

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.

European War News

Upon hearing that Bulgaria had mobilized her troops, King Constantine of Greece called a cabinet meeting that ended in an order for the mobilization of Greece's soldiers, according to an Athens dispatch to London.

One of the most daring aerial exploits of the war was accomplished by French aviators, who flew 110 miles into Germany and bombarded Stuttgart, capital of the German duchy of Württemberg, with 100 bombs. Berlin says four persons were killed and several were wounded.

The victorious army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, driving forward into the heart of Russia after capturing Warsaw, occupied the city of Ostrow, which is near the north bank of the River Bug, south of Lomza.

The Dutch steamship Koningin Emma, 9,181 tons, has been sunk by a mine. Her crew and passengers were saved. The Koningin Emma hailed from Amsterdam.

The commanders of German submarines have been given strict orders, it has been learned, says a report from Berlin, in case of doubt as to the intentions of liners, to pursue a safe course and permit the ship to escape rather than run the slightest chance of error.

Austrian and German artillery planted at various points for 100 miles along the Serbian river frontier, between the mouth of the Drina and Morava rivers, bombarded Belgrade, Semanaria and other Serbian positions south of the Danube.

Constantinople dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung at Berlin reports that a German submarine operating off Candia, Crete, torpedoed a 15,000-ton British transport carrying troops from Egypt to the Dardanelles.

The Russian army of 250,000 men under General Evtar has escaped the net thrown about it by the Germans in the railroad triangle southeast of Vilna and is retreating safely to new positions, according to Petrograd dispatches to London.

Domestic

Indictments were returned by the federal grand jury at Chicago against eight men, fixing the responsibility for the Eastland disaster, in which 812 lives were lost. The indicted men include owners and officers of the steamer, government officials and the man who chartered the Eastland for the excursion of the Western Electric company employees.

Six persons were crushed to death when a street car plunged 50 feet into the new subway being constructed in Seventh avenue, New York, as a block and a half of the street surface collapsed. Two others died of their injuries after a gas explosion. Fifty persons were injured.

The third and last will claiming to dispose of the \$12,000,000 estate of Francis A. Ogden, eccentric recluse, will be withdrawn and the blood heirs of the aged man left to share the estate without further controversy, it was announced in probate court at Houston, Tex.

It is estimated in New York that the net earnings of the United States Steel corporation in the last quarter of this year will be more than \$50,000,000, a new high record.

With a loss of more than \$1,000,000 the building of the Union Warehouse company at Los Angeles, Cal., was destroyed by fire. The building covered an entire city block.

Twenty persons were injured when an interurban train on the Illinois Traction system was derailed at Woodside, Ill., a sleeping car rolling down a 15-foot embankment.

A revision of the complete vote of Massachusetts joint primaries somewhat increased the plurality of the nominees. Governor Walsh was renominated by the Democrats and former Congressman McCall was chosen as his Republican opponent.

The private bank of Fuller & Son at Winslow, Ill., with deposits of about \$138,000, failed to open. J. B. Fuller, cashier of the bank, has been absent since last Tuesday, when he left ostensibly to visit A. L. Noel, his business associate.

At a special election held at Jacksonville, Ill., the commission government was voted to be retained in preference to a return to the old aldermanic form. The vote was 2,773 to 1,442.

Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, ambassador of Austria-Hungary, received at Lenox, Mass., cabled permission from Baron von Burian, minister of foreign affairs of Austria-Hungary, to return to that country at once for the purpose of making a personal report. Doctor Dumba plans to leave New York September 28.

Washington

Great Britain's plans for furthering the efforts of her merchants to establish themselves in world markets from which the British war fleets are barring German and Austrian exporters are outlined in announcements by the British board of trade, received at Washington.

Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, has agreed to devise a perfect engine for the use of the submarines and aeroplanes of the United States army and navy. The announcement was made following a conference between Ford and Secretary of the Navy Daniels at Washington.

Capt. Franz von Papen, the military attache of the German embassy at Washington, who figured in the Dumba correspondence, is en route to Mexico. It is assumed he will be under the direction of the German legation there.

As the result of a conference at the navy department at Washington between Secretary Daniels and John Hays Hammond, Jr., the bureau of ordnance of the navy will test a new invention of the latter for use in aiming torpedoes by wireless.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is a candidate for the Republican nomination for president. His lieutenants have perfected arrangements to place his name on the Republican ballots in nearly every state possessing the direct primary system. This information reached Washington.

