

FIRST MEN TO START SEPT. 5

Change Made In Date For the Mobilization of New Army

WAIT TILL AFTER LABOR DAY

Religious Objectors to Be Given Jobs at Cantonments; All Will Be Summoned to Army.

Drafted men for the new national army will start for their cantonments Sept. 5, instead of Sept. 1, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced. General Crowder explained the delay was due to the necessity of avoiding congestion because of Labor day railroad excursions.

Thirty per cent of the drafted men will move Sept. 5, 30 per cent on Sept. 15, 30 per cent on Sept. 30 and the remaining 10 per cent as soon afterward as conveniently possible.

Work is being rushed on the sixteen national cantonments being erected in various sections of the country to have them ready Sept. 5 for the first 30 per cent of the 687,000 men called from those registered June 5 under the conscription law.

Religious objectors are assigned a definite place in the national army for the first time in a ruling made public by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They will be sent to the mobilization camps for duties which the president may designate as noncombatant.

The ruling says they "will be drafted, forwarded to a mobilization camp and will make up a part of the quota from the state and district from whence they come and will be assigned to duty in a capacity declared by the president to be noncombatant." The regulation referring to them reads:

"Any person who is found by local board to be a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization organized and existing May 18, 1917, and whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of the said religious organizations."

The duties which may be allotted to these men have not been made known. There are numerous army organizations, however, such as the hospital corps, quartermaster corps, known as noncombatant troops in army organization. There will be, in addition, many labor battalions, messengers, motor drivers, clerks and the like who will have no active part in the fighting, although they will be as much exposed to shell fire in bringing supplies to the line and taking wounded back as are the active regiments. Presumably objectors will be placed in these units where their work will be to save life, not to take it.

Picks Wife From 103 Applicants.
"It's a pity the law allows only one wife to a man," smilingly remarked Captain C. E. Olsen, a sea captain, in New York. Captain Olsen chose for his bride a blonde widow, whom he had never seen, out of 103 applicants.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Pittsburgh, Aug. 14.
Butter—Prints, 43¢@44¢; Ohio creamery, 37¢@38¢. Eggs—Fresh, 38¢.

Cattle—Prime, \$12.50@13; good, \$11.75@12.25; tidy butchers, \$10.50@11.50; fair, \$9.50@10.25; common, \$7.50@8.50; heifers, \$6@10.50; common to good fat bulls, \$6@10; common to good fat cows, \$5@9; fresh cows and springers, \$40@90.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$10@10.50; good mixed, \$9@9.75; fair mixed, \$7.50@8.50; culls and common, \$4.50@6; spring lambs, \$11@15.25; veal calves, \$15@15.50; heavy and thin calves, \$7@11.

Hogs—Prime heavy, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$17.50@17.60; light Yorkers, \$16@16.25; pigs, \$15.25@15.50; roughs, \$14.50@15; stags, \$12.50@13.25.

Cleveland, Aug. 14.
Cattle—Prime shipping steers, \$11@11.50; choice fat steers, 1,150 pounds and upward, \$10.50@11; choice fat steers, 1,100 pounds and upward, \$9.50@10; good to choice butcher steers, \$9@9.50; fair to good, \$8@8.50; common to light steers, \$6.50@7; choice fat butcher bulls, \$7@8; bologna bulls, \$5.75@6.50; good to choice fat cows, \$7@8; fair to good, \$5.75@6.75; canners and cutters, \$5@5.50; milch cows and springers, \$60@90.

Calves—Choice veal calves, \$14.50@15; mixed, \$13.50@14; heavy and common, \$8@11.

Hogs—Yorkers, \$17.15; choice heavies, \$17.25; good mixed, \$17.20; pigs, \$14.75; roughs, \$15; stags, \$13.

Chicago, Aug. 14.
Hogs—Bulk, \$16.55@17.25; light, \$15.85@17.30; mixed, \$15.95@17.40; heavy, \$15.80@17.50; roughs, \$15.80@16.05; pigs, \$11.50@14.75.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$8@14.35; western steers, \$7@12.35; stockers and feeders, \$5.90@9.35; cows and heifers, \$4.60@12.25; calves, \$7.90@10.65.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$7.70@11.10; lambs, \$9.90@16.30.

Chicago Grain Market Close.
Wheat, Corn, Oats.
September, 2.04, 57 1/2
December, 1.14 1/4, 57 1/2

INVESTIGATING I. W. W. SITUATION FOR WILSON



Photo by American Press Association. J. HARRY COVINGTON.

Chief Justice Covington of the supreme court of the District of Columbia is now in the west investigating the labor situation, especially in connection with the I. W. W., at the personal request of President Wilson. As the department of justice is extremely busy at this time, the president asked Justice Covington to be his personal representative in the first hand inquiry he desires made.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

Twenty-three persons, including nine women and six children, were killed and fifty persons were injured at Southend, in Essex, forty miles east of London, by bombs dropped by German raiders, says an official statement.

