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With Medford Stop-Over

BERLIN REPORTS CZAR'S PROMISE TO POLES NULL

BERLIN, via wireless to Smyville, L. I., Sept. 29.—The German report on the sinking in the North Sea of the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue by the German submarine "U-9" declares that the entire engagement lasted one hour. The British cruisers did not fire a single shot. Contrary to English reports the "U-9" was alone in this engagement. British destroyers chased the "U-9" until darkness but were not successful in catching her.

News has been given out that the German cruiser Emden, after sinking five British merchant steamers, in the Gulf of Bengal, destroyed naval oil tank steamers at Madras.

Other information made public in Berlin declares that the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces (Grand Duke Nicholas) has revoked the government's promise of autonomy for Poland, giving as his reason the fact that the Polish riflemen fought on the Austrian side in the battle of Lemberg. It is explained by the commander-in-chief that a Polish constitution was to be granted only under the condition that all Poles were loyal. It is declared here in this connection that Emperor Nicholas' manifesto to the Poles was worthless because it was given out without his signature.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS REPORTED IN SILESIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Colonel Golejewski, military attaché of the Russian embassy here, today announced receipt of the following from Petrograd:

"In the woods near Argusov our troops are successfully advancing, keeping up a running fight with the enemy."

"Near Ossowjitz, on the morning of September 27, the fire of the enemy's big calibre guns reached considerable intensity. The attempt of the German infantry to get close to the fortress was checked."

"In Silesia the enemy has been considerably strengthened and is manifesting great activity."

"The Austrian sorties from Przemyśl remain unsuccessful."

"In the retreating Austrian army considerable disorganization is noticeable, units being broken and mixed up. We continue taking prisoners in large numbers and we are capturing guns and war material of every description."

ITALY FOR NEUTRALITY SAYS NEW MINISTER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Count Macchi di Cellere, recently appointed Italian ambassador to the United States, was here today to take up the duties of his new post. In discussing the European war, Count di Cellere said his government is firm in its intention to adhere to strict neutrality in the present conflict. That policy, he says, is in keeping with public sentiment.

REED FIGHT AGAINST CLAYTON BILL CONTINUES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Senator Reed's fight on the Clayton anti-trust bill conference agreement took on the aspect of a filibuster today when he resumed the attack. Calls for quorums and searches for absentees followed in quick succession. The Missouri senator charges the conference with having pulled the "tongue" of the bill.

Biography of German Chiefs

Much has been written about the German army in France and their commanders, Americans know little or nothing about the latter.

The two German commanders whose names have figured most prominently in the war news are General Alexander H. R. von Kluck and General Karl W. P. von Buelow. Both are elderly men, having passed their sixtieth birthday last spring.

General von Kluck was born at Muenster, in Westphalia, and was educated in the Gymnasium in that city. He entered the army in 1865, and took part in the campaign of 1866 as a second lieutenant of the 55th Infantry.

He held that rank in the Franco-Prussian war, during which he was twice wounded in the Metz campaign, and not until 1873 did he become a first lieutenant. The next year he was married; in 1876 he became adjutant of an infantry brigade, and three years later he won his captaincy.

From 1881 to 1884 he was attached to a military school at Juelich, a suburb of Aix, and he was then made commanding officer at Annaburg, and, after becoming a major in 1887, at Neu Briesach.

In 1889 he received command of a battalion of the 66th Infantry and was made its lieutenant colonel in 1893. Three years later he became colonel, with command of the Landwehr District of Berlin, and in 1898 he obtained the 34th Fusilier Regiment.

A major-general, the next year, commanding the 23rd Infantry Brigade, in 1902 he reached the rank of lieutenant general and command of the 37th Division. In 1906 he was charged with the direction of the 5th Army Corps, and later in the same year he was commissioned general of infantry.

From 1907 for six years he commanded the 1st Army Corps, and lat-

er he was made inspector general of the 7th Inspection District, with headquarters at Koelnberg. He has been decorated with the Iron Cross, second class.

General von Buelow, who directed most of the fighting in Belgium and who was erroneously reported killed in one of the engagements there, has had a career very similar to that of General von Kluck, though including more staff than line commands.

