

COLE GRAND JURY INDICTS SCOTT

CHARGED WITH MAKING STATE PAY FOR OTHERS' COAL.

DEALER ALSO IN THE TOILS

Official's Friends Claim He Is Scapegoat for Real Offenders—May Plead Guilty and Turn Up Criminals.

Jefferson City, Mo.

The return of nine indictments, the sudden and unexpected appearance in Jefferson City of John W. Scott, deposed commissioner of the permanent seat of government and the commitment of a reporter to jail by order of Judge John Greenleaf Slate for alleged contempt of court were developments in the special Cole county grand jury investigation of the state coal scandal.

That the investigation will not stop with the return of the nine true bills is known to be a certainty.

Of the nine indictments seven are against John W. Scott, former head of the board of permanent government, and two against John Riner, a Jefferson City coal dealer.

During the investigation conducted by the board of permanent seat of government two weeks ago it was disclosed that Riner had sold the state, through Scott, a personal friend, hundreds of tons of coal at \$5 per ton. This was \$210 more per ton than what the state was paying on contract to the West Virginia Coal Co. of St. Louis.

Officers of the West Virginia company declared there was no time when they were not able to furnish the state all the coal needed.

There also was evidence that Riner's wagons had hauled coal from state cars at the capitol heating plant. The state has paid for a total of 4,300 tons of coal, while it is estimated the heating plant, running at maximum capacity from October, 1916, until April, 1917, could not have used more than 2,800 tons.

It was rumored Scott, who thinks he has been made the scapegoat for the entire lot of officeholders who saved many dollars by buying the state's coal at a price much lower than paid by the state treasurer, will throw himself upon the mercy of the court and ask for clemency.

Secretary Lane to Speak.

Secretary of the Interior Lane notified the state council of defense that he can come to Missouri and deliver an address on patriotic subjects either October 3 or 5. The council has decided to make provisions for a monster demonstration in St. Louis on the occasion of his visit, and invite the rest of the state to be present. Efforts were made to secure the secretary's presence at the state fair next week, but other dates intervened.

Laborers Push Work.

The construction work at Camp Doniphan for the use of Missouri and Kansas National Guardsmen and at the aviation field will continue several weeks.

The cantonment as originally planned is completed, but the authorities are discovering new needs daily. Nearly five thousand carpenters and laborers daily are welding saw and hammer.

Plenty of Disinfectant.

While exploring the basement of the old supreme court building State Treasurer Middlekamp discovered nearly 300 gallons of a disinfectant which had been lying dormant for several years.

The charge has been made that considerable of the state's money had been paid for many articles for which the state could never find use. An investigation is in progress.

Acks Rosenfeld's Release.

Governor Gardner sent a message to President Wilson asking the latter to accept the resignation of Samuel Rosenfeld of St. Louis as a member of the district exemption board of that city so as to enable him to accept the appointment of circuit judge of St. Louis, vice Judge Cave, resigned. In the event the resignation of Rosenfeld is accepted, the governor recommended the appointment of Capt. Fred L. English to succeed him.

No Frederick Parole.

The state prison board announced that it would not finally pass on the application of A. H. Frederick of St. Louis for a parole this month. This means the application will go over until about the middle of next month.

Labor Leaders Loyal.

The lawless acts of the I. W. W. were bitterly denounced at the convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, which pledged its loyalty and support to the government in the war. The resolutions were introduced by Delegate James B. Conroy of St. Louis, who made a plea on the floor of the convention for them. The resolutions commended the stand taken by leading labor men throughout the United States and pledged unwavering loyalty to any movement necessary to win the war.

Leases Chance to Buy Park.

Information from Kansas City is to the effect that the Snyder estate has sold Haha Tonks, Camden county, to John C. Liggett of New York city for \$250,000. This tract of land comprises 5,500 acres. Ever since the administration of Governor Hadley the state has been dickering to secure this tract of land for a state park. Twice bills passed the state senate with this end in view, only to be defeated by a few votes in the house, and once the house passed such a bill and it was defeated in the senate.

Schools Make Good Showing.

"Reports from over the state indicate that the enrollment in the schools is better than was anticipated in view of the war conditions," said Uel W. Lamkin, state superintendent of public schools. "Last week I asked the county superintendents to give me information as to the enrollment in the high schools, and in the elementary schools in the towns and in the country schools. It is true that a small per cent of the superintendents have replied, but these show only two places where the high school enrollment has not been as large as last year. The enrollment in the elementary schools does not show the increase that is shown in the high schools. From the figures at hand it seems that the elementary schools in the towns have about as many pupils as last year. There is probably a decrease, so far, in the enrollment of that the unusually large crops this year are keeping a larger number of the country. This is due to the fact the older children out of school to aid in harvesting them, and the proposed increase of wheat acreage is keeping a large number of older boys out to prepare the ground for wheat sowing.

