

AUSTRIA NEEDS SOLDIERS

Army of Dual Monarchy Short Many Thousand Fighters.

YOUNG MEN FLOCK TO AMERICA

Two Parliaments Are Seeking to Enact Laws to Prevent Emigration of Most Desirable Citizens.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—So many of the young men of Austria and Hungary have emigrated to America that the armies of the dual monarchy lack from 2,000 to 30,000 soldiers this year to bear arms.

The emigration from Austria and Hungary for the first half of 1912 to the United States and Canada has been unprecedented. The situation is such that the ministers of war of the two states are today jealously guarding the introduction of new emigration laws in the parliaments of Vienna and Budapest.

When the Austrian Council of Ministers recently presented the draft of a new bill to the Minister of War, this official expressed himself as greatly displeased at the mildness of the restrictions desired for preventing Austrian youths from going abroad.

At the last enrollment of recruits on June 30 the Czecho army corps reported that 23,812 young men failed to answer the military summons, having left the country. The Prussian corps was 25,112 short, the Lithuanian corps 25,000. In all the crown lands large numbers of men liable to military service had disappeared.

Such a condition of affairs is especially serious at the present time when, owing to changes in the strategic conditions of the Balkan countries, the recruiting levy of Austria-Hungary is about to be increased by 60,000 men. The emigration to Canada is particularly displeasing to the war ministry, as few of these emigrants ever return. Over 80,000 men liable for army service are now in Canada and not one responded to the summons recently sent out to join the army.

Belgium Increases Its Army and Adds to Its Gold Reserve

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—Belgium's continued activity in adopting certain well-defined measures of national defense and protection keeps alive in every one's mind the alarming idea that armed conflict in Europe is a thing to be expected. The government does not divulge what it believes or fears; it quietly goes ahead with its preparations, leaving the people to speculate as they will.

The Belgian army has been increased to a peace footing absolutely without precedent; never before has the country had so many men under arms in times of peace, and Antwerp, on the Scheldt, already one of the strongest fortresses of Europe, is rapidly being strengthened, evidently with the idea of making the city as near impregnable as possible. Belgium has a gold reserve of \$40,000,000; this is the national treasure. In order further to insure its safety, a large part of this money has been moved from Paris, sold to Antwerp, the reason given being that the latter city is more secure in case of war. The national archives also have been transferred to the fortified metropolis for the same reason, a precaution which would not ordinarily be taken except at a time of national anxiety.

WHEN SCULLY WORRIED KAW

Recollections of Short-Lived Agitation on Alien Land Ownership.

Just two dozen years ago last January it was that Kansas began to view the foreign invasion with alarm and magnifying glasses. The innocent object of wrath was one Lord William Scully, an Englishman who came to Kansas with his leather-seated riding pants and a wad of perfectly good money.

Senator Mohler came back with some caustic remarks about traitors to the land of the free, and pulled enough eagle feathers to stuff a pillow. Senator Elliston offered an amendment permitting aliens to own as much as a whole section of land—providing they paid for it. Senator Roe candidly admitted that he was against permitting an alien to own one square foot of ground in the state of Kansas—or anywhere else for that matter.

After a rough-and-tumble argument of several hours' duration the senate rejected the 40-acre amendment, and the down-trodden alien was restricted to a

quarter section. Things looked cloudy for Scully and his jack-rabbit preserve. Senator Elliston insisted on the amendment to make it "statute book" instead of "official state paper," which would permit suffering landowners to unload a little more of their land upon unwearyed foreigners.

Senator Osborn demanded an amendment to the first section, whereby the bill would not affect existing contracts for the sale of land to aliens. That covered Lord Scully's options. Senator Murdoch objected to that amendment on the grounds that Lord Scully had contracts for a lot more land in Butler county where he already owned two much.

When the Mohler bill got to the house it was at the tail end of the session. A certain Mr. Jones moved that consideration thereof be postponed indefinitely. Mr. Hoch of Marion (name sounds familiar), opposed the motion and wanted the bill passed right away.

