

WILSON VETOES THE ARMY BILL

Resents Section Freeing Tongues of Retired Officers.

HAY TAKES BULL BY HORNS

President's Action Against Feature Exempting Retired Officers From Courts-Martial Brings Declaration From Hay.

Washington.—The Army appropriation bill was unexpectedly vetoed by President Wilson because he would not accept certain provisions in the revision of the articles of war, forced into the bill by the House conferees and commonly said in Army circles to be in the interest of certain retired officers "at outs" with the Army.

Chairman Hay, of the House Military Committee, at once reintroduced the bill with the entire section revising the articles of war stricken out and the declaration that no revision at all would go through with the bill in this Congress.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, announced that the Senate would reinsert the revision approved by the President and the War Department, but stricken out in the House, and that the situation had resolved itself into a contest between the Senate and House on one hand and Mr. Hay on the other.

May Delay Adjournment.

The tangle threatens to delay the adjournment of Congress and, incidentally, completion of the preparedness program, as well as to hold up appropriations for the Army increases and all the extra expenses involved in the Mexican service.

The President's veto, one of the few he has exercised, marks another stage in the long fight between the Army and Chairman Hay. The Army charges Hay, with defeat of the Continental Army and universal training plans and the substitution of National Guard reorganization, which it opposed. Army officers also say certain features of the bill were injected in conference and never were debated on the floor of either house of Congress.

The articles of war have not been revised in a hundred years, and are said to be sadly deficient for dealing with conditions which the growth of the Army and development of the nation requires. The War Department is especially anxious for changes to enable Army officers to deal adequately with problems arising during the present Mexican service.

Included in the revision worked out by Congress, over the objection of the President and the War Department, was a provision which exempted retired officers from courts martial and Army discipline, if not actually from Army control, and placed them under the jurisdiction of the civil courts.

LIGHTNING KILLS SOLDIER.

Montana Guardsman Meets Death At Fort Bliss.

El Paso, Tex.—One soldier was killed and thousands of others encamped in and near El Paso suffered great discomfort as a result of heavy rains.

During the all-night storm Private Charles Johnston, headquarters company, Seventh United States Infantry, of Chouteau, Mont., was killed by lightning in his tent at Fort Bliss. Other soldiers nearby were stunned.

Water ran through the camps of the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Michigan National Guard nearby, inundating some tents and ran three feet deep in the company streets of the Thirty-first Michigan Infantry.

MEXICANS HOLD AMERICANS.

United States Agent Seeks Release Of Imprisoned Ranchmen.

Washington.—Special Agent Rodgers reported that two Americans, brothers, named Hamilton, who own ranches in the State of Oaxaca, have been imprisoned in Mexico City and that he is seeking their release. One is accused of having killed a Mexican in 1912. The charge against the other is not known here. According to Mr. Rodgers' information, the Mexican referred to in the charge was a bandit and was slain by Mexican federal troops in an engagement near Hamilton's ranch. Another member of the band now has charged Hamilton with the killing.

1,500 ARMY POSTS VACANT.

That Number Of Second Lieutenants Needed For Regulars.

Washington.—There are now 1,500 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant of the regular army to be filled, and that many opportunities, of course, for young men to enter upon a professional army career. The office of the Adjutant-General announced that 900 applicants had been received for these vacancies and the applicants had been directed to take the examination. No more applicants will be designated for this examination, but it is announced that a further examination will be held early in 1917 for the overflow.



URGE BOND ISSUE TO MEET EXPENSES

Big Sum Needed to Meet Mexican Expenditures.

MAY NEED MORE MONEY

Department Concur in Recommendation That Bonds Be Issued—Amount Proposed Will Only Meet Requirement Until December 31.

Washington.—A bond issue of \$130,000,000 to meet extraordinary government expenditures due to the Mexican situation was unexpectedly recommended to Congress by majority members of the Finance Committee, with the concurrence of the Treasury Department.

The bond issue is urged in the report of the Finance Committee, filed in the Senate on the \$265,000,000 Revenue Bill. In addition to the proposed issue and the Revenue Bill the Finance Committee asserts that further appropriation of \$86,000,000 will be necessary to defray the expense of operations in the Mexican emergency if conditions on the border continue as they are now after December 31, 1916. The \$130,000,000 to be provided by the proposed bond issue, the report says, will meet Mexican expenditures only until the end of this calendar year.

Accompanying the Finance Committee majority's report, submitted by Senator Simmons, was a general statement from the Treasury Department, estimating disbursements for the fiscal year 1917 at \$1,126,243,000 and receipts \$782,000,000.

