

KAISER REVIEWING TROOPS IN VERDUN REGION



This British official photograph taken on the western front shows graves that may be found all along the western front of British soldiers killed in action. Each cross has the name and address of the soldier, with the words "Killed in action," and the address.

SOME EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR ON CANAL TRADE

Far More South and Central American Than United States Vessels Go Through.

CHILE AND PERU FORTUNATE

The Numerous Sailings Are Making This Waterway a Much Traveled Tourist Route—Opportunity Big for American to See West Coast.

Panama.—South and Central American steamers are far more numerous than United States vessels as regular users of the canal at this time. This fact, with the fact that Chilean and Peruvian steamers make the Atlantic rather than the Pacific terminal their canal port, is one of the greatest surprises of Canal operation and most marked results of the European war's effect upon canal traffic.

Chilean and Peruvian ships will practically have the canal to themselves if the closing of the ports of the British West Indies at night, just announced as a war measure against German naval raiders, tends to take English and allied shipping away from the Canal as effectively as high freight rates to Europe have taken United States vessels away from the waterway built for their special benefit.

Berthing at the same pier, or at one immediately adjacent, to that of the regular passenger and freight steamers coming to the Atlantic terminal of the Canal from New York and Europe, the fine Peruvian and Chilean steamers now making regular weekly and scheduled trips through the Canal afford convenient and quick transfer of passengers and freight for even such far places as Buenos Aires and its nearby cities on the East coast.

Popular Tourist Route. This opportunity to see the Andes and the Canal is making the isthmus a much traveled tourist route. Increasing numbers of people bound from Argentina, notably Buenos Aires, for the United States are making the voyage by way of the Canal. They go to Valparaiso by way of the Transandean railway and embark there for the isthmus on one of the two regular lines of steamers plying between Chile and the Atlantic terminals of the canal. The voyage to the Pacific entrance of the Canal is about fifteen days. At the isthmus close connection is made with ships running to the United States, which are at sea from five to eight days.

Steamship service to the west coast of South and Central America from the Atlantic entrance of the Canal is now almost as continuous as the steamship service through the Canal to other parts of the world is limited and irregular.

The Chilean line, known as the South American Steamship Company, maintains approximately a weekly service between Christobal, the Canal port at the Atlantic entrance, and west coast ports as far south as Cristobal.

The Peruvian Steamship and Dock company of Callao maintains a weekly service between Cristobal and Ecuadorian and Peruvian ports. These Peruvian ships, built in Europe before the war and in every way up to the requirements of first-class passenger liners, make their principal calls at Guayaquil and Paita. With sailings each way about once a week, the Peruvian boats will make freight and passenger transfers whether it is possible and practical for an enterprising and thoroughly up-to-the-minute management to do so, and at the same time keep close to its published schedule. Chilean line steamers are also first class in the present use of the traveling world.

Many Other Lines.

The Pacific Steam Navigation company, an English company, operates steamers from Cristobal as far south as Valparaiso and Coronel and as far north as San Jose de Guatemala, calling at all principal ports. For the Central American ports north of the Canal this company's steamers leave monthly. For Tugaco and Ecuadorian ports as far south as Guayaquil the Pacific Steam Navigation steamers leave the Canal every three weeks.

The Columbia Maritime Steamship

company, limited, maintains a steamship service twice a month between the Canal and Buenaventura.

The Pacific Mail Steamship company operates a ship about every nine days from the Atlantic entrance of the Canal to San Francisco. These ships call at all the principal central American ports passed on each voyage.

Between the Atlantic coast of the United States and the Pacific coast of South America there is the heaviest canal traffic—at present principally nitrates. The Merchants' line, operated by W. R. Grace & Co., has a steamer each way every two weeks, touching at the ports of Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

The West Coast line (Wessels, Duval & Co.) maintains regular steamers between New York, Chile and Peru with a vessel each way about every third week.

From Europe to Pacific. From Europe to the Pacific coast of South America the East Asiatic company has a line from Copenhagen by way of Gothenburg, Christiania to Valparaiso and intermediate ports, with a vessel touching at the Canal every two weeks.

The Johnson line plies between Swedish and other Scandinavian ports and the west coast as far as Valparaiso, with a steamer each way about every six days.

The Booth line has a number of vessels in service between Great Britain and the west coast of South America. Departures have not been regular, and the vessels in this service were regular Brazil traders, tramping during the war on account of interrupted trade in their usual area.

The Pacific Steam Navigation company frequently has a vessel direct from Great Britain to Peru and Chile. The principal service to Europe of this company is rendered by transfer at the Atlantic entrance of the Canal to the Royal Mail Steam Packet company and other Atlantic carriers.

From Europe to the west coast of North America the East Asiatic company has a service between Scandi-

SANDAL FAD IN NEW YORK



The sandal fad has reached New York from the Pacific coast. New York women will shortly do all their tangoing in sandals, according to report. The sandal, in addition to its comfort, is a solution of the problem of the high cost of leather. The picture shows a Los Angeles girl wearing this type of old Grecian footwear.

