WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

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

Foreign

The withdrawal of the American troops from Coblenz, in occupied Germany, is not considered in American peace conference circles at Paris as necessary in consequence of the failure of the United States senate to ratify the German peace treaty.

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The police have arrested a gang of 20 men who have been pillaging American stock at Saint Sulpice, near Bordeaux, among them five French soldiers.

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An increase in the already stupendous price of furs is announced at Paris. In the market there, furs which, in 1915, sold for $200, are now up to $1,400.

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The airplane Kangaroo, under command of Capt. G. H. Wilkins and carrying a crew of four, left the Hounslow airdrome near London on the first leg of a journey to Australia.

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Stephen Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Le Matin, remarked to an American: "I see the United States senate has decided to keep America out of European affairs. We all hope they succeed."

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The coal shortage has forced the courts at Weimar, Germany, to abolish their sittings. The jails are without heat. Prisoners serving mild sentences have been released and others have been transferred.

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Beginning December 1 Antwerp will supersede Brest as the American port of embarkation. On the same day the United States postal service will be transferred from Paris to Coblenz.

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Erection of wooden barracks in the courtyard in the chamber of deputies at Paris is proposed to provide accommodation for the hundreds of newly elected members of the chamber of deputies who are wandering about the city homeless and without a place of sleep.

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Chancellor Renner of Austria has appealed to the Austrian national assembly at Vienna to "awaken the consciences of our neighboring states and of the world to the terrible condition of the people of Vienna." Describing the situation to the assembly, the chancellor said: "In a city of more than 2,000,000 people, the great masses of the people sit in unlighted, unheated rooms, hungry and cold.

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Goods valued at 17,000,000,000 marks have been smuggled into Germany through a "hole in the west" since last spring, it was stated at the office of Herr Wissel, minister of economics at Berlin.

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A Sofia dispatch says large elevators are being constructed at Varna, on the Black sea coast of Bulgaria, to handle the country's wheat crop, which is estimated as being the largest in the history of Bulgaria.

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Twelve prominent Jugo-Slavs have been arrested and held as hostages by the Italian forces of occupation in Dalmatia, according to advices received from Sebenico, 30 miles southeast of Zara.

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A Vladivostok dispatch says the Siberian government has resigned and Admiral Kolchak has asked Pepelaiev to form a new government. Kolchak himself has gone to Barabinsk.

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The supreme council at Paris agreed upon December 1 as the date when the German peace treaty will be formally ratified.

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Domestic

Tiring of waiting for city, company and court officials to end Toledo's street car paralysis a "league for the public ownership of public utilities" began spreading their propaganda.

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An international organization to encourage evangelism and equal ecclesiastical rights for women has been formed at St. Louis and will be known as the Women Preachers' association.

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Loss of life in the dance hall fire at Ville Platte, La., will exceed 25 persons, according to reports. Twenty-five persons were injured.

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A girl believed to be Miss Tina Kelberg of Omaha was found murdered in a ravine 12 miles north of Omaha. She had been shot through the head.

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A New York dispatch says Secretary of State Lansing has accepted chairmanship of the general committee of the Inter-Church World Movement of North America.

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Twenty-two alleged members of the I. W. W., arrested at Portland, Ore., November 11, following the shooting of four former service men at Centralia, Wash., were indicted, charged with violation of the state criminal syndicalism act.

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The national adjustment committee at New York made an award of 80 cents an hour and $1.20 an hour overtime to the deep-sea longshoremen of the north Atlantic coast. ...

The main buildings of the University of Montreal, better known as Laval university, containing the medical department, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

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Settlement of differences over the peace treaty to permit its ratification as soon as possible after the senate reconvenes is urged in a statement issued at New York by the League to Enforce Peace.

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Retail clothiers, in accounting for the prevailing high prices of men's clothing, at a hearing before the commission on necessaries of life at Boston, said that spring suits would cost even more.

