MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kernels Culled From Events of Moment In All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

European War News

The following official communication was issued at Petrograd: "A German fleet of nine battleships and twelve cruisers, with a large number of torpedo-boat destroyers, persistently attacked the entrance of the Gulf of Riga, but everywhere were repulsed. A cruiser and two torpedo-boat destroyers were damaged."

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The Turkish battleship Kheyr-ed-Barbarossa has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine, it was officially announced at Constantinople. A majority of the crew was rescued.

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Italian batteries forced the Austrians to evacuate the whole region around Montozzo, 24 miles northwest of Trent, says a dispatch from Geneva.

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While Vienna dispatches assert a breach 22 miles wide has been made in the Russian line between Lubartow and Baranow, in southern Poland, and Berlin reports the complete occupation of Praga and gains at all other points in Poland, analysis of reports indicates that the Russians balanced the score by driving the Germans from Bausk, Courland.

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The British have recaptured the Hooge trenches which they lost on July 30 and additional trenches covering a distance of 1,200 yards, according to a report from Sir John French, commanding the British troops, which was made public at London.

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Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd transmits the following: "The Bourse Gazette learns from an unimpeachable source that the German emperor made an offer of peace to Russia last week, through the king of Denmark. The answer sent to the king stated that the question of peace negotiations could not be raised at the present time."

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Italian troops have stormed and captured the summit of Monte San Michele, one of the peaks dominating Gorita.

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A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Copenhagen says the Russians are evacuating Kovno. The governor and his official staff have gone.

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Ivangorod, the strong Polish fortress on the Vistula southeast of Warsaw, has fallen. Austro-German troops entered the city on Thursday, it was officially announced at Berlin.

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An Amsterdam dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph company says the announcement of the fall of Warsaw caused great demonstrations throughout Germany. Emperor William has sent a congratulatory message to Prince Leopold and the king of Bavaria.

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A Russian torpedo-boat destroyer fleet has made a careful search along the shores of the Black sea, and the total of the enemy's vessels sunk reaches nearly 900, including several large steamers and a dozen sailing vessels of 1,000 tons each, says a dispatch from Petrograd.

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Hundreds of refugees from Warsaw are arriving at Moscow daily. Most of them are without money or means of sustenance, and are seeking aid at the American consulate.

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It is officially admitted at Paris that German troops in the Vosges literally swarmed over the French trenches on Lingekopf in overwhelming numbers and forced the French to retire to certain points.

Domestic

A mammoth parade and mass meeting were features of the opening at St. Paul, Minn., of the sixteenth annual convention of the Federation of German-American Societies.

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The bureau of combustibles announced at New York that while the White Star liner Arabic was tied up to the pier the day before she sailed with 188 passengers and war ammunition, tow sticks of dynamite were discovered.

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Strenuous efforts to check a fresh outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease were made by government officials following the discovery of the disease among cattle on the farm of Henry Pearson, near Wheeling, Ill.

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Governor Dunne of Illinois removed Dr. N. W. Cox of Cairo and Dr. B. A. Smith of Champaign from office as members of the state board of dental examiners. This action followed an investigation.

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A special appropriation of $25,000 was made by the Marion county council at Indianapolis, Ind., to cover the expenses of the trials of Thomas Taggart, Democratic national committeeman, and others who are charged with conspiring to corrupt elections.

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A revival of the old feud spirit in a political campaign in Breathitt county, Ky., resulted in a revolver duel that led to the killing of two men and the wounding of a third. The dead are: Grover Cleveland Blanton and Martin Clemens.

Farms on the lowlands of the river near Dubuque, Ia., are flooded. The Mississippi stage of 16.4 feet being the highest ever recorded in the month of August.

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German-Americans on Thursday celebrated "German day" at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

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Seven thousand persons, who witnessed the dedication of the new one-mile saucer speedway at Des Moines, Ia., and the 300-mile auto derby, saw Joe Cooper plunge over the saucer's fence during his injuries. His mechanician was injured. Ralph Mulford won. Time, 3:28:52. De Palma second and O'Donnell third.

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Warden E. M. Allen of the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., resigned his position. The warden sent a telegram to Governor Dunne giving up his place following the receipt of a letter from the governor in which he was informed that the Illinois law requires him to live inside the prison.

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Nine negroes were hanged, seven legally and two lynched, while a tenth was being chased in the southern states. Alabama led the list with four legal hangings.

