

ARMIES REST FOR FURTHER ATTACKS

FIGHTING HAS LET UP CONSIDERABLY FOR SHORT BREATHING SPELL

IN FRANCE, RUSSIA, GALICIA

Preparing to Renew Attacks—Russians Advance Against Turks—Germans Make Another Air Raid on East Coast of England.

London.—The armies in the great centers of the present activity—the Somme region of France, Russia and Galicia—evidently have let up considerably in fighting and are indulging in a breathing spell preparatory to further attacks and counter-attacks.

The official communications dealing with the operations in these sectors tell of no single important engagement or of any notable changes in the positions of any of the belligerents.

Attacking in Echelon on a three-mile line, from the Meuse river to Fleury, north of Verdun, the French have captured several German trenches and organized points of support. In the engagement 600 Germans were made prisoners and ten machine guns were captured.

On the Russian front Petrograd reports merely artillery duels and infantry attacks by small detachments, while Berlin tells of Russian attacks on the Stokhod and Taria river fronts and of local Russian offensive on the Strips river in Galicia, all of which were repulsed.

Attacks by the Austrians against the Italians at various points, including Monte Cimone, Monte Seluggio and Castellato, have been repulsed with heavy casualties, according to Rome.

The Russians are keeping up their advance against the Turks in the Caucasus region.

The Germans have carried out another air raid on the eastern counties of England—the third during the present week.

U. S. OFFICIALS WATCH RAIL STRIKE DANGER

President and Others High in Government Prepare to Offer Aid. Washington.—Officials of the Federal government including President Wilson are closely watching developments in the controversy between 225 railway systems and their 400,000 employees and are preparing to offer every possible aid in effecting an agreement and avoiding a strike.

The Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, authorized by law to attempt to avert strikes on railroads, also is keeping watch of developments and its officials expect to be called on as soon as the strike vote now being counted, has been completely canvassed.

Copies of the chamber's appeal to President Wilson were forwarded to chairman of the congressional commerce committee and to representatives of the railroads and the employees.

SAN FRANCISCO BOMB PLOTTERS INDICTED

Norfolk, Va.—The insistent appeal of counsel for the British owners of the prize ship Appam that the question of releasing the vessel under bond be disposed of at once was denied by Judge Waddill in the United States District Court on statement by counsel for the German Government that it would be impossible for special counsel retained in the case to get to Norfolk before the latter part of the week.

DANES LIKELY TO TAKE U. S. OFFER FOR ISLANDS.

Copenhagen, via London.—It is regarded as probable that the Rigsdag will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Danish West Indies, in spite of opposition from several quarters. The offer for the islands is \$25,000,000, and the cession of all American rights in Greenland to Denmark. A condition of the offer is that all existing Danish business interest in the Danish West Indies will be conserved.

HOUSE PASSES ACT TO MODIFY CARRIER LAW.

Washington.—The so-called Cummins amendment to the Interstate Commerce act, making carriers liable for the actual loss or damage to property transported regardless of liability limitations, would be modified by a senate bill passed by the House. It excludes personal baggage, express and other property, except ordinary livestock, from the penal provisions of the amendment and permits ship-owners and carriers to make agreement.



