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EXPLOSIVES WERE PUT ON LUSITANIA

INDICTMENTS AGAINST VON PAPPEN AND SEVENTEEN OTHERS FOR BOMB PLOT.

SEVERAL HAVE CONFESSED

Bombs Were Placed on Ill-Fated Liner Before Sailing on Final Trip—Stroke Was a Bold One.

New York, Oct. 12.—Captain Franz von Papen, former attaché of the German embassy in Washington, who is now in Europe, and 17 other men have been indicted by a federal grand jury. They are charged with placing bombs in the Lusitania and other ships in 1915.

Assistant United States Attorney James W. Osborne II presented the evidence to the grand jury. Nine T. N. T. bombs or "cigars," as they were called, had been placed in the Lusitania's hold just before she sailed on her last voyage in March, 1915. This information was carried to the United States attorney by Martin Ilsen, a German.

Ilsen stated he was in the office of Dr. Karl Schimmel at 51 Chambers street when the news was flashed of the sinking of the Lusitania by a U-boat. Dr. Schimmel, he declared, rushed about the room tearing his hair and weeping. He quoted Dr. Schimmel as exclaiming: "The fool. He has ruined my work. I had nine 'cigars' planted on the Lusitania. They would have destroyed her before she reached Liverpool."

Confessions Declared Made.

The police claim to have several confessions made by men who planted the bombs on the Lusitania and other ships. These confessions include details of the conspiracy at which the bomb plots were planned. The plotters were even bold enough to store a quantity of T. N. T., said by Captain Turney of the police department to be a highly destructive explosive.

Those indicted were Captain Franz von Papen, Dr. Walter C. Schoele, a former chemist; Carl Schmidt, formerly chief engineer of the Friedrich der Grosse; Otto Walpart, Captain von Kleit, Eno Bode, Ernest Beebe, Fred Kaebade, George Fradele and Wilhelm Eardis, assistant engineers of the Friedrich der Grosse; Wilhelm Klein, Eugene Reister, proprietor of a restaurant; Dr. Karl Schimmel, Joseph Zeffert, a printer; Walter Uhde, alien enemy; Bonford Boniface and Captain von Steinberg of the German navy.

U. S. TO EMPLOY MANY WOMEN IN WORK FOR WAR

Thousands to Be Needed Soon in Munitions Plants, Navy and Ship Yards.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The government is preparing to call upon thousands of American women to play their part in the war.

Before spring, according to present indications, women will be needed in munitions factories, navy yards, ship building plants and many other lines of war industry. The Navy department, it is declared, stands ready to employ them in great numbers. The navy already is employing more women than any other government bureau. The great clothing factories conducted by the department at Philadelphia and Charleston are run entirely by women.

SOUNDS NEW NOTE IN LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN

McAdoo Warns Nation That Failure for Bonds Would Be Disastrous.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury, sounded a new note in his campaign for the Liberty Loan here when he warned the nation that should the present or any subsequent issue of bonds fail during the war with Germany the credit of this government would be impaired with disastrous results to the country.

"If the credit of the nation is undermined," the Secretary declared, "what is property worth to the rich man? what is life worth to the free man?"

"Pacifist" Leader Gets 20 Years. Davenport, Ia., Oct. 12.—Daniel H. Wallace, Chicago organizer of the League of Humanity, a so-called pacifist organization, was sentenced to 20 years in federal prison by Federal Judge Martin Wade here. Wallace immediately gave notice of appeal, under \$25,000 bonds. Wallace was found guilty of violation of the espionage law.

EARL CARROLL



Earl Carroll, America's young and versatile composer of music, joined the fighting forces of Uncle Sam and is now a member of the Seventy-first regiment of New York.

QUAKER CITY MAYOR HELD

BOUND OVER TO GRAND JURY ON MURDER CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

Case Outgrowth of Rioting and Murder in Connection With Primary Election.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—The first stage of the fifth ward political murder trial ended when Mayor Thomas B. Smith was held by Judge Brown in \$10,000 bail for the grand jury on six charges involving contempt of court in refusing to produce certain documentary evidence, conspiracy to violate the election law, conspiracy to commit aggravated assault and battery and conspiracy to commit murder.

Three other principal defendants, W. E. Finley, a city official and leader of the mayor's faction of the republican party; Isaac Deutsch, a councilman and an aspirant for the political leadership of the ward, and David Bennett, a police lieutenant, also were held in \$10,000 bail.

Five policemen accused of thuggery in the ward on primary election day were held in \$5,000 bail.

The proceedings grew out of rioting in murder in what is known as the "bloody fifth ward," located on the river front. Thugs had been brought to the city from New York the day before the primary election of Sept. 19 for the purpose, it is alleged, of intimidating voters and workers opposed to the faction favored by Mayor Smith. The thugs killed a policeman who was defending a citizen from murderous assault.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIP TAKEN NOT A SINGLE SHOT FIRED

Destroyer Captured in Adriatic, Crew Surrendering Without Fight.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A Rome dispatch to the Italian embassy announces that an Austrian torpedo boat destroyer had been captured by the Italians in the Adriatic. The Austrian crew surrendered without firing a shot. 13 Submarines Sunk.

New York, Oct. 12.—Il Progresso, an Italian newspaper published in New York, has received a cablegram from its special correspondent at Rome stating that 13 Austrian submarines have been sunk in the Adriatic during the last few weeks. The dispatch gives no details.

No Coal for Ships Going Near Enemy. The Hague, Oct. 12.—The foreign office yesterday issued a communication announcing that, according to a dispatch received from The Netherlands minister at Washington, the American government had decided to refuse coal bunkering facilities to vessels bound for countries bordering on Germany.

Bank Robbers Escape With \$1,500. Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 12.—Forcing the cashier to lie face downward on the floor out of view from the street, two men scooped up \$1,500 in cash from the counter of the Euclid Avenue State bank during business hours and made their escape.

North Dakota Woman Kills Husband. Minot, N. D., Oct. 12.—Mrs. John E. Sullivan shot and killed her husband here yesterday.

REVOLT POSSIBLE EVEN IN GERMANY

MUTINY IN NAVY MOST SIGNIFICANT HAPPENING SINCE WAR BROKE OUT.

SURE DEFEAT FOR U-BOATS

Sailors Believed to Have Foreseen Submarine Failure and Mutinous Actions Were Result—Teuton Morale Weakened.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The mutiny in the German fleet is by far the most significant happening in Germany since the war broke out.

This opinion is expressed by a leading cabinet member. Germany's sailors know full well whether submarine warfare is a failure or a success, he pointed out. Their mutiny signifies that they realize Germany is nearing defeat.

The navy and state department believe the German mutiny is perhaps the longest stride toward democracy in Germany that has yet leaked out. Officials do not declare that the mutiny signified a general overturn in Germany, but the cabinet member believes the naval mutiny is far worse than is revealed by the German admissions. When sailors throw their captain overboard and head for Norway, things are serious, he pointed out.

Sure Sign of Trouble. Discontent among the men of the German fleet is a sure sign of real trouble inasmuch as Germany, like every other nation, looks after its sailors better than the army or any other branch. Further, Germany's navy is under the most rigid discipline in the world.

If the germ of discontent grown in the German navy reaches out to the German public, President Wilson's dream of a Teutonic empire minus Hohenzollernism may be reached far in advance of the date generally expected.

Piracy Develops Anarchy. The Kaiser cannot carry on unsuccessful piracy and hold his navy in the hands of discipline. Piracy always develops a spirit of anarchy among the pirates. The Hohenzollerns are now providing their navy with a tradition of lawlessness.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN MACEDONIA INCREASE

Predicted Allied Offensive in That Region Soon to Begin, Is Belief.

London, Oct. 12.—Daily artillery duels in Macedonia with the Allied forces exerting the greater power are increasing, especially in the direction of the Dobruja and north of Monastir, and it is probable that at no late date the predicted Allied offensive in this region will begin.

The prospects of a return to heavy fighting in Roumania, with the Russians the aggressors, seem good. On the Roumanian plain and near Braila the Roumanians have heavily bombarded the Teutonic allied position while the Germans in reprisal shelled the important Danubian town of Galatz, their shells causing several fires.

On the northern sector of the eastern front near Riga, the Germans, after a heavy bombardment pushed back the Russians in the vicinity of Pafkoff high road.

Lull on Flanders Front. Comparatively little fighting activity is in progress on any of the battle fronts except in the nature of reciprocal bombardments.

GIANTS TAKE FOURTH GAME; EVEN UP SERIES

New York Centerfielder, Kauff, Hits Home Run—Hot Pitching Duel Features Early Innings.

Polo Grounds, New York, Oct. 12.—The New York Giants evened the count in the series for the world's championship in baseball here Thursday, defeating the White Sox in the fourth game of the series. The count now stands 2 to 2 on the series.

The Chicago battery was Faber and Schalk. The New York battery was Schupp and Rariden.

Score by innings:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0
New York 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 2 5 10 1

Russians Capture Kurds. Petrograd, Oct. 12.—In Kurdistan, southeast of Lake Van, Russian troops have been engaged in successful operations against the Kurds, capturing numbers of them, occupying two villages and driving the remainder of the enemy to the banks of the Great Zab river, the official announcement says.

MRS. OLGA FLORMAN



Because Mrs. Olga Kohler Florman, daughter of the late Charles Kohler, plane manufacturer, has gone into debt while living on \$25,000 a year, Surrogate Cohalan of New York signed orders giving her \$120,000 from the accumulated income of the estate. The total surplus income is \$1,278,139. Mrs. Florman is the wife of Nils Florman, jewelry salesman.

LA FOLLETTE MAKES DENIAL

SAYS PRESS REPORTS OF SPEECH WERE "GROSSLY FALSE."

Senator Writes Probe Committee Asking Right to Examine Witnesses at Hearing.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Senator R. M. La Follette has presented to the senate committee investigating his St. Paul speech his transcript of the address, accompanied by a letter denouncing press reports as "grossly false."

In his letter to the committee Senator La Follette denied reports that he said this country had no grievance for war and asked for an opportunity to examine witnesses before the committee and to present his own testimony regarding any statements of fact questioned.

"Permit me to say," wrote La Follette, "that if it is the purpose of the committee to make an investigation as to any statement of fact in the speech, that I request that the committee advise me what statement of fact is called into question and in what respect its correctness is questioned. Furthermore, if any issues of fact are to be raised by testimony concerning any statements in the speech, then I ask to be accorded the right to question anyone so testifying and that I be permitted to call witnesses to meet the testimony which may be so offered."

In his letter Senator La Follette also expressed a desire to aid the committee as far as possible.

CONCENTRATE ON VICTORY MESSAGE OF LLOYD GEORGE

Britain to Stick by France Until Alsace-Lorraine Is Freed.

London, Oct. 12.—Premier Lloyd George, addressing a delegation of insurance committees, declared that the nation's entire thought and energy were taken up by the terrible demands made in defense of liberty and freedom.

He could not think of any statement more calculated to prolong the war than the assertion of the German foreign secretary, Von Kuehlmann, that Germany would never contemplate the making of concessions to France respecting Alsace-Lorraine.

However long the war lasted, said the premier, England intended to stand by France until she redeemed her oppressed children from the degradation of a foreign yoke. This meant that the country must husband its resources, and when demands were put forth for improvements here and there his answer was: "Concentrate on victory."

Luxburg to Detention Camp. Buenos Aires, Oct. 12.—Count Karl von Luxburg, former German minister, who was arrested in the southern part of Buenos Aires province, was brought here under guard on the way to the detention camp on the island of Martin Garcia.

TRAINMEN IN EAST ASK HIGHER WAGES

FOUR BROTHERHOODS TO PRESENT DEMANDS FOR INCREASES IN PASSENGER SERVICE.

COSTS MORE TO LIVE, IS PLEA

Leader Says 25% Advance Probably Will Be Sought—Freight Employees Won Contentment—Convention at Ottawa to Consider Question.

New York, Oct. 12.—Railroads operating east of Chicago and north of the Potomac river have been notified by representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors that demands for an increase of wages for men in the passenger service will be presented to the roads on Dec. 1, the demands to become effective Jan. 1, 1918.

To Ask 25 Per Cent Increase. The demand probably will be for a 25 per cent increase, Vice President W. N. Doak of the trainmen admitted here. Increased living costs with out any wage increase since the war opened will be the basis for the demand.