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Bernard Montvid, convicted of the murder of Father Joseph Zebris, pastor of St. Andrew's Lithuanian Catholic church in New Britain, and Eva Gilwanatite, was hanged in the state prison at Wethersfield, Conn.

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Charged with threatening the life of President Wilson and also with threatening to kill Theodore Roosevelt, F. H. Juergens was arrested at San Antonio, Tex., and held in default of $2,000 bail.

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Washington

Three billion bushels of corn, 1,500,000,000 bushels of oats and 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat are in prospect for this year's United States harvest. Record crops of rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco, rice and hay also are predicted, as shown by the department of agriculture's August report, issued at Washington. The wheat crop, the greatest ever grown in any country, will be worth more than $1,000,000,000, while the corn crop may reach $2,500,000,000.

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Official dispatches to Washington said General Bobo, the revolutionist leader, had formally resigned as chief executive and ordered all his generals to deposit their arms with the American authorities in Cape Haitien.

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A policy for the restoration of order in Mexico has been decided on by Secretary of State Lansing, approved by President Wilson, and assented to by the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Urdguay and Guatemala. The details of the new Mexican policy will be made public at Washington following the adjournment of the Mexican conference.

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Maj. Gen. Georgé Goethals, governor of the Canal Zone, arrived at New York, en route to Washington, where he has been summoned for a conference on a plan for the reorganization of the United States army. His resignation as governor of the Canal Zone will take effect on November 1, he said.

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Solon Menos, the Haitian minister, called at the state department at Washington and urged the necessity of giving some definite assurance to the Haitian people that their sovereignty would not be impaired permanently by the American occupation.

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The Pan-American diplomatic conference held at Washington with Secretary of State Lansing on the Mexican situation halted mysteriously under an agreement whereby it will be resumed in New York. Soon after the adjournment Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott left Washington for El Paso, Tex., to confer with Gen. Francisco Villa and other revolutionary leaders on the Mexican situation.

Foreign

Reports reaching Geneva from Essen say that all the demands of the employees of the Krupp works have been granted and that a serious strike has thus been averted. The German military authorities brought pressure on the Krupp administration to this end.

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United States naval forces under Admiral Caperton took possession of the national palace and the office of the port and seized the Haitian gunboat Pacifique at Port au Prince. The American troops were forced to fire and one Haitian was killed.

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Pope Benedict XV will launch a great campaign for peace in Europe at the next consistory held at the Vatican, says a dispatch from Rome. This probably will take place between the end of August and the middle of September.

Personal

Rt. Rev. Edward Koslowski, auxiliary bishop of the Milwaukee archdiocese, died in St. Joseph's hospital.

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George Fitch, the author, of Peoria, Ill., died at a sanitarium at Berkeley, Cal., having failed to rally from an operation for appendicitis. The name of George Fitch belongs in that list of American humorists which includes Mark Twain, Bill Nye, George Ade and Finley Peter Dunne. Fitch was born at Galva, Ill., June 8, 1877.

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Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who was president Harrison's secretary of the navy, died of paralysis at New York in his eighty-fifth year after a period of unconsciousness lasting nine days.

Mexican Revolt

Eight Villa troopers were executed in Juarez on orders from General Villa. The men, it is said, rode through Juarez early in the day, yelling "Abajo Villa! Viva Zapata!" (Down with Villa! Long live Zapata!")

Diese Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Ein Jahr Krieg und die Lage in Deutschland.

Die wirtschaftliche und finanzielle Lage Deutschlands während des ersten Kriegsjahres ist folgende:

Erstens: — Der britische Aushungerungskrieg war ein vollständiger Fehlschlag. Ein für allemal ist der Beweis dafür erbracht worden, daß unsere einheimische Produktion von Lebensmitteln, das Brotkartensystem und die Maximalpreise selbst dem Aermsten den nötigen Bedarf von Nahrungsmitteln sichern und zwar zu Preisen, die niedriger sind, als in Großbritannien.

Zweitens: — Auch in Rohmaterialien können wir nicht „ausgehungert" werden. Die Schwierigkeiten, die in direktem Widerspruch zu den Bestimmungen des Völkerrechts uns bei der Einfuhr von Rohmaterial in den Weg gelegt werden, sind zwar unangenehm, können aber für uns nicht verhängnisvoll werden. Wir haben in unserem eigenen Lande einen genügenden Vorrat der wichtigsten Rohmaterialien — Kohlen und Eisen — und von anderen haben wir, sowohl von solchen, die noch nicht in der Fabrikation verwertet, als auch solcher, die verwertet worden sind, große Vorräte, die bei der durch unsere Organisationsmethode gesicherten sparsamen Benutzung tatsächlich unerschöpflich sind.

