

THE ARGUS.

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Saturday, August 28, 1915.

Rock Island—From River to River

The colonel is apparently pluming himself to head the call-to-arms party in the next national campaign.

They European war and other considerations are relegated to the background in Minneapolis, where a fight to a finish is being waged as to whether saloons shall stay or be banished.

The United States has declared its neutrality in the war between Turkey and Italy. The authorities will reserve the right, however, to wage war on the Black Hand society.

It is intimated that Congressman Mann is not going to be a candidate for president, having decided to become speaker of the house instead. Congressman Mann, Senator Sherman and several other gentlemen are having lots of fun chicken-counting these days. It is an innocent and harmless amusement.

Former President William Howard Taft, in an address recently before the National Unitarian conference, condemned the antics of an unnamed evangelist, criticizing his methods as "an ephemeral manifestation of religious excitement." There is a suspicion that he may have been referring to B. Sunday, who will no doubt reply on general principles with appropriate scoring of the "high brow" stuff.

AS TRUE TODAY AS EVER.

With half the world at war, and selfish interests striving to embroil the other half that they may profit from the blood of their fellow men, it is well to read and think over this passage, written long ago, by Thomas Carlyle: "Thirty stands fronting thirty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word 'Fire' is given, and they blow the souls out of one another; and in place of 60 brisk useful craftsmen, the world has 60 dead carcasses, which it must bury and weep shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Buy as the devil is, not the smallest; they lived far enough apart; were the nearest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe there were even unconsciously by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Their governors had fallen out; and instead of shouting one another, had the cunning to make these poor soldiers shoot."

That is literally as true today as when Carlyle penned it. And it should give pause to every honest man who, actively or passively, promotes any propaganda to plunge this country into war.

FRANKNESS ON IMMIGRATION.

S. Thurston Ballard supplements the report of the industrial relations commission with this frank statement:

"One of the chief factors in wage depression is undoubtedly the encouragement, stimulated and probably assisted immigration, which has brought to our shores millions of unskilled workers in the last few years. These immigrants coming from those countries where vastly lower wage rates prevail, develop in America a wage competition of which the employer naturally takes advantage."

"The European war will probably relieve this immigration situation for the next few years, but it is a question to which our government must give serious consideration in the near future."

There can be no question of the serious nature of this immigration problem. With 12,000,000 aliens in the United States who have declared no intention of assuming the duties and obligations of citizenship, it is obvious that the American worker must find the labor market crowded.

All talk of a tariff law which involves the American worker in competition with the "pauper labor of Europe" is absurd in the face of the fact that the very beneficiaries of tariff principles who advance this argument are constantly importing this "very pauper labor" themselves at the expense of the American worker.

STATE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK.

It must come as a surprise to many Illinoisans, who find it difficult to think of New York in connection with any advanced industrial legislation, to read that the Empire state has just finished its first successful year as a purveyor of industrial insurance. The New York Tribune states that the state insurance fund report shows that employers who took out their insurance through this agency obtained it 20 per cent cheaper than those who bought it from private casualty companies. Its expense was only 17 per cent of the earned premiums. The report declares that it is now oper-

ating at an expense ratio of 13 per cent and expects to make even a further reduction in the next year. The insurance department allows casualty companies to devote 35.3 per cent of premiums to expenses, although the experience of the state fund has shown that 14 per cent would be a pretty accurate allowance. With all this, the state fund has set up a loss reserve of \$620,000, a catastrophe surplus of \$309,000, and established a surplus of \$370,000.

The chief objections to state activity in this field have been the competition of the state with private enterprises and the tendency to honeycomb such ventures with politics. As to the first objection, it may be replied that the general welfare is always paramount to the profits of a particular set of individuals. As to the second, it would seem that if New York can manage a state insurance project without the taint of too much politics, other states should find the task comparatively easy.

THE TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Upon President Wilson, history will bestow the credit of one of the greatest achievements of all times in the field of international diplomacy, making as it does for the maintenance of peace with honor on the part of our own country and at the same time establishing a precedent for the protection of neutral rights of all powers for centuries to come.

The triumphant outcome, so far as the United States is concerned, of the critical situation developing with the German empire as the result of President Wilson's protest against the abuses involved in submarine warfare, with the loss of American life and the destruction of other neutral privileges, must be received with a high sense of gratification by all patriotic Americans. It carries with it another recognition of the American brand of shrewd, sleeve diplomacy, or rather common sense diplomacy. It brings a fresh realization of the fact that America means what she says, that she is sterner in her representations though she may clothe them in inoffensive language, and that she is prepared to back a position once taken, regardless of the cost.

