News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

European War News

The sinking of the Austrian passenger steamship Zagreb, 537 tons gross, by a submarine in the Adriatic on January 14, with the loss of 26 lives, is reported in a telegram to London from Vienna to Amsterdam, as forwarded in a Reuter dispatch. The Zagreb is reported to have been torpedoed without warning off the coast of central Dalmatia.

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Capture by the Teutonic forces of the town of Yadeni, about six miles southwest of the important Rumanian trade center of Galitz, on the Danube, is reported in the official communication issued at Berlin.

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It is officially announced at Rome that the Italian battleship Margherita struck a mine and sank December 11. Six hundred and seventy-five men on board perished. Two hundred and seventy-five were saved.

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The Roumanian town of Labutten was captured by the invading Teutonic troops, the Berlin war office announces. The Russians were driven back toward the Sereth, between Braila and Galatz.

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The British war office at London reports the capture of trenches on a front of three-quarters of a mile on the Somme front, northeast of Beaumont-Hamel. The Berlin office admits the loss of "a salient trench section."

Domestic

A jitney bus crashed through the ice in the river at Flint, Mich.. Four persons were in the car. All were drowned. The car used the river as a roadway.

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The West bade farewell to all that was mortal of Col. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"). From the moment the body of the scout and hunter was brought into the state capitol building at Denver to lie in state until it rested in the vault of an undertaker to await burial on the summit of Lookout mountain, all honors were accorded to the departed plainsman.

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Federal officials failed to develop evidence that explosions at the Kingsland (N. J.) plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry company and at the Dupont Powder works at Haskell, N. J., were due to a plot.

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Harry Kendall Thaw is prepared to fight every inch of the road to New York state, which may lead to Matteawan or to jail. Lines for the legal struggle had been drawn even before Stanford White's slayer had been pronounced out of danger by physicians at St. Mary's hospital at Philadelphia.

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Weldon H. Wells, former Kansas City brokers' clerk, confessed to County Prosecutor R. P. Duncan at Columbus, O., that he shot and killed Mona Byron Mimon in a room in a hotel. His statement, according to the authorities, says he killed the girl in self-defense. Wells was arrested in Huntington, Ind.

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The estate of Col. William F. Cody, which has been estimated at over $1,000,000 was estimated by Judge W. L. Wall at Denver, for years Colonel Cody's attorney, at not to exceed $65,000.

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A dispatch received at Washington says Lieut. J. K. Bolton was killed and Lieut. J. R. Hepley was wounded recently by shots fired at a landing party of United States marines by a native boy at Macoris, Santo Domingo.

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Four hundred thousand pounds of smokeless powder exploded at the Du Pont Powder works at Haskell, N. J., and for the second time in 36 hours New York, northern New Jersey, western Connecticut and Massachusetts were jarred and frightened by a munitions disaster. Haskell is 31 miles northwest of New York. Damage estimated at $1,000,000 was caused by the series of blasts. Two men were killed and 12 hurt.

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Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, informed the state department at Washington in a note that he has relieved from duty Franz Rupp and E. H. von Schack, consul general and vice consul, respectively, at San Francisco, recently convicted of violating the neutrality of the United States by conspiring to destroy munitions consigned to the entente allies.

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Breckenridge Long of St. Louis was nominated by President Wilson at Washington to be third assistant secretary of state, succeeding William Phillips, who was nominated first assistant.

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Clarence M. Wood, county surveyor of Coffey county and a former student of Kansas university and Baker university, was shot and killed at Burlington, Kan. Across his body when it was found lay that of Miss Josephine Holmes, a maid at his house, who also died from the same weapon.

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Fire in the ammunition plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry company, near Kingsland, N. J., destroyed the factory, with a loss estimated at $5,000,000, forced the evacuation of a large part of the town of Kingsland and made 1,000 people temporarily homeless. So far as could be learned, there were no fatalities.

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The German undersea freighter Deutschland started on a return trip to the United States on January 2, according to a report to New London, Conn.

Chicago's bill regulation of 1911, prohibiting billboards on residency streets without consent of more than half of the property owners, was upheld as constitutional by the Supreme court at Washington in the Thomas Cusack company's suits against the city.

