

News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

European War News

The Austrian admiralty announced at Vienna that an Austrian cruiser had sunk four or five British armored patrol boats. Only nine men from the British vessels were rescued.

Berlin reports of a decisive check to the Russian drive on Kovel are confirmed to some extent by the official report of Petrograd which admits "desperate resistance" on the Stakhod sector and claims no advance of moment.

The British offensive in Picardy has captured the entire first system of German defenses on a front of eight miles. Seven thousand five hundred prisoners were taken by the forces of Sir Douglas Haig. Contalmaison and Trones wood have been stormed and recaptured, according to a statement issued at London. German forces gained a footing in the Dauloup battery and in some sections of the French line in the Fumin wood.

The Russian forces advancing in Volhynia toward Kovel, are crossing the river Stokhod at various points, closely pressing the Teutonic forces opposing them, says the Petrograd war office statement. Berlin says the Russians have been checked.

While the French stormed and occupied Hill 97, a height dominating the Somme southeast of Blaches, as well as German positions near Barleux, and the British made a new advance northwest of Contalmaison, the Germans also had victories to record in the recapture of the Trones woods, La Maisonette farm and the village of Barleux.

On the Italian front Rome reports Italian advances on the upper Astico and the occupation of Aguelia pass in the northern sector.

The British steamer Pendennis, 2,123 tons gross, with a cargo of timber, from Gothenburg for Hull, has been captured by a German warship off the Norwegian coast and brought to a German port, according to a wireless message from Berlin.

Food riots have broken out in Liege and many persons have been hurt, according to information received at Amsterdam.

Official announcement was made at Berlin that the British steamship Lestris was held up by German warships near the English coast and seized as a prize.

Domestic

Prompt work by the firemen of Newcastle and Wilmington, Del., saved the shell-loading plant of the Bethlehem Steel company when fire broke out in the building.

The positive death list from the gulf coast hurricane and a series of storms and floods that followed in Alabama and Georgia, stands at nine, with at least forty persons reported missing aboard small schooners in the gulf. Property damage probably will reach \$5,000,000.

The German merchant supersubmarine Deutschland has arrived in Chesapeake bay. She is now at her dock at the pier of the Eastern Forwarding company, Locust Point, Baltimore. She is 315 feet long. The boat carries no passengers. Her cargo consists entirely of dyestuffs—a thousand tons of them. She is commanded by Captain Koenig and has a crew of 20 men. The Deutschland traveled 4,180 miles, 1,800 miles of this being under water. The trip was made in 16 days.

Robert J. Shields, prominent state Democratic politician, was arraigned at Superior, Wis., before United States Court Commissioner H. E. Ticknor, charged with violating the Mann act. He waived examination and was bound over to the next term of court on \$10,000 bail, which was furnished.

The treasury of the city of Nashville, Tenn., was looted of \$71,187.79 by former city officials from 1909 to 1914, according to the final report to the city commission by James Cameron, an expert accountant.

The most brilliant spectacle of the forty-second annual session of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was presented at Buffalo, N. Y., when the imperial divan was escorted from headquarters to the theater, where the opening session of the imperial council was held.

Joseph Ramsey, former president of the Wabash railroad, died at East Orange, N. J., following a stroke of apoplexy. He was fifty-six years of age and at the time of his death was president of the Lorraine, Ashland & Southern railroad.

Edward B. McLean began suit in the District of Columbia Supreme court at Washington to break the will of his father, the late John R. McLean, publisher. McLean is the sole heir, but the property, estimated at \$20,000,000, was held in trust for him.

Christopher Beutinger, a well-known coal broker with offices on Broadway, was shot to death at Caldwell, N. J. Mrs. Margaret Claire Beutinger, his wife, was arrested and charged with homicide.

President Wilson delivered an address at the world's salesmanship congress at Detroit, Mich. He urged that business men carry justice and fair dealing into the ports of the world, particularly those of Mexico, and thereby establish confidence in American principles. His efforts, he declared, will be to serve all America by serving Mexico herself for her best interests without using force, not to serve the few "gentlemen" who wish to exploit Mexican possessions.

Despite the increased efforts of the health officials to curb the epidemic of infantile paralysis the number of cases and deaths at New York has taken a sudden jump in 24 hours.

Judge Milo Muckelstone of Waukesha, Wis., was killed when an interurban car struck the automobile he was driving.

