

News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

Foreign

Prince Umberto, count of Salemi, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, is dead at Crespano, near Monte Grappa, where he commanded a battery in the Italian army. He was twenty-nine years old.

There have been severe earthquakes in Guatemala and 150 persons are dead, according to reports received at Panama from Guatemala. Much property damage has been done.

Violent demonstrations have occurred in Jassy, the temporary capital of Roumania, according to advices received at Paris. A mob broke into the offices of the Isslor Gazette, the government organ, and the printing plant was demolished.

British casualties reported by London for the week that ended Monday numbered 37,150, compared with 35,710 for the previous week. They are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 517; men, 4,971. Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,464; men, 30,198.

German provincial and Socialist newspapers continue their campaign against the "chief culprits" responsible for the war, says an Amsterdam dispatch. The Frankische Tagespost of Nuremberg, the first paper in Germany to demand openly the abdication of the emperor, declares that the accession of the crown prince is entirely out of the question. "The German people are searching for the guilty," says the Volks Zeitung, the organ of the Nuremberg socialists. "To the gallows with the guilty, whoever they may be!"

A Copenhagen dispatch says a revolution has broken out in Bulgaria. Sofia is the scene of violent warfare. More than 3,000 have been killed in fierce street fighting between rioting workers, led by Bulgarian bolshevist agitators, and police and military vainly trying to quell the disorders.

Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, addressing a meeting at London, said that in the situation created by the German peace offer labor has arrayed itself solidly behind President Wilson.

The Frankische Tagespost created a sensation throughout Germany by printing a direct appeal to the kaiser to resign, says a Copenhagen dispatch.

A Norwegian torpedo boat ran aground south of Bergen and sank, according to advices received at Stockholm.

Leon Morane, the French aviator and airplane builder, is dead at Paris. In 1910 Leon Morane earned the reputation of being the leading French aviator.

Bolshevik troops advancing toward Ekaterinburg have been severely defeated by Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces. The bolsheviks lost 1,000 men killed, as well as three armored trains, according to a Shanghai dispatch.

President Wilson was unanimously proclaimed a citizen of Barcelona, Spain. The honor was accorded him in recognition of his "great efforts made in favor of world justice."

All of Holland's communications by land and sea have been reopened as a result of the successful allied advance in northern Belgium, it is learned at London.

The Czechs are masters in Prague, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende. Czech money is in circulation and the Czech flag waves over Hradshang castle.

Domestic

What is said to have been the largest airplane exhibition ever given in this country was witnessed at San Diego, Cal., when 115 airplanes, piloted by army aviators from North Island to mark the success of the Liberty loan campaign, swept in massed formations over the city.

John Doe proceedings were begun before Justice Fowler at Fond du Lac, Wis., to determine why 21 townships in Fond du Lac county failed to meet their quotas in the fourth Liberty loan.

The 57 counties in Illinois and the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, which comprise the Seventh federal reserve district, report an over-subscription of many millions, according to Heman Gifford, federal reserve director of sales for Illinois.

Victor Berger, candidate for congress in Milwaukee, charged with violation of the espionage act, gave bond for \$10,000 in federal court at Chicago. The bond was signed by William Cross Lloyd, Socialist candidate for senator from Illinois.

Leslie Krueger, one of the brothers who figured in a sensational shooting duel with a posse near Owen, Wis., recently, is in custody at Brainerd, Minn. The youth, a draft evader, confessed.

U.S.—Teutonic War News

Capture by the Americans of 1,000 additional prisoners in the fighting west of the Meuse was reported in General Pershing's communication received at the Washington war department. There was severe fighting, on the entire front of General Liggett's First Army.

European War News

The German troop transport Hapsburg, bound from Riga for Danzig, struck a German mine and was sunk. A panic resulted and more than 100 soldiers were lost. It is reported, according to a Copenhagen cable.

Franco-Serbian troops have entered Zaitchan, 28 miles from the River Danube, at Negotia, and 45 miles northeast of Nish, according to a Serbian official statement.

The city of Lille, it is now established, was plundered by the Germans prior to their evacuation. Though the town was not destroyed like Cambrai, Lens and other cities, Lille represents another count in the deadly French determination to wreak vengeance upon the individual German commanders after the war, says a Paris dispatch.

It is reported at The Hague that if President Wilson's peace conditions are considered Germany would propose Brussels as the seat of the negotiations.

It developed that King Albert flew over Ostend when it was still occupied by the Germans.

