, he could see no farther than the crest of the slope where the gravel road stretched. He made no fanciful mental flight to the battlefields of stricken France and Belgium—it all seemed vague and far, now.

Corwin squared his shoulders as though to adjust them to a new weight that seemed to be on them. And a fugitive grin wreathed his lips as he crossed Meridian avenue and walked down Main street toward his office.

Perhaps Miller had not meant exactly what he had said; he might have been slyly poking fun at Corwin for the latter's quick defense of the President. For Miller had declared his intention of helping as much as he could. Or perhaps Miller had been suffering from an attack of indigestion. Corwin's grin grew to a broad smile.

Half way between Meridian and the next corner, Corwin heard a hurried step behind him, and a friendly hand was laid on his shoulder. He turned to see Morley Roberts, president of the Falltown Steel Products Company, smiling gravely at him.

Roberts fell into step with Corwin, and they proceeded down Main street.

Corwin had always felt flattered by Roberts' friendliness, and he had not failed to notice the man's frank interest in him. At the club—where Corwin spent many of his evenings—Roberts seemed to deliberately seek him out.

"Little groups of citizens were eagerly discussing the news."

Corwin had cultivated Roberts, for though Corwin had inherited considerable wealth and was not forced to search for clients, the prospects of one day getting the legal business that Roberts could throw in his way was not to be lost.

Roberts was tall, dark, with black, lambent eyes, straight, strong features and a hard mouth. He was broad shouldered and erect, suave, and smoothly courteous.

"Heard the news, Corwin?" he asked.

Corwin nodded. "Everybody seems to have heard it," he replied. He smiled, calling Roberts' attention to the little groups of Falltown's citizens who were eagerly discussing the new phase of the international situation. Newsboys were shrilling the momentous intelligence, dinning it into the ears of probable customers; men were shouting to one another; a street car clacked by, loaded with grim-faced, eager-voiced men; the town seemed to have shaken off its mid-day lethargy, and was humming and throbbing with life.

Roberts smiled mirthlessly. "They'll be singing a different tune after a while," he said. "It is no joke, this war business. Why doesn't America keep out of it? What have we to gain through a war with Germany?"

Corwin was disappointed. He had expected Roberts to be enthusiastic over the prospect of war. For he had been led to believe that enormous profits were to be made in the manufacture of war munitions, and he knew Roberts' company was well equipped for such work. If Roberts had declared for war, Corwin would have been able to throw off the dulling influence of Gary Miller's words.

There was a slight venom in Roberts' voice, and Corwin looked keenly at him.

"I had an idea you'd be eager to participate in the war profits," suggested Corwin.

"That's the soul of America," snapped Roberts; "Money—always money. I shan't turn out a piece of war material—unless I am forced. This is England's war—let England fight it. Germany is friendly to America. Then why should America antagonize Germany? There are a great many Germans in America. Their influence is enormous, and I hope they exert that influence to defeat the commercial pirates who are forcing this declaration upon Germany. Already they are talking of a bond issue. The country should not finance such a war, and I hope the first bond issue will be a failure. That would force a quick peace and save thousands of our boys from being slaughtered for financial gain."

Corwin did not argue with Roberts—he had no heart for argument. And when he left Roberts and climbed the stairs to his office the weight that had seemed to settle on his shoulders after leaving Gary Miller bore upon him more heavily than ever.

He began to wonder if Miller and Roberts were not right, after all. It did seem, now that he reflected over the matter, that there was slight occasion for the action of the President in plunging the country into war. A former president of the republic had warned his countrymen of the danger of making entangling alliances with foreign powers; and here was the present President disregarding that sage advice.

A feeling of resentment stole over Corwin. The President's attitude hinted strongly of autocracy. It seemed to Corwin that a declaration of war might have been evaded. Corwin began to pick flaws in the President's diplomacy; he reflected cynically that the President was not of his political faith, and that he might be bringing on the war at the behest of powerful commercial interests that thirsted for enormous profits. Then from this fabric of suspicion he began to pluck strands—in the shape of rumored irregularities in administration affairs in Washington—that he wove into plausible beliefs.