Considerable damage to property was caused at Southend by the nearly forty bombs dropped upon the town.

About twenty German airplanes comprised the raiding squadron. British aviators pursued the raiders out to sea.

Two French aviators dropped bombs on Frankfurt-on-the-Main, one of the most important cities of the German empire, having a population of more than 300,000. A French official statement says the raid was in retaliation for the German aerial bombardment of Nancy and the region north of Paris.

Both French machines returned undamaged.

Sinking of the American steamer Campania, a Standard Oil tanker, with the probable capture of her captain and four members of the naval guard by the attacking German submarine, was announced by the navy department.

The Canadian outposts around Lens have established a new line in a group of houses which is within a few yards of the enemy front line at that point. The Lens-Bethune road is now safely within the Canadian lines almost up to the city of Lens.

The enemy does not intend to submit to the loss of Lens without making a fight for it. While the outposts were establishing their new positions the Germans turned loose a heavy artillery and machine gun barrage upon the crater recently captured and buildings nearby.

Vimy and Farnus, towns behind the British lines south of Lens, also have been shelled daily by enemy batteries.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's forces attacked and captured virtually all the German forward positions east of the Belgian town of Hooge on the battlefield between Frezenburg and the Ypres-Menin road.

The assaulting forces gained virtually all their objectives to the depth of several hundred yards in the first rush.

The German defense stiffened after the initial onslaught and heavy fighting developed at some places, but at the latest reports the British were holding their new line strongly.

This section of the front was the scene of some of the hardest fighting on the first day of the battle of Flanders. South of Westhoek the terrain is marshy in places and in the wooded section the Germans had strengthened their positions by constructing deep dugouts. These obstacles, however, did not deter the onrush of the British troops.

In last week's air fighting one young Britisher accounted for his fortieth machine.

FIRST STEP TO CUT LIVING COST

Government Threatens to Seize Entire Wheat Supply

HOOVER ISSUES WARNING

Commission Headed by Harry A. Garfield Will Name Price to Be Paid For 1917 Crop.

A fight will be waged on speculators and profiteers in wheat by the food administration in a campaign to cut down the high cost of living. That much was made evident in an announcement issued by Herbert C. Hoover, in whom the president has placed practically unlimited power in this phase of the war program.

The price to be paid for the wheat crop of 1917, Mr. Hoover stated, would, with the full approval of President Wilson, be fixed by a commission headed by Harry A. Garfield, a son of former President James A. Garfield, and president of Williams college.

Gambling on the wheat exchanges, Mr. Hoover said, must end, even if the government has to go to the extreme of purchasing the entire supply of the nation. He added as a warning that the new food administration, under the power given to it by the food control bill, was prepared to act immediately in that direction if the situation confronted seemed to warrant it in doing so.

The announcement will be followed by others which will have a radical effect upon the whole food supply of the country, as Mr. Hoover is determined to either win a big victory for the people or go down fighting.

As a preliminary step, Mr. Hoover will take over the control of all grain elevators and mills with a daily capacity of over 100 barrels of flour and place them under a system of licenses which will provide full information for the food administration and make hoarding impossible. The grain exchanges at the same time will be requested to suspend all dealings and quotations in futures.

The program announced by Mr. Hoover is the most revolutionary step ever taken by the government to protect itself and the public against private interests that have sought to take advantage of conditions and place prices at a level which they have never reached before. The tone of Mr. Hoover's statement showed that he was in no mood to hesitate at any action which he felt was for the best interests of the country.

A drive to reduce the price of bread by thus putting under one government control the direction of wheat and flour for the allies and for domestic purposes, is contemplated as one of the early steps in the campaign for lower prices.

It has been believed entirely possible in some quarters that a standard sixteen-ounce loaf could be sold with a reasonable profit at 5 cents once the food administration had the power to regulate the cost of wheat and flour. Whether that end is accomplished or not, it will be used as a basis for action taken.

The conference agreement on the food control bill was ratified by the senate by a vote of 66 to 7.

Senators voting against the conference agreement were: Frances, Gronna, Hardwick, Hollis, La Follette, Penrose and Reed. Senator Gore was paired but announced he would have voted against the measure.

LOOK ALIKE TO RED CROSS

Friend or Enemy Will Receive Same Kind Treatment.

Many questions have arisen as to the attitude of the American Red Cross toward Germans wounded, and also toward Americans of German origin affiliating themselves with Red Cross hospital units going abroad. To make clear the attitude of the Red Cross, Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the war council, authorizes the following statement:

"The Red Cross knows no such thing as the nationality of a wounded man. Any wounded enemy turned over to the care of the American Red Cross will receive as kindly treatment as any friend. The Red Cross will not only extend every aid and comfort to the armies of America and its allies, but it will assist in every possible way the sick, wounded and afflicted among the civilian populations among our allied countries."