Washington

Two officers and 99 enlisted men of the army lost their lives in the sinking of the American steamer Ticonderoga in the war zone September 30. This announcement by the war department at Washington brought the total loss of life to 213, the navy having previously reported ten officers and 102 of the crew dead and two officers carried off as prisoners by the enemy submarine that sent the vessel down.

Congress at Washington has been asked by the navy department to authorize a second three-year naval building program to provide ten additional superdreadnaughts, six battle cruisers and 140 smaller vessels at a cost of \$600,000,000. This was disclosed by Secretary Daniels after his appearance before the house naval committee to explain the appropriation.

President Wilson at Washington conferred the Distinguished Service medal on Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, Field Marshal Haig, General Petain, General Diaz, General Gillian and General Pershing.

No further effort will be made by congress at Washington to continue the existing daylight-saving law and the hands of the clock will be turned back an hour on October 27, as originally planned.

Between 15 and 20 yards engaged in building wooden ships will be eliminated from the shipbuilding forces because of inefficiency, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board announced at Washington.

In revising the war excess profits tax feature of the house war revenue bill, the senate finance committee at Washington struck out the alternative system of taxing war and excess profits and adopted a compromise plan designed to raise somewhat less than the \$3,200,000,000 estimated from the house provisions.

Final returns from all states show that 12,906,504 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of 12,718,758 made by experts in the office of General Crowder at Washington, based on projections from census figures.

Senator Poindexter of Washington read to the senate at Washington a letter from Dr. T. H. Howard of St. Louis, stating that a brother of Sergt. A. B. Cole of East Liverpool, O., who served with the Canadian forces in France, had affidavits to prove the widely circulated story that the sergeant was crucified upon a door with German bayonets.

Estimates and figures showing the success of the fourth Liberty loan poured into the treasury at Washington, indicating that there were about 25,000,000 subscribers during the campaign which closed Saturday night and that the \$6,000,000,000 goal was passed by several hundred millions.

New credits of \$200,000,000 for Italy and \$100,000,000 for France were established by the treasury at Washington, making the total loans to Italy \$1,600,000,000 and to France \$2,165,000,000. For all the allies American loans now amount to \$7,520,476,666.

Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett and Robert Bullard were nominated by President Wilson at Washington to be lieutenant generals. Liggett commands the First American army in France and Bullard the Second.

PROUD RECORD OF RED CROSS

War Council Tells Chapters of Wonderful Work Done in the Past Year.

LARGE SUMS WELL EXPENDED

In the Eighteen Months Since This Country Entered the War the Immense Amount of \$325,000,000 Has Been Accounted For.

Annual meetings of the 3,854 chapters of the Red Cross were held October 23. The War Council of the organization sent the following message, covering the work for the past year: To the Chapters of the American Red Cross:

The War Council sends greetings to the chapters of the American Red Cross on the occasion of their annual meetings for 1918.

With these greetings go congratulations on the great work of the chapters during the past year and, above all things, on the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and patriotism which has pervaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests upon its chapters. They are its bone and sinew. They supply its funds, they supply its men and women, they supply its enthusiasm. Let us, then, review together the Red Cross story of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your Red Cross family has grown may be gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the War Council, the American Red Cross had 486,194 members working through 562 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization numbered 20,648,103 annual members, besides 8,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment of over one-fourth the population of the United States.

Since the beginning of the war you of the chapters have co-operated with the War Council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive, in addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than \$115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upwards of \$176,000,000.

From membership dues the collections have amounted to approximately \$24,560,000.

Splendid Work Done by Women.

To the foregoing must be added that very large contribution of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country in surgical dressings, in knitted articles, in hospital and refugee garments, in canteen work, and the other activities the chapters have been called upon to perform.

It is estimated that approximately 8,000,000 women are engaged in canteen work and the production of relief supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms, had produced:

490,120 refugee garments.  
7,123,621 hospital supplies.  
10,786,489 hospital garments.  
10,134,501 knitted articles.  
192,748,107 surgical dressings.

A total of 221,282,838 articles—of an estimated aggregate value of at least \$44,000,000.

These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and, by the same token, infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. These articles going to the operating room of the hospitals, to homeless or needy refugees, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field, convey a message of love from the women of this country entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

Money Spent in Work.

By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order to defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly \$29,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual retentions amounted to only about \$22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual memberships, the chapters have retained about \$11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of \$33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued, as stated above, at upwards of \$44,000,000.