"The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1917, exclusive of those carried in the so-called shipping bill, which is to be defrayed by the issuance of Panama bonds, will exceed the appropriations for the fiscal year 1916 by about \$469,000,000," says the report. "This increase is represented principally by \$167,000,000 additional amount appropriated for the Navy, \$166,000,000 additional amount appropriated for the Army, \$20,000,000 additional amount appropriated for fortifications \$41,000,000 for deficiency appropriations—about \$35,000,000 of which is due to the Mexican situation and increased requirements of the Army and Navy—and \$20,000,000 for a nitrate plant, which is a preparedness appropriation. The increase in the appropriation for the present fiscal year other than for these extraordinary purposes is not beyond the normal increase."

In its analysis of the revenue bill as revised by the Senate committee, the Treasury Department estimates that the annual revenue to be derived will be: From income tax, \$109,500,000; inheritance tax, \$20,000,000 for 1917 (after law is in full force approximately \$65,000,000); manufactures, including beer, liquors, stamp taxes, etc., \$35,500,000—a total of \$205,000,000.

TRAIN TIE-UP IN MINUTE.

A. B. Garretson Says Strike Would Begin In Twink.

Washington.—"How long would it take to tie up the railroads of the United States?" A. B. Garretson, head of the committee of railroad workers here, was asked. "I would say that in one minute after the strike is called the transportation of the United States would be paralyzed," he answered. Garretson said that the railroads, not the men, are responsible for the movement of mails.

TO RECOMMEND EUGENICS LAW.

Michigan Medical Society Also For Education On Cancer.

Houghton, Mich.—The Michigan State Medical Society, in session here, decided to recommend to the next State Legislature the passage of a eugenics law, regulating marriage and prescribing a health standard for those about to be married. The society also authorized a campaign of education in Michigan in the matter of cancer.

STOP THIEF!



DEATH CERTAIN ON FIRST LINE

Soldiers Go to Trenches With No Hope of Escape.

PRISONERS ARE DAZED

Teuton Guns Hurl 1,900 Shells In One Minute and Forty-five Seconds, Tearing Great Gaps Into the Advancing British.

German trenches opposite the British position at Gommecourt, on the Somme front.—Half a million British have been engaged in the effort to break the German lines on the Somme front. Often, as in the fighting between Gommecourt and Hebuterne, the British outnumbered the Germans six to one. They have gained ground to a depth of from three to five miles over a front of about 18 miles, but nowhere have been able to break through.

More than ever, death has become a commonplace in this most murderous battle of all times. The Germans in the first line knew that they probably will be killed if their positions are attacked. Trenches are virtually useless, for the heavy British shells widen them into broad channels, affording no cover of any sort. The first line usually perishes.

The advancing British foot troops are no better off, because the Germans reverse the process when part of their positions have been captured.

After the British artillery have levelled the German trenches the infantry rushes in, often to be thrown out again as soon as the British artillery ceases fire, which it has to do owing to the proximity of the opposing lines. Thus the battle has been going on for weeks, the opposing forces now gaining at terrific cost and then losing at even greater cost a few yards of trenches.

1,000,000 Shells a Day.

At present all the fighting by the British is carried from their Pozieres salient where their drum fire is unceasing day or night. German officers who were in the Champagne offensive said no such artillery fire ever had been developed previously.

An idea of the intensity of the German fire may be gained from the fact that on certain British troops German guns threw 1,900 shells in one minute and forty-five seconds, resulting in great slaughter.

Often the British assault dies away before the German second line, from which machine guns pour out streams of bullets which literally cut them into fragments.

At one point the correspondent stood within 800 yards of the British trenches near Neville Wood. Nearby the Germans had just buried 1,296 British, as hills in the firing permitted. Some 500 British prisoners whom the correspondent saw behind the firing line plainly were still dazed from the shock. They were a sorry spectacle, glad they had escaped from "hell," as they termed it.

REBELS HOLD UP TRAIN.

Mexican "Legalistas" Capture 25 Carranza Soldiers.

El Paso, Texas.—Sixty revolutionists held up a passenger train on the Mexican National Railway last Tuesday near Aguascalientes, Durango, taking prisoner the 25 Carranza soldiers who comprised the escort, according to passengers aboard the train, which arrived here. Two hazzagamen also were taken captive, but the remainder of the crew and the passengers were unmolested, they said.

ITALIANS SCORE NEW SUCCESSES

Enter Tolmino As Enemy Evacuates Burning City.

AUSTRIAN FLEET LEAVES

Austrian Fleet Seeks New Base—Sails From Trieste For Unknown Destination, Geneva Reports.

