

CIRCULAR ISSUED BY FLYING CORPS

Object is to Train Americans for Duty and to Assist France.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The Franco-American flying corps is issuing a circular in which it describes the objects of the corps which are to assist France and to train Americans in military aviation for possible service in the American army should the occasion arise.

“What was the spirit that moves these young American citizens to cross the ocean and volunteer as French aviators?” says the pamphlet. “As one of them said, we wish to return to the country which has given us our birthright, and we wish to help in a way that will be of benefit to our country and to the world. We are not in a conflict where the liberty of all nations was at stake.”

First Volunteers.
The first American volunteers were Elliott Cowdin, James J. Bach, Praxier Curtis, H. G. Gerin, Bert Hall, D. G. Masson, Norman Prince, Andrew Ruel and William Thaw. They were trained in one of the first aviation schools in France, that at Pau. The candidates are put through eight classes. The first works with a short winged machine called penguin. It has only 25 horse power—not enough to lift it from the ground. The sole object is to accustom the learner to regulate the motor and control the levers as in an automobile. No one can pass from one class to the next until he has shown his aptitude. The observance of this rule has avoided accidents, excepting in very small number.

The second class uses a 35 horse power penguin, also not sufficiently strong to rise into the air. Then a machine is given the pupil in which he can scarcely leave the earth.

If he does rise he skims along in straight lines. The fourth class is entrusted with straight line flying on a six-cylinder machine capable of rising about a hundred feet. The fifth contingent practice turning in an aeroplane, so that pupils become thoroughly experienced in wheeling to right or left.

Larger Circuits.
The sixth division undertakes larger circuits at greater heights on 50 horse power machines. Cross country flying and spiral ascents and descents to a height of 500 yards are the exercises of the seventh class.

When all of these courses have been finished the pupil enters upon his last instructions, those that prepare him for his military pilot's examination. He must be able to fly for an hour at a height of 6,500 feet, fly triangularly across country landing at two different places returning to Pau within 48 hours. He must also make long distance flights to three different points and return.

The circular says: The Americans trained at Pau next spring some time at Le Bourget near Paris. From this spot there rise every hour numerous aeroplanes which fly over Paris both day and night. In the dark their searchlights look like shooting stars.

The Americans now number twelve men at the front and eleven in training. The corps has club rooms in Paris in the rue Pontoux.

PEERS BEHIND WAR SCENES IN EUROPE

Dutch Legislator Crosses Russia and Germany in Trip From Orient.

By W. J. L. Kiehl.
The Hague, Holland, Oct. 29.—Mr. van Kol, member of the first chamber of the states general, has just returned from Japan where he went on a mission for the Dutch government to study industrial development, with a view to the application of Japanese methods in the industrial development of Java and the other Dutch East Indian islands. Within the past year and a half Mr. van Kol has twice circled the globe, and it is interesting, especially of his latest journey, when he traveled for twenty-four consecutive days through Siberia, Russia and the German empire.

In Russia he was struck by the calmness with which the German invasion of the western provinces is regarded.

Little Interest Among Masses.
“The masses,” he says, “seem to take no interest in the war. The more intelligent among the people say: The Germans have only taken Poland and that is all. Russia. Every one is convinced that eventually Russia will gain the victory and succeed in driving out the invaders. In the spring of 1915 the war will only begin in earnest as far as Russia is concerned, for only then will the country be ready with its guns, its ammunition and its men. General Ruskay seems to inspire general confidence.”

“I saw and spoke with the German and Austrian prisoners who are kept in huge internment camps near Lake Balkal. They are well treated and had no complaint to make.”

Constant Search for Spies.
“Except in Petrograd, where all the large buildings have been converted into Red Cross hospitals, one sees few signs of the war throughout the vast Russian empire. But traveling in Russia is by no means a pleasure because of the fear of spies, and there must be any quantity of spies, for every movement of the Russian armies is at once revealed to their foes.”

In Germany things are somewhat different now from what they were when I journeyed through last February. Then numerous factories everywhere along the railroads were still active; smoke rumbled from every chimney. On this trip the factories were idle; no smoke rose in the air. It also struck me that there seemed to be far fewer men around than last spring.