The chapters have in effect returned to the War Council, not alone the \$33,000,000 retained out of the war fund membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least \$11,000,000.

It will thus be seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or in material values, a net total of at least \$325,000,000.

Revealed America's Heart. It has been because of this spirit which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war that the aged governor of one of the stricken and battered provinces of France stated not long since that, though France had long known of America's greatness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

In this country, at this moment, the workers of the Red Cross, through its chapters, are helping to add to the comfort and health of the millions of our soldiers in 102 camps and cantonments, as well as of those traveling on railroad trains or embarking on ships for duty overseas.

The home service of the Red Cross, with its now more than 40,000 workers, is extending its ministrations of sympathy and counsel each month to upwards of 100,000 families left behind by soldiers at the front—a number ever growing with the increase of our men under arms.

But, of course, the heart of the Red Cross and its money and attention always move toward and focus themselves in Europe where the American Red Cross, as truly "the greatest mother in the world," is seeking to draw "a vast net of mercy through an ocean of unspcakable pain."

Red Cross Worth Recognized. Nothing is withheld that can be given over there to supplement the efforts of our army and navy in caring for our own boys. The Red Cross does not pretend to do the work of the medical corps of the army or the navy; its purpose is to help and to supplement.

Nor does the Red Cross seek to glorify what it does or those who do it; our satisfaction is in the result, which, we are assured by Secretary Baker, General Pershing, General Ireland and all our leaders, is of incalculable value and of indispensable importance.

By the first of January your Red Cross will have working in France upwards of 5,000 Americans—a vivid contrast to the little group of eighteen men and women which, as the first Red Cross commission to France, sailed about June 1, 1917, to initiate our efforts in Europe.

Your Red Cross now has active, operating commissions in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Palestine and in Greece. You have sent a shipload of relief supplies and a group of devoted workers to northern Russia; you have dispatched a commission to work behind our armies in eastern Siberia; you have sent special representatives to Denmark, to Serbia and to the island of Madeira.

Carries Message of Hope. Your Red Cross is thus extending relief to the armies and navies of our allies; and you are carrying a practical message of hope and relief to the friendly peoples of afflicted Europe and Asia.

Indeed, we are told by those best informed in the countries of our allies that the efforts of your Red Cross to aid the soldiers and to sustain the morale of the civilian populations left at home, especially in France and Italy, have constituted a very real factor in winning the war.

The veil has already begun to lift. What the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the further course of the war, or with the coming of victory, peace and reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to prophesy.

But your great organization, in very truth "the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people," has shown itself equal to any call, ready to respond to any emergency.

Spirit of All Best and Highest. The American Red Cross has become not so much an organization as a great movement, seeking to embody in organized form the spirit of service, the spirit of sacrifice—in short, all that is best and highest in the ideals and aspirations of our country.

Indeed we cannot but believe that this wonderful spirit which served in and for the Red Cross has evoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value.

At Christmas time we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red Cross Christmas roll call. It will constitute a unique appeal to every man, woman and child in this great land of ours to become enrolled in our army of mercy.

It is the hope of the War Council that this Christmas membership roll call shall constitute a reconsecration of the whole American people, an inspiring reassertion to mankind that in this hour of world tragedy, not to conquer but to serve is America's supreme aim.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.  
Henry P. Davison, Chairman.  
Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

"GOOD FRIEND IN AMERICA"

Warm Tributes From Italian Soldier Whose Wife the Red Cross Organization Had Befriended.

His wife had been very ill, and was sent by the American Red Cross to recuperate in one of its country summer homes, unknown to "Gigi," who was doing his country's work in the trenches. This is the way he expresses himself when he learns what has been done:

"Most illustrious officers of the Red Cross:

"I feel that it is my duty to tell you how thankful I feel for your kindness to my wife. When I got a letter from her, in her own handwriting, telling me how your good people had picked her up and carried her off to a most comfortable home in the mountains, where she is feeling better every day, well—I just cried tears of joy, and am not a bit ashamed of them! We Italians have a good friend in America."

STATE BREVITIES

International Falls.—The state disposed of eighty acres of land in Koochiching county at its sale here, which was conducted by the county auditor.

St. Cloud.—Many schools throughout Stearns county are closed because of poor attendance due to sickness, W. A. Boerger, county superintendent, reported.

Wadena.—Wadena county has again over-subscribed the Liberty Loan, this time adding \$4,450 to the quota it was asked to raise in the fourth drive. To date \$268,450 worth has been signed up for.

