



1—American troops in France unloading machine guns, which they are now manning in the first line trenches; the mules are used to haul the guns to the front. 2—Col. Dan T. Moore of the field artillery who, when an aide to President Roosevelt, blinded the colonel in one eye in a boxing match. 3—Count George von Hertling, Bavarian premier, who has been appointed German imperial chancellor. 4—Night photograph of an Australian siege battery in operation.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Italian Armies Drawn up Behind Tagliamento River to Fight Teutonic Invaders.

ALLIES RUSH TO THE RESCUE

Cadorna's Losses Severe But United Nation Supports Him—Germans Lose More Ground in Flanders—American War Taxes Become Effective—More Luxemburg Plotting Exposed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great Austro-German drive into northeastern Italy, and the magnificent resistance to the invasion organized by General Cadorna backed by a united and thoroughly aroused country held the center of the war stage last week. For strategic reasons, the Italian general staff would not permit publication of full details of the operations, but this much is known: The northern Italian army, the weakest of all, was broken by a furious surprise attack while faint attacks were being made further south; the First army, and in turn the Third, being outflanked, were compelled to fall back across the Isonzo and into the Friuli plains. The Third army, under the command of the duke of Aosta, retreated in orderly fashion and saved all its guns and material, but the others lost about 180,000 men and 1,500 guns, and immense quantities of stores were destroyed to keep them from falling into the enemy's hands. Generally speaking, the retreat was conducted in a masterful way and the armies fell back to the Tagliamento river, while the rear guards delayed the pursuing Teutons and the cavalry harassed them. Meanwhile the Germans were trying hard to break through the Carnic Alps in order to turn the left flank of the Tagliamento line, but the troops in the passes at last accounts were holding them fairly well. In case they should give way, Count Cadorna had a second line of defense ready along the Piave river.

The first impetuous and almost unimpeded rush of the Austro-German forces had died down by Thursday, when the center of their line had advanced to within four miles of the Tagliamento northwest of Udine. By that time they were in contact with the Italians at many points and were meeting with stubborn resistance, which was giving Cadorna opportunity to consolidate his defenses and to restore complete order and discipline.

Some large units of the Italian army made a stand on the left bank of the Tagliamento, but the Teutons penetrated their line, captured the bridge head positions at Codroipo and Digiano, and took 60,000 more prisoners. The two main forces then faced each other on opposite sides of the river.

Italy United, Allies Helping.

If Germany hoped by this invasion to weaken Italy's war spirit and to cause internal dissension, it was badly fooled, for the opposite has come about. All factions sprang instantly to the support of the government, all reserves were called to the colors immediately, hundreds of convalescent officers pleaded to be sent back to their commands, and from all parts of the kingdom supplies, munitions and men were rushed to the front, every means of transportation being utilized solely by the military authorities.

Perhaps most important of all, in the long run, was the effect on the allies of Italy. Great Britain and France at once began hurrying reinforcements—men and guns—into Italy, and America, without a moment's hesitation, cast aside all export restrictions in favor of the invaded country, and permitted her to take whatever materials she wanted. We also arranged to give Italy a large amount of shipping to assist her own merchant marine in taking over the needed supplies, and extended to her a new credit of \$230,000,000. It is said Italy had long been asking for munitions from

the allies, though this is denied by the London press. However, the military leaders of the entente are now awake to the importance of the Italian front, and there are indications that they will concentrate much of their efforts there during the winter, when operations in Flanders must necessarily be halted. This will be in accordance with the advice of an Italian general given many months ago and hitherto ignored. The question of a joint allied war council to direct operations on all fronts is made more imperative by the Italian affair and may be settled at the coming conference in Paris. Everyone admits that lack of team work has been responsible for most of the reverses the allies have suffered.

It is expected that Germany will now make a new suggestion of peace, as she has done after each of her successful drives, and also it is expected that the allies will reject it with scorn, as in the past.