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Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was in conference at New York with David L. Fultz, president of the Baseball Players' fraternity. After the meeting Mr. Gompers said, when asked if the players' federation had joined the labor organization, "No, not yet, but soon."

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After having been caught in an ice floe and carried to open waters on Lake Superior, the fishing steamer Liberty of the Scandia Fish company arrived in Duluth, Minn.

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Four men in an automobile made a daylight raid on the First National bank at Harrah, Okla., held up the officers of the bank, and escaped with $2,500 in currency.

Mexican War News

The Mexican-American joint commission, which failed to effect an adjustment of the questions at issue between Mexico and the United States after a series of conferences that began four months ago, was formally dissolved at New Haven, Conn. The American commission told the Mexicans that they had recommended to the president the dispatch to Mexico of Ambassador Fletcher and the withdrawal of the American troops from Chihuahua.

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The Villa chief, Zeferino Moreno, and 60 followers were killed in the fight at Pilar de Conchos, Mex., according to details of that action received at Chihuahua City from Gen. Pablo Gonzales.

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Foreign

King Constantine of Greece, the brother-in-law and would-be ally of the kaiser, is to be deposed and a regative of the king of Italy placed on his throne, it is understood at Rome.

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Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German socialist leader, has received an additional sentence of four and one-half years at hard labor and expulsion from the Berlin bar, according to a Central News dispatch to London from Amsterdam.

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The Japanese battle cruiser Tsukuba was destroyed by an explosion in the harbor of Kobe, Japan. Fire on the Tsukuba caused the magazine to blow up, and 153 men were killed and 157 injured.

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The Westphalian Politische Nachrichten makes the American embassy in Berlin of hindering in every possible way the work of American newspaper correspondents who are too pro-German or insufficiently anti-German for the embassy's taste.

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Washington

Thomas W. Lawson, called before the house rules committee at Washington to tell what he knew or had heard about a stock market leak on President Wilson's peace note or be punished, declared that the mysterious congressman who told him a cabinet officer, a senator and a banker were engaged in a stock gambling pool was none other than Representative Henry, chairman of the committee. Then, he declared, that Representative Henry referred to what Secretary McAdoo; that the banker was H. Pitny Fiske of New York, and that he knew the senator only by the initial "O." All of the men that he named denied the charges.

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The federal white slave law was construed by the Supreme court at Washington to prohibit interstate transportation of women for any immoral purpose, including private escapades as well as commercialized vice. In three test cases the court in a divided opinion affirmed convictions of F. Drew Caminetti and Maury I. Diggs and C. T. Hays.

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The United States Chamber of Commerce reports at Washington that a referendum taken by it shows that the business interests of the country are in favor of combinations to conserve natural resources.

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The house at Washington, sitting as a committee of the whole, defeated a point of order against a provision in the post office appropriation bill, giving increases to postal clerks at first and second class offices. The increases, amounting to $880,000, were retained in the bill by a vote of 68 to 7.

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Taunted by Republicans, who charged they did not dare investigate further the charges of a stock market leak on President Wilson's peace note, the house Democrats at Washington abandoned their plans for closing the inquiry and reconsidered the Wood resolution to the rules committee for further action, without a vote.

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The allies have stated their terms of peace. They ask that Alsace and Lorraine be restored to France and that the Turks be expelled from Europe. They demand the restoration and indemnification of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro; the evacuation of invaded territories in France, Russia and Roumania, with "just reparation" and the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Roumanians and Czechs from foreign domination. All this is set forth in the reply of the entente to President Wilson's note, received at Washington.

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Two more flying stations for the army—one in Hawaii and the other in the Canal Zone—are to be established immediately, says a dispatch from Washington.

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In a peculiar "tie" decision which lawyers say has never had a parallel the Supreme court at Washington decided the railway mail "divisor" case, involving payment to railroads of more than $40,000,000 adversely to the Chicago & Alton and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, affirming the decision in the court of claims.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges

Der rumänische Kriegsschauplatz hat sich trotz der großen Ereignisse, die sich auf ihm abgespielt haben, nie über den Rang eines wichtigen Nebenkriegsschauplatzes erhoben, denn vom militärischen Standpunkt galt er bisher als Nebenkriegsmittel, als rein russischer Versuch lediglich als Mittel zum Zweck als eine Stufe zur Erreichung eines höheren und größeren Zieles. Für die Russen sollte Rumänien die Brücke sein, die zur Verwirklichung der russischen Träume, deren Besitz Konstantinopels, führen sollte, für Deutschland und seine Verbündeten wurde Rumänien zur Basis einer neuen großen Offensive gegen Rußland. Die Besetzung Rumäniens als militärischer Faktor durch die Heere Mackensens war also die Vorbereitung, die nötig war, um Rußland vom Süden, an seinem verwundbarsten Punkte, fassen zu können.