Drittens: — Das Gespenst der Arbeitslosigkeit ist gebannt. Es gibt mehr Arbeit als Arbeiter. Der Krieg hat sich als größter Arbeitgeber erwiesen, als unser Ausfuhrhandel war.

Viertens: — So weit die Finanzen in Betracht kommen wird Deutschland imstande sein, den Krieg auf unbeschränkteste weiter zu führen. Wir produzieren in unserem eigenen Lande tatsächlich alles, was für Kriegszwecke nötig ist. Ausgaben für Kriegswaffe werden somit Ersparnisse, und diese stehen dem Reich zur Verfügung, da Zahlungen für Kriegsanleihen und Einlagen viel lebhafter in die Banken und Sparcinlagen-Institute fließen, als in Friedenszeiten.

Nachdem über $3,000,000,000 für Kriegsanleihen ausbezahlt sind, ist die Gesamteinlage noch höher als bei Ausbruch des Krieges. Die Goldreserve der Reichsbank hat sich seit Beginn des Krieges beinahe verdoppelt. Noten und Einlagen in der Reichsbank, die durch Gold gedeckt sind, sind 53½ Prozent im Vergleich mit 26.7 in der Bank von Frankreich und 21.7 in der Bank von England.

Fünftens: — Das Vertrauen des deutschen Volkes auf unsere finanzielle Stärke ist ebenso unbegrenzt wie sein Vertrauen auf unsere militärische Ueberlegenheit. Nach zwölf Kriegsmonaten stehen kaiserliche Kronen immer noch mit 70 quotiert, nur 8 Punkte niedriger als im März 1914; der Minimalpreis für britische Konsols, 65, ist 11 Punkte unter den März-Quotierungen; Sprozentige französische Renten zu 69 stehen 19 Prozent unter März 1914.

Arbeit, Geschicklichkeit, Disziplin, Organisation, Sparsamkeit und endlich nicht zum mindesten, der alles bezwingende Patriotismus hat die Deutschen in dem ersten Kriegsjahr gegen eine Welt von Feinden aufrecht erhalten und wird auch weiter helfen, so daß wir in dem Kriege siegreich bleiben werden."

Bei ihrem Rückblick auf das erste Kriegsjahr deuten die deutschen Zeitungen mit besonderem Nachdruck darauf hin, daß das Gebiet der Zentralmächte außer je einem kleinen Streifen in Elsaß und in Galizien vom Feinde völlig frei ist, während deutsche Truppen im Westen ein Gebiet von 53,000 Quadratkilometern (einschließlich Belgien und den reichsten Teil Frankreichs), besetzt halten.

Außer diesem Gebiet halten deutsche und österreichisch-ungarische Truppen im Osten ein Gebiet von über 150,000 Quadratkilometern besetzt. Zu diesem Gebiet gehören die ganzen russischen, Bezirke von Kurland, Kowno, Suwalki, Lomscha, Plock, Kalisz, Piotrkow, Radom und Kielce wie große Teile der Bezirke Warschau und Lublin. Das gesamte eroberte Gebiet ist doppelt so groß wie der Flächeninhalt des Königreichs Bayern.

Rekruten für das britische Heer.

Im San Francisco Gebäude der Y. M. C. A., das für die Angehörigen unserer Armee und unserer Marine bestimmt ist, haben die Briten Rekruten für ihr Heer angeworben, und nach den bisher erlangten Beweisen haben sie für diesen Zweck $100,000 ausgegeben. Amerika liefert also den Engländern nicht nur Kanonen und die dazu gehörige Munition, sondern unter den Augen von Beamten der Y. M. C. A. auch noch das Kanonenfutter.

Mangel an Organisationstalent.

