

STRIKE FROM NEW POINT

Allies Bringing to Bear Strong Offensive Movement Against Germans.
Paris, Oct. 12.—While General Joffre's communications, always of the most general nature, reassure Paris as to the ability of the allies to hold the enemies at all points of the main battle line, there are unofficial reports that produce even more satisfaction.

The allies are developing an offensive from an entirely new quarter. They have found the men and the means to threaten the Germans from the direction of the channel and the North sea ports. Large forces of French and British are striking vigorously and apparently successfully at the Germans in Belgium while the main allied army defeats every attempt of the German host in northern France to maintain a new offensive.

Although the allies have been harried to defend their lines from Arras southward to Soissons and eastward all the way to the Meuse and the line of Verdun-Tour, they have succeeded in mobilizing and launching independent operations that threaten the German hold on Belgium. More and more General Joffre is swinging the important action toward the north and compelling the Germans to lengthen their west flank.

More and more it becomes certain that the allies, impregnable situated along the north of the Oise, are developing the strength to attack the Germans' line of defense in Belgium, an attack designed to free the coast cities from danger and to recapture Brussels, to seize the railroad lines communicating with France and to force the retreat of the German armies from France territory.

There will be no surprise in Paris if the news of this week dealt with great battles between Ghent and Antwerp. The safety of the Belgian army is assured and this force can now be utilized in attacks against the German flank from Ostend.

There is a hope that the allies, while pursuing their operations in Belgium and defending the line to Soissons, may yet turn the German fortified position that begins at Soissons and runs east to the Argonne. Slow but steady progress has been made by the allies at this point.

W. & J. Grandstand Burned.

Washington, Pa., Oct. 12.—The new Washington and Jefferson grandstand at College field, built two years ago at a cost of \$5,000, was destroyed by fire of mysterious origin. The theory generally accepted is that the fire was started from a campfire of tramps, for a high wind was blowing. There was \$2,500 insurance on the structure.

Some Pumpkin, This.

Kittanning, Pa., Oct. 12.—George Kerner of White Oak valley, near here, claims to have the largest pumpkin raised in this vicinity this year, if not at any other time, and as yet no one has disputed his claim. The pumpkin weighs 178 pounds and measures 101 inches around.

Cholera in Austria.

London, Oct. 12.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that according to a Vienna message cholera is now spreading over the entire dual monarchy, new cases averaging forty daily.

Killed Walking in His Sleep.

St. Clairsville, O., Oct. 12.—Basfl Terry, aged twenty-two, miner of Baileys Mills, was instantly killed when he fell from a window while walking in his sleep.

Wind and the Sun.

Wind does not always go down with the sun, but may blow from high to low after sunset. If wind starts to fill up a low pressure area before sunset it is liable to keep pouring in until it is filled and equilibrium restored. If wind stops exactly at instant of sunset one may rest assured that the area of barometrical depression is filled. If wind blows from sea to land by day it may stop at sunset and reverse direction. If it does the cause is that at sunrise the sun's radiant energy heats the land more than it does the water. The land warms the air, increases its rarity, and it rises, producing a lower pressure area, and cooler air from over the ocean rushes in to fill it. After sunset land cools in less time than the water, and the direction of flow is reversed. But this may not always occur. Local causes, as fog, saturation of air, electrical conditions and others may prevent.—New York Journal.

Sometimes Happens So.

The family had gone off for their holiday in a taxi. Twenty minutes later the taxi snorted back up the road.

"Forgotten the tickets?" cried a neighbor.
"No," said the irate householder, "but my wife's just remembered that she's left a kettle boiling on the gas stove."

He dived into the house and came back the next moment with a ghastly calm on his face.

"All right now?" said the neighbor cheerily.

"Right! I'd forgotten that I'd turned the gas off at the meter, and now we've two hours and a half to wait for the next train."—Glasgow Dispatch.

Wonderful Sewers.

