

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

July 31, 1915. Austrians occupied Lublin. Russian troops began evacuating Warsaw.

August 1, 1915. Von Mackensen took Cholm. Hindenburg checked Russians in the north.

August 2, 1915. Germans took Mitau from Russians. Warsaw battered by 42-centimeter guns.

August 3, 1915. Germans forced Narew line near Ostrolenka and the Blonie line.

August 4, 1915. Austro-Germans attacking fortress of Warsaw, Russians falling back to outer lines.

August 5, 1915. Warsaw captured by Austro-Germans. Germans in north within ten miles of Riga.

August 6, 1915. Austro-Germans occupied Ivanogorod. Russians evacuated almost entire line of the Vistula.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

A Philadelphia electrician is the inventor of a portable motor-driven pipe-threading machine which is supplied with current by the storage batteries of an automobile.

One of Brazil's most important railroads is being equipped with oilburning locomotives and expects eventually to dispense with coal.

The government of Uruguay has effected an important saving by substituting petroleum for coal in its Montevideo electric powerhouse.

It is estimated that the number of Jews in the world at the beginning of 1915 was 10,431,829, of whom nearly one-half were residents in Russia.

The report of the first census is contained in an octavo volume of 56 pages. Nowadays in a decade the census bureau issues ten or more quarto volumes with more than 400,000 pages.

More than 100,000 operatives are now employed in American silk manufacturing mills. This is exclusive of those employed in dependent industries.

The thistle and the caterpillar have been eliminated from New Zealand by the English sparrow.

Locomotives of the United States used more than 3,000,000 barrels of oil for fuel last year, the greatest amount on record, and a gain of about 18 per cent from the year before.

In a smoke consumer of European invention for factories the smoke is driven by fans into a porous receptacle over which petroleum flows, and is converted into a combustible gas.

Russia maintains at Moscow an experiment station for the study of flax cultivation and manufacture.

According to a British scientist X-rays are the most extreme rays at the ultraviolet end of the spectrum.

MEXICAN TANGLE NEAR SOLUTION

United States Agrees to Joint Commission.

WANTS POWERS ENLARGED

It is Understood That President Wilson Has a Number of Names Under Consideration As Members Of the Commission.

Washington.—General Carranza was informed in a note handed to his ambassador that the Washington government is prepared to submit to a joint international commission the task of seeking a solution of border problems.

Agreement to this suggestion is expected and it was stated officially that the American members would be appointed and the commission be assembled at some point in the United States at an early date.

Text Of the Note.

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 12 last, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your government, and to request that you will be good enough to transmit to him the following reply:

"Mr. Secretary: "I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's note transmitted under date of July 12 by Eliseo Arredondo, your government's confidential agent in Washington, informing me that Your Excellency has received instructions from the citizen first chief of the Constitutional army charged with the executive power of the union to propose that each of our governments name three commissioners, who shall hold conferences at some place to be mutually agreed upon and decide forthwith the question relating to the evacuation of the American forces now in Mexico and to draw up and conclude a protocol agreement regarding the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the forces of both countries, also to determine the origin of the incursions to date, in order to fix the responsibility therefore and definitely to settle the difficulties now pending or those which may arise between the two countries on account of the same or a similar reason; all of which shall be subject to the approval of both governments.

Accepts Proposal.

In reply I have the honor to state that I have laid Your Excellency's note before the President and have received his instructions to inform Your Excellency that the government of the United States is disposed to accept the proposal of the Mexican government in the same spirit of frank cordiality in which it is made.

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Should this proposal be accepted by Your Excellency's government, I have the honor to state that this government will proceed immediately to appoint its commissioners, and fix, after consultation with Your Excellency's government the time and place and other details of the proposed conferences.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my highest consideration.

FRANK L. POLK, Acting Secretary of State.

