

LODZ TAKEN BY GERMANS

Russians Driven From Polish City After Series of Hard Battles.

Forward Movement by German Wings Begun Thursday.

(Latest Summary.)
Lodz, the second city of Poland and lying 75 miles to the west-southwest of Warsaw, has fallen to the German arms. It was occupied Sunday, according to the official announcement from Berlin.

Around this important town a desperate battle has raged for days. Here countless thousands have fallen in desperate hand-to-hand conflicts and from the shells of hundreds of guns.

It was evident from the occupation of Lodz by the Germans that the heaviest kind of fighting has been going on, for late advices told of a vicious attack and bombardment of Lodz and fighting on the outskirts of the city, and previous to that of operations 20 miles west of Piotrkow, which lies considerably south of Lodz and along a line from Glogow, 16 miles northeast of Lodz, to the Vistula River.

Lodz has long been an objective point of the German Army. It has grown in recent years from an insignificant place to be one of the most populous cities in the Russian Empire.

In 1910 its population numbered 415,694, and with this important place as a base it is expected that the Germans will make a strong effort to reach the Polish capital of Warsaw.

The Germans, having been unsuccessful in their attempt to pierce the Russian center, have begun, with the aid of reinforcements, an attempt to envelop the Russians on both flanks.

Advices from Berlin via Copenhagen and London say that 40 British and French warships are gathered at a place, the name of which is withheld, but supposedly the Dardanelles, with the evident intention of forcing their way through.

While the Allies are pushing forward in Flanders and in Northern France, the Germans explain that they are giving ground for strategic reasons.

Russians occupied two towns in the eastern part of Turkey, in Asia, near the border, as the result of engagements fought on the Persian, Dilmun and Khol routes.

King Nicholas of Montenegro is said to have admitted that he had lost a third of his army. The war strength of Montenegro had been estimated at 50,000.

Thousands of men are engaged in digging trenches and otherwise completing the work of fortifying Vienna, the capital of Austria.

A dispatch from Bucharest says Roumania has definitely decided to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

CONFIDENCE OF ITALIANS.

Chamber Passes Vote Concerning the Government.

Rome.—The Italian Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government, 413 to 49.

Admiral Bettolo, ex-Minister of Marine, presented the resolution calling for a vote of confidence in the Cabinet. The Admiral said he approved of the reasons for neutrality as given by Premier Salandra.

Italy's neutrality was not due to unsatisfactory military conditions in this country, Admiral Bettolo said, but to the fact that Italy was not obliged to follow the central empires of Europe. The former Minister added:

"Our neutrality must be strongly armed to enable us to defend the supreme interests of the country if they are threatened or unrecognized. Our neutrality should be an expression of Italy's diplomatic and military power."

BETRAYED BY CHURCH LIGHTS.

Spy Found Frenchmen Sleeping and Signaled Germans.

London.—How 500 French troops were betrayed by a spy on Tuesday last is told in dispatches from Dunkirk.

The French soldiers were sleeping in a church at Lampernisse. A spy in some way gained access to the belfry and displayed lights which notified the German artillery of the presence of the troops.

A bombardment immediately followed, and the exact range being known to the enemy, the sleeping men were cut to pieces by exploding shells, which also set fire to the straw on which they had been lying.

REPORTS HEAVY GERMAN LOSS.

Copenhagen Dispatch Says 658,483 Have Fallen.

London.—A dispatch to the Times from Copenhagen says:

"The latest German casualty list contains the names of 13,721 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. This makes a total of 658,483, not including the previous Wurtemberg, Saxon and Bavarian lists.

"The Bavarians suffered heavily, according to the present list, with over 9,000 casualties out of the total of 13,000. One regiment of 3,000 lost 1,600 men in Flanders, including three generals.

ORDERS BULLION RETURNED.

General Villa Repairs Damage Done By Garcia Troops.

Washington, D. C.—Bullion of the American Smelting and Refining Company, seized by General Garcia and Mexican troops, has been ordered returned to the company by General Villa. State Department advices also reported that the Governor of San Luis Potosi has issued full guarantees for the operation of the Santa Maria de la Pas mine, a British property, under the rightful owners.

