

FOOD IS NOW UNDER LICENSE

Hoover's Biggest Weapon for Price Control in Effect.

SMALL DEALERS EXEMPT

And Wholesalers Are Forbidden To Supply Retailer Who Charges Exorbitant Prices—Licenses To Be Sent Out.

Washington.—Herbert Hoover's biggest weapon for the control of food prices went into effect November 1, when 100,000 manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors of staple food products were brought under the license system of the United States Food Administration.

Under the licensing plan, Hoover will have almost absolute control over food dealers, except the small retailers. If a manufacturer of food supplies, a wholesaler, canner or distributor is found charging exorbitant prices or hoarding food, he is subject to a fine of \$1,000 or two years imprisonment.

Mr. Hoover announced a few days ago that he expects to reach the small retailer by forbidding the wholesaler from selling to those who charge more than a reasonable profit. In this way he will cut off the gouging retailer's source of food supply.

The purposes of the licensing system are as follows:

1. To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses, and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.

2. To keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer.

3. To limit, as far as practicable, contracts for future delivery and dealings in future contracts.

The licensed foods include beef, pork, mutton, fish, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, flour, sugar, cereals, lard, beans, peas, fruits, vegetables, several lines of canned goods and other products.

The Food Administration's statement is in part as follows:

"Business men who have taken prompt steps to secure licenses need not worry because they have not received the actual documents, so long as they are not violating the Food Control act, which has been in effect since August 10. Those who have not yet sent to Washington for their application blanks should do so at once, meanwhile continuing their normal business activities in compliance with the law.

"Thus far nearly 50,000 application blanks have been called for, and requests for them are pouring in at the rate of 4,000 a day. No licenses have been mailed out yet, but thousands are stacked up, filled in and recorded, ready to be sent to the applicants as soon as booklets containing complete rules and regulations for the guidance of licensees have been received from the printer.

"With few exceptions, those engaged in the handling of food have shown the utmost patriotism and a desire to go even beyond the requirements of the law itself in supplying the public with necessities at moderate prices. The exceptions are being noted, and vigorous use will be made in these cases of the powers conferred by Congress. For the most part, however, the Food Administration anticipates the full co-operation and voluntary support of all licensees, without resort to compulsion."

Latest News From the War Zone

Virtually 1,000 square miles of Italian territory have been overrun; more than 120,000 Italians have been made prisoners, and over 1,000 guns have been captured by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in their eight-days' drive from the Isonzo and Carnic Alps fronts of the Austro-Italian war theatre.

From the east the enemy invasion on the centre of the battle front is now well within gun range of the Tagliamento river, where it has been presumed that General Cadorna would turn and make a stand. The Italian commander-in-chief, however, has not yet brought his troops about to face the enemy, but is continuing his retreat with the rear guards harassing the advance. Just where Cadorna purposes to give battle has not become apparent. Neither is it known how well the northern and southern flanks of his army are keeping pace with the retreat in the centre.

Meanwhile preparations to aid the Italians in their hour of extremity are being rushed by all the Allies. The American Government is to waive all export restrictions in favor of Italy, permitting that country to take whatever materials she requires, regardless of prospective shortages here.

The new Italian Premier, in a message to General Cadorna, has assured the commander-in-chief that all classes of the populace of Italy are with him and will stand by him and the army until victory rests with them. A similar message was sent to the British Prime Minister.

A French scientist is trying to prevent fog by floating small quantities of oil on rivers to check evaporation.

A wide, fertile area will be reclaimed by the construction of a 357-mile canal in Matanzas province, Cuba.



UNITED STATES IS GENEROUS

British Chancellor Declares It is Appreciated.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM SOLVED

"The Fact That the United States Has Given Generous Assistance at Times When She Was Incurring Expenditures at a Heavier Rate Than Any of the Allies," Bonar Law Says, He Believes "It His Duty To Publicly Acknowledge."

London.—The House of Commons had before it at Tuesday's session the introduction by Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, of the vote of credit for £400,000,000 and one of the Chancellor's periodic statements regarding the finances of the war. The Chancellor said that in the period from July 22 to September 22 the daily average expenditures of the British government was £6,414,000. The expenditures of the army and navy exceeded the budget estimate by £500,000 daily.

The average daily expenditure since the beginning of the financial year was £6,648,000, or £1,237,000 above the budget estimate.