There were several members of the President's cabinet that Corwin did not like—he had always thought them incompetent. If there was to be a war, why did not the President force the resignation of these men?

Within half an hour, meditating alone in his office, Corwin became a narrow partisan—convinced that his political party was able to conduct a war more efficiently than the one headed by the President. Feeding his partisanship with incidents that seemed to prove the soundness of his conviction, Corwin became, within an hour, a dissenter from all the principles enunciated by the President in his war message—and in his public utterances.

A hot rage seized Corwin; and he laughed, scoffingly. War! The idea was monstrous. Why declare war on Germany? Why, indeed? Miller was right; Roberts was right. The President was making a terrible blunder. The jingoes and war-profiteers were agitating this thing, and they had won the President to their side. It wasn't a question of patriotism, for Germany had not threatened to invade America; and the surest and quickest way to convince the President and the world that the great body of the American people could not be fooled by such buncombe was to refuse to finance such a war.

When Molly King, Corwin's stenographer, came in a few minutes later, her face was flushed, her eyes were bright and there was an air of suppressed excitement in her manner. She went immediately to her desk; but instantly wheeled in her chair and faced Corwin.

"Did you hear the news, Mr. Corwin? America will declare war on Germany!"

Corwin grinned cynically at her. "Bosh!" he said. "Why should America interfere?"

The girl gasped and stared at Corwin in amazement. Then, when she saw Corwin was in earnest, she raised her chin defiantly.

"Because America is America, Mr. Corwin," she returned, coldly. "If America did not go in, now! I should never be able to look another foreigner in the eyes!"

She flounced around in her chair and began to bang the keys of her typewriter with a viciousness that startled Corwin. The girl's sturdy patriotism was in striking contrast to his own feelings, and for a long time he sat, watching her, oppressed with a sensation of guilt—of something shameful and clandestine and unworthy.

(To Be Continued)

Lime Water.

Slack one-half cupful of lime with about one-half pint of water, slowly added, when slacked well add one quart of water and stir thoroughly, allow it to settle, decant closely and pour the water away, then add one gallon of fresh, clear, distilled water or rain water to the washed lime; shake often for a day or two and let settle.

Honesty is the best policy, and the next policy is a life insurance one.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Over Bones of Failure.

Epitaphs in the Cemetery of Failure: He lacked tact; worry killed him; he was too sensitive; he couldn't say "no;" he did not find his place; a little success paralyzed him; he did not care how he looked; he did not guard his weak point; he was too proud to take advice; he did not fall in love with his work.

Said the facetious feller: "When a man tries to sew a button on a coat he generally makes it appear as if he were sewing the coat on the button."

Quite Simple Remedy.

Men who are compelled to work at night frequently are heard to complain that they are unable to sleep in the daytime. We have suffered from that affliction while working on a morning newspaper. We know of but one sure cure. That is to get a job working days. The desire to sleep in the daytime then becomes as natural as breathing.—Kansas City Star.

Daily Thought.

In books lies the soul of the whole past time.—Carlyle.

Violin "Camouflage."

The word "fecit" is of Latin origin, and means made, or manufactured. It was in general use by the Cremona violin makers, and has been copied by modern makers, chiefly for deception. The modern imitators of old violins retained the old form of affixing the date.

Worth It.

Tommy (laid up from eating too much dinner)—"I feel awfully sick, ma, but it was worth it."—Boston Transcript.

Easy Window Washing.

To clean windows simply hold a newspaper under the water faucet long enough to dampen it, crush together and rub on the window pane. The window will be cleaned, washed and dried instantly. Should lint remain brush off with a dry cloth. Cotton gloves may be worn to protect the hands.

Daily Thought.

In adversity it is easy to despise life; the truly brave man is he who can endure to be miserable.—Martial.

How the Cricket Sings.

The wings of a cricket are folded horizontally and form when closed slender, thread-like tapering points beyond the wing covers. It is supposed to be by friction of the wing covers against each other and from a peculiarity of their structure, that the males produce the sound which makes these insects so well known.—Christian Herald.

