



1—Michel Jacobs, well-known Washington artist, who is lecturing at the officers' training camp at Fort Monroe on camouflage. 2—Belgian soldiers crossing one of the many canals in their country in a ferry boat. 3—American soldiers in France, holding a train with their equipment. 4—F. Teebe Davidson, son of H. P. Davidson, national director of the Red Cross, who was seriously injured when his airplane fell into Long Island sound.

OHIO CROPS ARE REPORTED GOOD

WHEAT RATED AT 120 PER CENT AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE CROP.

BIG POTATO CROP INDICATED

Corn Suffers Some Damage By Water, But Prospects Are 92 Per Cent Normal—Fruit To Be Short—Canning Products Good.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Columbus.—The biggest production of wheat per acre in the history of the state is promised in the crop now being threshed, according to the report of the State Department of Agriculture.

The condition is 120 per cent compared with an average, an increase of 11 points during July. But 14 counties report less than 100 per cent prospects. The estimated yield is 20 bushels an acre or 31,412,000 bushels.

Reports are optimistic of the oats crop and of the potato crop, but discouraging as to fruits.

Oats cutting has started with an abundant yield per acre, prospects indicating 119 per cent compared to the average, with a gain of 11 points during July. The estimated area is 1,584,459 acres from which 55,049,452 bushels will be harvested. This is 10,000,000 bushels greater than the ten-year average for Ohio.

Potatoes Above the Average. Potato prospects are 110 per cent compared to the average, with an acreage of 97,015, which should produce, the department estimates, 216,425 bushels or near a ten-year average.

Corn has been damaged 11 per cent by water, but two weeks of good, hot weather leaves prospects at 92 per cent normal.

Apples are not going well, continuing to fall, and the crop will be less than half a good average crop. The state production is estimated at 3,000,000 bushels. The peach crop is but 26 per cent normal.

Other commodities, field beans, prospect 104 per cent; buckwheat, area increase 11 per cent; clover, prospect 85 per cent; apples, prospect 41; peaches, 25; pears, 41; grapes, 37; berries, 84.

Compared with normal crop, onions, 81 per cent; cabbage, 85; sugar beets, 92; tobacco, 83 (6 per cent damage by worms).

Acreage in Peas Doubled. Products for canning show well both as to quantity and condition. The acreage of peas is nearly doubled that of last year, but 90 per cent of the average, condition 95; tomatoes, 81 per cent of last year, 74 of an average and condition 77 per cent; beets, condition 88 per cent; pumpkin, 100 per cent as to condition and acreage.

The honey crop will be about half a normal crop, but 3 per cent greater than a year ago.

Other commodities on the condition of wheat, the department reports are expected to show that the greatest prospects are in Northwest Ohio, where the production per acre is 128 per cent. In the southwest section, the prospect is 121 per cent, northeast, 118 per cent and southeast, 107 per cent.

Heavy and frequent rainfalls have delayed threshing and caused some sprouting in the shock, but where completed, the yield was heavy and quality of grain generally good.

To Head Select List. Columbus.—Members of the Select List of Ohio Daily Newspapers held their annual meeting in Columbus, Tuesday, at which the officers for the coming year were elected, with the following results: President, W. O. Little, Zanesville Times-Recorder; vice president, Harry E. Taylor, Portsmouth Times; secretary, treasurer, C. H. Spencer, Newark Advertiser.

At the board of directors, Fred W. Bush, Athens Messenger; Oliver I. Jones, East Liverpool Review; John H. Shearer, Marysville Tribune, and L. E. Wall, Findlay Republican, were elected. The October meeting is to be held in Columbus and the December session in Pittsburg, Pa.

Dayton.—Two men were arrested by federal authorities near the aviation station here Sunday night, suspected of being in the employ of the German spy system. It is said that the men had maps and other information concerning the aviation camp. Military authorities refused to discuss the arrests, asserting any information at this time might interfere with further plans of the government. They would not give out the names of the men being held.

Columbus.—Under a ruling by the Attorney General, right of local civil service commissions to exempt teachers in all schools in the state from the classified service was upheld.

Columbus.—Because of insufficient car service the annual coal production has not yet started. The volume of 1917, when 26,000,000 tons were produced. The production in the calendar year 1916 was 34,526,000 tons, according to a report submitted to the State Industrial Commission by the Mining Bureau.