The first outright move toward opening negotiations with the railroads by the Big Four organizations may be taken at the joint meeting of eastern district conductors and trainmen at Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 16. The high cost of living and wage questions will be discussed at this convention.

To Act in Unison. If agreed upon, the demands will be made by the conductors, trainmen, firemen and engineers' organizations, acting in unison.

The passenger train employees' demand comes five months after the settlement of the threatened strike of freight train crews which was ordered but rescinded when the railroad companies agreed to accept the Adamson eight-hour law.

Freight Men Won Raise.

This law was passed in September, 1916, when a nationwide strike of freight men was first called. The act provided that such employees should receive the same pay for eight hours work as they then were receiving for 10 hours, which arrangement should continue for a specified period, after which a federal commission should prescribe the rate of their pay.

The railroads refused to obey this law when it took effect Jan. 1, 1917, bringing test suits in the courts. The companies accepted the law in May without waiting for a decision from the United States supreme court. Shortly afterward the court rendered a decision sustaining the validity of the act.

EARLY REGULATION OF BREAD MAKING INDUSTRY

Municipal Bread Depots to Open if Retailers Cannot Be Controlled.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Early regulation of the baking industry is promised by Food Administrator Hoover. Plans to control bread production and distribution will be put in operation as soon as baking experiments in several cities are completed. Municipal bread depots will be provided if it is found retailers cannot be controlled under a voluntary arrangement.

The baking industry was left out of general food control effective November 1. The food administration wishes to standardize baking flour bread ingredients and not the size or price of the loaf. If a licensing system is put into effect it cannot be made to apply under the food control act to retailers and the price will be for bread at the bakery door. The plan for bread depots will be put into effect, however, if retailers refuse to co-operate in holding prices down.

PACIFIST ORGANIZER IS GIVEN TWENTY YEARS

Daniel H. Wallace, Chicago, Sentenced in Iowa for Violation of U. S. Espionage Law.

Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 12.—Daniel H. Wallace, Chicago, organizer of the League of Humanity, a pacifist organization, has been sentenced to 20 years in federal prison by Federal Judge Martin Wade here. Wallace immediately gave notice of appeal under \$25,000 bond. Wallace was found guilty of violation of the espionage law.

Britain Merciless With Food Pirates. London, Oct. 12.—Great Britain is handling food pirates mercilessly. George Thompson, a Lincolnshire farmer, has been fined \$27,500 for selling potatoes at prices above those fixed by the government.

TUNGSTEN FOUND ON SHIP

THREE HELD FOR ATTEMPTED SMUGGLING TO GERMANY.

Discovery Equivalent to Sinking Ten German Submarines, Says District Attorney.

New York, Oct. 12.—Arrest of three men here on charges of attempting to smuggle tungsten to Germany on the Scandinavian steamer, United States, was declared "equivalent to the sinking of 10 German submarines," by Harold A. Content, assistant United States district attorney.

One of the men arrested was Fritz Oerundal, a steward on the United States. Federal agents say they found on him a brass check for a suitcase which, when located, contained 40 pounds of tungsten, and that a search of the liner brought to light 160 pounds more concealed under a stateroom floor.

The other two men arrested were W. J. Adams and Robert Collins, both Swedes, partners here in a Swedish bookstore, to which Oerundal made many trips while under the surveillance of government agents. When arraigned they were held in \$2,500 bail, while Oerundal was held in \$2,500.

The illicit export of the metal, presumably for Germany, has been going on for some time, the United States attorney announced.

BEGAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S. FIVE YEARS BEFORE WAR

German Financed Irish-American Organizations As Early As 1909 President Wilson Learns.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Germany financed Irish-American propaganda organizations in the United States as early as 1909 to combat the newly developed movement for celebration of 100 years of peace between America and Great Britain, President Wilson has learned from leaders in the centenary celebration.

John A. Stewart of New York, chairman of the American branch of the centenary committee, who recently called at the White House, brought evidence that within five weeks after the announcement of the centenary plans early in 1909, German and Irish-American interests in the United States formed a number of associations and leagues to foster interest in German affairs.

THE WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair today, slowly rising temperature in extreme west; tomorrow partly cloudy and colder.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

Minneapolis Grain. Minneapolis, Oct. 12.—Oats, December, 56½c; May, 57½c. Duluth Flax. Duluth, Oct. 12.—Flaxseed, October, \$3.09½; November, \$3.09; December, \$3.03½.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, Oct. 12.—Corn, December, \$1.14½; May, \$1.10; oats, December, 58½c; May, 58½c.

South St. Paul Live Stock. South St. Paul, Oct. 12.—Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards: Cattle, 10,800; calves, 700; hogs, 10,400; sheep, 9,500; horses, 50; cars, 53.

Railroads entering the yards reported receipts for the day by loads, as follows: Great Western, 2; Milwaukee, 18; Rock Island, 2; Omaha, 38; Great Northern, 223; St. Louis, 6; Northern Pacific, 177; Soo Line, 86. Cattle—Receipts, \$6.50@9; cows, \$6.25@8; calves, \$7@14.50; hogs, \$17.75@18.25; sheep and lambs, \$6@17.50.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Oct. 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; weak; bulk, \$17.70@18.50; light, \$17@18.50; mixed, \$17.30@19.20; heavy, \$17.30@19.20; rough, \$17.30@17.50; pigs, \$13@16.75. Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; weak; native steers, \$7.20@17.50; western steers, \$6.25@14.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.25@11.60; cows and heifers, \$5.15@12.25; calves, \$9.50@16. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; weak; wethers, \$9.10@13; lambs, \$13.50@18.25.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Minneapolis, Oct. 12.—Butter—Creamery extra, per lb, 42½c; extra firsts, 41½c; firsts, 40½c; seconds, 39½c; dairy, 37c; packing stock, 37c. Eggs—Fresh, prime firsts, new cases, free from rots, small, dirties and checks out, per dozen, 37c; current receipts, rots out, \$10.20; checks and seconds, dozen, 25c; dirties, candied, dozen, 29c; quotations on eggs include cases. Live Poultry—Turkeys, fat, 10 lbs and over, 18c; thin, small, unsalable; chickens and culs, unsalable; roosters, 14c; hens, 4 lbs and over, 21c; hens, 3 to 3 lbs, 18c; hens, under 3 lbs, 16c; springs, 19c; ducks, young, 14c; geese, 18c.

Only Negro Newspaper in the Southwest to own and operate its own plant

The Dallas Express

—RELIABILITY,
—CHARACTER,
—ENTERPRISE.

Circulation more than 15,000.

Founded by W. E. King

The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea.—Fred Douglas.

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THE DALLAS EXPRESS, DALLAS, TEXAS, JULY 12, 1919.

ELAS FOR ADVERTISING

PRICE FIVE CENTS

UNEARTH NATIONAL WIDE SCHEME TO CONVERT NEGRO RACE TO SOCIALISM

NEGRO RECEIVES HIGHEST DECORATION OF WAR.

SOUTHERNER OPPOSES HOWARD APPROPRIATIONS

RAISES POINT OF ORDER; UNIVERSITY LOSES SUM AGGREGATING \$80,360.

(By The Associated Negro Press).
Washington, D. C., July 10.—On a point of order raised by representatives Hagood of South Carolina, the appropriations for the support of Howard University, this city, carried in the sundry bill, were stricken from the bill in the house today. Mr. Hagood contended that there is no legislation authorizing the appropriation.
Chairman Good admitted that there is no legislation authorizing the appropriation, but urged Mr. Hagood to let the item stand as appropriations had been carried in the bill for many years. He added that there is much charity in the bill.
"That does not make it right," said Mr. Hagood, "I make the point of order that it is not carried legally." The point was sustained against the item, aggregating the total of \$80,360 and they were stricken out.
Chairman Good said that the appropriation for Howard University has frequently been stricken out in the house and restored in the senate conference finally retaining it. The same course will be followed in this instance, he indicated.
Howard University is one of the largest and best known schools in the United States and has hundreds of students.

PLAN TENT CITY TO RELIEVE CONGESTION

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 10.—If plans of the Negro population of the Hill district are approved by certain city officials, a tent town will soon make its appearance in the congested section of the hill. The arrangements are to erect tents on city property and live in them until winter winds drive them to other and more sturdy shelter, as rents are said to be so excessive that many families are being forced to vacate on account of not being able to meet the profit-seeking landlords' new prices.
In an appeal before council, George A. Neale, representing several civic organizations of the hill, and A. W. Lynch, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, a paper published for Negroes, the men told of how rents during the past two months have been advanced in some instances as much as \$12 per month. Not only did the committee request permission to erect tents on city property for Negroes alone, but for white residents as well, who they say, are also suffering as the result of poor housing conditions. If the tent town is allowed government tents will be used.

Georgia Negro Wins Case Without Counsel

(By The Associated Negro Press).
Gainesville, Ga., July 10.—United States Court convened this morning at ten o'clock, when the grand jury returned several true bills and announced the completion of its work, when the body was discharged for the term with the thanks of the court. The case of Luke Johnson, colored, charged with ending the case, was then called. The jury was sworn and Solicitor John L. Neely, presented the government's case. Johnson was not represented by counsel, managing his own case. After hearing the evidence on both sides, Judge Sheppard instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. Johnson has been before the United States and municipal courts so many times for so many different alleged infractions of the law that he has reached the point where he considers himself competent to manage his own case, and the manner in which he handled the case today shows he has a pretty clear knowledge of the statutes, especially in the matter of laying the foundation for introduction of testimony.

SOUTHERN GOVERNOR DENOUNCES LOYAL ORDER OF KLANSMEN.

OPENLY ATTACKS SCHEME AS A "DESPERATELY WICKED APPEAL TO RACE PREJUDICE." LIBEL SUIT EXPECTED

(By The Associated Negro Press).
Raleigh, N. C., July 10.—Denouncing the Loyal Order of Klansmen, which has received a State charter and is being widely advertised in the newspaper, among them Secretary Daniel's Democratic organ here, Gov. Bickett today called on all North Carolinians to repudiate this "desperately wicked appeal to race prejudice, and to withhold money from this scheme so transparently impossible as plainly a gold brick proposition that ordinarily the inmates of an institution of the feeble-minded could not be induced to part with their coin for a certificate of membership in such a soap bubble."
Gov. Bickett's attack, which is said to be the first made by any Southern Governor on this organization which is secretly sweeping over the South, comes in the middle of a campaign for membership. The entrance fee of \$50 has been cut to \$10 and page advertisements are being published. Gov. Bickett's attack, it was said last night, may be followed by libel suits by the promoters, who justify the organization as an answer to activities among Negroes who are organized.
The Governor categorically from literature the undertakings of the order,

VAN ALLEN GIVEN MEDAILLE MILITAIRE.

ROUTS MACHINE GUN NEST SINGLE HANDED.

Boston, July 10.—Clarence R. Van Allen, corporal of Company I, 572 Infantry Regiment, who put a German machine gun out of action single handed, killing four of its crew and capturing three others, one of the bravest exploits of the war, was decorated today with the Medaille Militaire, the highest honor France confers on an enlisted man. Officers of the Northeastern Department, who turned out in a body to honor the man, who was formerly a waiter here, said they believed he was the first American soldier to receive the decoration. His valor is a distinction for the entire race.

Unique Surgery Causes Growth of Hair On Nose

(By The Associated Negro Press).
New Orleans, La., July 10.—The usual place for a mustache is on the upper lip, below the nose. Willie Webb of 2624 S. Andrew Street, Negro veteran of the Champagne front, has a mustache on the top of his nose near the end, or would have if he did not shave it away with his trusty razor. A section of his scalp was grafted there by surgeons in Paris, a skillful piece of rebuilding after a shell had exploded in the soldier's face.
The regiment of which Webb was a member took several German trenches in the line of advance and a number of prisoners. Willie saw German deposits "all concreted" with a piano and "lots of beer." He himself captured a German soldier who persisted in showing fight after he was taken, even when "asked nice" to come along, so Willie "drug him." He was wounded October 4, by a shell that killed three near him.