CHIEF EVENTS OF WAR'S SECOND YEAR

- Aug. 1—Teutons take Lublin. Aug. 2—Teutons take Cholm; announce 10,000 Russians captured in July. Aug. 3—Germans capture Warsaw. Aug. 4—Teutons take Ivanograd. Aug. 5—Germans take Serock. Aug. 10—Great Britain starts register of all men. Aug. 11—Germans take Lomsa. Aug. 12—Allies land 50,000 more men on Gallipoli. Aug. 14—Germans take Siedlce and Sokolow. Aug. 15—Teutons start Belgrade bombardment. Aug. 19—Russians lose Kovno. Zeppelin kills ten in London suburbs. Aug. 21—U-boats sink liner Arabic, two Americans killed. Aug. 23—Germans seize Novogorodsk. Aug. 24—Germans take Oswiecim. Aug. 27—Brest-Litovsk falls. Aug. 28—Germans take Orla. Aug. 29—U-boats sink liner Lipsa. Sept. 2—Germany announces 1,100,000 Russians captured since May 1. Lutsk is taken. New York sterling exchange drops to \$450. Sept. 3—Russians lose Brody. Sept. 4—Russians give up Grodno. British slaughtered in attempt to storm Hill 70. Sept. 6—Hesperian torpedoed, 2 Americans killed. Russian check Teutons on the Dvina and Sereth rivers. Sept. 6—Czar Nicholas takes command of all the Russian armies in the field. Sept. 14—Two Zeppelin raids on London; 30 killed. Sept. 16—As Teutons take Dubno, czar wins victory near Tarnopol and Trembova. Sept. 17—Russians drive Teutons back miles in Galicia. Sept. 17—Von Mackensen seizes Pinsk. Sept. 20—Germans take Vlna. Sept. 20—Russians recapture Lutsk. Sept. 20—French in two day battle advance on wide front in Champagne, while British attack south of La Bassée Canal. Oct. 2—Germans announce 50,000 Russians were captured in September. Oct. 5—Germans estimate allied loss in futile West front offensive at 150,000 men. Oct. 7—Bulgaria sends ultimatum to Serbia. Oct. 8—Teutons begin great invasion of Serbia. Oct. 10—Teutons occupy Belgrade. Oct. 13—Bulgaria invades Serbia at three points. Fifty-five killed by Zeppelin raid on London. Oct. 15—Russian recapture Csartorysk. Serbians lose Vranja. Oct. 22—Brand Whitlock, U. S. minister in Belgium, reports hurried execution of Edith Cavell, English nurse. Oct. 25—Bulgarians capture Uskub. Oct. 25—Germans storm Illuxt. Oct. 25—Bulgarians and Teutons effect Junction in Serbia. Nov. 2—Austro-Germans take Kruglevac. Nov. 4—First of German "no meat" days. Nov. 7—Bulgarians take Nish, Serbian war capital. Nov. 10—Italian liner Ancona sunk with large loss of life. Nov. 12—Serbians begin retreat into Montenegro. Nov. 23—British defeated 18 miles from Bagdad. Nov. 27—Italians land at Avlona, Albania. Nov. 28—Germans announce operations against Serbia have ended in complete success. Dec. 7—New war council with all allies represented meets at Paris. Dec. 10—German chancellor makes peace bid in reichstag speech. Dec. 10—Turks begin siege of Kut-el-Amara. Dec. 15—Sir Douglas Haig assumes command of British in France. Dec. 20—Ford peace band reaches Christiania with delegates quarreling. Dec. 21—Lloyd-George declares Britain faces defeat unless greater efforts are made. Dec. 23—Lloyd-George threatens to resign unless conscription is adopted. Dec. 21—Italians occupy Durazzo, Albania. Jan. 4, 1918—Word received liner Perla sunk in Mediterranean; two Americans lost. Jan. 4—Germans abandon Cameroon colony, West Africa. Russians take Czeronowitz. Jan. 7—Conscription bill passes first reading in house of commons. Jan. 7—British complete evacuation of Gallipoli. Jan. 20—Russians take Csartorysk. Jan. 20—Zeppelin kills 23 in Paris. Germans take two miles of trenches at Peronne. Feb. 1—Zeppelin raid Liverpool and other British cities; kill 59. Feb. 2—Germans bring British prisoner to Appam into Hampton Roads. Feb. 17—Russians capture Erzerum. Feb. 21—German drive at Verdun begins. Feb. 23—Czar visits Duma for first time in history. Feb. 24—Germans announce two mile advance at Verdun. Feb. 27—Germans capture Fort Douaumont. Superfluous Solitude. "Why, I don't want you to go to that river resort with the rest of the boys." "Why not, ma?" "I'm skeered you'll git hurt going up on one of them there parachutes." Lazy. Smitty (taking his watch from under his pillow)—"Quarter to eight and no one has come to wake me yet. I shall certainly be late for class if they don't come soon."

