

1—Official photograph from the west front showing a shellhole used as a canteen by British soldiers. 2—Free balloons ready for flight at the army balloon school at Fort Omaha, Neb. 3—All that is left of a once beautiful bridge somewhere in northern France. 4—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig telling Premier Lloyd George of progress in driving back the Germans, while Marshal Joffre listens.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Wilson Tells Pope Peace With German Autocracy Cannot Be Considered.

KAISER NOT TO BE TRUSTED

President's Sweeping Embargo Proclamation a Severe Blow to the Teutons — Russians in Council Agree to Continue War — Italians Keep Up Drive on Trieste.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

There can be no peace with the emperor of Germany and the German autocracy because no reliance can be placed on their pledges unless explicitly supported by the will of the German peoples themselves.

Such is the gist of President Wilson's reply to the pope rejecting, on behalf of the United States, the peace proposals made by his holiness. It was delivered at the Vatican Tuesday and was regarded as the reply of all the nations leagued against the central powers.

Mr. Wilson's note is the climax of the series of magnificent state documents in which he has set forth the claims of world democracy and is another stirring indictment of the autocratic government of Germany. It asserts that peace on the terms proposed by the pope would only give Germany time to recuperate for a renewal of its "furious and brutal" policy by which it seeks to dominate the world; would make necessary a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, and would result "in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world." Again the president makes it clear that America is making war without desire for gain or revenge, and does not seek the infliction of punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires or the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues; but he says no man, no nation could depend on treaties or agreements made by the present German government and "we must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers."

German People See the Light.

It is thus made evident that a great change in Germany's form of government, involving the fall of autocracy, is requisite to peace negotiations, and that the German people themselves are becoming convinced of this is shown by the developments of the week in their struggle for democratization and parliamentarism. Not since the war began has there been such freedom of speech and of the press as now exists, and correspondents report that there is now a solid political block in the reichstag in favor of effective guarantees that the imperial government no longer shall make vital decisions without the full knowledge, advice and consent of the representatives of the people.

It is considered likely that Austria, and perhaps Bulgaria and Turkey will soon declare war on the United States, because of the loans our government has made to Italy and other nations that are at war with the kaiser's allies. Diplomatic relations, of course, were severed long ago, and Uncle Sam can contemplate with serenity a declaration of war because it will really serve to free him from some embarrassments in the combating of spy work and other activities of those who have been his actual if not avowed enemies.

Embargo is Blow to Kaiser.

One of the most serious blows the kaiser has yet received was delivered by President Wilson at the beginning of the week when he proclaimed an embargo that gives the United States

absolute control over its exports. It prohibits the export of all articles of commerce to enemy and neutral countries, but it is the intention to care for the needs of neutrals, by licensing shipments of such exports as can be spared after the wants of the United States and its allies have been supplied. A large number of commodities are added to those named in the original embargo order, including fats of all kinds, other foods, construction materials and other articles necessary to the successful prosecution of the war by this government; also gold, bullion, currency and evidences of indebtedness—this in order to conserve the immense store of gold that has been accumulated by the United States in the last three years.

In a statement accompanying the order the president said: "The purpose and effect of this proclamation is not export prohibition, but merely export control. It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foreign trade, but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the imperial German government."

"After these needs are met it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our own resources permit. This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly."

Kerensky Wins Support.

The Russian national council in session in Moscow promises at least to clarify the situation there and definitely line up the forces that are striving to gain control in the new republic. Premier Kerensky admittedly is anxious as to the future, but has stated flatly and fearlessly the position of the government of which he is the head and leading spirit. He warned those who thought the time had come to overthrow the revolutionary power with arms that his patience had its limits and that those who went beyond them would have to settle with a "government that will make them remember the time of czarism." He continued:

"We shall be implacable, because we are convinced that supreme power alone can assure the salvation of the country. That is why I shall oppose energetically all attempts to take advantage of Russia's national misfortunes, and whatever ultimatum is presented, I shall subject it to the supreme power and to myself, its head."