Mexican War News

John C. Hayes, manager of the Hearst Babicora ranch, nearly 100 miles south of the Pershing headquarters, reported that the ranch had been taken over by the commander of the Carranza garrison.

Two men of the First Illinois cavalry were fired on by Mexicans at Brownsville, Tex., while visiting the detail of regulars stationed at the international bridge.

The note of Secretary Lansing accepting the proposals of General Carranza to resort to diplomacy was received with jubilation at Mexico City.

Foreign

There is a gigantic scheme on foot in Germany for the formation of a transatlantic Zeppelin freight and passenger service, according to information obtained exclusively from an authentic source at Amsterdam. The proposed service, it is learned, will be ushered in in the same manner as was the prospective submarine traffic, by the arrival of the Deutschland at the Virginia capes.

Official announcement was made at London of the appointment of Edwin Samuel Montagu as minister of munitions.

Washington

Serious concern is growing in administration circles at Washington over the now certain assaults to be made upon American trade supremacy when the European war ends. Much of the alarm is due to the study of the reports made by the American embassy in Paris on the recent conference of the representatives of the entente powers.

On the strength of advice from navy experts who inspected the Deutschland at Baltimore, the treasury department at Washington informed the state department that the German merchant submarine is an unarmed freight carrier.

It was announced at Washington that President Wilson signed the good roads bill recently passed by congress, authorizing the expenditure of \$85,000,000.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff of the army is at the Mexican border making an inspection of the militia troops.

Secretary of War Baker asked congress at Washington for \$1,200,000 for use by the border National Guard for mountain, field and siege artillery practice ammunition and \$861,000 for alterations and maintenance of the noble army material used by the National Guard.

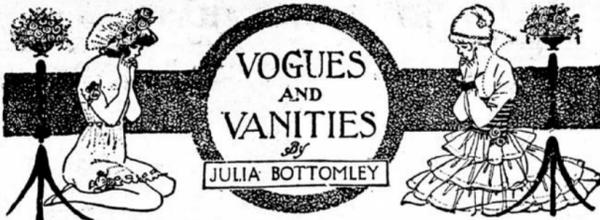
Without any fundamental change, the Democrats put through the house at Washington their emergency revenue bill by a vote of 240 to 140. Forty minority members, 39 Republicans and 1 independent, voted for the bill on final passage. The bill is designed to raise more than \$200,000,000 a year.

A joint resolution to empower the president to negotiate by commission for the purchase of "such portion of northern Mexico, including Lower California, as may be obtained," was introduced in the house at Washington by Representative Caldwell of New York. It invites Mexico to appoint a like commission. It was referred to the foreign affairs committee.

It was announced at Washington that President Wilson had appointed Mary E. Sullivan postmistress at Riverside, Ill., and W. J. Wangerow postmaster at Clearing, Ill.

President Wilson's note formally accepting Carranza's proposal that differences between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico be settled by direct negotiations was handed to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate at Washington.

All of the resources of the federal public health service at Washington will be utilized in an effort immediately to stamp out the epidemic of infantile paralysis now central in New York city.



New Arrival Among Coats.

A new arrival among coats fore-shadows no radical change in the styles which are expected to prevail with the coming of fall. Except for a little additional length it might be classed as a model designed for spring. It envelops the figure as completely, with a collar high enough to more than cover the neck, ample width and a length of skirt that is only six inches shorter than the dress worn under it. There are big patch pockets and a rather narrow belt that extends only across the front of the coat. The coats of spring fastened at the waistline, however, while this one extends its line of buttons half way or more down the front.

The model pictured is shown in tan, blue, mustard color, brown, and in a distinct mixture. It is bordered at the bottom with a band of black satin,

and the cuffs and collar are of the same material. The cuffs are noticeably smaller than those on coats of the current season, and the raglan sleeves promise a continuance of the vogue for them which has been so useful to designers. It has helped them in getting the required flare, in making variety in models, and assures easy adjustment in the garment.

The coat pictured is of a kind that will prove useful to the motorist and serve for almost any wear. If one must choose at this between-seasons time it is a model worth copying. In fact such a coat may be relied upon for several seasons' wear without appearing old-fashioned. The materials used in it are lasting and the style selected for good stuffs should be conservative enough to last as long as they do.



As Worn by Conservative Brides.

If the bride is one of those who likes to be conservative in the styles selected for her gown and veil she may wear the veil as shown in the picture. The wreath is arranged in the fashion of a coronet and the veil envelops the figure. Other styles may come and go, but this one goes on forever. Perhaps that is because the wreath suggests a crown and because the arrangement of it is almost universally becoming.

