

**PL... FIGHT...
CATTLE EPIDEMIC**

**Area Included In Quarantine
May Be Enlarged.**

UNTOLD LOSSES FEARED.

Secretary of Agriculture Issues Statement Calling Attention to Widespread Disease and Declares Only Method of Combating It is to Stop All Movements of Suspected Stock.

The area included in the quarantine established by the federal government to prevent the spread of the hoof and mouth disease in cattle may be enlarged by the addition of other states.

Ten states early were embraced in the inhibited area. Affected cattle have been found at Johnston, Providence county, R. I., and also at Glendive, Mont.

The secretary of agriculture has issued the following statement regarding the quarantine for foot and mouth disease:

"The present outbreak of the foot and mouth disease, which is one of the most contagious and destructive diseases of cattle, swine and sheep, exceeds in area affected any of the five previous outbreaks in this country. Unless the infection can be localized immediately and quickly eradicated it threatens untold losses among live stock.

Disease Very Contagious.

"So contagious is the disease that in past outbreaks where but one animal in a herd was infected the entire herd in almost all cases later contracted the sickness. Although the mortality is not high, the effects of the disease, even on animals that recover, are such as to make them practically useless. They lose flesh rapidly. In the case of cows the milk dries up or is made dangerous for human consumption. In the case of breeding animals the animal once infected becomes valueless for breeding, as it may continue to be a constant carrier of contagion.

"It is possible to cure the external symptoms, but during the process of attempting to cure one sick animal the chances are that hundreds of others may be infected. The treatment or killing of a single animal in a herd was tried in an outbreak and did not prove effective, for the reason that the remainder of the herd soon became infected and had to be killed.

"As a result of the five outbreaks in this country and other disastrous epidemics of the disease in Europe and Great Britain, veterinary authorities of the United States are agreed that the only method of combating the disease is to stop all movements of stock and material which have been subjected to any danger of infection and to kill off without delay all herds in which the disease has gained any foothold. This enables the authorities to eradicate infected herds and to isolate and hold under observation all suspected herds.

"The owner of the slaughtered animals is reimbursed on the basis of the appraised value of the herd, the appraiser being appointed by the state. The expense of the whole process of condemnation and disinfection is divided equally between the federal and state governments.

"In some cases, because human beings can carry the disease to other herds, the state authorities have prevented children on infected farms from attending school. In other cases, as in Illinois and Ohio, the state authorities have closed the stockyards until they can be cleaned and disinfected.

"The first effort of the department is to discover and segregate all animals sick with the disease or that have been exposed. To this end the federal and state inspectors are now tracing up through bills of lading and railroad records all shipments of live cattle which have been made during the last sixty days out of any of the infected or suspected districts.

"In this way the presence of foot and mouth disease has been discovered in various places in the present wide area now under federal quarantine, which includes Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. The numbers of all cars in which animals have been transported from these districts have been obtained, and these are being located and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

"Following the imposition of a general federal quarantine and the killing of actually infected herds comes a farm to farm inspection of the entire quarantine area. Later, when it becomes clear that the disease has been localized, it will be possible for the federal and state authorities to free from quarantine all but the actually infected counties or districts and allow the uninfected territories to resume interstate shipments of stock.

"At present the chief danger lies in the possibility of their being concealed sources of infection. Every effort is being made by state and federal authorities not only to trace suspicious shipments, but to convince farmers of the seriousness of the disease and the extreme ease with which it is communicated and to urge upon them to report at once to state or federal authorities all suspicious cases of sore mouths or lameness."

CHURCH DESTROYED NEAR ANTWERP.



© 1914, by American Press Association. German soldiers are seen inspecting ruins of an edifice wrecked by shells.

GERMANS BEFORE ANTWERP.