Rotary Club Backs Plans For Welfare Club

(By The Associated Negro Press).
New York, N. Y., July 10.—Backed by the Rotary Club, 550 Negroes of Harlem will be called together next week to make plans for the opening of a colored boys' welfare club house in Harlem. It is planned to obtain subscriptions of \$5,000 from Harlem Negroes. The treasurer, John D. Saunders, said yesterday that more than half is already in the bank.
A committee of the Rotary Club, authorized to do so by the club, pledged \$5 for every \$1 raised by Negroes of Manhattan up to \$1,000. The Rotary idea is to bring existence in Harlem a welfare association for 10,000 boys for whom now nothing is being done. The motto adopted is "Give me a chance."
Notarians who are behind the project include Messrs. C. J. Adkins, chairman; Henry D. Abner, Alfred E. Parker, Arthur Woodward, P. MacDonald, Henry C. Hawk, William Morris, and Eugene D. Boyer and Dr. Otto H. Schultz. On the Harlem committee are the Rev. Wm. H. Brown, William P. Haynes, J. W. Brown and A. C. Powell and Dr. E. P. Roberts is the chairman.
The plan includes a community house with gymnasium, bath and club rooms and educational program, co-operating with the Y. M. C. A. Urban League and Boy Scouts.

Stop Publication For Radical Statements

The postal authorities have notified the publishers of "THE MESSENGER," the Radical Negro magazine, that the July number containing articles entitled "THE RUN IN AMERICA" and "MAKE AMERICAN RAPE FOR THE NEGRO." "German propaganda among Negro soldiers" has been temporarily suppressed awaiting advice from Washington.
"THE MESSENGER" has been frequently mentioned at the hearings of the Lusk Committee and it is generally conceded that, having none of the pulpits during the pastor's absence.

NEGRO WINS IN THEATRE SUIT

JURY HOLDS NEGRO HAS RIGHT TO SIT IN ANY PART OF THEATRE

(By The Associated Negro Press).
Spokane, Wash., July 10.—Holding that a Negro has the right to sit in any part of the theatre to which the admission price entitles him, a jury in Superior Judge Hume's court this afternoon returned a verdict of \$200 damages for S. S. Moore, colored, against the Pastime Theatre Company.
The judgment is of widespread importance, for it means that Negroes cannot be segregated from whites in any place of public amusement in the state of Washington.
The jury deliberated only an hour and a half Monday evening before determining the verdict which was returned, said today. Of the twelve jurors, eleven declared the \$200 judgment was their verdict. Martin Johnson of Cheney replied in the negative.
"I wanted the damages to be \$1,000 at first," said Mr. Johnson, "but I dropped to \$500 but did not accept this \$200 verdict. I did not think that was enough."
"All of us were for damages from the start," said Jas. Hammel, E. 1503 Broadway, another juror. "All declared that even if a man were black he had the right to sit where he wanted to. We figured though, that \$200 was enough harm for Moore's humiliation."
Moore sued the "Pan" for \$5,000. According to testimony he appeared at the theatre September 15. The usher requested him to take a seat in the second balcony, stating it was the custom of the theatre to put Negroes there. Moore objected and left. He claimed the \$5,000 for embarrassment and humiliation. P. W. Girard and Charles Ates were his attorneys. George Arndt was attorney for the theatre company.

Militant "Y" Secretary Goes To Columbus

El Paso, Texas, July 10.—(Special) M. P. Mitchell, colored Y. M. C. A. secretary, has returned to Columbus, N. M., with the Twenty-Fourth Infantry, after spending two weeks with them during their stay at Camp Verde. When the Negro troops crossed the Rio Grande, on the night of June 15th and chased Pancho Villa and his men out of the suburbs, Mitchell went with them, and stayed until they were ordered out of Mexico the following day.
Mitchell made his headquarters in the handsman in the Benito Juarez plaza southeast of Juarez, which the rebel troops had held practically since the fighting Saturday night. During Monday morning he moved to the plaza opposite the San Guadalupe Mission, where the troops were bivouacked. Opportunities for exercising the functions of the Y. M. C. A. were few, but the secretary was in the forefront of the troops all the time, and once or twice thought he would have to use the army automatic which he wore on his hip.

Baltimore Church Liquidates \$74,000 DEBT

Baltimore, Md., July 10.—Joy reigned supreme at Bethel A. M. E. Church all day last Sunday, the congregation having liquidated a mortgage indebtedness of \$74,000 and other obligations, all of which confronted the noted Rev. Dr. W. S. Sampson Brooks when he became pastor two years ago.
It was just three weeks ago when Dr. Brooks and his co-workers raised \$20,000 in a spectacular all-night rally. An additional \$10,000 was secured last week, making \$30,000 in hand with which to pay off the remainder of the mortgage. The church bell tolled the good news and the one on the city hall rang out 33 times.
In preaching last Sunday morning, Bishop W. W. Beckwith congratulated the congregation on its huge success during the pastorate of Dr. Brooks. The latter received an ovation, as he did also at the afternoon and evening services, when Mrs. Lena Mason preached.
Dr. Brooks was given a substantial purse for a rest trip, and is now at West attending the annual session of the Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society of Texas. Rev. P. D. McDonald, a former army chaplain, is filling the pulpit during the pastor's absence.

Burning At Stake in the United States.

A record of the public burning by mobs of five men, during the first five months of 1919, in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, an account of five of the most atrocious crimes committed this year, in open contempt of the law and courts, as a result of the release of primitive bestiality in the rule mob-passion.
Lest You Forget.
In none of these states has any participant in the public burning of a United States citizen been punished.
Read the Record.
Read the first installment of an account of these horrible murders on page 4 of this issue.

SOUTHERNERS FEAR OUTCOME OF RACE AGITATION

Negro "Self Determination" Embarrassing To Southern Congressmen.

The following is an exact reprint of head lines and article appearing in the July 7th issue of the Dallas Dispatch. It is clearly self-evident with the general attitude of the south with reference to any efforts to put forth to better the condition of the black man and indicative of the unreasoning resistance to the white prejudicial self-determination of the Negro to demand an "equal break."

PROPAGANDISTS OF NEGROES TRY TO USE LEAGUE.

"Self Determination" Pica Embarrasses Southerners.

Highbrow Agitators Frame "Equality" Program.

Washington, July 7.—Congress is being flooded with propaganda of various kinds by Negro propagandists. Southern members are growing uneasy at the volume of this agitation. They are cluttered with literature from various organizations demanding "self determination" for the Negroes—whatever that may mean.
It is evident that a backbone from the ill-advised Creel propaganda is sweeping among the Negroes and that a well organized agitation, strongly financed, exists.
"Boomerang" Develops.
The propaganda about self determination of peoples, making the "world safe for democracy," etc., which United States propaganda agencies spread over Europe, have had some unexpected effect. In Egypt particularly, they have been a powerful stimulant to a revival. Pan-Africanism in this land against white domination in the land of the Nile. It is not surprising that they have been seized upon by agitators over here.
Many southern congressmen privately admit that the prospect for trouble is heightened by the adoption of the suffrage amendment and the development at Paris.
The Negro propaganda is being stirred up, then, many of the Negro church organizations.
To Seek Wilson's Aid.
It is understood that on his return President Wilson will be petitioned to interfere in behalf of the Negroes in support of the theory of "self determination" which they may be championed at Paris. The organizations which dispatched the Negro delegations to the conference of the African races at Paris are co-operating in this plan. Over there these delegates headed by William Trotter met Negro delegates from Hayti and several French African colonies. They sought to work up sentiment against the people of the southern states among the British and French, and asked them to bring up "southern atrocities" before the peace conference.
They also sought the aid of the Japanese and the Zionist organizations working for the Jews of southern Europe.

Meticulously Shoots Colored Prisoner.

Murray, Ky., July 10.—When Jailer Albert Jones entered the jail on Thursday with dinner for prisoners, he demanded of Ed Gardner, a Negro prisoner, "Get up off that cot; get a move on and take this food in there for your 'niggers'." Because Gardner did not move quickly enough to suit the jailer, he (the jailer) used more abusive language to the prisoner. An argument ensued during which the jailer drew his revolver and shot Gardner in the leg.
Gardner had been put in jail on a charge of whiskey selling. The additional charge of assault was preferred against him.

Attempt To Prejudice French Falls.

Baltimore, July 10.—Returning troopers from the 88th Pioneer Regiment, 52nd Engineers and other outfits claim that some white Americans tried unsuccessfully to prejudice the French people against them.
Sergeant W. S. Haynes says that some soldiers the populace had been told that the colored men were wild

RAND SCHOOL LOSES CHARTER FOR SEDITION PROPAGANDA

PLANNED TO USE THE NEGRO IN PLOT TO SEIZE GOVERNMENT. ARMED REVOLT THEIR METHOD OF OPERATION.

(By The Associated Negro Press).
New York City, N. Y., July 10.—Armed revolt to put down the government when the Bolshevik "day" should come in this country was openly advocated for more than two years by the Rand School of Social Science, the Lusk committee learned yesterday from papers seized in the raid last week on that institution.
Convinced that the proof of open sedition had been presented, the STATE investigators gave instructions that the document be turned over to the District Attorney's office and that the Attorney General of the state be asked to process to revoke the charter of the school.
The radical group in New York had worked out a nation-wide scheme of propaganda to convert the Negro Race to socialism, this being regarded as essential to their plot to seize the government as the capitalist class could not guarantee the Negroes for defense.
Planning through the secret influence of the radicals was the purpose to strike when the day arrived to take over the government and to be prepared by having all labor industries organized through the Rand School.
Senator Clayton R. Fisk, Chairman of the committee, in reviewing the evidence at the close of the hearing said the two amazing features were first that it was shown the Rand School and its associates were preparing for armed revolution and were urging their "Army" to be ready to resist the militia and second, that the clever propaganda designed to arouse the Negro Race was seditious and vicious.
Most elaborate of all the propaganda schemes so far brought to light was that by which the radical hoped to turn the power of the Negro race into a great set. The whole scheme was outlined in an extensive document found in the Rand School and prepared by W. A. Domingo.
"It is the Socialists should elect a President, capital is prepared to use the Negroes for a guard to prevent the new government taking office." "With the Negro as guards they seize the armaments six weeks after election. Autocracy will then force or fraud to control the Negro and suppress Socialism. It is necessary to change the race consciousness of the Negro into a class consciousness and show him his duty is to support all wings of Socialism."
The means by which that end was to be accomplished were outlined as follows:
"Give financial support to Negro papers which support radical doctrines."
"Subsidize Negro speakers and orators to spread radical teachings in Negro meetings and show that Socialists are the only true friends of the black race."
"All socialists must make a strong point of condemning all injustices to the Negro and particularly denounce lynching."
"Prepare special propaganda for wide circulation among Negroes and get them in the habit of attending meetings at which 'their interests' are discussed by Socialized speakers."
"Show that capitalists control newspapers and schools with a view to keeping them from disseminating white propaganda and show that Socialists are the true enemies."
One of the strongest mediums of appeal would be through the church, the memorandum suggested, and this would be comparatively easy to accomplish as the "Negro minister was the most parasitical of all colonial varlets."
The document of this subject as read into the record was an exhaustive analysis of the Negro problem. It dwelt on the psychology of the Negro, showing how he views the state and government and pointing to the weak points in his mental status through which the Socialist could force an entrance.

WHITE MAN SLAPS COLORED WOMAN ON DALLAS CAR.

CHANGE REMARK BY WOMAN INVITES BRUTAL ATTACK BY WHITE PASSENGER.

Dallas, Texas, July 7.
Even the "Jim Crow" law is not enforced in Dallas, Texas, when it happens to work to the disadvantage of white passengers on the city street rail cars. As a result of the unequal operation of this peculiar law at the "Southland," a colored woman was brutally attacked by a white passenger on the Harwood-Oak Lawn car at 5 p. m. Sunday.
The trouble started when a Negro woman, seated against a white passenger taking a seat in the Negro section of the car, thereby causing the colored passengers to stand.
A white man overhearing the remark, told her to shut up.
She refused, whereupon the white man slipped her in the face, knocking her down. Another colored woman, who attempted to assist her friend, was in turn knocked down.
The trouble occurred while the car was passing through the business section of the city and at Murphy street most of the passengers, who had crowded to the front, made a hurried exit.
The white man, who had at the beginning of the affair drawn his gun, also alighted dragging the colored woman from the car with him. When she grabbed him about the waist he again knocked her down.
Officers took the woman in charge. Passengers on the car claimed not to know the identity of the white man, but said the police officer who took charge of the woman did not place him under arrest.