Personal

Dr. Austin Flint, noted physiologist, alienist and consulting physician, died at his home at New York. Apoplexy was the cause of his death. Although Doctor Flint was in his eightieth year, he took a prominent part at the jury trial to determine Harry K. Thaw's sanity.

Mrs. Mildred Drummond, formerly Mrs. Marshall Field II of Chicago, is dead in England. Marshall Field III and his bride sailed from New York for Liverpool. In addition to Marshall Field III Mrs. Drummond is survived by two other children—Henry and Gwendolyn. The two boys are said to be the richest in the United States. Mrs. Drummond was married on September 3, 1908.

Foreign

The body of Dr. Edmund F. Woods of Janesville, Wis., who lost his life through the torpedoing of the steamship Arabic, was washed ashore at Ross Carbery, County Cork, Ireland.

The papers taken from War Correspondent James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities, on which was based the request of the United States government for the recall of Doctor Dumba, the Austrian ambassador at Washington, were made public in part at London. In the letters from Doctor Dumba that diplomat's candid opinion of the president and of American sentiment is set forth. There is a letter from Captain von Papen, military attache of the German embassy in Washington. In it Von Papen speaks of "these idiotic Yankees."

Chancellor Reginald McKenna, in the most historic budget speech that ever was made in the British parliament at London, announced that: England's estimated revenue for the current year amounts to \$1,360,000,000; England's estimated expenditures will total \$7,950,000,000; England's deficit by January 1 will amount to \$11,000,000,000.

Kaiser Wilhelm and Prince Joachim were slightly injured in an automobile accident, according to Berlin dispatches received at Amsterdam. The imperial automobile was wrecked.

Dr. Joseph Blake has resigned as chief surgeon of the American ambulance at Neuilly, France, to become chief of the new general British base hospital at Risorange.

According to Stockholm dispatches received in Berlin the Socialist deputy, Tcheidse, and 17 other members of the Russian duma have been arrested. This action was taken as a result of the outbreak against the government following the proroguing of the duma.

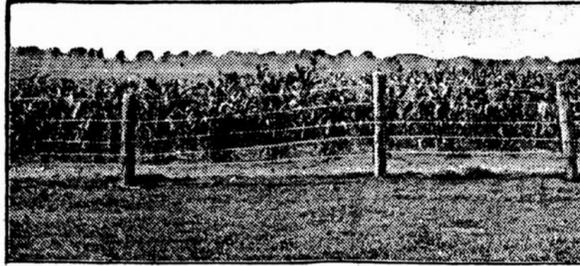
Several Americans were wounded and a number of natives killed in a skirmish at Gonaves, Haiti, between American marines and Cacos, members of a Haitian faction which has been prominently identified with the revolutionary movement.

A Vienna dispatch is published at Bucharest saying it has been learned in diplomatic circles at the Austrian capital that the government will appoint Kajetan Mery von Kapos Mera, former Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Rome, as Doctor Dumba's successor to Washington.

Sporting

The Northwestern league season closed with Seattle winning the 1915 championship.

NORMAL DAY'S WORK IN HARVESTING CORN



An Excellent Field of Corn.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The office of farm management of the department of agriculture has gathered data from 25,000 farmers in different parts of the United States and has made many direct observations as to the amount of work that can be expected in harvesting corn with different machinery and by hand. The number of acres that can be covered with different kinds of machines and different numbers of horses a day has been averaged, and while these averages should not be taken as indicating the minimum or maximum amount of work that should be accomplished on any individual farm, they are of service in enabling the farmer to judge the rate of work, and also to lay out his work so as to give enough time for each operation. While on some farms the average may be exceeded, in many cases, it will be somewhat high, but at any rate the average can be used on the average farm in figuring the least amount of time that should be allowed. Of course, in using such averages due weight has to be given to the fact that rainy weather may interfere with the harvesting campaign, and allowance must be made for such operations.