In Russia the peace agitation is dying down because of the German operations in the Gulf of Riga and the peril of the Gulf of Finland ports and of Petrograd. The crisis there served to strengthen the hands of the Kerensky government, and even the extreme Socialists and other radical factions are urging the army to resist further German advances. There was little fighting on the Russian front last week, and the German fleet apparently had abandoned or postponed its plans to enter the Gulf of Finland.

Good Gains in Flanders.

Attention must not be wholly diverted from the western front by the invasion of Italy. There was desperate fighting in Flanders, in the course of which the French and British, with the efficient aid of the Belgian troops, made some very important gains. In the swamps south of Dixmude the French and Belgians took Merckem peninsula and the village of Luythem. A little farther south the British kept up their attacks on the part of the Passchendaele ridge still held by the Germans, and the Canadians led in an offensive which carried them almost into the town itself. Further progress on this line will probably result in the capture of Roulers, an important rail center only six miles northeast of the ridge and already dominated by the British guns.

Along the Aisne and in the Verdun region the French successfully withstood all the attacks of the crown prince and inflicted heavy losses on him.

The allied aviators were especially busy during the week, dropping many tons of explosives on munition factories, depots, railway stations, aerodromes and all other military objectives within their reach. They do not seem yet to have started on a campaign of retaliatory raids on German towns, but that may come quickly, since Germany on Wednesday night sent some thirty airplanes in seven groups across the water to bomb London and other parts of England. Also the German aviators made a few more raids on Nancy.

In Africa and Mesopotamia the British made considerable progress last week, and they also announced the capture of Beersheba in Palestine.

Count George von Hertling, prime minister of Bavaria, has been appointed German chancellor, but seems to have well grounded fears that he cannot control a majority of the reichstag. He is fully acceptable only to the Catholic center group. Helfferich resigned as vice chancellor and was succeeded by Friedrich von Payer, a progressive.

Another U. S. Transport Torpedoed.

On Thursday the navy department announced that another American transport, the Finland, had been struck by a torpedo when homeward bound. No one aboard was injured and the vessel was so little hurt that she returned to port under her own power.

The sinking of the Antilles brought about an announcement from Secretary Daniels that hereafter naval crews will man all transports carrying American soldiers to France. The report of the British admiralty showed a marked falling off in the number of submarine victims for the week.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, gave parliament some interesting facts concerning the submarine campaign, stating that between 40 and 50 per cent of the German U-boats operating in the North sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic have been

sunk, and that the German claims as to tonnage sunk by submarines are grossly exaggerated. In the course of his address he said he could see no signs of an early peace.

No news of importance came from the sector where General Pershing's men are on the front line. The first member of the expedition to be wounded in the trenches was a lieutenant of the signal corps. His injuries were not serious.

American War Taxes in Effect.
November 1 brought to the American people a sharper realization of the financial burdens of the war, for on that day the following war taxes became effective:

On admissions to all places of amusement except religious and charitable entertainments and shows whose maximum charge is 5 cents and outdoor shows in amusement parks charging 10 cents or less, 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof. Children under twelve charged flat tax of 1 cent.

On dues of all clubs with dues of \$12 per year or more, except fraternal orders on the lodge system, 10 per cent of amount of dues.

On all freight, 3 per cent.

One cent for every 20 cents or fraction thereof for express packages.

Railroad and boat fares, except season and commutation tickets for 30 miles or less or individual fares of 35 cents or less, 8 per cent of amount.

On seats, berths and staterooms on cars or boats, 10 per cent.

On oil delivered by pipe line, 5 per cent of charge.

On telephone, telegraph or radio message costing 15 cents or more, 5 cents per message.

On all the insurance, 8 cents for each \$100 of new insurance, except industrial insurance for \$500 or less, which bears 40 per cent of the first weekly premium. For each dollar or fraction thereof of fire, marine, inland or casualty insurance, 1 cent.