SUBMARINE STARTS PERILOUS RETURN

CAPTAIN KOENIG CONFIDENT HE WILL TAKE DEUTSCHLAND HOME.

HEAVY ODDS FACING SHIP

Captain Koenig Knows That Eight Warships of the Entente Allies Are Waiting for Him at the Edge of the Three Mile Limit.

Baltimore.—On the second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war against Russia, the German submarine merchantman Deutschland set out from Baltimore on a return voyage to Germany with a declaration of confidence from her commander, Captain Paul Koenig, that he would take her home in spite of the heavy odds she would face when the three-mile limit in the Atlantic is reached.

The submarine was towed out of the ship where she was berthed 23 days ago. After getting into midstream the towline of the tug Thomas F. Timmins was cast off and the Deutschland proceeded down the Patuxent River under her own power. The Timmins went to one side, the coast guard cutter Wissahickon to the other, and the harbor police boat Lannan brought up the rear to prevent undue crowding by the small fleet of launches.

Captain Koenig and his crew of 27 men put to sea with the knowledge that a man hurried to a telephone with a message to agents for the Entente Allies that the Deutschland had started. They knew how long he had watched at a nearby pier, day and night, but the little captain went out of Baltimore harbor smiling and waving his cap. His last words in the harbor were of praise for America and for his treatment here by Baltimore customs authorities. To Guy Steele, surveyor of customs, he said: "We came here dubious about our reception. We go back certain that the friendliest of feelings exists in America for Germany. You have been more than courteous and the Fatherland will not forget it."

Captain Koenig knows that eight warships of the Entente Allies are waiting for him at the edge of the three-mile limit, spread out in a radius of five miles. "We shall have to pass unseen within that radius in order to escape," he said. "We shall have to make that passage under conditions not entirely advantageous to us. With the water at that point 150 feet deep it would be easier. We could submerge deeply enough to pass underneath the warships. But the water there is not 150 feet deep. We shall, therefore have to pass between the warships." There were not more than a hundred persons in the vicinity of the pier when the submarine came out from behind the screen of barges and besides two newspaper dispatch boats there were only four launches in the stream.

\$540,000 FLOOD FUND FOR SOUTH VOTED IN CONGRESS

Resolution Provides Relief for Six Southern States. Washington.—By unanimous vote the Senate passed a joint resolution appropriating \$540,000 for relief in flooded districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi which was reported by Senator Overman. Senator Simmons and Overman advocated this relief in speeches which lay bare the conditions in North Carolina and cited precedent for Federal assistance. "It is the same sort of appeal that we are hearing today from the other side of the water," said Senator Simmons, who referred to conditions in Belgium and Poland. "The territory affected is nearly a third of North Carolina. The number of persons affected is great. The damage is tremendous. The people are mostly farmers—and small farmers. Local authorities are doing all they can to give people work and meet the needs but they cannot do as much as is necessary." "The precedent already has been set," said Senator Overman. "Millions were appropriated for sufferers of Mount Pelee, of San Francisco and of Italy in time of earthquake; Galveston, after the tidal wave, and for Selma, Mass., Boston and Chicago because of fire. The people affected are absolutely helpless. My stock has generously subscribed very large sums. We should do something to put them to work, to help rebuild the roads and establish the rural routes. They are nothing but trails now and a man cannot go with a horse and buggy or with a wagon anywhere."

EXPLOSION KILLS 60 AND WOUNDS 40 CARRANZA MEN

Nogales, Ariz.—The explosion of a carload of dynamite killed 60 and wounded 40 Carranza soldiers at Empalme, near Guaymas, Sonora, according to reports received here a few days ago. It was stated that the Mexican authorities are proceeding in their investigation on the theory that the explosion was due to a shot deliberately fired into the car. Buildings in Empalme are said to have been badly injured.