He was born in Berlin in 1864, studied at the Hamm and Wilhelm Gymnasium, and October 21, 1884, joined the 2nd Guards Regiments, the same in which his younger son is now a lieutenant.

In the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 he served as lieutenant and was slightly wounded at Soor. In the Franco-Prussian war he was with the 2nd Guards Landwehr regiments and in 1871 war made first lieutenant.

From 1872 for five years he served as adjutant, and in 1877 he was made a captain and transferred to the general staff. For one year, 1884, he commanded a company in the 96th Regiment, and he then returned to the general staff as major.

In 1890, a lieutenant colonel, he was chief of the general staff of the Guards Corps and in 1894, receiving his colonelcy the previous year, obtained command of the 4th Guards Regiment.

In 1897 he was made major general with direction of the administration of justice in the army, and in 1900 he became lieutenant general and the next year received command of the second Guards Division.

He was quartermaster general on the general staff in 1902 and the next year received command of the 3rd Army Corps, receiving the rank of general of infantry in 1904. Just prior to the beginning of the present war he served as inspector general of the 3rd Inspection District.

Sure Cure for Hog Cholera

The following, clipped from the Toledo, Ia., Chronicle, is so full of good information that the Medford Commercial club requests the Mail Tribune to publish same.

The letter follows:

"My Esteemed Sir: I take the liberty to address you in the interest of every farmer in your state on the subject of hog cholera. I have discovered the cause and how to prevent it without the use of serum. I have no axe to grind nor do I sell, simply altruistic in every sense of the word. It remains for you to use the information as you think best."

"Cholera is a blood disease accompanied by a high fever. It is caused by two conditions only; contaminated dust breathed into the lungs and by indigestion. A germ, yet undiscovered, probably develops the contagion. It is a highly contagious disease, the mortality running from 5 per cent to 100 per cent. When the mucous membrane of the lungs or digestive tract is broken the germs get into the blood, and by no other means."

"Swine plague is caused by infected lungs, breathing contaminated dust, and is extremely difficult to control when it breaks out. The mor-

tality is from 75 per cent to 100 per cent. This kind of cholera can be prevented in every case by cleaning up all dust where hogs sleep and eat and wetting down once or twice a week as conditions demand with crude oil or strong commercial dip. About once a month sprinkle air-slacked lime around freely. Swine plague cannot develop if these precautions are used."

To avoid indigestion, which is the common form of cholera, feed charcoal and salt once a day in slop or water. This will always prevent cholera unless conditions are abnormal. Pure water, a balanced ration and plenty of exercise will develop a constitution that charcoal and salt will protect absolutely. Hogs cared for as outlined can be placed in pens where there are hogs sick and dying, and remain well. Swine protected by this method will also gain from fifty to a hundred pounds more in twelve months."

"My plan is simple, inexpensive, available to all and an absolutely sure protection. Dr. Gorgas made Panama a health resort by removing the cause. My plan to prevent hog cholera will produce like results."

"Yours very truly,
"A. J. BANKS."

Made-in-America Pottery

In connection with the interruption of our normal trade with European countries, the following extracts from the United States geological survey report on the pottery industry are interesting. Speaking of the prosperous condition of the industry in 1913, this report, published in July, continues:

"The year opened with bright prospects and sufficient business to keep the potteries busy, and throughout the spring and summer and well into the fall business was generally reported as unusually good. There resulted the largest production in the history of the industry. The underlying cause of this prosperity is no doubt the improved character of the American product in texture, finish, color, decoration and prevention of

cracking, some of the higher grades of American pottery equalling if not surpassing some of the best imported ware."

"The imports of pottery have always been more or less interesting. For many years the value of imported pottery exceeded the value of that made at home, but about the close of the nineteenth century domestic production caught up with imports, and since that time has greatly exceeded them, the production of 1913 being nearly four times as great in value as the imports."

There was in 1913, however, a considerable decrease in the exports of pottery, but an increase should be expected in 1914 and following years by reason of the changes in the world's commerce that seem inevitable.