For the bride who decides that something new suits her personality better, or is better suited to the sort of wedding she elects to have, there are many quaint and novel ways for mounting the wedding veil. In nearly all of them little caps of lace support the tulle, but there are caps of tulle, caps of pearl beads, or even hats of tulle, from which the veil, always ample, floats about the figure. One of the prettiest drapes has a little close-fitting cap of fine lace like a "Baby Stuart" cap. The veil is draped over this so that a short length of it falls over the face, barely reaching to the chin. It is caught to the lace cap at each side by small sprays of orange blossoms and there is a slender half wreath of them brought from one side

to the other across the back. The long veil at the back falls from this wreath to the end of the train.

Another drape which brides of this summer favor employs a band about the brows and head as a support for the veil. This band may be of white satin or of cloth-of-silver or of some small blossom set close and flat to it. The veil is laid in close high plaits extending across the back from temple to temple. They are graduated in height so that they are tallest at the center of the back. The very short veil over the face is the newest of all, with its supporting cap of lace. But whatever style the bride may select after experimenting with several she has the comforting assurance that nothing else in the world is quite so becoming as a wedding veil.

Yellow Piano Keys.
Dampen a soft cloth with alcohol and wipe off the keys, rubbing with the grain of the ivory. If they are much sallow, wet strips of Canton flannel with oxalic acid and lay upon the keys. Be careful not to get the strips so wet that the acid will drip upon the wood of the piano. Leave them upon the ivory until they are dry

SALT USED AS A FERTILIZER

Results of Experiments Noted in Report Received by Department of Agriculture.

Fertilizer experiments with beets and turnips on a variety of soils to determine the extent to which common salt may be used as a substitute for potash are noted in a report recently received by the department of agriculture. Common salt was used at the rate of 425 pounds per acre and a 37 per cent potash salt at the rate of 175 pounds per acre.

The two salts gave practically the same results with sugar beets, although neither materially increased the yield. Turnips showed a smaller potash requirement than sugar beets. Where common salt was used in a complete fertilizer mixture, increases in crop yields were obtained. The conclusion is reached that 37 per cent potash salts may often be replaced by common salt for fodder roots, beets especially. It is also concluded that increased yields produced by additions of potash salts are not due solely to the fact that potassium is an essential nutritive element.

FOWLS RELISH EARTHWORMS

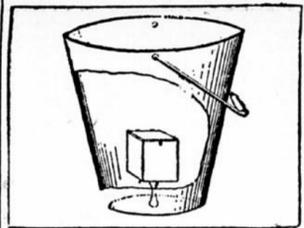
Excellent Plan to Turn Over Some Soil Each Day to Provide Hens With Needed Food.

We know the hens are fond of earthworms, and there are many morsels of food selected from fresh earth by the hens; therefore it is a good plan to turn some earth over in the pen each day with a spade, says a writer in Farm and Home. This should be done each morning as the earthworms come to the surface each night, then go back into the earth when the sun comes up. Therefore the work should be done between daylight and sun-up. If it cannot be done at this time some boards or an old door should be laid on the ground where the digging is to be done. This protects the worms so they remain near the surface. A space of soil three feet square turned over each morning will furnish 20 hens with fresh earth to work in during the day, and by moving systematically about the yard it will prevent the soil from becoming contaminated with disease.

KEEP DRINKING WATER COOL

During Harvesting Time Men Often Suffer From Thirst—Texas Man Meets Emergency.

Drinking water for harvest time should be cool as well as pure, and men working in the field often suffer for lack of cool drinking water to quench their thirst. A Texas man has recently patented a bucket that is ar-



Water Cooler.

ranged to keep the water cool. Inside the bucket is an ice container, an interiorly threaded sleeve being arranged in the bottom of the container. This is much more sanitary than ice water usually available, and the ice will last considerably longer than when merely thrown into the water in an open bucket. The warm air cannot strike the ice directly to melt it immediately.—Farming Business.

BENEFITS OF DRAINED SOILS

Deeper Feeding Ground Offered for Plants—Increase in Crop Yield May Be Expected.

A drained soil offers a deeper feeding ground for the plants. The roots of most cultivated crops will not go into saturated soil and will die if kept under water without air for more than a short time. The root zone is then, not the depth above the point of permanent saturation, but only that soil into which the fluctuating water-table does not rise except for periods too short to injure the plants seriously. Drainage tends to increase this depth to that of the drains, thus making a greater quantity of food available. Hence, an increase in crop yield may ordinarily be expected from the drainage of such land already under cultivation.

