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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor.

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SOLDIERS FORCED TO SUBSCRIBE FOR GERMAN LOANS

AMSTERDAM, May 18.—In the course of the budget debate in the reichstag on Wednesday Deputy Vogt, socialist, attacked the government for questionable methods in propagating the war loan. He said that soldiers in the field had been forced to subscribe and that similar pressure had been exerted on co-operative societies.

Herr Vogt added that the security of the investment and the rate of interest had been rendered doubtful by an article in the Tages Zeitung which said: "Assurances by the government can only be given in the expectation of a large war indemnity."

The deputy asked for an assurance that the interest would not be reduced. In reply the finance minister protested against Herr Vogt's statements and assured him that subscribers would be safeguarded. He expressed his conviction that the subscriptions of the soldiers were voluntary.

Deputy Cohn, socialist, said that all military writers had counted, even before the war, on a starvation campaign by Great Britain and that it was therefore hypocritical to act as if Germany was surprised by these tactics. The president here called Deputy Cohn to order but the deputy continued:

"Granted that England did proclaim a war of starvation, right must remain right. Before the war I never imagined we should be driven to war by Germany's fault."

Amid a violent uproar Deputy Cohn was again called to order.

POISON GIVEN TO MILITIA AT PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG, May 18.—Majors J. W. Foss and George Blair, in command of Pennsylvania guardsmen in the Pittsburgh district, have reported to the eastern department circumstances surrounding the death of Lieutenant William F. Corcoran, of Company C, Third regiment, Philadelphia, and the serious illness of 16 other guardsmen of the same company following the eating of a meal at a restaurant near the camp at Port Perry, Pa.

The proprietor of the restaurant, George Miller, who is being held in connection with poisoning was interrogated late today but no announcement was made.

All of the 16 guardsmen taken to hospitals were much improved to night. It was announced that forty-one of fifty-one members of the company had suffered after the meal.

SOCIALISTS PROPOSE MEETING, PETROGRAD

NEW YORK, May 18.—Fuller significance of the message forwarded by prominent American socialists to influential socialist leaders in France and England, advocating a conference of entente socialist parties prior to the international socialist conference in Stockholm, was revealed today in the announcement that Petrograd had been proposed as the scene of the conference.

According to H. I. Stohedn, president of the New York State socialist party, one of the signers of the message, the object of a conference at Petrograd would be two-fold—to aid the Russian socialists in establishing the government and to bring about among entente socialists a united front to defeat German intrigue at Stockholm.

TEDDY AND HIS OFFER.

TWO weeks valuable time was lost by congress in passing the army bill debating over sending Mr. Roosevelt's private army to the trenches. The proposal was first rejected, after stormy discussion, by the house, but accepted by the senate, after an equally lengthy talk-fest. The conferees disputed a week, then finally agreed to drop the Roosevelt volunteers from the bill, whereupon the house refused to concur, reversed itself, sent the bill back to conference with instructions favorable to adopting the senate amendment.

The bill as finally passed, authorizes the acceptance of a personally conducted force of volunteers, such as Mr. Roosevelt suggests. It is up to the president whether such a force shall be accepted. The general army staff is opposed, and the president has hitherto been governed entirely by its recommendations in military matters.

In addition, there will be difficulty in equipping and training the selective draft army authorized, as there is a shortage of nearly everything that goes to make up an army. Whether such supplies should be diverted from the regular organization for the volunteers of a paper political army, with its self-appointed officers and its glory-seeking spectacular leader, is questionable.

Speaking of Mr. Roosevelt's offer, the New York World pronounces his demands mischievous, and says:

All other Americans of military age are subject to draft as privates, or if ambitious to be officers, like himself, must undergo intensive training and instruction. With little experience, by nature insubordinate, always a sensational showman, and giving evidence daily that he has no true understanding of the situation at the front or of the difficulties of transport, Mr. Roosevelt, who condescends to enlist as a major general, talks lightly of placing his legions in the trenches in a few weeks. If such a thing were possible and to be allowed, he and his followers would be ruthlessly slaughtered and his country humiliated.

Whatever is generous in Mr. Roosevelt and his battalions ought to be used very cheerfully and thankfully to strengthen the army of the United States soon to be in preparation for service abroad. All that is merely theatrical and boastful and fraudulent in them can only hinder the mighty work in hand.

Whatever is said against Roosevelt and his proposition, however, there is this much in his favor—he is one of the few leaders in the United States who realizes that war and fighting are synonymous words. Teddy is a fighting man, if not a military man; a man with a punch who realizes that the sooner the United States begins fighting, the sooner the war will be over.

There is no question but that the moral effect of having a former president of the United States in the trenches of Europe would be tremendous and be a conclusive demonstration to the world that the United States was in earnest in entering the war.

Many of the congressmen and senators who have all along opposed the war and every war measure seem to be trying to force the nation to fight a 100 per cent pacifist war, delaying action upon vital measures by opposition as long as possible, apparently in order that the allies may be weakened until they become ineffective. If the only way to secure action is to call in Roosevelt—better do it, for the present critical situation calls for action—immediate action.

