

RUSSIA NOT IN NEED OF U. S. TROOPS

But One Commissioner Favors Sending Them.

ALL THE REST DISSAPPROVE

Organization and Encouragement, Not Men, Russia's Needs, in the Opinion Of a Majority Of the Commissioners.

Washington.—Emphatic disapproval of the suggestion that American troops be sent to the eastern front was brought home by all except one of the members of the American mission to Russia.

It was authoritatively stated that Charles Edward Russell is the only commissioner who believes it desirable to put soldiers from the United States in Russia and that the others are convinced that their presence would be detrimental rather than helpful to the armies of the new democracy.

Elihu Root and his associates on the mission lunched with Secretary Lansing and told him more of their experiences and conclusions. Their written report, submitted to President Wilson, probably will not be made public.

Organization and encouragement, and not men, it was explained, are Russia's needs in the opinion of the majority of the commissioners.

Ten Million Under Arms.

With 10,000,000 men under arms, they think Russia requires no more soldiers, particularly she does not need a few thousand strange soldiers, speaking an unfamiliar tongue, drawing better pay and eating better food than her own men. As an aid to actual fighting, it was pointed out, the small number of American troops that could be maintained in Russia would be of little or no value.

Lending assistance to the men now in the field rather than putting more men there to drain the already scant supplies is the duty of this country, the commissioners feel. Rolling stock for the railroads to carry supplies and equipment to the native soldiers and the supplies themselves are the real requirements and they will grow. Both Russia and Roumanian forces will need supplies and equipment worse next winter than they do today, and, of course, the transportation problems then will be greater also.

Agitators Hired By Germans.

Of the greatest importance the commissioners say is constant encouragement from citizens and the newspapers of the United States. Anti-American propagandists, headed by former residents of this country and now financed by German money, are seeking to paint Americans in the blackest shade and thus discourage Russians from accepting their good offices.

The story of the origin of this extraordinary propaganda is vouched for by every member of the commission. Shortly after the outbreak of the revolution, it is declared, the propagandists, composed chiefly of Socialists favorable to abolishing all present forms of government and establishing without delay rule by the brotherhood of man, returned to their native land and began berating the United States and its people. Germans, quick to see the advantage of controlling these agitators, began supplying them with money, and today, flush with wealth, they are going through Russia spreading the most vicious canards.

CHINAMAN IN DRAFT ARMY.

Is First Friendly Alien To Waive Exemption and Volunteer.

New York.—Loo Lee, a native of China, is the first friendly alien, so far as is known, to waive exemption in the draft. Lee appeared before the board of district five, in Jersey City, and after having passed the physical examination was asked whether he would claim exemption. "No, sir," he said, "I am ready to go and fight whenever the country needs me."

GERMAN EDITOR ARRESTED.

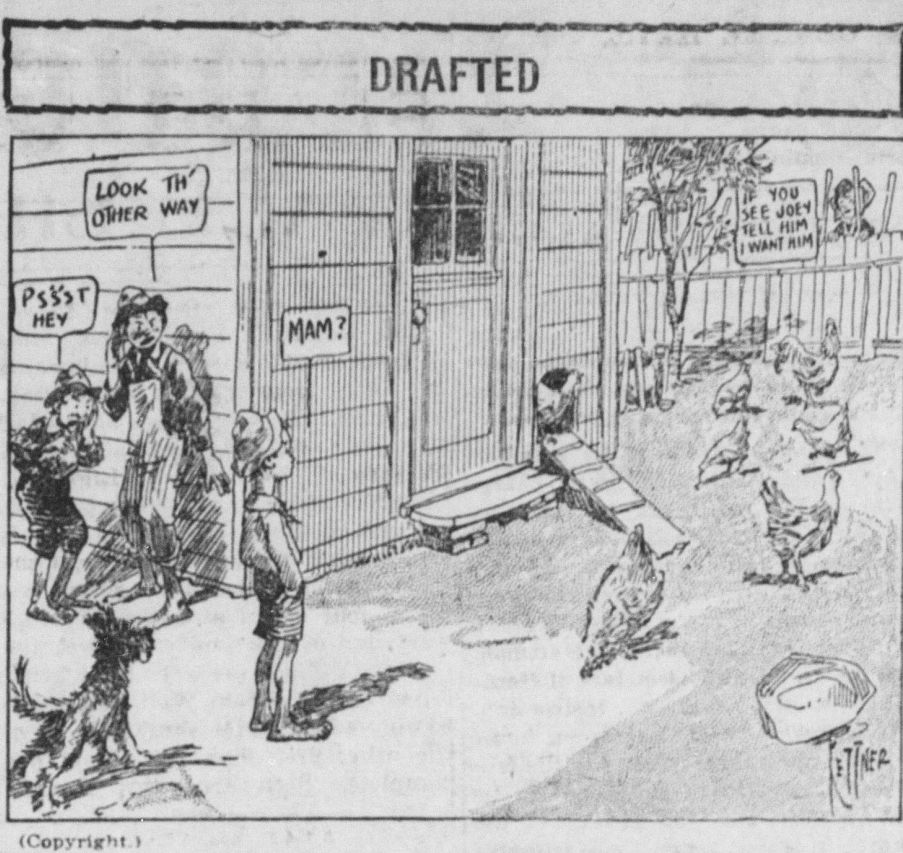
Charged With Casting Aspersions On American War Measures.