Attempt To Prejudice French Falls.

most, had long hair all over their bodies and tails like monkeys. Children sometimes, he said, tried to imitate a colored soldier in a vain effort to get the tail of the monkey. The troopers received a warm welcome on their return home. Dr. Ernest Lyon, Rev. A. J. Calmes, John Berry, R. M. Gross and others, arranging therefore.

GREEK ENVOY QUILTS ALLEGIANCE TO KING

First Secretary of Legation at Washington Resigns Position. Joins Venizelos Party

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Declining to remain longer in allegiance to King Constantine, the Greek envoy, today resigned from that post. Constantine said he would have given his allegiance to the Venizelos forces.

"I believe it is the duty of every human and honest man to align himself on the side of America," said Constantine.

The whole question is one of civilization and humanity against barbarism and the brutality of a tyrant beyond human belief. When a nation calling itself composed of human beings sinks hospital ships, murders women and children and uses its dead for manure, it is time for all decent men to turn their faces away.

ROWE TO HELP M'ADOO SOLVE WAR PROBLEM

Pennsylvania Professor Will Consider Relations With Other American Nations

Dr. Lee S. Rowe, professor of political economy of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, and president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, has decided to accept the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury offered to him by President Wilson.

The appointment was accepted with the understanding that Dr. Rowe will deal with problems arising out of the war.

Announcement of Dr. Rowe's acceptance was made today in the following statement issued at the University:

"After a prolonged conference with the Secretary of the Treasury and consultation with the University authorities, Dr. Rowe has decided to accept the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury offered to him by President Wilson.

"It is understood that this is an emergency appointment, and that Dr. Rowe will have to deal with problems arising out of the war, especially with the questions relating to the financial relations between the United States and other countries of the American Continent.

The Secretary of the Treasury made it clear to Dr. Rowe that after the plan of this work had been fully considered and put into operation, he would be free to return to his University duties. The authorities of the University of Pennsylvania, following their general plan to place the service of the faculty at the disposal of the National Government, have granted leave of absence to Dr. Rowe.

By arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Rowe will complete this year's work at the University and will not go to Washington until the college year has been completed.

Dr. Rowe was Secretary of the American-Mexican Commission.

Italy's War Purpose To Guard Civilization

Continued from Page One
In the submarine, to prevent foodstuffs going to Great Britain and coal and food going to Italy. She tried to destroy the method of France without success; she tried by intrigue to undermine the peace and bring the Allies to her side and was unsuccessful. We must conquer the submarine and I believe we can do it and this war.

The Prince of Wales, who is a cousin to King Victor Emmanuel, with his party, visited the Capital today and will go there again on Thursday, when the Prince will make an address to the Senate.

After leaving the Capitol today the commissioners spent the afternoon in a series of conferences at the residence of Joseph L. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, where the mission is making its headquarters while in the United States.

Tonight the committee will attend an official dinner at the Italian embassy, at which Secretary Lansing and the other Cabinet members, the full diplomatic corps and other high officials will be guests.

MAYOR WILL SOON NAME COMMITTEE FOR ENVOYS

Philadelphia, a city which has no borders on Italian soil, will give to Italy's envoys during their two day stay here a reception no less notable than that accorded to the mission from France.

Plans of which this is the covered purpose will go forward rapidly. Mayor Smith will soon name the reception committee that will serve under the chairmanship of William Foster, former Ambassador to Italy, who was decorated by the King of Italy as a commander. Two hundred and fifty citizens are to compose the city's official reception body.

How great are the possibilities for a brilliant festival on June 16 and 17, when the envoys will be here, is shown by the fact that 150 Italian societies are devoting means to contribute to its success.

The University of Pennsylvania purposes to hold a monster banquet on Franklin Field and to confer honorary degrees on the Prince of Wales, (Giuseppe Mazzini) and four others of the commission.

In Independence Hall, 918 South Eighth street, tonight a mass-meeting will be addressed by Chevalier Giovanni Gentile, the Italian orator, (Chevalier C. C. A. D'Adda), Emmanuel Nordi, editor of L'Opinion; Joseph Mercutio, president of La Rasse, (D'Adda); John Bannaghi, former president; John De Smedt, president of the House of Italy, and Robert Lombardi of the House of Italy. Arrangements will be made to complete the \$50,000 purse being raised in the Italian community for the Italian Red Cross.

Eugene Almonstrol, attorney; Robert Lombardi, contractor, and John Quirk, retired realty broker, are aiding in the Italian reception plans.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION AND ANTI-CONSCRIPTION PROGRAM

The American Union Opposed to Conscription solemnly affirms its allegiance to the democratic institutions of this country, and proclaims its unalterable opposition to conscription of persons for military purposes.

Conscription is an attempt to exercise the power of forcing men of this nation into the ranks of the army. The question, as Daniel Webster said, is not less than whether it is essential.

This statement, issued by the American Union Opposed to Conscription, opposes the Government program for increasing the military forces and calls for organization in antagonism thereto. The circular carries the union label of J. R. McFetridge & Sons, printers, of 527 Arch street. H. W. McFetridge declares that the circulars were not printed at his plant and that the union label was "faked."

DENTIST'S WIFE ASKS \$20,000 HEART BALM

Mrs. Leverett W. Strong Sues Lillian Kelleher for Alienation of Affection

Twelve thousand dollars damages for alienation of affection, damages for loss of consortium, and costs, were sought in court proceedings today by Mrs. Leverett W. Strong, wife of Dr. Leverett W. Strong, a dentist with offices at 2121 Locust street, who was arrested on a charge of seduction by Lillian Kelleher, of 2121 Locust street, who was arrested on a charge of seduction by Lillian Kelleher, of 2121 Locust street, who was arrested on a charge of seduction by Lillian Kelleher, of 2121 Locust street.

The suit charges that Lillian Kelleher seduced and alienated affections from Dr. Strong, for nearly thirteen years, but that Mrs. Strong did not discover the alleged facts until March of the present year. Dr. Strong and Mrs. Strong have been married thirteen years.

The defendant was sued on "Mary Kelleher" with the added explanation that this was not her real Christian name. The papers issued in Mr. Strong's plea were served on Lillian Kelleher, of the Irving street address. According to facts, Lillian Kelleher, for the plaintiff, she is a widow.

Mrs. Strong left her husband's home at Marine street, a month ago, according to her attorney, who refused to say where she is now. Dr. Strong could not be found at either his office or his residence.

Mrs. Kelleher could not be seen. Mrs. Strong, who was married to her husband on September 28, 1898, declares in the papers that her domestic life was happy until the disclosure of her alleged seduction by the defendant. The wife also charges that the defendant caused Dr. Strong to lose his position and that the defendant caused him to lose his position.

After cash had been furnished by Dr. Strong, a real estate bill bond was submitted. This, according to records of the Sheriff's office, was furnished by James P. Bradley, a saloon owner, of 318 South Eighth street.

Mrs. Strong is said to be a handsome and attractive woman.

Lansing Reveals Two German Plots

Continued from Page One
while we were neutral, of organizations effected in this country for the sole purpose of creating friction with Great Britain or France.

All of the officials who testified before the committee indicated that German propaganda had been carried out by the use of correspondence between the United States and allied countries regarding seizure of American cargoes, intensifying competition in neutral countries that really were for external rearmament in Germany.

ADAMSON BILL FAVORIED
Both Lansing and Redfield declared that the Adamson bill is designed to prevent any compromise between American citizens in Germany, in the United States and Germany, or between such citizens and firms of countries allied with Germany.

Lansing, Redfield and Warren said that the Adamson bill—Administrative measures—was modeled somewhat after trading with the enemy act of other countries.

In Great Britain's acts prevent trading with any subject of Germany or Austria. The American act is designed more to prevent trading with any firm whose products might get into Germany.

LATIN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
Uncovering the German propaganda campaign to align South and Central American countries against the United States, the State Department announced that in three of the southern republics the propaganda has assumed menacing proportions. This is in Argentina, Venezuela and Colombia.

In Brazil the activities of the propagandaists have proved a boomerang, culminating in the Chamber of Deputies voting overwhelmingly to revoke the declaration of neutrality as a forerunner to actual declaration of war on Germany by Brazil.

Argentina has become a hotbed of pro-German and anti-American propaganda, according to State Department information.

The aim of these propagandaists was launched by the State Department as "an effort to create irritation against this country."

BERLIN WORKS DIRECT
There is evidence that the propaganda has been conducted directly from Berlin by use of the cable from Spain to Buenos Aires. German firms in Argentina have been the agents of the Berlin Government in stirring up anti-American feeling in that country, it was officially declared.

No official word was given that this cable provided the means by which the news of the departure of American destroyers reached Berlin in time to permit mining of the port of Argentin, but it was accepted as a clue to the leak.

As a reply by the United States to the Argentine Government to learn the facts concerning the reported embargo on shipment of Argentine wheat to the Allies was disturbed by these propagandaists in an attempt by the United States to drive Argentine wheat from the market.

The Government of Argentina has had no part in encouraging this propaganda, and there has been nothing to indicate any disavowal of the propaganda. The effect has been to keep the United States from the help of Argentina of these propagandaists by anti-American propaganda.

It is believed that the anti-American feeling that has been fanned by these propagandaists has been fanned by these propagandaists in an attempt by the United States to drive Argentine wheat from the market.

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BERGER RAPS LANSING FOR BAN ON PASSPORTS

"A Crime Against Democracy," Says Socialist Chief of Secretary's Action

WASHINGTON, May 28.—"A crime against democracy," says the phrase used by Victor Berger today in a scathing denunciation of Secretary of State Lansing for his refusal to issue passports to the American delegates to the international disarmament conference in Stockholm.

"It is a grave mistake from more than one point of view and is absolutely without precedent in our country," Berger said.

"It is a crime against democracy," he said. "It is absolutely without any precedent in our country," he repeated.

The Logan law of 1794 cited by the State Department concerns only the dealings of private individuals with foreign governments, and under that law the Secretary of State assumes the German Government or the representative of the German Government, the Logan act has no bearing in this case.

The decision of the State Department undoubtedly has made a very bad impression on the democracy in Europe, which is now the Social Democracy, not a democracy of the Morganthau brand as we have in this country," Berger said.

Germany would not permit its passport to be issued to the American delegates to the Stockholm conference, and the effect has been to keep the United States from the help of Argentina of these propagandaists by anti-American propaganda.

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CREEL SEES NO TRAITORS AMONG NEWSPAPER MEN

By JAMES M. BENNETT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Ledger

WASHINGTON, May 28.—"Why a censorship?" I asked today of George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government. Creel snapped back, and he snapped back in a hurry.

"The only kind of news we wish to keep from the enemy is the kind which would be of tangible help to him in his military operations."

I believe I know George Creel better than any other newspaper man in this country. I worked with him a long time. His work tells the story of his worth. He has his feet among newspaper men. He is strong for the censorship.

He believes that matters of a doubtful nature should not be given publicity until they have been submitted to and passed by the censor.

There is, however, George Creel says, eclipsing all else, the problem of preventing the transmission to the enemy of information. This news should not appear in the public prints. "The enemy's spies," said Mr. Creel, "are ever alert. No nation at any time, in any war, has been able to eliminate the spy."

I believe one of our chief problems is to stop the source of the spy's information, choke him off, prevent the leaks, interfere with the transmission to his Government of what he has learned.

I also asked Mr. Creel what of the news that may come from the front should our troops become actively engaged in the warfare in France. He replied:

"I understand arrangements have been made for American newspaper men to accompany the expeditions from this country. The news of what those men may do will come from sources abroad. We have to do with internal censorship only."

"What is the attitude of the censor toward opinions and criticisms of the Government?" Mr. Creel was asked.

"Reckless journalism," he replied, "is regrettable enough in times of peace. It is a menace when the nation is at war. The success of our troops rests upon unity and confidence. We have nothing to fear from the newspaper men of the land. In no sense can the word 'traitor' be applied to newspaper owner, newspaper editor, news editor, copywriters or reporters."

"The American nation is fighting for its life. The newspaper men are fighting with their pen, with their pencils, with their honest endeavors to uphold, I hope, what is a fair and sensible censorship."

land had been able to withdraw a great number of destroyers from the Atlantic coast, and there are now working in the North Sea and in the immediate submarine area.

The entire Atlantic coast, except Canada, will eventually be patrolled by the United States and England and France will withdraw their fleet from these waters and the West Indies.

The report of the leased sinkings by submarines has encouraged this Government.

It was also announced today that England had been able to withdraw a great number of destroyers from the Atlantic coast, and there are now working in the North Sea and in the immediate submarine area.

