

1915	OCTOBER	1915
S	M	T
1	2	
3	4	5
6	7	8
9	10	11
12	13	14
15	16	17
18	19	20
21	22	23
24	25	26
27	28	29
30		

FRENCH AND SERBS DEFEAT BULGARS

Crush Left Wing and Invade
Foe's Land.

STRUMNITZA IS EVACUATED

Despatch in Flames From Shell
of Allies' Warships—At Least 1200
Persons Killed.

French and Serbian troops, uniting
forces, have crushed the Bulgarian
left wing and invaded Bulgaria in
pursuit of the flying forces of Czar
Ferdinand.

The allied troops took the Bulgari-
an town of Rahovo, and then moved
on Strumnitza, which is reported to
have been evacuated at their ap-
proach.

Offsetting these allied successes is
the reported capture by the Bulgarian
forces of Ustik, around which, how-
ever, a battle is still raging.

Athens advises report Premier Pa-
nitch, of Serbia, as visiting to the Ser-
bian legation there.

"While grave, the situation in Ser-
bia is by no means critical."

The French and Serbian forces
formed a junction at Kriyevak, on the
Salonica-Nish railway, and immedi-
ately attacked the Bulgarians at the
Gradok-Volodovo front, in southeast-
ern Serbia. The Bulgarian forces con-
sisted of three divisions (a division is
15,000 men).

The fight, although furious, immedi-
ately developed the inferiority of
the Bulgarians, and the allied ex-
perienced troops of the allies. Heavy
losses are reported along the entire
line. The Bulgarians withdrew after
the Gradok valley, leaving the
French in victorious possession of the
railway from Salonika to Negotin.

The French losses were slight,
amounting to thirty-one killed and 325
wounded. General Serrail, the French
commander-in-chief, characterized the
Bulgarian reports of their advances
as fantastic. Nowhere, he said, have
they advanced beyond a few unde-
fended points of no military value
close to the front.

Advices from Athens say that three
set by shells hurled into Dedagatch
by the allies' fleet on Friday and Sat-
urday are still raging there after de-
stroying a large part of the Bulgarian
port.

More than 300 Bulgarian soldiers
are said to have been killed to death
when their barracks on the outskirts
of Dedagatch were destroyed by the
first five shells by the English war-

ships. The ruins caught fire. The
bombardment deprived the Bulgari-
an army of great stores of food
which had been gathered at Dedag-
atch. Seven cereal warehouses
were completely destroyed by the al-
lies' shells.

In addition, the fleet wrecked the
cotton house, quarters of the Bulgar-
ian sailors, and the docks and
several lighters and barges. At least
1300 persons, most of them sailors,
were killed.

The entire loss from the bombard-
ment, it is said, will amount to sev-
eral million pounds.

Korfo Lango, on the Aegean coast,
was also under heavy fire from allied
warships on Thursday, and Friday
the port was also bombarded from
aeroplanes.

French and Serbian troops, uniting
forces, have crushed the Bulgarian
left wing and invaded Bulgaria in
pursuit of the flying forces of Czar
Ferdinand.

The allied troops took the Bulgari-
an town of Rahovo, and then moved
on Strumnitza, which is reported to
have been evacuated at their ap-
proach.

Offsetting these allied successes is
the reported capture by the Bulgarian
forces of Ustik, around which, how-
ever, a battle is still raging.

Athens advises report Premier Pa-
nitch, of Serbia, as visiting to the Ser-
bian legation there.

"While grave, the situation in Ser-
bia is by no means critical."

The French and Serbian forces
formed a junction at Kriyevak, on the
Salonica-Nish railway, and immedi-
ately attacked the Bulgarians at the
Gradok-Volodovo front, in southeast-
ern Serbia. The Bulgarian forces con-
sisted of three divisions (a division is
15,000 men).

The fight, although furious, immedi-
ately developed the inferiority of
the Bulgarians, and the allied ex-
perienced troops of the allies. Heavy
losses are reported along the entire
line. The Bulgarians withdrew after
the Gradok valley, leaving the
French in victorious possession of the
railway from Salonika to Negotin.