“What did I notice of the war in Japan? Nothing at all, for the Japanese consider the war over as far as they are concerned. They admit the military organization of Germany, but every one I spoke to in Japan denounced most severely what they regard as an infraction of international agreements, especially the invasion of Belgium and submarine campaign.”

“In the face of such things the Japanese joke about western civilization and shrug their shoulders when Christianity is mentioned. It will be hard for them to wipe out the memory of the terrible conditions that exist under the influence of western civilization and Christianity.”

“The Japanese consider themselves the standard bearers of civilization and true humanity. It is certain that they treat their prisoners of war with dignity and conducted their part of the war in a humane fashion as possible.”

“Do you consider Japanese imperialism a menace to the Dutch East Indies?”

“Most certainly I do,” replied Mr. van Kol. “If Holland had sided with the middle Europeans the Japanese would have taken good care that within twenty-four hours after the declaration of war Holland's East Indian colonies would have changed hands.”

HORSE AND RIDER PLUNGE OVER CLIFF IN MOVIE ACCIDENT



Jarvis and horse snapped while falling.

New York, Oct. 29.—Mounted on a horse, “Art” Jarvis, appearing in a film version of “Carmen,” under the direction of the William Fox company, accidentally rode off a precipice eighty-three feet high into Au Sable chasm in the Adirondacks last week. The wild leap terminated in a pool of water dotted by sharp, ugly crags of rock. Both horse and rider struck the water together. In the descent they turned two complete somersaults, and one of the five camera men fainting and another being injured.

Every one who witnessed it thought Jarvis' death was certain. Jarvis was fished out of the pool, but both he and his horse had been touched, and rushed in a special ambulance to the Flower hospital in New York, where it was found he had received a broken leg and infinite bruises and lacerations. He has a chance for recovery.

The horse was uninjured and swam ashore. Jarvis was playing the role of Don Jose in “Carmen.”

THINGS GOING FINE WITH TURKS

Turkish Minister Gives Assurance to Parliament in Speech.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Enver Bey, the Turkish minister, assured the Turkish parliament that all was going well with the Turkish arms, in a speech delivered shortly after the reopening of the Turkish parliament.

According to the accounts which have reached here, he was constantly interrupted by outbursts of applause, which became deafening when he declared that the expedition to Egypt had resulted in “the firm conviction that an expedition against Egypt is possible, and that it will be crowned with complete success.”

“The preliminary Egyptian expedition,” he noted, “was successful to the extent that the Turkish troops had occupied and continued to occupy territory in the vicinity of the Suez canal, which is regarded as indispensable for the future operations.”

The total number of troops thus far recruited by Turkey, declared Enver Bey, exceeds two millions.

The speech began with a reference to the work of reconstruction carried on by Turkey after the loss of prestige in her last previous war.

“After the last war,” he said, “which led to a loss of territory and an attack on our dignity, the war minister followed the example of the other departments in working for the rebirth of the Fatherland, by endeavoring to assemble the scattered portions of the army. Events followed in an unexpected way. The general war broke out when it had least been foreseen. The geographical position of our country and the old relations with our neighbors who attend might influence us, obliged us to be on our guard, whilst the lack of means of communication made it necessary to our work at once. Meanwhile the sultan ordered mobilization. The whole nation hastened to arm itself with an enthusiasm which had scarcely been looked for. A great army was mustered. The war went on and the trend of events followed us. We were doing all we could to avoid being drawn in, but the first gunshots in the Black Sea compelled us to take part in the war.”

“Important events were foreshadowed in the Dardanelles, but previous to this we had made an expedition to Egypt. The war against the British had been considered impossible. We crossed the Sinai and occupied territory in the vicinity of the canal.”

“In a few days we shall celebrate the anniversary of our entry into the war. The patriotism displayed by the nation far surpasses the highest expectations. The army is able to muster an army worthy of it.”

“The material resources remaining after the Balkan war were magnificent, and as our former commitments were cut out, we had to be satisfied with the products of our own country. I am able to inform you that the Turkish army is now equipped with modern arms and munitions which would signify no danger even if it continued, will finally be made good, and in consequence thereof the army will be more strongly equipped and armed.”