Ada.—The Ada schools have been closed and all churches and public amusement places by order of the board of health in an effort to prevent Spanish influenza from becoming too prevalent here.

St. Cloud.—A big jubilee planned for the formal opening of the newly constructed Osseo-Robbinsdale road in Osseo was canceled by the committee in charge which decided to use all the funds towards aiding forest fire victims.

Crookston.—Dr. J. S. Kjelland, medical examiner for drafted men, announces that the physical examinations for all men in Class 1 between the ages of 19 and 37 has started and will continue until that class of men are all examined.

Rochester.—A. J. Buford of Minerva, Ohio, who came here to seek medical aid at the Mayo clinic, committed suicide by cutting his throat in a cornfield. Despondency because of ill health is supposed to have prompted his act.

Two Harbors.—John A. Barton, treasurer of the local Fire Relief association, reports that over \$3,500 had been turned over to him for the relief of the fire sufferers in Minnesota. Three thousand dollars has already been forwarded to the headquarters in Duluth.

Mankato.—John Orlewski and Peter Carzoli, both of Owatonna, were brought before Federal Commissioner John Temple here, charged with having shipped whiskey from Owatonna to Iowa. Both men were bound over to await the action of the Federal grand jury at Winona.

Winona.—A. B. Heim, 55 years old, veteran Southern Minnesota railroad man, is dead here of Spanish influenza. He fired the first engine that ran over the old Winona & Southwestern and when the road was taken over by the Chicago Great Western railroad he ran an engine on that road.

Grand Rapids.—While James McKinnon was cranking his car the engine "kicked back" and broke his arm when the crank came back on the backward swing. The break was a very painful one, the bones being broken clean, and the ends of the bones penetrating through the flesh and skin of his forearm, just above the wrist.

Keewatin.—While it looked as though this village would be destroyed by fire, prompt and efficient work by all the men of the village and most of those from the nearby mines saved the town. The only loss inside the village limits was to the houses owned by the Great Northern railway and occupied by the section men. These were burned, as they were too far out to be reached with lines of hose.

Hibbing.—State mines shipped 154,486 tons of ore the past week as follows: Leonidas, 12,825 tons; Hill Annex, 15,785; Majorca, 4,160; Deacon Shaft, 656; Hanna "A" stockpile, 1,720; Wacoutah "A" mine, 5,796; Seville, 2,470; Shiras, 2,254; Wanless, 4,140; Pool Pocket, 1,300; Martin, 90; Frantz, 6,480; North Thompson, 7,392; Helmer, 12,784; Margaret, 10,036; Hanna "B," 10,793; Philbin, 2,814; Missabe Mt., 52,992.

Hibbing.—While the sheriff's office is secretive as to search being made for the three highwaymen who robbed the Klobacar and the Mattinich homes in the Kerr location, getting \$875 in cash and jewelry, it is reported an important clue is being followed that may bring arrests. The robbers slashed chair backs and bedding in search of money and jewelry but spurned some Liberty bonds they came across, apparently fearful that their possession might lead to detection.

Rochester.—With his leg shattered as a result of falling 5,500 feet in a bombing plane, James Higgins, 21 years old, a Rochester boy, is back home. He was injured while participating in the famous naval engagement of Ostend-Zeebrugge on April 23. His plane was struck by a nine inch shell, which carried away the rudder. Out of control, the machine dashed against a cliff on the coast. Forty-five minutes after falling Higgins was on a hospital ship bound for Dover, Eng. July 12 he sailed for the United States and recently was discharged from a reconstruction hospital at Washington. Higgins has received honorable discharges from the United States Army and the Royal Air Force of Canada, to which he had been previously attached.

Two Harbors.—Joseph Betzler, 73, died at his home in Beaver Bay following an illness of several months. Mr. Betzler was one of the oldest pioneer settlers of Lake county, coming to this section fifty years ago when it was a wilderness and settling in Beaver Bay, where he had lived since. He took up a homestead which is still the Betzler home, now one of the finest farms in the county. He had been prominent in the upbuilding of Lake county, but never took any interest in politics. Twenty-one children were born to the Betzler home, the largest family in the county.

Hibbing.—A bootlegger per day is the record made by the Indian agents in Hibbing the past week.

Roosevelt.—Mrs. J. W. Connors had a rib broken and she was bruised when a pony she was driving ran away.