"Four of the five normal schools show a decrease in enrollment. Only one, the one at Maryville, having enrolled more students than it enrolled at this time last year. By far the greatest decrease is in the number of men enrolled. The number of women has not shown the falling off.

"St. Louis and Kansas City both show healthy increases in both high school and grades."

Gardner Appoints Committee.

Gov. Gardner appointed members of a state library war council for Missouri, and in doing so he acted favorably upon a joint request from Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The appointees are: William K. James of St. Joseph, chairman; Mrs. George Still, Kirksville; Hugh Stephens, Lawson Price and Mrs. W. W. Graves, Jefferson City; Judge R. B. Oliver, Cape Girardeau; J. E. Long, Carthage; Dr. L. M. De Poe, Columbia; George E. Mahan, Hannibal; John J. Wolf, Joplin; Hal Gaylord and John E. Pickett, Kansas City; Arthur Aull, Lemar; Edward Hidden, St. Louis; Mrs. D. W. Steels, Sedalia; George Daniel, Springfield; Frank L. Farlow, Webb City; Miss Phala Hawkins, Charleston. The governor said:

"The state library war council is to co-operate with the national library war council recently appointed by the secretary of war. The object of the library war council, as I understand it, is to collect funds for the erection and maintenance of libraries, the purchase of books and literature for the use of our soldier boys both in this country and France. I am heartily in sympathy with the movement and earnestly request the people of the state to give this most worthy cause their enthusiastic and liberal support."

Missouri is included in a southeastern division of five states with Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Burr Jones is field director of this division.

Wood Heads Labor Federation.

The State Federation of Labor has concluded its work for this year and will meet next year in Sedalia. The meeting held was the most successful ever held.

R. T. Wood of Springfield was elected president by acclamation. J. L. Wines of St. Louis was also re-elected secretary-treasurer without opposition.

Other officers elected were: First vice president, George Patterson, St. Joseph; second vice president, P. H. Morrison, St. Louis; third vice president, Rose Marksberry, Kansas City.

Delegates to federations were elected as indicated: Dan Murphy, St. Louis, to American National Federation; R. Emmerson, Kansas City, to Illinois Federation and John Boos, Joplin, to Kansas federation.

William Turbett of this city and Andrew Smart were elected on the legislative committee.

Gardner Makes Address.

It was the proverbial fatted calf reversed for the Callaway drafted men in the form of barbecued sheep at the first big celebration in Missouri for enlisted men. Gov. F. D. Gardner was the special guest of honor and spoke to an assembled crowd of 4,000 people on American patriotism.

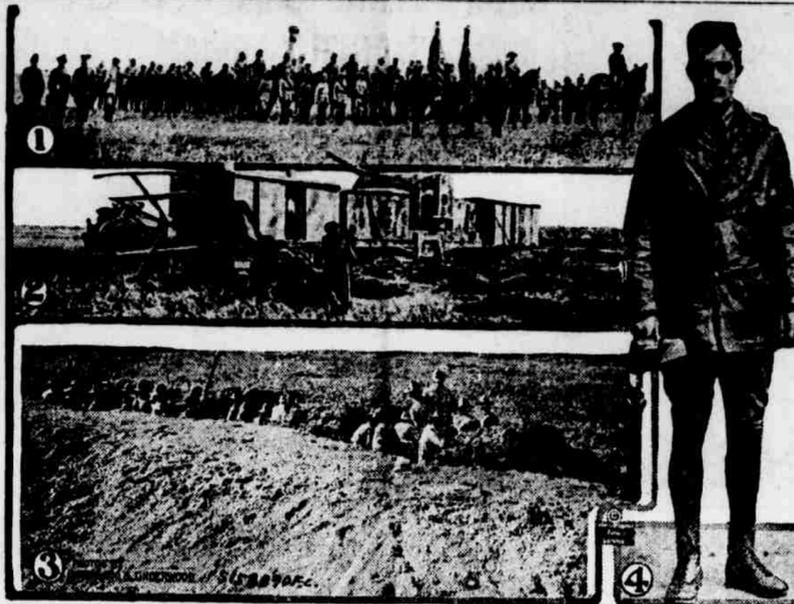
The barbecue was served on the grounds of the Fulton state hospital in true Missouri style and almost 100 of the future soldiers responded to the invitation. The celebration is original with Fulton and since the announcement of the idea through the newspapers it has been adopted by many more cities in Missouri and adjoining states. The patriotic celebration in the courthouse yard and addresses were delivered by Gov. Gardner and Prosecuting Attorney Paul Prosser of Howard county.