Optimistic Thought.

A true soldier never bends his sword to cruel slaughter.

Let Action Follow Thought.

A philosopher once said that there is no value to any thought, no matter how fine or noble, unless it is transformed into action. If you feel uplifted by beautiful music, do something that will tally with your mood, and then the music has been worth while. If you read something that is inspiring, at once do something, no matter how small, that is a little different and a little superior to your routine. The theory applies with equal truth to the reading of books as more than a pastime.—Chicago American.

Too Cool for Comfort.

The coldest place on earth inhabited by man is Verkhoyansk, above the arctic circle, in northeastern Siberia. The thermometer there drops to 90 degrees below zero in January, but sometimes rises to 86 degrees above zero in the shade of July, dropping, however, to the freezing point on the warmest summer night.

How Do You Find It, Neighbor?

Said the facetious feller, "The hardest thing after you make a payment down is to keep the others up."

Camouflage in Reverse.

Reversal of the camouflage principle, greatly increasing the visibility of its subjects instead of concealing them by blending them with the background, is declared a possible peace development by the naval officer who developed that particular nature-faking system. Since every positive has its negative, color applications opposite to those used for confusing the eye are being studied for a possible standardized system of making distant objects conspicuous.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Evolution of Heroes.

Great men need to be lifted upon the shoulders of the whole world, in order to conceive their great ideas or perform their great deeds; that is, there must be an atmosphere of greatness round about them. A hero cannot be a hero unless in a heroic world.—Hawthorne.

Eliminated.

When a young man advises a girl to take boxing lessons she need not waste her time in figuring on a proposal from him.—Detroit News.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

About 660,000 children attend school in the Philippines.

Sixteen women will be included among the lawmakers of the far western states when their next legislatures meet.

Ferdinand, formerly king of Bulgaria, enjoyed the reputation of being the shrewdest and willest of all royal business men. He owns theaters, tobacco factories and dairies, and has made large sums in stock speculation.

Toronto and Montreal, Can., have been hit harder than any other place in Canada by the closing down of the munition factories.

Members of a boys and girls' club in Colorado have been carrying out a pledge made early in the war to give one-tenth of their earnings to Red Cross work.

The government of India has announced that the restriction on the importation of motorcars, chassis, motorcycles, parts and accessories has been withdrawn.

More than sixteen municipal tramway undertakings throughout the United Kingdom employ women drivers. Glasgow alone has 220 of them.

A New York firm has been very successful in the introduction of whale meat during the war, and it is likely to remain permanently on the market.

The Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York state is the first large organization of its kind in the United States to declare in favor of a minimum wage law for women workers.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

A sanitary hair brush has the bristles on a flexible pad, which enables that part to be separated from the back for cleansing.

In 55 factories along the coast of Maine there are being packed approximately 22,000,000 cans of sardines, worth about $10,500,000.

One man can handle four-ton loads with a new three-wheeled truck for factories and warehouses that has lifting apparatus operated like a jack.

A Satisfactory Suggestion.

"People get the kind of a government they deserve," remarked the ready-made philosopher.

"That's all I ask," replied Senator Sorghum. "The American people deserve the best government on earth."

Striking While the Ire Is Hot.

Hub—For heaven's sake, don't start quarreling on the street. Wait, at least, till we are inside our own house.

Wife—I shan't! I should be cooled down before we got there.—Boston Transcript.

News Cullings From Kentucky

Paris.—The Paris tobacco market closed, having sold during the season a total of 12,061,860 pounds of tobacco for a money value of $4,969,485.01, a floor average of $41.10.

Harrodsburg.—The 14-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grey was badly burned about the face when a chair in which it was standing overturned and its face struck the hot stove.

Paris.—All Bourbon County War Mothers who have not already registered their names with the Home Service Bureau, in the Bourbon-Agricultural Bank building, are requested to do so at once.

Lancaster.—James L. Smith, a former citizen of Lancaster, who moved with his family to Hamilton, O., fell off a ladder while painting, and died a few hours afterward from the injury in a hospital.