ALLIES PUSH OPERATIONS IN WESTERN FLANDERS

Kaiser's Infantry Continues Offensive Movement in Argonne Forests—King George and Kitchener Hearten British

RUSSIAN ARMY CLOSING IN ON CRACOW

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.

On the left bank of the Vistula there has been some fierce fighting on the front of Glogow-Lowicz and also in the western roads toward Lodz and Piotrkow. On the other fronts there were no essential modifications in the lines. On the fronts in the Caucasus there was no important fighting.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.

In the western theatre of war French attacks against our troops in Flanders were repeatedly repulsed, as they were also in the region northwest of Altkirch, where the French suffered considerable losses. In the eastern theatre of war the enemy's attacks east of the plain of the Mazuran Lakes were repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians. Our offensive in Poland is taking its normal course.

FRANCE.

PARIS.

At no place along the entire front has there been any notable incident. On our right wing we have made progress in the direction of, and near to, Altkirch. We took 391 prisoners in the region of the north alone. In Belgium there has been an intermittent but fairly spirited cannonade between the railroad from Ypres to Roulers and the highway between Becelaere and Passchendaele, where the infantry of the enemy endeavored to gain ground, but quite without success. At Vermelles we are continuing the work of organizing the positions taken from the enemy. From the Somme to the Argonne region there is quiet along the entire front. In the Argonne there have been several attacks on the part of German infantry, but all were repulsed by our troops, particularly at La Corne, to the northwest of the Forest of Gurie. There has been some artillery firing in the Woivre district and in Lorraine. There is nothing to report in Alsace.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.

In the Carpathians, in West Galicia, and in South Poland, quiet prevails generally. The fighting in North Poland continues.

CHRISTIANS FLEE TURKEY AS HOLY WAR COMMENCES

Washington.—The State Department was advised that the Turks have proclaimed a holy war and that a general exodus of Europeans from the Ottoman Empire has commenced. This news came from Charles J. Vopicka, the American Minister at Bucharest, who received his information from the Serbian Minister in the Roumanian capital. The Serbian Government has announced that all treaties between Turkey and Serbia are inoperative.

Ambassador Henry Morgenthau at Constantinople reported unrest among foreigners and the expulsion of about 400 French nationals from the interior country.

Mr. Morgenthau has received assurances from Turkish officials that citizens of the United States will not be molested.

Airman Drops Bombs on Krupp Gun Works

Unknown Aviator Makes Daring Flight Over Germany's Great Plant at Essen, Shells the Building and Escapes Uninjured

London.—A foreign aeronaut dropped bombs on the Krupp factory at Essen, Germany, the great plant at which are manufactured the famous German siege guns, as well as smaller arms and ammunition, according to a dispatch received from The Hague.

This message quotes a dispatch from Berlin to the effect that the bombs were dropped on the buildings devoted to the manufacture of cannon.

It is said that the airman escaped uninjured and that the extent of the damage has not been ascertained.

More than sixty thousand workmen and nearly seven thousand engineers and clerks are employed. The firm's capital was nearly \$60,000,000 in 1911.

The city of Essen, where the main Krupp works are located, has more than 100,000 inhabitants, and depends for its existence almost entirely on the gun factory.

IRISH NEWSPAPER SEIZED.

Police Raid Office, Confiscate Edition of Pro-German Monthly.

Dublin.—The police have raided the office of the Irish Freedom, a monthly newspaper, which has been opposing enlistment and expressing pro-German sentiments. All copies of the newspaper on newsstands were confiscated. The police also have prevented the distribution of another newspaper of similar tendency.

There has been widespread agitation for suppressing these publications.

GERMAN SUBMARINE IN TRAP.

Caught in Zebrugge Canal When Sluice Gates Jam.

Rotterdam.—The German engineers at Zebrugge are in a quandary because the British bombardment caused the sluice gates of the sea canal to jam and a submarine is imprisoned in the canal.

The torrential rains in Belgium are again impeding the movements of the Germans, evidently delaying the development of the great which is expected.

GERMAN ARMY SLIPS THROUGH GAP LEFT BY CZAR'S TARDY GENERAL

Rennenkampf Superseded in Command After Spoiling the Grand Duke's Inclosing Movement in West Poland.