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LEDGERS' LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS \$50,000

Employees of Company Buy Bonds on Installment Plan Through Its Treasury Department

Employees of the Public Ledger Company have subscribed for approximately \$50,000 worth of Liberty Bonds during the last week.

The company will take over the entire amount from its treasury department, making the loan-plan payments as required. The individual employees who have subscribed will pay for their bonds in installments of \$1 a week for each \$50 bond until the entire amount is paid.

Those who desire may make payments for their bonds to the Public Ledger Company, according to the method of payment provided by the Government. This will place the bonds in the actual possession of employees as soon as the bonds are issued. Under the weekly payment plan the bonds will remain in the company's safe until the full amount is paid, weekly receipts being issued to show the amount paid in.

The employees who have subscribed include men and women in the various departments connected with the publication of the Public Ledger and the Evening Ledger.

STRICKEN BLIND IN AIR GUIDES PLANE TO EARTH

"Sixth Sense" Directs Broker-Aviator and He Lands Safely Behind French Lines

NEW YORK, May 28.—(Reuters story of how he guided his airplane safely to earth from an altitude of 7000 feet after having been stricken blind in the air, A. P. Miller, former New York broker, returned to the United States today.

He was in the French flying service last year. When he became blind Miller said he was guided by some strange "sixth sense" and effected a good landing behind his own lines. He is still blind.

King and Queen Visit Wounded LONDON, May 28.—King George and Queen Mary visited the American Women's Hospital for Wounded Officers this afternoon, spending two hours chatting with the convalescents. The King found many of the officers with whom he was acquainted. Both their Majesties expressed their sympathy over the splendid facilities in the hospital.

Chicago Mayor Seeks Bond Salesmen CHICAGO, May 28.—Liberty Loan salesmen called their heads in Mayor Thompson's office all day. The Mayor had promised to see them at 10:30 o'clock, when they hoped to obtain permission to sell the securities in the City Hall, but the Mayor did not appear.

It's Up to YOU to See It Through!

"In peace there's nothing so becomes a man As modest stillness and humility; But when the blast of war blows in our ears, Then imitate the action of the tiger! Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood!" —Shakespeare.

HOSE rulers now our enemies outraged all forbearance and forced our country into war. The way out is over their ramparts. The giant of peace becomes the giant of war. The nation strongest in MEN and MATERIALS and MONEY now stiffens its sinews and summons up its blood.

The STARS AND STRIPES ever have been and ever shall be the emblem of LIBERTY and of VICTORY! Ours is the Flag that never turns back! A hundred million people proclaim with one voice, WE MUST WIN THIS WAR. And we all realize that EVERY ONE MUST HELP. Shall we go to the trenches, or man the ships, or guide the airplanes—or shall we

Buy a Liberty Bond

WE WHO CANNOT CARRY A GUN HAVE GOT TO CARRY THE LOAN!

We must take it up quickly—greedily. "All delays are dangerous in war!" We can't afford to wait to see what others intend to do. This two billion dollar bond issue would provide a HUNDRED DOLLAR BOND FOR EACH OF TWENTY MILLION PEOPLE. Surely, all of us must realize our personal responsibility.

UNCLE SAM needs money NOW. It is absolutely necessary that the American people meet that need. It is a call to an AWAKENED PATRIOTISM. But you will be none the less patriotic if you regard the Liberty Loan as a BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. The country is rich—at the height of prosperity. Uncle Sam needs money NOW, which he will PAY BACK with interest, and for which he gives you GILT-EDGE SECURITY—the whole United States!

If you have money saved, buy a 3½ per cent Liberty Bond. If you have been getting a trifle more interest, charge the difference to PATRIOTISM—and rest easy. If you haven't been saving, BEGIN NOW. Buy a Liberty Bond on payments of \$1.00 a week, or as much more as you can spare. In a year you'll own a United States Government Bond—GOOD AS GOLD, and exchangeable for real money any day.

We are backing our employees in buying BONDS ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS, and we are also forming a LIBERTY LOAN CLUB through which OUR CUSTOMERS may buy Bonds on the same terms. Inquire at our Liberty Loan Booth, or ask any member of the Strawbridge & Clothier Bond Selling Committee for information.

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY TO-MORROW, MEMORIAL DAY, AND WE ARE GLAD TO DEVOTE OUR NEWSPAPER SPACE TO-DAY TO THE BUSINESS OF UNCLE SAM.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
MARKET STREET EIGHTH STREET FILBERT STREET

Have You Bought Your Liberty Bond?

Combine Safe Investing with Patriotism and take as many United States Government 3½ per cent Liberty Bonds as you can (from \$50 up). This is the safest investment in the world.

Stand Back of Your Country! Buy a Bond and Do It Now! LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT NO. 3, 108 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

I am interested. Please send full details about United States Government Liberty Bonds.

My name is _____
My bank, business _____
Address or employer is _____
My house address is _____

City _____ State _____
Full out and mail at once to Liberty Loan Committee of Federal Reserve District No. 3, at 108 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.



If you have ought that's fit to sell,
Use printer's ink, and use it well.

In business, fortunes are not realized
Unless your goods are amply advertised.

VOL. 35. NO 18

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1919

\$2.00 PER YEAR

GERMANY'S NEW ARMY LACKS SNAP

Soldiers Slack in Discipline and
Show Familiarity Toward
Officers.

OLD ARMY HAS DISAPPEARED

About 70,000 Men Commanded by Hindenburg About All That Remains of Great Host—Revolution Changes German Troops.

Berlin.—Under the new republic the departments of the army and navy are no more, in name at least. The republic's name for them is defense, and they are placed under charge of Gustav Noske, much trusted by the government for his prompt action in emergencies, and much hated by the Spartacists for his relentless opposition when disorders break out.

Noske's appointment as head of the navy, as well as the army, was regarded none too seriously, by Noske himself, at least. When asked by a newspaper man what he expected to do about the naval affairs of Germany in the future, Noske laughed and replied: "Why worry about naval affairs, when we haven't any navy?"

There are still sailors in big numbers in Germany, however, and they have been a problem. During the revolution the sailors played an important part, and most of them developed such a liking to land duty in Berlin and the other big cities that they have refused to leave for Kiel or any of the harbors. Now the sailors are used in the guard regiments all over Germany, along with soldiers.

Big Army Disappears.

The German army is in process of reorganization. Immediately after the armistice the army almost disappeared as an organized unit, and though there were millions of men in uniform scattered all over the land, none was responsible to anyone, and officers were not safe in uniform. In localities the soldiers joined "Red guard" groups, and some served and others misused their privileges. Thus the army as it was known in the old days practically vanished, except for a few divisions under Hindenburg, camped behind the Rhine, and the troops along the Polish border.

Now the only army of the field that Germany has is in the east to guard against the Poles. It is commanded by Hindenburg and is supposed to be not more than 60,000 or 70,000 men, if it numbers that many. However, government troops are scattered over the country in every big city and in industrial centers to guard against disorders. The big problem is keeping these troops faithful and satisfied, when Spartacist propaganda and money is at large. Under Noske and the minister of war, Colonel Reinhard, the morale and discipline of the government troops have improved tremendously until a great part of the former efficiency is restored.

Depends on Peace Terms.

Germany's army is in a transitory state. What it will become depends upon the peace terms, the Germans recognize. But there has evidently been a change in idea in the government. Early in the revolution Ebert declared himself against a conscripted army, and Noske and Reinhard were appointed to organize volunteer forces, serving for short periods, to defend the new government. As a matter of fact the troops used for interior defense are all volunteers, mostly young men, serving for three or six months at good pay.

The policy of the new republic will be against conscription in theory, declares President Ebert, but there is not much hope of putting the theory into effect, for it is pointed out that Germany will not abolish conscription unless the neighboring nations do. Since the Germans do not expect their neighbors to depend on volunteers, plans are being worked out for a new conscription army, serving shorter periods and modeled more after the Swiss than the old Prussian army. The militia idea is popular, but is considered idealistic.

The German army of interior defense, which probably numbers around a hundred thousand men, or possibly a few thousand more, is an expensive proposition. Volunteers have to be paid well to keep them from being won over by the Spartacists, who offer more money. Food and equipment is good.

The new army has a rather slack discipline, and none of the old Prussian snap is seen when officers appear. Familiarity and almost insolence are seen on every hand. The German trooper has changed a lot with the revolution, and it appears as if at all indicative, the government forces in Germany today are not to be feared outside Germany.

Milk Can Causes Death.

Lawton, Okla.—W. S. Mantooth, twenty-two, a well-known young farmer near here, was instantly killed when a milk can several boys were using as a boiler exploded. Some boys were using the milk can as the boiler of an improvised engine, and Mr. Mantooth stopped to warn them that they had too much steam up. Just then the boiler let go. The big can, weighing thirty pounds, hit him between the eyes.

ALIENS QUIT COUNTRY

Are Leaving for Europe at Rate of 1,000 a Day.

Custom Officials Fear Exodus Will Result in Great Labor Shortage.

New York.—Enriched by war work, aliens are leaving this country at the rate of more than 1,000 a day, it was learned here from custom officials, who expressed fear that, with the possibility that congress may limit immigration for the next four years, the United States will face a serious labor shortage, instead of a condition of unemployment.

Since the signing of the armistice, it was said, Italians, Greeks, Spaniards and Portuguese have been pouring out of the United States through this port. Since November 78,221 passports have been issued at the custom house, and since December, 33,000 aliens have sailed. Every ship sailing for Mediterranean ports has sailed with a full steerage, so that rates have jumped from \$40 to \$80.

Custom officials estimate that an enormous sum has been taken out of the country since the exodus began. Each alien, it is said, carries with him from \$1,000 to \$7,000 to enable him to live in his native land in greater ease than he ever enjoyed before. Since April 2, when all outgoing passengers were forced to pay their income taxes before leaving, more than \$38,000 has been collected.

Byron R. Newton, collector of the port, who has been asked by members of the United States senate and house immigration committee to reduce the exodus to statistics, said today more than 90 per cent of the aliens are Italians, and that "something ought to be done to check the outflow."

TIPS PUZZLE FOR RICH GIRLS

Canteen Workers Don't Know What to Do When Officers Slip Them Quarters.

New York.—Young women of rich families who serve the officers' canteen at the Pershing club of the war camp community service, Forty-fourth street and Madison avenue, are perplexed as to what to do with the tips sometimes left by officers.

How to act when an ensign or lieutenant hands one a quarter is a puzzle that has put wrinkles on the brows of several of the junior league members who wait on the tables. They do not wish to humiliate an officer by refusing his well meant gift, but of course it is impossible to accept it. Many of the young women have fathers who could buy at least one battleship apiece.

The trouble reached its climax recently. An embarrassed ensign left the canteen after presenting two thin dimes to the daughter of a steel king. Puzzled at her manner, he sought information from the woman in charge.

"I tipped that swell looking waitress 20 cents and she seemed put out," said he. "She got all flushed. Wasn't it enough?"

"Not enough to buy her poor dog a bone," was the answer. "She drives her own car and has an income about equal to the president's pay. She's a volunteer worker."

Light dawned on the boyish naval man and he streaked for the door, muttering something about never tipping another waitress.

WANT SOLDIERS TO PAY BACK

War Risk Bureau Not Relieved From Pressing Claims on Overpayments.

Washington.—The war risk insurance bureau is not relieved from seeking reimbursement in cases of overpayment of allotments to soldiers, sailors and their dependents, the bureau announced. In a statement the bureau says that under a recent interpretation of the act of congress approved last February 25 and known as the Treadway act, it must continue to demand reimbursement in cases of overpayment by duplicate check, payments continued beyond the date of a man's discharge from service, death, desertion or overpayments due to change of status of the allottee. All such cases, it is stated, do not come within the provisions of the Treadway act.

Less Than 4,000 Yanks Lost Arms or Legs.

Washington, D. C.—Nearly 4,000 officers and enlisted men in the American expeditionary forces lost arms or legs in the war with Germany, according to statistics furnished by the bureau of war risk insurance, which is now interested in bringing about changes in the law fixing compensation for maimed soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Values Wife at \$50.

Wheeling, W. Va.—"She's worth \$50 and I'll pay it if you can find her and send her back to me," said John F. Malone, an Ironton (O.) farmer, who called at police headquarters here the other day and asked the police to locate the whereabouts of his wife, who left him a year ago. Malone is sixty-five years old, while his wife is but twenty-eight.