The sewers of Paris are the most wonderful in the world and constitute one of the sights of the city. Visitors are allowed to inspect them on certain days each week, and it is certainly an experience to make a "personally conducted" tour of the two main sewers. The journey is made on electric cars and lanchons, which draw up occasion by at brightly illuminated stations.

NEW WAR COST ESTIMATE.

Six Nations' Daily Expense \$38,000,000, Says German Expert.

Fourteen thousand million dollars is the yearly cost of the war (or \$38,256,154 per day) to Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Russia and England, according to the German statistical expert, Captain Max Henck.

Of this expense France and Germany, he estimates, each with 3,000,000 men in the field, must stand \$2,800,000,000 each, while Russia's share, with her 4,000,000 fighting men, will be \$3,800,000,000.

These figures would seem exaggerated if the actual cost of England's Boer war (in which not more than 400,000 British troops were actually engaged at one time) was not known to have cost \$1,200,000,000 in less than three years, or \$450,000,000 a year.

Desertion Discouraged.

Clarence King, the well known geologist, was a man of nerve as well as a genius. One summer he was with a government expedition in the far west, and the men he was compelled to employ were, for the most part, ruffians and desperadoes. One night one of them deserted, and Mr. King knew that it meant a stampede if the deserter were allowed to go unpunished. He chose a companion, on whose silence he could rely, overtook the deserter and landed him in a convenient fort. The runaway had subsisted for three days on game, and his white horse was streaked with blood from the game hung on the saddle. Mr. King and his companion rode back, leading the crimson stained horse with all the deserter's belongings and said nothing. The men sent a committee to ask what had become of the deserter. "He is gone," said Mr. King impressively, "where anybody else who tries to desert will go too." The committee retired with a scared look, and there were no more desertions that trip.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Problem of the Prisoned Cork.

It often happens that in attempting to uncork a bottle the stopper is forced into the bottle instead, and it thus floats on the liquid. This would perhaps not be a drawback were it not that each time the bottle is to be emptied the cork comes to the neck and causes an obstruction, preventing the flow of the liquid. This can be avoided very readily and all that is needed is to bend a piece of stiff iron wire in a long U shape, properly fitting it in the neck of the bottle so that the loop portion projects somewhat below the neck. Upon inverting the bottle the wire loop prevent the cork from reaching the neck to obstruct it.

HOW WILD ELEPHANTS ARE CAPTURED IN INDIA.

Hunt Permitted Every Fifth Year. What Huge Beasts Are Used For.

This is the year of the "elephant battue" in the great forests of Mysore, India.

The hunting of these gigantic animals is permitted in India only every fifth year. On the average from 200 to 250 wild elephants are captured during the battue season, and these are trained for the various purposes for which the Asiatic elephant is used.

Quite Sufficient.

It was on a long railway journey, and for six hours he had sat opposite a solitary traveling companion, and not a word had been spoken. "Excuse me," was his opening, "but are you an Englishman?"

"Yes," rapped out the stranger.

"Oh, then I beg your pardon."

And after that the long journey was completed in silence.—London Answers.

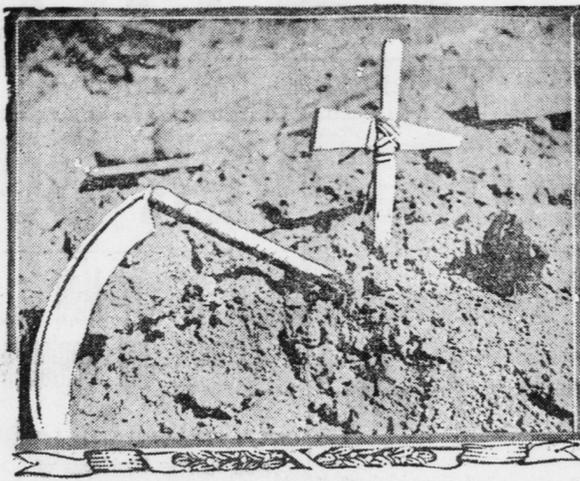
Irreverent Youth.