He called attention to the fact that an amendment to the constitution to the effect that "ownership of land by aliens may be regulated by legislative action" had carried by over 200,000, and he thought the bill should be passed as amended. (By that time it had been amended to a point where it made it all but a lynchable offense for an alien to own anything but his shoestrings in Kansas.) And the bill passed in that form and was sent back to the senate.

Things were coming for a focus in the senate. There was plenty of poison and eloquence waiting for Lord Scully, but there was also a large number of local bills and personal bills to be cared for. It is evident from the record that the senators did not find time to pass the bill as amended by the house. They changed the name of Jeff Davis county to Geary county, and did some other legislating, including the "removing of disability" from a number of salivated rebels along the Missouri river.

Husband to Wife—Why, if you had the right to vote you'd treat the privilege like a toy and toss it aside when you tired of it. You wouldn't regard it as a duty, or a privilege. Not a bit of it. The Wife—There's the phone, dear. Husband, at Phone—Oh, yes, Charlie. You want me to come over, do you? I don't think I'll vote at all. The section's all going the way. Oh, pah! What difference does it make. Good night.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

German Doctor Finds the Cause and Cure For Sea Sickness

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The cause and the cure for seasickness have been discovered by a Dr. Fischer of Bad Nauheim, according to a report made by the doctor to the Munich Medical Weekly.

He announces that it is the pneumogastric nerve which makes trouble for those who go down to the sea in ships. By artificially tickling this nerve he has produced seasickness in patients on solid land, and by giving it an opiate in the shape of an infinitely small injection of atropin he has lulled it to sleep during an entire transatlantic crossing, giving complete relief to the worst sufferers in the stormiest weather.

Shortly thereafter the physician made a trip to American and return. High winds and rough seas furnished him plenty of material, and there was no lack of seasick victims, who were willing to submit to any treatment. The doctor injected atropin, or a milligram in the case of men, and three-fourth of a milligram in the case of women. In nearly every case there was a rapid disappearance of all symptoms. Nausea and vomiting disappeared within half an hour, and within three or four hours the last symptoms had vanished. Even the pulse became regular. Renewed and heavier storms failed to counteract the working of the drug. In only a few cases were second injections necessary. The drug acted most quickly on patients whose condition was the worst. Dr. Fischer declares that atropin, in the small quantities necessary, is quite harmless.

VETERAN OF THE TREASURY

Woman's Record of Forty-Nine Years' Service as Uncle Sam's Money Counter.

Eighty-one years old and rounding out fifty years as a government employe in the Treasury Department in Washington is the record of Miss Emma R. Graves.

Forty-nine years of this service, which was up April 12, last, was spent in the redemption division of the treasury, and despite the fact that Miss Graves pleaded to be left in that division for one year more, so as to celebrate her golden anniversary in one division, she was transferred to the register's office. She still occupies the position of an expert counter, counting notes which have been turned in to the government and which are cut in half before being destroyed.

Miss Graves was among the first women employes of the government, a number having been placed in service in 1841 by Frank E. Spinner, then treasurer of the United States. She came from Bloomville, N. Y., fifty three years ago, on a visit to relatives. It was right at the beginning of the civil war. She saw some exciting times in the city of Washington. She was persuaded to stay by her relatives and take a position in the Treasury Department.

"Secretary Chase of the Treasury Department was very much opposed to women employes in the government service," said Miss Graves. "Francis E. Spinner, then treasurer of the United States, after much persuasion on his

part, finally secured the permission of Secretary Chase to give the women a trial as government clerks. It had practically become a necessity for the government to employ women. All of the men and boys had gone to war and the work had to be done, so the only course open seemed to be to give the women a chance.