Then came Commander in Chief, Korniloff with a dramatic speech in which he declared that restoration of the death penalty, stern discipline and unlimited supplies were necessary to restore the morale and fighting spirit in the armies. General Kaledines, leader of the Don Cossacks, followed with a resolution adopted by the Cossacks demanding, for the salvation of the country, the continuation of the war in close union with the allies until complete victory was attained.

These and other speeches checked the plans of the discontented, and the leaders of all factions united in declarations that Russia must continue the war and that everything possible must be done to strengthen the provisional government.

Whatever the United States can do to relieve the more pressing of Russia's needs will be done. This President Wilson pledged anew in a message to the national council in which he assured the government every material and moral assistance that the people of this country can give will be given.

The reading of President Wilson's message by Premier Kerensky brought the entire assemblage to its feet with wild and prolonged cheering.

Great Work by the Italians.

General Cadorna's brave Italian troops continued their successful drive against the Austrians throughout the week, gaining more ground and more glory each day. No one who does not know the country or who has not at least seen the moving pictures showing the warfare in the Alps has any conception of the difficulties that confront an advancing army on this front. It is a perfect region for defensive fighting, and now that the Italians

have shown the determination and ability to go forward, the alarmed Austrian commanders are hurrying large numbers of troops to the fighting lines and their resistance is increasing. Some of the heaviest fighting of the week took place on the Bainsizza plateau, where the Italians pushed steadily eastward toward the Upper Carniola border and Lailbach. At the same time Cadorna's men have been making considerable progress in their advance on Trieste on the Carso front, though details of this movement were withheld by the Italian war office. On Wednesday it was reported that practically all civilians had evacuated Trieste.

The German crown prince has been keeping up his continual counter attacks on the French in the Verdun sector and on the Alsine front, but has been repulsed in every instance, losing great numbers in killed, wounded and especially prisoners. The scene of bloodiest fighting about Verdun shifted to the east bank of the Meuse, where the village of Beaumont was the center of desperate combats. At Dead Man hill, also, the Germans made repeated attempts to regain the position they had lost.

With bulldog tenacity the British hung on to parts of Lens they had captured, and consolidated them despite almost daily and nightly attacks by Crown Prince Rupprecht's forces. Though heavy rains hampered operations, the English took some more positions east and southeast of Lange-marek in the direction of Poelcapelle.

On the Eastern Front.

The advance of the Germans in Romania, Galicia and in the region of Riga slowed up very considerably, and what little news came from those fronts indicated that both the Roumanians and Russians were putting up a creditable fight, except in the region of Fokshani. Perhaps they cannot keep the foe out of southern Russia, but even so the possession of that fertile region would help the Germans little because of the wretched transportation facilities westward. What Germany needs now and is going to need much more in the near future is food, and that cannot be carried long distances inland without railroads.

A modification of Germany's policy toward neutrals is indicated by her backwardness in the negotiations with Argentina. She has promised indemnity for the destruction of the steamship Toro and virtually pledged the freedom of the seas to vessels flying the Argentine flag.

America's Heavy War Bill.

More than nineteen billion dollars will be required to run the government during the fiscal year 1917-1918, according to the statement of the house ways and means committee made last Monday. This is about fifteen times as much as for an ordinary year. Chairman Kitchin said the loans to the allies would aggregate \$7,000,000,000, the shipping board will require about \$1,000,000,000, and the other expenses of the government will bring the total to about \$19,900,000,000.

The finance committees of the house and senate have tentatively accepted the recommendation of the treasury department that the proportion of this sum to be raised by taxation to that raised by bond issues shall be about 3 to 7. All but \$2,000,000,000 of the money to be raised is provided for in bills already passed or now pending before the senate or before the house committee.