The Chancellor said that as far as he could judge the position in the second half of the year would not be quite as favorable as in the first half, partly on account of the increased pay for the navy and army. The increased pay of sailors and soldiers and the subsidizing of the loan would amount to between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 in the second part of the financial year.

German taxation had been increased by more than £185,000,000, but that sum fell short by £65,000,000 of the interest on the war debt.

The Chancellor said the German Reichstag had passed votes of credit which amounted to £4,700,000,000, exclusive of advances to allies. There were indications, he said, that Germany would be hopelessly bankrupt at the end of the war. The Allies could bear the financial burden longer than Germany and it would not be lack of money that would prevent them from winning.

If the war ended as the Allies meant it should, the financial burden would be one which could be borne.

"I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of saying how much reason not only the British, but all the Allied governments have for appreciating the very generous way in which the United States government has come to their assistance in financing purchases in America," said the Chancellor. "It is an open secret that until America came into the war the method of financing our purchases there and the question of exchange were not only serious problems, but, in my opinion, almost insoluble problems."

"The fact that America has given generous assistance at times when she was incurring expenditures at a heavier rate than any of the Allies I believe it my duty publicly to acknowledge."

GERMAN TROOPS REBEL.

Refuse To Go To Front And Fire On Own Officers.

Amsterdam.—According to the news paper Les Nouvelles, a serious mutiny has occurred among German soldiers at the Beverloo Camp in Belgium. The men, it is said, refused to go to the front and damaged their own rifles in some cases, while others fired on their officers, several of whom were wounded. The mutineers were finally mastered and removed on cattle trucks.

U-BOATS HAVE POOR WEEK.

Bag 14 Large And 4 Small British Ships—25 Last Week.

London.—Fourteen British merchantmen, over 1,600 tons, were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week according to the Admiralty report. Four vessels under 1,600 tons were also sunk, but no fishing craft.

CONGRESSMEN IN FRANCE.

Ten Dine With Pershing And Will See Training Camp.

FIRE SWEEPS B. & O. PIERS

Vast Quantities of Munitions and Grain Also Destroyed.

LOSS OVER THREE MILLIONS

Several Millions of Dollars' Worth of Munitions For the United States and the Allies and Large Quantities of Grain Were Stored On the Two Piers—Pier 8 Some Years Ago Collapsed and Was Rebuilt.

Baltimore.—With a rapidity that is hardly conceivable, a fire believed to have been of incendiary origin shortly after 11 o'clock Tuesday night on Locust Point swept through the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Pier, No. 9, formerly known as the North German Lloyd pier, then leaped 200 yards across a small slip to Pier 8, partially destroyed this, and then set fire to the British steamship Kerry Range, which just arrived to load munitions for the Allies.

In its great sweep, the flames devoured vast quantities of munitions intended for the men in France. Some of this, it is believed, was intended for the United States expeditionary force there.

Damage to the piers alone is estimated at \$1,400,000, while the munitions stored on them, is said to be worth at the very least an equal sum. The damage to the Kerry Range, owned by the Johnston Line, which was lying beside Pier 8, of the Furness-Withy Co., Ltd., of London, and which is the only American terminal, will run into several hundred thousand dollars. She is so badly damaged that it will take months to repair her.

A two-story building, occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's firemen, was also destroyed.

J. M. Davis, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who was early on the scene, went over the ground and later issued a statement declaring that the fire could not have been caused except by design. He added that it was started at the harbor end of the pier, and the fire probably made his escape by small boat. The Baltimore and Ohio police force guarding the piers, he declared, had been tried and proved their loyalty. Government Secret Service men, who were early on the scene, concurred in this opinion and are conducting a rigid investigation.

So intense was the fire and so threatening was it to other property that the Baltimore Fire Department was compelled to resort to dynamite to raze the walls of Pier 9 in hopes of checking the blaze. This helped to some extent, but the fire had gained such a headway that the fire fighters were compelled to turn their attention to saving adjoining property and preventing the blaze from spreading.

The fire—Baltimore's first war fire—resembled in every way the waterfront blazes that have been frequent in other Atlantic ports, especially New York and Brooklyn. In those cases, piers containing stores for Allies were also destroyed, and the fires spread with as great a rapidity as did the Locust Point blaze.

RUM DIES PEACEFUL DEATH.

Much Hallowe'en Noise And Merriment, But Little Drinking.

