

INSISTS ENTENTE QUIT CONQUEST

Michaelis Declares Allies Are Prolonging Conflict

"CRUSH PRUSSIA"—LANSING

Secretary of State Impresses on Student Officers Righteousness of Cause.

Dr. Georg Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, on Saturday summoned a large number of newspaper men to whom he declared:

"The speech of David Lloyd George, the British premier, at Queen's hall, London, and the recent debate in the British house of commons again have proved with indisputable clearness that Great Britain does not desire peace by agreement and understanding, but only a conclusion of the war which means the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of our enemies."

"Proof of this may be seen in the fact that Sir Edward Carson (member of the British war cabinet) recently declared in Dublin that negotiations with Germany could begin only after the retirement of German troops beyond the Rhine. In response to a question put by Commoner Joseph King, A. Bonar Law, the spokesman of the British government in the house of commons, modified this declaration by fixing the standpoint of the British government as being that if Germany wanted peace she first of all must declare herself willing to evacuate the occupied territories."

"We possess clear proofs that the enemy gives assent to a declaration going further than that impudently made by Sir Edward Carson. You all know that detailed information regarding the French plans of conquest, approved by Great Britain and Russia, has been circulated for weeks past in the neutral press and that it has not been denied up to the present."

Crush Prussia, Says Lansing.
Secretary of State Robert Lansing bitterly assailed the military clique at Berlin in an address delivered to the 1,500 candidates for reserve commissions at Madison barracks, N. Y.

Secretary Lansing declared that "the independence of no nation is safe, until the military despotism which now holds the German people in the hollow of its hand has been made impotent and harmless forever."

"Appeals to justice, to moral obligation, to honor no longer avail with such a power," said Mr. Lansing, and he added, "that there is but one way to restore peace to the world and that is by overcoming the physical might of German imperialism by force of arms."

"For its own safety as well as for the cause of humanity this great republic is marshalling its armies and preparing with all its vigor to aid in ridding Germany as well as the world of the lost ambitions and unprincipled autocracy which has ever aspired to stay the wheels of progress and imperil Christian civilization," he said.

"The American people trustful and friendly were reluctant to believe that imperialism again threatened the peace and liberty of the world. Conviction came to them at last and today the American nation has arrayed itself with the other great democracies of the earth against a genius of evil which broods over the destinies of central Europe."

"It needed but the words reported to have been uttered by the German chancellor," he said, "to make complete to you the character of 'his' government, when he announced that the only reason why the intensified submarine campaign was delayed until February last was that sufficient submarines could not be built before that time to make the attacks on commerce efficient. This means, if it means anything," said the speaker, "that the promises to refrain from brutal submarine warfare which Germany had made to the United States were never intended to be kept."

WILSON URGES GREAT CARE
Spirit of Selective Draft Must Not Be Weakened, He Says.

President Wilson issued an order directing government officials to exercise "the greatest care" in issuing exemption affidavits to employees in the civil executive departments, emphasizing the high national importance of carrying out "the spirit of the selective service act and of securing its fullest effectiveness by holding to military service all drafted men who are not absolutely indispensable" to department work. He says discharges should be reduced to "minimum number consistent with the maintenance of vital national interests during the emergency of war."

"It is earnestly hoped, moreover," the order concludes, "that, acting in the same spirit as the federal department officials, all citizens who may be called upon as employers under section 44 of the regulations to make affidavits for securing the discharge of persons deemed to be indispensable to national industrial interests during the emergency will exercise the same conscientious and scrupulous caution to the end that there will appear to be no favored or exempted class among the citizens called by law."

Our Supreme Court.
As originally made up the supreme court consisted of a chief justice and five associate justices. In 1807 a sixth associate was added when a new district had been created to take in the new western territory comprising the states of Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1837 the expansion of the nation westward again called for an increase in the court, and two more associate justices were added.

In 1863 a ninth associate justice was needed, but five years later, when approaching vacancies made it likely that President Andrew Johnson might have the appointment of the new members, congress, then in open antagonism to the chief executive, reduced the number to seven, thus preventing him from making an appointment.

This number two years later, after the inauguration of President Grant, was increased to eight associate justices and a chief justice, and as then constituted the court has remained.

Her Secret of Success.
"How is it that you are able to do so much more than other people?" asked a tired, nervous woman who stopped Mrs. Palmer for a word at the close of one of her lectures.