The French losses were slight,
amounting to thirty-one killed and 325
wounded. General Serrail, the French
commander-in-chief, characterized the
Bulgarian reports of their advances
as fantastic. Nowhere, he said, have
they advanced beyond a few unde-
fended points of no military value
close to the front.

Advices from Athens say that three
set by shells hurled into Dedagatch
by the allies' fleet on Friday and Sat-
urday are still raging there after de-
stroying a large part of the Bulgarian
port.

More than 300 Bulgarian soldiers
are said to have been killed to death
when their barracks on the outskirts
of Dedagatch were destroyed by the
first five shells by the English war-

ships. The ruins caught fire. The
bombardment deprived the Bulgari-
an army of great stores of food
which had been gathered at Dedag-
atch. Seven cereal warehouses
were completely destroyed by the al-
lies' shells.

In addition, the fleet wrecked the
cotton house, quarters of the Bulgar-
ian sailors, and the docks and
several lighters and barges. At least
1300 persons, most of them sailors,
were killed.

The entire loss from the bombard-
ment, it is said, will amount to sev-
eral million pounds.

Korfo Lango, on the Aegean coast,
was also under heavy fire from allied
warships on Thursday, and Friday
the port was also bombarded from
aeroplanes.

French and Serbian troops, uniting
forces, have crushed the Bulgarian
left wing and invaded Bulgaria in
pursuit of the flying forces of Czar
Ferdinand.

The allied troops took the Bulgari-
an town of Rahovo, and then moved
on Strumnitza, which is reported to
have been evacuated at their ap-
proach.

Offsetting these allied successes is
the reported capture by the Bulgarian
forces of Ustik, around which, how-
ever, a battle is still raging.

Athens advises report Premier Pa-
nitch, of Serbia, as visiting to the Ser-
bian legation there.

"While grave, the situation in Ser-
bia is by no means critical."

CLOSE IN ON DVINSK

German Army Only Nine Miles From
Divina River Stronghold.

German troops are only nine miles
from Divinsk, the important Russian
city on the Divina river, against which
they have been driving for months.

From Divinsk, the capture of which
by the Germans was announced,
heavy howitzers are being moved into
position to bombard the Russian forts
defending Divinsk. The fall of Divinsk
is believed to be imminent.

Heavy fighting is still in progress
for possession of the Baltic port of
Riga. The official report mentions no
further progress for the Germans, and
indicates that the Russians are now
on the offensive on one part of the
Riga front.

From three sides the Russian posi-
tions defending Divinsk are being re-
garded by a terrific artillery fire. Every
grade of guns from 12-inch howitzers
down to machine guns are being used
from the German army, which were used
to batter down the defenses of Ivan-
gorod and Novogorod, and are now be-
ing used against the fortress of
Divinsk.

Takes Poison for Medicine; Dies.
Mrs. Cecelia Strobel, wife of Jo-
seph Strobel, of Bethlehem, Pa., died
after accidentally taking poison.

The woman went downstairs during
the night to take a dose of medicine.
This she mixed by mistake in a glass
which had contained poison.

German Loss 50,000 at Divinsk.
The Petrograd News-Vremya es-
timates recent German losses before
Divinsk at 50,000 killed and wounded.
All civilians have been ordered to
leave Divinsk.

Negro Appointed Minister to Liberia.
James L. Curtis, a negro of New
York, has been appointed resident
minister and consul general to Li-
beria. It was announced at the White
House.

There is little or no seed wheat
coming into the market owing to
the damage by dampness. It is
moldy, sprouted, shriveled,
ruined, and much of it is
rotten. Reports of heating in
the bin come from every direc-
tion. Germination tests show that
much of the seed is of low vitality
and should be selected with
utmost care.

Therefore it is necessary that
every farmer should test all seed
grain for vitality, and every
farmer's club and every commer-
cial club in the winter wheat
belt must sound the alarm in
each locality to locate good seed
which will arrive. Select the vari-
ety of the seed best adapted to
soil and climate. If it is neces-
sary to import seed get as many
as possible to grow the same va-
riety. Fan out all trash, weed
seeds, and treat for smut with
formaldehyde.