Mit der Schlacht am Argeş waren diese Vorbereitungen erledigt, und mit dem Angriffe auf Kronstadt und Rumänisch Sarat begann die eigentliche Offensive gegen den gefährlichen Feind im Norden. Rußland kämpft heute nicht mehr für die Rumänen, hat es nie aus selbstlosen Gründen getan, sondern für sich selbst. Die Russen, die mit fliegenden Fahnen im September in die Dobrudscha einzogen; um den „Marsch nach der Stadt Konstantins" anzutreten, sind nicht nur in die Defensive gedrängt, sondern zum Verzicht auf die Durchführung ihres ganzen Kriegsplanes gezwungen worden. Nur das Versprechen Englands, den Russen die Dardanellen und Konstantinopel zu überlassen — die Engländer waren stets freigebig mit anderer Leute Länder, Marokko und Persien haben das gezeigt — konnte Rußland nach seinen vielen Niederlagen abgelten, einen Separatfrieden mit Deutschland abzuschließen. Um dieses Versprechen, das den Engländern sicherlich schwer geworden ist, abzuringen, hat Rußland mit einem Separatfrieden drohen müssen, und die Erklärung des russischen Premierministers, daß Rußland um den Besitz Konstantinopels kämpfe und nicht eher ruhen werde, bis dieses Ziel erreicht sei, war sicherlich das Resultat langer Verhandlungen mit den Briten, die sich nur in der Not zu einem solchen Versprechen herbeiließen. Daß heute ein der Regierung nahestehendes Blatt wie die „Nation" es wagt von einer Internationalisierung der Dardanellen und nicht von einer Nutzbarmachung derselben zu sprechen, zeigt deutlich, daß man in England nicht nur alle Hoffnung auf den Erfolg der Russen aufgegeben hat, sondern noch immer auf Mittel und Wege sinnt, das ungern gegebene Versprechen wieder rückgängig zu machen. In Rußland wird dieser Artikel der „Nation" widerstreitende Gefühle hervorrufen und vielleicht sogar aufklärend wirken.

Der Weg nach Konstantinopel führt über Berlin und Wien. Rußland weiß es, und an der Eroberung deutschen oder österreichisch-ungarischen Gebietes konnte ihm wenig gelegen sein. Die Offensive gegen die Zentralmächte an der russischen Westfront war deshalb auch nur Mittel zum Zweck, denn erst nach der militärischen Niederringung der Zentralmächte war eine Niederwerfung der Türkei zu hoffen.

Die Wiener Tageblatt sagt in einem Kommentar zu dem neulich in Rom gehaltenen ganzen Kriegsrat der Alliierten, daß man Rom nicht ohne Absicht als Versammlungsort gewählt habe. Das gewöhnlich gut informierte Blatt hat den Verdacht, daß Italien gezwungen werden soll, Truppen für den Balkan zu liefern, um vielleicht nochmals einen Durchbruch nach Konstantinopel durch den südlichen Teil Bulgariens zu versuchen. Die Lage der Alliierten ist eine verzweifelte. Das geben sie selbst zu, und in der Verzweiflung können die Alliierten leicht eine neue Dummheit begehen, die sich dem Saloniki- und Dardanellen-Abenteuer ebenbürtig zur Seite stellen würde. Eine solche Dummheit würde unbedingt ein weiterer Versuch sein, auf dem Balkan ihr verlorenes Terrain wieder aufzurücken. Er käme gerade jetzt den Deutschen sehr gelegen. Berlin meldet heute mit einem gewissen grimmen Humor, daß die deutsch-türkisch-bulgarische Dobrudscha-Armee ihre Aufgabe gelöst hat und nunmehr für andere Zwecke angewandt werden kann. In der Mitteilung liegt eine Warnung an die Alliierten. Berlin ruft ihnen gewissermaßen zu: Paßt auf! Eine unserer Armeen ist soeben frei geworden. Irgendwo wird sie gegen euch verwandt werden, wo das sein wird verraten wir euch nicht!