FUNSTON TO RID GUARD CAMPS OF CORRESPONDENTS

San Antonio, Texas.—General Funston sent to the war department at Washington a telegram announcing his intention to rid the various National Guard camps of newspaper correspondents who send out false accounts of conditions in the camps. He referred to such correspondents as "peeps" and said he had endured them as long as he purposed to. An order has been sent to all district commanders along the border.

BUTTON CLOVER A PROMISING NEW PLANT

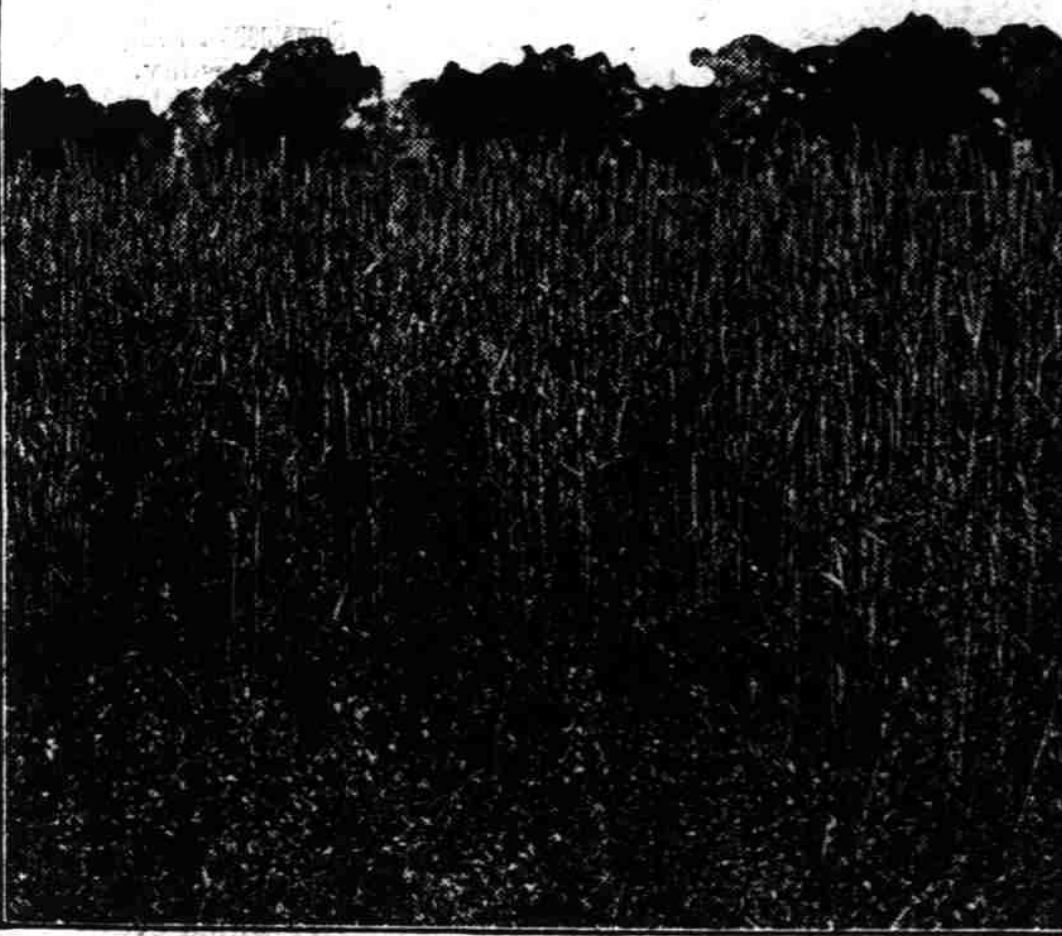


Bur Clover—Taken at Chico, California.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. Button clover is a new pasture plant which specialists in the United States department of agriculture are now advocating for use in the milder districts of the Southwest and along the Gulf, the South Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. This plant will succeed, it is said, wherever bur clover does well, and it is to be preferred to the latter in certain respects. Under favorable conditions it produces more seed and it has no spines on the pod or bur. For this reason it is particularly desirable for ranges where sheep are pastured. The great loss of wool occasioned by the spiny burrs of spotted or toothed bur clover getting into the fleece is evidence, says Farmers' Bulletin 730, a new publication of the department on this subject, of the value of a species with a spineless pod. Button clover is as yet but little known in most parts of the United States. In general appearance and manner of growth it resembles the toothed or California bur clover and the spotted or southern bur clover. The chief difference between it and these two species lies in the burrs. In the case of button clover these are large and spineless, while the burrs of the others are comparatively small and spiny. The button clover pods ripen in early summer and drop from the vines. In their ripened state they are then available at any time as food for stock.