President Wilson has approved Secretary Daniels' estimates for the construction of a great flotilla of destroyers, for which congress is asked to authorize the expenditure of \$350,000,000. The destroyer seems to be the best weapon yet devised to combat the submarine.

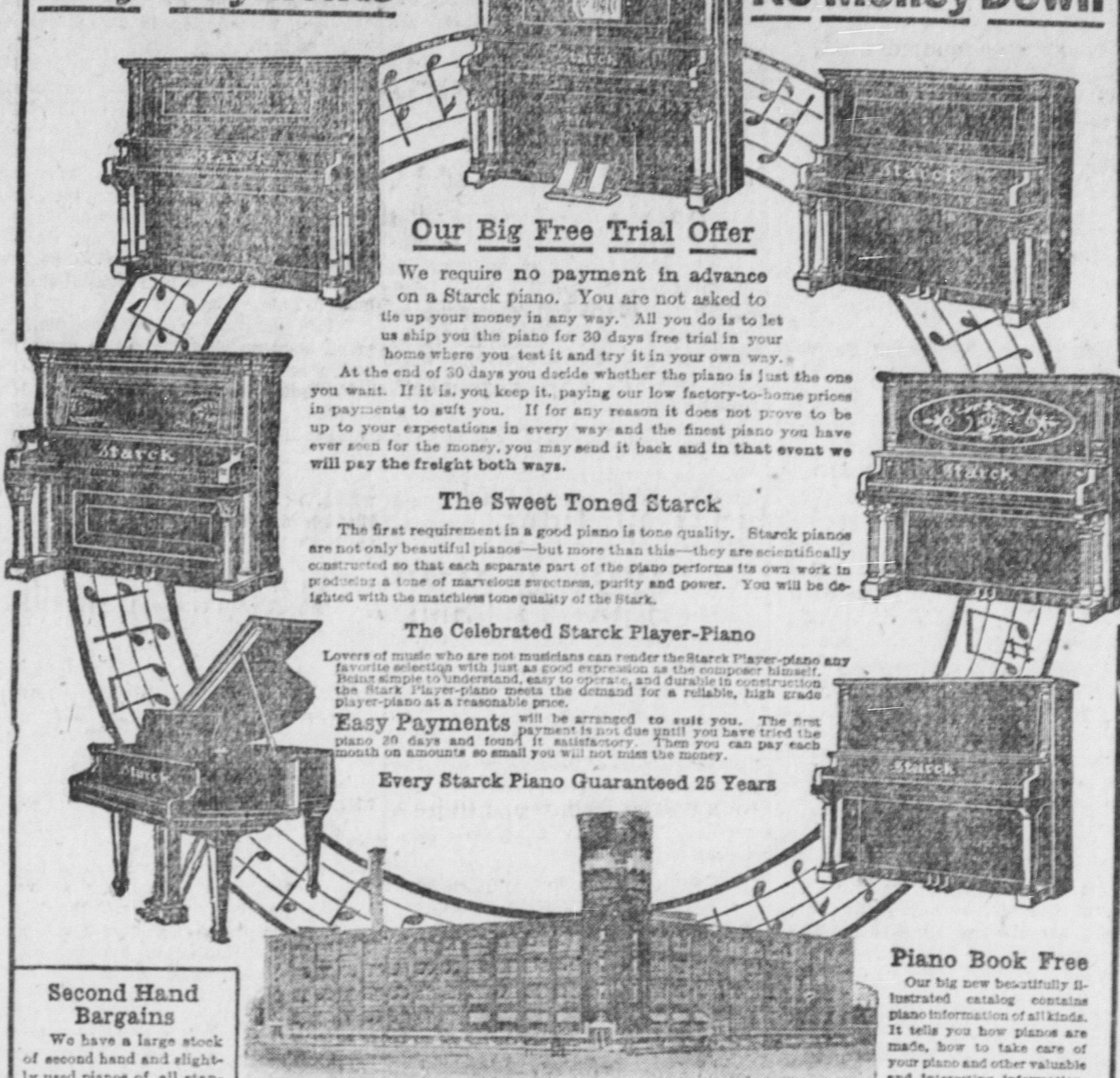
Apparently in no way related to the murderous outbreak of the colored troops at Houston is the warning issued by the Patriotic Education society, that the Germans are conducting a propaganda in this country to start a general uprising of negroes against the whites, promising German aid and money to finance the insurrection and telling the ignorant negroes that when Germany rules America the blacks will have equal rights with the whites. The story is not so fantastic as it may appear and the society is said to have authentic information supporting its statements.