Appointment of the American commissioners will await General Carranza's reply. If he approves the suggestion that the scope of the commission's deliberations be enlarged as desired by the United States, it is expected his note will be accompanied by authorization to Mr. Arredondo to confer with Mr. Polk as to the time and place of the meeting.

ENDS LIFE WITH TOE.

Man Apparently Used Member To Press Rifle Trigger.

Milville, N. J.—Capt. Howard Tyler committed suicide at his home here by shooting himself in the head. He is believed to have lain on his bed, placed the muzzle of a rifle in his mouth and pulled the trigger with his toe. The body was found by a neighbor. Tyler had been in poor health for a long time.

ARRANGING AN ECONOMICAL VACATION



UNITED STATES MAY RETALIATE

Should England Not Modify Its Blacklist Order.

PRESIDENT SENDS PROTEST

The President Sets Forth That Illegal Restrictions Are Imposed By the Blacklist Order Upon American Trade.

Washington.—American Ambassador Page presented to the British Foreign Office a note protesting against the blacklisting of American business firms under the trading with the enemy act.

The note, officially described at the department as a "protest," is said authoritatively to be positive in tenor and to leave no doubt regarding this government's attitude.

This government's view that illegal restrictions are imposed by the blacklist order upon the freedom of American trade is set forth in vigorous terms. Some modification of the order, it is insisted upon. There have been indications that should diplomatic efforts fail to bring relief to affected American firms, some form of retaliation would be considered by the United States.

After promulgation of the Trading with the Enemy Act last January, the State Department notified the British government of its view that possibilities of "undue interference" with American commerce were contained in the instrument.

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FIFTH SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Developments in the San Francisco Bomb Horror Inquiry.

San Francisco.—Edward Nolan, a union machinist and former delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, was arrested in connection with the recent bomb explosion in which 9 persons lost their lives and 49 were wounded.

TEXAS MAY VOTE "WET"

"Dry" Majority Cut To 1,087, With Anti County To Report.

Dallas, Texas.—With almost complete returns in from 267 counties the early majority in favor of the submission of a State-wide prohibition amendment has been cut down to 1,087. More than 3,000 votes are expected in that return, and there is a strong possibility for the defeat of the plan.

CONGRESS PUTS CLOSING OFF.

September 9 Now Considered As Date For Adjournment.

Washington.—September 9 is the date now being considered by administration leaders for adjournment of Congress. All hope of getting through by August 19, the date fixed by the Democratic Senate caucus, has been abandoned in view of the decision to take up the Child Labor bill.

UNITED STATES IN DEAL FOR ISLANDS

Treaty Negotiated for Purchase of Danish West Indies.

ISLANDS' PEOPLE TO HAVESAY

Price Is Fixed At \$25,000,000—Consent Of Residents To Be Secured Before Consummating Deal.

Copenhagen.—A treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States has been negotiated between the Governments of Denmark and the United States, and in the near future it is to be submitted to the Senate and House of the United States and to the two houses of the Danish Parliament for approval, according to information given today in Copenhagen by the highest authority.

To Pay \$25,000,000. If the treaty is ratified as it stands in "project" form, the United States will pay for the islands \$25,000,000 and in addition will relinquish to Denmark the rights of the United States in Greenland.

The United States will obtain from Denmark full possession of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, or Santo Cruz, as it is better known. These islands lie about 50 miles off the east coast of Porto Rico. They are 142 square miles in area and support a population of 27,000 persons.

The new treaty is peculiar, in that it will require action not only by the American Senate and the Danish Riksdag, but by the United States House of Representatives as well, since it will be necessary for the House to supply the needed appropriation of \$25,000,000 to defray the expense of purchase.

Treaty Ready For Signing.

Washington.—As confirmed here officially, the Danish ministry has formally communicated to the United States its willingness to accept the terms offered by Secretary Lansing for the three Danish West Indian Islands, and the treaty of cession is about to be signed at the State Department by Secretary Lansing and Constantin Brun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark.