much as 25 to 30 per cent burrs. This means lower prices for the wool and extra freight charges. With button clover this trouble is of course eliminated. Button clover also makes good hay. For this purpose it should be cut when most of the pods are still green but well developed, and just before the leaves begin to fall. If allowed to become more mature, many of the pods, as well as the leaves, are lost in handling. A supporting crop of oats or barley or some other grain should be sown with the button clover in order to facilitate cutting. There are, however, a number of other legume crops that are more desirable for hay production than button clover, so that its use for this purpose will no doubt be very limited. For green manuring the value of the new plant is about the same as toothed and spotted bur clover.

Button clover can be easily established in pastures, for nothing more is necessary than to scatter the seed in the most favorable places. The working of the soil prior to sowing will perhaps aid in establishing a stand, but except on good land this will hardly be profitable. Ordinarily the most profitable practice is to sow the seed broadcast and allow it to compete with other pasture plants. Where the winters are mild, the clover should be sown in the fall, and if there are summer rains the seeding should be done about the first of September. Early summer seeding in the cotton states is not advisable.



Small Amount of Wheat Was Sown With the Button Clover.

tremes of temperature is essential. The plant is not adapted to sections with a winter temperature below 18 degrees Fahrenheit, and it does not do well in extreme heat. In the United States it is believed that it will do best in a narrow strip extending along the entire length of the Pacific coast, in southwestern Arizona and southern Nevada, and along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts as far north as South Carolina. A fairly well-drained rich loamy soil is desirable, but the crop can be grown on almost any soil which contains sufficient moisture. Under rather arid conditions it makes a fair growth, but in the dry, foothill pastures of California it has done no better than the common toothed bur clover. The principal value of the new plant is for pasturage. In the green state it is readily eaten by live stock and, as has been said, the absence of spines in the burrs makes it especially desirable on sheep ranges. This fact has been recognized for some time in Australia. In districts which produce an abundance of spiny bur clovers, it has been found that fleeces often contain as

many as 25 to 30 per cent burrs. This means lower prices for the wool and extra freight charges. With button clover this trouble is of course eliminated. Button clover also makes good hay. For this purpose it should be cut when most of the pods are still green but well developed, and just before the leaves begin to fall. If allowed to become more mature, many of the pods, as well as the leaves, are lost in handling. A supporting crop of oats or barley or some other grain should be sown with the button clover in order to facilitate cutting. There are, however, a number of other legume crops that are more desirable for hay production than button clover, so that its use for this purpose will no doubt be very limited. For green manuring the value of the new plant is about the same as toothed and spotted bur clover. Button clover can be easily established in pastures, for nothing more is necessary than to scatter the seed in the most favorable places. The working of the soil prior to sowing will perhaps aid in establishing a stand, but except on good land this will hardly be profitable. Ordinarily the most profitable practice is to sow the seed broadcast and allow it to compete with other pasture plants. Where the winters are mild, the clover should be sown in the fall, and if there are summer rains the seeding should be done about the first of September. Early summer seeding in the cotton states is not advisable.