Washington.—Washington, the capital of the United States, was added to prohibition territory and became the largest dry city in America, November 1. The Sheppard act, closing all saloons in the District of Columbia but got forbidding the importation of liquors for personal use, became effective. The "last drunk" celebration which usually marks the passing of John Barleycorn in cities was largely absent here. This unusual occurrence was due to the fact that of the 269 saloons and buffets in the city, only 35 remained open until midnight. The other 241 had sold their stock and furniture days ago and locked their doors.

LICENSES FOR EXPLOSIVES.

President Issues Proclamation Putting Law Into Effect.

Washington.—By proclamation, President Wilson designated the Bureau of Mines to enforce the act of Congress regulating the manufacture and possession of explosives, which becomes effective November 15, for the duration of the war. Under the law, all persons manufacturing, distributing or using explosives, except small arms or shotgun cartridges, must be licensed.

CONSTANTINE'S TRICKERY.

Urged Kaiser To Attack Allies On Balkan Front.

ITALIANS FIGHT BIGGEST BATTLE

Against Superior Numbers They Are Struggling Desperately.

TEUTONS AT GATES OF UDINE

Second Italian Army Practically Wiped Out, the First and Third in Danger of Annihilation—Repetition Of Battle Of The Marne.

London.—With death-defying valor that has caused the Rome War Office promptly to recall its charge of "cowardice," the Italian armies east of the Isonzo, now fighting on Italian soil, are throwing themselves into the teeth of Mackensen's monstrous steam roller. They have succeeded in slowing up the Teuton sweep through the passes into the Venetian Plains. But though its "break-through" momentum seems spent and its speed has slackened, the Teuton machine rolls on relentlessly.

Its center has reached the gates of Udine, where up to a few days ago Cadorna had his chief headquarters. Every dispatch from Rome, official and unofficial, concedes that the Italians are now fighting a delaying battle, that they must keep on retiring until they reach the line of the Tagliamento River, 20 miles from Udine.

On that line Italy, with every available man and gun and every ounce of energy will make her supreme stand. A second battle of the Marne is looked for. Upon its outcome rests the fate of Italy.

Partly driven, partly threatened in the flank and rear, the entire 120-mile-long Italian battle line from the Gulf of Trieste up to the Carnic Alps is fleeing westward to reach the Tagliamento. One army, the second, which held the lines between Tolmino and Flitich, where the "break through" came, is virtually wiped out.

But two other armies in this retreating line are in extreme peril, namely, the Carso army and that in the Carnic Alps. Both are menaced with being completely cut off from every avenue of escape. Cadorna's Carso army has only a "loop hole" 10 miles wide left to slip through to join the Gorizia army in the flight to the Tagliamento. The army on the Italian extreme left is threatened with being bottled up in the Carnic Alps.

In the two Teutonic empires unbounded jubilation reigns. Full hollays have been declared to celebrate the victory and every city, town and hamlet is beflagged. Emperor William is reported speeding from Berlin toward the Venetia front to join his ally, Emperor Charles, who is in nominal command of the Teutonic offensive. There the two Kaisers plan to view the supreme clash between their armies and that of their erstwhile ally.

Most ominous among the day's official claims is that from Berlin to the effect that the City of Cormons, seven miles west of Gorizia, has been captured. Only five miles to the southwest of this point lies Gradisca. Between Gradisca and the Gulf of Trieste the Italian Carso army must make its escape. There is a possibility that it got away before the Teutons could bar its escape. Last official word from Rome regarding the Carso army was that it was bravely holding its own. That was two days ago. The Teuton advance has been so swift that grave fears are felt here for the safety of the great Italian Army, which in recent months covered itself with so much glory by its victories on the Carso.

Not alone Italy, but all the nations allied with her heaved a deep sigh of relief when the Rome War Office recited what is believed to have been a statement born of the bewilderment caused by the crushing Italian Teuton blow.

KEPT EUROPEAN FLEET AWAY.

Britain Stopped Naval Move Against U. S. in War With Spain.

New York.—A diplomatic incident at the time of the Spanish-American War, involving a threat to use the British fleet against any naval power seeking to hamper the war operations of the United States, was revealed by Sir George Houston Reid, former Prime Minister of Australia, in an address here at a luncheon given in his honor by the Merchants' Association. "It is not well known that there was a project of sending a naval demonstration from Europe during your last war," Sir George said. "Lord Salisbury was approached—I got this from private, indisputable authority—and he said, 'I will have none of it.' He was asked: 'Suppose Europe sends one. What about it?' He replied: 'I will tell you what about it. If you begin that sort of game, you will find the British fleet facing you.'"

THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

Count Von Hertling, the Bavarian Prime Minister, Gets the Job.

Amsterdam.—Count George von Hertling, the Bavarian Prime Minister, has been appointed Imperial German Chancellor. Former Chancellor Michaelis has been named Prime Minister of Prussia.

Will Study Fertilizing.

Pennsylvania State college fertilizer experiments on abandoned farm land near Snow Shoe, Centre county, are showing most striking results. Because there are 12,500,000 acres of this general type of soil in Pennsylvania, the experiments are of unusual significance at this time, when the food problem is so serious. State officials, trustees of the college, press representatives and prominent citizens will view results at a meeting at the experimental plots November 9, the day before Pennsylvania day at the college.

TELEPHONE RIVALS CANNOT MERGE

Constitutional Provision On Telegraph Lines Applied by P. S. C. as by Courts.

RILLING OPINION DISSENTS

Commissioner Holds as There Weren't Any at Time, New Law Should Regulate—Holds That Constitution Applied Only to Telegraph Companies.

Harrisburg.—Notwithstanding that it found that the operation of the Cochranton Telephone and the Merchants' and Farmers' Telephone companies, which have lines in Crawford, Mercer and other counties in Northwestern Pennsylvania, as competing companies, is un-economic and wasteful, the Public Service commission, in a decision just made public, refuses to sanction a merger of the companies, because both were incorporated under the general incorporation act, which was enacted the year after the present constitution was framed and under which consolidation of telegraph companies is forbidden. The commission finds that the telephone companies belong under the classification of telegraph companies in the organic law of more than forty years ago, and refers in the decision to the fact that the telephone was unknown when the constitution was adopted.

The companies applied for approval of a merger, and the decision states that it has been ascertained that they have competing lines, but that the operation of the lines "results in a duplication of service and facilities which places a burden upon the public" and prevents the companies from making extensions necessary to afford adequate service. The decision says that, if the question of improvement of the service and benefits to the public was the only one, it would "unhesitatingly approve the application filed. However, the courts have held and the Legislature has followed the ruling, that the act authorizing formation of telegraph companies included telephone companies, so that the commission must follow the constitutional prohibition of mergers of telegraph companies. If it were not for this constitutional provision we would hold that the public service company law has repealed those provisions of various acts of assembly which prohibit the consolidation of telephone companies owning, operating or controlling competing lines."

Commissioner Rilling has filed a dissenting opinion, containing forty-two points, in which he holds that the constitutional prohibition applied only to telegraph companies and that "it is a well established rule of constitutional and statutory construction that the words used must be given that meaning which they had at the time of the adoption of the Constitution or enactment of the statute." He says when the Constitution was framed there was no telephone, and that the framers of the Constitution did not mean anything that was non-existent, while when the telephone was invented and it became necessary to organize telephone companies, and there was no law on the books for incorporation, "the courts by a latitudinous power exercised in rare cases," held that for the purposes of incorporation, telephone and telegraph companies might be included as in the same general class. He also holds that the public service company law has repealed former statutes, and that the commission has authority to approve a telephone merger which would result in "more adequate service at more reasonable rates."

Work Is Found for 2,416.

The bureau of employment of the department of labor and industry placed 2,416 persons at work in September through its offices at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Johnstown and Altoona. Employers asked the bureau for 3,642 workers last month, while applications for positions were received from 2,978 persons. Of that number 2,576 were referred to positions for which they were considered suitable.

Commissioner Jackson said that the records of the bureau indicate an uninterrupted continuance of the heavy demands for ordinary laborers in virtually all sections of the state. Demands also are great for skilled machinists and foundrymen. In the eastern part of the state a heavy demand for shipyard labor prevails, including riveters, calkers, heaters, erectors and similar mechanics. Skilled men are preferred for such work, but numbers of plants are instructing unskilled men. War requirements have caused an unusual demand for carpenters in construction work and for factory workers, especially in the garment trades and production of supplies.

Mills Go Idle for Fuel.