Bran Flours for Home Breadmaking

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The use of flours which contain more or less bran is sometimes advisable both for the sake of the variety which they give to the diet and because of the mineral substances and growth-regulating substances these flours contain. Farmers' Bulletin 897 of the United States department of agriculture, Bread and Bread Making, includes, in addition to white bread recipes, a number of home made bread from whole wheat or graham flour, from home-ground flour, from rye, rolled oats, etc. These are as follows:

Whole-Wheat or Graham Bread. One and one-half cups lukewarm milk, three tablespoons brown sugar, one and one-fourth teaspoons salt, three cups whole-wheat or graham flour, one-half yeast cake. Scald the milk, together with the sugar and salt. When lukewarm, add the yeast, mixing it first with a little of the milk. Add the flour, beat well, and let it double its volume. Beat it thoroughly, put into a pan, and let it rise. In a pan of standard size it should come nearly to the top.

The above recipe may be used in preparing bread from home-ground meal. There are many homes, particularly in the country, where the housewife can obtain unground wheat at moderate cost. If ground in the ordinary coffee mill, such wheat makes a coarse bread, not very light in texture, but of such good flavor that it may well be used occasionally to give variety to the diet. It is useful, too, in places where good bran cannot be obtained easily and where coarse breads are desired as a means of preventing constipation. In making such bread with a view to economy the housekeeper should compute what it will cost her per loaf, including labor and fuel, as compared with other breads she makes. Skim milk instead of whole milk can be used; home made yeast, either liquid or dry cakes, is a possibility, and some might like the bread with less sugar or unsweetened. Another recipe which has been worked out follows:

Home-Ground Wheat Bread. One and one-fourth cups water or skim milk, one and one-fourth teaspoons salt, one tablespoon sugar, three cups home-ground wheat flour, one-half cake dry yeast, or one gill liquid yeast. Set a sponge at night, using half of the flour. In the morning add the rest of the flour, beat well, put into a greased pan, allowed to rise until it doubles its bulk, and bake. Corn-Meal-and-Wheat Bread. One and one-half cups milk, water or a mixture of the two, one-half cake compressed yeast or one and one-fourth cups milk, water or a mixture of the two, one-fourth cup liquid yeast, one and one-half teaspoons salt, one tablespoon sugar, butter (if used), one tablespoon, one cup corn meal, two cups wheat flour. Four one and one-fourth cupsful of the water over the corn meal, salt, sugar, and fat (if used), and heat the mixture gradually to the boiling point or nearly to it and cook 20 minutes. This cooking can best be done in a double boiler. The water is sufficient only to soften the meal a little. Allow the meal to cool to about the temperature of the room and add the yeast, mixed with the rest of the water (one-fourth cupful), or the one-fourth cupful of liquid yeast. Mold thoroughly, let rise until it doubles its bulk, make into a loaf, place in a pan of standard size, allow to rise until it nearly fills the pan, and bake 45 to 50 minutes. Rice Bread. One cup lukewarm water, milk, or a mixture of the two, one cup uncooked rice, one and one-fourth teaspoons salt, one tablespoon sugar, butter (if used), one tablespoon or less, one-half cake compressed yeast, two cups wheat flour. Steam the rice with one-half of the liquid until it is soft. This is done better in a steamer than in a double boiler, for the liquid is so small in amount that the rice does not become soft readily and the presence of the steam helps. Put the sugar, salt, and fat (if used), into the mixing bowl and pour over them the remaining liquid (one-half cupful). When the mixture has become lukewarm add the yeast and one-half cupful of flour. Allow this sponge to rise until very light. Add the boiled rice, which should have been cooled until lukewarm, and the rest of the flour. This dough is so thick that some pressure

is required to work in the last portions of the flour. Allow the dough to rise until it has doubled its bulk form into a loaf, place in a pan of standard size, allow it to rise until it nearly reaches the top of the pan, and bake.

Rye Bread. One quart mill, two tablespoons sugar, four teaspoons salt, two tablespoons butter, one cake compressed yeast, three cupfuls flour (one cup being wheat and the remainder rye). Follow the directions for making wheat bread according to the short process until after the bread has been molded the second time. At this point the dough should be placed in a six-quart bowl lined with a cloth into which flour has been rubbed. When the dough has risen to the top of the bowl, turn out on a hot sheet iron (a dripping pan inverted will do), over which one tablespoonful of flour has been sprinkled, and put it immediately into a very hot oven. After ten minutes lower the temperature somewhat and bake for one hour. This recipe is a modification of an old German household method of making rye bread.

Roller-Oats Bread. Two cups boiling water, one-half cup brown sugar, two teaspoons salt, one yeast cake, one-fourth cup lukewarm water, one and one-half cups rolled oats, five cups flour. Dissolve the yeast cake in the lukewarm water. Pour the boiling water over the rolled oats, salt, and sugar, and let stand until lukewarm; add the dissolved yeast and flour. Let rise until very light, beat thoroughly, and turn into two buttered bread pans. When the loaves have doubled their volume bake them an hour in a moderate oven.