"Mr. Spinner told Secretary Chase that if after a trial the women proved satisfactory he would employ more. Then, of course, there wasn't much gold and silver, and they had to have more of the fractional currency, and they used to have to cut the money by hand. Mr. Spinner also pointed out that women were more skillful with the scissors than the men, and this was another argument why they should be given a chance. The redemption division was established at that time on account of the paper money.

"Finally, after a year's trial, Treasurer Spinner went to Secretary Chase and told him how satisfactory the work of the women had been, and said that he hadn't lost a cent, and that was more than he could say for the men.

"We never forget Treasurer Spinner. After his death we felt that we owed the appointment of women to him, so the women contributed to a fund and a monument costing \$10,000 was bought. It is now located in Myers park, Herkimer, N. Y. We made several attempts to get permission to place the monument on the front steps of the treasury, but the officials refused on the ground that it would furnish a precedent.

"The appointment of women to the government service at that time, in my opinion, opened many fields for them. Before that time they had never thought of leaving home, and all they did was to get ready to marry."

Miss Graves is yet active, despite her 81 years. She gets about just as quickly as many of the younger clerks in the department. She is the eldest of three sisters, the only members of her family now living. Her father and brother both served in the union army during the civil war, both in the Ninety-seventh New York, familiarly known as "Conkling's Riflemen," named for Senator Conkling. Her brother, she said, at the time he enlisted as a drummer boy was so small that he could not march and he had to be placed on the baggage wagon.—New York Sun.

Arrested for One Cent. Henry R. Smith, 25 years old, a book-keeper of 94 West Sixteenth street, New York, was arrested because he refused to pay a cent for a box of matches. He went into a cigar store of Sigmund Isaacson, at 25 Ninth avenue, yesterday afternoon for a box of cigarettes. Inside he found that he had a box and so asked Isaacson, from whom he has been buying papers and tobacco for years, for a box of matches. Isaacson threw a box across the counter.

After they had talked a while Smith started out. Isaacson asked for a cent. Smith thought he was fooling, but Isaacson called a policeman. Smith was told he'd be arrested if he didn't pay, but he insisted he'd rather be locked up than pay under the circumstances.—New York Sun.

We Will Make Your Skirt to Your Measure for \$2 if You Will Buy the Material From Us. MONDAY AND BALANCE OF WEEK 6 BIG DAYS AT THE NOVELTY CO.

The Bargains We Have in Store for You in This Sale Must Be Seen to Be Appreciated.

\$10,000 Worth of Men's, Young Men's, Women's and Misses' Slip-on Raincoats. Bought from Leon Mann, New York, at 40c on the dollar, go on sale today. These coats are the highest grade garments made. There are also a few coats slightly imperfect—coats that did not pass the examiners as perfect. In this instance we have cut the price so low that they will be sold the first day. This is the kind of coat that is practical for these cool evenings, especially in rainy and slushy weather, which is bound to come soon. Don't delay. Buy now. All coats from \$2.98 and up are absolutely waterproof.

Better Garments for Less Money in Our Cloak and Suit Department. SKIRTS: One lot of Black and Blue Serge and Panama Skirts, worth to \$5.00, at \$1.95. Pretty Black and White Checked Skirts \$2.95. All the latest Skirts, draped and side split, made of the best and newest materials, worth to \$8.50, on sale \$4.95. DRESSES: Serge Dresses worth to \$5.00, at \$2.98. Silk Dresses worth to \$10.00, at \$4.98. Serge Dresses worth to \$15.00, at \$6.95. Silk Dresses worth to \$7.50, at \$3.98. Pretty Silk Dresses and Silk Poplin Dresses at \$10, \$12.50, \$15. SUITS: Pretty Suits, strictly tailored, all new models—\$10.00 and \$12.50. Exclusive Sample Suits, all sizes and styles, worth to \$40.00, at \$15, \$20 and \$25.