The Standard Steel works posted orders for a shutdown. The departments closed at Lewistown embrace all rolling mills, the tire mill, open hearth furnace No. 1 and half of No. 2. The men employed in these departments will be given work, as far as possible, in other parts of the works, which will be kept moving with oil as fuel. Manager O. C. Skinner says the prospects are not bright, and unless coal can be obtained immediately, other departments must close.

Will Study Fertilizing.

Pennsylvania State college fertilizer experiments on abandoned farm land near Snow Shoe, Centre county, are showing most striking results. Because there are 12,500,000 acres of this general type of soil in Pennsylvania, the experiments are of unusual significance at this time, when the food problem is so serious. State officials, trustees of the college, press representatives and prominent citizens will view results at a meeting at the experimental plots November 9, the day before Pennsylvania day at the college.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Falling to get in the army because he was subject to chronic appendicitis, Andrew Koffey of Port Kennedy underwent an operation and when he recovers will enlist.

Because the lowest bid is too high is no reason that would validate the use of a \$80,000 appropriation for the site instead of an entire building at Fairview State Institution For the Criminal Insane, the attorney general has decided.

An important deal in public utilities is the contemplated consolidation of 17 electric light, heat and power plants in Juniata, Perry and Dauphin counties to form the Juniata Public Service company.

Although the 1917 tobacco crop will not be stripped and ready for inspection for two months, there is an active buying of the crop. The prices paid are 25 to 30 cents for wrappers. At these figures tobacco raisers will receive from \$300 to \$400 an acre. Frostbitten tobacco is selling at 15 cents, and there is a brisk demand. A few years ago 15 cents was considered a big price for sound tobacco.

Breaking beneath his weight, a bottle carried in his hip pocket killed Stanley Shuper, forty-five years old, of Wilkesbarre. Shuper was found unconscious from loss of blood and died later in Mercy hospital.

Colored people from a dozen towns in the Harrisburg district gave 103 drafted colored men from Steelton and Dauphin county boroughs and townships a farewell demonstration that was the greatest ever arranged by the race in Harrisburg. The colored men were mobilized in Harrisburg, and thousands of people marched with them to the station, while bells were rung and whistles blown.

Diphtheria has closed the schools, churches and all public meetings at Millerstown.

Cumberland county's home defense units, comprising 51 men, just appointed by the governor, began drill.

To aid the Red Cross, Penn. Prep. school for Girls, Chambersburg, has cut out the expensive Thanksgiving eve dance and reception.

More than 120 pupils of the Central high school at Scranton are studying Spanish.

Arrangements were made to postpone the meeting of the state board of pardons from November 21 to 25.

Hunting near Emmons, Lloyd McHenry of Bloomsburg and Paul Hein of Watsonstown killed a bear weighing more than 400 pounds.

Twenty-four thousand scarfs, sweaters, aviators' helmets and pairs of wristlets will be knitted by Altoona women enlisted under the Red Cross.

Lewis Owls have bought the Joseph Fiechthorn property on Market street for \$10,000 and will alter it into a lodge home.

Burns suffered while boiling apple butter caused the death of Mrs. D. P. Farner, aged fifty-six, Lower Millfin township, Cumberland county.

One-third of Cumberland county's negro contingent for the army has been posted as a deserter, but two of the draftees reporting to go to camp.

A bequest of \$1,000 has been made to Altoona W. C. T. U. by George W. Stratton, many years master mechanic of the Pennsylvania railroad machine shops.

Reading police will don khaki next spring.

Oaks' flag factory has presented a flag for every home in Oaks which has furnished a soldier.

The 160 acre farm of the late Peter B. Knabel, near Stouchsburg, was sold to William S. Pooman, Palmyra, for \$22,200.

Cider presses in many sections of Chester county are working full time.

Upward of 200 farmers took part in the first annual farmers' auto excursion under the auspices of the Cumberland County Farm bureau at Carlisle. At noon they were luncheon guests of the Carlisle Retailers' association. Nicholas Schmidt of State college spoke on increased food production, and Merkel Landis, chairman of Red Cross work, for the Liberty loan.

Governor Brumbaugh named as commissioner to go to Tobyhanna to take votes of soldiers of the United States ambulance, approximately 157 men, James F. Boor, Ridleysburg.

There are snow drifts four feet deep in the mountain highway at Tunnel Hill, connecting with the state highways at Cresson and Buckhorn.

