

BIRTH STATISTICS OF GERMANY FURNISHING CAUSE FOR ALARM

(Correspondence Associated Press.)
 AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, June 25.—Apart from the inroads made upon Germany's male population by the war, the check to the natural renewal of her people is making itself very sharply felt. The provisional birth statistics for 1916 show very clearly what a shrinkage will be evident in the German age for these years of war, army levies for these years of war, at least his military system, have not disappeared from the German empire before the time for the calling up comes round.

The official statistics which relate to German towns of 15,000 and more inhabitants, show that the number of infants born alive in such towns decreased by 131,068 in 1915 as compared with 1914, and that in 1916 they again declined by 114,557, making a total decrease between the beginning of 1915 and end of 1916 of 245,625, or 39.5 per cent of the number of living births recorded in the year 1914. This percentage almost entirely accords with the decrease percentage in the absolute number of such births recorded in the 26 largest German cities, which are separately tabulated.

It is clear that such a decline in the number of births can by no means be counterbalanced by the simultaneous decrease shown in the mortality rate of infants under one year old, although this is relatively somewhat greater than the shrinkage shown in the number of births. The mortality rate of infants under one year old, measured by comparison with the number of births, has continually declined since the year 1914. In the 26 largest German cities the rate of such infant mortality, as compared with births, fell from 15.3 in the year 1914 to 13.0 in 1916, while in all German towns of 16,000 the more inhabitants it declined in the same period from 15.5 to 13.3.

RESTORATION OF UNION RULES AND REORGANIZATION OF LABOR

(Correspondence Associated Press.)
 LONDON, July 26.—The vital question of labor after the war and the relationship between master and men is receiving particular attention in official as well as trade circles. A belated report issued by a sub-committee of the reconstruction committee for the permanent improvement of relations between employees and workmen has just been issued and sent out to the leading employers' associations and trade unions.

In a covering letter, Sir D. Shackleton says that the war cabinet is deeply concerned that timely measures should be taken before the end of the war for the future of industry. The report recommends the establishment of an organization for each industry representative of employers and employees to consider matters affecting the trade from the point of view of all those engaged in it.

Means to secure to workers a greater share in a responsibility for determination and observance of conditions of work. Settlement of general principles of employment including methods of fixing, paying and readjusting wages. Establishment of regular methods of negotiation with a view to preventing differences between master and man.

NO HOPE OF SHORT STRUGGLE WAR MAY LAST YEARS LONGER

(By Associated Press.)
 WASHINGTON, July 26.—No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the situation in the war theater in Europe. The United States is in the war and will go through with it; but any hope of a short struggle has gone glimmering with the apparent almost complete collapse of the Russian war machine.

The development was not unexpected by many army officers. When the offensive of July 1 was started by the Russian forces, the most frequent comment heard here was that it was probably the dying kick of the old Russian machine.

of decisive attainments for the Allies in the west lies in rolling up the German right flank where it reaches the sea in Belgium. If that could be done, it is argued that the U-boat bases could be stamped out and the early offensive movement of the Germans be eliminated entirely or be made ineffective.

For the United States the Russian collapse may have an immediate and direct bearing. It will if the German staff presses its advantage, release additional German forces to bolster up the Western front where American troops are to be engaged. The German line in the west has not been seriously impaired at any point, officials here believe.

It would require combined army and navy operations for it would be necessary to force a landing behind the German line and force the whole right flank from the sea as a result. The price of such a victory against the U-boats and German batteries probably would be appalling and there is nothing to indicate that the effort is seriously being considered.

There is an old military rule that a fortified position can not be taken by direct attack but must be turned or isolated. Some observers here say the Allied offensive has consisted only of direct attacks against fortifications stronger than any fort of former days, in effect a fortified belt from the sea to the Swiss border that is perhaps more than one hundred miles wide.

FOOD LEGISLATION BLOCKED BY ACTION OF THE HOUSE

(By Associated Press.)
 WASHINGTON, July 25.—The administration's program of food legislation encountered another delay when Republican leader Mann blocked plans to hurry the food control bill to conference.

disagree to all senate amendments. Taking the administration managers by surprise, Mr. Mann served notice when the bill came up that he would not give unanimous consent for the bill to go to conference unless a separate vote were permitted on the war committee proposal.