London.—Reports agree that the fighting in the northern section of the Western Poland battle front is still violent. Petrograd and Berlin both claim successes, though it is admitted in the Russian capital that Grand Duke Nicholas did not fully succeed in his enveloping movement. General Rennenkampf, whose failure to reach his allotted position in time is said to have defeated the strategic plan, has been superseded in his command. While Berlin claim the Germans have taken 80,000 prisoners in the Poland fighting, the Russians declare the Czar's armies have taken still more. Five German towing steamers with war munitions have been captured at Plock, on the Vistula.

In Flanders the present fighting, of minor importance in itself, is preliminary to the general engagement which appears to be imminent. Strategic believe that the enemy's first forward movement in force will be the signal for the Allies to take the offensive. In the Argonne and Alsace there have been engagements in which the Allies claim gains, but the fighting line has not been changed to any considerable extent. Bombardments are reported from several points.

EAST AND WEST FRONTS ACTIVE.

Rotterdam.—The German army in Western Poland, reinforced and with its lines reformed, is making a violent effort to break through the Russian front southwest of Lodz and force a way to Warsaw. The Russians thus far have held their lines. The Russians in Galicia are mounting siege guns at Wlitzka, which will reach the outer forts of Cracow. This stronghold is the door to Vienna, Breslau and Berlin.

The Germans have renewed their attack on the Allies and the fighting now extends along nearly the whole battle line in France and Belgium. The attack was preceded by a daring attempt of the Germans to cross the Yser in the dark hours before dawn. They were discovered, however, and repulsed. They have advanced at no point so far.

TSING-TAU WAS RICH PRIZE.

Tokio.—A list of the war booty captured by Japan at Tsing-tau, the German stronghold in China, was made public by army headquarters. It includes 2,500 rifles, 100 machine guns, 30 field guns, all needing repair; a small amount of ammunition, \$6,000 in cash, 15,000 tons of coal, 40 automobiles, and provisions sufficient to feed 5,000 persons for three months. All ships in the harbor were destroyed.

WOUNDED FILL MANY TRAINS.

Geneva.—The number of wounded soldiers arriving by train at Dueseldorf, Luxemburg, Cologne, and even Kolmar, is so great that many ammunition trains on the way to the front have been sidetracked, according to dependable advices coming to Geneva. This has been going on for the last ten days. In Luxemburg, especially, there is a large quantity of ammunition waiting to be forwarded.

EPITOME OF WAR NEWS

The Russian army is closing on the Austrian fortress of Cracow, the complete envelopment of the city being temporarily delayed only by desultory German attacks.

Cheered by the presence of Lord Kitchener and the King of England, and feeling that now is the time to strike, the Allies are taking the offensive in real earnest.

The Poles have protested to the Pope and neutral states against the use by the defenders of the historical buildings for observation towers, thus inviting their destruction.

Gen. French, who is in charge of the Allies' forces in the North, is said to have 700,000 men at his disposal for a drive at the German line, while 160,000 fresh troops have brought the Kaiser's forces in that section up to nearly the same number.

Volunteers from New Zealand and Australia were disembarked in Egypt to help defend the British from the Turks, who are said to be marching on the Suez Canal.

The Germans are trying at all costs to keep Zebrugge and the Bruges ship canal in order to cope with the naval bombardment.

The King of Saxony left Dresden for Belgium to encourage the German troops. He will represent the Kaiser during the latter's absence in the eastern theatre of war.

In North Poland the German army, with the aid of reinforcements, has escaped from the "iron ring" thrown around it by the Russians, has formed a new front and at some points has resumed the offensive.

Reichstag voted \$1,250,000,000 loan for the Kaiser's war chest, with only one member, a Socialist, dissenting.

WAR BRINGS NEW TASKS AND DUTIES

President Points Out Big Problems Which Confront Congress.

MUST OPEN GATES OF TRADE

Ships to Carry Goods to Empty Markets is Imperative Necessity—Our National Defense Lies in Our Citizenry—Need of Economy.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The new tasks and duties imposed upon the United States as a result of the European war occupied the greater portion of President Wilson's message to congress read today before a joint session of the two houses. The message follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it. Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past.

While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them with out partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

Europe Will Need Our Help.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it is not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do, many essential and fundamental things. At any rate they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

We Need Ships.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Use and Conservation.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable water outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate: I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

An Important Duty.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them?

The routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Must Open Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed, neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion, and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month.

Charting of Our Coasts.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it.

It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts.

It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Economy is Urged.

Before I close, may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast. One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and important. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that

QUEER FOOD OF FILIPINOS

There is a grasshopper plague every ten years in the Philippines, said President Waters, "and the problem of combating the grasshoppers in a warm climate like the Philippines is more difficult than in countries where cold weather serves as a check."

"Dried grasshoppers are used as food in the Philippine islands," said Henry Jackson Waters, president of the college, in a talk before the agricultural society of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Three thousand tons of grasshoppers are marketed in Manila in a year."

HAD EXCITING TWO MONTHS

In That Time Brindle Bull Terrier Rose From Obscurity to Recognized Place on Stage.

Two months ago Buster, a little brindle Boston bull terrier, was lost from his home. He belonged to Robert Owen, 311 North Hardesty avenue. One day he was picked up by the city "dog catcher" and taken to the pound to be sold or killed. It appeared to be the end of Buster, says

the money is being spent for objects of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay.

These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The Natural Defense.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions.

It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? It is meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish, and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart, some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

Fear No Nation.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason for fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of man a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

Ready for Defense.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and

make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half world is on fire we shall be glad to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration definite and certain and adequate.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore of the only thing we can do for us. We must depend in every of national peril, in the future the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accoutred to arms. It will be right enough, American policy, based upon our customed principles and practices, to provide a system by which a citizen who will voluntarily undergo the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the methods of drill and maneuver, and maintenance and sanitation of camp. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will value. It is right that we should value it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible so induce our young men to undertake it at such times as they can come a little freedom and can see physical development they need more health's sake, if for no more. Every means by which things can be stimulated in legitimate and such a method smacks of American ideas. It is a right that the National Guard of the United States should be developed and strengthened by every means which is consistent with our obligations to our people or with the established policy of our government. And also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it the verse of the whole history and actor of our polity. More than this proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we lost our self-possession, that we been thrown off our balance by with which he have nothing whose causes cannot touch us, whose existence affords us opportunities of friendship and distant service which should make ashamed of any thought of being or fearful preparation for

Ships Our Natural Bulwark.

A powerful navy we have regarded as our proper and means of defense; and it has been of defense that we have never of aggression or of defense who shall tell us now we of navy to build? We shall talk to be strong upon the seas, future as in the past; and the be no thought of offense or of cation in that. Our ships are natural bulwarks. When they parts tell us just what kind we construct—and when will it right for ten years of effort, relative efficiency of craft for end kinds and uses continuing change as we have seen it under our very eyes in the few months.

But I turn away from the It is not new. There is no to discuss it. We shall not an attitude toward it because amongst us are nervous and We shall easily and sensibly such a policy of defense. Tion has not changed its appearance the times are not normal policy will not be for an It will be conceived as a settled and settled thing, which we sue at all seasons, without after a fashion perfectly con with the peace of the world, ing friendship of states, and hampered freedom of all will we deal. Let there be no tion. The country has been formed. We have not been of national defense. We are mindful of the great respect resting upon us. We shall profit by the lesson of even and every new circumstance and what is needed will be done.

Great Duties of Peace.

I close, as I began, by re you of the great tasks and peace which challenge our bers and invite us to build we last, the tasks to which we ourselves now and at all free-hearted zest and with all est gifts of constructive wit-ness. To develop our own resources; to supply our own and the people of the world need arises, from the abundance of our fields and the commerce of states and of the world with acts of our mine our farms, factories, with the fruits of our thought and our enthusiasm and in the years to come, to show in our life as a whole liberty and the inspiration emanated spirit may do and for societies, for individuals, and for mankind.

Russian Woman Maf.

Mrs. Catherine (freshborn as "Haboushka," or grand as the Russians, has been of some point on the arctic ice having been imprisoned at trying to escape. She is a old and was sentenced to a convict because of her activities. Several years she made a lecture tour of the States.

Is love an asset or a liability?

was opened there was one from the little brindle dog first into the arms of Mr. rubbed against the dog's all the while.

"Yes, he's yours," said steln.

And now Buster is back after two of the most exciting of his life—all the way from east in the most exciting of his life—all the way from in the street to a full-dedicated the vaudeville stage.