SEATTLE, May 18.—Libby, McNeil & Libby, owners of the ship Standard, which went ashore on the Cape Constantine flats at the mouth of Nushagak river, Alaska, Monday night, while bound from San Francisco to the company's Bristol bay canneries, with supplies and workmen, said today that they had received no word from the boat except a brief message, signed by the manager of the Ekuk cannery, saying the Standard had gone ashore. The company, in the absence of further advice, assumed that the ship had got off and proceeded to her destination. She grounded in the same neighborhood four years ago and was saved. A dispatch to San Francisco by naval radio service reported the Standard abandoned and breaking up, and only 29 of her 150 men, crew and workers, known to be saved. The crew took to five small boats, the dispatch adds, and only one had been picked up.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The British ship which picked up 14 men of the crew and naval gunners of the American steamship Rockingham after that vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast on May 1, arrived here today with them. Two men were killed when the Rockingham was attacked. The arrivals today, Third Officer McKenney and 13 naval gunners said they were adrift in an open boat for 48 hours before being rescued at a point about 140 miles north of the spot where their ship was sunk. They had ample provisions and water, they said, and suffered no hardships.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Captain Isaac Emerson stated today that he had bought the palatial yacht that belonged to his late son-in-law, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was lost in the Lusitania disaster, and had presented it to the government with the stipulation that it be put into patrol service of Chesapeake bay during the war.

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SECRET TREATY BETWEEN KAISER AND CZAR EXISTED

PARIS, May 18.—A long account of a secret pact between the Kaiser and Emperor Nicholas and aimed at France is given in the last issue of the Moscow Russkoye Slovo to reach Paris. According to the story, the existence of the treaty was discovered by Count Witte in 1905 while the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan were proceeding at Portsmouth.

Count Witte, furious at the deception of the czar, informed the Kaiser that unless the pact was cancelled he would refuse to countersign the treaty of Portsmouth. As German bankers were interested in a loan to Russia this would have hit them hard, the story goes, and rather than have complications in his economic policy the Kaiser yielded. Neither emperor, however, ever forgave Count Witte.

At the beginning of the war Count Witte communicated the facts to B. Glimsky, editor of the Messenger Historique. He bound the editor to keep the information secret until he, Count Witte, was dead, and circumstances warranted the revelation of "Nicholas' inconceivable levity or treason—whichever you like."

JAPANESE SHIPS ARRIVE IN EUROPEAN WATERS

PARIS, May 18.—A number of Japanese gunboats have arrived at Marseilles to aid in the war on German submarines and convoy French merchantmen. If the experiment has satisfactory results, it will be extended.

The arrival of Japanese warships in Europe to take part in the war on German submarines marks the first active participation by Japan in the European struggle. The Japanese navy has been active in the South Pacific and aided in the capture of the German Chinese colony of Tsingtau. A number of German islands in the Pacific were seized by Japanese naval forces in the early months of the war and Japanese warships aided in the pursuit of the Emden and other German commerce raiders in southern and Far Eastern waters.

The prestige of the Japanese navy has been very high since its sensational successes in the Russo-Japanese war. At the outbreak of the European war Japan had 55 destroyers with 10 more under construction. Under a seven-year building program submitted last year, she was to construct 27 additional destroyers.

FORESTRY SERVICE MEN WILL GO TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A forestry regiment, composed of foresters, woodmen and others experienced in lumbering operations, will go to France as a unit in the expedition of army engineer now being recruited. It will be organized as a volunteer military force and will assist the engineers in preparing timber for construction work.

The forest service, at the request of the war department, will prepare plans for organization and equipment of the regiment and will aid in securing suitable men. The duty of the force will be to convert available timber into material suitable for bridges, railroads and trenches with the least possible waste. As rapid as enlistments are secured the men will be assembled at six central points, which not been announced.

VANDERBILT YACHT GIVEN GOVERNMENT

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COAL COMPANIES ASK DAMAGES FOR SHORTAGE OF CARS

WASHINGTON, May 18.—In one of the most far-reaching complaints filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission four Utah coal companies today seek to recover approximately \$425,000 from seven railroads as damages alleged to have been sustained through the failure of the roads to supply them with an adequate number of coal cars for their operations.

The case sets a precedent. If decided in favor of the complainants, it would open the way for the filing of innumerable similar complaints, not only by coal and other mining companies, but by manufacturers and other shippers of virtually all commodities carried in interstate commerce for alleged losses running into many millions.

The complainants are the Cameron, Spring Valley and Standard Coal companies and the Independent Coal and Coke company of Salt Lake City.

The Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Los Angeles and Salt Lake, the Oregon Short Line, the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Western Pacific railroad companies and the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation company are defendants.

Complainants also ask the commission to compel the railroads to increase their equipment to keep up with industrial demands.

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Corns Drive You Mad? Try "Gets-It" and They'll Peel Right Off! too so big it was murder to put on my shoe. I used knives and other things that did more of the job than they did the corn. I'd cut and dig with knives and scissors, but now no more fooling for me. Two drops of 'Gets-It' did all the work. It makes the corn shrivel and get so loose that you can just pick it right off with your fingers!"

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