

GERMANS EATING TIGERS, ELEPHANTS FROM PARK ZOOS

PUBLICITY FOR SLACKERS UNDER CONSCRIPTION LAW

KERENSKY GIVEN STRONG SUPPORT IN REORGANIZATION

HERE'S SAMMY'S FIRST WAR KITCHEN "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

NEBRASKA SWEEP BY HEAVY STORM

(From the New York World.)
 Meat had become so scarce in Germany three weeks ago that the animals in park zoological gardens were eaten. Elephants, lions and tigers were sold by the municipal authorities to butchers for the use of the civilian population.
 That was the statement yesterday of Miss Marie Brown of Pittsburgh, an American singer who arrived at an American port on a Norwegian liner, she told of her own experience in eating zoo meat in Leipzig, and asserted that she understood the practice had been adopted in other large cities where there were zoological gardens.
 "In Leipzig there was no beef or mutton to be had, and the only meat available was that of the animals in the famous zoo there," she said. "The lions and tigers were eaten first. Then the elephants were killed for market. I ate some of the elephant meat myself. It was not very palatable, but it was filling. It was so tough it had to be ground up to eat. When I left Leipzig the monkeys and birds were about the only living things left in the zoo. The people were fully expecting to try the monkey meat next."
 Hans Tauscher Helper Her.
 Miss Brown left Berlin on July 14. Although an American, she managed to get out of the country thru the influence of Hans Tauscher, husband of Mme. Gudske, the singer. Tauscher went back to Germany from here with Count von Bernstorff after being tried and acquitted here on a charge of conspiring to blow up the Wehrhagen canal.
 When this country broke off diplomatic relations with Germany Miss Brown considered leaving the country but the friends she had made in Berlin persuaded her to stay and assured her she would be well treated there. But when war was declared she found that living in Germany was unbearable for an American, and on May 29 she started trying to get to this country.
 "A hatred of Americans far worse than of the English suddenly manifested itself among the Germans of all classes," she said. "If any one spoke English on the street it occasioned open insult. One afternoon I met a friend on the Unter den Linden and in my delight at seeing her forgot myself for a moment and told her in English how glad I was to see her. A German woman who was passing happened to hear me and she slapped me across the back with her umbrella. When I turned in surprise and looked at her she evidently saw at once I was an American, and exclaimed, 'Gott strafe die Vereinigten Staaten!' Then she added in German, 'They have betrayed us.'"
 Americans to Be Held.
 "I went to Kommandant Tour to get permission to enter Denmark or Holland so that I could catch a steamer home, but he refused to grant me a passport, and said no American would be permitted to leave Germany in any circumstances.
 "By this time living in Berlin had become so expensive that I decided to go to Leipzig, and there I found food scarcer than in Berlin, but somewhat cheaper. There I met Mr. Tauscher, who, thru his influence with Count von Bernstorff, procured permission for me to go to Denmark.
 "The food situation in Germany is the most serious problem. How long she can hold out on the present rations is a matter probably only the highest officials really know, as they carefully conceal the real truth.
 "I can also say that the reserves they are talking about in Germany are weaklings. The German army is losing in strength all the time. As its men fall, those who take their places cannot compare with them."

PORTLAND, Aug. 9.—All the light that publicity can give is to be turned on applications for exemption or discharge from military service under the draft.
 The United States government believes a man's neighbors can sometimes supply some interesting information as to the real motives behind an application for exemption or discharge. So the government is taking steps to see that the neighbors, and the public generally, have every opportunity to find out thru the newspapers, what men have asked exemption, and the reasons they have assigned for asking it.
 To insure the necessary publicity, all exemption boards, by direction of the provost marshal general at Washington, have received positive instructions from the adjutant-general at Portland immediately to make available to the press the names of all persons claiming exemption or discharge and the grounds on which such claims are based.
 If any person has information contrary to the facts as alleged by the claimant, the government representative—who usually is the county attorney—will investigate.
 If he finds the claimant has wrongly stated the facts, the government representative will inform the local board and, if necessary, carry the case on appeal to the district board.
 Thus the interests of other men who would be called up for service ahead of their proper time if exemptions were granted to men ahead of them not entitled to exemption, will be protected.
 In explaining the reason for making this order to local boards, the provost marshal general said, in part: "The names of all registered men are on a list arranged in the order in which they will be called for military service. Wherever any registered person imposes upon a local board and improperly secures a certificate of exemption or discharge, he advances the time of call of all other uncalled persons on the list."
 "For this reason every registered person and, to some extent, every person in the community is more or less directly interested in seeing that the true facts are brought to the attention of the government."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Special dispatches from Petrograd, reviewing the construction of the new ministry, agree that altho it is not ideal, it probably is as strong as circumstances permit. All reference to the immensity of the task confronting it, the first necessity being the restoration of order and discipline in the army, the present condition of which warrants the greatest anxiety. Internal disorganization is hardly less serious.
 One correspondent refers to factories being brought one by one to a partial standstill, owing to a lack of fuel, which is due to a lack of transportation, while lengthening lines, waiting at shop doors, murmur apprehensively of the coming winter.
 The same writer refers to Premier Kerensky as "turning for advice to the aged grandmother of the revolution, Catherine Breshkovskaya, 'in the tremendous burden of responsibilities he has undertaken.'"
 The decision of M. Tseretelli to remain outside the ministry as a connecting link between the government and the Workmen's and Soldiers' council, is mainly approved and his appeal to the latter to abandon the domestic class war and range themselves around the government to save the country, is warmly commended. It is believed he will have great influence in inducing the workmen's and soldiers' council to strengthen Premier Kerensky, whose maintenance at the head of the administration is regarded as of paramount importance. If Kerensky fails, one correspondent says, Russian democracy will receive a blow from which it will hardly recover.