CROPS WORTH NINE BILLIONS

Washington.—Almost \$9,000,000,000 was the aggregate value of all crops of the country last year. In an estimate announced by the department of agriculture, the exact value was set at \$8,984,587,000. That was an increase of \$2,105,989,000 over the value of 1915 crops and \$2,867,206,000 over the average of the years 1910 to 1914.

Texas held its lead as first state in value of its crops, but Illinois as second state in 1915 was displaced by Iowa last year.

navian ports and San Francisco, operating a vessel each way about every fourth week. The Johnson line also has a vessel over this line each way every six days. The Harrison-Direct line has a service between Great Britain and the West coast as far north as Puget Sound, with a vessel each way approximately every month. The Maple Leaf line sends its steamers from New York to Vancouver, to return to Europe by way of California ports, every five weeks.

To the Orient. To Japan, Siberia, China and the Philippine islands the traffic through the canal from the Atlantic coast of the United States during recent months has exceeded in tonnage the cargoes one way on any other of the routes named, with the exception of the shipments from the West coast of South America to the United States.

The principal lines operating in this service are the American and Oriental line, the Barber line, Shewan Tomes & Co. and Alfred Holt & Co. Between these companies a vessel comes to the Canal about once every ten days from New York. The American and Manchurian company (known also as the Ellerman & Bucknall) has a vessel at the Canal about once in three weeks. The Nippon Yusen Kabushika, Kaisha has a fine vessel at the Canal approximately every two weeks in each direction. Messrs. Norton, Lily & Co. have ships in this far Eastern service at the Canal at irregular intervals, but approximately once a month.

To Australia. To Australia and New Zealand the United States and Australia line operates a vessel between New York and New Zealand and Australia about once a month. The Ellerman lines have a service from New York to the same ports, but with irregular leaving dates.

The Luckenbach line also has a service between New York and Australia. The Federal Steam Navigation company, a New Zealand corporation, has a vessel between New York and New Zealand every six weeks. In addition to these boats the American-Australian and the Commonwealth and Dominion lines serve the same trade area with a vessel about every fourth week.

That there is no United States coastwise trade through the Canal, the World's correspondence from here has made as clear as that even for sailing vessels the Canal makes the voyage between the east and west coasts of the United States one that is very cheap. Prior to the high freight rates which the European war has caused the American-Hawaiian company was shipping Hawaiian and West coast products to New York and other Eastern cities at a great profit. The American-Hawaiian ships have found it more profitable to abandon this coastwise traffic to carry nitrates to and general freight from Europe.

NO CONTRACT PRISON LABOR

Trustees of Indiana Reform Places Decide to Help Inmates to Make Money.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The contract labor system in Indiana prisons will be abolished. The trustees of the institutions have decided that at the expiration of the present contracts a new form of employment will be instituted.

Under the new system proposed, as much of the product as possible of the inmates of the prisons will be used at other state institutions. The surplus will be sold in the open market. Farm facilities will be increased at all penal institutions. It is probable, too, that the prisoners will be paid small wages for their work, the money to be saved for them or to be used in supporting their families.

NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



High Cost of Twine Has Hit U. S. Post Office

WASHINGTON.—New spare-time employment has been found for the workers of the post office department in the unraveling of ends of odd bits of twine that come in the post offices throughout the country, and in tying the ends together to form balls of twine for tying purposes.

This is the result of a wave of economy in the post office department. In calling attention to the fact that such spare-time employment is given to idle men in some of the post offices the department states: "It is desired that this work is to be followed throughout the service and that excess twine which is accumulated be sent by mail to the nearest large post office or division headquarters of the railway mail service." The department officials state that owing to the abnormal increase in the price of jute twine, a contract for the supply of which has just been made for a period of one year from November 1, 1916, it is necessary to emphasize previous appeals that care and economy be exercised in the use of twine, and that it be saved and reused when possible.

Clerks have been admonished to use only the amount of twine necessary to tie securely, and the instructions state that "once around the length and twice around the width are sufficient to hold packages of large size. For smaller packages, less twine should suffice."



President Wilson Thinks and Writes in Shorthand

FEW persons perhaps know that among his varied accomplishments President Wilson combines a complete knowledge of shorthand. Mr. Wilson writes shorthand with such great accuracy, legibility and skill that almost anybody with an elementary knowledge of shorthand can read his outlines.

Many of Mr. Wilson's most famous speeches and most notable state papers have been thought out first in shorthand on paper and later written on the typewriter by the president's own hand. His recent message to congress was first prepared in this way.

President Wilson thinks in shorthand. He keeps small pads of paper always at hand upon which he jots down constantly in shorthand the ideas that come to him. It is almost reflex action with him. In this way he is able to form and instantly record subtleties of thought and delicate shades of expression that otherwise might escape him. The famous first Lusitania note, for example, with its finished expression and skilled rhetoric, was first prepared in shorthand in the privacy of the president's study. In its preparation he passed three days in strict seclusion, silently studying the grave aspects of the German-American situation, and had no communication with anyone save Mr. Tumulty, his secretary.