New Lexington.—Forty-one out of the first 53 men examined by the Perry County Draft Board were declared to be physically fit for military service. Twenty-six of them claimed exemption.

Dayton.—The Dayton-Wright Airplane Co. has purchased the three-story factory building in Miamisburg from the Enterprise Carriage Co., and will remodel it at once for the establishment of a branch factory for the manufacture of airplane parts. The deal involves approximately \$125,000.

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STATE MILITIA FEDERALIZED

Ohio National Guard Passes From Under Control of State—Twenty-Five Thousand Men Affected.

Columbus.—The Ohio National Guard ended its existence Sunday as a military body responsible to state authority, and the state's division of more than 25,000 men passed under the sole control of the Federal Government.

This leaves Ohio without troops under state control. However, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker promised Governor James M. Cox that the state will have the protection of Federal troops for some time to come, and the Governor will address himself this week to the task of planning a new military and home guard organization.

Colonel Julius A. Penn, chief mustering officer, and his assistants worked Sunday completing the details of the draft of the guard into Federal service. Colonel Penn ordered the drafting of the division headquarters officers designated by Washington, including Captain Thomas Dooley, of St. Louis, of the Missouri National Guard, whose engagement to the daughter of Governor Cox has been reported, and who will become Assistant Adjutant of the Ohio division, with rank of Major.

There is still speculation over the appointment of a Major General to command the division. Washington will name this officer and the chief of staff. The Federal draft takes all the high officers of the guard except Adjutant General George H. Wood and Assistant Adjutant General E. G. Gimpel, Jr. Governor Cox recommends General Wood for Major General, and the report here has been that if this program carries, Colonel Gimpel will be named Adjutant General of the state.

Formalities of drafting the guard having been completed, the next step awaited is the order to proceed to the Montgomery (Ala.) camp to go into training.

MOVIES INSPIRE TO CRIME. Canton Boys Plan Extensive Program of Burglary After Reading Thrillers and Seeing Pictures.

Canton.—Clarence Price and Robert Labord, fifteen-year-old youths, are held in jail on charges of burglary and larceny. According to police, the boys admit they robbed two Canton stores. They stole a large number of cartridges, and say they intended to buy guns with which to do daring deeds.

Their program of crime included, according to alleged admissions to police, the blowing up of the First National Bank vault by the use of dynamite, and the shooting of two paymasters of large manufacturing plants and getting away with the money.

Police found 19 sticks of dynamite hidden in a swamp near here. The boys say they stole the dynamite from a local brickyard, and intended to blow down so as to secure "sons" with which to blow up the bank vault.

The youths say they got their ideas for the big jobs of crime from reading novels and from constantly attending "blood and thunder" movies.

Aliens Are Not Banned. Columbus.—Aliens, whether or not they have taken out first papers, are not disqualified from service in the American army if they do not claim exemption and if they are not alien enemies, was the instruction sent to the State board of Education at its organization meeting here. The next session will be August 17, when the board will adopt a policy that will be in harmony with the provisions of the Smith-Hughes bill, through which Federal approval is given for vocational training in Ohio will be available.

Children Dead in Explosion. Lancaster.—An explosion of natural gas in an apartment house Saturday afternoon resulted in the death of three girls, children of Arthur Gloyd. The dead: Edna, 9 years old; Gladys, 8, and Dorothy, 4. Gloyd is a railroad employee. Frank Piat, 27 years old, and Herbert Hanna, 8, were burned fatally in the explosion. Leaky pipes caused the explosion.

Fire Destroys Factory at Piqua. Piqua.—Defective wiring was the cause of a fire that partially destroyed the building occupied by the Piqua Underwear Co., on Monday afternoon. The flames spread rapidly and were brought under control with difficulty by the firemen, who were assisted by citizens of Piqua. A part of the building was occupied as a place to store its surplus stock by a furniture company. This stock was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at \$10,000 and is partially covered by insurance.

Freight Train Strikes Motorcycle. Lima.—One child was killed, one fatally injured, two were slightly hurt and one man sustained a fractured hip Saturday when a motorcycle driven by J. F. Trimble, 34 years old, inspector for the Ohio Steel Foundry Company, was struck by a B. & O. freight train when in the east end of Lima. The dead child is Daniel Decker, 3; the fatally injured, Arnold Decker, 13, and the badly hurt, Margaret Decker, 1; Doris Decker, 7, and J. F. Trimble.