On cigars, 25 cents to \$7 per thousand; on cigarettes, 80 cents to \$120 per thousand; on tobacco and snuff, 5 cents per pound; on cigarette papers, one-half to 1 cent per hundred.

The increased postal rates went into effect on November 2.

Food Prices Under Control.

On the other hand, Thursday was welcomed by the consumer, for then it was that the licensing of wholesale grocers and other food producers went into effect. This is supposed to bring about a considerable reduction in the prices of the nation's food, for Mr. Hoover and his aids fix the wholesale prices, and then control the retailers by not permitting wholesalers to sell to those who seek to obtain extortionate prices from the consumers. The whole thing is very complicated and will require several weeks to get into smooth running order, but it promises to be effective. All citizens are requested to report any instances of "profiteering," and these will be attended to promptly.

The licensing system was applied also to the live stock and packing industries, the government thus assuming control of the nation's meat business with the intention of reducing prices and conserving supplies.

The nation has entered heartily into the spirit of meatless and wheatless days, only pro-Germans and the almost equally culpable selfish ones refusing to deny themselves to that extent for the benefit of the common cause of civilization.

Another good step taken by Mr. Hoover was the closing of the Margin board of trade, which for half a century has been arbitrarily fixing butter prices for the country.

Another Luxemburg Expose.

Secretary Lansing last week published two additional telegrams sent by Count Luxemburg to the German foreign office, revealing plainly Germany's aims to overthrow the Monroe doctrine and obtain a foothold in South America, especially South Brazil, as the first step in subjugating the entire continent. Luxemburg alluded to the people of South America as "Indians under a thin veneer." Both Argentina and Chile may now be forced to declare their attitude.

The federal trade commission has issued regulations under which enemy-owned patents and copyrights will be licensed for manufacture by citizens of the United States. The order affects some 20,000 articles, including salvarsan and other drugs, dyestuff formulas and important mechanical devices.

TO STORE VEGETABLES

Outdoor Cellar or Cave Is Considered Best Place.

House Is Too Warm and Atmosphere Too Dry—Three Important Factors Are Ventilation, Temperature and Moisture.

"All things considered, an outdoor cellar or cave is the best place to store your vegetables for winter," says a writer in an exchange. "An ordinary house cellar is, as a rule, too warm and the atmosphere too dry for most vegetables. Sweet potatoes and squash would keep well in such a place, but that is about all. A pit is also a very good place to keep most vegetables, but is rather inconvenient. There are three things to consider when storing vegetables for winter use; they are the temperature, ventilation and the moisture. They are very important. Always keep them in mind. You will either succeed or fail by the correct or improper management of these three things. The germs which are the cause of decay like a high temperature, and most of them like a poorly ventilated place.

"With this in mind, the logical thing to do, it would seem, would be to keep the pit or cave where you are storing your vegetables dry and as cool as possible. This, however, you cannot always do, as some vegetables must have moisture to preserve their plumpness and quality, while others must have heat in order to keep well. Fortunately, it seems the vegetables that require the moisture can be stored at a very low temperature, and those that must have heat can be kept in a dry place. Beets, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, salsify and turnips require more or less moisture, but should be kept at a temperature as near freezing as possible and yet not freeze. Squash and sweet potatoes like a warm, dry atmosphere. Keep the temperature as near 50 or 60 degrees as possible. Onions must be kept at about 33 or 34 degrees and in a dry place."

MARKET ALL SLACKER FOWLS

It Does Not Pay to Feed High-Priced Corn to Loafing Hens—Sell All Nonproducers.

(Ohio Agricultural College Bulletin.)
Now is the time for every hen to proclaim whether she is doing her bit or is a slacker. It will not pay to feed five-cent corn to loafing hens.

Many of the old hens should be sold within the next few weeks. They will be nonproducers and expensive feeders. Breeding from them will produce poor pullets.