In the White House it is quite usual to see the desks of the executive offices covered with pages of shorthand; they are almost as common as sheets of typewriting, for not only does the president employ this brief mode of writing, but Mr. Tumulty and the assistant secretaries use it. Frequently the president hands his notes over to a stenographer, who can read them as readily as his own shorthand.

President Wilson first studied shorthand in his collegiate days, and has used it throughout his career. He is the second of the presidents of the United States to use the "winged art." Nearly 150 years ago James Madison, who later served two consecutive terms in the White House, employed shorthand in reporting the deliberations of the ever-memorable federal convention at Philadelphia, which gave us the system of constitutional government.

Consider Form of Government for New Possessions

CREATION of a form of government for the Danish West Indies is a legislative task which will confront congress after ratifications of the treaty providing for their requirement have been exchanged between the United States and Denmark. Congress will await, however, a note from the secretary of state announcing the completion of diplomatic exchanges before undertaking to appropriate the money. Administration leaders expect that the state department will conclude the negotiations in time to include the purchase price in the general deficiency appropriation bill at this session. But they doubt that any effort will be made by this congress to create the permanent form of government to be provided for this important territorial acquisition to the United States. The inhabitants themselves have expressed a desire for full citizenship.

Before taking possession of the islands there are many details involved in the transfer to be worked out by the executive department of the government, involving contracts and business concessions in the islands which the treaty guaranteed would be continued. These will be adjusted, in all probability, together with a temporary form of government for the islands, which would prevail pending congressional action. Senators who are particularly interested in the acquisition of the Danish islands point to Porto Rico as an example that might be followed in working out the political destiny of those new American possessions. When Porto Rico was ceded to the United States in 1898 it was under a military form of government until the passage of the Foraker act in 1900.

"Little White House" Headquarters of Suffragists

THE Congressional union recently celebrated its first anniversary in its new home, Cameron House, 21 Madison place, opposite Lafayette park, the building which is now the national headquarters of the movement to enfranchise women through the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The name "Little White House" by which this stately residence is familiarly known, has not been bestowed upon it by chance, for during its nearly 90 years of existence it has been the center from which have radiated many a plan and program affecting the nation's destinies.

Built in 1828 by Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, the house is filled with the traditions of its many occupants—traditions which have become a vital part of Washington's history. In the language of the time, Mr. and Mrs. Tayloe dispensed a "liberal and elegant hospitality" and each succeeding host and hostess have carried out the reputation established at that early day.

Among its honored guests have been John Quincy Adams, who often dropped in informally; Presidents Harrison, Fillmore and Taylor, this being the last house which President Taylor visited in Washington before his death; the statesmen, Webster, Clay, Cass and Calhoun; the historians, Prescott, Bancroft and Washington Irving; Senator Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania and Vice President Hobart, and Senator Mark Hanna, who, over the cozy breakfast table, often entertained President McKinley while helping him to plan out the campaign of 1900. Miss Ruth Hanna, now Mrs. McMill McCormick of Chicago, spent part of her girlhood there.

ENDS DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" cures sick, sour stomachs in five minutes—Time It!

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.—Adv.

A building trades council has been organized at Clarksville, W. Va.

Sufferers from Kidney Ailments Should Remember This

For several years we have sold and heard the most satisfactory remarks about your medicine, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. So gratified are our customers that when one bottle is used they come back for the second; if the remedy did not possess merit in the troubles for which it is recommended it would not enjoy such a splendid reputation among my customers, who speak very favorably regarding it. My mother recommends it very highly after obtaining very favorable results from its use, and I am confident that if it is taken according to directions it is bound to accomplish good results.

Very truly yours,  
GRIFFIN BROS. DRUG CO.  
Sept. 21, 1916. Fullerton, Neb.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

British women are taking up the culture of herbs.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding skin. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

China yearly imports \$4,000,000 worth of various kinds of leather.



If you have a cheap stomach and can not eat what you want without suffering the tortures of dyspepsia, if you have headaches and feel mean all over, if your liver and bowels are on a strike it is up to you to get those organs in proper condition to receive and assimilate food by at once using

Green's August Flower

Which for 51 years has been a favorite household remedy in many thousands of homes for all stomach disorders, acid eructation, nervous indigestion, constipation and biliousness. 25c and 75c sizes at all Druggists and Dealers.

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTLER'S BLACKING PILLS. Lowered, fresh, reliable, are better than sweet, sticky, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkg. Blacking Pills, \$1.00. 50-dose pkg. Blacking Pills, \$4.00. Use any laxative, but Cutler's is simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutler's products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTLER'S. It is unobtainable elsewhere. The Cutler Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Nebraska Directory

THE PAXTON HOTEL Omaha, Nebraska. EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double. CAFE PRICES REASONABLE.