GETS SMALL HONOR FOR GALLANT DEED

London, Oct. 29.—Why the young navy officer who swam ashore from a British submarine in the raid on the Italian coast and blew up the Ismid railway bridge in spite of the Turkish guard should receive only the distinguished service order, instead of the Victoria Cross, since so many lesser heroes have received the greater honor of the Victoria Cross. But the award was made upon the basis of the medals obtained in the service. Even Lieut. Holbrooke would have obtained merely the D. S. O. for taking his submarine thru the mine field of the Dardanelles and sinking a Turkish warship and had not the king himself intervened.

By the unwritten law of the service, the Victoria Cross is awarded for a deed of great gallantry performed without orders, and generally for saving lives under fire. The D. S. O. is for gallantry in following orders. Yet Lieut. G. Hughes, in blowing up the Ismid bridge, acted on his own initiative from the time he left his boat until he was picked up again, and in popular opinion should have received the Victoria Cross.

It is a good deal like the case of Lieut. Warford in attacking and wrecking a Zeppelin, which resulted in a V. C.

COPPER STRIKE NEAR COLLAPSE

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 29.—Prediction that the copper strike in Arizona is near collapse was made yesterday by E. W. Lewis, attorney for the Shannon Copper company. Mr. Lewis said that the copper companies are making it to say they must control the majority of the strikers are dissatisfied because none of them were employed as deputies at \$4 a day while members of other nationals obtained this sort of employment. He said the companies anticipated the return to the strikers with no further trouble and added that the men would be given credit at the company stores.

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PRINTS STORY ON CENSORSHIP

Le Temps Says Censorship Does not Improve with Custom.

Paris, Oct. 29.—Le Temps, the most powerful political paper, prints on the front page a chapter on the censorship, entitled “The Censor and the Law.” It says:

“There are institutions which improve with custom. Such is not the case of the censorship. This establishment, born of the meeting of our democratic regime with the war, attributes to itself the rights and prerogatives of a king. The law of August 5, 1914, prohibits all information or articles concerning military or diplomatic operations of a nature favoring the enemy and exercising an unfavorable influence on the spirit of the army and the people.”

“As long as the censor observes these limited prescriptions it remains, as the law provides, the collaborator of the press in a common effort for the national defense. But it aspires to extend its preventive jurisdiction over everything in the newspapers. Articles of a political nature, parliamentary information or even trifling local events do not escape its suspicious rigor. It watches not only the censor but the capital, which does not need the censor to defend it.”

Sword Falls.
“Three times this week its sword fell on our columns. A municipal councillor of Paris desired that the Germans captured in Champagne be hanged in the streets of our city. We mention this wish, which we are far from approving, abstaining from all comment. We are prohibited from using this news while it is authorized elsewhere. (Here follows a blank space, the censor having suppressed a paragraph of the editor's comment). Finally M. Peytral, president of the finance committee of the senate, introduced a proposition providing for a reduction in the number of ministers. We were not allowed to mention it. The publication first prohibited, was it true, authorized twenty-four hours later but we were not permitted to recall the priority. Why does the censor thus throw the responsibility for a delay for which it is itself culpable? But especially where does the censor get the right to suppress an announcement of a parliamentary initiative?”

“Is the censor above the law or is M. Peytral an unapathetic Frenchman between the lines of whose proposition are concealed the germs of discord? That is what we have been unable to decide and what the lynx-eyed censor should be able to see. This incident proves that if the government does not exercise over the censorship a legitimate surveillance the former will set itself up as the official journal itself, as in the end this paper must receive M. Peytral's text.”

ABOVE THE LAW.
“The truth is that the censor in fact is placed above the law. The law of August 5, 1914, does not abrogate that of July 29, 1881 instituting the liberty of the press. The law granting liberty of the press has the importance of an organic law. The French people gained it by a revolution. Having become sovereign, they have the right to know facts and the actions of their government. Moreover, in our republic, parliament is charged with controlling the government but the people are still the sovereign, that is to say they must control the legislators. How will this natural prerogative be exercised if the newspapers no longer have the possibility of discussing the ideas of the governors and to appreciate their initiatives?”