Den Alliierten geht es wieder einmal wie nach Beendigung der großen Offensive gegen Rußland. Keiner von ihnen wußte, wohin der nächste Stoß führen würde, und die Westmächte seufzten erleichtert auf, als die deutsche Führung sich für den serbischen Feldzug entschieden hatte. Wer diesmal erleichtert aufseufzen und wer diesmal die Hiebe begiehen wird, weiß heute noch keiner.

Deutschlands riesige Rüstungen zur See.

London. Wie aus Amsterdam gemeldet wird, bereitet sich Deutschland für eine gewaltige Anstrengung zur See vor, um die Blockade zu brechen.

Nachrichten aus Deutschland zufolge herrscht in den Schiffswerften vom Wesmel bis Emden eine fieberhafte Tätigkeit. Viele Tauchboote von allergrößtem Typ werden in den Schiffsbauhöfen Kiels fertig gestellt. Torpedoboote werden in Hamburg und Curhaven konstruiert.

Depeschen aus Holland besagen, daß ingwischen ein britischer Angriff zur See erwartet wird. Für alle Werften wurden besondere Luftverteidigung vorgesehen. Zeppeline unternehmen täglich Streifzüge, um Anzeichen eines Angriffs zu entdecken.

Capt. Persius, der Marine-Sachverständige des „Berliner Tageblatt," drückt, wie in einem Amsterdamer Telegramm erkiert wird, sein Vertrauen in die entscheidende Wirkung der U-Boot-Kampagne gegen die Schiffahrt der Alliierten aus. Er sagt weiterhin:

„Wir sind fest davon überzeugt, daß die Handelsschiffahrt unserer Feinde im Jahre 1917 noch viel mehr beeinträchtigt werden wird. Dies durch unsere täglich wachsende Tauchbootwaffe ausgeführt werden. Unser Vertrauen in neuen Jahre fußt sich auf die Erwartung, daß unsere U-Boote mit wachsendem Erfolge fortfahren werden in dem Prozeß, daß ökonomische Leben unserer Feinde zu ersticken."

Blockade Englands durch deutsche Tauchboote.

London. „Wenn es auf gewerrickt erscheinen mag," wie Routledge Rutherford sagte, der das Urteil aus Berlin in Finnland gebracht hatte, so glaubt man doch, daß eine Blockade Englands durch Tauchboote und Zeppelins durchgeführt wird, um Englands Blockade gegen Deutschland entgegenzuarbeiten. Rutherford sagte damals: „Ich weiß, daß eine mächtige Flotte von Tauchbooten zu diesem Zwecke hergestellt wird. Es heißt, daß die Bewegungen der Unterseeboote durch hochfliegende Zeppelins geleitet werden sollen, die besonders empfindliche drahtlose Apparate besitzen. Es wird gemeldet, daß die Deutschen bei der Blockade 300 Tauchboote verwenden werden, die unter Kommando Walter Forstmanns, eines deutschen Tauchboot-Kommandanten, stehen werden, der persönlich für die Versenkung von über 100 feindlichen Schiffen mit dem Orden Pour le Merite ausgezeichnet wurde."

Haß gegen Bernstorff.

Washington. Es ist eine bekannte Tatsache, daß die, welche am heftigsten Dienstleistung der Schrinbeleien fordern, energisch für die Sache der Alliierten eintreten und in ihren Deutschenhaß soweit gehen, daß sie rundweg erklären, die diplomatischen Verbindungen mit Deutschland hätten längst abgebrochen werden müssen. Sie begreifen von Bernstorff in schmutziger Weise und bezeichnen ihn als einen Menschen, dem kein Mittel zu schmutzig ist, wenn dessen Anwendung Deutschland nur einen Vorteil verspricht.

Sie wollen ihn aus den Vereinigten Staaten hinausbugsieren. Entweder soll er dem Lande der unbegrenzten Möglichkeiten aus eigenem Antriebe den Rücken kehren, oder der Präsident soll ihm den Laufpaß geben.