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Task Confronting Country Not Confined to the Army and Navy

By Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman Board of Directors, U. S. Steel Corporation

The task which confronts the country is not confined to the army and navy, although they will be entitled to the larger part of the credit and glory if we succeed. They offer their bodies as a sacrifice, and they must have the undivided, unqualified support of all outside their ranks. The time, money and prayers of all civilians must be given for their soldiers. They bear the brunt; they are the shield for our safety. All of us are fighting in self-defense. This is our land and the flag is ours. The administrators of the country, from President Wilson down, are no more interested than each of us. Life would not be worth living if our flag were to be permanently furled; if our country were subjugated by an alien enemy, especially such a one as we now defend ourselves against.

The pecuniary burdens to be imposed upon us will be very great. We knew in advance such would be the case. We must pay the enormous cost of mobilizing, equipping, supplying and moving our own armies, and we must advance money and provide supplies to our allies in accordance with their necessities and our resources. We could not decline if we were disposed, for they are now fighting our battles and we are, with them, under the whole burden. We must never flatter nor retrace our steps. Wherever or whenever the end is we must press forward with all our strength, might, minds and souls. The more vigorously we proceed within the limits of intelligence the sooner will the end be reached.

Some of us are complaining or criticizing because of the enormous taxes that are likely to be imposed. We are apt to consider ourselves as opposed by the legislative or executive departments of the government, as if they were partisans, seeking to punish or at least unfairly treat the private individual. We do ourselves an injustice by harboring such thoughts. We can rightfully claim that the burden of taxation be equitably distributed; that all the people, after exempting the necessities of life, shall be compelled to contribute, and that there shall be no waste or extravagance in making expenditures. If possible taxes ought to be so levied and distributed as to avoid clogging the channels of business prosperity. All this we may properly demand. Equitable distribution is fair and reasonable, and it makes all peculiarly interested in the subject, including both the collection and the expenditure of the taxes levied. Less than this would tend to create classes—the worse thing for any country.

Now is the time to unite the whole country in a common cause. The soldiers are on a level as they ought to be. All others should be on a level. Classes should be obliterated and also politics, localities and religious differences, during war times at least. Opportunity should be open to all; governmental burdens should be borne by all. With such an administration of governmental affairs we should be satisfied, however severe the drafts which are made upon us or upon the larger interests which we represent.

Universal Military Training Produces Efficiency and Respect for Law

By R. A. White

I believe in universal military training and service because it is a good thing for our young men: (1) It is good physical training; it takes the kinks out of the stoop-shouldered and puts red blood into the anemic. (2) It teaches young men to obey. We are suffering from lack of discipline. Young men do not know how to obey because they have not been made to obey. The schools are without effective discipline and the average home has little or none. A large percentage of our lawbreakers are young men from fifteen to twenty-one or twenty-two. Better for our young men to know how to carry a rifle than a cigarette; to send a lead ball to the center of the bull's eye than to push ivory balls into the pockets of a billiard table; to love the red-blooded service of the camp rather than the anemic entertainment of cabarets. (3) Physical training and discipline breed efficiency for business. The time a young man may lose from his early business life will be more than compensated by his increased ability to do things.

That these are not theoretical assumptions Germany proves conclusively. When I first began going to Germany thirty years ago I derided German military methods. For the last ten years I have felt otherwise. In Germany a law is made to be obeyed, not broken. "Das ist verboten" is no idle sign. Military discipline is largely responsible for this respect for law. Germany estimates that her industrial and commercial efficiency has been increased 16 1/2 per cent through the military training of her young men.

I believe in universal military training and service and a sane preparedness because it is the only way to avoid war. Only mighty provocation leads a nation to attack another if that other is as strong or stronger than itself. Had England, France and Russia been as well prepared as Germany there would have been no European war.

Knowledge of Food Values Necessary to Proper Economy in the Home

By Mrs. Irving Brock of New York

Before she starts her economics the housewife should know where and how to begin, so that she will not proceed about her economizing unwisely. While saving the food supply, she can do a whole lot of harm to her family and give absolutely no aid to the government if she has no knowledge of food values. Every woman should know just what foods the government lacks and what to substitute without damage to the diet of her family.