Sammy is now at home "Somewhere in France" in American-planned, American-built cantonment cities like the cantonments being built in the United States for the citizen army. The picture gives a glimpse into his family life. Most of the cooking paraphernalia of this camp kitchen is inside, but the ovens and the aproned cook are in plain view. The alert Sammys' faces look like three square meals a day.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 9.—Damage which may mount into hundreds of thousands of dollars was caused to property and crops by a severe hail and wind storm which swept a path four to ten miles wide and over a hundred miles long, over nine counties of eastern central Nebraska yesterday afternoon, according to reports reaching Lincoln today.
 Growing crops thru the storm's path were driven into the ground and entire fields of corn were destroyed, according to information reaching local telephone and railroad companies. Practically every window in the towns of Exeter, Friend, York, Polk, Charleston and Cordova were broken by hail. A Burlington railroad train from York to Stromburg was caught in the path of the storm and damaged.
 No reports of loss of life or serious injuries had been received here late tonight.

PROBE OF FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 9.—Examination of the books of local grain commission firms as a part of the investigation into the flour milling industry, was begun here today by representatives of the federal trade commission. The records of the principal grain and milling firms in Minneapolis will be gone over before the inquiry ends, according to C. H. McDonald, chairman of the board of review of the trade commission.
 It was announced by Mr. McDonald tonight that no public hearings in the investigation will be held and no witnesses will be summoned to appear before the commission. The work will cover only the examination of books, he said and will take several weeks.

ESSEN WORKMEN DECLARE FOR PEACE

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9.—Eight thousand miners attended a recent mass meeting at Essen, Germany, for the discussion of coal production, food and wages. The meeting developed into an impressive demonstration in favor of peace by agreement and democratic reforms. The miners declared in favor of the reichstag majority peace resolution, and demanded that the reichstag pursue their decision in the interests of humanity. The socialist organ Vorwaerts says the fact that the demonstration occurred in Essen, the center of pan-German propaganda, increases its importance.

SIX ALLEGED I. W. W. ARRESTED AT MIAMI

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 9.—Six alleged I. W. W. have been arrested at Miami, Ottawa county, and several others have been driven from the mining districts there as a result of attempts to dynamite freight cars, according to reports to the United States marshal's office here. Miami is in the heart of a lead and zinc mining district. Messages from County Attorney McNaughton of Miami said the trouble with the I. W. W.'s was ended.

STRIKES ON MESABA IRON RANGE FAIL

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 9.—Indications today were that the incipient strikes on the Mesaba and Cuyuna iron ranges have failed. Messages from the Cuyuna, where there was danger last night that what started out to be an I. W. W. strike might develop into a race controversy between Finns and Serbians, said that all is quiet there.
 The 400 miners, all Austrians, at the Gilbert properties, who walked out yesterday, have returned to work. On the Gogebie, in Michigan, everything is quiet.

SEVENTY-FOUR CENTS PAID FOR FINE WOOL

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 9.—The highest prices ever recorded were paid for wool at the Calgary association's sale, which closed yesterday. It was announced today. Fine clothing wool brought the top price of 74 cents. A total of 150,000 pounds were sold at an average of 60 cents. Last year's average was 29.2 cents.

CANADA PASSES CONSCRIPTION ACT

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 9.—The Canadian conscription bill successfully passed the last legislative stage last night when it received third reading in the senate. It becomes effective after the formalities of royal assent and government proclamation. The authorities expect to have the 100,000 men sought by the bill in training by autumn.

MONTREAL PUBLISHER'S HOME IS DYNAMITED

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—The summer home at Cartierville of Lord Athelstan, publisher of the Montreal Star, was dynamited last night. Lord Athelstan was in his residence at the time, but was not injured. The residence was badly damaged. The Star has been a war advocate of conscription.

CATHOLIC BISHOP OF DENVER PASSES AWAY

DENVER, Aug. 9.—The Right Rev. Nicholas Matz, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Denver, died at a local hospital today, after an illness of little more than a week. Since a fall four years ago his health had been poor. He was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and 67 years of age. He was consecrated bishop in 1887 and was the second bishop of Denver, which office he assumed in 1889.

APPEAL FOR AID AGAINST I. W. W. IN OKLAHOMA

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 9.—An appeal for aid was received at the United States marshal's office here this morning from the county attorney of Ottawa county, in the extreme northeastern part of the state, who reported that I. W. W. workers had dynamited several railroad cars and were otherwise causing trouble.

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