To Give Islands' People Say. It is understood that the people of the Danish West Indian islands are to have a voice in this question of cession and that the Government has given notice that before it ratifies the treaty it would submit the question to the people of the islands.

It is stated that the people of the islands are much in favor of the suzerainty of the United States and that the treaty is so framed that they are not called on to surrender Danish allegiance; they may remain Danes, in fact and in name, while enjoying whatever advantages, in a commercial way, may result from a transfer of the islands to the United States.

It is stated that formal delivery of the territory and property ceded shall be made immediately after the payment by the United States of the sum of money stipulated in the treaty and that the cession, with the right of immediate possession, is to be deemed proper on the exchange of ratifications.

KAISER GETS APPEAL.

Wilson's Note On Polish Relief Wired To Emperor.

Berlin.—American Ambassador Gerard delivered to Minister of Foreign Affairs Von Jagow President Wilson's Polish relief appeal. The message was immediately telegraphed to Emperor William at the eastern front.

RURAL CREDITS BOARD NOMINATED

President Appoints Lawyer, Banker, Farmer and Student.

ALL HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE

Two Of the Board Republicans and Two Democrats—How They Are Equipped For Their New Duties.

Washington.—Division of the country into twelve Federal Land Bank Districts and location of Federal Land Banks in each of them under the new rural credits law, will be undertaken soon by the Federal Farm Loan Board, four of whose members were nominated by President Wilson.

President Wilson nominated Charles E. Lobdell, of Great Bend, Kansas; George W. Norris, of Philadelphia; W. S. A. Smith, of Sioux City, Iowa, and Herbert Quick, of Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, as members of the board.

The President hopes to have the nominations confirmed quickly by the Senate in order that the organization of the rural credits system be perfected without delay.

Secretary McAdoo already has collected facts on available locations for the banks, but the board will make a thorough investigation of the question before acting.

Lobdell and Smith are Republicans, and Norris and Quick are Democrats. The law provides that not more than two of the appointed members of the board can belong to the same party.

From a list of more than 100 suggested by senators, representatives and members of the Cabinet the President selected a lawyer, a farmer, a banker and a student of rural credits problems.

Mr. Lobdell is a student of farmers' problems and has had extensive experience in loans on farm lands.

Mr. Norris, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has been successively a newspaper man, a lawyer and a banker.

Mr. Smith, a farmer by occupation, for the past year has been an expert in farm practice in the Department of Agriculture here, and has had extensive experience in farming problems.

Mr. Quick, until a few months ago, was editor of Farm and Fireside, and for many years has devoted himself to a study of rural credits and other farm problems.

Many Cities Candidates.

The board in locating the banks will consider first cities which are near farming centers, regardless of size or other banking facilities, and that cities which were candidates for federal reserve banks but failed to get them probably would be strongly considered for federal land banks.

Requests for loans on farm lands under the law already have been filed in large numbers in the Treasury Department, but no action can be taken on them until after the board is organized.

Each federal land bank must have a subscribed capital of \$750,000 before beginning business. Individuals, corporations, state governments and the United States may hold stock, under law, but dividends accruing may not be paid the United States as to other stockholders.

The banks will not come in direct contact with farmer borrowers, but will operate through national farm loan associations, corporations chartered by the farm loan board under authority of Congress and operating in the farming communities where loans are sought.

All loans to be made under the system must be secured by first mortgages providing for amortization over a period of years, and at interest not exceeding six per cent. No loan may exceed 50 per cent. of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent. of the value of permanent improvements, nor be greater than \$10,000 nor less than \$100. Mortgages may run from five to 40 years.

HAS NO HANDS OR FEET.

Child To Be Taught To Use Artificial Limbs.

Elyria, Ohio.—Born without feet or hands, little Frances Campbell, 7 years old, of Lorain, Ohio, is a new arrival at a local hospital for crippled children. Orthopedic physicians hope to equip the little girl with artificial legs so that she will be able in time to walk and use artificial hands in performing simple tasks.