Fall Planting of Trees.
The chief advantages of fall plant-
ing are that a better selection of trees
can be secured in the nursery than in
the spring; the spring stock can be
kept out of the ground a shorter time
(most nursery stock is dug in the fall
and stored in cellars over winter);
there is no danger of drying of the
stock, due to storage in nursery cel-
lars; the planting can be done at a
time when the weather is not so pre-
judicial to the trees as in the spring,
and the trees can get a good root
hold before winter sets in and
thus be in splendid condition to
commence growth perhaps several
weeks before spring transplants could
become established.

The principal caution with respect to
fall tree planting is to insist that the
stock be allowed to ripen fully. This
it cannot do, as the practice of
"stripping" or removal of the leaves
before maturity is done. It is also
highly desirable to protect all newly
set trees against rabbits and mice.
The best plan is to use galvanized
hardware cloth of one-half inch mesh
to cover the trunk from an inch or two
below the surface of the soil up to a
height of eighteen inches to two feet.
These guards should be set or five
inches in diameter when set, so they
may be left in place for several years
and thus continue the protection until
the bark becomes too rough and tough
to attract rabbits and mice.

When Baby Has the Croup.
When a mother is awakened from
sound sleep to find her child who
has gone to bed apparently in the
best of health struggling for breath,
she is naturally alarmed. Yet if she
can keep her presence of mind and
give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
every ten minutes until vomiting
produces quick relief will follow
and this child will drop to sleep
to awaken in the morning as well
as ever. This remedy has been in
use many years with uniform suc-
cess. Obtainable everywhere. adv.

Was it not characteristic of the
pious insurance men that they
named their fraternal order the
Blue Goose.

Russia has ordered 10,000 Pullman
cars in this country. Evidently the
Czar intends to do his retraining
in comfort.

KING GEORGE

British Monarch at Beside of
Wounded Soldiers.



Photo by American Press Association.

King George recently made a tour
of the hospitals in England. This
photograph was taken at No. 3 Base
hospital in Shemeld.

CONFESSES PLOT

German Planned to Sink Ships Leav-
ing United States.

Robert Fay, a lieutenant of the
sixteenth Saxon Infantry, who was
arrested near Grantwood, N. J.,
admitted that he came here last
April, through an arrangement
with the German secret service,
to blow up or delay steamships sail-
ing from this country with arms and
ammunition for the allies.

Fay said that while here he had
acted independently of the German
ambassador or other German agents in
this country. He said he had told
Captain von Bapen, military attaché,
and Captain K. Boy-2nd, naval attaché
of the embassy, of his plans, but said
they told him not to interfere with
ships sailing from American ports or
American ammunition plants.

Fay and his brother-in-law, Walter
L. Scholz, who was arrested with him,
were arraigned at Weehawken, on
charges of conspiracy, and were held
without bail for an examination. The
arrests were made by New York and
New Jersey detectives, while the men
were experimenting with explosives.

Paul Daech, of Jersey City, who
was arrested at his home, was re-
leased with Fay and Scholz. He was
charged with conspiracy and held
without bail. Detectives said Daech
had given them much valuable infor-
mation, and they expected him to be
an important witness in the case.

Charlton Soon Free.
Sentenced to 6 Years, 5 Months, But
Has Only Month to Serve.

Porter Charlton was found guilty,
at Como, Italy, of murdering his wife,
Mary Scott Charlton.

After the trial was given, the
prosecutor asked for a sentence of
seven years and six months, but the
presiding judge gave the young Ameri-
can a term of six years and five
months.

Charlton has been in jail five years
and four months, but will have to
serve only one more month before he
gets his freedom because of an allow-
ance of one year in prison terms was
made to all prisoners by royal decree
at the beginning of the war.

The crown prosecutor, Signor Mel-
lini, delivered his argument to the
jury. Signor Mellini denied that
Charlton was mentally irresponsible,
even momentarily, at the time the
deed was committed.

The prosecutor said Charlton had
no provocation for killing his wife
and had murdered her for her
savings and that he had appropriated
her jewels after killing her.