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Every industrial plant in Cleveland, O., with the exception of those coming under the head of "public utilities," was cut off from its coal supply by the Cleveland coal commission in an effort to relieve the acute fuel situation.

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In the last ten months the American Red Cross extended financial aid totaling $8,711,937 to families of men in the service, national headquarters at Washington reported.

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Beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content was declared to be nonintoxicating in a decision handed down by Judge Pollock of the United States district court at St. Louis.

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Robbers rifled the private boxes in the Freelandville bank at Freelandville, Ind., of $53,000.

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Virtually every coal mine in the Sheridan (Wyo.) field was shut down when the miners failed to report for work Monday.

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Countess Primo Magri, known as Mrs. Tom Thumb and one of the best known Lilliputians in the world, died at her home at Middleboro, Mass., after a long illness. She was seventy-seven years of age.

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The immigration bureau's recommendation that Alexander Berkman, by his own admission an anarchist, be deported, was approved by the department of labor at Washington.

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Ox drivers went on strike at Louisville, Miss. They threw their whips on the ground and announced they would haul no more logs to the sawmills until given an increase in wages.

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Meat cutters, packers, butcher workmen, drivers and laborers numbering approximately 3,000, according to an estimate, went on strike in the plants of Plankington Packing company at Milwaukee.

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The prevalence of "moonshining" in the vicinity of Green Bay is the principal reason for the establishment in that city of the headquarters in Wisconsin for the enforcement of prohibition.

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Six hundred coal miners employed in the Sheridan fields in Wyoming are on strike in sympathy with miners in the East.

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Mrs. David Clayton and her two-year-old son were murdered at their home, 2157 Park avenue, Chicago, with an ax. Boyce Love, who has made his escape, is accused.

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The Guaranty State bank of Murphy, Kan., was entered and $25,000 worth of Liberty bonds and $1,000 cash stolen.

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Sporting

Fred Fulton, the giant Minnesota heavyweight, arrived at New York from England aboard the Mauretania. While in England he met and defeated three of Britain's heavyweight boxers.

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Washington

The passage of each week finds President Wilson materially stronger, in the opinion of Dr. F. X. Dercum, Philadelphia neurologist.

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The Supreme court at Washington took a recess until December 8, when it is expected to render a decision as to the constitutionality of the wartime prohibition act.

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A final study of the selective draft records, made at Washington, fixes the military strength of the United States at 19,000,000 potential military man power.

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The 65,000 American dead in France must be left in the graves they now occupy until the French are ready to exhume their own dead, which, it is hoped, will be before January 1, 1922. The following official announcement was made at Paris: "It has been definitely decided that the allies who fell together for the same cause should remain together until circumstances permit of the returning of the bodies to the families for whom they sacrificed themselves."

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The department of justice at Washington is concluding a campaign against the high cost of living. Practically all of the functions of the food administration have been turned over to the department of justice.

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In a statement at Washington Senator Hitchcock predicted that, with resubmission of the treaty by the president, a compromise could be effected between senators favoring ratification in some form.

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Failure of the immigration authorities to take action in the cases of more than 400 aliens recommended for deportation by the department of justice at Washington, is due to a lack of funds.

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Interest payments on American loans to the allies may be deferred "until the war reaction passes," ...

BEST OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF FOR DISABLED HEROES OF WORLD WAR

How the Bureau of War Risk Insurance Is Meeting the Herculean Problem of Examining, Rating and Returning to Physical Usefulness Minds and Bodies Wrecked in the Great European War.

Washington.—The war has brought the government face to face with a brand new series of problems. Long before the armistice was signed, congress foresaw some of the necessities of the situation and, starting from the broad-angled viewpoint that a man who has been injured in the service of his country is not an object of charity but a person who is entitled to compensation and medical relief exactly as is the man who suffers a hurt at the hands of industry, a wise legislative program was inaugurated.