Temperance Notes

PROSPERITY FOLLOWS. That little business, no less than big business, is bettered by prohibition is shown by the following story told by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley:

"It was Saturday afternoon in one of the interior counties of Arkansas. Hundreds of vehicles of all sorts drawn by mules, most of which were in good condition, were picketed around the public square. The great department store, which my guide owned, was filled with colored people. They were buying most liberally and were extremely well-dressed and well-behaved. I was struck with their appearance and prosperity and happiness, and I was curious to know why it was that these people seemed so much better off than those I had seen in other localities. I asked the proprietor, who was freely giving credit to his customers, if he did not lose on many accounts. He replied: 'Never me.' 'How do you account for their prosperity?' I asked. 'Strictly enforced prohibition,' was his answer. 'If we were to permit the saloon to come into this county again, it would wreck our prosperity; it would ruin my business and send this town back 50 years.'"

HE DOESN'T WANT DRINK. "Sober, reliable and honest bartender needs work badly; can open oysters, make sandwiches, etc.; clean worker; don't drink; good references; small saloon preferred. K. 832 States."

The above advert appeared in a daily paper. Another paper thus comments:

"Don't drink!" Had that man been advertising for a place in a fruit store would he have said, "don't eat fruit?" Had he been desirous of a place in a clothing store would he have boasted, "don't wear clothes?" What a strange recommendation for a man to offer in his own behalf: "I'm just the man for the place, for I don't use the stuff you'll expect me to recommend to others."

FIRST TO BE LAID OFF.

Big business has taken a stand against the man who drinks. This not because of any particular interest in the effects of alcohol on mind and body, scientifically considered, but because it finds the nondrinker the more trustworthy employee. Returns from employers of 750,000 men show that their forbidd alcohol liquors in their industrial plants. A large corporation recently discharged 30 employees who signed an application for a liquor license. Another concern discharged 68 men, and accompanying each dismissal notice was a kodak picture showing the employee entering a saloon. What about "personal liberty"?

ROOMS TO RENT.

"FOR RENT—Several rooms, large and small; centrally located; plainly but durably furnished; efficient attendance; meals free. Apply to Sheriff Pfoef, Ada county jail."

IN THIS FASHION THE BOISE (IDAHO) STATESMAN ANNOUNCES THAT THE COUNTY JAIL IS WITHOUT TENANTS.

For the first time in the history of the county the jail is empty, and over the sheriff's office rests an oppressive hush. The reason: Last January the prohibition law went into effect in Idaho and almost simultaneously the criminal class began to decrease.

CZAR'S WISE MANEUVER.

This story is told by the Paris correspondent of the Standard: A German general, taken prisoner, repeated at Petrograd the following remarks of the Kaiser: "I was certain of crushing the Russians when they were freely given to drink, but now that they are sober the task is much more difficult!" And he added in a melancholy tone, "Who on earth could have foreseen the anti-alcoholic coup d'etat perpetrated by Nicholas II?"

WHEN IS A MAN DRUNK?

The law against drunkenness is more rigidly enforced in dry cities than in wet. In a wet town a man is not recorded as intoxicated unless he is found clinging to a lamp post or holding to the grass to keep from falling off the earth, whereas in dry territory inability to walk a straight line or to see a policeman a block away is likely to land the victim in jail.

UNION PACIFIC DRY.

Throughout its entire length the Union Pacific railroad has barred the sale of liquor. No alcoholic beverages will be sold in its diners even in wet territory. The system comprises the Union Pacific, the O. W. R. & N. and the Oregon Short Line. The states traversed by these lines are Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska.

ALWAYS BEEN DRY.

A good many men who have heretofore been neutral on the saloon question, are now going about saying, "Why, I've always been dry." Some of these days, it will be as hard to find a man who will acknowledge that he was ever for the saloon as it is to find a man who will admit that he was a copperhead during the Civil war.—Exchange.

SOMETHING PROHIBITED.

Every law in the statute books prohibits something.

LAWS MAKE GOOD MEN.

"You can't make men good by legislation." It is a stock phrase of the anti-prohibitionist. "You can legislate to stop other people from causing men to be bad," is the reply of Patterson Wardlaw, in the bulletin of the University of South Carolina.

POVERTY TRACED TO DRINK.

Overseers of the poor, especially in north Germany, have often declared that from 50 to 90 per cent of all the poverty can be traced to drink.—Dr. W. Bode of Germany.