Cynthiana.—The first instance of a human body reaching Cynthiana by mail was when Funeral Director R. B. Whaley received the ashes of Miss Maggie V. Taylor which were sent by parcel post from Los Angeles, Cal.

Paris.—After deliberating for four hours the jury in the case of John Henry Harp, charged with killing Oscar Willoughby, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter and fixing the penalty at confinement in the State Reformatory for three years.

Frankfort.—Forest fires have been doing considerable damage in Eastern Kentucky and the situation, due to dry weather, is threatening, in the opinion of J. E. Barton, Commissioner of Forestry and Geology. He has reports on fires in Clay, Clinton, Leslie and Rowan.

Paris.—Julian Throckmorton was given a year's sentence in the State Reformatory on a charge of grand larceny following his entering a plea of guilty to the charge of stealing a lot of tobacco from one sales warehouse and selling it to another, in circuit court here.

Paducah.—The packet John L. Lowry, since 1913 in the Evansville, Paducah and Nashville trade, was sunk in the Cumberland river at a point eight miles north of Paducah during a storm. The Lowry was valued at $75,000 and carried a cargo estimated to be worth $20,000. The crew escaped.

Paris.—During a storm a cottage belonging to I. H. Maddox on the Bethlehem pike, under process of construction was blown down. A heavy fall of rain and hail accompanied the high wind. A chimney on the residence at the corner of Fourteenth and Main was blown off and a number of trees in that neighborhood blown down.

Hopkinsville.—State Senator Frank Rives struck a match to determine if the gasoline tank in his car was full. It was. A fire alarm was turned in and the department reached the scene in a few moments. Chemical extinguishers put out the flames, which had extended to a nearby garage. Senator Rives was not injured. The back of his car was burned.

Lexington.—A thirteen-story hotel, including basement and twelve stories above ground, is to be constructed at the corner of East Main street and the Union Station viaduct. The new hotel will be built by a joint stock company, and a large part of the capital for the enterprise, which has been raised among business men of Lexington and the surrounding Bluegrass, has, it is stated, already been subscribed.

Frankfort.—Commissioner Mat S. Cohen is expecting a large attendance of cattle breeders at the meeting in Lexington to definitely determine the terms of award of the $20,000 stake at the Kentucky State Fair for fat and feeding cattle. On this amount $14,300 will go for fatted, purebred or graded steers; $700 for the best carload of fifteen head; $375 for the best six head and $225 for the best steer in each of eleven districts.

Cynthiana.—J. M. Rankin has received word from the War Department that his son, Sergeant Russell Rankin, had sailed for the United States March 3. Sergeant Rankin is in the Marine Corps and was severely wounded in the face in June, 1918. He has been in a hospital near Paris for several months, and upon his return to the United States will be sent to a hospital at St. Louis that specializes in facial surgery. His mother expects to meet him when his ship arrives in New York.

Harrodsburg.—The Harrodsburg Ice and Produce Company, a firm incorporated a short time ago with a capital of $25,000, is installing what is said to be the biggest incubator south of the Ohio river. It will hatch 2,420 eggs twice a week, will be heated by hot water and cooled by electric fans. The monster incubator was secured through the co-operation of the University of Kentucky and will hatch pure-bred eggs inspected by County Agent Collins Gentry. Many of the chicks will be given as prizes to the Mercer boys' and girls' poultry clubs.

Versailles.—The county judge of this county has been notified by the State Tax Commission of a raise in the total assessed value in the county of $2,500,000 over the amount reported by County Tax Commissioner Geo. T. Fishback. Mr. Fishback has raised the assessment $7,500,000 over that of last year, so that the total raise will, if sustained, be $10,000,000. After consulting with a large number of taxpayers, Judge Mulcahy has appointed a committee to go before the Tax Commission to protest.

Louisville.—Captain George Evans, United States army, was fined $50 and costs in the criminal court here on his plea of guilty to involuntary manslaughter for the accidental death of Anna Scrivens November 23, 1918. The girl was run down and killed by Captain Evans' automobile just as she alighted from a street car at Twenty-fourth street and Broadway.