"Because," she answered with the sudden gleam of a smile, "I haven't any nerves or any conscience, and my husband says I haven't any backbone."

It was true that she never worried. She had early learned to live one day at a time, without "looking before and after." And nobody knew better than Alice Freeman Palmer the renewing power of joy. She could romp with some of her very small friends in the half hour before an important meeting, go for a long walk or ride along country lanes when a vexing problem confronted her, or spend a quiet evening by the fire reading aloud from one of her favorite poets at the end of a busy day.—Mary R. Parkman in St. Nicholas.

Poisonous Snakes.
Poisonous snakes have a diamond shaped head, about four times larger at the jawbone than at the neck and sharp tails. All snakes, however, are poisonous during the "shedding" period of seven days. They go blind two days before shedding. The Gila (pronounced hee-la) monster is so called on account of being found near the Gila river in Arizona and New Mexico. Its bite is deadly, and it is much feared by the Indians, as no remedy is known for the bite. They are peculiar creatures, having the shape of a large lizard, with feet marked like those of a monkey. Some scientists say that the bite of the Gila monster is not poisonous in itself, but that if its breath is blown on a person with a weak heart, the person will faint away for an indefinite time. In captivity the Gila monster is fed on warm milk and chopped meat every six weeks.—Wide World Magazine.

Life Saving Aeroplanes.
Aeroplanes may in time be a part of the regular equipment used by the United States life saving service. There are numerous cases in which it is impossible for small boats to reach a stranded steamer in heavy weather. Upon some occasions even the line throwing guns cannot get a hawser aboard. It is argued that aeroplanes in any but exceptional circumstances would be able to carry a line to vessels in distress, making it possible to use a breeches buoy and get passengers and crew to shore.

Should congress approve this plan it would open a new field to aviators more hazardous than any other branch of flying, not excepting war work. They would be compelled to make ascents in the worst possible weather, requiring skill and courage of the highest order.—Exchange.

Purely Business.
Little Bobbie, aged five, was one of those who permitted few things to escape his attention and consequently was always asking questions. Some of the members of the family were talking about life insurance, and Bobbie had to know what that was. He was told it was a provision whereby, when his father died, the family would receive a certain sum of money. This seemed clear to the youngster, but it was noticed he seemed to be engaged in deep thought. Finally he said, "But, mamma, how soon will we have to kill him?"—Indianapolis News.

Equal Division.
"It's a good thing for man and wife to have tastes in common."
"True to some extent. But you can divide the newspaper more amicably when she's satisfied with the society news and doesn't want to take the sporting section away from you."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Their Opportunity.
Miss Fluffy—I made quite an impression at the reception, didn't I? Everybody seemed to be talking about me. Candid Friend—They talked still more about you after you had gone.

Mean.
"What did the lady say when you told her I was out?"
"She smiled and said, 'Friday's not always an unlucky day.'"

Good.
"He has a good wife, hasn't he?"
"I should say so. He can always borrow money from her when he goes broke himself."

Earth and Sun.
A body weighing one pound on earth would weigh twenty-seven and a half pounds upon the sun.
Men shut their doors against a setting sun.—Timon of Athens.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF U. S. SHIPPING CORPORATION



EDWARD N. HURLEY.

M'ADOO DENIED WAR BUDGET

Senate Committee Believes Five Billions Not Needed Now.

The senate finance committee went into session to take final action on Secretary McAdoo's request for an additional \$5,000,000,000 war appropriation.

That the request will be rejected is indicated. Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee, said the members were unanimous on that point, believing the money is not needed for immediate needs.

The committee agreed to increase the \$1,670,000,000 war revenue bill by \$273,000,000, so as to yield an aggregate direct tax of \$1,943,000,000. Whatever money is to be raised to make up the \$5,000,000,000 beyond the increase of \$273,000,000 put in the war revenue bill the finance committee will leave to the house to work out.

In his estimate to the finance committee Secretary McAdoo put down the expenses to be involved in running the war up to June 30, 1918, as \$10,735,807,000. The appropriations asked by the various governmental departments aggregated \$11,651,198,993, of \$895,386,993 in excess of the estimates.

In raising the war revenue by from \$1,670,000,000 to \$1,943,000,000 the finance committee goes back to the original draft of the measure when it was first in the house. This amount was asked by Secretary McAdoo at the time and estimates were submitted to the house to back it up.