STRICT ECONOMY URGED

German Army Ordered to Save Smallest Particles of Food.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports that an order issued to the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht has been found, which reads:

"The fact that economy in bread cereals has been taken into consideration makes it necessary to sanction an increased ration only where it is really needed. Officers are requested to explain again to their subordinates the serious nature of the economic situation in Germany and give instructions that the strictest economy must be exercised with regard to all supplies. Nothing must be requested beyond the smallest particle must be wasted."

AN EPISODE OF LONDON SOCIAL LIFE

By WARREN MILLEP

Winslow Coker's ancestors were London swells. Coker himself was born poor in America, but before he was thirty made an enormous fortune. Then he went to England to occupy the family's former position.

He said nothing there about his wealth, but announced that he was a Coker, with a view to gaining, if the name would assist him, an entree to society. Some remembered the position held by his ancestors, but no one seemed to take him up on account of it. Then he mentioned his wealth, but even that—at least the mention of it—made no impression on society. Finally he fell in with Sir Thomas Spottiswoode, an impecunious baronet, who told him that to get into society he must spend money and spend it in a way to accomplish the object he desired. Sir Thomas offered to direct his expenditures for a consideration. A bargain was struck by which Sir Thomas was to receive \$5,000 for himself and an unlimited amount for society.

The beginning was a dinner given by Coker, the invitations to which were given by the baronet. He knew those in society who needed money and paid liberally for acceptances from the right people. Among those invited were Mrs. Mulholland and her two daughters, Lillian and Grace, aged respectively twenty-four and twenty. Coker was by no means an unattractive man, and Grace Mulholland took a fancy to him. But in sending checks Sir Thomas made a mistake. He sent a separate check to the mother and each of the daughters. Grace Mulholland had been unaware up to that time how her mother maintained her social position in the face of poverty and was indignant. She sent her check right back, and to Mr. Coker himself.

Coker said nothing about the matter to his social manager. He felt sure that in the main the baronet was managing well, and this turned out to be the case. Coker after a few months got beyond the people he had invited to his first dinner, though in rare instances he met the Mulhollands. After a time he broke through the socialness with which Miss Grace treated him, having excused himself for his action toward her on the ground that he had desired to enter London society and had placed the management of his estate into the hands of another. In time her prejudice was worn away, but scarcely before the American rose to a social position so high that he was quite beyond the Mulhollands, and he never met them.

Coker spent several years in London, reaching the topmost round of the social ladder; then, at thirty-four, he had exhausted whatever pleasure there had ever been in it for him. He resolved to return to his native land and lay out for himself a career. What that career was he had no time to do with this story. Shortly before leaving he was driving by the house where the Mulhollands lived and saw a red flag flying from the front lawn that Mrs. Mulholland's agent had put there. Her affairs had not been a financial success, and the home given the family for services to the state by the first Mulholland must go by the board.

A few days later Coker sent out invitations to a farewell dinner. It was a souvenir occasion—that is, a souvenir was to be given to each guest. He sent an invitation to the Mulhollands, writing one himself for Miss Grace, begging her to accept. If she declined he would consider the declination to mean that she had not forgiven him for that which he never would have permitted had he been previously honored by her acquaintance. She wrote an acceptance, saying that she had never blamed him and, to make him feel comfortable about the matter, would keep the souvenir intended for her as a memento of a very pleasant acquaintance.

When the dinner came off every one was surprised to see the Mulhollands, for they had not been able financially to keep up their social status, especially with the set in which Coker now moved, not even by the mother's questionable methods. Several young women present who had endeavored to snare the wealthy American wondered when they saw him singularly deferential to Grace Mulholland. The dinner was a splendid affair, and the souvenirs were very costly. They were brought in for a last course, and when the covers were removed many magnificent jewels glistened in the lights. All were handsome except that of Grace Mulholland, which was a glove box containing a dozen pairs of gloves. She smiled sincere thanks, considering her comparatively valueless gift a reparation for the check that had been sent her.

When she got home she took out the gloves, and with the last pair came a false bottom to the box, it having been glued to the gloves. Beneath was a folded paper of legal appearance. It was a deed to the Mulholland home made out in her name.

Many a painter would have been pleased to catch the expression on the girl's face at this mark of devotion of the man for whom she had had a fancy from the moment of their first meeting. It required two days for her to come to a decision to return the deed to the donor with a note expressive of her deep gratitude and saying that she could not accept such a gift from any man not of her own kin. But she afterward accepted it from her fiancé.

CONDENSED REPORT OF CONDITION The Second National Bank

MEYERSDALE, PA.