Die Ungeheuerlichkeit der Ostländ-Katastrophe und die Ungeschicklichkeit, mit der man hinterher bei den Arbeiten zur Bergung der unglücklichen Opfer zu Werke ging, ließen die dem unbefangenen Beobachter den dringenden Wunsch aufsteigen, daß das amerikanische Volk, vor allem die zu seiner Regierung berufenen Faktoren sich etwas vom viel geschmähten deutschen Militarismus der gleichbedeutend mit dem Hochmaß an Leistungsfähigkeit ist, aneignen möchten. Wer die allgemeine Hilf- und Kopflosigkeit unserer Behörden angesichts der plötzlichen Katastrophe mitangesehen hat, der mußte sich über den zu Tage tretenden krassen Mangel an Organisationstalent über alle Maßen wundern. Wie die Aasgeier ligen da alle, die in dieser oder jener Weise helfen wollten, durcheinander; an Hilfsbereitschaft fehlte es sicherlich nicht, wohl aber an Kenntnis der Mittel, die zum Ziele führten. Kostbare Zeit, in der vielleicht manches Menschenleben noch dem nassen Grabe hätte entrissen werden können, ging verloren, bis endlich ein gewisses System in die Arbeit gebracht wurde.

Selbst dann war aber noch lange nicht alles so, wie es hätte sein sollen. Einer hinderte den anderen, keiner wußte etwas vom anderen. Die Polizei erwies sich der ihr so unvermutet gestellten Aufgabe anfänglich nicht gewachsen, und das liebe Publikum that das Seinige, den Hermandadjüngern die Arbeit nach Kräften zu erschweren. Man sollte es nicht für möglich halten, daß in einer Millionenstadt wie Chicago noch zwei Stunden nach der Katastrophe die Absperrungsmaßregeln nicht vollständig durchgeführt wären, daß den ganzen Tag hindurch Leichenräuber in voller Tätigkeit waren, nicht bloß in den improvisierten Unterkunftsräumen für die dahingemordeten Opfer, sondern sogar auf dem Unglücksschiffe selbst, daß man zwar Pullmotoren herbeigeschafft hatte, um Wiederbelebungsversuche an den aus dem Wasser gezogenen menschlichen Körpern vorzunehmen, aber nicht genug Leute zur Hand hatte, die sie zu bedienen verstanden. Alles das deutet auf hochgradigen Mangel an Organisationstalent, wie ihn man hierzulande nicht erwarten sollte.

Serbien muß büßen.

Serbien leidet furchtbar unter den Folgen des Krieges, das erhellt aus den Berichten der amerikanischen Aerzte und Wärterinnen, die im Dienste des Roten Kreuzes in dem unglücklichen Lande die Krankenpflege ausüben. Was sie nicht sagen, ist, daß gewissenlose Heyer dieses Elend über Serbien gebracht haben, daß sich für Rußland opfert, wie Belgien für Frankreich und England.

Der serbische Politiker Professor Povic, bekannt durch seine mannigfachen Anstrengungen, in Serbien eine Partei zu gründen, die für eine günstige Lösung einer österreichisch-serbischen Verständigung zu arbeiten gehabt hätte, beschreibt in dem jetzt in London erscheinenden Blatte „Independance Belge" die kritische Lage, in welcher sich die genannten beiden Länder nunmehr befinden: „Ich habe stets den Standpunkt vertreten, sagt u. a. Povic, daß Serbien eine Verständigung mit Oesterreich suchen müsse, es wollte nicht und heute büßt es seine Fehler; in auch Bulgarien: es hat nun seine Neutralität für immerwährende Zeiten verloren und die anderen nur haben den Gewinn daraus gezogen. Wie die Entscheidung auch ausfallen möge, Belgien wird seine Macht, die nur im Werte seiner Neutralität gelegen hätte, nunmehr erreichen."

Canada's „Außenhandel".

Die New Yorker „Sun" wendet sich voller Groll gegen die „ausländischen Agitatoren", welche behaupten, daß das Darlehen an Kanada im Betrage von 45 Millionen Dollars der Finanzierung des Krieges der Alliierten dient. Wie die „Sun" es darstellt, soll damit lediglich und allein der Außenhandel gefördert werden, welchem Zweck bereits 300 Millionen Dollars von unserem Gelde zugewandt worden sind. Worin besteht dieser Außenhandel? In Kriegsvorräten. Das ist doch nichts anderes als eine Finanzierung der Alliierten. Was sich daraus ergeben muß, ist der „Sun" vollauf bekannt, aber sie verschweigt es. Das flüssige Geld, das wir haben, wird unseren Banken entzogen, um es in Bonds der Alliierten anzulegen, und der „Sun" ist sicherlich bewußt, daß wir das Geld noch nicht in zwanzig Jahren zurückerlangen werden und daraus eine Geldnot in diesem Lande entstehen muß.

General Joffre arbeitet bereits wieder an dem großen neuen Plan der neuen großen Offensive.