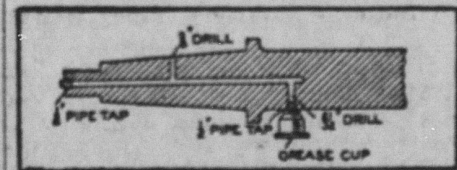
Hens that should go to market are: (1) Those with bright colored legs; (2) those with combs that are small, dry, hard and rough to the touch; (3) those that are molting early.

The good hens exhibit the following characteristics: (1) The combs are of good size, and are soft and pliable. (2) The shanks are pale due to the fact that the pigment is drawn out of the legs during egg production. (3) No signs of molting were shown up to September 15.

GREASING WHEELS OF WAGON

Contributor to Popular Mechanics Magazine Gives Illustration and Description of Good Method.

Drill a hole, two-third-one-half inch in diameter, in the center of each axle and connect it with a hole of the same size just back of the shoulder on the spindle and on the under side of the



Cup Attached to Spindle.

axle. This is the right size hole to tap for one-half inch fittings, writes W. E. Crane of Cleveland, Ohio, in Popular Mechanics Magazine. The center of the spindle is drilled with a three-eighths inch drill to make a hole intersecting the horizontal one.

A one-half inch plug is turned into the end of the hole, and a grease cup fitted on the under side, as shown. In greasing the wheel, turn the cup down sufficient to force the grease into the axle.

SCARE SHEEP-KILLING DOG

Dummy of Man Holding Stick or Gun Will Frighten Curs Away—Keep Moving It About.

A Minnesota farmer writes that he keeps dogs away from his flock by putting up in his pasture the dummy of a man holding a stick or a gun. This dummy is taken down every morning and put up again in the evening, at different places, from night to night. He says a sheep-killing dog will not go near enough to the dummy to discover that he is a bogus man.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF PLOWS

Before Purchasing Farmer Should Consider Construction of Harrows and Packers.

Different types of land require particular kinds of plows, and there is a difference in the construction and quality of harrows and packers which every farmer should consider before purchasing a supply of these tools.

USEFUL WEIGHTS

The following weights may not be exact, but they are near enough for ordinary calculations:

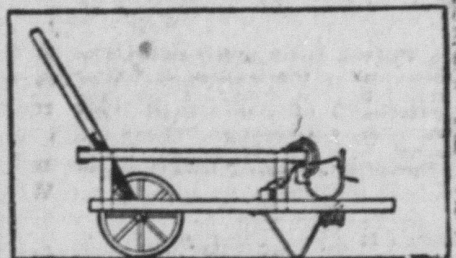
- One cubic foot of water, 62.4 pounds.
- A volume of air equal to 12.4 cubic feet weighs 1 pound.
- One barrel contains 31½ gallons.
- One cubic foot of water contains 7.48 gallons.
- One gallon of water weighs about 8.33 pounds.
- One pint of water weighs about 1 pound.
- Pine weighs about 35 pounds per cubic foot.
- Oak weighs about 45 pounds per cubic foot.
- Concrete weighs about 150 pounds per cubic foot.
- Stone weighs from 135 to 200 pounds per cubic foot.
- Seventeen cubic feet of clay weighs about a ton.
- Eighteen cubic feet of gravel in bank weighs about a ton.
- Twenty-seven cubic feet of gravel, dry, weighs about a ton.
- Lime weighs 75 pounds per bushel.

USEFUL AS FODDER BUNDLER

Device Invented by Ohio Man for Receiving Stalks of Corn and Holding in Compact Form.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a device adapted for receiving stalks of corn, invented by J. L. Wolfe of Willshire, Ohio, says:

This device is adapted for receiving stalks of corn and for holding them in a compact form in such manner that



Fodder Bundler.

a tie may be placed on the bundle while so held, and wherein the bundler is well supported for easy transportation, and wherein means is provided on the bundler for supporting cord and for permitting the cord to be drawn off to be used as ties for the bundles, and for compressing the bundle prior to the tying.