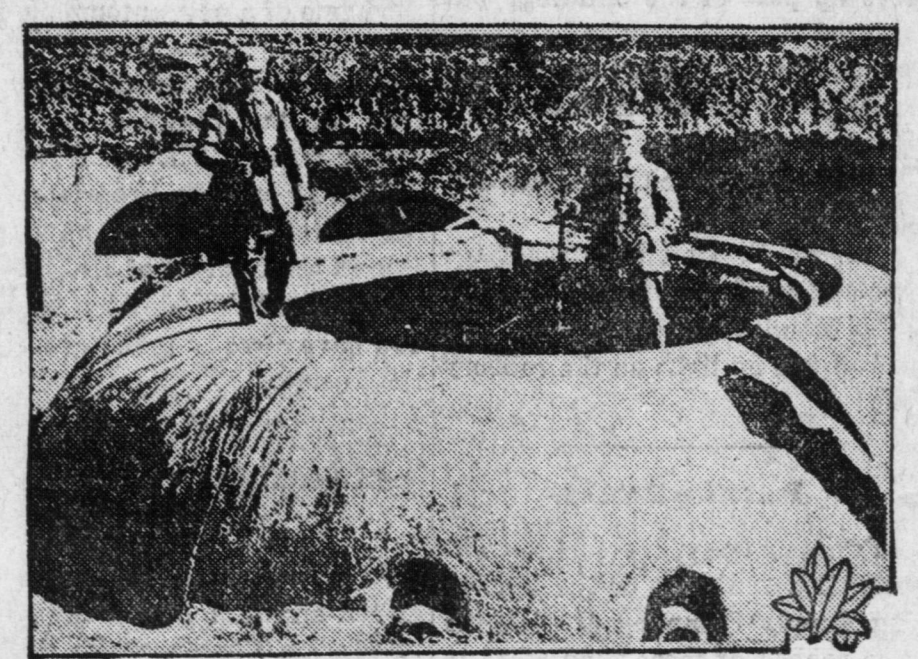
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THE ONLY GRAND OPERA BABY.



Photo by American Press Association. This shows Edouard Ferrari-Fontani, Mme. Margarete Matzenauer and Baby Adrienne. The parents are both members of the Metropolitan Opera company of New York, and Adrienne, now ten months old, is the only infant with both parents distinguished grand opera stars.

DAMAGED TURRET OF FORT AT MAUBEUGE.



© 1914, by American Press Association. Last Wish of a Poet.

I wish to lie on the north side of the churchyard about the middle of the ground, where the morning and evening sun can linger the longest on my grave. I wish to have a rough, unhewn stone, something in the form of a milestone, so that the playing boys may not break it in their heedless pastimes, with nothing more on it than this inscription: "Here rest the hopes and ashes of John Clare." I desire that no date be inscribed thereon, as I wish it to live or die with my poems and other writings, which, if they have merit, with posterity it will, and if they have not it is not worth preserving.—John Clare, 1864.

An Ungallant Rascal.

"I suppose," said the angular spinster, "that you never had a romance?" "Dat's where youse is wrong," replied the unlaundersed hobo. "I wurst had a sweetheart wot wuz a dead ringer fer youse." "And did she die?" asked the angular spinster as she helped him to another hunk of pie. "No, ma'am," answered the hobo. "When leap year come round she asked me t' marry her—an' I run away from home."—Chicago News.

A Great War "Scoop."

Days have changed for the war correspondent since Archibald Forbes was praised in the house of lords by Lord Salisbury and received by Queen Victoria at Buckingham palace in recognition of his exploits as a news gatherer during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. Forbes' greatest exploit was his ride from Shpka pass to the nearest telegraph station at Bukharest and his reception en route by the czar, to whom he was the first to communicate news of the Russian victory, the former trooper of the Royals having outdistanced not only all rival correspondents, but the official messengers as well.—London Mail.

The Egyptian Lotus.

The lotus figures to a very great extent in ancient Egyptian sculpture, though the flower is often crude and difficult to make out. The fruit of the Egyptian lotus was forbidden as food to disciples of Pythagoras. The lotus was dedicated to the goddess of fecundity, Isis, and buds are said to have been found in the tombs of ancient Egyptian kings. Egyptologists have decided that the lotus of Egypt was the common white water lily of the Nile and not the true sacred nelumbo of the far east.

Hero Stuff

Harold has broken a leg or two,
Phil has a fractured thigh,
Reginald's ankles are out of true
And Percy has lost an eye.
They will be no use to their poor old dad,
But they're heroes just the same,
For they did their duty as undergrads
For their alma mater's fame.