A Cry From Europe

Charles Edward Jefferson, D. D., in the Independent Magazine

And now, Europe, being in torment, calls to us, "O republic of the West, do not follow my example! There are ways which seem right to a nation, but they lead down at last to the chambers of death. Do not believe the creed which we have long accepted. Armaments are not guarantees of peace. They are not insurance. They are not instruments of reason or righteousness. They create first suspicion, then hatred and at last lead young men by the million to the fields of blood. Do not choose the path which we have followed."

Work out your destiny along a different line. Make the New World different from the Old. Beware of guns. Banish the implements of hate from your eyes. Take your mind off the machinery of slaughter. Cease to delight in the engines of destruction. Trust in reason. Have faith in brotherhood. Believe in love. Build your civilization on the principle of good will. Bind all the nations of the Western Hemisphere into a federation which by its fidelity to the law of kindness and its devotion to the Prince of Peace shall become at once the inspiration and guide of the world!—Kansas City Star.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS TODAY

The terrific battle, now in its eighteenth day, in the Aisne district, to the north of Paris, continues to rage, but its violence is generally held to portend a decisive result in the near future. Furious hand-to-hand fighting is going on and the losses to both the allied and German armies are enormous.

Several times the Germans hurled their masses of troops against the French left wing, but in every case they were repulsed, according to the official statement issued by the French war department this afternoon. In the center, it is asserted, a heavy cannonading is going on, while between the Argonne forest and the river Meuse the allies have made some progress.

The German staff, Berlin advises, asserts the situation on French soil has not changed, and it is emphatically denied that the battle at any point of the line is going in favor of the allies.

Gallia has been almost cleared of Austrians, according to an announcement at Petrograd, and the Russians, crossing the Carpathian mountains, have entered Hungary and are driving back the Austrian reinforcements sent against them. The invaders swept across the mountains into the Ughvar district, which is about 180

miles northeast of Buda Pest, the Hungarian capital.

Germans estimated to number 150,000 are reported from Rotterdam to be preparing for a siege of the Belgian fortress of Antwerp. Austrian siege guns have been brought up to take the places of the large German guns which are now being used in the fighting in the French district of Aisne. A Belgian official communication states that German heavy artillery fire directed at two forts ten miles from Antwerp, ceased when the forts replied to the bombardment.

The activity of the Zeppelin dirigibles stretches over a wide area. Six bombs were hurled today at two Belgian towns, in one of which a convent was damaged, and another German airship created a panic at the town of Bialystok, sixty miles across the Russian frontier.

The Japanese are drawing the military cordon closer around the German territory of Kiau Chow, in the Chinese province of Shan Tung. An official Japanese statement today announces that the Japanese are driving the Germans toward Tsing Tau and that the Japanese fleet, aided by the army, has bombarded the city.

Russia has extended the suspension of specie payments for another month.

Packing of "C" Grade Apples

The Northwestern Fruit Exchange has been making an investigation into the practicability of picking and packing "C" grade apples this year. They have received by request an unlimited number of analyses along that line and a very ingenious and interesting contribution on this subject was made by Kenneth McKay, manager of the Fruitgrowers' Exchange of Hood River. Mr. McKay says that "C" grade apples cost the grower as much as quality grades up to a certain point, but they must be picked in order to get the first grades and that they must be sorted for the same reason.

"While it may be admitted that 'C' grade will have a hard time to pay expenses in 1914, we do not admit that they cannot be made to pay expenses by a radical change in our marketing of them. It is true that it costs an average of 55 cents to market our 'C' grade, or about the same as the extra fancy, so the root of the whole matter is, 'Can we put our C grade on the market cheaper than we are doing without hurting our best grade? Is it worth while, or is it sensible to put a low-grade apple through the same expense as the ap-

ple that would bring twice the price, pulling our average down to nothing on the good apple? Compare the boxing of this grade with the barrel method. The barrel is considered the cheap grade method. Then why not use it with the cheap grade apple? A box costs 10 cents, a barrel 25. Three boxes would go into a barrel, saving 5 cents on every barrel. Packing three boxes into a barrel, facing top and bottom, would cost no more than packing one box and would save another ten cents. Twelve cents would be saved on paper, and exchange could handle the barrel at 25 cents, saving another 5 cents per barrel. This same would apply to any local exchange. Assuming these figures to be correct, a barrel would cost:

Barrel, 25c; local, 10c; packing, 5c; hauling, 15c; exchange, 25c; total, 80c.