Through firmness, yet calmness in the right, President Wilson has resolutely faced his task and his responsibility and, notwithstanding that he has been met on one hand with timidity and shrinking and on the other with the blood-thirsty yelping of the Roosevelt idea of Americanism, he has known that the great body of his countrymen were with him, that they trusted him and were willing to accept whatever might come of his course, so he has stood steadfastly at his post and as the head of the nation has upheld determinedly before the world the honor of international law and has compelled an acknowledgment of the righteousness of his position that will give to neutral powers in ways to come, if such calamity shall again befall the civilized world, the heritage of principles courageously upheld and sustained.

To the peoples of the present the president has demonstrated that intelligence and levelheadedness rather than bluster and blaw will bring respect and response from the greatest military power of the day. He has without drawing the sword or even contemplating the act, penetrated the armored front and touched the most vital spot in the nation as in man—reason. Germany has replied that she is amenable to reason and has shown that after all, differences however great and how far they may strain the mystic chords that hold people together, may be reconciled and that the paths of peace are preferable to death strewn roads or conflict.

The president has shown that a man with a righteous grievance does not need to carry a bludgeon or a shotgun, or even be accompanied by a policeman, in order to fight his wrongs. In other words he needs but hold his head and keep a stiff upper lip until the man who wronged him realizes his mistake.

He has shown that the greatest nation in the world may, although unarmed, maintain its claim to that title by insisting upon its rights and upholding the cause of humanity through intelligence rather than the bulldog procedure.

This is the Wilson type of statesmanship.

THE CANCER PROBLEM.

Hope of a means to conquer cancer is again held out, this time through experiments conducted by the Rockefeller institute.

The investigation was conducted by Drs. James B. Murphy and John J. Norton over a period of two years. They discovered that in the white lymph cells of the blood there are the necessary factors in making animals immune from cancer. A decided increase of the white lymph cells gives absolute immunity, the physicians declare they ascertained.

The investigators treated several mice with a serum of lymphoid tissue and say the number of white lymph cells in the animals almost doubled within a few days. The increase of the cells can either be natural or through the injection of lymph tissue. It was found also that two kinds of animals and humans were immune from cancer—those naturally immune and those to whom immunity was induced through the previous injection of the lymph tissue.

If Rockefeller's millions uncover the way to free the world from cancer they will not have been accumulated in vain.

The number of birds imported into the United States annually amounts to about 500,000, and as many as 17,000 have become dwellers in America within one day. The half million feathered strangers represent 1,500 different species, but the greater number of the importations are of canaries, parrots and game birds.

HEALTH TALKS William Brady, M.D. The Snap Diagnosis.

A lady consulted a physician or two about her ill health. The first physician, for some reason or other, measured her blood pressure, examined her heart, and tested the urine. He then informed her that she had a low-grade nephritis. He suggested certain precautions of diet, and prescribed some simple medication.

However, the lady soon tired of the treatment. She visited another physician. He examined her and informed her that she was suffering with her kidneys or heart; that she was just full of "toxins." Whereat she waxed wroth at physician No. 1, lost faith in the whole system of modern healing, and wrote up her troubles.

Of course we know as much about the lady's health or ill health as we know about the flora and fauna of the Klondike age. But we can nevertheless point a little sermon in her experience.

The first physician, at any rate, endeavored to substantiate his opinion by cold scientific corroborations. Evidently he didn't divine what ailed her; he just surmised, and then carried out the tests necessary to confirm his tentative idea. But physician No. 2 was apparently more confident of his own second-sight, for he "pronounced" his diagnosis without bothering his head about the scientific tests. He could tell by divination just what didn't ail the patient.