Frances has short stubs at each limb socket. She hops and rolls around much to the amazement of nurses. It may take several years to train her to use the artificial hands and legs.

Wise "Don'ts."

Don't knock a man who is "making good." About 900 times out of a 1,000 the success of a man is also success for the entire community.—Atchison Globe.

RANCHING

Cattle and Horse Ranching in Western Canada—Steers Brought 10 Cents a Pound on the Seattle Market.

That big money is made by the large cattle rancher in Western Canada, and also by the small farmer as well, is shown by the undisputed facts presented from time to time.

A December shipment of 217 head of ranch steers brought the owner an average of over \$80 per head. They were taken straight from the range without any grain feeding and were in excellent condition to be sold for the Christmas trade.

Six carloads of live stock from ranches 65 miles from Pincher, Alberta, shipped to Spokane, excited keen competition there on account of their exceptional quality.

A livestock firm, which has shipped over 2,000 head of beef cattle to the American farmer since the middle of November, reports a splendid reception of Alberta stock in the United States.

A carload of choice Alberta steers were sold early in January for shipment to the British Columbia coast at \$6.70 per 100 lbs. and, later on, a lot from Carstairs brought \$6.90—the highest price paid since the spring of 1915.

Shipments from Calgary livestock yards during 1915 were: Horses, 5,675; cattle, 30,577; hogs, 144,515; sheep, 12,410. A course in agriculture and livestock demonstration which has been conducted by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture here was well attended, showing the interest taken by city residents in agricultural progress.

John Young, of Sidney, Man., gives his experiences in sheep-raising as follows, as quoted in a local paper:

"I bought a bunch of fifty ewes, which cost me \$202.50. With this little flock I demonstrated just what can be done in the sheep business.

This fall I sold fifty fat lambs at \$0.50 per head, \$225, and 18 of the best ewe lambs, which I kept, I value at \$5.00 per head, \$134. The wool sold at an average of \$2.07 per head, \$103.50. This makes the very nice total of \$372.50."

"They ran out nearly every day all winter. The value of hay and oats was small, and one can make them very comfortable through the winter with very little expense. For shelter I have a shed, about 125 feet long and 14 feet wide, which I cover with straw. This gives them protection from the cold winds; yet it is always cool enough to be healthy."

"I intend going in more for sheep this fall, as I believe them to be the most profitable stock on the farm."

Desire of farmers and ranchers to increase their sheep holdings is indicated by the sale of 2,500 head recently at \$9.00 each. High wool prices and profitable demand for mutton are the reason given for such a figure.

Manitoba sheep breeders arranged last year for the Provincial Department of Agriculture to handle their wool output on a co-operative basis and obtained most satisfactory results. About 75,000 lbs. of wool were handled, netting the shippers, over 25c per lb.—Advertisement.

Sensational Reporter.

It occurred in one of the gambling dens of the far West, such as are only to be found in films and fiction. As the croup of cow punchers lost or won huge fortunes on the turn of a pack of greasy cards, a newcomer burst excitedly into the place.

"Heard about Dickson getting shot?" he gasped to his astonished audience. The cow punchers gathered round him to hear the news.

"No!" they cried. "When?" "Bout half an hour ago," came the reply. "I was there and saw it all."

"Where did he get shot?" was the next question flung at him, while hands tightened ominously on revolver butts.

"Down at the store," chuckled the jester, calmly. "He bought a couple of pounds of it."

Pessimistic Logic for the Season.

In almost every family there is one member who simply has to work hard and save his money. In order to have it on hand to lend to the others when they need it, and who thus gets the reputation among them of being stingy.—Ohio State Journal.

"Mother" of Vinegar.

"Mother" of vinegar is so called because it is the mass of germs which produce the vinegar from the alcohol of the hard cider. The "mother" can be dissolved in strong oxidizing agents, but will be killed by such treatment.

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