Because our women have adopted war menus, that does not mean they cannot serve just as appetizing and attractive meals as formerly. This is one of the things they are taught at the cooking schools. For the average housewife I think that the saving of fats will be the most difficult problem, and I want to warn her that fats are very necessary to the individual and that substitutes for them are few. For the protection of her family, she must study such things before she rushes blindly to the aid of her country.

In one respect it is true, as German junkers charge, that America is going to war to protect its investments. It has some hundred and odd years of effort invested in the cause of human freedom, and that investment it must protect.

British aviators are accused of dropping incendiary bombs on ripening cornfields of the enemy. By so doing, they are infringing on the copyright of frightfulness.

There is a shortage of beer in Paris, and Germany is smoking cigars made of cabbage. Oh, the horrors of war!

Bohemia Favored by Nature. Nature has favored Bohemia perhaps more than any other part of Europe. Its soil is so fertile and climate so favorable that more than half of the country is cultivated and produces richly. In its mountains almost every useful metal and mineral, except sulfur, is to be found. It is the geographical center of the European continent, equally distant from the Baltic, Adriatic, and North seas, and though inclosed by mountains, is so easily accessible, because of the valleys of the Danube and the Elbe rivers, that it served as the avenue of many armies. Besides Bohemia the Czechs occupy Moravia and adjacent territory in Silesia. The Slovaks, who show merely dialectic differences from the Czechs, extend from Moravia eastward over most of northern Hungary.

An Endless Job. She—"You can form no idea how bright my little girl is. She repeats every word I say." He—"She must get frightfully tired."

HOOVER APPOINTED U. S. FOOD CHIEF

Both Measures Signed by the President.

POLICIES ARE OUTLINED

Conservation Measures Become Law as Administration at Washington Takes Charge of the Situation.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The administration food control and food survey bills were signed by President Wilson and became law.

Formal appointment of Herbert Hoover as food administrator was announced at the White House later.

The first bill provided for stimulation of production and the second for control of foods and fuel.

The bills were first signed by Speaker Clark in the house and by Senator Sausbury, president pro tempore of the senate, and were then taken to the White House.

The president summoned Mr. Hoover to the White House, presented him with the pen with which he signed the bill, and signed a legislative order appointing him food administrator.

Mr. Hoover took of his plans in a statement which he made here: "The food administration is to stabilize and not disturb conditions, and to defend honest enterprise against illegitimate competition," he said. "It has been devised to correct the abnormalities and abuses that have crept into trade by reason of the world disturbance and to restore business as far as may be to a reasonable basis. "The hopes of the food administration are threefold.

"First, to so guide the trade in the fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion and wasteful practices and to stabilize prices in the essential staples.

"Second, to guard our exports so that against the world's shortage we retain sufficient supplies for our own people and to co-operate with the allies to prevent inflation of prices.

"Third, that we stimulate in every manner within our power the saving of our food that we may increase exports to our allies to a point which will enable them to properly provision their armies and to feed their peoples during the coming winter.

"The business men of this country, I am confident, realize their own patriotic obligation and will fairly and generously co-operate in meeting the national emergency. I do not believe that drastic force need be applied to maintain economic distribution and sane use of supplies by the great majority of American people, and I have learned a deep and abiding faith in the intelligence of the average American business man whose aid we anticipate and depend on to remedy the evils developed by the war which he admits and deplors as deeply as ourselves. But if there be those who expect to exploit this hour of sacrifice, if there are men or organizations scheming to increase the trials of this country, we shall not hesitate to apply to the full limit drastic and coercive powers that congress has conferred upon us in this instrument.

"In enforcing the measures of the act it is not our intention to proceed with a host of punitive measures, but rather by co-ordinating their harvests, our trades to effect such constructive regulations as will render gambling, extortion and other wasteful practices impossible and will stabilize prices.

Will Proceed Quickly. "We propose to proceed as rapidly as possible with constructive regulations in view of the fact that we must announce each program as quickly as it is properly formulated. We hope within the next few days to announce the method of wheat and flour control.

"The deep obligation is upon us to feed the armies and the peoples associated with us in the common cause of the diversion of 400,000 of their men to war or war work; the additional millions of women drafted to places of their husbands and brothers; the toll of the submarine have all conspired to reduce production of our foodstuffs. This autumn will fall 500,000,000 bushels of grain below their normal production.