Wenn die Alliierten weiter so Pech haben, wird England sich schließlich noch neutral erklären

Charming Messaline Afternoon Gown

An afternoon gown of messaline silk, pictured here, is one of many that the amateur seamstress may undertake with assurance that success is easy. The summer afternoon dress is about the most satisfying of all the clothes wherewithal we are clothed and any number of them have been designed (of the lovely fabrics made for wear in the good old summer time) that are easy to make.

In the dress pictured the skirt is straight and short and full. It has a high waist line with a smocked or shirred panel at the front and single box plaits disposing of the fullness at the sides and back. Two knife-plaited ruffles extend about the skirt near the bottom and at the hip line, but they terminate at the front panel on each side.

A loose, plain blouse of chiffon in the same color as the dress with Dutch neck has a narrow knife-plaiting of the messaline festooned across the front. A short jacket of the messaline is decorated with small buttons and three and the odd sleeves with turnback cuffs, are forceful little items in the very good style of this gown.

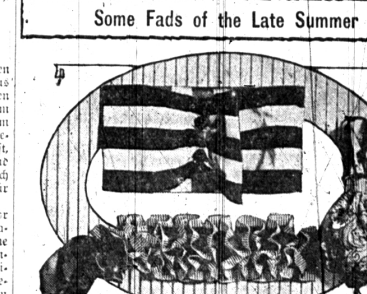
The sleeves are full and confined near the shoulder with a band of narrow knife plaiting.

A frill of lace about the neck and a long tie of narrow ribbon with border of white complete the dress.

Summer afternoon gowns of voile, or crepe, and fine lingerie gowns are very smart, worn with bright colored coatees of taffeta or crepe or a messaline silk lined with thin satin. The surplice waist appears in many variations in afternoon gowns. A combination of the eton jacket and surplice waist effect is novel; the surplice ending in sash ends at the back. A blouse and girdle cut in one is one of the happiest suggestions for the afternoon gown. To pick out the unusual and at the same time the simple effects for afternoon dresses is to be sure of success in style.

The three-tiered skirt in which the flounces are set together is another good idea for the afternoon dress. It is worn with a soft chiffon blouse and made high waisted or given that effect by a very wide girdle. Made of one of the thin materials and worn with a coatee of taffeta this is a costume both economical and smart.

Some Fads of the Late Summer



In line with the fad for black and white a wide girdle is made of ribbon showing alternate stripes of white satin and black velvet. It is fastened at the front under a shallow loop of the ribbon, ornamented by a row of covered velvet buttons. Such a belt looks well with black and white striped skirts or all white. Or it may be worn with frocks in gay colors where it serves to tone down the brilliant but fashionable shades.

A short neck ruff is made of black satin ribbon having a narrow white border striped with black. It is sewed to a band of narrower black satin ribbon in full triple box plaits. The edges of the plaits are caught together to form the ruche. A bow and ends of plain black satin ribbon finish the neckpiece which fastens with snap fasteners at the front.

A bag of black and gold brocaded ribbon is sewed to a gilt frame that opens out at the top. It is finished with a black silk tassel pendent from the bottom and suspended by short loops of narrow satin ribbon. This is one of the prettiest of many new bags.

Hosiery, shoes, handbags and purses have all swung into the black and white vogue. Stockings are shown in white having a crossbar in black, in small checkerboard design, in stripes and polka dots. Shoes employ black and white leathers combined in about equal proportions or are in all black, outlined with white, or white outlined with black.

Belts have also entered the running, and in combinations of white kid and black patent leather they have captured the honors.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

New Petticoats.

The phases of the new petticoats are many. We have princess slips of silk, batiste, crepe de chine, held over the shoulders with straps of ribbon, and elaborately trimmed about the hem with wide flounces of lace, plaited organdies, chiffon or net, caught here and there with bouquets of delicately tinted French flowers. They measure from four to six yards about the hem, and sometimes little 1845 pantalettes, made of materials to match the petticoat, are worn beneath.

Jumpers Again.

A pretty garment.

Jumped into fashion.

It is especially for youth.

And hence middle age will wear it.

Navy blue serge and taffeta build them mostly.

They are neater suspenders than they were before.

Sometimes there are two straps over the shoulders instead of one, thereby lending dignity.

Elegant Simplicity.

Quaint and picturesque as old paintings are the midsummer fashions. Lovely watermelon pinks, sulphur yellows and ciel blue linens are made in dainty simplicity, showing a succession of ruffles, picot edged and set on straight. The full, straight skirt is shirred into a small waist line and the bodice is quite simple, showing extremely short puffed and shirred sleeves. The only decoration is a quaint bouquet of wild flowers worn at the waist line. An exquisite ribbon girdle or sash in back of a contrasting color is often the only trimming. White organdies with bouffed skirts add a charm to the wardrobe.