OUR MAIN FLOOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, SHOES and LADIES' FURNISHINGS CAN'T BE DUPLICATED ANYWHERE IN THE CITY. Corsets and Hosiery: \$1.00 Sample Corsets 39c, \$1.25 Sample Corsets, slightly soiled 69c, Women's Rust Proof Corsets \$1.50, 89c, Ladies' Hosiery on sale at 25¢, 16¢, 11¢, 6c, Children's Hosiery at 16¢, 11¢ and 8c. DRY GOODS: Black and Colors yard-wide Messalines, worth 79c, \$1.50, yard 79c, Black Silk Poplins, also evening shades, 48c, 30-in. Percale, worth 7 1/2c, 12 1/2c, at 7c, French Gingham, worth 12 1/2c, at 7c, 65c Dress Goods, of all kinds, special 39c. SHOES: Ladies' Shoes, all leathers, worth \$3 \$1.69, Boys' and Girls' Shoes, \$1.50 \$1.25 98c, Children's School Shoes 69c, Men's Shoes, \$2.98 and \$1.98, Men's Fine Dress Shoes, worth \$5. \$3.48. WAISTS AND SWEATER COATS: Ladies' New Fall Waists, worth to \$1.50, at 69c, Silk and Silk Lace and Chiffon Waists, worth to \$3.00, 45¢ and 48¢, Girls' and Children's All Wool Sweater Coats, 98¢ 69¢ and 48¢. APRONS AND HOUSE DRESSES: Large Kimono Aprons, slightly soiled 25c, Large Bungalow Aprons, all perfect, 39c, \$1.50 House Dresses 69c, \$2.00 House Dresses 98c. MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS: Excellent New Suits in all the leading shades, including Blue Serges, worth to \$15.00, at \$9.95. Men's and Young Men's Strictly Hand Tailored Suits, 2 and 3-button styles, made of the highest grade of wools, suits that sell elsewhere from \$20.00 to \$30.00. We have them on sale here in three lots—\$12.95 \$14.85 \$16.50. Boys' Blue Serge and Novelty Suits \$2.48, \$4.98. MEN'S AND BOYS' PANTS: Elegant Stock of New Fall and Winter Pants. All Wool Worsted Pants, including heavy Blue Serge Pants, worth \$3 to \$6, \$2.98, \$3.98. Men's Pants in dark shades, new patterns, worth \$3.00, \$1.98. Men's Pants, worth regularly \$1.75 to \$2.50, at 98c, \$1.48. Boys' Pants 39¢ 48¢ 69¢. MEN'S FURNISHINGS: Men's heavy Sweater Coats, regularly \$1.00 to \$2.00, at 69c, 98c. Men's All Wool Worsted Sweater Coats, worth to \$6.50, at \$2.98, \$3.98 and \$4.98. Men's All Wool Sweaters at 98c. Men's Heavy Flannel Shirts 39c. Men's All Wool Flannel shirts, worth \$1.50, 98c. Men's Work Shirts, at 39c. Men's Handkerchiefs 3c, 5c. Men's Suspenders, 25c grade 15c. Men's 10c Hose, at 5c. Men's \$1.00 Dress Shirts 48c. Men's Union Suits, medium weight 48c. MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS: Men's \$2.50 Hats, at 98c. Men's \$3.00 Hats, at \$1.48. Men's and Boys' Caps at 25¢ 39¢ 48¢ and 89¢.

PIANOS Special Ak-Sar-Ben prices on every Piano in the store. Ak-Sar-Ben visitors are invited to visit the Big Piano Department of the Hayden Bros.' Stores. Below are a few of the many bargains that will be offered during this sale: WEILER \$190, HAMILTON \$150, BRADLEY \$150, HARDMAN \$150, STEGER \$150, VOSE & SON \$125, EMERSON \$150, ARION \$75, PEERLESS \$100, BEHNING \$75, VOSE & SON \$125, KIMBALL \$100. Free Stool and Scarf HAYDEN BROS. 214-216-218 North 16th Street. Only One Block North of High Rental District.

THE NOVELTY CO. 214-216-218 North 16th Street. Only One Block North of High Rental District. Image of a man in a suit.