GIVES SUNDAY \$18,425
Evangelist Leagues Omaha for Syn-
agogue, N. Y.

With a draft for \$18,425.59 in
his pocket, as the result of a
free-will offering, "Billy" Sunday
left Omaha for Syracuse, N. Y., after
conducting a seven weeks' campaign
in this city.

The number of conversions during
the campaign was announced as 13,
017.

Sunday opens a campaign in Syra-
cuse on October 31, after which he
goes to Trenton, Baltimore, Kansas
City and thence to Honolulu.

Killed Between Cars.
Michael Carr, employed as watch-
man on the Lehigh Valley railroad
at Yatsville, near Mahanoy City, Pa.,
was mutilated beyond recognition
when a train of thirty cars and two
of the largest toy engines passed
over his body. He fell between the
cars attempting to board the train
for a bucket of coal.

Student Killed Hunting Turkey.
Richard Hoy, 19 years old, a student
at State college, accidentally shot and
killed himself while hunting wild tur-
key on Nittany mountain with Theo-
dore Williams, shotgun hunter.

Hoy's shotgun exploded when he
rested it on the ground. The dis-
charge blew off part of his head.

Self in Six Hours
Distressing Kidney and Bladder
Disease relieved in six hours by
the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
KIDNEY CURE." It is a
great surprise on account of its
exceeding promptness in relieving
pain in bladder, kidneys and back,
in male or female. Relieves reten-
tion of water almost immediately.
If you want quick relief and cure
this is the remedy. Sold by Gra-
ham Drug Co. adv.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

TUESDAY.

The allies have notified Greece that
they will continue to land troops on
Greek territory to go to the aid of
Serbia. Bulgaria announces a victory
at Yanya, which would give them con-
trol of the Nish-Salonika railroad, but
Athens says the road still is open.
Berlin says Austro-German troops
have taken Obrenovatz, Serbia, west
of Belgrade. Italy has declared war
on Bulgaria.

Petrograd officially announces that
the Germans have lost 80,000 men in
the attack upon Divinsk; that German
forces have been thrust back across
the River Aa, south of Riga; that the
Russians are on the offensive all along
the eastern battle line, and that thou-
sands of prisoners have been taken in
the Pripiet river region and in Gal-
icia.

Rome reports an Italian advance on
the Isonzo front.

Eight Bulgarian armies are reported
to have crossed the frontier into
Serbia, and the allies in the south are
blocked off from the Serbs by the Bul-
garian force at Vranja. One of the
Bulgarian armies has taken Egri-Palan-
ka, south of Vranja, in what is be-
lieved to be another drive at the Nish-
Salonika railroad, and it is reported
that Turkish troops are on the way
to aid the Bulgarians.

An official statement from Petro-
grad says the Germans have made
an advance near Mitau, but that the
Russians have gained successes at
various other points on the eastern
battle front, particularly near the Sty-
ria, where there has been savage
bayonet fighting.

London reports that the German
troops in France have been heavily
reinforced, and have begun an offen-
sive near Arras and in the Cham-
pagne. Attacks in the latter region
have been repulsed, Paris announces.

THURSDAY.

On an official statement from
Nish, says the attacks of Austro-
German forces on the north and Bulgar-
ians on the east and south, have
brought a tremendous pressure to
bear on her troops. The little nation
is waiting anxiously for aid from the
allies.

Official statements from Petrograd
say Russian troops have won an im-
portant success near Baranovich, in
the central of the eastern battle line,
capturing 3600 Germans. London
hears of a new German drive which
seriously threatens Riga, and reports
that the Russians have made marked
progress in Galicia, forcing the evacu-
ation of Czernowitz by the Austrians.

Three desperate assaults by the
Germans upon the French line east
of Rheims were repulsed, Paris says.

FRIDAY.

Premier Pashich, of Serbia, has
wired London that the Serbian army
can hold the Austro-German invaders
in check if the allies can send aid.
A Mitylene despatch says the Turks
were repulsed in an attack upon allied
troops at Sultia bay and that the al-
lies have taken the offensive.