ROUND UP OF SLACKERS

Prosecution of Conscription Evaders Is Ordered.

No more time is to be given the "slacker."

Prompt apprehension of "thousands of draftable men who have escaped detection and prosecution for failure to register" was ordered by the department of justice. Formal notices were sent to all United States attorneys.

United States attorneys throughout the country are instructed to enlist the aid of local police and other local organizations in the search for unregistered men.

"When it is discovered that a person has not registered," the instructions said, "proceed at once to register him and institute criminal proceedings against him, regardless of the reasons for failure to register for draft, unless the circumstances were beyond the control of the individual, such as being at sea on registration day."

"Pending physical examination of the man, hold him in jail, or under the highest possible bond until judgment is rendered against him by the court or he is drafted into the national army."

Draft Slips to Be Sold by Red Cross.
General Crowder gave to the Red Cross 10,441 of the capped slips which bore the draft numbers to be sold as souvenirs. The first nine slips drawn from the great glass bowl will be placed in the bowl and sent to Independence hall, Philadelphia, to be on exhibition by the side of the Liberty bell.

General Otis Dies.
General Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, noted military figure and one of the best known men in Los Angeles, died in his home in Van Nuys, Cal.

Spikenard.
Spikenard, or hard mentioned by St. John xii, 3, and St. Mark xiv, 3, was a highly aromatic plant growing largely in the Indies. From this plant was made the valuable extract or unguent or favorite perfume used at ancient baths and feasts.

Of Course.
"How did Blanche happen to marry an optician?"
"It was an optician that asked her."
—Puck.

Hateful.
The Woman—I hate to think of my thirtieth birthday! The Man—Let's not bring up the past.—Exchange.

The high impulse should be followed at any risk.

Mere Man Wants Little.

I heard a man say one time that the things he looked for in a room were a comfortable chair, a strong writing table and a good light. That does not seem much for a man to want. But how many men get it? The girls and women of the household decorate and furnish their rooms to please themselves, but it is not very often that very much thought or trouble is spent on the men's rooms. One reason that they don't think more about it is that as most men have these comforts at their offices they do not bother to voice their opinion about what they might have at home.

Every one who has a boarding house is rather anxious to rent the rooms to men, as they are proverbially less trouble and easier to please than women, and how much more easily the rooms might attract men if they should bear in mind the three things this man said were essential to his happiness.—Washington Post.

Punishing a Sparrow.
It is quite common in early spring for young and inexperienced sparrows to steal twigs and other building material from the nests of their elders. If this theft is detected as it usually is, a posse promptly visits the offender's nest and scatters it to the four winds, soundly thrashing the occupant in the bargain.

A story is told of a sparrow which stole the nest of a martin and was making himself comfortable in it. The angry owner summoned all his friends and immediately they came, several hundred strong, but the intruder held them at bay for some time by pecking all who came near enough to the opening. Finally the avengers withdrew and held a consultation. In a few moments they returned, each with a mouthful of mud, and proceeded to plaster up the hole, walling the occupant up alive.—Nebraska Legal News.

Cheap and Dear Men.
In an interview with Darwin P. Kingsley a writer in the American Magazine reports:

"Suppose you explain, Mr. Kingsley, some of the differences between the \$1,000 a year and the \$5,000 a year man."

"Punch, faithfulness, capacity for work and inclination for it," returned the life insurance president, "make up the yardstick which measures most differences in salary. It's not at all difficult to spot the youth who has the makings of a winner."

"The \$5,000 a year man, to begin with, is always on the job. He is too busy to watch the clock. He is likely to be quicker at his work than the man at the next desk, and he is always looking for more things to do. In a roomful of clerks the man who is always hollering for heavier tasks doesn't have to ask for promotions."

Counting Seconds.
An easy method of counting seconds that is sufficiently accurate for photographic purposes is to repeat a phrase that it takes one second to pronounce. The majority of people will require one second of time to pronounce the words one hundred and one as rapidly as clear enunciation will permit. The last word of the second should always indicate the number of seconds that have been counted. Six seconds, for instance, should be counted one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six. Many who use this method can count from thirty to sixty seconds without varying more than one or two seconds from the time recorded by a watch.