The following table shows the average acreage harvested with a binder for a normal day, using different numbers of horses:

Number of Horses.	Yield Per Acre.	Harvested Per Day.	
1 to 40 bushels.....	7.47	41 to 60 bushels.....	8.70
41 to 60 bushels.....	8.70	61 bushels and over.....	8.39
61 bushels and over.....	8.39	1 to 40 bushels.....	7.63
1 to 40 bushels.....	7.63	41 to 60 bushels.....	7.16
41 to 60 bushels.....	7.16	61 bushels and over.....	6.39
61 bushels and over.....	6.39	1 to 40 bushels.....	8.16
1 to 40 bushels.....	8.16	41 to 60 bushels.....	8.27
41 to 60 bushels.....	8.27	61 bushels and over.....	7.21

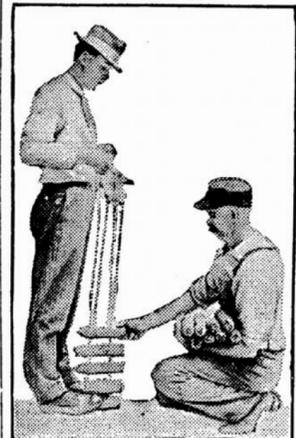
The next table gives the averages for a normal day in harvesting corn with a platform cutter:

Number of Men.	Number of Horses.	Harvested Per Day.	Adjusted Per Acre.
1.....	2	5.08	5.20
2.....	4	5.70	5.90
3.....	6	4.50	6.50
4.....	8	8.00	8.30
5.....	10	9.00	10.00

In this table the column of adjusted acreage represents the investigators' direction of the acreage to offset the figures reported from farms where harvesting was unusually easy, so as to make an acreage which would be more of an average for the run of cornfields. It will be seen from these figures that the average acreage per man is 2.93 and the average acreage per horse 4.17.

Harvesting Corn by Hand

The tables given below, which show a normal day's work when harvesting is done by hand with the ordinary corn knife, are interesting for com-



Getting Seed Corn Ready to Keep During Winter.

parison with the result accomplished with machinery. Where corn is cut, shocked and tied by hand, increases in yield add to the bulk of stalks and reduce the acreage cut daily. The averages indicate that from 1.4 to 1.7 acres can be harvested daily by one man. In tying and shocking corn, the average indicates that a man can cover from three to five acres, depending on the yield.

The following table shows the average for a normal day's hand work in harvesting corn:

Operation.	Yield Per Acre.	Harvested Per Day.
Cutting, shocking and tying corn by hand.....	1 to 40 bu..... 1.65	41 to 60 bu..... 1.60
61 bu. and over.....	1.40	
Tying and shocking corn after binder.....	1 to 40 bu..... 4.65	41 to 60 bu..... 3.71
61 bu. and over.....	3.15	

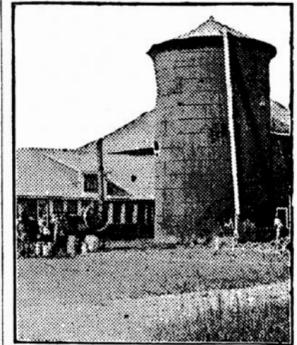
In husking corn from the shock, the averages indicate that one man should husk from 42 to 55 bushels, depending on the yield. Where corn is husked continuously from standing stalks, about 60 per cent more can be husked. Where one man husks, hauls and unloads from standing stalks it is seen

that corn can be husked about 25 per cent more rapidly than can be done from shocks piled on the ground.

(Net Hours at Work, 9.58.)

Operation.	Yield Per Acre.	Husked Per Day.
Husking from shock.....	1 to 40 bu..... 42.57	41 to 60 bu..... 45.92
61 bu. and over.....	54.48	
Husking from standing stalks continuously.....	1 to 40 bu..... 76.26	41 to 60 bu..... 85.97
61 bu. and over.....	87.14	
Husking, hauling, and unloading from standing stalks.....	1 to 40 bu..... 50.24	41 to 60 bu..... 68.04
61 bu. and over.....	69.71	

Inasmuch as a great many of the reports came from corn farms where climatic and ground conditions were



Blowing Corn Crop Into Silo.

especially good for husking, the figures may be found from 10 to 20 per cent high on farms where conditions are not so easy for the worker.

SOW BARLEY WITH ALFALFA

Green Stuff Is Provided for Winter and Land Is Made More Productive —Keeps Down Foftail.

Many alfalfa raisers are in the habit of planting barley in their alfalfa in the fall and the practice is so good that it is unfortunate that it is not done oftener. It provides green stuff during the winter and makes the land productive at a time when it ordinarily is not producing anything, except, perhaps, some foxtail. And not the least valuable feature of the barley is that it keeps down the foxtail.

The several floodings that an alfalfa field gets during the summer, plus the packing of the soil by the mower, the horses' hoofs, and the hay making and hauling, or by the stock, if the field has been pastured, compacts the soil in a way that would almost be ruin for an orchard. A stirring up of the soil, when these conditions exist, is almost the same kind of a stimulant to the field that good cultivation and a soil mulch is to an orchard. That is why it is so profitable to use a disk, an alfalfa renovator, or a spring tooth on an alfalfa field.

