

LATEST WAR NEWS.

A battle which the Russian War Office describes as without precedent in history has occurred in Galicia in the course of the campaign for mastery of the mountain region which screens Northern Hungary from Russia. In a single day the German troops charged twenty-two times on a Russian position. They make their charges up a hill in the face of artillery fire. Twice they gained possession of the heights, but according to the Russian statement they were finally driven out with bayonets. The German losses are described as "excessively heavy." There is no information on this phase of the situation from German or Austrian sources.

In the recent attack of the Germans on the Warsaw front, the Russian statement says, their losses amounted to "tens of thousands."

Another Russian victory is said to have been gained in Poland where the Germans attacked the Russian forces. The Petrograd War Office asserts that the Germans were driven back and that one of their battalions was almost annihilated.

The official statements of to-day from Berlin and Paris say that there was no important fighting yesterday in France.

The battle of the Carpathians, which is to decide whether the Russians will be able to force a way over the mountains and invade Hungary or will be driven back to the northward, apparently is as far from a decision as at any time since the Austrians, with their German re-enforcements, launched the attack. Each of the opposing armies has won minor victories, but neither has been able to gain sufficient headway to place the other definitely on the defensive.

The correspondent of a Berlin newspaper states that no speedy successes must be expected, as movements are slow on account of the heavy snow and the most that can be looked for by Germany is the forcing back of the Russian step by step.

Although the Russian forces along the Warsaw front have undertaken an attack, they apparently have been no more successful than were the Germans in their last onslaught. So far as has been reported there is no important shifting of positions. In Northern Poland another important battle is under way, with the issue still undecided.

The Russian Duma adopted a resolution expressing the purpose of carrying on the war until the peace of Europe was assured on terms satisfactory to Russia.

It is reported from Geneva that another Zeppelin has been lost. It is said to have been wrecked in a storm in a flight over the North Sea.

Another instance of the use of the American flag by a British steamer was reported to-day by passengers on the Cunarder Orduna, which arrived at New York from Liverpool. The Orduna is said to have flown the American flag for nearly twenty-four hours while crossing the Irish Sea.

Both Britons and Germans Notified That They Must Show Full Respect to the Stars and Stripes,

Washington, Feb. 11.—The United States has warned Great Britain and Germany respectively, that general use of the American flag by British vessels would be viewed with grave concern here, and that the destruction by Germany of any American vessel in the newly prescribed war zone would lead to serious complications.

It became known today that the text of the two notes sent last night to Great Britain and Germany expressed much more emphatically than had been generally known the displeasure of the United States at the use of neutral flags by British merchantmen and its solicitude over the implication that neutral vessels were liable to destruction by German submarines in the waters around Great Britain and Ireland.

FRIENDLY BUT POINTED.

In the document which has been transmitted to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin for presentation to the German Foreign Office, there is a friendly but pointed statement that American vessels should have free and unrestricted passage through the high seas and unblockaded waters, and that destruction of an American vessel might lead to a change in the hitherto friendly relations which have existed between the United States and Germany.

While in the past Great Britain the representation made are not based on the Lusitania incident but on the statement of the British Foreign Office justifying the use of neutral flags by its vessels, the United States has stated unequivocally, it is understood, that a continuance of the practice would be highly dangerous to neutral vessels and would be viewed with the deepest anxiety here.

The texts of the two documents are expected to be published by the State Department. Among diplomatists here the fact that the United States has taken a pronounced stand created a profound impression.

Gradyville.

We have no complaint about the weather this week.

Quite a number of plant beds were burned in this community last week.

Mr. H. A. Moss, of Greensburg, called in to see us one morning last week, while en route to Cumberland county, looking after the business.

Rev. W. C. Christie filled his regular appointment here last Sunday with a very interesting sermon.

Mr. W. B. Hill will leave in a few days for his western trip for Pratts Stock Food. We are glad to note that he has recovered from his severe spell of sickness and is now in his usual health.

Mr. Uriah Keltner, of Keltner, made a trip through here the first of the week, looking after tobacco, paying the market price.

Mr. Sam Mitchell, of Columbia, was in our midst one day the first of the week.

Mrs. Sallie Dowell, of Liletown, is visiting her son and family, Mr. Thos. Dowell, at this place this week.

Mr. Jo Hunter has been on the sick list for the past week with lagrippe.

We are glad to note that Mrs. Thos. Dowell, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, is improving at this time.

Mr. W. P. Flowers closed a deal last week, with Warren Sexton, buying a very desirable building lot in one of the most desirable locations in our town.

Mrs. Rena Gist, who has been confined to her room for several weeks with fever, is improving at this time.

Mr. Joel Rodgers, our mill man, visited his family at Roachville, last Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. James and Austin Gilpin, Tolbert Coomer and William Brummett, of Sparksville section, were in our midst last Friday. They report business fairly good in their community.

Mr. Cordie Wilson made a trip to Louisville, last week, with quite a lot of furs, of different kinds that he had purchased in this section. We have not learned since his return, how the market was.

There were ten or twelve loads of tobacco passed through here the first of the week from Breeding en route for the loose leaf market at Greensburg. On their return, we learned through Mr. Fred Simpson that the market was good and they were all pleased with the prices for their tobacco.

While in conversation with Mr. Strong Hill a few days ago, in regard to his saw and grist mill business in this section of the county, he informed us that the one he had located in the Dean woods had been almost demolished. His loss is heavy.

Mr. Frank Dulin was on the sick list several days of last week.