Her Father—Young man, young man, would you take my daughter from me? You don't know a father's feelings at such a time! I must suppress them.
Her Lover—Oh, that's all right. If you want to give three cheers, go ahead.—Topeka Journal.

Compensation.

Dentist (telling story)—I tell you, when I got to that point of danger I lost my nerve. Patient—Well, you've got mine, haven't you?—Baltimore American.

GRAVE OF A BELGIAN SNIPER.



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Notice the hand projecting from the earth near the rude cross. This may have been due to haste or carelessness or it may have been done purposely as a warning.

WAR POSTER SOLD IN BERLIN.



Photo by American Press Association.

This representation of one of the 16.4 inch shells used by the Germans in battering down forts in France and Belgium has had a lively sale in Berlin. It carries at the top the caption, "German War Surprise, 1914," and at the bottom, "With God For King and Fatherland." It also bears the names of towns destroyed by the siege guns.

TAKING BRITISH WOUNDED HOME.

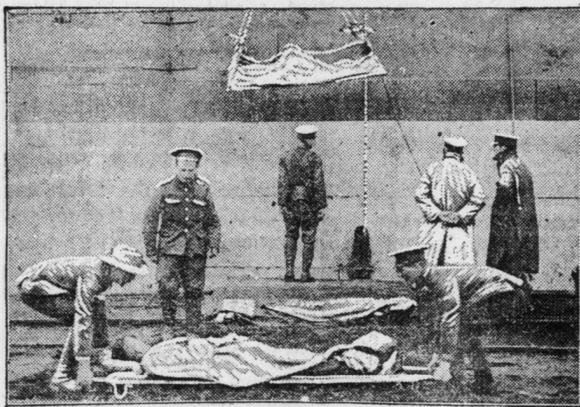


Photo by American Press Association.

Thousands of British soldiers who have been wounded in France have been sent back to England to be treated in hospitals or to convalesce at home. This shows them being hoisted aboard ship.

RUINED BRIDGE OVER THE OISE IN FRANCE.

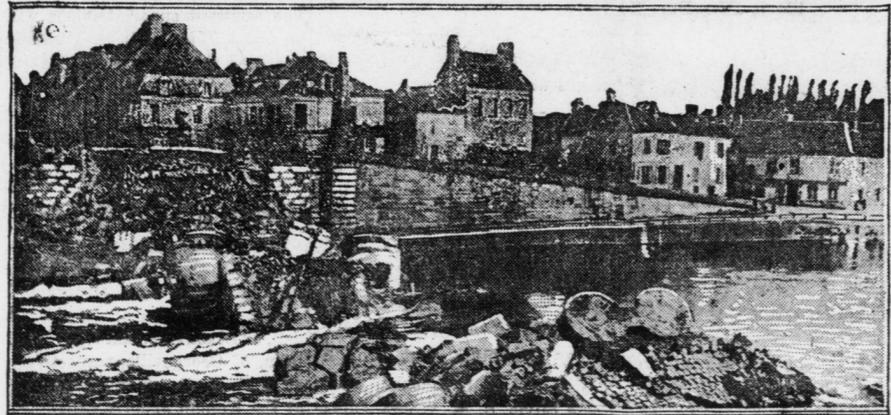


Photo by American Press Association.

Much of the recent severe fighting has been along the banks of this stream. This bridge was blown up by the French to delay the movements of the enemy.

ART TREASURES OF FRANCE.

Precautions That Guard Them at the Louvre, in Paris.

Those who visit the Louvre do not suspect the labor that is necessary in keeping the building in order. It must be protected at night against fire and burglars by watchmen, who, with revolvers at hip and dark lanterns in hand, make their rounds, accompanied by police dogs.

Upstairs and downstairs and along the corridors, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Sun, the distance they travel amounts to four miles, and in every room the watchmen must "punch" the clock that shows whether the rooms have been inspected and how often.