St. Cloud.—Dr. William Hovorka, a leading physician of this city, died of pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

Red Wing.—Vermont Feindt, 10, was shot and killed here when his cousin, Richard Williams, 8, accidentally discharged a rifle with which the lads had been playing.

Moorhead.—Senator A. L. Hansen of Ada, Minn., heads a group of Ada business men who are interested in the establishment of a new state bank at Downer, Clay county.

Windom.—Bernard Street, who taught in the Windom schools a few years ago, was found dead on the mesa several miles from Huntington Park, Los Angeles, Cal., having shot himself while rabbit hunting.

Duluth.—Despite the ban against all public gatherings Spanish influenza is steadily spreading, city health officials in one day reporting 142 cases, an increase of 38 since the day before. There have been but three deaths.

Little Falls.—Mayor Berghelm has wired Adjt. Gen. Rhinow that Little Falls will do everything within its power to help stricken people of north-eastern Minnesota and contributions will be made through the Public Safety commission.

Minneapolis.—H. J. Cobb, a pioneer of Minneapolis, died at Long Beach, Cal. Mr. Cobb was born in Maine in 1837 and came to St. Anthony in 1852. In recent years he had been occupied in conducting tourist parties from here to California.

Mora.—Noble Crumpacker, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Al Crumpacker of this village, had his left arm amputated at a Princeton hospital as a result of accidentally shooting himself while hunting, by pulling a gun from a wagon, muzzle first.

Moorhead.—Differences between Federal food administration orders and orders by railroad officers relating to the loading of cars with potatoes, are being investigated by a representative of the food administration.

Brainerd.—Ernest Schults of Chipewa county, Wis., was detained by Sheriff Claus A. Theorin and Deputy John Byrnes until his status as a registrant was ascertained. He had a class 4 card of old date and carried an automatic revolver.

Crookston.—Ward U. Gousseff of Owatonna, has taken charge of the animal husbandry department at the Northwest School of Agriculture, as the successor of William Dietrich, who has been at the head of this work for the past several years.

Mora.—While working at the potato warehouse of Check & McFarland, Charles Cundiff was caught in the shaft and his clothes partly torn from his body. Had it not been for the timely arrival of Mr. McFarland, he would, no doubt, have been killed.

St. Paul.—The Chicago House Wrecking company was awarded the contract for tearing down the old Fort Snelling bridge across the Mississippi river at Fort Snelling. The company agreed to do the work for the salvage, and was the only bidder who did not ask considerable pay for the job. The work will be started at once.

Red Lake Falls.—Work on the concrete bridge across the Clearwater river here is being rushed with all possible haste by the Minneapolis Bridge company, the contractors. Electric lights have been installed at various points along the works and the crew works nights while the concrete is being poured. The structure will be completed and open for traffic about Dec. 15.

St. Cloud.—Gilbert Christopherson, coming from Minneapolis, was picked up by Deputy Sheriff Frank Bettenberg near the home of Frank Sartell at Sartell after a complaint had been sent in by people living there that he had been seen wandering around the fields, in a suspicious manner. He has a scar over one eye and it is thought that he was injured. He had a Liberty bond among his possessions and naturalization papers.

St. Paul.—The State Council of National Defense has arranged with the University hospital for a pre-nursing course for 75 women. Only high school graduates will be admitted to this twelve weeks' course. At the end of the course the students will be admitted to the army training schools and will receive credit for the twelve weeks' training. Application should be made direct to Louise Powell at the University hospital.

St. Paul.—With 873 new cases of Spanish influenza reported in one day, officials of the state board of health estimated that there are about 9,000 cases in Minnesota. Anti-influenza masks, to be worn over the mouth and nose, are introduced for the first time in Minnesota by health officials. Oslo, in Marshall county, with a population of 300, reported 200 cases, and a special health agent was sent there to aid in combating the disease. All political gatherings in the state have been prohibited by the health board because of the epidemic.

East Grand Forks.—The local war works committee reports that the sum of \$124,727 has been raised in four "drives" in the city since they took charge of the work, distributed as follows: Third Liberty Loan, \$41,700; fourth Liberty Loan, \$69,650; Red Cross, \$2,658; War Savings Stamps, \$10,719.

Wheaton.—A message has been received here that Merton Kay, son of E. J. Kay of Wheaton, was drowned when the steamer Ticonderoga was torpedoed by a German submarine. He was 16 years old and was the first volunteer from Wheaton.