The milling business here is increasing from the appearance of the many loaded wagons we see daily on the mill yard. We understand that our farmers are receiving for their wheat at this mill, \$1.25, per bu. We are sorry that we haven't a large supply of wheat through this section. At threshing time, corn was very high and scarce, and some of our largest wheat growers fed quite a lot of wheat, others disposed of it at the market price at that time. So you can readily see, that our wheat supply at the present is limited. If we had known these high prices were coming, we would have been ready with the goods.

HEALTH OFFICER'S COLUMN.

BY U. L. TAYLOR.

Our across the river neighbor, Indiana, has a board of health like unto ours, and that board has a secretary like all health boards do, and Indiana's board has a secretary that is very fine. He is a great sanitarian, and I have the pleasure of knowing him personally. He belongs to the front rank, and he is always found there, and always ready to do something for the betterment of the health of his people. His name is J. N. Hurty. I have been particular in speaking about him, because I will perhaps in my remarks occasionally quote from this great man. In an article borrowed from him, I will give you "The young mother and the fat hog." Not a fable.

One time a little mother, who was only twenty-five years old, began to feel tired all the time. Her appetite had failed her for weeks before the tired feeling came. Her three little girls, once a joy in her life, now became a burden to her. It was, "Mamma, mamma," all day long. She had never noticed these appeals until the tired feeling came. The little mother had red spots on her cheeks and slight dry cough. One day when dragging herself around, forcing her weary body to work, she felt a sharp but slight pain in her chest, her head grew dizzy, and suddenly her mouth filled with blood. The hemorrhage was not severe, but it left her very weak. The doctor she had consulted for her cough and tired feeling, had said: "You are all run down, you need a tonic." For a fee he prescribed bitters made of alcohol, water and gentian. This gave her false strength for a while for it checked out her little reserve. When the hemorrhage occurred she and all her neighbors knew she had consumption and the doctor should have known it and told her months before. Now she wrote to the State Board of Health and said: "I am told that consumption in its early stages can be cured by out door life, continued rest and plenty of plain good food. I do not want to die. I want to live and see my children make them good men. Where can I go to get water?" The reply was "The great Christian State of Indiana has not yet risen to the mighty econ-

ers from consumption. At present, the only place where you can go is a grave. However, the State will care for your children in an orphan asylum after you are dead, and then, in a few years a special officer will find a home for them. But save your life—never. That is a cranky idea. It is not business, the State can't afford it. So the little mother died of the preventable and curable disease, the home was broken up and the children were taken to the orphan asylum. A big, fat hog found one morning that he had a pain in his belly. He squealed loudly and the farmer came out of the house to see what was the matter. "He's got the hog cholera," said the hired man. So the farmer telegraphed to Secretary Wilson of the United States Agricultural Department, and the reply was, "Certainly, I will send you a man right away. Sure enough the man came. He said that he was a D. V. S., and he was too. He had a government syringe and a bottle of government medicine in his hand bag, and he went for the hog. It got well. It was not cranky for the government to do this, and it could afford the expense, for the hog could be turned into ham, sausage, lard and bacon. Any body even a fool can see it would be cranky for the State to save the life of a little mother, and it could not afford it either.

Moral:—Be a hog and be worth saving.

Up to a few years ago, our government paid out \$40,000,000 for scab on sheep, ticks on cattle, and cholera in hogs, while it had paid nothing at all for the benefit of the people, men, women and children. Our Savior while on earth denounced the Pharisees for similar things. See Matt. 23 chapter and 23 verse. Wo unto you scribes, pharisees, hypocrites, for ye tithe the mint and anise and cummin, and have left undone the weightier matters of the law, judgment and mercy and faith: but these ye ought to have done, but not left the others undone. He told them they ought to have paid tithes on the little things, but not left the weightier matter of the law. Our government paid not tithes, but millions of dollars for the benefit of cattle, sheep and hogs, which was right, but it ought not to have left uncared for the more important parts of our country, men, women and children. But in the last few years the government has got a move on it, and has sent a man away out to the Rocky mountains to investigate the Rocky mountain tick, suspected to be the cause of the Rocky Mountain spotted fever. In the very midst of his labors he was bitten by one of the ticks, took the fever and died. Another man was sent to Mexico, to look after the capers of the body louse, said to be the cause of typhus fever. During the investigation a louse bit him, and he went the way of all the earth. Several expert rat catchers were dispatched to New Orleans to make a round up in that ancient city. They are still at it at this writing. Why spend thirty or forty thousand dollars to kill one man when the expenditure of two or three would perhaps save his life? The war office of Great Britain states from its statistics of the Boer war that it costs \$40,000 to kill one man. The statistics of Col Gorgas, now surgeon general of the United States army, who was in the Panama Canal Zone, shows that it cost \$2.43 per capita of population to save one human life from the deadly conditions which formerly existed there. These facts raise the question why do we so willingly tax ourselves hundreds of millions for killing men and so grudgingly appropriate a few paltry thousands for saving men? What has intelligence and morals to do with such action?

Mr. H. C. Austin has been appointed postmaster at Decatur, Russell county.

Mrs. Pearl Holt, died last Thursday morning at 4 o'clock, near Purdy. She was 23 years old. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Harmon. She was buried at Bearwallow, Rev. J. D. Burton conducting the services. She leaves her husband, one child, father mother and several brothers and sisters.

Mr. W. E. McCandless has been a great sufferer for the past ten days, having a very sore arm. Several months ago he got it cut on glass, the wound soon curing. It recently commenced to pain him, and last week he was absent from his store several days on account of his affliction. His many friends hope that he will come around all right in a short time.