Paris.—Italian troops have entered the suburbs of Tolmino, which is under continuous shell fire, according to a dispatch to La Liberte from Turin. The Austrians, says the dispatch, are evacuating the city.

Austrian Fleet Leaves.

Geneva.—The Italian advance guard, moving southeast from Gorizia, is within 13 miles of Trieste, whence the greater part of the Austrian fleet has sailed for an unknown destination.

Italians Score New Successes.

Rome.—On the Carso plateau and to the east of Gorizia, along the Isonzo front, the Austrians have suffered further reverses at the hands of the Italians, the official statement says. Austrian entrenchments in both these regions were captured. The statement follows:

"On the Carso the gallant troops of the Eleventh army corps repulsed several counter attacks, and attacked the enemy's lines to the west of Saints Grado and Monte Pecinka. Several sections of the enemy's trenches were captured and 1,419 prisoners, including 21 officers, were taken.

"In the hilly tract east of Gorizia, after heavy fighting we carried other hostile entrenchments, taking 220 prisoners, of whom five were officers. "On the remainder of the front the enemy made the usual demonstrations against our positions; at Monte Piana, in the Trienz Valley, on the Parana river, at Felizzon, Bolte, Monte Colomba, on the Astico plateau at Monte Cimone and Monte Seluggio, near Astico, in the Posira basin and on the Fasubio. He was unsuccessful everywhere.

"Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Montafalcone, Ronci, Saint Cansiano and Pleris. No casualties or damage resulted."

BRITISH REGAIN LOSS.

Take All Trenches North Of Pozieres Captured By Germans Sunday.

London.—Gains for both the British and French are claimed in official statements issued by the War Offices in London and Paris. The Berlin statement admits that the British obtained a footing in first line German trenches on the Thiepval-Pozieres front.

Following advances the western front is comparatively quiet, both London and Paris announcing that the situation is unchanged. The usual artillery bombardments continued at various places north and south of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse.

In the official British statement it was claimed that nearly all of the remaining trenches northwest of Pozieres, on the Somme front, in which the Germans gained a footing Sunday, have been retaken.

French Advance At Verdun.

Paris announced that French troops captured German trenches on a front about 300 yards long and 100 yards deep north of the Chapel of St. Fina, at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux roads on the right bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector.

DREADNAUGHT BLOWS UP.

Italian Battleship Turns On Side and 300 Are Drowned.

Paris.—The Italian dreadnaught Leonardo da Vinci caught fire and blew up in the harbor of Taranto, Italy, and 800 of her crew were drowned, says a Turin dispatch to the Petit Journal. The date of the disaster is given only as a day in August.

TO NOTIFY WILSON SEPT. 2.

Ceremony Will Take Place At "Summer White House," Long Branch.

Washington.—September 2 has been definitely set as the date upon which President Wilson will receive notification of his renomination. The ceremony will be at the Long Branch (N. J.) "Summer White House." It will take place in the afternoon on the lawn in front of the mansion.

IN CANNING TIME

SOME INSTRUCTIONS THAT MAY BE OF SERVICE.

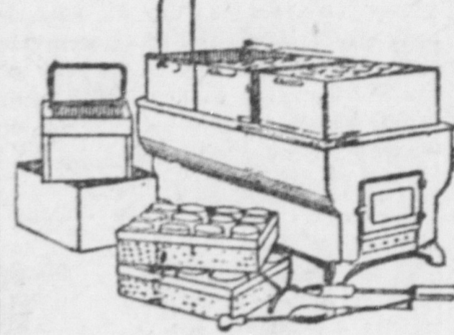
Two Cardinal Points Are Cleanliness and Complete Sterilization—Just How These May Be Most Easily Attained.

There seems to be a belief by the general public that there is something mysterious in the commercial canning process. The great secret of this process is a careful observance of two things—cleanliness and complete sterilization.

Fruits and vegetables can be "put up" in glass jars or tin cans at home much cheaper than they can be purchased in the form of commercially canned goods, and the flavor, texture and general quality of the homemade product can be made superior to the product of the average factory, writes S. B. Shaw, recognized expert of South Carolina.

Minute forms of life which we call bacteria are present everywhere in untold numbers. The air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we eat are teeming with them. These bacteria are practically the cause of the "spoilage" or fermenting of the various fruits and vegetables.

The reproduction of bacteria, which is very rapid, is brought about by one of two processes. The bacterium either divides itself into two



Canning Outfit.

parts, making two bacteria where one existed before, or else reproduces itself by means of spores.