During the night the most valuable works of art are kept under lock and key. When the galleries are closed to the public a clever piece of mechanism is set in motion that carries the royal jewels, worth millions of dollars, into a special burglar proof chamber. The Venus de Milo, too, has her own special bedroom. An iron shutter rises from the ground in front of her and hides the marble features of the goddess.

In the early morning an army of custodians pours through the rooms, and the process of cleaning begins. A force of 150 men sets to work with brooms, dusters and floor polishers. The custodians exceed the strength of a company of soldiers on a war footing. There are one chief custodian, three underchiefs, twenty-seven superior and 148 inferior custodians. To these must be added the Louvre's artisans, for the great place has its own works department and almost its own factory.

RADIUM AND LIGHTNING.

And the Better Protection of Horses During Thunderstorms.

Radium has been discovered vastly to improve lightning rods in their protection of buildings during thunderstorms. Of course the enormous cost of radium prevents any practical use of the fact as yet. But there is a very fair possibility that the information gained in this way will lead to a new form of lightning rod which will be more efficient or that further experiments will show that a tiny quantity of radium at a reasonable cost will improve the protection.

The purpose of lightning rods, of course, is to catch the electrical currents in the air during a storm and lead them safely into the ground instead of allowing the lightning to pick its own course down through a house or church steeple, and their use is based on the principle that a metal rod will give the electricity a smoother path of less resistance than ordinary building material.

The whole trouble with lightning rods now is that, though they can be made to do the trick if the electrical discharge is near them, there is no way to lead electricity through the air to the rod. Radium will do this part of the work, as has been demonstrated in scientific experiments. Two milligrams of radium on the end of a rod made the air a considerable distance away a vastly better conductor.

Thus any electrical discharge within several yards of the rod had a path open for it along the radium rays to the rod and then down the rod to the earth.—Saturday Evening Post.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Sunday School Teacher—Can you tell me who dwelt in the Garden of Eden?
Little May—Yes, ma'am; the Adamites.

"What is an amateur, Bobby?" queried his small sister.

"An amateur," replied Bobby, "is anything that isn't nature."

"Mamma," queried little Myra, "do you think grandpa has really gone to heaven?"

"Yes, dear," was the reply.

"Well, continued Myra, "I'll bet he sneaks outside once in a while to smoke his pipe."

In the lesson mention had been made of the canthook that is used in rolling logs.

"Can you tell me what a canthook is, Tommy?" asked the teacher.

"Sure," replied Tommy. "It's a cow that hasn't any horns."—Detroit Free Press.

What Bobwhite Eats.

Fifteen per cent of the food of the bobwhite is composed of insects, including several of the most serious pests of agriculture. Half of its food consists of weed seeds, one-fourth of grain and about one-sixteenth of wild fruits. Taken in all the bobwhite is very useful to the farmer, and while it may not be necessary to remove it from the list of game birds every farmer should see that his own farm is not depleted by sportsmen.

Father Foots the Bill.

Father (having just accepted cigar from son)—And what do you pay for these? Son—Two for a quarter. Father—What! And I content myself with two for a dime! Son—Well, you know, dad, our cases are different. If I had as large a family as you to support I shouldn't smoke at all.—Boston Transcript.

Watch and Watch.

First Pickpocket—Here he comes, now! Second Pickpocket—All right. You keep a watch on 'im while I take a watch off 'im!—London Answers.

Where to Find It.

Wigwag—I never knew such a fellow as Bjones. He is always looking for trouble. Henpeckke—Then why doesn't he get married?

WHAT "SHOCK" MEANS.

How It May Affect the Physical and Mental Systems.

In medical language "shock" means the depression of the vital forces, both mental and physical. The condition may result from many causes and may vary from a faintness and pallor that soon disappear to a state so desperate that the sufferer dies of it, as in the case of serious accident or difficult surgical operations.