Reports from Petrograd admit the
Germans are within twelve miles of
Riga, and that they have reached the
Divina river northwest of Divinsk. A
German official statement says the
Teutonic force have gained success
near Baranovich, Russia, and along
the River Sty, capturing 5000 pris-
oners.

Germans, attacking French posi-
tions near Givency, have been re-
pulsed, according to a Paris official
statement.

SATURDAY.

Serbia has removed her capital
from Nish to Kragujev. The Serbian
army is reported in dire need of aid
from the allies. The Aegean and
Black sea coasts of Bulgaria have
been bombarded by allied warships,
and allied armies have dropped
bombs in the outskirts of Adrianople
and along the Dedagatch railway.

Petrograd despatches say the Ger-
man drive toward Riga has been
checked and that the Russians are
advancing near Tarnopol, Galicia.
Berlin says German troops have driven
back the Russians with heavy
losses near the River Sty, and Vienna
reports Austrian reverses in the Bar-
anovich region and in Galicia.

Paris reports the repulse of fierce
German attacks near Givency and
in the Champagne region near Tahure.
After hand-to-hand fighting, the
French captured a trench in Lor-
raine.

Sunday.

Eight times in five days the French
have defeated desperate attacks de-
livered by the Germans in the Forest
of Givency, southeast of Bouche,
northern France. Severe losses were
inflicted on Saturday night in German
infantry detachments which attempt-
ed for the eighth time a general as-
sault. Great numbers were slain the
moment they left their trenches.

German field positions were de-
stroyed by French artillery fire at
many places in Champagne and were
eastward into Lorraine.

French troops fighting in Serbia
have defeated the Bulgarians near
Vale by a flank attack, which com-
pelled the Bulgarians to retreat from
their advance positions in the Vardar
river region.

The Bulgarians have captured Us-
keb.

Russian warships bombarded the
coast near Riga, landed troops and
engaged the Germans' left flank.

Fireworks for purely decorative
purposes are like to lose populari-
ty in Europe.

At any rate the moose that dares
dare to threaten Col. Roosevelt's
life never loses to regret it.

Mr. Rockefeller's remarkable ex-
periment in Colorado will be watch-
ed with the deepest possible in-
terest.

Perhaps after three weeks' train-
ing in Ft. Sheridan Camp, a rookie
may feel strong enough to fire the
cork.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SILO.

Value at Time When Green Pasture is
Not Available.

The digestive organs of animals that
chew the end are so formed as to re-
quire comparatively juicy and bulky
food. The cow cannot, therefore, thrive
on exclusively dry food so well as can
the horse. The nearest to an ideal food
that can be obtained for the dairy cow
is good pasture, but in many sections
for more than six months in the year
green pasture is not available. The
best substitutes to use during this pe-
riod are corn silage and such roots as
mangel and turnips. Corn yields an
average of twice as much dry matter
per acre as do root crops, and since the
latter require much more labor, which
in this country is relatively expensive,
silage is far more economical.

By the use of the silo the corn is re-
moved from the field at a time when
no injury is done the land by cutting it
up while soft. As the corn is cut be-
fore the blades are dry enough to shat-
ter, there is no waste from weathering,
and both stock and grain being in good
condition the whole crop is consumed
by the stock, while with dry shock corn
a large percentage of the leaves and
butts of the stalk is wasted.

It has been determined that one cu-
bic foot of hay in the mow contains
about 4.3 pounds of dry matter and that
a cubic foot of silage in a thirty-six
foot silo contains about 5.9 pounds of
dry matter. From this it is evident
that a cubic foot of space in a silo of
proper depth will hold more than twice
as much dry matter as the correspond-
ing space in a mow. It is also true that
on the average a larger amount of dis-
gestible feed can be obtained from an
acre in the form of silage than any
other way at like expense. Making
corn into silage is then both an eco-
nomical and compact method of storing
feed.

Much damage has been done to the
cause of silage by the extravagant
claims of its overenthusiastic friends.
Although corn silage is a complete
and balanced ration in itself, it is so
well related that large quantities are
consumed. Being a succulent feed, it
tends to heavy milk production and
should be given an important place in
the ration of dairy cows. It has proved
an important factor in steer feeding as
well as in milk production, but a steer
cannot be finished on silage alone, any
more than a cow can produce her best
milk on such a ration. To obtain the
most economical returns some dry
roughage should be fed in connection
with silage, and a legume hay, as
alfalfa, clover or cowpeas, is the best
for this purpose, particularly for young
stock and cows.