Perry county has organized a war council, with L. W. Brimmer, Newport, president, and Francis A. Fry, Newport, secretary.

Temperance Notes

Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

LIKES PROHIBITION.

Mr. W. Innes Paterson of Red Cloud, Neb., writes that the change in that state since the dry law went into effect is marvelous. He says:

"On the 4th of July a celebration was held in this town, and I don't think I ever saw a quieter crowd in a place of its size and not a single intoxicated person. Almost every family has an automobile and everywhere remarks such as 'Not a drunk man,' 'What a difference from other years,' 'We will never go back to it. There is nothing can be said in favor of it,' are heard. There was not a single auto accident; not an incident to mar the pleasure. The farmers' families were well-dressed, with money to spend. Even big cities that it was thought would be drastically affected by the sudden change, are showing better again will they allow the curse to linger. There is absolutely no argument for its continued use in any civilized country after the demonstration in the United States."

AUTHORITATIVE TESTIMONY.

In a telegram to President Wilson, the mayor of Savannah, Ga., thus testified to the value of prohibition as an economic measure:

"Prohibition in Savannah has produced astonishing economic benefits. Following are the percentages of reduction of arrests for crime: Assault with intent to murder, 64; burglary, 47; drunk and disorderly, 72; larceny, 50; larceny after trust, 70; murder, 68 2-3; lunacy, 54; number of convicts reduced, 50 per cent. Approximately 3,000 less calls for patrol wagon and 10,000 less articles pledged with pawnbrokers than in previous years of open saloons. Farmers and other employers of labor agree efficiency and reliability of labor increased 50 per cent. Enormous quantity of alcoholics drinks is urgently needed for food. It will be a crime to allow continued waste in this manner. National prohibition during war is of vital importance."

DRINK AND WHITE SLAVERY.

Miss Kate J. Adams, social worker of Chicago, and author of the Kate Adams law, tells us that girls are disappearing in that city at the rate of three every two days—more than 500 a year. Most of these are without doubt victims of the white slave traffic. "The federal government," says Miss Adams, "maintains a special white slave office in all cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants which have segregated vice districts, but"—note this statement particularly—"it is a significant fact that it is not necessary for the government to keep men in towns which are in dry territory, or in which there is no regular 'line,' a point which proves what I have always maintained, that no vice district can thrive or even exist for any length of time without whisky."

MAKE IT NATION-WIDE.

The action of the government in prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers proves that it recognizes the fact that prohibition is right in principle and expedient in policy. Then why not extend it? If in the interests of health and efficiency enlisted men are given federal protection from Demon Rum, why not also the men who are doing war work at home? Why not the boys who will later be summoned to military service? To be fit for war and for the work of reconstruction after the war, America must conserve and strengthen every bit of physical and mental power in her citizenship. Protect the home, the office, the shop, from the raids of rum! Give us nation-wide prohibition!

TWO OF A KIND.

The brewers used 68,400,000 bushels of grain in 1916. This grain would make annually cargoes for over a thousand vessels of 1,600 tons each. German submarines are sinking only about twenty vessels of all classes a week, and but a small per cent of these are loaded with grain. Which is rendering the Kaiser the better service, his submarines or the brewers of the United States?—The American Issue.

A GOOD MOVE.

"It wouldn't be a bad idea," recently said the Country Gentleman, "if more tobacco growers agreed with the Wisconsin farmer who wrote to his correspondent that he was going to put his tobacco lands into grain because he felt it his duty to grow crops for food. In an emergency like this it is worth while to see John Barleycorn on the toboggan with My Lady Nicotine and give them a good swing punch."

KAISER BARLEYCORN.

Kaiser Barleycorn is not only a desecrator but he is a traitor. If he is simply interned during war he is liable to break out again. He should be executed instantly.—Denver School Bulletin.

FOOLISH MOUSE.

Once upon a time a mouse got a taste of the dripping from a Rooster's cask in the cellar. Soon he began to feel gay and dance around. The cat hopped into a chair and called out: "Bring on your cat!"

A JOBLESS ARMY.

"If all the saloons in the land were closed down," lately said the Workingman-Examiner, "it is safe to say that no Baptist would lose his job. But, every church member, Baptist included, should lose his job for voting the saloons may remain, it is safe to say there would be a jobless army of millions."

WHY?

Why save in the kitchen by the ounce and waste by the ton in the brewery?