With the soil torn up a bit it is possible to sow barley and get excellent results. Land on which alfalfa has grown is always rich and contains lots of nitrogen. Although the alfalfa takes up much of the space and the barley naturally cannot do as well as if the land were really plowed instead of scratched, a good stand can be secured.

It is possible to either pasture the barley or to let it go for hay. In the first case a heavy seeding is usually best, in the second a light seeding so that the alfalfa will have plenty room when it starts growth in the spring. In either case the land is producing something instead of lying almost idle, or growing only foxtail, and the mixture of barley and alfalfa hay is excellent and a vast improvement over the mixture of alfalfa and foxtail.

SILO MOLD QUITE HARMLESS

Pronounced Nonpoisonous by Scientists of Missouri College—Farmers Feared It Killed Stock.

Red mold, which has been found forming in silos in Missouri and other states, has been pronounced nonpoisonous by scientists of the agricultural department of the University of Missouri. Several farmers feared it was killing their stock.

The mold is caused by the silage not being sufficiently packed. It is also caused by silage being put away too dry. A similar mold is used by Chinese in coloring food matter.

Need Guiding Hand of Man.

All of our swine, particularly the improved breeds, which are but a modified form of the original, will not reproduce themselves perfectly unless guided by the hand of man. Whatever breed is selected should be kept pure, and only the best individuals used for breeding.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHWEST.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

NORWAY.

A large quantity of provisions which were received in Norway last spring, consigned to "Armour & Morris, Christiansia," although these Chicago packers have no branch offices in this country, still remain unclaimed. The original consignment included 1,000 boxes of pork, 3,000 barrels of lard and 300 barrels of oil. It is generally believed that the provisions were sent from the United States in the expectation that they would be taken care of by German agents and re-exported to Germany, but the Norwegian laws forbade this. The government has disposed of a portion of the provisions to meet the expenses of storage, but the remainder is still waiting for the importer or owner. Attempts to smuggle contraband material through Norway continue, but they are completely frustrated, it is declared, by the vigilance of the customs officials. Some days ago a German freight car with double walls was discovered by a station agent near Christiania. Space between the two walls of the car was crowded full of copper while the body of the car was loaded with window sashes, and had it not been for the inspection by the station agent the copper would have gone to Germany.

Rev. Ole Tobliw Olsen, one of the most noted, most useful and most popular men of Nordland, has just completed his eighty-fifth year. Since he resigned as pastor of Hatfjeldalen, in 1904, he has lived in Christiania. He is strong and healthy and spends much of his time out of doors every day. He is a native of Mo, Nordland, and began to teach school in 1852. In the early sixties he studied theology in Christiania, and from 1873 to 1882 was engaged in building railways. In 1883 he became parish priest of Hatfjeldalen and during the next twenty-five years he became one of the most remarkable men of Nordland. He was intensely interested in all kinds of human efforts, but he concentrated a large part of his energies on the development of the means of communication of northern Norway. He was the first man to plan the Nordland railway, and so thoroughly did he familiarize himself with the topography of the country that the line which he staked out on his own account was finally found to be the best one. Besides filling many positions of trust, he also found time to do literary work, and he published an interesting collection of Nordland fairy tales.

Gov. Sven Aarrestad, who for a great many years past has been president of the Norwegian Total Abstinence association, recently expressed himself rather strongly about the drink habit of the people of Christiania. The Christiania Aftenposten turned its broadside on Mr. Aarrestad, saying, among other things, that he had made improper use of certain statistics. Now Mr. Aarrestad has taken steps to bring the matter before the courts. A few years ago another Christiania daily contained a libelous article against Mr. Aarrestad, and he sued the paper and won the case.

The Norwegian government has awarded to the Electric Boat company of New York, builders of the Holland type of submarine, contracts for a special type of undersea boat to be built from the company's design in a shipyard in Norway. At the present time all the submarines in the Norwegian navy are of the Krupp type and have been built in Germany. Boat builders in England, Italy, Germany and the United States competed for the Norwegian contract.

Maran Vangraven of Roros is one hundred and one years old, and one might suppose that she would be glad to quit work for good. But old Maran is of a different opinion. One day when her people were busy putting up hay she took a rake and began to rake hay with the rest of them. She did not rush the work as she was wont to do three-quarters of a century ago. Her grip was not so firm.