Louisville.—Conscience or fear has caused the thief who stole $2,000 worth of Liberty bonds, the property of John T. Lupton, manager of the stationery department of the John P. Horton Company, to return $1,500 of the bonds. They were received by Mr. Lupton at his office in the mail. The bonds had been placed in an envelope upon which the firm name and address were typewritten.

Lexington.—Captain W. H. Wilson, of Camp Gordon, Ga., arrived in Lexington to take charge of Sergeant Sidney W. Dent, who shot and killed Private Fred Branton, a military prisoner, when the latter tried to escape from him at the Southern station. Captain Wilson is commanding officer of Dent's company, and upon his arrival he had Dent released from the county jail, where he had been confined.

Lexington.—A quiet walk with two young men whom he met at a dance in the Western section of the city, resulted in C. M. Spincer, of Torrent, being robbed of $14 in cash and a watch near the Southern depot. Spincer told the police he was being escorted to the train by a soldier and a civilian and when they neared the depot his newly made acquaintances turned on him and relieved him of his valuables.

Lancaster.—Suit for $25,000 damages has been filed by W. H. Conn, of Wilmore, Ky., against the estate of the late Thomas E. Dishon, who was a son-in-law of Mr. Conn. Dishon, in company with his wife, Miss Lillian Conn, last July motored to the Conn home at Wilmore, and on returning to Lancaster where they reside on a suburban farm, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Dishon and then shot himself. He died a few days later.

Frankfort.—W. H. Swift, of New York, agent for the National Child Labor Commission, is here studying the Kentucky statutes on the subject in connection with a survey of the state being made by nine agents at the request of the Kentucky association. They are now working in Western Kentucky and by June 15 expect to have completed the survey of sixteen typical counties as to education, labor, public health and care of delinquent, dependent and neglected children.

Frankfort.—The suit over the organization of the State Board of Health has been appealed from the Franklin circuit court. A "ripper" provision in the 1918 health law provided for abolishing the old board, of which Dr. Jim G. South, of Frankfort, is president, and Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, secretary, and the appointment of a new one by Governor Stanley, of which Dr. W. L. Reiser, former secretary of the Turner-Culosis Commission, was to have been secretary.

Lexington.—Having his horse instantly killed by an electric wire across the road and being slightly shocked himself, was the experience of E. L. Bramblett, 118 West Vine street, as he was on his way from Georgetown to Lexington. The accident occurred four and a half miles from Lexington. Mr. Bramblett said he was riding in a buggy and a "live" wire suddenly fell across the road and struck the horse's legs, killing the animal instantly, and giving him a shock.

Lancaster.—Although quite a lot of the 1918 hemp crop has been broken, it seems impossible for the farmers to sell to local concerns. On account of the high prices and scarcity of labor, and the low price paid for the 1917 crop, the growers of this county have become very much discouraged, and one can seldom hear of a crop of hemp that will be sown this spring. The sale of hemp seed is impossible. Hemp dealers state they can not get an order from Eastern concerns, which is their excuse for not buying the 1918 crop. Hundreds of acres that was to be in hemp will go in corn and tobacco.

Louisville.—In the arrest of three alleged confidence men, who were taken into custody at local hotels, detectives believe they have effected the capture of the men at the head of an organization that is said to have swindled Louisville citizens for an amount estimated at $300,000 in the past few weeks. The men are charged with having sold bogus merchandise certificates and stock in an alleged mythical concern, the Garfield-Corey Company the address of which was given as 193 North Wabash avenue, Chicago. In one instance a widow was victimized for $3,800, it is charged, and it is thought that investigation will develop that several other persons have lost large sums.

Lexington.—Prof. McHenry Rhoads, state supervisor of the high schools of Kentucky, expressed the opinion that the salaries of teachers would have to be raised by school boards throughout Kentucky this year, or there would be a dearth of instructors. Compared with salaries paid in other lines of work, Supervisor Rhoads declared that the pay of teachers is entirely inadequate and that they should be increased at least 25 per cent over the old scale, and more if the boards could see their way clear to make the necessary appropriation.