"Our European allies, because of the destruction of shipping by submarines and the isolation from the normal markets by belligerent lines, are forced upon our markets, not only as the nearest, but as the only markets capable of relieving their bitter necessities. Therefore, whereas we exported before the war but 80,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, this year we must find for them 225,000,000 bushels in the face of a short crop.

"Already the greater call for meat and animal products, due to the stress of war on the millions of men, on the fighting line and the enhanced physical labor of populations ordinarily subsisting on lighter diets have compelled our allies to kill upwards of 32,000,000 head of their stock animals. Not only must we increase their supplies of meat and dairy products, but must prepare, as war goes on, to meet an even greater demand for these necessary commodities.

"France and Italy formerly produced their own sugar, while England and Ireland imported largely from Germany.

A Business Girl. Cohen—So Sadie has broken her engagement. Did she get you back der ring? Constain—No, she said diamonds has gone up, but she would gif me vat I build for it.

Evidence. "How do you know Bloggs is a patriot? He doesn't say anything about war." "That's how I know. He is working so hard for preparedness that he hasn't any breath left for talk."

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Food Control Bill, Giving the President Extraordinary Powers, Now in Law.

GETTING AFTER PROFITEERS

Government Records Break Record Crop—German and Russian Ministries Re-Formed—Elliott Root Returns With Confidence in the Russian Republic.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The senate last Wednesday adopted the conference report on the food control bill, the measure was signed by Speaker Clark and President Wilson, and is now the law of the land, a law conferring on the president tremendous powers over the food and fuel supplies of the country, and designed to protect the people from extortion.

Sixty-six senators voted for the bill and seven against it. Those who persisted in their obstructionist tactics to the end were Frennon, Hollis, Hardwick, La Follette, Gross and Reed. Sherman and Gore both were paired against the bill.

The law contains drastic prohibitions. Thirty days after the date of its approval it will be unlawful to use foodstuffs in the manufacture of distilled beverages or to import distilled spirits for beverage purposes, and the president will be empowered to commandeer for military purposes distilled liquors now held in bond and to regulate or restrict the use of foods in the manufacture of wine and beer.

The senate also adopted the conference report on the food survey bill, designed to stimulate production and to give the country information on food resources, and thus the administration's food control program was at last completed.

Coal Prices and Profits. Coal prices are causing a great stir, especially in the Middle West, and in Illinois the state council of defense advised Governor Lowden to seize the mines because the operators would not sell at what was considered a reasonable profit. The governors and defense councils of 15 Middle West States were asked to meet in Chicago to confer on relief measures.

President Wilson last week made a personal visit to the federal trade commission and the department of justice to urge the hastening of action to curb high prices, and made it evident that he intends to do everything in his power to stop the exacting of exorbitant profits. The war industries board followed up this by announcing that American producers selling war necessities to America's allies would be permitted to make only reasonable profits, provided that the allies must reciprocate in selling to the United States and to another. The president, moreover, has said that the prices to the public must be made the same as to the government.

Record-Breaking Corn Crop. Chattering news came out of the department of agriculture in the form of the August crop report, which indicates a corn crop of 3,191,000,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the country. The prospects improved during July to the extent of 69,000,000 bushels, and general rains over the corn belt since the reception of the data on which the report is based enhance still further the expectations of the farmers. The oats yield also will be a record breaker, but the report on wheat is a bit disappointing. The government already has under way a campaign for the raising next season of a crop of more than a billion bushels of wheat and 83,000,000 bushels of rye. The food control law authorizes the fixing of fair prices for wheat and the sale by the government to the

PLenty OF FOOD FOR PARIS

Coal Also Will Be Abundant in the French Capital During Next Winter.

Paris.—France has abandoned her proposed civil mobilization.

The new move is taken to mean in many quarters that the Ribot government has the war situation so well in hand that it will not be necessary to draft French citizens between the ages of sixteen and sixty for war work.

FIGHTING UNDER TWO FLAGS

Two Serbian Divisions, Forced Into Austrian Army, Now Under the Entente Colors.

Corfu, Island of Corfu.—There are two whole Serbian divisions—40,000—men—which entered the war under the Austrian flag, fighting against the entente allies, and which today have turned squarely around and are fighting under the entente colors against the central powers. This fighting un-

farmers of nitrate of soda from Chile to be used as fertilizer. Every state is asked to plant as large an acreage in wheat and rye as is possible without upsetting proper farm practice. The experts in Washington say that while fertilizer may be scarce, there will be no shortage of seed, farm machinery or transportation facilities.