This contemplates that the director of the bureau of war risk insurance shall take all the necessary measures to insure that every person who contracted a disease or suffered an injury in military service in the line of duty during the war with Germany shall be recompensed therefor, and that he shall receive such medical and surgical attention which will return him to health, or at least shall bring him the maximum relief possible in his particular case.

Furthermore, should this ex-soldier, sailor or marine have lost a limb or eye, or suffered any hurt for which a mechanical device may be necessary, that such apparatus shall be furnished him without cost. In furtherance of this plan congress has enacted enabling legislation and at present is considering a bill which will further elucidate its purpose in this regard.

National in Scope.

There is a man in Washington who sits all day long facing a gigantic map of the United States. On it is shown every railroad, town and hamlet of the nation. Colored pins locate the hospitals, dispensaries, medical and surgical consultants and examiners, all of this being the vast field machinery which the government has put in motion to relieve suffering, prolong life, and return to efficiency the men and women whose minds or bodies may have been broken in humanity's war.

Some one asked this officer why he always sat facing this gigantic map, why he lifted his eyes to it so many times during the day? The answer was: "So that I may always keep before me the fact that the problem is national in its scope and can be solved only by the maximum breadth of vision."

When congress passed the war risk insurance act little did anyone dream of its far-reaching effect.

No human brain could have foreseen the multitudinous variety of ways in which this beneficent measure would touch the lives and happiness of thousands of Americans.

Much Detail Involved.

At first glance the problem appears easy. If a discharged soldier, sailor, marine, army or navy nurse, yeoman (f) or marinette, can show that he or she received an injury in service or suffered an aggravation of a preexisting injury or disease, then compensation and medical and surgical treatment, if necessary, must inevitably follow. If it were so simple as this, every one of these persons would be able to arrange his compensation immediately upon his discharge from the military forces, and it would be unnecessary for the government to employ special examiners and a corps of medical specialists in order to administer the act with justice to the beneficiaries and to the government.

But such is not the case. In the first place, it must be shown that a claimant was actually in the military or naval forces of the United States. Secondly, that he suffered an injury ...

TO SAVE AIRPLANE MAIL FROM FIRE

Placing the post office department's new asbestos container in the mail-carrying plane. The bags are put into the container afterward. The need for such fire-proof containers has been twice demonstrated ... have destroyed the mail, and in one case the aviator was burned to death.

FRENCH SCORN YANK SMOKES

Do Without Tobacco Unless They Can Get Their Own Favorite Mixture.

Paris.—The opinion of the average French smoker is that the government will not readily dispose of the billion packages of American cigarettes and ...

Couldn't Hurt That Toad

SMILE CAPTIVATES QUEEN

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of the most important events transpiring throughout the state

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

"ONLY ONE THING BREAKS MY COLD!"

WHEN NEURALGIA ATTACKS NERVES

Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and relieves pain

UNCLE SAM a SCRAP chew in PLUG form MOIST & FRESH

Hand Sapolio—The Sapolio Toilet Soap Ideal for Toilet and Bath

PISO'S

EASY NOW TO SAW LOGS AND CUT DOWN TREES

Only one man, or even a boy, with the improved Ottawa Engine Log Saw can easily cut twenty-five to forty cords a day, and at a cost of less than 2c per cord. This machine, which outdoes all others, has a heavy, cross cut saw driven by a powerful especially designed 4-cycle gasoline engine. It's a fast money-maker for those using it, and does more than ten men could do, either cutting down trees, sawing logs, or buzzing branches *while you rest*. When not sawing, the engine can be used for other work requiring power.

Beware of Imitations.

The entire machine is mounted on truck wheels to make it easy to move to the trees or logs, and from cut to cut on a log *without stopping the engine*. For moving on the road, the truck wheels are placed parallel with the skids and the rig hauled straight ahead. The wheels turn on a two-way spindle. You do not have to take them off, but can change direction of wheel travel by merely taking out a pin.

The Ottawa can be fitted for sawing down trees. It cuts level with surface of ground, thereby getting all the timber and leaving no stumps sticking up. An automatic friction clutch stops the saw in case of undue resistance. Two men can fall forty to fifty trees a day in ordinary timber.