That the second physician happened to be an osteopathic physician doesn't matter in the least; a doctor's path is of small moment in the ques-

tion of diagnosis. Had he been a homeopath or an eclectic or a regular so-called allopath (a term which no licensing board recognizes), the fault would have been equally bad. There are still some people, good souls enough, but not very circumspect, who imagine a physician can divine a diagnosis without exerting himself to any extent; and so he can, perchance. But as a general rule, medication is a very disappointing method of determining what is the matter. It is no longer taught in any of the schools. The snap diagnosis, so trusted, because it is a snap to make one—like the patient is a snap to make one—above mentioned—is nowadays mainly employed by the London or Paris creak who reads your fortune from a look of your hair and 10 cents.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Anonymous Queries and Criticisms. We still receive, occasionally, an unsigned communication. Usually it criticizes our facetious manner or calls us names or something like that. But we always have to see the signature before we read a letter through.

Rheum It Isn't. Why don't you give us some talks about rheumatism?—Inquires Mrs. H. C. C. So many people have it in one form or another.

Answer—They have it in mind. They call any old trouble in or near the joints rheumatism. We prefer to say rheum it isn't. Suggestions will be gladly mailed on receipt of stamped envelope.

OUT-ROOSEVELTING ROOSEVELT

(Quincy Herald). A community always feels better, after it has condemned a man, to have the man confess his crime. The circumstances of surrenders and justification for its act is most comforting.

The same sort of a feeling comes over this country every day in justification of its turning down of Theodore Roosevelt for president in 1912. At the time some may have felt a bit doubtful about the wisdom of the besting given the colonel. Just now, however, all that doubt is dispelled. No one today feels that Roosevelt himself has not given the proof which justifies the verdict of the people at the polls three years ago.

In his speech at Plattsburg, N. Y., Roosevelt out-Roosevelted himself. He made the air blue with his criticism of the administration and let it be known what he would have done had he been president. He wants every one to know that "the United States has played an ignoble part among the nations." He wanted the United States to plunge into the war with Europe, send its soldiers to Flanders, its sailors to the Dardanelles. When Belgium was invaded, he insists, the cue was given to the United States to enter the war. His whole outburst is caused

by the fact that the United States has not yet entered the war thousands of miles away.

At the very time when the people are praying that some way may be found for this country to keep out of a conflict whose human toll is the most hideous and appalling any war ever exacted, an ex-president of the United States is criticizing an administration which is trying to steer this nation in the ways of peace. When war's dreadful cost is most evident, he is attempting to foment the trouble that will lead this nation into the very midst of the fight. When every public man should do his utmost to uphold the man in the White house, Theodore Roosevelt is shouting his rampant militarism.

Roosevelt is proving to the people that he is wholly unfit for the presidency in these troubled times and he is giving them the satisfaction of knowing that they wisely rejected him in 1912. Had he been elected, he admits it himself, the United States long ago would have been in the midst of the war in Europe.

DANGER IN SUN BATHS

The Journal of the American Medical Association, which is regarded by many people as a final authority on all matters pertaining to medicine, declares that the prolonged exposure of the human body to the bright sunlight by those who have not been accustomed to its rays, constitutes a source of danger. The Journal goes on to say:

"Grawitz called attention to this danger some years ago. Romer says that lying on the sand for hours in the sun has become such a popular pastime that at a single one of the Hamburg resorts there were 15,000 dancings in the sunlight with sunburning as a result. He shows by two cases reported in detail in which headache and symptoms of meningitis developed after the youths had been lying unprotected hours in the sun, bathing trunks. Spinal puncture confirmed the assumption of meningitis and relieved the headache. The sun's rays had evidently penetrated the skull, he says, thus demonstrating that sunstroke is the consequence of direct exposure to the sun. Grawitz warned that those inclined to be nervous were particularly predisposed to injury of the nervous system from this cause."

SOME OF THE BENEFITS

A long time ago a sage remarked that it is an ill-wind that does not blow good to somebody, or words to that effect. Take this awful war for example. A number of factories in the east equipped to turn out munitions of war have received enormous contracts and have been making considerable extra money, and the factory hands have decided to have a slice. The result has been higher wages and better hours. These changes are always contagious, and factories in the same towns having no connection with war contracts have been obliged to give higher pay and more comfortable hours to avoid strikes.

and Romer adds that it is the anemic and nervously predisposed city indoor workers with whom these sun baths are most popular. A tanned and vascular skin is said to protect better against injury from the sun's rays, but the city dweller's skin is neither pigmented nor vascular. Instead of being benefited, the nervous are rendered more nervous, and when the summer is over they are tanned, but otherwise in poorer condition than in the spring. No one welcomes more than the physician the "back to nature" tendency of recent years, but it is his task to warn against excesses and abuses in the "enjoyment of nature." Even Koller, the most expert and most successful adherent of heliotherapy, manages the exposures to suit the sunlight with extreme care, exposing only slowly and gradually larger and larger areas of the body to the sunbath. Dorno relates that "at Davos the direct sunlight is avoided almost as something inimical." Romer remarks that the physician will only in rare instances be able to influence this popular "sunbath sport," but he can at least raise a voice of warning of the dangers of sunbaths and urge the necessity for proper dosage, some persons being more sensitive to the sun's rays than others."

that they have been placing any rush orders for boat load shipments to Vladivostok, nevertheless, the corset manufacturers are obliged to fasten the pay envelopes.