St. Paul, Minn.—Dr. Fritz Bergmeier, president of the St. Paul Volks Zeitung, was arrested under the President's proclamation of April 6. The policy of the Volks Zeitung has been to "cast aspersion by innuendo" on American war measures, it was charged. Bergmeier was committed to jail pending further orders from Washington.

BECOME CITIZENS OR LOSE JOBS.

This Ultimatum Put Up To Aliens In Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Aliens were dealt a blow by two draft district boards here. At a special joint meeting of draft districts 15 and 18 an open letter was addressed to Cleveland employers, calling on them to put this ultimatum up to alien employees. "Become citizens or lose your jobs. If you want to work with us you must fight with us."



CALL 200,000 ON SEPTEMBER 1

One-third of Selective Draft Men Must Be Ready Then.

GOVERNORS ARE SO NOTIFIED

Will Bring Strength Of Regular Army Up To 1,000,000—Exemption To Be Denied Men Whose Relatives Will Support Dependents.

Washington.—The first one-third of the quota of 687,000 men drafted for Army service under the Selective Draft Bill, will be called to the colors September 1, and sent to training camps between September 1 and September 5. This information has been communicated to the governors of all states by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

More than 200,000 men of the selective draft forces will be called to the colors September 1, to go immediately to their divisional training cantonments. This will bring the strength of the United States Army on that date up to practically 1,000,000 men.

Brigadier General Crowder, provost marshal general, dispatched the following telegram to the governors of the states cautioning them to make certain that the first one-third of registered men is ready in time:

"New regulations governing mobilization and the certification of men from district boards to adjutants general will be mailed to you. In the meantime, local boards should certify to district boards daily those who have been called and who have not been exempted or discharged either because they failed to file any claim or because their claim had been decided adversely.

"Strict compliance with this rule is necessary since, on September 1, the War Department will call for not to exceed one-third of the quota from each state to be entrained for mobilization camps between September 1 and September 5. Unless we wish to be put in a position of not furnishing men as fast as the War Department is ready to receive them, each state should have accumulated by September 1 a minimum of one-third of its quota not exempted or discharged. This can only be attained if local boards certify these lists up with great expedition."

INDIAN UPRISING QUELLED.

Forest Rangers and Ranchers Check Sanchas Trouble.

Globe, Ariz.—The uprising of Sanchas Indians and Mexican miners of the United States Asbestos Company in the Sierra Mountains, 50 miles from here, was quelled by the arrival of forest rangers and armed ranchers. All of the Indians were driven from the company property, two of the leaders, named Montana and Johnny Cook, being arrested.

WILL MAKE GERMANS WORK.

Hawaii To Use Interned Men On Sugar Plantations.

Honolulu.—Germans interned here will be put to work on sugar plantations, according to a statement by United States Marshal Jerome Smiddy. "Men are badly needed on plantations at Kipahula, on the island of Maui, and it was decided to supply labor from the internment camp at the ordinary wage," said Smiddy.

LIBERIA NOW AT WAR.

Negro Republic In Africa Joins Nations Fighting Germany.

Washington.—Liberia, the negro republic on the coast of Africa, has declared war on Germany. Some time ago Liberia broke off diplomatic relations. The declaration of war now gives opportunity to intern German merchants and others who have been accused of unneutral activities.

AMERICANS TRY THE GAS MASK

Will Be Put Through the Gas-house Training.

SAFETY IN THE PRECAUTIONS

Only By Skillful and Rapid Adjustment Of the Mask Can Protection Be Assured—Mask Must Fit Perfectly.

American Training Camp in France.—The issuance of French gas masks to the American soldiers has brought them a little nearer to the realization of their proximity to real warfare. The men are looking forward to the gas experiments with the greatest possible interest as giving a touch of adventure to their training. When the so-called "gas-house" is completed the men will be put through a mixture of a deadly vapor several times stronger than will ever be encountered upon the field of battle.