Jaderen has the largest rural creamery in Norway. During the past year the creamery received 7,500,000 pounds of milk. The annual output of butter is about 280,000 pounds, and that of cheese about 300,000 pounds. A new cold storage building has just been put up at a cost of \$8,000.

It is said that the city of Bergen has an option on the Tofin water falls. If the deal is closed the water of the river will be conducted to the Fykse solum, where a power station is to be built. The capacity of the falls is estimated at 40,000 horsepower.

The torpedoing of the Trondhjensfjord by a German submarine compelled the Norwegian-American line to buy another steamer. The choice fell on the Spanish steamer Castano of 6,500 tons. The ship will be known as Tanaafjord.

DENMARK.

The women of Iceland will always look upon the nineteenth of June as a great date in their history, for on that day the king of Denmark signed the new constitution of Iceland, which gives to women the right to vote. The great pioneer in the woman's movement in Iceland was the late Tjorborg Sveinsdottir, a midwife at Reykjavik. She had a great and sympathetic heart, her reputation as a physician and midwife was nation-wide, her sense of fair play was questioned by no one, and her eloquence was unparalleled—all of which combined to make her, though a woman and having no right to vote or be elected to office, a logical speaker at political meetings and other gatherings of all sorts. She wielded a great political influence in her day. According to the new constitution, women will have the same chances as men to become members of the althing, but it is said that there will be no scrambling among the women to get into the legislature of Iceland.

A Danish merchant, who just returned from Russia, writes to the National Tidende: "The hatred of the Russians against Germany knows no bounds. Throughout the empire the use of the German language has been made a crime punishable with three years' imprisonment or a fine of 3,000 roubles, or both. All German books in the public libraries have been destroyed. During my sojourn in Moscow I was arrested because I spoke Danish with an old friend. The policeman who dragged me to jail believed that I had talked German and I had a hard job to disprove his charge."

A law which has been in force since the first of April this year is so drastic with regard to the qualifications of midwives that the supply does not by any means come up to the demand. In Thisted amt alone there are five vacant positions. At Vang there has been no official midwife for five years. There are other ams in Jylland which are in a similar position.

A brick kiln from the Middle Ages has been discovered at Lindeballe, near Veile. There is a tradition in the neighborhood to the effect that the brick used for the Lindeballe church was burnt at the place, and now this is proved to be correct.

The executive committee of the Social Democratic union at Holstebro expelled one of its members because he had joined a corps of volunteer guards.

SWEDEN.

What will Sweden do? This is a question being asked with increasing frequency here. No one knows why Sweden should do anything. But, that she will do something shortly, favoring one side or the other in the great war seems to be an established opinion in the ally countries.

It is undeniable that popular opinion, based on more or less reliable information, is that Sweden shortly will throw in her lot with Germany. Investigation in diplomatic circles develops these facts:

Germany is doing her best to bring Sweden into the war.

There is a party in Sweden that favors Germany and is willing to have the Swedish army help the Germans. This party includes the financial interests, but is in the minority numerically. The Progressive party two to one in the past election, is anti-German and anti-war.

The war party in Sweden is trying to create popular sentiment against Russia, reminding the Swedes that Russia took Finland from Sweden.

The militarists of Sweden are of the German school; the Swedish army is trained on German lines; the sympathies of many Swedish militarists are with Germany.

The chief outstanding fact is that Sweden's democracy is being severely tested on the war question. If this democracy succeeds, Sweden will not enter the war.

Prof. Gustave Steffen, Oscar Jerté and Engve Larsen, three prominent members of the Socialist party, were expelled from the party by the unanimous vote of the Stockholm Socialist commune, on the ground that they were co-authors of the so-called war book.

This war book, which was published two months ago, strongly advocated Sweden's participation in the war on the side of Germany and has been the most widely discussed publication in Sweden since the war began.

The amount of each of the five Nobel prizes will be larger than usual for the year 1915, namely, \$40,290. The amount of the Nobel foundation is almost \$8,000,000.

The teachers' pension fund now amounts to about \$7,000,000. It was established about forty-eight years ago.

The production of taxable malt drinks for the year which ended October 1, 1914, was 1,490,000 hectoliters (about 25 gallons), as against 1,452,000 hectoliters for the previous year. The increase was in lager beer and beers containing a low percentage of alcohol.

The national government has suggested that the provincial authorities co-operate with the national government in providing employment for people who are expected to be thrown out of work next winter.