Butter From Bird Fat.
A queer sort of butter is obtained in Trinidad, where cows and cream are scarce. This butter is the boiled down fat of a bird called the guacharo. This bird lives in the darkest caves and seldom is seen in the daylight. The young birds are extremely plump, and from them is obtained the rich fat. The birds are taken from their nests when two or three weeks old. After they are killed they are put on to boil, not in water, but in their own fat. The natives experience some difficulty in getting at the nests of the guacharo, for they must creep through caves and wade through stagnant pools to reach their prey. The full grown guacharo is so timid that no one ever has been able to photograph a living specimen.

Odd Marriage Ceremony.
Polynesia is probably the only place in the world where the marriage feast takes place without the presence of the bridegroom. For some unexplained reason the young man is "sent into the bush" when negotiations are opened with the family of his bride, and he remains there during the subsequent festivities. It is only when the guests have departed and the girl is left alone with his parents that messengers are dispatched for him.

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"FAST ASLEEP," SAYS ROOSEVELT

Country Does Not Realize the Impending Dangers

PRACTICALLY NOTHING DONE

Not an Aeroplane Fit to Fly Across German Lines, Not a Piece of Heavy Artillery, Declares Teddy.

Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in Pittsburgh before the big convention of the Loyal Order of the Moose, said that America would pay heavily for her "shortsighted apathy and foolish, self-sufficient optimism" unless the country was immediately awakened to the fact that it faced a mighty job.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the United States had done virtually nothing so far. "Six months have elapsed since we went to war with Germany and nearly four months since we reluctantly admitted that we were at war," he said. "We have at this time not a single aeroplane fit to send across the German lines, and months must pass before we can manufacture such an aeroplane. We have no heavy artillery to put in the battle line, and in any serious engagement gallant Pershing and his gallant little force will have to trust to French and English guns."

"Look at what Germany did to Belgium in the first thirty days of the war? We would now be in exactly the position of Belgium were it not that we owe our safety—our ignoble safety—to the British fleet and the British and French armies."

"The simple truth is that, relatively to the other great nations of the world, we have in this war exhibited ourselves a miracle in inefficiency; and we shall always be inefficient during the first vital months of any war until we learn to prepare in advance."

"We announced that we were coming to the help of the allies," said Mr. Roosevelt. "As a matter of fact, after six months, we owe our safety solely to the fact that these hard-pressed and war-worn allies protect us with our lives, with their trained bodies, and perfected machines, while we fuss and talk and with confused hurry endeavor to get ready to do something."

Mr. Roosevelt said that this utter unpreparedness on the part of America should furnish the real lesson of the war. "The prime fact to remember," he said, "is our helplessness after six months of war. The actual event has shown that if we had not been shielded by our allies a single German army of a couple of corps would have conquered us out of hand. When I say conquered, I mean conquered. Such an army could have been ferried across the ocean in thirty days. In that time we could not have assembled out of this whole country an army force of trained soldiers to meet it. And we had not even a single aeroplane or a single battery of artillery with which to meet the hostile flying squadron and artillery. We would have been as easy prey as completely conquered."

"We have been saved," he continued, "because, and only because, for their own purposes, our allies, the British and French, had to protect us. But next time we may have no allies. Next time Britain and France may remain neutral, and if they so remained neutral we would be trampled into the dust."

Universal military training was the step urged by Mr. Roosevelt in time of future peace as a means of preserving America's place among the nations. That was the future policy, as regards the present, he remarked that a whole-hearted effort must be made to win an overwhelming triumph in the war.

"If we do not do this," he continued, "we must stand humbly in the presence of the nations who have really fought. For in such a case the world will have been saved, but by England and not by us."

"No man is a good American who does not at this time render to the commonwealth the best service of which he is capable, whether as a farmer, a business man or a wage-worker. The government should exact from each the fullest performance of duty, a din return guarantee to each, so far as is possible, an ample reward if the duty is well performed. By all means fix prices where necessary; but let it be clearly understood that it would be as great an evil to fix them too low as to permit them to rise too high. Guarantee to every business that does first class work of any kind for the government an ample profit; beyond that impose a heavy progressive tax on excess profits; demand that an ample wage be given the workmen, and that in return he do first class work for the first class wage."

TWO TEUTON SHIPS SUNK
Two Others Are Captured in Battle at Sea.