Critique Last Legislature.

The main feature of the meeting of the State Federation of Labor was the annual address of its president, R. T. Wood of Springfield, and the secretary and treasurer, and a condemnation of members of the last legislature for failing to enact desired labor laws. This latter point was dwelt upon at length by President Wood, who showed that outside of the bill abolishing convict labor and appropriating \$600,000 for establishing industries in the prison, but very little was accomplished.

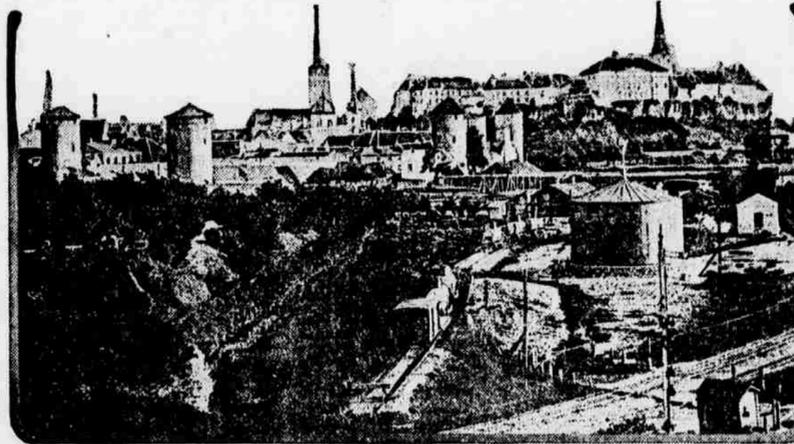
Observes 100th Birthday.

Sarah Bacon of Linn, Osage county, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth, and a number of her relatives from long distances were present. Late Bacon, one of the large merchants of this city, and his son were among the relatives to attend the gathering. Mrs. Bacon has lived a quiet and useful life and she is yet quite and useful one of her years. She is probably one of the oldest persons in the state of whose birth there is an authentic record.



1—The American and French staffs and the colors of the American regiment at the review of one of our regiments close to the front in France. 2—Reaping machine and monster gun working side by side in northern France. 3—American soldiers in France training in trenches close to the battle line. 4—James E. (Ted) Meredith, famous former athlete of Pennsylvania university, in his uniform as a United States army aviator.

REVAL, THREATENED BY THE GERMAN FLEET



Reval, the Russian port which it is believed the German fleet will attack, is situated almost at the junction of the Gulf of Finland with the Baltic sea and is not strongly protected by fortifications. Its possession would be of considerable strategic value to the Germans.

JOFFRE GETS VALUED PRESENT



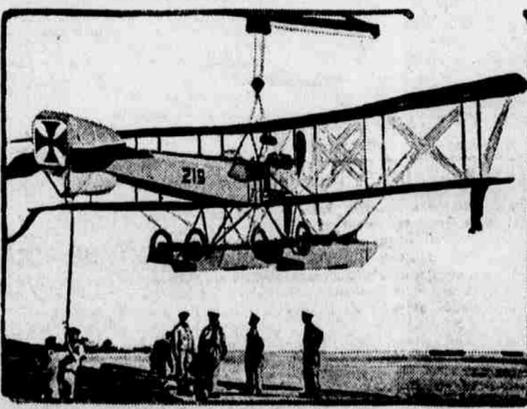
General Pershing presenting to Marshal Joffre an album containing press clippings concerning the famous Frenchman's visit to the United States.

BOMBED THE KRUPP WORKS



Gullio, one of the best-known aviators France has produced during the war, recently made a wonderful night flight to Essen in Germany and successfully bombed the Krupp works.

NEW BIPLANE DEvised BY THE GERMANS



This new German biplane is equipped for use over either sea or land. The pontoons are easily detached.

TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH

American glass is used in China. More than 90 per cent of the world's glasses come from Zansibar, which has about 3,700,000 full-bearing trees. American automobile buses have been put in operation with success at Merida, Yucatan. A section of land became detached from the shore at Dexter, Me., during recent severe storms and has become a floating island in Lake Wasscokeog. The land bears many trees. Although built early in the Christian era without mortar, a stone church in Ireland still is in excellent condition. A dictaphone small enough to be carried in one's pocket has been invented and patented by a man in Washington. When it first mentioned in the Bible in Genesis 30, 14 in the account of Jacob's sojourn with Laban in Mesopotamia. Henry Hill, a Wyandotte county (Ohio) farmer, has painted every fence post around his big farm either red, white or blue.

SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER.

By a United States Army Officer
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THE PATROL LEADER.

The leader of a patrol, usually a corporal if it consists of a squad or less, must be specially chosen. And the more important the work, the more careful the selection. The leader must be skilled in the methods of covering large areas with a few men; he must be able to report the strength and character of hostile forces, deduce their probable intentions, and report intelligently to his commanding officer. Endurance, courage and good judgment are requisites of the patrol leader. His judgment will be called constantly into play, in order to read indications and pass upon the significance of the information at hand. He should be capable of seeing a connection between apparently irrelevant facts and formulating his reports accordingly.

Before setting out, however, the patrol leader should be given such information of the enemy and country as may be of value to him—the general location of his own forces, and particularly those with whom he may come in contact. From this it will be seen that the patrol leader already has a basis upon which to interpret the information he gains.

When possible, the patrol leader should have a map of the country he is to traverse—in many cases the route specified—and he should have a compass, a watch, a pencil and a notebook. When practicable, he should take with him field message blanks. He carries, of course, his arms and ammunition.

When the patrol leader assembles the men detailed for the patrol, he makes sure of several things: That their arms and ammunition are in a suitable condition for duty; that none has any papers or maps which would be of value to the enemy if captured; that their accoutrements do not glisten or rattle as they move. He then repeats his instructions and explains them until he is satisfied that every man understands them; he also rehearses with the men the signals which are to be used; and designates a man to take his place if he should be disabled.

The formation of the patrol will depend upon the nature of the country and the character of the cover—the formation best suited to the needs of the case will be determined by the leader. But at all events, the formation must be so regulated as to insure, so nearly as possible, the escape of one man if the patrol is "jumped" by a superior force.

Generally speaking, it will consist of a main body with advance, rear and flank guards, though each of the guards be represented only by a single man. It can be seen, however, that this would be an easy formation for a patrol as small as a squad to assume, since, beside the guards, it would allow for a main body of the corporal and three men.

With a small patrol—as small, indeed, as four or five men—the distance between the men may not be more than from 25 to 50 yards. With a larger patrol, they may be as great as 100 yards. The reason for this variation is both that a smaller force must, in the nature of things, remain closer together, and that the guards at 100 yards would have far more difficulty in keeping in sight two or three men than a larger force.

SENDING BACK INFORMATION FROM PATROLS.

Patrol work calls for the exercise of more faculties perhaps than any other form of duty. Not only the young soldier's muscles, but his head also must be exceedingly active. He has many things to remember, much to watch out for, and must be able to transmit such pieces of information as he gains. The country must be carefully observed.

When a hill is to be passed over, the region beyond should first be observed by one man; in the same way, houses or inclosures should be approached by a single man or avoided entirely. This for the reason that one man is distinctly less likely to be seen than the patrol as a whole, but what is more to the point, the guard, encountering danger, would be able to warn the main body before it fell into a trap. Woods should generally be reconnoitered in a thin skirmish line. This serves as a big rake, of which each man is a tooth, for combating the thief.

Patrol leaders, and the men as well, should know the uniforms, guidons and other insignia of the enemy. This will help in determining the class of troops sighted when no other means are available.

Patrol leaders should send back important information as soon as it is gained unless the patrol itself is to return at once. In any case, it is the duty of the leader to send reports to his commander with sufficient frequency to keep the commander informed as to his whereabouts and what he is accomplishing.

The information, if written, should be signed by the leader, and should state the place, date, hour and minute of its dispatch. If this does not seem requisite to the young soldier, it must at all times be borne in mind that the commander is continually receiving information from other sources—other patrols, probably, and that he assembles and pieces together all that he obtains. The hour and minute when the information was gained may furnish the commander with a clue to a whole series of other facts which have been reported before, but which he was unable to interpret.

As a simple illustration of the necessity of the time element, it will be seen that if a troop of cavalry is reported by one patrol and a troop of infantry by another patrol moving in the same direction, the only way in which the commander might know whether or not it was the same troop is by the time. If the reports of the two troops are timed, say, half an hour apart, the commander concludes that it is the same troop; if they are timed within ten minutes of each other, he naturally concludes that two distinct troops are approaching.

THE OUTPOST.

Patrols are by no means sufficient to guarantee the security of a force in hostile territory, or in the proximity of an enemy in friendly territory. Every camp or bivouac should be protected by covering detachments known as outposts, although it is true that an outpost may also exercise the functions of a patrol and become an outpost patrol.

The size and disposition of an outpost will depend upon a number of factors, including the size of the whole command, the proximity of the enemy, the particular situation with respect to the enemy, and the nature of the terrain.

Outposts may vary in strength from a very small fraction to one-third of the entire force. The principle to be kept in mind is that outposts, like patrols, should be no stronger than is essential to the work in hand; but they should at least always be sufficiently large to insure reasonable security. A few sentinels and patrols will usually answer for a single company, but for a large command, a more elaborate system of outposts must be established.

The supreme duty of an outpost is to prevent surprise and prevent an attack upon the camp before the troops are prepared to resist. For a camp to be "jumped" in the colloquial language of the army, is an offense on the part of the commander which is neither to be explained nor extenuated. This does not mean that a camp or bivouac may not be overwhelmed with a sudden attack by an enemy force, but at least the command should have sufficient warning from its outposts to make an organized show of resistance.

The outpost patrol is used to keep in close contact with the enemy, and this has been found to be the most economical form of protection, since, if the commander is kept constantly advised of the whereabouts of the enemy, it will be unnecessary for him to make use of an elaborate system of outposts to guard against surprise. Nevertheless, he should always err on the side of caution in the matter of the protection of his camp.

Outposts should be composed of complete organizations. Discipline and morale can be better maintained in a full squad, for example, and one which is accustomed to drilling together, than with a detachment, say, of six or ten men. If more than one squad is required at any point, two squads are preferable to one squad and a half.

Troops on outposts keep themselves concealed as much as is consistent with the performance of their duties. Especially, they avoid appearing on the skyline, for this would render to the enemy a clear silhouette of their movements. The skyline, indeed, is a background which brings out a figure more distinctly than any other—even the olive-drab uniform does not escape the eye, since it is the outline and not the color which is distinguishable.

Troops on outposts do not render honors. It is assumed that their attention is completely occupied in keeping upon the lookout.

China's "Four Diamonds."

There are in China four powerful men, known as the Four Diamonds, who are credited with being actively pro-Japanese, and at the head of the Chinese pro-Japanese political activities. These men are Tsao Ju Ling, former minister of foreign affairs and former minister of communications; Chang Hsiang, former minister of justice and former minister of Japan from China, the first cabinet minister ever sent to Japan in a diplomatic capacity and the leading Japanese scholar of China; Lu Chung Yu, former minister from China to Japan; and Wang I Tang, former minister of the interior. The Four Diamonds are generally regarded as the instruments with which Japan was working in this most ambitious plan to impress the will of Japan on China and create a situation that would allow Japan to intervene in China, with some show of reason other than apparent aggression.—Samuel G. Blythe in the Saturday Evening Post.

Writes With His Knees.

The invention of a Portland (Ore.) doctor, by means of which one can write with the knee, offers large possibilities for the person deprived of the use of both hands; for the device affords a much more convenient method of writing than by holding a pencil with the toes or teeth. says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The apparatus consists of a broad strip of leather fastened over the bent knee by means of two spring clasps. It is provided with two pencil clips, into which a pencil is inserted so that it projects beyond the knee. A low rack, made like a music rack, holds the writing paper firmly in a convenient position. Ample range of motion for the pen is obtained by resting the foot on the ball, with the heel upraised.

Not Yet.

It may be comfortable to work in and all that, but women will not run and to the grocery store before breakfast wearing the pantslike hose outfit.—Portland Oregonian.

Meating the Steam.

Read—I see an English gentleman's yacht is so built that its speed can be lowered 50 per cent, in case of emergency.

Green—Now If the boat won't

buys her, how much more will she

Southern Thoroughbreds.

In ante-bellum days there was a passion all over the country for breeding and racing fine stock. In Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana it amounted to a craze. No expense was spared to import blood of the three fundamental lines that had been established in England on the Arabian, Turkish and Barbary original stock. Their superiority was exhibited in the direction of it is remarkable that in the days of slavery society of color, when a man

Doing His Part.

"Is Spotters the kind of man who would fight for his country?" "I don't know whether he would or not, but of one thing I'm certain." "And what is that?" "When the home troops marched away his farewell oration would be a masterpiece."

His Boat.

The Boy Who Swam on the Burning Deck—Well, for one thing, history can never accuse me of having had cold feet.