Some German prisoners have claimed that in their training they have endured periods of from five to ten minutes in a gas mixture 50 times as strong as could possibly be maintained in an open-air attack. The men are put through these intense mixtures to demonstrate to them that with proper care and use of their equipment they cannot be hurt by any gas likely to be encountered in the front-line trenches. **Must Be Careful.**

It is a most important branch of the modern training of a soldier that he should be convinced that there are many methods of effectively dealing with the deadliest terrors of latter-day warfare; that careless, slovenly and unheeding soldiers are the ones first to succumb. It is even demonstrated to the soldiers that the terrifying liquid fire can be avoided except in most extraordinary circumstances, such as being caught in a tunnel or in a dugout with the enemy in such a position that he can pour flames through the entrances.

In training the Americans regarding gas the greatest weight is to be laid on demonstrating to each man the value of his protective appliance and seeing that he is fully instructed in its proper use. He will be made to realize, however, that only by skillful and rapid adjustment of the mask can protection be assured, and that it shall be a daily task with him to see that his appliance is in good condition. It must be assured, for otherwise the gas penetrates through every small hole and attacks the eyes and mouth, so that in a short time the man is put out of action.

Lectures on gas are being arranged first for the officers, then for the men, for in gas training officers have to go through identical drills and experiences. Ten seconds will be the outside limit allowed for the adjustment of helmets after the gas alarm has been sounded.

U. S. TO READJUST WAGE RATES.

Navy Yards, Arsenals and Other Government Work Affected.

Washington.—A realignment of wage schedules in all navy yards, arsenals and other Government plants will be undertaken by a special committee of Government officials appointed through an agreement between the War, Navy and Labor Departments. Officials of the various plants will be asked immediately to report regarding local labor conditions, and later the employees will be given an opportunity to be heard.

SHIP FOUNDERS; 12 PERISH.

Schooner Goes Down In Heavy Gale On Lake Ontario.

Kingston, Ontario.—Eleven persons were drowned and a child died from exposure in Lake Ontario when the coal schooner George A. Marsh, of Belleville, Ont., foundered in a heavy gale on a voyage to Kingston. The dead include Captain Smith, his wife and five children.

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THE MARKETS

NEW YORK — Wheat — Spot, nominal.

Corn—Spot, easy; No. 2 yellow, \$2.43 1/4; No. 2 mixed, \$2.41 1/4 both c i f New York.

Oats—Spot, quiet; standard, 90 1/2c. Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 40 1/4 @ 41c; creamery extras (92 score), 40; firsts, 39 @ 39 1/2; seconds, 37 1/4 @ 38 1/4.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extras, 39 @ 40c; extra firsts, 37 @ 38; firsts, 34 @ 36; seconds, 30 @ 33; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites fine to fancy, 47 @ 48; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 40 @ 44.

Cheese—State, fresh specials, 21 1/4 @ 22 1/4c; do, average run, 21 1/4 @ 21 1/2c.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — The market was entirely nominal in the absence of spot offerings and quotations are omitted.

Corn—Carlots for local trade, as to location, Western No. 2 yellow, \$2.40 asked; do, No. 3, do, nominal; do, No. 4, do, nominal; do, No. 5, do, nominal.

Oats—No. 2 white, 92 @ 93c; standard white, 91 @ 91 1/2; No. 3 white, 90 @ 90 1/2; No. 4 white, 89 @ 89 1/2.

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, fancy, special, 42c; extras, 41 @ 42; extra firsts, 40; firsts, 39; seconds, 38; nearby prints, fancy, 45; do seconds, 39 @ 40; special brands of prints were average extra, 43 @ 44; do, firsts, 41 @ 42; do, jobbing at 48 @ 51.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, \$11.10 per standard case; nearby current receipts, \$9.45 @ 9.75 per case; do, seconds, \$9.45 @ 9.75 per case; Western firsts, \$11.10 per case; do, firsts, \$10.80 per case; do, seconds, \$9.45 @ 9.75 per case; fancy, selected, carefully candled eggs were jobbing at 45 @ 46 per dozen.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, new, 22 1/4c; specials, higher, do, choice, new, 21 1/2 @ 22; do, fair to good, new, 21 @ 21 1/2.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 21 @ 23c; roosters, 16 @ 17; spring chickens, not Leghorns, plump, yellow-skinned, weighing 1 1/2 @ 2 lbs apiece, 26 @ 27; smaller sizes, 24 @ 25; Leghorns, 20 @ 24; ducks, Peking, 19; do, Indian Runner, 17 @ 18; pigeons, old, per pair, 25 @ 28; do, do, young, per pair, 20 @ 22.

BALTIMORE. — Wheat — Contract opened quiet and steady; No. 2 red soft spot, \$2.25; August No. 2 red soft, \$2.20.

Corn—Cob corn, nearby yellow, on spot, at \$10.75 @ 11 barrel. Spot mixed

corn, \$2.30.