JUNE TWENTIETH, NINETEEN SEVENTEEN

RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	\$ 592,905.60
U. S. Bonds and Premium	70,179.37
Real Estate, Furniture & Fixtures	64,075.20
Cash and due from Banks	125,338.50
Total Resources	\$ 852,498.67

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	\$ 65,000.00
Surplus Fund and Profits	65,621.83
Circulation	64,400.00
Deposits	657,476.84
Total Liabilities	\$ 852,498.67

Growth as Shown in Following Statements Made to Comptroller of Currency.

JULY 15, 1908	\$262,014.92
ONE QUARTER MILLION	
JUNE 20, 1917	\$852,498.67
OVER THREE QUARTER MILLION	

NET GAIN BETWEEN ABOVE STATEMENTS \$590,483.75

—OVER ONE-HALF MILLION—

J. T. Yoder

JOHNSTOWN

Sells the Champion Cream Saver

THE NEW DE LAVAL

THERE is no machine made in which proper lubrication is more vitally important than it is in a cream separator. A separator that is not properly oiled will turn hard and soon wear out.

The old-fashioned method of oiling through a number of little holes with a squirt-can was unsatisfactory for the reason that some users would oil too much and too often, while others would not oil at all.

The NEW De Laval is automatically oiled

You don't have to fuss around a NEW De Laval with a squirt-can. Simply keep the sight-feed lubricator on top filled with oil and the automatic oiling system will see that every gear and bearing in the machine has just the right amount of fresh, clean oil at all times.

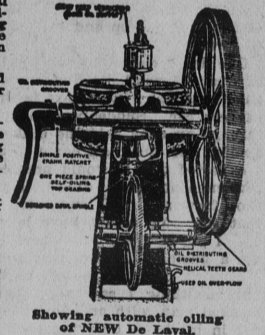
The automatic oiling system saves time and saves trouble, makes the machine run easier and adds years to its life.

The De Laval oiling system has been greatly improved by the addition in the NEW De Laval of an automatically oiled neck bearing and the consequent elimination of the tubular part that formerly carried oil to this most important part.

There has never been a cream separator that embodied so many improvements as the NEW De Laval.

The new self-centering bowl with its improved milk-distributing device, and the bell speed-indicator which insures operation at the proper speed, are two of the greatest improvements that have ever been made in cream separator construction.

Come in and see the NEW De Laval.



Showing automatic oiling of NEW De Laval.

A Legend of Agincourt.

For many centuries we English have plumed ourselves upon the victory of Agincourt. But the French have an account of the affair not so much to our credit. It was arranged, according to this fable, by the two leaders that only the nobles on each side were to fight. King Henry V. then artfully snubbed his whole army and hence got the best of the enemy. Shakespeare unwittingly gives a little countenance to the legend when he makes the king declare in his address to the soldiers: "Be ye ne'er so vile, this day shall gentle your condition."—London Standard

Wrong Either Way.

"I understand your automobile has got you into trouble."
"It's always getting me into trouble one way or another," replied Mr. Chuguis. "When it runs I get arrested for speeding; when it refuses to run I get arrested for profanity."—Washington Star.

Meat Pies.

Meat pies are made most satisfactorily by first cooking the meat and vegetables for a stew. Line a pan, earthenware dish or casserole with biscuit dough rolled fairly thin, put in the meat, vegetables and gravy, cover with dough and bake in a hot oven.

Unprepared.

Edith—Were you taken by surprise when he proposed, dear? Elsie—Goodness, yes! Why, I hadn't even looked up his financial standing. — Boston Transcript.

Falsehood.

No falsehood, did it rise heaven high and cover the world, but bankruptcy one day will sweep it down and make us free of it.—Carlyle.

STEAMSHIP SINKS U-BOAT

Third Shot Turns Submarine Over and Crew Surrenders.

Officers on board a steamship which reached a Canadian port tell of an encounter with a German submarine on the trip across the Atlantic in which the undersea boat was sunk near the Irish coast.

The lookout man notified the captain that a small sailing vessel was acting suspiciously. It was watched, and soon a submarine was seen to emerge from behind it. The gunner on the steamship had his weapon ready and directly the submarine showed itself he fired. He hit the undersea boat with his first shell. A second struck the conning tower, and a third turned the submarine over and it began a nose dive. Its crew clamored on deck and waved handkerchiefs. The steamship left the saving of the Germans to a patrol boat that came up.

DEPORTATION ADVISED

Colonel Roosevelt Severely Arraigns "50-50 Americans."

Denouncing some senators, congressmen and newspaper editors as "standing where the copperheads stood in the Civil war," Colonel Theodore Roosevelt demanded suppression of the German language press, deportation of "50-50 Americans" and called upon every man, woman and child in the country to exert every ounce of energy to win the war.

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