Spores may be compared with the seed of an ordinary plant. These spores present the chief difficulty in canning the products of the orchard and garden.

All forms of bacteria are killed by complete sterilization. This is nothing more than enclosing the products to be sterilized in jars or cans that can be sealed air-tight, and submitting them to heat of sufficient degree, for a time long enough, to destroy the bacteria that cause the raw material to spoil.

Sterilization is readily accomplished by the use of boiling water, and there are three different ways in which this can be done. While the parent bacteria can be killed at the temperature of boiling water, their spores retain their vitality for a long time even at that temperature.

Smaller factories, and the different home canning outfits usually make use of the "open-kettle" process. Here the cans are submerged in boiling water and kept at that temperature for a time sufficient to destroy bacteria and spores.

The third process, known as fractional sterilization, is that of keeping cans or jars in boiling water for a specified time upon each of two or three consecutive days.

The process of boiling upon consecutive days is the safest method, and is much to be preferred in home canning. The first day's boiling kills practically all the bacteria, but does not kill all of the spores.

As soon as the jars or cans cool, these spores develop, and a new lot of bacteria begin their destructive work on the contents.

The second day's boiling kills this new lot of bacteria before they have had time to produce spores.

Boiling the third day is not always necessary, but it is advisable in order to be sure that sterilization is complete.

Baked Fish Pudding.

The remains of boiled fish can be utilized in this way: Carefully remove the flesh from the bones; cut it up into small dice, and have an equal bulk of mashed potatoes. Put both into a basin and mix together; then melt some butter and pour it in, mixing well; add salt and pepper and a few grains of cayenne pepper; beat up an egg and add it last; mix all well together; put it in a pudding dish, smooth and score neatly on the top. Bake for half an hour.

Fish Flakes With Bacon.

Boil potatoes in salted water until tender; add two cupsful of flaked fish, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and a beaten egg. Take up by the rounding tablespoonful, shape lightly and fry in deep fat to a delicate amber color. Roll slices of bacon into cylinders, run a toothpick through each to hold it in place and fry until well cooked. Serve a bacon roll with each fish ball.

Walnut Croquettes.

This rule calls for one cupful of bread crumbs and a like amount of mashed potatoes and of chopped English walnuts. Add the yolks of two or three eggs, salt and pepper to taste and a little onion if desired. After shaping the mixture into croquette forms they should be baked in a moderate oven for 20 minutes.

Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.



A Pennsylvania Case

Mrs. Campbell, nurse, 228 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa., says: "For five years I had kidney disease. I couldn't rest well and my health got so poor I could hardly do my housework. I doctored and tried every medicine I knew of, without success until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me and it has been a long time since I have had any further kidney trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

NOTHING IS WASTED THERE

People of Haiti Treasure Packing Boxes and Above All, Tin Cans.

Haiti is one country where almost everything is utilized, particularly if the substance be wood or tin. Lumber is \$60 per thousand, and any substitute for it is eagerly welcomed.

For instance, a partition fence belonging to some well-to-do people on a prominent street is made of the tops and bottoms and sides of packing boxes that contained cans of condensed milk; two doors farther on is a fence made of old barrel staves; and a combination of barrel staves and packing-box strips for fencing is by no means uncommon.

Tin cans, with the solder melted off and the tops and bottoms removed, are flattened out and used as shingles, in mending fences, patching holes, and for numerous other purposes.

The five-gallon oil cans, however, are prized and cherished family possessions. These cans have a regular market value of 15 to 20 cents gold. It is no unusual occurrence for a woman to buy a five gallon can of kerosene, hoist it to her head, and tramp all day peddling the oil in small quantities—at cost, if she can do no better—just for the sake of obtaining the tin.

These receptacles are used for carrying water, boiling clothes and storing and cooking food.

The tins in which five pounds of lard come have a value of 10 cents gold, and are a standard measure, known locally as a "mamite." They are used as a dry measure generally for corn, beans, salt and the like.

Even the square tins in which matches are shipped are sold at 5 to 10 cents each.

Exceptions.

"Don't tell me that politeness smooths the way for one."
"What do you mean?"
"Been motoring on a road just full of 'thank-you-marms'."

Everybody needs it—stored for emergency in a well-developed, well-preserved, well-nourished body and brain.

Grape-Nuts food stands preeminent as a builder of this kind of energy. It is made of the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, two of the richest sources of food strength.

Grape-Nuts also includes the vital mineral elements of the grain, so much emphasized in these days of investigation of real food values.

Crisp, ready to eat, easy to digest, wonderfully nourishing and delicious.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts