

## GLYSH GROWS MORE FIERCE

BOTH ARMIES WAGING A DAY AND NIGHT BATTLE—TEUTONS SHOW PLUCK.

### FRESH TROOPS MOVING UP

Contending Forces Claim to Be Well Satisfied with Present Positions—Neither Side Has Been Able to Make Much Headway.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
London, Sept. 30.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says:

"It is stated here tonight (Tuesday) that the German right has been entirely broken and is now being pursued by the allies. All the automobiles in northern France have been requisitioned for the purpose of pursuit.

"Armored motor cars with mitrailleuses are also being used to pursue the retreating enemy.

"The official communication issued at 3 o'clock demonstrates unmistakably that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme department, the French front extending further east.

"It is officially stated that Chief Perrone has been recaptured."

The above message has been referred to the British official press bureau, which, while not objecting to its publication, takes no responsibility for its correctness.

**Some Hard Blows Struck.**  
London, Sept. 29.—Fighting of the past few days, which took the form of heavy offensive operations, has not changed to any marked extent the positions of the opposing armies in northern France. Some hard blows have been struck by each side, but the armies remain practically where they were when the Germans stopped their retirement and commenced to entrench themselves.

**Prisoners Taken.**  
The French also report that they captured a number of prisoners, but do not say where this capture was effected. Both sides profess to be well satisfied with the position, which must, however, prove very wearing on the troops. Naturally fresh troops are being brought up continually, but it is dangerous for either side to withdraw many men from the fighting line even to give them a short respite.

The Germans already have strengthened their right at the expense of the rest of their line and many more men to assist them will have to be sent from Germany or Belgium. To take troops from Belgium, with the active Belgian army ready to take the offensive at the first sign of weakening, would be a hazardous undertaking.

The allies, as is known to all the world, are expecting reinforcements of well trained troops from India, but when they are due has not been disclosed. They may arrive in time to turn the balance in favor of their side.

### WAR SUMMARY.

Sept. 30.—While the British and French official announcements indicate satisfaction with the situation along the battle front in France and confidence in the outcome, an unofficial report from Paris declares that the German right has been broken and is being pursued by the allies. This report also declared that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme department and that Perrone had been recaptured.

The official press bureau at London, while making no objection to the publication of these reports, declined to take any responsibility for the correctness of them.

The announcements issued late at night by both French and British officials declared that there had been no change in the situation, which they had previously reported as favoring the allied army to some degree.

A narrative from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters, issued at London by the official press bureau, gives the reason for the long drawn out battle, which has now lasted eighty days. "The extent of the country covered," it says, "is so great as to render slow any efforts to maneuver and march around the flank, and the costly expedient of a frontal attack against heavily fortified positions."

This refers to the fiercely contested operations of the allies' left in an endeavor to outflank the German right wing under Gen. von Bluck. In these operations French and British, heavily reinforced, have been engaged for several days and the encounters at times are reported to have been unprecedented.

In the far east there are signs of much activity on the part of the Japanese, who are engaged in a movement by both land and sea against the German concession of Kiao Chow in Shantung province, China. The Japanese have occupied the heights outside of Tsing Tau, the capital, overlooking the Germans' main line of defense.

The cruiser Emden, which recently captured six British steamers and sank five of them in the bay of Bengal, has added to its laurels by sinking four more and capturing a collier.

Chinese troops have blown up the railroad bridge at Tayu-Ho, six miles west of Wei-Hsien, which also has been occupied by the Japanese, and are thus apparently opposing Japanese military operations in Shantung province.

Late dispatches declare that the Germans have begun their attack on the first line of Antwerp defenses, that they have reoccupied Malines, occupied Moll, an important railway junction, and are bombarding Liere, a few miles from Antwerp, where many houses have been destroyed.

## THE CHAMPION BABIES AT NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

RESULT OF SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF TREATMENT AND STUDY OF BABY LIFE.

### FIND PERFECT BABY BOY

The "Better Babies" Contest Proves the Drawing Attraction at the Great State Fair.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
The "Better Babies" show at the Nebraska state fair brought out a list of contestants far in excess of any expectations of the managers.

Nearly every county in the state was represented, and a husky, hearty, healthy lot of infantile humanity was much in evidence. The weather, however, proved a slight handicap and

she had started in at once to scientifically better her baby's physical condition. She studied the baby and studied scientific methods of treating it, with admirable results.

"This is just what the baby show is

Arthur Van Gorden, of Gresham, 23 months old, weight 26 1/2 pounds, is a perfect baby, according to the decision of the committee on awards at the Better Baby show at the state fair. The youngster's father is Fred Van Gorden, a merchant at Gresham. After the decision of the judges the baby was reexamined by the doctors, but not a blemish nor a defect could be found, although a scientific examination, including over 100 points was made. He was given a gold medal and \$25.

perhaps cut down the representations to some degree.

The result of the contest goes far toward proving that more and more attention is being paid to the welfare and physical training of the little ones, as parents arrive at a better understanding of their needs and requirements. This is evidenced by the increasing attention being given to wholesome sports, and playgrounds,

for, to awaken the mother's interest in developing her babies to their fullest possibilities and we are very proud of this case," said Mrs. Vance.

A better record of attendance was made in the better baby department

and other outdoor amusements for the "kiddies."

Mrs. Vance, the superintendent, is much pleased at the interest displayed at the contest, and at the growing interest among parents along the line of hygienic surroundings in the home. As a point she cites an instance of a baby which scored next to the lowest among the 500 babies in last year's baby contest, and took third prize in its division of this

### Greatest Apple Crop in History.

Howe, Neb.—Owners of commercial orchards in this part of the state have begun picking and barreling apples. Hundreds of pickers and packers will be required to take care of what is considered the greatest apple crop ever grown in this county. The fifty-acre Howe orchard, adjoining town, will produce at least 40,000 bushels of perfect apples. The apples will be packed and shipped direct to cold storage by the owners, who sold the entire crop to one firm.

### Boast for Wesleyan University.

Premont, Neb.—Amid enthusiasm just before the noon adjournment Saturday morning, following an eloquent plea for Wesleyan college by Bishop Henderson, the 450 ministers present at the Nebraska Methodist conference pledged \$45,000 to the school. This is in addition to the permanent endowment fund, upon which work is progressing. A quarter of a million toward the permanent fund has been raised. The \$45,000 pledged by the ministers is to be paid within five years.

### Postpone Peace Stamp Issue.

Washington.—Plans of the postoffice department to issue postage stamps bearing the American and British flags to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of peace between the two countries has been indefinitely deferred. Postmaster General Burleson has notified Representative Barthold of Missouri, who had represented that it would be injudicious to issue such a series during the European war. The American peace society has approved the postponement.

### Will Buy New Old People's Home.

Hastings, Neb.—Hastings club women, backed by the support of representative business men and with the co-operation of the board of county supervisors, have pledged themselves to raise \$5,000 among business men of Hastings and taxpayers of the county in general to pay for the large twenty-four room brick residence building north of the city park on Hastings avenue for the use of Sunnyside home for old people.

### All Members of Crew Saved.

Washington, D. C.—Commandant Barthold, of the revenue cutter service, received word from Unalaska that all officers, members of the crew and other persons aboard the cutter Tahoma when she was wrecked on an Alaskan reef, September 21, have been found and are safe. There were eighty-three persons aboard the Tahoma when she struck, and the remaining twenty-three were supposed to have made a landing on one of the numerous islands.

### KILLED NURSE AND HIMSELF

Charles Rouff, a Chauffeur, Used Weapon While Detectives Awaited Outside to Arrest Him.

New York.—While detectives watched from across the street and others stood on its doorsteps, waiting to arrest him on a charge of grand larceny, Charles Rouff, a New York city chauffeur, shot and killed Mrs. Emily Russell, a hospital nurse. Then he shot himself and was taken to the hospital.

Rouff and Mrs. Russell had been lovers and were engaged to be married. Mrs. Russell had her trousseau all ready, but the day before the wedding Rouff disappeared and married another woman. About four months ago he returned and sought to renew their engagement, claiming he had obtained a divorce.

Mrs. Russell agreed to marry him if the divorce proved to be true and was waiting for Rouff in her apartments at

year's contest. When the mother brought in her baby she said, "I believe I have brought my baby's score up this year," and she had. On learning of her baby's low score last year,



Dorothy Grace Field, who scored 99.5 per cent, is the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Field, R. F. D. No. 5, Lincoln. She is 21 months old, is the rural champion girl of Nebraska and was given a bronze medal and a \$25 prize.

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Des Moines, Ia.—An employer who fails to comply with the Iowa workmen's compensation law is liable to an injured employe to an amount which a jury may see fit to give under the common law as modified by the compensation act. This is the substance of an opinion of the attorney general of the state industrial commissioner. According to the opinion, the negligent employer is virtually at the mercy of the employe, as the three principal common law defenses of the employer—contributory negligence, the assumption of risk and the fellow servant rule—are denied the employer under the workmen's compensation act.

Washington, D. C.—With collections of \$11,000,000, California led all the Pacific and mountain states in the taxation of corporations in 1912, Commissioner Davies, of the bureau of corporations, reported to the president. That amount was exceeded only by Pennsylvania and New York, and was not approached by any other state. The report covered Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon. Of that group California alone separates the source of state and local revenue. The special taxes fixed on corporations for state purposes yielded about 76 per cent of the required revenue.

El Paso, Tex.—Gen. Villa, who was on his way from Chihuahua City to meet Gen. Obregon and others of the Carranza delegation, expressed optimism as to the happy result of the pending conference, in a telegram received by agents here. Villa telegraphed while en route as follows: "I declare that all is working satisfactorily, and we hope soon to reach a patriotic understanding which will assure peace in the republic."

Washington, D. C.—An administration approved movement for three days' recess of the house beginning next week, an adjournment of congress if possible by October 10 and a reassembling of congress in special session on November 11 under call of President Wilson to consider specifically the ship purchase bill was undertaken by the democratic leaders at the capital.

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## ARE TO AID CREDIT

BANKERS CONTRIBUTE \$100,000 TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE FUND.

### S. C. CLEARING HOUSE ACTS

Enlists with Other Reserve Centers in Providing \$100,000,000 to Take Care of Obligations Abroad, on McAdoo's Indorsement.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
Sioux City, Ia.—Sioux City banks will fund \$100,000 in gold toward a fund of \$100,000,000 to be used in keeping up the credit of the United States during the demand from abroad that is expected as a result of the European war.

J. A. Magoun, jr., president of the Clearing House association, gave out the announcement that the clearing house banks had subscribed to the fund.

Problems arising out of the present international exchange situation have caused worry among the bankers of the country, who in fact, have confessed they were dependent upon the west to a great extent to tide them over their difficulties and prevent failure to meet obligations abroad.

William C. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, has approved the plan of asking the bank reserve cities of the country to extend aid. The recommendations of the plan were made to the federal reserve board by a committee of bankers composed of James B. Forgan, of Chicago; Sol Wexler, of New Orleans; Benjamin Strong, jr., of New York; Thomas P. Beal, of Boston, and L. L. Rue, of Philadelphia.

While giving out the statement regarding the gold fund, Mr. Magoun touched upon another topic, the recent criticism of Secretary McAdoo to the effect that banks were hoarding money.

"Sioux City banks are lending for legitimate enterprises, and are not carrying too heavy reserves. The criticism of Secretary McAdoo in no way touches Sioux City institutions," Mr. Magoun declared.

### RULING ON LIABILITY LAW.

Attorney General Cosson Renders an Important Opinion.

Des Moines, Ia.—An employer who fails to comply with the Iowa workmen's compensation law is liable to an injured employe to an amount which a jury may see fit to give under the common law as modified by the compensation act. This is the substance of an opinion of the attorney general of the state industrial commissioner. According to the opinion, the negligent employer is virtually at the mercy of the employe, as the three principal common law defenses of the employer—contributory negligence, the assumption of risk and the fellow servant rule—are denied the employer under the workmen's compensation act.

### Pays in Eleven Million.

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## FULTON MARKET, ONCE AMERICA'S GREATEST FISH EXCHANGE, TO CLOSE

New York Board of Aldermen Adopts Resolution to Abandon Famous Place—Diverted Traffic Does Great Injury to Business—Brooklyn Bridge Gave Death Blow to Trading Center in Existence for More Than Ninety Years.

New York.—The doom of Fulton market has been sounded, declares the New York Times. The board of aldermen recently adopted a resolution to abandon the famous place which, in its palmy days, was the largest fish market, not only on Manhattan island but in the United States. As early as 1827 the possibilities of Fulton market as a great fish headquarters were so well recognized that the wholesale fish market, now in existence, was established in the slip opposite, the present market building. In late years most of the market has been confined to the large wholesale fish dealers, and there is no intention of doing away with this supplementary, but very important fish market.

Over two years ago the city officials discovered that Fulton market was costing the city more than it brought in. The health department condemned it as insanitary, and in January, 1912, Borough President McAneny and Controller Prendergast recommended that the building be abandoned and the property turned over to the sinking fund commission. Considerable opposition was aroused from some of the old stall keepers, and no definite action was taken.

Meanwhile the old building has been getting worse. It was never properly repaired after the fire which destroyed most of the roof about three years ago, and in wet weather many of the stallkeepers found it necessary to use umbrellas to keep the rain from them and their meats, vegetables and cheeses. It would have been necessary to rebuild the market to put it in proper condition, and the city did not feel that the business warranted the expense.

### Building Almost in Ruins.

The Fulton street side of the market today looks like a venerable ruin. Sections of the roof are entirely gone, the windows in the upper story are broken, the iron railing slants dangerously over the sidewalk. The big doors are nailed up, and as one views the red brick pile from the opposite side of the street, the appearance is dreary and miserable in the extreme. In its present condition the market is a real detriment to the business activity of the neighborhood.

The northerly, or Beekman street, side is the only portion of the market that still remains in use, with the exception of a few small fish stalls on South street, near the Beekman street section. Most of the occupants are wholesale fish dealers, and they will probably move out in a short time.

No action as to the disposition of the market has yet been made, but if the suggestion of Controller Prendergast two years ago is adopted it will be sold, under a good opportunity offers to one or more buyers for commercial improvement. Although exempt from taxation, the market figures at a valuation of \$450,000 for the land, on the assessment books. It covers a whole block, fronting over 200 feet on Front and South streets and about one hundred and seventy on both Fulton and Beekman streets.

### Hurt by Shifting of Travel.

The opening of the Brooklyn bridge was one of the contributory causes of the decline of Fulton market. Its proximity to Fulton ferry made it for years one of the greatest retail markets in the city, but when the residents of Brooklyn used the bridge to the exclusion of the ferry, trade fell off rapidly. Then, a little later, the ferry itself was abandoned, and that practically cut away the last prop for retail business, and were it not for a few large wholesale fish and meat dealers who supplied the uptown hotels, the market would have been nearly empty years ago.

Fulton market is one of the oldest in New York city. It was the logical outgrowth of the ancient Fly market, which stood from early Dutch times above Pearl street at the intersection of Maiden Lane and Liberty street. As early as 1815 the city corporation decided to move the Fly market northward to the Fulton ferry, and in 1817 an act of the legislature authorized the city to buy the block now occupied by the market. Nothing was done until 1821, when a fire destroyed the collection of cheap wooden shanties on the plot, and steps were then taken to erect the market. A frame building, but partly covered, was erected, and it was formally opened on January 22, over ninety-two years ago.

The opening was not entirely peaceful, as it resulted in what amounted to a strike of the butchers against the city officials. The market committee advertised the stalls for sale by auction, but stipulated that none could be bought for less than one hundred dollars. The butchers of the old Fly market had a strong organization in those days, and they presented a petition to the common council, stating that \$100 was more than many butchers could pay, and that "the method adopted by the corporation of fixing a yearly rent on the stalls and at the same time in selling them by auction is novel, without precedent and prejudicial."

### Riot Caused by Butchers.

No attention was paid to this demonstration, and on December 18,

1821, the sale of the stalls at auction was held by James Bleeker, the most eminent auctioneer of his day. The butchers boycotted the sale. A cigar dealer, it is said, who did not know of the plan, bid for and bought the first stall offered. He was dragged by an angry crowd to the river and thrown in. The bids for the other stalls did not come up to the stipulated price, and the sale was abandoned, thus scoring the first victory for the butchers over the city.

The members of the common council then met the butchers to discuss the matter, and, although all of the restrictions were not removed, easier terms were made for the butchers, and at the next sale in the city hall, on January 3, 1822, all of the stalls were sold for a total of \$18,865. George Manoff paid the highest price, \$455, for the stall at the Fulton and South street corner. Later a number of small fruit and vegetable stalls were sold for thirty to sixty dollars apiece. In describing the opening day, January 22, one of the daily papers said:

"The Fulton market is the most spacious and costly one in the country. On the opening day it was ornamented with the handsomest exhibition of beef, mutton, pork, etc., ever presented to the public."

A few months later a premium exhibit for the best butter brought to the market was held there by the agricultural society. Mrs. Commodore Morris of the celebrated Morris family of Morrisania won the first prize, a silver pitcher, valued at \$15. Mrs. Edward Leyeridge of Newton, L. I., got the second prize, a silver milk picher, valued at ten dollars, and Mrs. Ray of Westchester won the

### Who Gets the War Prizes?

Lieutenant Reno of U. S. Navy Tells How Nations Dispose of Ships Taken in Battle.

Chicago.—Capture of merchant vessels in the European war has given rise to the question here: What happens to a ship taken as a prize?

Lieut. Walter E. Reno, in charge of the United States navy recruiting station at West Lake street and North Fifth avenue, supplied the answer.

"The vessel is taken to the nearest port of the nation making the capture and is there condemned as a prize of war," he said. "A prize court, usually composed of civilian judges familiar with admiralty and international law, appraises her and orders her sold."

"The naval regulations of most countries provide that officers and crew may share in the proceeds of the sale. This was permitted by the United States as late as the Spanish-American war. In 1899, however, it was abolished. I knew an officer who served during that war who drew more than three thousand dollars in prize money. Every man on board the capturing ship used to share according to his rank."

"This sharing in prize money is a relic of privateering. It probably was abolished by this country because it smacks so strongly of freebooting. It is a step, however, in advance of the privateering privilege now abolished by civilized nations. A privateer could prey on the enemy's commerce and keep practically all of the loot."

"If the United States were at war all the proceeds of prizes would go to swell the war fund. Some of the belligerent powers have this same rule."

### Jealous Youth Killed Two.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Jealous because he had been slighted by a woman twice his age, Joseph Borao, of Wilkes-Barre shot and killed Mrs. Regina Baradi and Pasquale Ascarni, and then killed himself. The woman was sitting at her home talking to Ascarni when the youth entered, pulled his revolver and fired. After kicking the bodies Borao turned the gun on himself.

### Boston "Tech" Gets \$750,000.

Boston.—By a decision of the supreme court, the Institute of Technology will receive a bequest of \$750,000, made by the late Charles H. Pratt, a lawyer of this city, to found a school for naval architecture and marine engineering.

third prize, a silver cup, valued at five dollars.

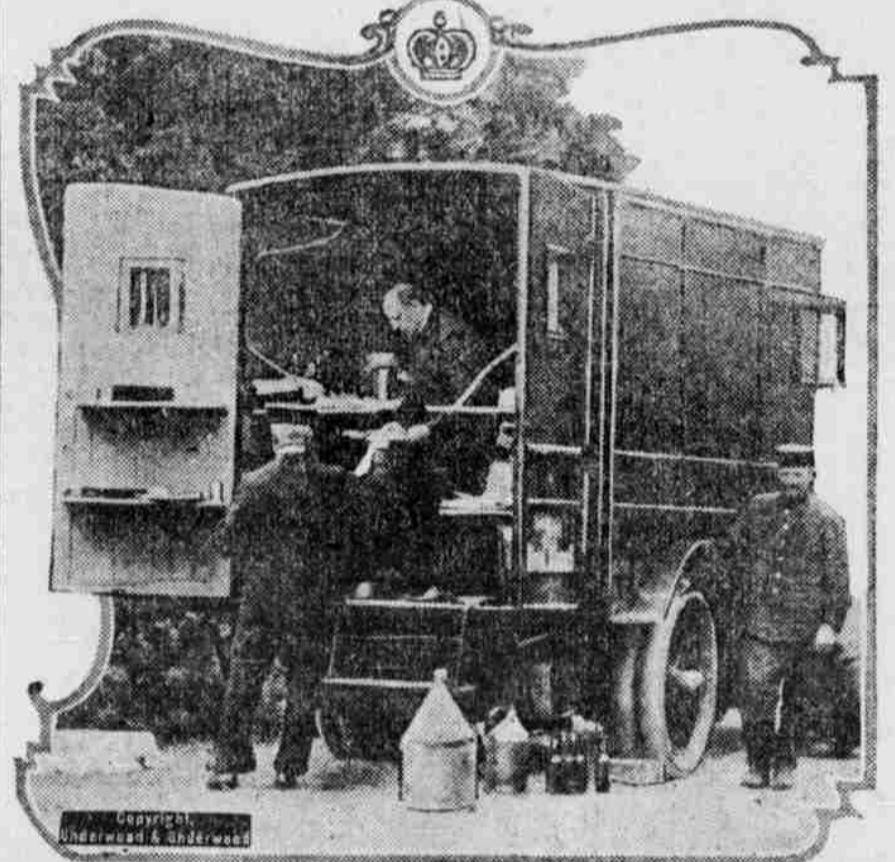
In 1823 the common council received one of the most singular petitions ever presented to that body from Ezra Frost, the deputy clerk in charge of the market. Mr. Frost received \$500 a year and his living rooms on the upper floor. His duties consisted in watching the market until ten o'clock at night, and a few months later he was required to watch the market all day Sunday until the same hour. He was a strict churchman, and in his petition he told the city fathers that he would have to resign if not relieved from the duty of watching the market on Sundays. He opened his petition with the words: "How can I do such work on the first day of the week and sin against God?"

The members of the common council solved the problem by accepting Ezra Frost's resignation.

### Man Who Introduced White Bait.

About forty years ago the old structure was replaced by the present building, costing over \$200,000. In 1911 it was damaged by a serious fire. Repairs were made, but a year later a more disastrous fire broke out in the tower at Fulton and South streets and damaged the entire Fulton street side. The aged watchman, Charles Fulton, was burned to death. His name suggested descent from Robert Fulton and his friends had succeeded in making the old man believe it. From the effects of this last fire the market never recovered, and lack of attention has brought the old building to its present ruinous condition.

One of the best known of the many men who contributed to the fame and popularity of Fulton market was the late Eugene J. Blackford. Every one who knew anything about fish knew Blackford. The business he built up is still going on at the same stand and under the same name, although no member of the Blackford family is connected with it. Mr. Blackford was for years one of the fish commissioners of the state and before he died, in 1904, it was said that he had supplied more hotels and clubs with fine fish than any other dealer in the country. He was chiefly instrumental in introducing into the New York market the white bait, red snappers and pompano. He assisted in establishing the hatching station at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., for fresh and sea water fish.



The German crown prince has been very active in the war, but judging from this photograph of his army kitchen he has not lacked for comforts.

## Who Gets the War Prizes?

In most nations, though, a percentage goes to men and officers on the theory that they should be rewarded for their enterprises.

The lieutenant reached for a book, turned the pages and pointed to that provision of international law, adopted some years ago at The Hague conference, which creates an international prize court of 15 civilian members.

It is provided by this that appeal may be taken from national prize courts where neutral interests are involved or where the rights of a belligerent have been ignored by the enemy's courts. This law was acceded to by Germany, the United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Russia.

"International law is only what the strongest nation does," commented the lieutenant.

"The Isle de Luzon, the naval reserve training ship in Chicago harbor," he added, "is a prize of war captured from Spain by Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila bay. The Don Juan de Austria, used by the Michigan naval reserves, formerly was a Spanish gunboat."

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