Adjustable Collars.

Adjustable collars for suit coats are seen, which means that one may have several collars for one's coat, which is decidedly handy for cleaning and refurnishing. The high coat collar that rubs against the face and gathers powder often ruins the satire garment.

DEATHS OF CATTLE ALARMING BOARD

STRANGE DISEASE SEEMS TO BE ATTACKING VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

WET WEATHER IS BLAMED

Reports Received at Lansing So Numerous That All Available Experts Hasten to Affected Herds.

Lansing—Reports from various portions of the state regarding the new cattle disease, have upset the state sanitary live stock board within the last few days.

Every member of the board who could be reached is out personally investigating the trouble and State Veterinarian Dunphy and Dr. Ward T. Gilmer, the M. A. C. expert are also looking some of the affected cattle over.

Monday night, reports were received of cattle dying in one or two points in Saginaw county. Their death seems to the owners to be devoid of explanation. Dr. Dunphy went on Monday and Tuesday morning by letter, by wire, and by telephone came reports from a dozen different places of more deaths from cattle. Many of the reports came from people who were satisfied the disease was but a recurrence of the foot and mouth epidemic, but from the descriptions as given the state board, this is discounted.

At Alma, in Clinton county, 10 cattle were reported to have died from a peculiar bleeding at the mouth preceded by a heavy swelling in the head. From Hart, in Oceana county, come reports of deaths in the same manner.

Further north and on the west side of the state from Standish and from as far as Presque Isle county, there are reports of cattle dying apparently a normal death, but being suddenly taken with some sort of a stomach trouble. Within the last few days the deaths of 50 cattle have been reported, with an equal number sick. Another report was from Mt. Pleasant.

None of the cases reported appear like foot and mouth disease, and the experts here point out that with that disease the cattle would not so suddenly as in these latest cases.

The authorities here are of the opinion, from descriptions, written and telephoned, that the wet weather has caused the growth of some weed, which, under ordinary dry conditions is scarce, of a poisonous nature. This coupled with the south grass, wet weather always produces, would bring about a forage poison condition which would act differently in different cattle.

FELLOWS RULES ON POINTS

Indigent Sick Person From Other State Must Be Cared For Here.

Lansing—When an indigent woman comes to Michigan with tuberculosis and the authorities of the state from whence she came refuse to take her back, it is up to the county authorities in Michigan to take care of her, the other state cannot be compelled to do so, Attorney-General Fellows held Monday in a case put up to him by Flint officials.

County superintendent of the poor have no authority to commit a child to a child-caring or child-placing agency without an order of the juvenile court, is another opinion the attorney general gave.

The filing of a bond by a justice of the peace forms the basis of a third opinion. Where the justice-elect files his bond in error with the township. Instead of the county clerk, he can be given an opportunity to correct the mistake, unless proceedings have been taken to oust him from office.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

Denver—Mrs. Eva Wilder Brodhead, well known novelist and short story writer, is dead at her home here, after an illness of eleven months. She was born at Covington, Ky., in 1870.

Winnipeg, Man.—Late returns from the provincial legislative election in Manitoba Friday indicate that the Liberals have won 42 of the 46 seats contested. The Liberal-Conservatives have won two seats.

Little Falls, N. Y.—The strike of 2,000 men at the Remington Arms Co., litch plant, which has been on a week, was settled Saturday at a conference between the strikers and company officials. The strikers returned to work Monday.

Paris—Paris—The Chamber of Deputies Saturday by a vote of 417 to 15 adopted a bill authorizing the government to requisition the supply of oats, wheat and corn.

Washington—President Wilson, by executive order, has reserved for Alaskan natives and the United States bureau of education a tract of more than 17 acres on the Chilkat river, near Haines, Alaska. The bureau of education proposes to erect a sanitarium where Alaska natives suffering from tuberculosis can be segregated.

Paris—The chamber of deputies Friday passed a bill carrying an appropriation of $24,000,000 to be used in the purchase of wheat and flour for feeding the civil population. The limit of such purchases is fixed at $60,000,000.

Washington—With a gold supply of $2,000,399,539, this country easily has twice as much as any other two countries in the world, treasury officials said Friday. The gold and gold certificates in circulation and in banks is $1,902,797,786.