Oats — Standard white, 91 1/4 @ 92c; No. 3 white, 91 @ 91 1/4.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 33c; Western firsts, 32 @ 33; West Virginia firsts, 32 @ 33; Southern firsts, 31 @ 32.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 22c; do, do, small to medium, 21; do, do, white Leghorns, 21; old roosters, 12 @ 13; spring, 2 lbs and over, 29; do, 1 1/2 @ 2 lbs, 27 @ 28; do, smaller, as to size, 25 @ 26; do, white Leghorns, 25 @ 26. Ducks—Young Pekings, 3 lbs and over, 22; do, puddle, do, do, 21; old, muscovy, do, do, 21; do, smaller, 18 @ 19; old, 16 @ 18.

Potatoes—Good potatoes quoted at \$2.25 @ 2.50 per barrel on the wharves.

Live Stock

CHICAGO. — Hogs — Bulk, \$15.10 @ 16.15; light, \$14.70 @ 16.15; mixed, \$14.55 @ 16.30; heavy, \$14.40 @ 16.30; rough, \$14.40 @ 14.65; pigs, \$11.50 @ 14.25.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$7.50 @ 14; Western steers, \$8.15 @ 11.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.75 @ 9; cows and heifers, \$4.30 @ 11.60; calves, \$8.50 @ 13.

Sheep—Wethers, \$7.50 @ 10.65; ewes, \$6.85 @ 9; lambs, \$9.50 @ 14.50.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$15 @ 16; heavy, \$15.65 @ 16.10; packers and butchers', \$15.40 @ 16; light, \$14.75 @ 15.75; pigs, \$8 @ 16.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$13 @ 13.75; dressed beef steers, \$10 @ 12.50; Southern steers, \$6.50 @ 10; cows, \$5.25 @ 9; heifers, \$7 @ 12.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.75 @ 10; bulls, \$6 @ 7.50; calves, \$6.50 @ 11.

Sheep—Lambs, \$13.50 @ 14.25; yearlings, \$9.50 @ 11; wethers, \$8.75 @ 10; ewes, \$8 @ 9.25.

PITTSBURGH. — Cattle — Choice, \$11 @ 11.75; prime, \$12 @ 12.75.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$10 @ 10.50; cull and common, \$4.50 @ 6; lambs, \$10 @ 15; veal calves, \$14 @ 14.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, \$16.05 @ 16.10; mediums, \$16 @ 16.05; heavy Yorkers, \$15.75 @ 16; light Yorkers, \$15.25 @ 15.50; pigs, \$14.50 @ 14.75; roughs, \$13.50 @ 14.

With respect to the term translated in the Accepted Version "degrees" a great diversity of opinion prevails. The most probable is that they were pilgrim songs, sung by the people as they went up to Jerusalem.

More than 500,000 packages of fruit, chiefly pineapples, will be shipped from Porto Rico before July 1.

Flying Fishes.

Some fish can spring from the water and sustain themselves in long flights of various distances in the air. These flights are made possible through the development of the pectoral or breast fins, and though the flying fish never flap their fins in their sailing flights they are able to cover a distance of no less than 500 feet.

Eight Points of Law.

The eight points of law are, according to an old saying attributed to Mr. Selwyn, a former candidate for the chamberlaincy of the city of London: "1, a good cause; 2, a good purse; 3, an honest and skillful attorney; 4, good evidence; 5, able counsel; 6, an upright judge; 7, an intelligent jury; 8, good luck."

Unscrambling an Egg.

Very frequently when separating the whites from the yolks of eggs the yolk becomes broken and falls into the white. Dip a cloth in warm water, wring it dry and touch the yolk with a corner of it and the yolk will adhere to the cloth and may easily be removed.

"More Deadly Than the Male."

The case of a young woman who routed a "masher" by throwing face powder at him emphasizes once more the great truth that the gentler sex needs no other weapons than those its own armory supplies.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Sand in Holland.

In Holland sand is plentiful and inexpensive and is used instead of hay and straw as beds for cows. It keeps the animals perfectly clean, requiring only a slight raking in the morning to soften and freshen it.—London Telegraph.

National Bird.

Most of the choicer turkeys New York eats at Thanksgiving time hail from Ohio, Michigan or Indiana. Maryland furnishes many of luscious flavor, while Rhode Island birds are comparatively "few and far between."

Some Consolation.

"It's tough when you have to pay forty-five cents a pound for beef steak," grumbled the head of the house. "Yes, but it's tougher, dad, when you pay eighteen," returned the pride of the family.

Convenience.

It is a convenience to make several medium-sized bags of cheesecloth for putting vegetables in when they have been prepared and are to be put in the refrigerator.