Clarence's head bears a two inch dent,
Ethelbert's ribs are smashed,
Horace's spinal column is bent,
Almeric's back is gashed.
Not one of the bunch can earn his keep
Any more than a china doll,
But think of the glory they lived to reap
In the name of the dear old "col."

Men may die for their babes and wives,
Soldiers may bravely stand
At the cannon's mouth and lay down
Their lives.

For their flag and their native land,
But us for the youth with the flashing eye
And the long prognathous jaw,
Who swears he is keen for a chance to die.

For the dear old "col" raw, raw!
—By James J. Montague in New York American.

**LION LOOSE IN SHIP AS
STORM RAGES AT SEA.**

Some Sailors Volunteer to Capture Him, Others Climb Rigging.

Thrilling stories of a battle with a lion which broke from its cage during a raging gale in mid-Atlantic were told by the crew of the steamship West Point, which landed its cargo of more than seventy-five wild beasts, destined for Prospect park, Brooklyn, in New York.

From the time the steamship left London until it docked at pier 25 north of Callowhill street, Philadelphia, life aboard the ship was one horror after another. Bedlam reigned and sleep was impossible. Some of the crew, ancient mariners, used to sleeping when the fiercest gales are blowing, said that it was impossible for them to get any rest on the westward voyage of the West Point. Howling of lions, chattering of monkeys, shrieking of jackals and the whining of coyotes kept them in a constant state of uneasiness.

The continual pitching and rolling of the ship made the animals seasick and at times aroused their anger. The constant lunging of the vessel also weakened the cages holding these denizens of the jungle. Before the vessel reached the Delaware breakwater a large lion burst through his cage, and his escape was not discovered for a short time. Because of the delay caused by bad weather the vessel was two or three days late, and food for the animals had run short. The lion was hungry, and his first thought was for food. He made for a cage containing a white mule, and was trying to tear the bars apart when H. B. Goodkin, an employee who was in charge of the animals, saw him and shouted for assistance.

When the word spread among the sailors that a lion was loose and help was needed to get him back into his cage two or three of them volunteered to go, but most of them fled to the upper decks, and some to the rigging of the vessel. After an hour's work, however, Goodkin and his volunteer helpers by dint of skillful maneuvering and prodding with sharp pronged pitchforks, managed to shepherd the lion back into his cage.

BOOM FOR COLONIAL NAVY.

Emden's Destruction Distinct Triumph For Australian Branch.

Credit for the destruction of the Emden, the German terror of the seas, goes to the colonial navy of Great Britain. The Sydney was distinctively a colonial ship. All her officers were colonial, and she was built by colonial money from Australia. In effect, the most decisive naval blow of the war was inflicted on Germany, not by the English navy, but by the hitherto somewhat belittled navy of the colonials.

While there could be no doubt of the outcome of a battle between the Emden and the Sydney, the fact that the Sydney located and destroyed the German boat is a big boost for the colonials.

The Emden had a complement of 361 men. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1 inch guns, eight five-pounders and four machine guns. She also was equipped with two submerged 17.7 inch torpedo tubes. The cruiser displaced 3,600 tons. She was 287 feet long and had a beam of 43.3 feet. She was laid down at Danzig in 1906 and completed in May, 1908.

The Australian cruiser Sydney carries a main battery of eight six-inch guns, thus giving her a heavy advantage over the German ship. While the speed of the two warships was theoretically equal, that of the Emden being 24.5 knots as against the Sydney's 24.7, the former probably was fouled and her engines badly racked from her three months of almost constant cruising in southern waters, chasing and being chased and with no port for refitting or repairs.

He's a Daddy Twenty-fifth Time.

Following the birth of Frederick Waikenhorst's twenty-fifth child at the family home at Boschertown, near St. Charles, Mo., citizens of that city have started a movement to present the man with an anti-race suicide medal. Waikenhorst is a dairyman. He has so many children he does not need hired help. Only four of the children are married. Three of the twenty-five committed suicide, and eight others have died. He has been married three times. Telegraph.