The whole outfit is compact, simple, durable against a lifetime of hard wear. It sells for a low price and is fully guaranteed for reliable operation in the hands of every one who has trees to cut down and logs to work up. Full information and low factory price to you can be had simply by addressing the Ottawa Mfg. Company, 2724 Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas.

Old Favorite Tonic Laxative

When constipation bothers you and you get feverish and out of sorts remember that old reliable vegetable

Celery King

is sold in every drug store in the land. It's fine for indigestion too and for fevers and colds. Same old remedy that ...

BLOUSE STYLES FAVORED FOR EVENING COSTUMES

It is evident that blouses and smocks are aspiring to rival evening frocks and the chances are that they are going to succeed. There is no end to the fanciful ways in which they are made and nothing is too extravagant in the way of trimming them. For dinner and theater wear they have advantages and they appear in brilliant and light colors, and in combinations of two colors in materials, with decorations that call into play many additional hues. The peplum blouse, the apron blouse and the smock have a gay future ahead of them.

Georgette crepe, chiffon and net with chantilly and gold-run laces newly recruited in their company are the filmy mediums in which evening blouses are made. Worn with skirts of black satin they achieve a toilette that may be worn with assurance.

Among color combinations, emerald or even more vivid greens with black are distinctive. Copper colored crepe with gold lace, champagne with black embroidery, peacock blue and light green show the fondness for virile colors. There is a new sort of decoration that looks like the finest beadwork done in many colors. But it is a sort of paint put on in dots set close together and appears in motifs on girdles of georgette like the blouse. Blouses in one color are enlivened with rich girdles of gold or silver brocade. Embroideries in silk and in beads, often used together, and occasionally mock jewels and gold tissue confess that nothing is too splendid for the blouse which is to be worn in the evening, and narrow bands of dark fur find themselves placed to the best advantage on lace and georgette.

Two pretty examples of the mode are shown here. In one of them crepe de chine appears with satin in an odd, original model with woodbine leaves in silk and beads, embroidered on the satin. It has an apron at the front, bloused at the waistline and bordered with the embroidered satin. The long sleeves flare at the wrist and are finished with a satin band. Pale gold and turquoise blue are, as always, happy together in the blouse at the right. Blue beads give a good account of themselves as a trimming and the sleeves challenge us to pronounce them the most graceful of the many styles that help to make the season interesting.

Velvet Becomes Satin's Rival

CONFERENCE DISSOLVED SINE DIE

CLASHES MINGLED IN DEBATE WHEN DELEGATES FAIL TO DECIDE ON WAGE PROPOSALS.

Silence Is Maintained in Government Circles—Limitation of Prices Is Attacked By Owners—Offer of Arbitration Is Defeated By Miners.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—An abrupt end came to all attempts to settle the nation-wide coal strike by peace agreement. Miners and operators passed the bleak day in embittered debate regarding the Government proposal for a 14-per-cent wage increase made by Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield and rejecting it and every other proposal that was forthcoming. The conference then dissolved, sine die. Participants went home, and where the break left coal strike conditions no one of them, miner or operation, would say. Likewise in official circles there was silence.

John L. Lewis, Acting President of the mine workers, though refusing to say one word as to the strike itself, which theoretically was called off in obedience to Federal Court injunction holding it to be a violation of the Lever act for war-time food and fuel control, scored the Government roundly at the conclusion of the conference, as did William Green, Secretary of the mine workers. Operators, though accepting the Government proposal definitely, in a letter of explanation to Dr. Garfield, which they made public, intimated that the Government's refusal to allow price increases would bear reconsideration. It was behind closed doors that the coal situation reached its climax after having involved the full attention of the Federal Government for two days previously. There was much heated oratory, but T. W. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, acting chairman of the operators' committee, described the parliamentary procedure succinctly as he came out.