Lever, in charge of the bill, promised that the house Democratic conferees would do their utmost to force acceptance of the original provisions of the house bill. In that form there was no provision for either a war expenditures' committee, a food board of three members or \$2 wheat, and the prohibition sections contemplated a bone dry country.

KILBANE BLAMES HIS MANAGER FOR GIVING UP THE FIGHT

(By Associated Press.)
 PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, stopped Johnny Kilbane, featherweight title holder, in third round of what was to have been a six round bout at Shibo Park last night. Jimmy Dunn, Kilbane's manager tossed a towel into the ring when two minutes and 59 seconds of the third round was over.

ed Kilbane to defeat. Kilbane led a hard fight for the head and Leonard ducked. When he came up he shot both right and left to the jaw and Kilbane went back against the ropes almost helpless. He clinched with Leonard and when referee Frank O'Brien tore them loose Leonard landed a right hook to Kilbane's jaw. Kilbane staggered and fell, clutching at Leonard's knees. He was up when the referee started to count and backed weakly around the ring with Leonard in close pursuit. Leonard landed a light left to Kilbane's body and Kilbane dropped his guard. Leonard followed Kilbane carefully and landed a right cross to his jaw. Kilbane fell face forward. The time keeper was about to put the bell for the end of the round when Kilbane's manager throw the towel into the ring, ending the fight. Kilbane was helped to his corner. Leonard is credited officially with a knockout.

A large crowd saw the fight which was a purse of \$20,000 divided evenly between the two men. By this victory Leonard does not take Kilbane's featherweight title as Leonard can not make the featherweight limit. Aside from the cut on his lip, Kilbane appeared none the worse from the encounter. "Jimmy Dunn lost his head," said Kilbane when asked how it happened. "I guess he did not want me to get hurt. We have been the closest of friends for ten years and I guess I will have to forgive him if he felt as if he thought I was going to get hurt. I was all right and was soaking him on the chin every time. The fight should have gone on as Dunn did not throw the towel into the ring until the bell rang ending the third round." Manager Dunn said: "I don't know what was the matter with Johnny.

SEND OLD MAGAZINES TO THE SOLDIERS

Magazines and newspapers bearing one-cent stamps hereafter may be posted, unwrapped and unaddressed, by persons other than publishers and will be forwarded by postal authorities to American soldiers and sailors in Europe.

In announcing plans for gathering reading matter conveying news and fiction to the boys abroad, postmaster general Burleson said that magazines may print in the upper right hand corner of their front covers:

"Notice to the reader: When you have finished reading this magazine please put a one-cent stamp on it, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address."

The publications will be carried under parcel post classification at one cent each, regardless of weight. A concentrating station has been designated in each State for assembling of the reading matter.

He did not seem to be right. Leonard had nothing. I don't know whether it was the humid weather or what it was. He was all right until he went into the ring and then I don't know what went wrong with him."

WATER HAULAGE TO SAVE CARS

(By Associated Press.)
 ROTTERDAM, Netherlands, June 29.—A revival in German shipping is the latest curious feature of Rotterdam's water traffic. No fewer than fourteen German steamships arrived in port within forty-eight hours a day or two ago. Their occupation is perhaps still more strange, for, coming in ballast, they are engaged in loading German coal at Rotterdam and carrying it to German, Swedish and Norwegian ports. The coal is mostly brought down the Rhine in barges, the object achieved by this latest move being a lightening of the overburdened German railways, where, on top of the pressure of war's demands, has come the shortage of rolling stock due to the increased wear and tear resulting from lack of sufficient lubricating oil.

The new idea was first tested. One or two vessels laid up at Rotterdam were loaded with coal and put to sea. Hugging the coast, they arrived safely at Emden. Then an occasional German ship arrived to

FRIENDSHIP OF THE JAPANESE

(By Associated Press.)
 TOKIO, July 24.—The visit of Admiral Knight, commander of the American Asiatic squadron, for the purpose of expressing thanks to America for sending a warship with the remains of Ambassador Guthrie, was made an occasion for the manifestation of Japan's friendship to America. The admiral and nine officers were received at the palace by the emperor, who paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Guthrie.

TAX ON COTTON

(By Associated Press.)
 MEXICO CITY, July 26.—A stamp tax of 5 per cent has been placed on all cotton goods manufactured in Mexico.

Cold weather is believed to kill microbes. So the microbes are singing their morning songs together, fearless of death. take a cargo of coal. The experiment proved a success.

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