BELL RULER IN REAL GRAUSTARK

American General Is Only Constituted Authority in Luxembourg.

LIKE BIT OF FAIRY TALE

Yankee Division Living Amid Kaleidoscope of International Spies, Revolutionists, Conspirators and Beautiful Princesses.

By CAPT. ROBERT J. CASEY,
In the Chicago Journal.

Gosseldange, Luxembourg.—General Bell is president of Graustark now. His division—to which we have finally become attached—is living amid a kaleidoscope of international spies, mysterious men with black beards, revolutionists, conspirators, counter-conspirators and beautiful princesses.

All day long the white highways are filled with dashing couriers. All night long vigilance committees lie awake trying to figure out what new plan of government to start off the next day with. It is certainly a strange situation for a poor, guileless lot of infantry and artillery.

It isn't officially set down in the records that the general is the last word hereabouts, but no one—even the most ardent revolutionary leader—falls to admit that his is the only constituted authority. So long as he continues to sit in state at the kirche the plotters don't get much of a chance to raise a disturbance.

The Storm Breaks.

The storm broke in the teapot the day Battery F, 124th field artillery, arrived here after the long march from the Meuse.

We were just turning across the River Alzette when a purple limousine all trimmed with gold and displaying a brace of silver braided admiral's in the front seat came down the Luxembourg city highway and frightened the guidon's mule into hysterics. The battery was called to attention and salutes were exchanged before it was realized that the beautiful Marie Adelaide, grand duchess of Luxembourg and royal princess by her own right, had just passed. Not knowing anything about local politics we couldn't guess that something had gone wrong.

That night, however, a bulletin was tacked to the door of the schoolhouse annex—now doing service as a battery kitchen—stating in French and German that Marie Adelaide had abdicated in favor of her sister, Charlotte, and that if the populace would try to keep calm, the government would try to continue doing business at the old stand.

The story of the revolt, when translated out of two or three mixed languages, is a Grimm's Fairy Tale sort of thing. The beautiful Adelaide, it seems, had been something of a popular idol in Luxembourg prior to the war. There is a legend connected with her attitude toward the advancing Prussians that once was current and credited in all parts of the duchy. According to this story, the grand duchess was shocked when the Germans refused to respect the neutrality of her country. Luxembourg's army on paper consisted of 250 men and actually numbered some 70 sturdy troopers.

The minister of war naturally figured that he didn't have much of a chance in opposing Germany, so the princess undertook moral suasion. She drove out to the border and lay down across the road and uttered the sentence famous for a time throughout the duchy: "You dare not pass."

But, alas for the proper climax of the story, the beautiful Adelaide had been misinformed. They did dare to pass. A couple of brawny hussars picked the princess up, deposited her alongside the road and executed a neat forward march. That night the invading generals dined at the princess' palace in Colmar-Verg.

There is no way of determining what was the political persuasion of the populace during the four years that followed. Luxembourg seems to have been favored at the hands of the Hun—that is, so far as Hun hands ever favored anybody but the Hun. There was little of the conscription of foodstuffs and farming materials as practiced in Belgium and France. Luxembourg was preserved as a market in which the rich folk of the kaiser's empire might purchase the delicacies that war regulation had deprived them of at home.

However gently the wily Hun may have treated Luxembourg on his first trip into France, pro-Germans in an unpopular vice in this country just now. Nobody loves a loser. Hence the grand duchess, who had become engaged to a German noble during the war, suddenly found herself an object of suspicion. After a parley with some committees another throne was vacant. We don't know how long the Princess Charlotte remained in possession, but she stepped down, too, and the affairs of state passed into the hands of the revolutionists.

This country is a piece of a fairy tale. It is called, truthfully enough, "Little Switzerland," and is peaceful, well kept, clean and simple. Fat fowl and fat babies play about the cobbled door yards.

It's almost impossible to imagine such a country after having been condemned to the battered villages of the front for six months as we were.

125 MEN MADE BLIND

Yankee Soldiers Lose Sight in Battles in Europe.

No Cases on Record in Which Soldiers Lost Both Arms and Both Legs.

Washington.—There were but 125 cases of total blindness and fewer than 4,000 amputations in the American forces engaged in the war, it is stated by the bureau of war risk insurance in an announcement concerning the bureau's activity in supplying crippled soldiers and sailors with artificial limbs and in otherwise caring for the wounded and disabled. Not even all of the 125 cases of total blindness cited, it is stated, have yet been declared as permanent by the medical officers in charge. Relative to amputations, denial is made, on the authority of Surgeon General Ireland and Col. Charles E. Banks, chief medical officer of the war risk insurance, that there were any cases in which men lost both arms and both legs.

There have been more than 500 artificial limbs furnished to disabled men to date by the bureau under the provisions of the act of congress.

"Upon being discharged from war department hospitals as unfit for further service, all men disabled as a result of injury or disease suffered in line of duty, are entitled to the benefits of the war risk insurance act," the statement says. "If their condition demands further treatment they are entitled to medical attention in one of a large number of hospitals now being established throughout the country, to be operated by the public health service."

"If a man is disabled, but his condition needs no further medical attention, he may secure from the bureau of war risk insurance a monthly compensation."

"Medical experts of the bureau make examinations of all who apply for compensation and rate their physical condition present and potential and determine the percentage of handicap which each suffers as a wage earner as a result of his disability. The rating given is carefully considered in fixing the compensation, which will be paid monthly to the man and his dependents."

BUILD MANY NEW VESSELS

Four Million Tons of Steel Ships Expected to Be Completed This Year.

Washington.—Steel ships built in American yards this year are expected to total at least 4,000,000 tons. The output, according to shipping board officials, will exceed by 700,000 tons the combined construction of both steel and wood bottoms last year, and is expected to make good Chairman Hurley's prediction of a steel merchant marine under the United States flag, comparing favorably with the best merchant vessels afloat, and capable of competing with the merchant navies of all nations.

The great production in steel tonnage this year will be the result of the tremendous preparations started under the impetus of war. Making ready for the possibility of a prolongation of hostilities, the shipping board developed building ways by the score to offset the destruction by submarines. Many new ships were turned out, but the new yards were unable to demonstrate their capabilities immediately. As the work has been organized and experience gained, the output has grown steadily with the full results becoming apparent only just now.

YANKS LIKE HUN POLICE LIDS

Soldiers Rush German Policemen When They Don Their Pre-war Helmets.

Paris.—When German officials in the cities occupied by the Americans issued orders for policemen to don their pre-war uniforms they didn't realize what an attraction boche helmets have for Yankees.

German policemen were rushed all along the Rhine by Americans who couldn't resist the temptation to capture helmets from the heads of live Germans. As a consequence of the onslaughts made upon the policemen American officers asked German officials to discontinue the use of helmets. Ordinary caps are far less attractive than helmets as targets for snipers and peaceful German policemen are now able to walk their beats in safety and quiet.

LIMIT THEM TO ONE WIFE

British Columbia Government to Permit Hindus to Bring Over Their Families.

Vancouver, B. C.—British Columbia's Hindu population will be increased through the passage in parliament of an order in council permitting Hindu residents of this province to bring members of their families into Canada.

The order limits each to "one wife and their lawful offspring." Polygamy will not be tolerated, one provision being that certificates must be obtained proving that the immigrants are "lawful wives or children of such Indians." The principle of reciprocity and appreciation of India's war sacrifices were determining factors in the passage of the order at Ottawa, it is stated.

2,000 MURDERED BY BOLSHIEVIKI

U. S. Red Cross Agents Tell of Reds' Atrocities in Siberia.

DIG OWN PITS; BURIED ALIVE

Murders Were Without Provocation and the Victims Were Largely of Thrifty or Intelligent Classes or Servants of Church.

Omsk.—Indisputable evidence of the massacre by the bolsheviks of more than 2,000 civilians in and near the town of Omsk has been obtained by Messrs. Simmons and Emerson and Dr. Rudolph Feuser of the American Red Cross, who have just returned from Perm, Omsk and other re-occupied Russian territory. Approximately 500 persons were killed at Omsk and 1,500 in the surrounding districts.

Omsk, which had a population of 10,000, was so denuded of males by the bolsheviks that General Casagrande, upon the occupation of the town, was obliged to telegraph to Ekaterinburg for men to administer civil affairs.

Dogs Dig Up Bodies.

In addition to securing verbal and documentary evidence the American Red Cross officials witnessed the exhuming of scores of victims from trenches, where they were buried sometimes several deep in graves revealed by the digging of dogs.

The murders were without provocation, and the victims were largely of the thrifty and intelligent classes or servants of the church, which latter it was the announced intention of the bolsheviks to exterminate.

The evidence disclosed almost unthinkable atrocities. A blacksmith, by economies, had attained a shop. He was required to pay 5,000 rubles; because he could not, he was shot. A man was shot because he lived in a brick house. All attorneys and jurists were killed, and doctors, whose services were not required for the moment, were disposed of in a similar manner.

A woman whose husband and two sons had been seized applied to the commissar for information as to their fate. She was told they had been taken to Perm. After repeating her visit several times she was informed that if she bothered the commissar again she would be shot, as they had been.

The body of a woman was exhumed and identified in the presence of the Americans as the wife of a general through jewelry sewed in the lining of her clothing, of which relatives were aware. Another woman was compelled to fetch a lamp and gaze upon her murdered sons for the amusement of the slayers.

A wife required to pay 1,000 rubles for the release of her husband borrowed 800 and paid it over; later she returned with the remainder, and then was informed that her husband had been shot. There were scores of similar cases. All were killed without any form of trial.

Victims Dig Own Graves.

The soviet called a meeting and prepared lists of those to die. The houses proscribed were visited by squads, the doors were smashed in, and the victims dragged to the edge of the town and forced to dig their own graves. Those who resisted were shot in the streets.

A survivor testified that he had seen men thrown into a pit and buried alive. This testimony has been confirmed by bodies exhumed, the clenched hands of which were clinging to the mud at the bottom of the pit.

The only spark of humanity discovered was that in confiscating the belongings of the residents. In some instances where there was a family of small children, the family was permitted to retain one cow out of several. Occasionally a peasant was allowed to keep his worst horse.

The bolshevik attitude toward the church was uncompromising. Priests were hunted unmercifully. The evidence showed that men were slain whose only offense was that they worked as sextons or caretakers of churches.

CUPID BUSY DURING WAR

Six Thousand French Women Were Wooed and Won by Yanks in One Year.

Paris, France.—That Cupid was nearly as busy as Mars with the members of the American expeditionary force and that romance bloomed in France in spite of war's alarms is shown by the fact that more than 6,000 French women have been wooed and won by American soldiers within one year. The majority of the French girls who have become Americans through marrying American officers and men are stenographers, salesgirls, teachers and a sprinkling of peasant girls and those of the middle class or bourgeoisie. The romances are in most cases very similar.

Scrambled Horses.

Faribault, Minn.—When a runaway team crashed into a two-wheeled cart driven by Martin Hahn, twelve, the lad landed on top of his father's buggy just ahead. His horse smashed dad's buggy, one runaway smashed the cart and the runaway buggy ran over the third animal.

HUN HIDES 4 YEARS

Conceals Self in New Guinea Jungle During War.

German Army Captain Risks Death Among Cannibals Until Armistice Is Signed.

Konrad Detzler, a German army engineer who had been hiding in the New Guinea jungle since the beginning of the war, has come back to civilization and now is in an internment camp in Australia. Detzler's story is on a par with other romantic incidents of the war as it affected the South sea.

Detzler holds a captain's commission. When the war began he was surveying the boundary line between the then Kaiser Wilhelmland, or German New Guinea, and Papua, or British New Guinea. He decamped into the bush. This was a risky act, for the bushmen prefer human flesh above all other kinds. When an Australian force occupied Kaiser Wilhelmland Detzler was overlooked.

For more than four years Detzler lived in the bush near Miamia. He had a shotgun, but it was not long before he ran out of cartridges. Thereafter he lived on yams, taro and kau (a variety of sweet potato) in common with the natives, and upon birds and animals which he caught by means of snares.

Several times the Australians searched for him, but Detzler managed to elude them. He might have stayed indefinitely in the jungle, but missionaries told the Papuans of the armistice and they in turn told him. Thereupon he surrendered to the nearest Australian officer. While living throughout the war at Miamia, Detzler wore only a lava lava (native kilt). The result is that he is almost as brown as a Papuan. He now wears a German uniform.

HOW DEPTH BOMB STARTED

British Admiral Responsible for Weapon That Revolutionized Anti-submarine Warfare.

New York.—How the submarine depth bomb, familiarly referred to as "ash can," came into being to revolutionize anti-submarine warfare was related here by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, commander during the war of the American naval forces overseas.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Edward Madden, chief of staff to Admiral Jellicoe, was the author of the idea, Admiral Sims said, giving as his authority Admiral Jellicoe.

The idea came to Admiral Madden, he continued, while the British officer was aboard a cruiser which sighted a submarine. The cruiser gave chase, he said, but as it drew near the submarine submerged. Admiral Madden, disgraced at the cruiser's failure to "get" the submarine, exclaimed:

"Why wouldn't it be a good idea to work up some sort of a device to drop on these Hun?"

Other officers approving the plan, the cruiser put back to port, where the idea was presented to Admiral Jellicoe. He approved the plan, and munition experts were put to work devising the "ash can."

The depth bombs evolved contained 800 pounds of trinitrotoluol and were capable of wrecking a submarine.

SPOIL O. HENRY'S SKETCHES

Texas Workmen Tear Down Building Where the Author Was Employed.

Austin, Tex.—Sketches on the walls of the old land office building on the capitol grounds, drawn by O. Henry the author, while he was a clerk in the statehouse here, are being destroyed. Workmen are tearing down the building.

O. Henry, in his adolescence, published a little weekly, The Rolling Stone, worked in the land office as a clerk, and worked prodigiously on the stories that later were to entertain an army of readers.

His real name was Sidney Porter, and he was then unknown to fame. No one seems to remember whether he was a good clerk, and those who have seen the sketches say that as an artist he was a good story teller.

Kaiser's Youngest Son

Hopes to Live in U. S.

Geneva.—The former Prince Joachim of the Hohenzollern family hopes to emigrate to America after peace is signed, according to report.

Joachim, who is the youngest son of the former German emperor, has arrived here from Berlin, and expresses his intention of remaining in Switzerland until after the peace settlement. The Hohenzollerns have just bought a large estate near Lugano, where the former emperor or eventually hopes to reside in exile.

Waited Forty Years for Son's Return.

Berwick, Pa.—When Lawrence Boyd left here for Seattle, Wash., in 1879, his mother expressed the hope that she would live to see him return. Although she had to live to be eighty-six years old, she has enjoyed the fulfillment of her wish; the son returned a few days ago on his first visit in forty years.

WAR INVENTIONS COMING TO LIGHT

Many Interesting Achievements Are Now Being Made Public.

SEAL OF SILENCE BROKEN

System of Sending and Receiving Wireless Telephone Messages at Same Time and a Barrage Receiver Among Novelties.

New York.—As the seal placed upon the activities of America's inventors by the war is broken, news of many interesting achievements unknown to the public during the conflict are being brought to light. A system of sending and receiving wireless telephone messages at the same time, as is done in wire lines; a "barrage receiver," which shuts out the sound of all wireless vibration except those which the operator wishes to hear, and a system of rapid and accurate photography of wireless message became known to the public for the first time recently, although government naval stations have been experimenting with them for some time.

Engineers of the General Electric company at Schenectady are responsible for each of the inventions. Ernest F. W. Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the company, told of the development of the barrage receiver and wireless telephony ideas at a meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers at 29 West Thirty-ninth street recently. C. A. Hodge of Schenectady, another General Electric company engineer, is the inventor of the wireless photographic apparatus.

Sending and Receiving.

Doctor Alexanderson told the engineers that obviously some system of simultaneous sending and receiving would have to be invented before wireless telephony would ever become commercially practicable. Switching from one apparatus to another to send and receive would be annoying and delaying. For instance, the user of the telephone on this side of the Atlantic says: "Hello" into the mouthpiece. Then he has to switch to another apparatus to catch the answer from Europe. And perhaps his friend overseas is doing the same thing, and the attempt at conversation develops into a sort of hide-and-seek game. There was also the problem of bringing the wireless telephone to the home of the user. If one has to travel to Washington or New Brunswick to use the wireless telephone it is scarcely a saver of time or money.

Doctor Alexanderson has devised a system of separate sending and receiving antennae, the sending and receiving stations interconnected by a wire line and further connected to the exchange of the local telephone system, so that all Mrs. Jones has to do when she wants to find out what Mr. Jones is doing in Paris tonight is to go to her telephone and ask, not for toll operator, but for the wireless operator. He will connect her with Mr. Jones.

The Barrage Receiver.

The invention of the barrage receiver came about as a result of the confusion into which the wireless machinery was thrown during the war. Through her powerful stations at Nauen and elsewhere Germany was maliciously flooding the atmosphere with wireless "noise" so that communications between France and England and America became very difficult. Germany was completely drowning out the voice of America's allies. The international conference in February, 1918, sought a way out of the difficulty, and appeals for a solution were brought to Doctor Alexanderson by Lieutenant Paternot of the French mission in this country. The solution, which was adopted by the French and American governments after its first demonstration was called the "barrage receiver," because the word "barrage" has the original meaning of stoppage prevention. The barrage receiver successfully shut out the vibrations sent out from Germany with the object of destroying the allied intercommunication. Its principle can be compared to that of an instrument which, if applied to the ear, would silence the shrieking of a steam whistle ten yards away, while enabling the listener to hear perfectly the spoken word a hundred yards off. Aside from its wartime use the barrage receiver has extensive possibilities for peacetime development. Through its use the number of communications that may be carried on without disturbing each other may be multiplied greatly.

'Twas A COURTSHIP BY WIRE

Delaware Operators Even Made Arrangements for the Wedding by Telegraph.

Ellendale, Del.—Love over the wire resulted in the marriage of Miss Dena Vasey, telegraph operator at Ellendale, and Edward Rust, operator at Redden.

The two were but seven miles apart on the wire, and each, seeking a greater proficiency, practiced sending messages to the other in leisure moments. During all their courtship the two sent their messages back and forth over the wire, and finally when they decided to slip away to Wilmington to be married the arrangements were made by wire.

THE TWIN CITY STAR.

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EXPLOSIVES WERE PUT ON LUSITANIA

INDICTMENTS AGAINST VON PAPPEN AND SEVENTEEN OTHERS FOR BOMB PLOT.

SEVERAL HAVE CONFESSED

Bombs Were Placed on Ill-Fated Liner Before Sailing on Final Trip—Stroke Was a Bold One.

New York, Oct. 12.—Captain Franz von Papen, former attaché of the German embassy in Washington, who is now in Europe, and 17 other men have been indicted by a federal grand jury. They are charged with placing bombs in the Lusitania and other ships in 1915.

Assistant United States Attorney James W. Osborne II presented the evidence to the grand jury. Nine T. N. T. bombs or "cigars," as they were called, had been placed in the Lusitania's hold just before she sailed on her last voyage in March, 1915. This information was carried to the United States attorney by Martin Ilsen, a German.

Ilsen stated he was in the office of Dr. Karl Schimmel at 51 Chambers street when the news was flashed of the sinking of the Lusitania by a U-boat. Dr. Schimmel, he declared, rushed about the room tearing his hair and weeping. He quoted Dr. Schimmel as exclaiming: "The fool. He has ruined my work. I had nine 'cigars' planted on the Lusitania. They would have destroyed her before she reached Liverpool."

Confessions Declared Made.

The police claim to have several confessions made by men who planted fire bombs on the Lusitania and other ships. These confessions include details of the conspiracy at which the bomb plots were planned. The plotters were even bold enough to store a quantity of T. N. T., said by Captain Tamm of the police department to be a highly destructive explosive.

Those indicted were Captain Franz von Papen, Dr. Walter C. Schoele, a former chemist; Carl Schmidt, formerly chief engineer of the Friedrich der Grosse; Otto Walpart, Captain von Kleit, Eno Bode, Ernest Beebe, Fred Kaebade, George Fradele and Wilhelm Eardis, assistant engineers of the Friedrich der Grosse; Wilhelm Klein, Eugene Reister, proprietor of a restaurant; Dr. Karl Schimmel, Joseph Zeffert, a printer; Walter Uhde, alien enemy; Bonford Boniface and Captain von Steinberg of the German navy.

U. S. TO EMPLOY MANY WOMEN IN WORK FOR WAR

Thousands to Be Needed Soon in Munitions Plants, Navy and Ship Yards.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The government is preparing to call upon thousands of American women to play their part in the war.

Before spring, according to present indications, women will be needed in munitions factories, navy yards, ship building plants and many other lines of war industry. The Navy department, it is declared, stands ready to employ them in great numbers. The navy already is employing more women than any other government bureau. The great clothing factories conducted by the department at Philadelphia and Charleston are run entirely by women.

SOUNDS NEW NOTE IN LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN

McAdoo Warns Nation That Failure for Bonds Would Be Disastrous.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury, sounded a new note in his campaign for the Liberty Loan here when he warned the nation that should the present or any subsequent issue of bonds fail during the war with Germany the credit of this government would be impaired with disastrous results to the country.

"If the credit of the nation is undermined," the Secretary declared, "what is property worth to the rich man? what is life worth to the free man?"

"Pacifist" Leader Gets 20 Years. Davenport, Ia., Oct. 12.—Daniel H. Wallace, Chicago organizer of the League of Humanity, a so-called pacifist organization, was sentenced to 20 years in federal prison by Federal Judge Martin Wade here. Wallace immediately gave notice of appeal, under \$25,000 bonds. Wallace was found guilty of violation of the espionage law.

EARL CARROLL



Earl Carroll, America's young and versatile composer of music, joined the fighting forces of Uncle Sam and is now a member of the Seventy-first regiment of New York.

QUAKER CITY MAYOR HELD

BOUND OVER TO GRAND JURY ON MURDER CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

Case Outgrowth of Rioting and Murder in Connection With Primary Election.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—The first stage of the fifth ward political murder trial ended when Mayor Thomas B. Smith was held by Judge Brown in \$10,000 bail for the grand jury on six charges involving contempt of court in refusing to produce certain documentary evidence, conspiracy to violate the election law, conspiracy to commit aggravated assault and battery and conspiracy to commit murder.

Three other principal defendants, W. E. Finley, a city official and leader of the mayor's faction of the republican party; Isaac Deutsch, a councilman and an aspirant for the political leadership of the ward, and David Bennett, a police lieutenant, also were held in \$10,000 bail.

Five policemen accused of thuggery in the ward on primary election day were held in \$5,000 bail.

The proceedings grew out of rioting in murder in what is known as the "bloody fifth ward," located on the river front. Thugs had been brought to the city from New York the day before the primary election of Sept. 19 for the purpose, it is alleged, of intimidating voters and workers opposed to the faction favored by Mayor Smith. The thugs killed a policeman who was defending a citizen from murderous assault.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIP TAKEN NOT A SINGLE SHOT FIRED

Destroyer Captured in Adriatic, Crew Surrendering Without Fight.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A Rome dispatch to the Italian embassy announces that an Austrian torpedo boat destroyer had been captured by the Italians in the Adriatic. The Austrian crew surrendered without firing a shot. 13 Submarines Sunk.

New York, Oct. 12.—Il Progresso, an Italian newspaper published in New York, has received a cablegram from its special correspondent at Rome stating that 13 Austrian submarines have been sunk in the Adriatic during the last few weeks. The dispatch gives no details.

No Coal for Ships Going Near Enemy. The Hague, Oct. 12.—The foreign office yesterday issued a communication announcing that, according to a dispatch received from The Netherlands minister at Washington, the American government had decided to refuse coal bunkering facilities to vessels bound for countries bordering on Germany.

Bank Robbers Escape With \$1,500. Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 12.—Forcing the cashier to lie face downward on the floor out of view from the street, two men scooped up \$1,500 in cash from the counter of the Euclid Avenue State bank during business hours and made their escape.

North Dakota Woman Kills Husband. Minot, N. D., Oct. 12.—Mrs. John E. Sullivan shot and killed her husband here yesterday.

REVOLT POSSIBLE EVEN IN GERMANY

MUTINY IN NAVY MOST SIGNIFICANT HAPPENING SINCE WAR BROKE OUT.

SURE DEFEAT FOR U-BOATS

Sailors Believed to Have Foreseen Submarine Failure and Mutinous Actions Were Result—Teuton Morale Weakened.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The mutiny in the German fleet is by far the most significant happening in Germany since the war broke out.