Obsolete Trade Names.

Some obsolete names of trades survive as surnames—e. g., Webster, Lyster, Walker. In the 14th century the water was known as "the webster," the dyer was "the lyster" and the workman who trod the cloth in the dye vat was "the walker." The arkwright made the arks or chests in which clothes or meal were stored, and the smith was frequently dubbed "the faber," this later being one of the rare cases in which the Latin translation of a craft has become a common surname. When the cottler had forged an edged tool the blower finished it off or put the bloom on; the chapman traveled with goods from door to door and the coker baked cakes and sold them.—London Tatler.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

TEUT. Teut. and the Russians lose another fortress.

"RICH youth and bride are back after visiting battlefield." Let us hope they'll have uninterrupted peace at home.

THE nation is safe. Thomas A. Edison is again at his work bench.

SANGAMON county has a Talkington township. Must be where most of the Springfield orators fall from.

This Must Be a Mistake. The Methodists from Odlin, Salem, Ioka, Xenia and Flora, who came to Springfield to see the sights yesterday, went home last night satisfied that the trip was well worth the money.—Springfield News.

THE P. R. suit is promised a new lease of life. The weather man says summer will end its layoff next Monday.

J. S. MOON shines in the painting and decorating business in Peoria.

PRISON life is daily growing less arduous. Three Joliet convicts have escaped in an auto. They used to beat it afoot.

SENATOR Sherman slept last night in the room in the Brewster house occupied by Stephen A. Douglas.—Freeport news item. We remember having read somewhere that Steve had died.

THESE August morns must be a trifle cool for the September Morns at the bathing beaches.

STILL General Wood might have thought he was still taking orders from the colonel.

PRESIDENT of a horse shoe company has just paid \$250,000 for a new home in the east. Lucky fellow.

WHAT has become of the old-fashioned boy who stayed at home Saturday night to take his weekly bath?

MOVIE star in California is to have three private bath rooms. She must have a lot of "dirty" work ahead of her.

JOHN Lipton declares that the fall is to be built on the court house square every if he and his associates on the board have to pay every dollar of the expense. All in favor of letting the boys foot the bill say aye. Carried unanimously.

SCOTT county, across the river, appears to be slipping. Even the onion is losing its strength, the price for this year's crop falling far below those of former years.

In the Van. He unloaded a lot of prattle.

Said he was a fighting man, that when he went into battle. They would find him in the van. But when men to charge were bidden, and the real fight began, in a wagon he was hidden. There they found him—in the van. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

There Will Be a Wedding Also. The approaching marriage of Miss Chaunces Dewey Haslett, the second daughter of C. W. Haslett, Democratic nominee for mayor and Mrs. Haslett, and John Earl Christian of Conitow was made known Monday. Mr. Haslett's invitation reads as follows:

"You are cordially invited to be present on the evening of Sept. 1, 1915, at the celebration of the culmination of my dreams, to grow two blades of grass where one formerly grew, and the completion of my ideas of a sanitary dairy barn. After a long siege of three years in construction, it is now ready for your inspection. Immediately thereafter, the marriage of my daughter, Chaunces, to Earl Christian of Conitow will take place on the front steps."

Easy for L.H. Commenting on the Herald's assertion that Clinton has been waiting until all other entries are in, prepared to enter Lillian Russell as the dark horse in the race for the honor as Iowa's greatest, the Sioux City Journal inquires "but isn't Queen Lill a blonde?" What if it isn't she a beauty specialist and fully capable of metamorphosing herself into a brunette?—Clinton Herald.

PROFESSOR Knott helps straighten out the language tangles at the University of Chicago.

HES going to run for governor of South Carolina again whether it releases his constituents or not.