Wer die Intriganten sind, ist bis dahin nicht bekannt, doch dürften sie im Verlaufe der Untersuchung an die Oeffentlichkeit kommen.

Heilmittel gegen Nervenlähmung gefunden.

New York. Nach jahrelangen, sehr kostspieligen Forschungen ist eine Methode erfolgreicher Behandlung von Paralis (Nervenlähmung) entdeckt worden, wie von Professoren der Poli-Graduate Hospitals angekündigt wird. Die neue Behandlung besteht in Injektionen von Salvarsan in die innere Gehirnhöhle.

Das Heilmittel wird dadurch in direkten Kontakt mit der Gehirnflüssigkeit gebracht und dadurch in jede Gehirnzelle getragen.

Von 12 mit Salvarsan behandelten Patienten sind bereits zwei derart wiederhergestellt, daß sie ihren Berufen wieder nachgehen können, die anderen weisen eine wesentliche Besserung der Lähmungs-Erscheinungen auf.

PRESIDENT HAS ENTENTE REPLY

Note Received at Washington Shows Very Little Desire for Peace Now.

WILL NOT MAKE STATEMENT

Refuse to State Their Objects in the War Until the Hour of Negotiations—Belgium Also Sends Note — Statement From Berlin.

Washington.—Following is the translation of the entente allies reply to President Wilson's peace note, transmitted to the state department by Ambassador William G. Sharp in Paris:

"Ambassador Sharp to the Secretary of State, American Embassy, Paris, Jan. 10, 1917.

"The allied governments have received the note, which was delivered to them in the name of the government of the United States on the 19th of December, 1916. They have studied it with the care imposed upon them both by the exact realization which they have of the gravity of the hour and by the sincere friendship which attaches them to the American people.

"In a general way they wish to declare that they pay tribute to the elevation of the sentiment with which the American note is inspired and that they associate themselves with all their hopes with the project for the creation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world.

"The allies have as profound a desire as the government of the United States to terminate as soon as possible a war for which the central empires are responsible and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity.

Not Time for Peace.

"But they believe that it is impossible at the present moment to attain a peace which will assure the reparation, restitution, and such guaranties to which they are entitled by the aggression for which the responsibility rests with the central powers and of which the principle itself tended to ruin the security of Europe; a peace which would, on the other hand, permit the establishment of the future of European nations on a solid basis.

"The allied nations are conscious that they are not fighting for selfish interests, but above all to safeguard the independence of peoples, or right, and of humanity.

"The allies are fully aware of the losses and suffering which the war has caused to neutrals as well as to belligerents, and they deplore them; but they do not hold themselves responsible for them, having in no way either willed or provoked this war, and they strive to reduce these damages in the measure compatible with the inexorable exigencies of their defense against the violence and the wiles of the enemy.

"The allied governments believe that they must protest in the most friendly but in the most specific manner against the assimilation established in the American note between the two groups of belligerents; this assimilation based upon the declaration made by the central powers, is in direct opposition to the evidence, both as regards responsibility for the past and as concerns guaranties for the future; President Wilson in mentioning it certainly had no intention of associating himself with it.

"If there is a historical fact established at the present date, it is the wilful aggression of Germany and Austria-Hungary to insure their hegemony over Europe and their economic domination over the world.

"Germany proved by her declaration of war, by the immediate violation of Belgium and Luxemburg, and by her manner of conducting the war, her systematic contempt for all principles of humanity and all respect for small states; as the conflict developed the attitude of the central powers and their allies has been in open defiance of humanity and civilization.

Cites Enemy's Atrocities.

"Is it necessary to recall the horrors which accompanied the invasion of Belgium and of Serbia, the atrocious regime imposed upon the invaded countries, the massacre of hundreds of prisoners, the ineffective Armenian, the barbarities perpetrated against the populations of Syria, the raids of Zeppelins on open towns, the destruction by submarines of passenger steamers and of merchantmen even under neutral flags, the cruel treatment inflicted upon prisoners of war, the judicial murders of Miss Cavell, of Captain Fryatt, the deportation and reduction to slavery of civil populations, etc.?

"The execution of such a series of crimes perpetrated without any regard for universal reprobation fully explains to President Wilson the protest of the allies.