As against:

Three boxes, 30c; local, 15c; paper, 12c; packing, 15c; hauling, 15c; exchange, 30c; total, \$1.17.

It is a question to be worked out, whether this grade of apple can be marketed by the barrel. If it can, and along economic lines, it seems more than possible that it will be done some day.

EMDEN THORN TO BRITISH SHIPPING

LONDON, Sept. 29, 4:07 p. m.—The official news bureau announced today that the German cruiser Emden has sunk four British steamships and a collier.

The Emden has been operating in the Gulf of Bengal. She was reported recently at Madras, where she conducted a brief bombardment of that port, and later at Pondicherry.

The previous British official statement, dealing with the activities of the German cruiser Emden, issued on September 20, told of the capture of six British cruisers in the Bay of Bengal and of the sinking of five of them. The names of the steamers were given as the Indus, Loyal, Killin, Diplomat, Frabner and Kutanga. After creating havoc among the British shipping at Calcutta the Emden went to Rangoon.

The statement of the bureau is as follows:

"The admiralty announces that the German cruiser Emden during the last few days has captured and sunk in the Indian ocean the British steamers Tumeric, King Lad, Riberia and Foyle and captured the collier Bursk."

"The crews of the above vessels were transferred to the steamer Gryffide, which also was captured, but later released in order to take the crews to Colombo, where they arrived this morning."

Australian Troops Sail
SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 29.—Australian papers received in Vancouver on the steamship Makura say that Australian troops sailed for Europe, August 17. As no colonial troops have passed through Canadian territory it is surmised the Australians proceeded through the Suez canal.

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BELGIANS CRUEL, RUSSIANS LOOT, GERMAN CHARGE

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—During a sortie from Antwerp, Belgian troops occupied the village of Linden, near Louvain, and took possession also of a chateau belonging to the Dutch family of Van Blankenhagen, the members of which had at their own expense transformed their residence into a hospital. Forty wounded Belgians were being constantly nursed at the chateau, over which flew the Red Cross and the Dutch flags, by members of the Van Blankenhagen family. In spite of this fact the Belgians set fire to the village of Linden and burned down the chateau.

This act was the result of their hatred of the Dutch, whom they wrongly accused of having permitted German troops to cross southern Luxembourg.

Other stories made public in Berlin relate that the French bombardment of Cattaro, in Dalmatia, has been absolutely without success. One large French cruiser is described as having been sunk, while two are said to have been seriously damaged.

Russians are described as having stolen the famous private library of work on art from the castle of Prince Ossilinsky, in Lemberg. It is said they carried their booty to Petrograd.

GERMANS AND BRITISH EXCHANGE WAR PRISONERS

LONDON, Sept. 29, 2:20 p. m.—The British and German governments have begun exchanging lists of prisoners of war. This is being done through Walter H. Page, the American ambassador in London, and is preparatory to arranging an actual exchange of prisoners.

Baby of Future is Considered

Much thought has been given in late years to the subject of maternity. In the cities there are maternity hospitals equipped with modern methods. But most women prefer their own homes and in the towns and villages must prefer them. And since this is true we know from the great many splendid letters written on the subject that our "Mother's Friend" is a great help to expectant mothers. They write of the wonderful relief, how it seemed to allow the muscles to expand without undue strain and what a splendid influence it was on the nervous system. Such help as "Mother's Friend" and the broader knowledge of them should have a helpful influence upon babies of the future. In a little book for such women these points are more thoroughly brought out and a copy will be mailed to anyone who will send us their name and address. "Mother's Friend" is sold in all drug stores and highly recommended for its timely usefulness, its safety and the real help it affords. Ask for it at the store and write us for the book. Headfield Regulator Co., 311 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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