Operators, by a prearranged plan, notified the miners' committee for the central competitive field of their acceptance of Dr. Garfield's plan. This the mine workers promptly voted down. In turn the miners put forward a counter-proposal that Secretary William B. Wilson's suggestion for a 31.66 per cent wage increase be granted, and this the operators refused. For the third time the operators renewed their formal offer of arbitration, and this the miners voted down. Unanimously an adjournment was voted.

"Operators are pretending to accept Dr. Garfield's proposal," Mr. Lewis said, manifesting scorn and indignation as he called the newspaper ...

TO ERADICATE TUBERCULOSIS FROM LIVE STOCK THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

Hogs Kept Under Conditions Such as Shown in the Illustration Are More Apt to Contract Tuberculosis.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With live stock and their products on a higher plane of values than in previous years there has come to stockmen and farmers a keener realization of the need to stamp out animal diseases. This important development in live-stock raising was shown repeatedly at the conference of state and federal sanitary officials who assembled in Chicago to discuss tuberculosis eradication.

Whereas in the past the unwillingness of cattle owners to have their herds tested in order to locate the disease has been a limiting factor in the work, now there are waiting lists, and the problem confronting state and federal officials is to meet the demands. Coupled with that problem is the need for improved methods of testing and a more uniform system of certifying to the health of animals so that stock may be shipped interstate with a minimum of inconvenience and delay.

First Conference of Its Kind.

The conference, called by the federal bureau of animal industry to discuss these problems, was the first of its kind, and 158 delegates from various parts of the country were in attendance. In opening the meeting Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau, emphasized the importance of conducting disease eradication in a manner that is practicable and workable as well as being scientifically correct. Likewise he announced the desire of the federal government to receive information from all sources to supplement the work of United States department of agriculture investigators. A problem of considerable importance is the tuberculin testing of cattle at public stockyards. Such testing is aimed to check traffic in diseased animals and to protect communities which have little bovine tuberculosis from infection by cattle that are diseased or of doubtful health. This condition applies especially to dairy stock and to breeding cattle, but in ...

... of swine received at the principal market centers. By means of a simple and practical marker, hogs may be tattooed with distinguished letters and figures, and when disease is found by postmortem examination, the identity of such animals is known. With a simple system of records it is thus possible to trace a shipment to the farm from which it came and stamp out infectious diseases at their source. The evidence submitted showed that swine become infected with tuberculosis, principally from cattle, either by following them in feed lots or pastures, by receiving infected dairy by-products or by eating tuberculosis carcasses. In addition there are numerous other, but less common methods by which swine contract tuberculosis.

Insist on Thorough Work.

The discussions revealed a wide difference of conditions and problems, many of them intricate, but there was unanimous agreement on the main topic—to eradicate tuberculosis from live stock throughout the United States and to do it at the earliest possible time. Farmers and stockmen of the country virtually have set a pace in their demands for testing that is faster than was anticipated a few years ago, but the live stock sanitary officials are not to be outdone. The federal bureau of animal industry is now producing about three times as much tuberculin as a year ago, and it is being distributed free to federal, state, county and municipal officials. Those in charge of the work in different states recognized that the present progress is but a beginning, and to avoid confusion there must be uniform policies and methods. They stressed also the importance of doing the work thoroughly and well, so there will be no reaction and loss of confidence.

Live stock owners may be of great immediate assistance in the work, with much benefit to themselves, if they will isolate all animals brought ...

The KITCHEN CABINET

SCARCITY OF FEEDER CATTLE

LIVE STOCK NOTES

COLDS breed and Spread INFLUENZA KILL THE COLD AT ONCE WITH HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

BAD BREATH Often Caused by Acid-Stomach

EATONIC

ASPIRIN FOR COLDS Name "Bayer" is on Genuine Aspirin—say Bayer

TORPEDOED! Don't blast your Liver and Bowels, but take "Cascarets."

MURINE Night and Morning Keep Your Eyes Clean—Clear—Healthy