FEED SWINE CULL POTATOES

Spuds Are Poor in Protein, But Rich in Carbohydrates, Thus They Are Fat Producing.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is estimated that four and one-half bushels of potatoes equal one bushel of corn in producing weight gains on hogs. Potatoes resemble corn in composition, and this is especially true of sweet potatoes. Both corn and potatoes are poor in protein and rich in carbohydrates, thus they make fat rather than bone and muscle. The potatoes should be boiled or steamed until they form a mealy mash, which should be mixed with some other feed such as corn-meal, shorts or bran. Only enough water should be added in the cooking to prevent burning and to make a thick mash. While some potatoes may be fed raw to add succulence to the ration, they should be given only at intervals and in small quantities. Too many are likely to cause scours. A potato ration should be supplemented with feeds rich in nitrogen, such as old-process linseed-oil meal or fish meal. Where sweet potatoes are plentiful and cheap a combination with gluten meal and skim milk makes a good ration.

CORN LACKING IN MINERALS

When Fed as Sole Concentrate in Rations for Swine Bodily Weakness Will Result.

Because of its low content of mineral matter, particularly lime, corn should not be fed as the sole concentrate in rations for swine. Bodily weaknesses result from a deficiency of mineral elements when other feeds are not supplied with corn.

In experimental feeding tests conducted by Dr. E. B. Forbes of the Ohio experiment station, hogs fed mainly corn had weak bones often resulting in lameness and fractures. Such injuries do not occur with hogs on pasture or with those given feeds rich in lime, such as clover, alfalfa, rape, skim milk and tankage. Bone flour, wood ashes, corncob charcoal and lime are useful supplements to rations deficient in minerals.

RIGHT CARE OF SPRAY PUMP

Different Parts Should Be Gone Over, Cleaned and Oiled—Keep Machinery Under Cover.

Are you taking care of your spray pump? Go over all the different parts of the pump, cleaning them off and oiling them. Unless this precaution is taken your pump will be out of order when you will need it. The spray materials rust the metal parts and they soon become useless unless they are cleaned and oiled when the season is over. Don't fail to keep the pump and all other machinery under shelter when not in use.



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Try Yager's Liniment, the great external remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, chest pains, backache, cuts and bruises. This liniment has wonderful curative powers, penetrates instantly, and gives prompt relief from pain. It is the most economical liniment to buy, for the large 35 cent bottle contains more than the usual 50 cent bottle of liniment.

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YAGER'S LINIMENT RELIEVES PAIN

GILBERT BROS. & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Beware of the man who never overlooks an opportunity to tell you that honesty is the best policy.

CUTICURA STOPS ITCHING

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Cuticura is wonderfully effective. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal all forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Besides these super-creamy emollients if used daily prevent little skin troubles becoming serious. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

BOY OF CHESTERFIELD TYPE

Newsy Divides His Papers With Pa's, Also Remembers Arresting Officer on Reaching Station.

A policeman with kindly eyes, but a Spartan sense of duty, was towing a small boy to the nearest station, says the Washington Star. A flock of other boys tagged behind.

The criminal grinned with nervous bravado. Each boy was a human geyser of sympathy and the whole show, from a strictly scenic viewpoint, supplied a comic supplement to the sort of ye know about—with the teapot left out.

As he reached his last edge of freedom the prisoner passed over a batch of newspapers to the nearest boy with orders to divide them all around—except one. He handed that one to the policeman.

The officer accepted the courtesy. Then he ordered the boys to return the papers. Then he gave the criminal a good-humored shake and told him to be off.

"And don't let me catch you scragging again, you little scamp you!" And the little scamp took to his heels.

Which is merely to note that there is growing up in this town a certain small boy who had already put Chesterfield among the also rans.

Money makes many, but unmakes more.

Many a man believes in eternal punishment—for his neighbor.

Save In the Use of Wheat

By eating

Grape-Nuts

All the food value of the grain is used in making this delicious food; and its blend of malted barley not only adds to its nourishing qualities but produces a flavor of unusual richness.

All Food—No Waste!