"AND our hats are off to you, Mr. Wilson."

GOOD evening, are you still (or yet) neutral?

YOUR Uncle Samuel gathered \$415,000,000 in income taxes in the year ended last June. So there's where our money has been going?

ONE can't understand why there should be so much retreating in Russia since the abolition of the sale of vodka.

"IF American dollars circulate we have been unable to trace them," observes a republican exchange. Same trouble here, brother.

DISPATCHES say Thomas A. Edison was hit in the face the other day by Potash. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Abe.

J. M. C.

The Daily Story

Armsby's Capture—By Donald Chamberlin.

Armsby was to be his aunt's heir. The day he came of age the old lady sent for him and thus addressed him: "Bert, I wish you to marry. I take it for granted that you are fancy free, I would not for the world force you to wed any one you don't love. There is a girl who I am sure you would love if you only knew her as I do. I wish you to become acquainted with her, and if, after a certain time, you don't fancy her I shall not insist on your yielding to my wishes."

"I don't wish to marry and I won't." "But you are not so unreasonable as to avoid the girl I have mentioned?" "Yes, I am."

"Perhaps it was the fact of her nephew's indifference to her fortune, perhaps her great affection for him, perhaps a desire to have her own way. At any rate, the old lady resolved to conquer. She talked of other matters for awhile, then said carelessly: "How would you like a trip abroad?" "I should be delighted, but it would cost several thousand dollars."

"I will furnish the amount necessary on one condition—that on your return you spend a week with me."

The conditions were accepted. Armsby went abroad and on his return went directly to his aunt's country house, where she was at the time. At dinner he was presented to Miss Ellen Ellison. He saw at once that he had been drawn into a trap. He had agreed to spend a week in the house and was to be besieged by this young woman.

This was true, and there was more to that he was not aware of. Miss Ellison had a way with her that was very taking with men. No one could find out exactly why, but they tumbled over one another in endeavoring to win a smile from her. Sometimes she was coy, sometimes aggressive. She knew when to be the one and when to be the other.

Armsby was indignant at the trick his aunt had played him. After dinner, finding her alone, he said to her: "Aunt, you have brought me here in order that this girl may get me for a husband. I will keep my contract. I will remain with you a week, but you may tell your friend that I will have nothing to do with her. I shall expect you to order my meals served in my room."

"Certainly, Bert; anything you wish." The next morning Armsby sent downstairs for the morning paper and read himself down by his window to see the news. Glancing up from it, there in a hammock swung between two trees was Miss Ellison in a pure white summer costume, a dream of loveliness. There were no windows in Armsby's room that did not face in

that direction, and the only way he could shut out the view was to draw the shade. This he did, but the interior of his room soon grew tiresome, and he raised it again.

He stood looking down on the chamer, trying to conjure up some plan for freeing himself from the siege to which he must be subjected for a week. He was free to spend a portion of each day elsewhere, but he had no friends in the neighborhood, and how can a man amuse himself alone? He began to realize, to speak in commonplace language, that he was in a hole.

He went down to the library, selected a book, returned and sat himself down to read. But somehow in spite of all he could do his eyes would wander from the book and out to the girl in the hammock. Surely it was a pleasing picture, so relaxed. The folds of the skirt hung gracefully over the side of the hammock; the point of a dainty white slipper peeped beyond a fringe of lace.

Armsby sent down word to his aunt that he wished his room changed to the other side of the house. After luncheon he went for a walk, but he did not go far—the day was too warm. Returning, he took a siesta and, when he awoke, went to the window. There sat or, rather, reclined Miss Ellison on a rustic bench, propped by half a dozen pillows. She saw him, waved her hand to him and smiled.

The smile was a telling shot. Armsby couldn't forget it. He rubbed his eyes to get rid of it, but it would be downed. There was something so unusual in this barefaced attempt to capture him that it began to interest him. Barefaced or not, his very aggressiveness captivated him. He had a mind to let the girl have her way just to see what she would do with him. Besides, how was he to live for a week by himself? The first day seemed interminable. What would be the last? An eternity. Anyway, he would rather stand alone, with the freedom of the house, than shut up in his room.

So he lowered his flag so far as this war was concerned, went downstairs and, greater took his meals with the others. Miss Ellison for five days continued her aggressive tactics, that changed like a south wind blowing to the north and froze him. The remaining two days of the time set for his visit she kept him in tortures, pleading on the sixth, and on the seventh he declared that if he didn't love him he would blow out his brains.