This opinion is expressed by a leading cabinet member. Germany's sailors know full well whether submarine warfare is a failure or a success, he pointed out. Their mutiny signifies that they realize Germany is nearing defeat.

The navy and state department believe the German mutiny is perhaps the longest stride toward democracy in Germany that has yet leaked out. Officials do not declare that the mutiny signified a general overturn in Germany, but the cabinet member believes the naval mutiny is far worse than is revealed by the German admissions. When sailors throw their captain overboard and head for Norway, things are serious, he pointed out.

Sure Sign of Trouble. Discontent among the men of the German fleet is a sure sign of real trouble inasmuch as Germany, like every other nation, looks after its sailors better than the army or any other branch. Further, Germany's navy is under the most rigid discipline in the world.

If the germ of discontent grown in the German navy reaches out to the German public, President Wilson's dream of a Teutonic empire minus Hohenzollernism may be reached far in advance of the date generally expected.

Piracy Develops Anarchy. The Kaiser cannot carry on unsuccessful piracy and hold his navy in the hands of discipline. Piracy always develops a spirit of anarchy among the pirates. The Hohenzollerns are now providing their navy with a tradition of lawlessness.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN MACEDONIA INCREASE

Predicted Allied Offensive in That Region Soon to Begin, Is Belief.

London, Oct. 12.—Daily artillery duels in Macedonia with the Allied forces exerting the greater power are increasing, especially in the direction of the Dolinar and north of Monastir, and it is probable that at no late date the predicted Allied offensive in this region will begin.

The prospects of a return to heavy fighting in Roumania, with the Russians the aggressors, seem good. On the Roumanian plain and near Braila the Roumans have heavily bombarded the Teutonic allied position while the Germans in reprisal shelled the important Danubian town of Galatz, their shells causing several fires.

On the northern sector of the eastern front near Riga, the Germans, after a heavy bombardment pushed back the Russians in the vicinity of Pafkoff high road.

Lull on Flanders Front. Comparatively little fighting activity is in progress on any of the battle fronts except in the nature of reciprocal bombardments.

GIANTS TAKE FOURTH GAME; EVEN UP SERIES

New York Centerfielder, Kauff, Hits Home Run—Hot Pitching Duel Features Early Innings.

Polo Grounds, New York, Oct. 12.—The New York Giants evened the count in the series for the world's championship in baseball here Thursday, defeating the White Sox in the fourth game of the series. The count now stands 2 to 2 on the series.

The Chicago battery was Faber and Schalk. The New York battery was Schupp and Rariden.

Score by Innings:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0
New York 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 2 5 10 1

Russians Capture Kurds. Petrograd, Oct. 12.—In Kurdistan, southeast of Lake Van, Russian troops have been engaged in successful operations against the Kurds, capturing numbers of them, occupying two villages and driving the remainder of the enemy to the banks of the Great Zab river, the official announcement says.

MRS. OLGA FLORMAN



Because Mrs. Olga Kohler Florman, daughter of the late Charles Kohler, plane manufacturer, has gone into debt while living on \$25,000 a year, Surrogate Cohalan of New York signed orders giving her \$120,000 from the accumulated income of the estate. The total surplus income is \$1,278,139. Mrs. Florman is the wife of Nils Florman, jewelry salesman.

LA FOLLETTE MAKES DENIAL

SAYS PRESS REPORTS OF SPEECH WERE "GROSSLY FALSE."

Senator Writes Probe Committee Asking Right to Examine Witnesses at Hearing.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Senator R. M. La Follette has presented to the senate committee investigating his St. Paul speech his transcript of the address, accompanied by a letter denouncing press reports as "grossly false."

In his letter to the committee Senator La Follette denied reports that he said this country had no grievance for war and asked for an opportunity to examine witnesses before the committee and to present his own testimony regarding any statements of fact questioned.

"Permit me to say," wrote La Follette, "that if it is the purpose of the committee to make an investigation as to any statement of fact in the speech, that I request that the committee advise me what statement of fact is called into question and in what respect its correctness is questioned. Furthermore, if any issues of fact are to be raised by testimony concerning any statements in the speech, then I ask to be accorded the right to question anyone so testifying and that I be permitted to call witnesses to meet the testimony which may be so offered."

In his letter Senator La Follette also expressed a desire to aid the committee as far as possible.

CONCENTRATE ON VICTORY MESSAGE OF LLOYD GEORGE

Briton to Stick by France Until Alsace-Lorraine Is Freed.

London, Oct. 12.—Premier Lloyd George, addressing a delegation of insurance committees, declared that the nation's entire thought and energy were taken up by the terrible demands made in defense of liberty and freedom.

He could not think of any statement more calculated to prolong the war than the assertion of the German foreign secretary, Von Kuehlmann, that Germany would never contemplate the making of concessions to France respecting Alsace-Lorraine.

However long the war lasted, said the premier, England intended to stand by France until she redeemed her oppressed children from the degradation of a foreign yoke. This meant that the country must husband its resources, and when demands were put forth for improvements here and there his answer was: "Concentrate on victory."

Luxburg to Detention Camp. Buenos Aires, Oct. 12.—Count Karl von Luxburg, former German minister, who was arrested in the southern part of Buenos Aires province, was brought here under guard on the way to the detention camp on the island of Martin Garcia.

TRAINMEN IN EAST ASK HIGHER WAGES

FOUR BROTHERHOODS TO PRESENT DEMANDS FOR INCREASES IN PASSENGER SERVICE.

COSTS MORE TO LIVE, IS PLEA

Leader Says 25% Advance Probably Will Be Sought—Freight Employees Won Contention—Convention at Ottawa to Consider Question.

New York, Oct. 12.—Railroads operating east of Chicago and north of the Potomac river have been notified by representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors that demands for an increase of wages for men in the passenger service will be presented to the roads on Dec. 1, the demands to become effective Jan. 1, 1918.

To Ask 25 Per Cent Increase. The demand probably will be for a 25 per cent increase, Vice President W. N. Doak of the trainmen admitted here. Increased living costs with out any wage increase since the war opened will be the basis for the demand.

The first outright move toward opening negotiations with the railroads by the Big Four organizations may be taken at the joint meeting of eastern district conductors and trainmen at Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 16. The high cost of living and wage questions will be discussed at this convention.

To Act in Union. If agreed upon, the demands will be made by the conductors, trainmen, firemen and engineers' organizations, acting in union.

The passenger train employees' demand comes five months after the settlement of the threatened strike of freight train crews which was ordered but rescinded when the railroad companies agreed to accept the Adamson eight-hour law.

Freight Men Won Raise. This law was passed in September, 1916, when a nationwide strike of freight men was first called. The act provided that such employees should receive the same pay for eight hours work as they then were receiving for 10 hours, which arrangement should continue for a specified period, after which a federal commission should prescribe the rate of their pay.

The railroads refused to obey this law when it took effect Jan. 1, 1917, bringing test suits in the courts. The companies accepted the law in May without waiting for a decision from the United States supreme court. Shortly afterward the court rendered a decision sustaining the validity of the act.

EARLY REGULATION OF BREAD MAKING INDUSTRY

Municipal Bread Depots to Open if Retailers Cannot Be Controlled.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Early regulation of the baking industry is promised by Food Administrator Hoover. Plans to control bread production and distribution will be put in operation as soon as baking experiments in several cities are completed. Municipal bread depots will be provided if it is found retailers cannot be controlled under a voluntary arrangement.

The baking industry was left out of general food control effective November 1. The food administration wishes to standardize baking flour bread ingredients and not the size or price of the loaf. If a licensing system is put into effect it cannot be made to apply under the food control act to retailers and the price will be for bread at the bakery door. The plan for bread depots will be put into effect, however, if retailers refuse to co-operate in holding prices down.

PACIFIST ORGANIZER IS GIVEN TWENTY YEARS

Daniel H. Wallace, Chicago, Sentenced in Iowa for Violation of U. S. Espionage Law.

Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 12.—Daniel H. Wallace, Chicago, organizer of the League of Humanity, a pacifist organization, has been sentenced to 20 years in federal prison by Federal Judge Martin Wade here. Wallace immediately gave notice of appeal under \$25,000 bond. Wallace was found guilty of violation of the espionage law.

Britain Merciless With Food Pirates. London, Oct. 12.—Great Britain is handling food pirates mercilessly. George Thompson, a Lincolnshire farmer, has been fined \$27,500 for selling potatoes at prices above those fixed by the government.

TUNGSTEN FOUND ON SHIP

THREE HELD FOR ATTEMPTED SMUGGLING TO GERMANY.

Discovery Equivalent to Sinking Ten German Submarines, Says District Attorney.

New York, Oct. 12.—Arrest of three men here on charges of attempting to smuggle tungsten to Germany on the Scandinavian steamer, United States, was declared "equivalent to the sinking of 10 German submarines," by Harold A. Content, assistant United States district attorney.

One of the men arrested was Fritz Oerundal, a steward on the United States. Federal agents say they found on him a brass check for a suitcase which, when located, contained 40 pounds of tungsten, and that a search of the liner brought to light 160 pounds more concealed under a stateroom floor.

The other two men arrested were W. J. Adams and Robert Collins, both Swedes, partners here in a Swedish bookstore, to which Oerundal made many trips while under the surveillance of government agents. When arraigned they were held in \$2,500 bail, while Oerundal was held in \$2,500.

The illicit export of the metal, presumably for Germany, has been going on for some time, the United States attorney announced.

BEGAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S. FIVE YEARS BEFORE WAR

German Financed Irish-American Organizations As Early As 1909 President Wilson Learns.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Germany financed Irish-American propaganda organizations in the United States as early as 1909 to combat the newly developed movement for celebration of 100 years of peace between America and Great Britain, President Wilson has learned from leaders in the centenary celebration.

John A. Stewart of New York, chairman of the American branch of the centenary committee, who recently called at the White House, brought evidence that within five weeks after the announcement of the centenary plans early in 1909, German and Irish-American interests in the United States formed a number of associations and leagues to foster interest in German affairs.

THE WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair today, slowly rising temperature in extreme west; tomorrow partly cloudy and colder.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

Minneapolis Grain. Minneapolis, Oct. 12.—Oats, December, 56½c; May, 57½c. Duluth Flax. Duluth, Oct. 12.—Flaxseed, October, \$3.09½; November, \$3.09; December, \$3.03½.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, Oct. 12.—Corn, December, \$1.14½; May, \$1.10; oats, December, 58½c; May, 58½c.

South St. Paul Live Stock. South St. Paul, Oct. 12.—Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards: Cattle, 10,800; calves, 700; hogs, 10,400; sheep, 9,500; horses, 50; cars, 53.

Railroads entering the yards reported receipts for the day by loads, as follows: Great Western, 2; Milwaukee, 18; Rock Island, 2; Omaha, 38; Great Northern, 223; St. Louis, 6; Northern Pacific, 177; Soo Line, 86. Cattle—Receipts, \$6.50@9; cows, \$6.25@8; calves, \$7@14.50; hogs, \$17.75@18.25; sheep and lambs, \$6@17.50.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Oct. 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; weak; bulk, \$17.70@18.50; light, \$17@18.50; mixed, \$17.30@19.30; heavy, \$17.30@19.20; rough, \$17.30@17.50; pigs, \$13@16.75. Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; weak; native steers, \$7.20@17.50; western steers, \$6.25@14.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.25@11.60; cows and heifers, \$5.15@12.25; calves, \$9.50@16. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; weak; wethers, \$9.10@13; lambs, \$13.50@18.25.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Minneapolis, Oct. 12.—Butter—Creamery extra, per lb, 42½c; extra firsts, 41½c; firsts, 40½c; seconds, 39½c; dairy, 37c; packing stock, 37c. Eggs—Fresh, prime firsts, new cases, free from rots, small, dirties and checks out, per dozen, 37c; current receipts, rots out, \$10.20; checks and seconds, dozen, 25c; dirties, candied, dozen, 29c; quotations on eggs include cases. Live Poultry—Turkeys, fat, 10 lbs and over, 18c; thin, small, unsalable; chickens and culs, unsalable; roosters, 14c; hens, 4 lbs and over, 21c; hens, 3 to 3 lbs, 18c; hens, under 3 lbs, 16c; springs, 19c; ducks, young, 14c; geese, 18c.