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THE MARKETS

NEW YORK—Spot quiet; No. 2 red, \$2.25; No. 2 hard, \$2.27 c i f New York.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow, \$2.05; No. 2 mixed, \$2.01 c i f New York.

Oats—Spot, firm, standard, 69c.

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 43½@44; extra (92 score), 43; firsts, 41½@42½; seconds, 39½@41.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered extras, 44@45; extra firsts, 42@43; firsts, 39@41; seconds, 36@38; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western henney whites, fine to fancy, 52@54; do, brown, 46@49.

Cheese—State, fresh, special, 24@24½; do, average-run, 23@23½.

Poultry—Live chickens, broilers, 28; fowls, 25½@26; turkeys, 18.

Dressed chickens, 22@30; fowls, 20@27; turkeys, 18@32.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—The market was inactive and nominal. Quotations are omitted.

Corn—Western, No. 2 yellow, \$1.95@1.96; do, No. 3 do, nominal; do, No. 4 do, nominal; do, No. 5 do, nominal.

Oats—No. 2, white, old, 79@80c; new, 75@76; standard white, old, 76@78; new, 74@75; No. 3, white, old, 75@76; new, 73@74; No. 4, white, old, 74@75; new, 72@73.

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, fancy specials, 45½c; extra, 43½@44½; extra firsts, 43; firsts, 42; seconds, 41; nearby prints, fancy, 48c; average extra, 46@47; firsts, 44@45; seconds, 42@43; special brands of prints, jobbing at 51@54.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, \$12.60 per case; nearby current receipts, \$12.30 per case; do, seconds, \$10.95@11.25 per case; Western firsts, \$12.60 per case; do, firsts, \$12.30 per case; do, seconds, \$10.95@11.25 per case; fancy selected, carefully candled eggs were jobbing at 50@51 per dozen.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, June, 25; do, full cream, best, 24½@24¾; specials, higher, do, choice, 23½@24; do, fair to good, 22½@23.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 24@26c; roosters, 17@18; spring chickens, not Leghorns, plump, yellow-skinned, weighing 1½@2 lbs apiece, 26@28; smaller sizes, 24@25; Leghorns, 22@25; ducks, Peking, 19@20; do, Indian Runner, 17@18; do, spring, 20@21; pigeons, old, per pair, 25@26; do, do, young, per pair, 20@22.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—August No. 2 soft red spot, \$2.14½; spot No. 2 soft red early, \$2.14½.

Corn—Prime sail yellow corn, for domestic delivery, at \$1.85 per bu for car lots on spot. Cob corn is quotable at \$9@9.25 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—Standard white, 63@64c; do, No. 3 white, 62@63.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, —; bag lots, as to quality and condition, \$1.40@1.60.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$21.50@22; No. 2, \$20.50@21; No. 3 do, \$17@19; light clover mixed, \$19.50@20; No. 1 do, \$19@19.50; No. 2 do, \$15@16.50; No. 1 clover, \$16@17; No. 2 do, \$13.50@14.50; No. 3 do, \$9@11.