What Armsby's aunt wanted was that the girl, of whom she was very fond, should enjoy her property as the wife of her nephew. What Miss Ellison wanted was a rich husband.

Sidelights on the European War

Berlin.—The savings banks of Germany continue to do well notwithstanding the war. New deposits in May amounted to 267,980,000 marks, or about 22,000,000 marks more than for May, 1914. Owing to payments upon the last war loan, however, the withdrawals were also greater than last year, having amounted to 292,950,000 or 75,900,000 marks more than last year. But for payments upon the war loan the net gain in deposits in May would have been 235,000,000 marks. For the first five months of the year these banks paid out on war loans not less than 1,442,900,000 marks. (\$245,000,000 at the normal rate of exchange).

New York.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The Palestine-Syria Relief committee here has received further reports as to the distress common among Christians, Jews and Mohammedans in Palestine, Syria and adjacent regions.

Henry Morgenthau, the American ambassador at Constantinople, Christian missionary institutions and Jewish residents in those regions, have reported that men, women and children are starving, and the latest cables said that additional relief funds are urgently needed. The New York committee of which Dr. Talcott Williams, the head of the Columbia School of Journalism, is chairman, has transmitted practically all of its available funds, and is unable to respond further at present. In addition to the devastation wrought by war it is reported that a pest of locusts has infested the land, destroying vineyards and crops.

Berlin.—Though their number is still extremely disproportionate to their male practitioners, the women physicians in Germany are constantly on the increase, according to the latest statistics compiled for the medical journals covering the year 1913.

In that year, in all Germany, there were 195 female physicians, out of a total of 34,136 for a population of 65,835,000. Notwithstanding this small number, it is noticeably larger than in 1912, and is believed to have been considerably increased in 1914 and 1915.

For the entire empire in 1912 there were 511 doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants. In the big cities there were 3.6 physicians for every 10,000 persons and in the country 3.5 for the same population.

The city of Wiesbaden, with 28 doctors for every 10,000 people, led Germany, and the manufacturing city of Hanover was last, with but 2.3 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants. In Greater Berlin there were in 1913 4,151 doctors or 11.99 for each 10,000 people.

London.—Mrs. Martina Osterberg, who introduced the system of Swedish physical training for women in England and was one of the leading advo-

ates of woman suffrage in Sweden, is dead at her home here, aged 85.

Mrs. Osterberg came to England from Sweden and was chosen superintendent of the physical training department of the London schools in 1901. She left this post five years later to become head of a physical training college for women school teachers. A few days before her death she presented this college to the board of education, and it will be continued as a part of the government's educational work.

Mrs. Osterberg also maintained a residence in Sweden, where she founded a college similar to the English institution, but adding agriculture and horticulture to the curriculum. Expecting that women would shortly be enfranchised in Sweden, she devised an elaborate scheme designed to prepare her sex for their new privilege. The main feature of the scheme was a series of lectures on government, hygiene and the place of women in the professions.

London.—Two lines of English steamships are preparing to have their vessels call at the ports of the conquered German territory in German Southwest Africa.

Heretofore the British steamship lines have not been allowed to call at the ports of Swakopmund and Luderitz Bay, although German ships were allowed free access to the British ports on the African coast.

It is expected that direct railway communication between the ports of Swakopmund and Rhodesia will be established shortly.

Sidney.—New South Wales has contributed more than \$5,000,000 to war charities since the beginning of hostilities. The proceeds from "Australia Day" will probably add another million and a quarter to the total of the first year of the war.

The colony's donations include about \$1,500,000 sent to Belgium, \$1,000,000 for Red Cross work, and \$1,000,000 for local use.

Belgrade.—The general frontier of Serbia is now guarded by French aviators, the river boundary is protected by an English naval contingent, and there are two Russian batteries of artillery entrenched behind Belgrade.

Aug. 28 In History. 1645—Hugo Grotius (the Dutch eminent Dutch scholar, diplomat and law giver, died in Rostock; born 1583).

1794—Robespierre was executed, and the reign of terror ended. 1838—Rev. Eleazer Williams, long supposed to be the "lost daughter" (born 1871) of France, died, 86 years about 1787. 1914—Part of Louvain, Belgium, burned by Germans; second Zeppelin raid on Antwerp.