“May this be a warning: It does not concern solely the rights of the press and those of the nation; the future even of liberty in France, the destinies of republican institutions are at stake, for the day when the country becomes accustomed to an arbitrary regime a redoubtable habit will be formed with consequent lowering of morals. The yokes will continue and will be alike. To bend with docility and some is to unconsciously prepare for others.”

“It is regrettable to have to recall these elementary truths after forty-five years of republican regime. Nevertheless we will recall them until we have been heard.”

Amos Crabb, up and down sneerer, says: “Usually the man who asks your advice doesn't intend to follow it unless it favors his own opinion.”

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STUDENT LIFE UNINTERRUPTED

Mobilization Draws More on Professors Than Students in France.

Paris, Oct. 29.—(Correspondent of the Associated Press)—The student life of France goes on uninterruptedly though somewhat modified by war. The mobilization drew more upon professors than pupils last year. This year's reopening of the schools shows heavier drafts have been made upon the students of colleges and universities. In the primary schools and lycées the attendance, though less than the average, exceeds that of last year; the increase is made up largely of refugees that did not attend school last year.

At the Louis-le-Grand lyceum, the oldest in Paris, there are 300 students as against 800 last year and 1,100 average. More than 150 of last year's pupils at this lyceum are in the army.

Only twenty-five per cent of the usual number of students are registered at the Fine Arts school and other sections of the university have suffered equally; the medical school even more, most of the professors being in the sanitary service.

In the art schools the tendency to modernism has not been shaken but it has been cleared of freaks and extravagancies. The artist student is taught to take nature and improve upon what ordinary mortals see of it; but in such rational form that any one can readily distinguish forms and features.

The subjects are serious: The material is largely marine, very little of battlefields or other war scenes, excepting in the work of students who have been at sea or at the front.

In all schools, primary and advanced, there is an increased interest in history, geography, and political economy.

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FIRST UTTERANCE MADE BY MORLEY

Breaks Long Silence For First Time Since War Was Declared.

London, Oct. 29.—When the Marquis of Crewe told the house of lords yesterday that he could not speak on foreign affairs with the first hand knowledge possessed by Sir Edward Grey and advised the noble lords to defer the matter until the next day, it was a significant announcement on Balkan affairs, his suggestion was sufficient to draw the attention of the first public utterance of any sort that he has made since war was declared when he, with John Burns and Sir George Trevelyan, withdrew from the cabinet.

Lord Morley broke his long silence yesterday with the observation that the suggestion amounted to reducing “our system to a single chamber government,” adding:

“What is this house for if on occasions of such enormous importance as this is not to be in any way consulted, and if we are to have no opportunity of saying whether we agree with the government or not?”

It was not the serious aspect of anything he said, but the simple fact that he had said anything at all that gave interest to the statement. As if by agreement the three men who left the cabinet at the outbreak of war have taken no public part in any discussions, and even the great prominence of John Morley, as he is known to the world of letters, has not hitherto been sufficient to draw the veil from this voluntary obscurity.

Again today Lord Morley arose in the house and addressed a membership that was wont to hear him often in earlier years. This time he devoted his remarks to a criticism of the Balkan campaign, expressing the hope that Great Britain was not being drawn unprepared into another theater of war.

WATCH FOR ZEPPELINS.
London, Oct. 29.—Watching for Zeppelins is a new form of volunteer duty not yet recognized by the government. It is undertaken by men who have nervous women to look after, and it consists in searching the sky from 8 p. m. until about 2 a. m. on the theory that this is the period of the night the “Zepps” are likely to operate.

In the districts which have been bombed heretofore, the feeling of uneasiness is still strong, especially in families with children, as time is needed to carry them to the basement or lower story. Here the watchers organize themselves and divide up the watches. While they are not officially recognized, they are known and unofficially recognized by the police. These organizations practice surprise drills, and have arranged telephone connections with the small shopkeepers who have friends in the suburbs.