Straw (Per Ton)—No. 1 straight rye, \$17@17.50; No. 2 do, \$15@16; No. 1 tangled rye, \$12@13; No. 2 do, \$10.50@11.50; No. 1 wheat, \$9@13; No. 2 do, \$8@8.50; No. 1 oat, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2 do, \$9@9.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, lb, 43@43½c; do, choice, 42@42½; do, good 40@41; do, prints, 44@45; do, blocks, 42@44; iades, 36@37; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 35@36; Ohio rolls, 34½; West Virginia rolls, 34½; store-packed, 34½; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 35@36; process butter, 38@40.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4 lbs and over, lb, 23@24c; do, small, 22@23; do, white Leghorns, 22; do, old roosters, 13@14; do, spring, over 3 lbs, 27@28; do, 1½@2 lbs, 25@27; do, smaller, —; do, white Leghorns, 25@26; ducks, young Pekins, 3 lbs and over, lb, 20@21; do, puddle, 20; do, muscovy, 20; do, smaller, 17@18; do, old, 16@18; pigeons, young, pair, 20@25; do, old, 20@25; guinea fowl, young, each, 35.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, loss off, dozen, 38c; do, Western firsts, 38; do, West Virginia firsts, 38; do, Southern firsts, 37.

Live Stock—Beef cattle, first quality, lb, 9@9¼c; do, medium, 7@8; do, bulls, 5½@7; thin steers and cows, 4@5; oxen, 5@7; milch cows, choice, head, \$50@65; do, common, \$30@40; calves, veal, choice, by express, lb, 15; do, by boat, 15; do, light, ordinary, 13; do, rough and heavy, head, \$10@22; sheep, No. 1, lb, 7@8; do, old bucks, 6@7; do, common, head, \$3@4; lambs, spring, 40 lbs and over, lb, 15; ordinary, 13; live pigs, head, \$3@4.50; shoats, head, \$5@6.50.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, choice, per bu, \$1@1.10; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per bu, \$1@1.10.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Top, \$18.50; bulk, \$17.15@18.35; light, \$16.50@18.45; mixed, \$16.50@18.50; heavy, \$18.50@18.50; rough, \$16.50@16.75; pigs, \$12@16.25.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$8.20@16.50; Western steers, \$7@14; stockers and feeders, \$6@9.25; cows and heifers, \$4.65@13.15; calves, \$12@16.

Sheep—Wethers, \$7.90@11.25; ewes, \$7.40@10.50; lambs, \$11.25@17.50.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle—Choice, \$11.25@12; prime, \$12.25@12.75.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$10.75@11.25; culls and common, \$4.50@7; lambs, \$11@15.75; veal calves, \$15.50@16.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$17.50@18.40; heavy, \$18@18.50; packers and butchers', \$17.60@18.50; light, \$17.40@18.25; pigs, \$14@16.25.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$15@16; dressed beef steers, \$11.50@14.50; Southern steers, \$7.50@11.50; cows, \$6@10; heifers, \$7.50@13; stockers and feeders, \$7@12.50; bulls, \$6.50@8.50; calves, \$7@13.

Sheep—Lambs, \$16@17; yearlings, \$10.50@12.50; wethers, \$9.50@11.50; ewes, \$9@10.50.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

An electrically operated coin-in-the-slot machine, which cleans the sides and soles of a person's shoes, has been invented in Switzerland.

Efforts are being made in China to revive the ancient Chinese art of porcelain manufacture, which has fallen seriously behind in recent years.

Between May 1 and October 3, 1898, of the Spanish War, 23 officers and 257 men were killed, and four officers and 61 men died of wounds in Cuba.

The savings banks of the State of California contain deposits amounting to \$601,133,318, which gives everyone in the State, man, woman and child, \$210.33.

A new automobile tire, asserted to be bullet, nail and glass proof, is now being subjected to experimentation in Australia. It is made of colir fiber instead of rubber.

Because Russia has forbidden the export of aspen-wood, largely used by them, Swedish match manufacturers have decided to reduce the size of their matches.

The people in the Pomona district, California, who formerly took but one crop from their land, by intensive cultivation this year will take from two to three crops before December.