Danville.—One hundred and twenty-six business men attended a banquet here to celebrate the successful completion of the Centre College endowment campaign in Danville and Boyle county. Within three days $103,521 was subscribed by Boyle county people. The occasion was set for the founding of a Chamber of Commerce. The business men had thrown themselves headlong into the endowment campaign under direction of President William A. Ganfield, and the money was raised in three days.

Antiquity of Shorthand.

Some form of shorthand was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. There appears to be little doubt that the orations of Cicero were reported with a skill and rapidity equal perhaps to those of many modern stenographers. It is, however, difficult to state just how old is the system of abbreviated writing. The Greeks called it tachygraphy. Xenophon is believed to have employed this system of taking notes of the lectures of Socrates, which would take it back to the fifth century B. C. This is disputed by some authorities, but there seems to be no doubt about its use in the first century.

Unusual.

"She's a wonder, that quiet little woman over there."

"Why, what's she done?"

"I told you; she's quiet."

Prohibition Adage.

We never drink the water till the town goes dry.—Boston Transcript.

In The Spring-Time.

Any fool knows enough to carry an umbrella when it rains, but the wise man is he who carries one when it is only cloudy. Any man will send for a doctor when he gets bedfast, but the wiser one is he who adopts proper measures before his ills become serious. During a hard winter or the following spring one feels rundown, tired out, weak and nervous. Probably you have suffered from colds or influenza which has left you thin, weak and pale. This is the time to put your system in order. It is time for house-cleaning.

A good, old-fashioned alterative and temperance tonic is one made of wild roots and barks without the use of alcohol, and called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in tablet or liquid form. This is nature's tonic, which restores the tone of the stomach, activity of the liver and steadiness to the nerves, strengthening the whole system.

Lorain, Ohio—"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a very fine tonic. I have always taken it in the spring to build me up when I was run-down and I found it very beneficial. I have also taken the 'Pleasant Pellets' and think they are a fine system regulator. I am glad to recommend these medicines of Dr. Pierce's for I found them to be just what they are advertised to be."—Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, 1144 W. Erie St.

GIVE EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS OF BRAME'S VAPOMENTHA SALVE FOR CROUP, LAGRIPPE PNEUMONIA ETC.

Used Extensively By Physicians In Combating the Influenza Epidemic Will not Stain the Clothes

Get Dodd's for kidney ills—prompt relief or money back. Insist on box with 3 D's in name, shown here. All druggists.

DIABETES

WANTED—DIABETICS to demonstrate locally, delicious Diabetic Bread, Biscuits, Cookies, Pancakes—made of Lister's self-rising, absolutely starchless and sugarless Diabetic Flour. Inquire LISTER BROS., Inc., 110-A West 40th St., New York City

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

INVENTORS For 18 years we have specialized in manufacturing new patented articles. We make models, dyes and do experimental work. Modern Tool and Manufacturing Co. 121 Opera Place :: Cincinnati, O.

And She Answered!

In the conservatory during the Twelfth Night ball.

Reginald—Now that we are alone, Claire, I can ask you a question that I have been burning to ask you all the evening.

Claire (overcome with emotion)—Oh, Reginald!

Reginald—Ever since I entered the ballroom I have felt that my necktie was slowly creeping over the back of my collar, and the thought of my appearance made me miserable. Tell me, Claire, is my necktie all right?

SAGE TEA DARKENS HAIR TO ANY SHADE

Don't stay Gray! Here's an Old-time Recipe that Anybody can Apply.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautifully dark, glossy and attractive. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at home is mussy and out-of-date. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get this famous old preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, it becomes beautifully dark and glossy.—Adv.

A Fixed Listener.

She—Look at that sour-faced old maid who has been sitting in one place trying to find out what the couples coming near her are saying. Isn't she a regular sport-spoiling wall-flower?

He—I would call her rather a rubber plant.

The Family League.

Knicker—Is Jones the boss?

Bocker—No, his wife and children make six votes to his one.

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 Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.