Shock may also be the result of an overpowering emotion, like great terror. That kind of shock is often seen in the survivors of any terrible accident. Many who have not got so much as a scratch suffer for a long time from a state of impaired health. Sometimes their nervous systems are so badly shattered that they never entirely recover. That is one of the many reasons why foolish practical jokes are wrong. It is not funny to dress up like a ghost, to jump out on timid children from behind doors, to play "jokes" with dead mice or snakes. And such pleasantries are dangerous as well as stupid. Many an unfortunate child has been made the slave of fear all his life by reason of a shock that some playmate gave him in his youth. The remedies that the physician uses are those which will restore the blood to its normal flow and stimulate the vital functions. For shock associated with great loss of blood the best thing is to inject salt solution. For shock without hemorrhage, a stimulant of some kind is generally given.—Youth's Companion.

KITCHEN SINKS.

They Are Low Yet Because They Had to Be Low Originally.

In a recent issue of the Survey the question why kitchen sinks have been made so low was discussed. No one seemed able to explain. Finally a certain maker discovered that the original sinks were made when the washing of dishes and other sink work was done in wooden tubs with high sides. Such a tub when used in a high sink came up too far, so the sink was made low. Furthermore, as running water and fixed faucets had not long been made, the tub had to be lifted out of the sink and the lower the sink the lighter the lift.

Through improvements in faucets, dishpans and other accessories of kitchen sinks have been made no one has seemed to realize that the sink could be improved by raising. So women were—and are—compelled to endure discomfort when doing their ordinary household work.

"There may be a certain percentage of inconvenience to be reached before the human mind grasps the fact that something must be altered," remarks the Journal of the American Medical association.

"The wise inventor attains a reputation for brilliancy by making his invention before the need becomes obvious to others."

Fashionable Fainting.

In an old English scrap book is the following clipping, dated June 1, 1790: No Woman can now discover her Distinction of true Breeding better than by a well-timed Faint at the musical Festival in Westminster Abbey. The Noble Managers fly from their Box to her Assistance. "Who is she?"—"Lovely Girl!"—"Feeling Culture!" Instantly reverberates from one Aisle to another. But like all tonish Aisles, this, it seems, is now descending to inferior Ranks; for no less than three City Ladies were among the five female Fainters of Saturday last. To prevent therefore the further Extent of this fashionable Influenza the Managers, we learn, intend issuing something like the following Notice, in imitation of the Lord Chamberlain's Notice to the Courtly Dancers, viz:

"Such Ladies who intend to Faint at the next Abbey Performance, are desired to send their Names, Rank, and Places of Abode to Mr. Ashley, on or before 12 o'clock to-morrow; that a sufficient Proportion of Bars Rest may be set apart, in order to give to the whole Performance the desired Effect!"

Waylaying Mendelssohn.

After the London performance of "St. Paul" by the Sacred Harmonic society at Exeter hall in 1837 Mendelssohn's coach was waylaid at midnight on his way to Dover, but instead of being robbed the composer was presented with a silver snuffbox by a group of devotees. He had behaved with charming grace in an awkward incident. The London performance in question was to have been conducted by him. But the Birmingham festival was just due, and he was the great attraction there in the same oratorio. It was felt that his appearance as conductor in London at that juncture would detract from the importance of his visit to Birmingham. Mendelssohn saw the point and canceled his London engagement. But he attended the performance and was so winning to all concerned—audience, performers, officials—that he turned a disappointment into a scene of wild enthusiasm.

Strong Talker.

"Mr. Smith, won't you please talk to me?"

"Why, certainly, my little girl. But what do you want me to say?"

"Won't you please talk like you did when you were talking to yourself in the library when the dog jumped at you? Mine's so straight, and mamma said the way you talked made her hair curl."—Baltimore American.

Finis.

"What did you tell your wife when you got home from the club last night?"

"I told her she was the sweetest woman in the world."—Spokane Spokesman Review.