On Thursday Provost Marshal General Crowder issued the regulations for calling the National army to the colors. The first 200,000 are to be called up to September 1 and sent to cantonment camps by September 5. The government wishes the first day of the mobilization appropriately celebrated throughout the country in order that the citizen soldiers may be fitly honored.

Some Antidraft Riots. Taking the country as a whole, the exemption boards are having mighty little trouble in carrying out their duties in the drafting of the National army. Part of Oklahoma and some districts in the Southeast, however, are glaring exceptions to this rule. Serious riots have occurred and bands of draft resisters have armed themselves and taken to the woods. But they are being captured by the scores and subjected to the proper punishment. Much of the trouble is stirred up by the I. W. W., and by certain un-American publicists who argue constantly that American soldiers should not be sent abroad to fight, but should keep at home to await the invading Germans after they have whipped the entente allies.

Among those arrested last week by the federal agents was Dr. Fritz Bergmeier, president of the Volks-Zeitung of St. Paul, and another from Washington was put in jail on charges of making disloyal utterances, to be held until President Wilson directs his release. He is an enemy alien.

Canada also is to have a drafted army, the Canadian conscription bill having been passed by the dominion parliament. Under its provisions 100,000 men between the ages of twenty and thirty-two years will be drafted, and it is the expectation of the authorities that they will be in training by autumn.

German Ministry Changes. Chancellor Michaelis reshaped the imperial and Prussian ministries to his desire, or that of his masters, but the many changes aroused a sense of uneasiness among the empire. On the contrary, they are commented on by the liberal and radical press with distrust and dissatisfaction, and no one who has talked for publication has given them his approval. They offer little hope for parliamentarism or any other marked change in internal policies, and so far as can be seen, the war policy of Germany is not likely to be altered. Doctor Kuehmann, who has succeeded Zimmermann as foreign secretary, is supposed to be opposed to ruthless submarine warfare, but Doctor Helfferich is retained as the representative of the imperial chancellor, and as he is ambitious and powerful it is feared he will more than counterbalance Kuehmann.

Germany's latest peace suggestions having met with the disloyal reception they deserved, it is unlikely that any more such proposals will emanate from the kaiser for some time. Seventy-eight professors of Bonn university have signed a petition urging the German government never to make another peace offer.

Root Has Confidence in Russia. Premier Kerensky last week succeeded in completing his coalition cabinet and obtaining the pledges of all factions that they would support him. He has promised many reforms, and also has assured Russia that discipline and authority must first be restored. That he and his colleagues will win out and that Russia will continue in the war until Germany is whipped is the universal assurance of Elinor Root who has just returned from his mission to Petrograd. The disorders there, he says, are not alarmingly serious and are not typical, and the loss of morale in the army he is sure is only temporary.

Already the resistance of the Russian troops to the advance of the Germans and Austrians in Galicia and Bukovina is stiffening, and though in general the retreat continued, it ceased to be a plentiful. The conditions which caused Parisians to stand in line before food emporiums and coal yards will be forestalled, he declares, thereby expediting that France is suffering no great amount of worry over the ravages of German submarines.

Another piece of good news emanates from the ministry of commerce to the effect that Parisians will soon be supplied with "national foodstuffs" and "national cloth" for clothing. This promises to be a real boon for modest purses.

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Freight Train Strikes Motorcycle. Lima.—One child was killed, one fatally injured, two were slightly hurt and one man sustained a fractured hip Saturday when a motorcycle driven by J. F. Trimble, 34 years old, inspector for the Ohio Steel Foundry Company, was struck by a B. & O. freight train when in the east end of Lima. The dead child is Daniel Decker, 3; the fatally injured, Arnold Decker, 13, and the badly hurt, Margaret Decker, 1; Doris Decker, 7, and J. F. Trimble.

Blues Sign of Limitations. The blues are usually related to limitation. If we have them it is a sign that we are limited people. And, as a rule, it is hard for us to cure ourselves of our limitations because we are so pleased with them and so proud of their possession. If we weren't we shouldn't assert them so much and let them do us so much harm. "Work is all I care about,"