KILL STRIPED SQUASH BUG

Inexpensive Solution, Easily Made and Sprinkled Over Plants Will Drive Insects Away.

The striped squash bug won't bother plants that are sprayed with a this solution made as follows: In a pail gather fresh cow droppings, fill the pail two-thirds full of water, then stir till well mixed, and sprinkle the plants thoroughly. The bugs will take their meals some other place.

No Fences.

In many parts of Europe there are no farm fences. This preserves for cultivation large acreage, taking the whole country over, that is made worse than useless by fences and the growth of wild stuff on either side of them, such as occurs in this country.

MIXED POULTRY FEEDS

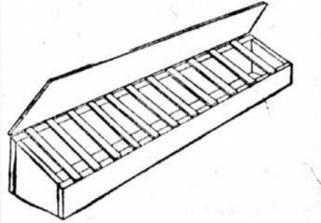
Best Results Obtained by Studying Needs of Flock.

One Essential to Laying Hens is Exercise—Many Methods Resorted to in Addition to Scattering Grain Among Straw.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
Hens will do better on mixed feeds than on any other. A quart of cornmeal alone will not give as good results as a pint and a half of cornmeal mixed with some other food such as cooked potatoes.

A great variety of chicken feed is manufactured, consisting of mixtures of various grains, dried ground bone, dried blood, beef scraps and such matter, but the best results can probably be obtained by studying the needs of one's flock and supplying them at first hand.

Exercise is of course very essential to laying hens when confined during the laying season. To obtain this many methods are resorted to in addition to scattering grain among the straw as for instance suspending a cabbage or a bunch of beets about two feet above the floor in order to induce the hens to jump up to reach it. If the hens are very hungry for this sort of food they will get more exer-



Dry Mash Hopper.

cise by jumping after it, but our experience is that when fed a moderate amount of clover or ground alfalfa they have no taste for any other kind of green food.

Nothing equals cut clover for feeding the chickens. Alfalfa comes next, but clover stands at the head and if this is fed regularly and in moderate quantities it will take the place of all other green feeds.

Wet versus dry mash is a question that has received much attention from experimenters during the past few years. The general consensus of opinion at the present time is that the dry mash is the most desirable. Many practical poultrymen, however, still prefer the wet mash. Labor is one of the greatest problems that the poultry raiser has to consider, consequently, if he can find a method which will be labor saving and yet give results, it is worthy of consideration. Dry mash fed in hoppers is easier to handle than any kind of wet mash. Hoppers are now made which are rat-proof, sanitary and convenient. These can be filled once a week and are found satisfactory. Experiments have proved that eggs produced by hens fed a dry mash are more fertile than those laid by hens fed a wet mash. Wet mash is slightly more forcing, is inconvenient to feed, and requires more care in keeping the feeding vessels clean.

HORSES ALWAYS IN DEMAND

Time Is Not Recalled When Farmer-Breeders Were So Well Cleaned Up on Draft Animals.

Like old wheat in the bin are good draft horses of salable age. Both are ready money whenever the farmer wants to cash them in. Reliable advices from all sections of the horse-breeding country state that the time is not recalled when farmer-breeders were so well cleaned up on their market horses, nor at such satisfactory prices to the producer.

It is highly significant that some of the big firms of the cities are again in evidence about the horse markets. The man in the country who already enjoys a ready market for the good ones should prepare himself to supply a still greater demand and at still more remunerative figures.

ADVANCE MADE BY TRACTORS

No Other Piece of Farm Machinery Has Adjusted Itself So Quickly to Farm Conditions.

Probably no other line of agricultural machinery has made such marked advance and adjustment to actual farming conditions during the past few years as have the tractors. It is now possible to purchase tractors of practically any desired size, weight and power, adapted to all classes of farming, from the 80-acre field to the farm or ranch comprising many thousand acres. The price of the smaller machines is within reach of farmers of moderate means, and it is, consequently, in this direction that the greatest improvements are being scored.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR MILK

Present Production by Improved Dairy Cow More Than Thirty Thousand Pounds Per Year.

The wild cow gave only enough milk to support its young. Proof of what man has been able to do in improving dairy cattle is found in the fact that the present world's record for milk production is more than thirty thousand pounds per year.