"They consider that the note which they sent to the United States in reply to the German note will be a response to the questions put by the American government, and, according to the exact words of the latter, constitute a public declaration as to the conditions upon which the war could be terminated."

"President Wilson desires more: He desires that the belligerent powers openly affirm the objects which they seek by continuing the war; the allies experience no difficulty in replying to this request.

"Their objects in the war are well known; they have been formulated on many occasions by the chiefs of their diverse governments. Their objects in the war will not be made known in detail, either the equitable compensations and indemnities for damage suffered, until the hour of negotiations.

Their Terms Stated.

"But the civilized world knows that they imply in all necessity and in the first instance the restoration of Belgium, of Serbia, and of Montenegro and the indemnities which are due them; the evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia, and of Roumania, with just reparation; the reorganization of Europe guaranteed by a stable regime, and founded as much upon respect of nationalities and full security and liberty of economic development which all nations, great or small, possess, as upon territorial conventions and international agreements suitable to guarantee territorial and maritime frontiers against unjustified attacks; the restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the allies by force or against the will of their populations; the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Roumanians, and of Tcheco-Slovaques (Czech Slavs) from foreign domination; the enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks; the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman empire decidedly . . . (apparent omission) to western civilization.

"The intentions of his majesty the emperor of Russia regarding Poland have been clearly indicated in the proclamation which he has just addressed to his armies.

"It goes without saying that if the allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism it cannot be their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance.

"That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and of equal rights, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligations with which the government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired.

"United in the pursuit of this supreme object, the allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close a conflict upon which they are convinced not only safety and prosperity depends but also the future civilization itself. SHARP."

Belgium Sends Supplementary Note.

Washington.—A supplementary Belgian note, which accompanied the entente allies' reply to President Wilson's peace appeal, pays tribute to the sentiment of humanity which prompted the president of the United States to send his note to the belligerent powers, and declares ardent wish to end the war. It refers to the German treatment of Belgium as "barbarous," and alleges the former government, after the occupation of Belgian territory, displayed no better observance of the rules of international law or the stipulations of The Hague convention. The heavy taxation imposed on the country, and the deportation of Belgian workers, are denounced.

Germany Denies Allies' Charges.

Berlin.—"We offered peace and meant what we said. The offer was spurned. We shall fight on until that peace which might have been gained by diplomacy is won by our sword."

In substance, this is what Germany, speaking for her allies, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—told the neutral world on Thursday.

The note is, in effect, a reply to the entente's rejection of that offer.

"The form in which they clothe their communication," says the note, "excludes an answer to them." For this reason that which the central powers have to say should be addressed to the world is told in the message to the neutrals.

Reiteration of the assertion that the responsibility for the continuance of the war does not rest with the central powers, a statement of the central powers' case in detail, and a pamphlet refutation of the accusations made in the entente's reply to the peace offer and a renewed expression of "the will to victory" are the main features of the note.

Fuel From Furnace Refuse.

Various devices for economizing fuel have been brought to notice in Holland since the war caused a difficulty in procuring coal. It has been found that 20 to 75 per cent of combustible material remains in furnace refuse and a device has been constructed which preserves a large part of it. The refuse is finely ground and placed in a liquid with a specific gravity a little greater than that of water. This is said to be very cheap, generally a refuse from factories. The mass is agitated, the heavier particles sink to the bottom, while the combustible material floats and can be scooped off to be used in the furnace. It is stated that 200 tons of refuse will yield 35 tons of good fuel.

Achievement.

Each high achievement, is a sign and token of the whole nature's possibility. What a piece of the moon was for that shining moment, it is the duty of the whole man to be always.—Phillips Brooks.

Flood Exposes Well.

Motorists and others on the Asheville-Charlotte highway in North Carolina have been astonished during recent weeks to see the walls of an old well, surmounted by an old chain pump, projecting high into the air. This is one of the freaks of the flood which occurred in this region following very heavy rains. In the immediate vicinity of this pump, which stood in front of a store, soil to a depth of several feet was washed away from a tract of between six and eight acres. The well stands 16 feet above ground and evidently was carefully built, for the stones rest one on the other just as they were laid in the well hole.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Enforcing Peace.

"How did you become involved in a fight with that little Jones boy?" demanded the stern father. "Why, we had a small argument," responded youthful Thomas, "and then I told him if he did not accept my terms of peace, I was going to black his other eye."

OPPORTUNITIES THAT ARE MISSED

Why Wait? Why Not Go to Western Canada Now?

The writer has frequently heard the remark that "after the war we will go to Western Canada." It does not occur to these making the remark that if they wish to secure lands in Western Canada, whether by homestead or purchase, the best time to go is now. After the war the welcome will be just as hearty as ever, but the chances are that land values will increase and today homesteads are plentiful and land is reasonable in price. There is no question about what the land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will do, what it will give under proper cultivation.

Farmers in Western Canada are paying for their land holdings with the proceeds of last year's crop. That this is no idle statement may be gleaned from the three following items, which are picked out at random:

"In the spring of 1916 a half-section of land was offered for sale at $17.00 per acre. There were 105 acres of summer-fallow which, because the owner could not at the time find a buyer, were seeded to wheat. A yield of 40 bushels per acre, 4,200 bushels all told, grading No. 1, was obtained. The price the day the grain was sold (which was very early in the season, before grain prices advanced to round about $2.00) was $1.00, which brought the handsome total of $4,200. Three hundred and twenty acres at $17.00 equals $5,440.00, so that a buyer, by placing less than half of the whole under crop, would have made a profit of $1,250.00."—Globe and Messenger, Rosen, Sask.

"That the Indian boys farm this year raised sufficient crop to pay for the land, all the machinery and all overhead expenses as well as make a handsome profit, is the information given by N. B. Davis, the manager. The wheat yield was over 22,000 bushels. Of twelve cars already sold, (graded No. 1, and Mr. Davis has sold over 2,000 bushels for seed at $2.00. Naturally, when he gets to Indiana he will be a big booster for Alberta."—Bassano Mail, Bassano, Alta.

"Oscar Castator, who bought land at Elinsspa after the crop had been put in last spring, for $13,800.00, has threshed 3,900 bushels of wheat, which is worth at present prices about $7,500.00. He refused an offer of $5,000.00 for the land after the crop had been taken off."—Lethbridge Herald, Lethbridge, Alta.

Reports from the wheat fields are highly encouraging and show that the wheat crop of many farmers in Western Canada was highly satisfactory.

Coblenz, Sask.—W. A. Rose has threshed an average of 33 bushels per acre and 83 bushels of oats.

Gleichen, Alberta.—Up to date 237,812 bushels of grain have been received by local elevators, of which nearly 180,000 bushels were wheat. Seventy-one cars of grain have already been shipped.

Stoop Creek, Sask.—James McRae has threshed 3,400 bushels of grain, 2,000 bushels of which were wheat, grading No. 1 Northern. One field averaged 44 bushels per acre, and a large field of oats averaged 83 bushels.

If information as to the best location is required, it will be gladly furnished by any Canadian Government Agent, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.—Advertisement.

Applying Physics in a Street Car.

One of the fundamental theories you were taught in your high school physics will save you a lot of trouble every day if you apply it.

Straphangers in the street cars lurch forward when the car slows and backward when it starts. It's inconvenient, especially if a 200 pounder hits you.

Remember that place in the physics text—"To every action there is an opposite and equal reaction."

Well, apply it. When the car slows, lean toward the rear. When it starts, lean toward the front.

You lurch because you're the opposite reaction to the car's movement.

Simple, and practical, isn't it?

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET.

A well known actress gives the following recipe for gray hair. To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of Glycerine. Any druggist can put these in for you, or you mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

When Men Fought Hand to Hand.

The most fearsome of all the ancient Russian weapons was the great battle-ax. There were many different types of these, but all were alike in having queerly shaped, broad blades, often of huge proportions and mounted on long poles. The upper portion of the blade usually projected in a fantastic curve above the hilt, while the lower end bent toward the pole, to which it was attached by a lashing of wire.

Natural Enough.

"I hear the coal barons are again raising prices."

"That's foolish. The public are mad enough as it is, and this continued raising of coal only adds fuel to the flames."

The Conebo, Shippo, Cocoando and Yahua tribes of Amazon Indians are still wearing clothes of grass.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. Adv.

A strike of undertakers took place at Liverpool, England, recently.