**INMATES REFORM
IN JERSEY PRISON**

**They Are Successfully Taught
to Govern Themselves.**

FEW VIOLATIONS OF RULES.

Rahway Reformatory Now Known Throughout Country as "the University of Another Chance"—Prisoners Look After Themselves Better Than Host of Guards.

New Jersey's reformatory at Rahway is not called by its official title by inmates and former inmates. They have adopted for the institution the name which Dr. Frank Moore applied to it when he assumed charge as superintendent and endeavored to do real reforming of his nearly 1,000 charges. It is known throughout the United States as "the University of Another Chance." Dr. Moore cares more for results than for red tape. Unable to personally study the traits and shortcomings of each of his thousand wards, he has set them to studying themselves. He holds and tells the reformatory inmates that his business is not to criticize the bad in them, but to find the good and cultivate it. Dr. Moore is no dreamer or idealistic philanthropist. He is intensely practical, and, being practical, he did not attempt to reform the reformatory methods all at once. The process has been gradual. The inmates of the Rahway reformatory are now self governing. Two years ago there were reported to the superintendent 4,889 infractions of the rules.

Offered Self Government.

Dr. Moore broached his self government scheme to the inmates. He told them that it rested entirely with themselves whether they were granted autonomy or not. Last year the number of reported infractions of the rules was 2,002 less than during the previous year. The older inmates, who were working for the privilege of being treated like citizens, were seldom reported, and they did much to tame the new inmates who were inclined to be obstreperous. Dr. Moore called the inmates together and told them that the time had come when he was going to grant them autonomy. He outlined his plan, which was to have the misdeeds of inmates judged and punishment for them meted out by a council of prisoners elected by their fellows.

On July 12 of this year each of the fourteen tiers elected two councilmen to represent it. Each Tuesday and Friday the council meets to act upon reports of misbehavior by inmates. The council has a president, who is presiding judge, and a secretary, who is clerk of the court. Prisoners are produced before the council and faced by their accusers, who are their fellow inmates or councilmen from their tier, and they are given an opportunity to cross examine witnesses and testify in their own defense. If the accused is found guilty he is sentenced to the loss of some privilege.

The decision of the council is final. It is not subject to approval by the superintendent or any officer of the institution, and none of the officers is permitted any voice in its deliberations. If a councilman misbehaves and becomes amenable for a serious breach of discipline he is tried by his fellow councilmen. If a councilman is ousted for cause an election to select his successor is immediately held on his tier. Never has the decision of the council failed to meet with the approval of the prisoners.

Rules Governing Council.

Here are some of the governing rules of the council:
To do all in our power to stop the use of profane language among the inmates.
To try to ascertain the number of any inmate guilty of stealing articles from the room of another inmate and submit his name to the council for action.
To try to do away with all disorder in the dining room, especially hissing and loud talking, and to keep perfect order.
To try to have the inmates take a pride in their general behavior and in that way reduce the number of reports against the inmates of the institution.
To try to instill a better fellowship and spirit among the inmates. To try to lead them from the habit of doing things for which they are liable to be reported into the habit of doing things that are manly and clean.

The council shall take a lively interest in all amusements for the benefit of the inmates on holidays and other times. To try to arrange to give shows from time to time, especially on holidays.
Councilmen will ask the inmates on their tiers to send them suggestions from time to time for the betterment of the inmates of the institution.
Dr. Moore says that the prisoners govern themselves better than a host of guards could govern them. The honor roll has grown under autonomy in the state reformatory, and the delinquent roll has decreased correspondingly.

A Summer of Haze.

Europe and Asia were covered by fog during the summer of 1783. Says Gilbert White (letter 109): "The summer of the year 1783 was an amazing and a portentous one. . . . for, besides the alarming meteors and tremendous thunderstorms, . . . the peculiar haze or smoky fog that prevailed for many weeks in this island (England) and in every part of Europe and even beyond its limits was a most extraordinary appearance. The heat was intense. Calabria and part of the isle of Sicily were torn and convulsed with earthquakes." Cowper also refers to this phenomenon in speaking of "the haze, with a dim and sickly eye."