Two large German vessels have been sunk and two Teuton steamships captured and taken to a British port in a sea battle with English destroyers, according to a dispatch received in Amsterdam.

Another German ship, which was hit by a torpedo in the engagement, managed to reach a Dutch port, the dispatch said.

GIRLS WHO DISAPPEAR.

Tragedy of the Thousands That Sink Into Oblivion Yearly.

Police statistics of New York city show that at least two girls disappear from home every day in the year.

They vanish into oblivion. Soon they are forgotten, but the heartache of the mother left behind is never stilled. It will ache on through the remaining days of her life.

And what becomes of the girls who disappear? That is a problem that we will not attempt to solve. We only know that they are swept away by the great whirlpool of life.

The federal statistics furnished by the bureau of vital statistics show that 50,000 persons disappear each year. They vanish into oblivion. A greater proportion of these are young girls. The men who disappear turn up sooner or later in most cases, but the girls, as a rule, are forever lost. Having cut away from their social ties, having burned their bridges behind them, these disappearing girls abandon usually all thought or hope of returning and become isolated members of the social colony of which they once were members. They prefer to struggle on as best they can.

It is one of life's tragedies.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

It is a Private Company, but Acts as the Nation's Banker.

The Bank of England is not, as most people think, a government institution. It is a private company, but reaps a good profit by acting as the nation's banker. The remuneration paid to the Bank of England for the management of the national debt was fixed in 1906 as a yearly sum of the rate of £325 per million pounds and at the rate of £100 for every million pounds above this amount.

Before any of the government money that goes into the Bank of England can be spent a certain procedure has to be followed. First of all an order signed by the king and countersigned by two lords of the treasury has to be forwarded to the comptroller and auditor general of the exchequer and audit department. Then the comptroller hands an order to the treasury authorizing the Bank of England to debit the exchequer account and credit the account of the paymaster general, who makes all payments on behalf of the various departments.

Afterward the comptroller scrutinizes all the accounts paid to see that the money has been spent in accordance with the wishes of parliament.—Westminster Gazette.

Training Naval Gunners.

When England trains her gunners for the sea she sends them to Whale Island in Portsmouth harbor. Here the entire island is given over to steel sheds which are built like gun turrets on a battleship. The great guns projecting from these sheds are dummy, though they are exact counterparts of those on a battleship. The prospective officers and men are made to go through the exercise of range finding, loading, aiming and "firing" these guns as rigidly as if they were in a real battle at sea. The heavy steel projectiles are hauled from the magazine by hydraulic and electric cranes, just as in an actual ship. A real breech mechanism locks the projectile and its powder charge in the gun, while an intricate swivel mounting of steel swings the gun into the firing position.—Popular Science Monthly.

Remarkable Luck.

In Gold Hill, Nev., in 1877, one of the mining bosses—Tole by name—had trouble with some of the laborers in his mine. One night three of them attacked him in a barroom. Two of them pinned him down, while a third stood over him with a revolver. The muzzle almost touched his stomach. Once, twice, thrice, a fourth and a fifth time the weapon snapped. Tole closed his eyes. Each moment he expected to be his last. The disgusted ruffian threw his discharging weapon on the floor with an oath and, joined by his aids, left the place. Tole wiped the cold sweat from his brow, mechanically picked up the discarded weapon, went to the door and fired off every charge, remarking that it was just his luck.

How He Cleared Himself.

While passing along a busy street in Dublin a lady was relieved of her hand bag, and Sandy was arrested on suspicion of having snatched it. He was placed among a group of men, and the lady was asked to single out the culprit. She passed down the line till she came to Sandy.

"Officer," she said, "I think that is the man, although I did not see his face, but his clothes appear to be similar."
"The lady's wrong, sir. I was wearing a different suit. Can I go now, sir?" said Sandy.

Very Friendly.

"Are you on very friendly terms with your neighbor in the apartments?"
"Well, no. She's rather formal—always sends her card when she wishes to borrow flour, and if she wants both flour and sugar she sends two cards."—Washington Herald.

Stunning.
"Oh, Effie, your new gown and hat are stunning!"
"Yes, Alfred hasn't recovered yet from the shock the bill gave him."—Exchange.

A Good Rule.

Do all the good you can to all the people you can as long as ever you can in every place you can.

Our deeds determine us; it is not our words that determine our deeds.—G. E. Eliot.

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