TO REDUCE SMUT DAMAGE.

Can Be Largely Controlled by Treating
Seed Grain With Formaldehyde.

Smut disease caused much injury to
Wisconsin wheat and rye this year.
Fall planting time is at hand, and this
is when we can reduce the chances of
loss next year from smut damage.

Smut can be largely controlled by
treating the seed grain with formalde-
hyde. This simple and effective way
to use formaldehyde is suggested by
A. G. Johnson of the University of
Wisconsin:

After cleaning and grading carefully
pile the seed on a clean floor or canvas
and sprinkle with a solution of formal-
dehyde, one pint of the commercial 40

per cent formaldehyde to 40 gallons of
water, using a gallon to a bushel of
seed.

While sprinkling shovel over the
seed to insure thorough wetting of all
the grain. Then cover with canvas or
several thicknesses of burlap and leave
covered for at least two hours. Up to
four hours is all right.

When treatment is completed the
seed should be spread out to dry and
raked occasionally to hasten the pro-
cess. It will then be ready to sow at
any convenient time.

It is important, first, that the treated
seed should be handled in sacks which
have not been used for wheat or rye or
have been soaked two hours in the
above formaldehyde solution and, sec-
ondly, that the seed, if previously
soaked, should be washed out before
formaldehyde solution before using in
order to prevent any chance of the
smut getting on the seed—Wisconsin
Experiment Station.

You Know What You Are Taking
When You Take Grove's Tasteless
Chill Tonic because the formula is
plainly printed on every bottle
showing that it is Iron and Qui-
nine in a tasteless form. No
cure, no pay—50c. adv.

DR. JOHN H. MACCRACKEN

Installed as President of Lafa-
yette College, Easton, Pa.



Photo by American Press Association.

Dr. MacCracken is of a family of
noted educators. His brother was in-
stalled last week as president of Vas-
sar College.

Helen Gould Adopts Boy.
Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly
Miss Helen Gould, and her husband,
was disclosed by papers filed with
the county clerk at White Plains, N. Y.,
have adopted an orphan boy
nearly five years of age from St.
Christopher's Home in Dobbs Ferry.

The orphan adopted was known as
John Doe, No. 104, alias Austin Mc-
Cleary, according to the documents.
He was committed to St. Christopher's
in 1914 from the children's court,
Manhattan, on an affidavit that he
was without a home, had been aban-
doned, neglected and had no visible
means of being maintained.

The petition says the Shepherds de-
sire him as their lawful child. The
order of the surrogate recites that
no parent or general guardian ap-
pearing for the boy and it appearing
that his moral, temporal, educational
and other interests will be advanced,
custody of adoption is granted to Mr.
and Mrs. Shepard.

Fire Destroys Bridgeton Church.
Wesley Memorial Methodist Episco-
pal church, North Bridgeton, N. J., a
large frame structure, was burned to
the ground. A class meeting was being
held in the basement when a man ran
in and exclaimed: "Your church is on
fire!" The meeting came to a sud-
den end.

A fire was built in the heater and
soon flames broke out from the chim-
ney, where it passed through the roof.
The church has been so prosperous
that a \$3000 addition had just been
built to it to accommodate the grow-
ing congregation, and was ready for
furnishings. This went with the main
building. The total loss is \$15,000,
with insurance of \$6000.

Babe Seen Mother Murdered.
While her three-year-old son looked
on, Mrs. Katherine Kuffner, thirty
years old, of Washington, was shot
to death by Benjamin Shreve, sixty
years old, who had been annoy-
ing her with his attentions for
weeks. Shreve then shot himself and
died in a few minutes. The woman's
husband was away.

Offer Lindsey \$50,000 to Lecture.
Judge Benj. B. Lindsey, of the
Denver juvenile court, received a
telegram offering him a New York
lecturing bureau offering him \$50,000