

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purpose and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great nation and government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world. The anniversary of the discovery of America must therefore have for us in this fateful year a peculiar and thrilling significance. We should make it a day of ardent rededication to the ideals upon which our government is founded and by which our present heroic tasks are inspired.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1918, as Liberty day. On that day I request the citizens of every community of the United States, city, town and countryside, to celebrate the discovery of our country in order to stimulate a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest home festivals, or other demonstrations should be arranged for in every neighborhood under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committee, in co-operation with the United States bureau of education and the public school authorities. Let the people's response to the Fourth Liberty Loan express the measure of their devotion to the ideals which have guided the country from its discovery until now, and of their determined purpose to defend them and guarantee their triumph.

For the purpose of participating in Liberty day celebrations all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused on Saturday, the 12th day of October, for the entire day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 19th day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.
By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

HOW GERMANS ARE DELUSED

Ridiculous Statements Made by Kaiser's Government Prove How Real Is Fear of America.

A poster recently issued by the imperial German government in an effort to belittle the participation of America in the war and thus strengthen the morale of her people form the text of one of the most striking pieces of literature that the bureau of publicity of the war loan organization has prepared for use in the forthcoming Fourth Liberty loan.

The title of the poster is "Can America's Entry Make a decision of the War?" Integral sections of it attempt to convince the reader that America's army cannot take the place of Russia's withdrawn forces; that the United States cannot build enough ships to have any effect on the result of the war, and that the U-boats will destroy virtually all the ships that America can build when those ships attempt to cross the ocean. A French poster also is reproduced in the German poster and the meaning so twisted as to make it appear that France is very badly in need of food.

Two millions of the booklets have been printed and will be distributed in various parts of the country, particularly in theaters where Liberty Loan speakers take the book as their text.

The enormous figure of a Russian soldier is the first object on the poster to strike the eye. He stands with hands in his overcoat pockets, indicative of the fact that he is through fighting. Beside him stands Uncle Sam holding a small figure, designed to represent the United States army, in his right hand. In his left hand Uncle Sam carries a banner which bears the inscription, "America threatens to send transport of one-half million men. But it cannot ship them!" Below Uncle Sam are these words: "It is impossible for America to train and fit out in time for the European war a suitable and sufficiently large army and provide it with the necessary reinforcements." The catchline of this section of the poster is "Russia's army of millions could not down Germany," and on the skirt of the Russian soldier's overcoat are printed these words: "Russia used up altogether fifteen million men in vain!"

HOW LOAN IS APPORTIONED

Minimum Amount of Money Which Each Federal Reserve District Is Asked to Raise.

Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the Fourth Liberty loan, according to an announcement by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury.

Following are the quotas and percentages of the total by federal re-

serve districts:

District	Percentage	Amount
New York	30	\$1,800,000,000
Chicago	14½	870,000,000
Cleveland	10	600,000,000
Boston	8 1-3	500,000,000
Philadelphia	8 1-3	500,000,000
San Francisco	6 7-10	402,000,000
Richmond	4 2-3	280,000,000
St. Louis	4 1-3	260,000,000
Kansas City	4 1-3	260,000,000
Minneapolis	3 ½	210,000,000
Atlanta	3 1-5	192,000,000
Dallas	3 1-10	126,000,000

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

PLAN FOR MORE LAMBS.



Sheep Should Have Access to Fresh Pasture at This Season.

PLAN FOR LARGE YIELD OF LAMBS

Cull Ewes Closely and Keep Them Gaining on Good Pasture and Other Feed.

CULL UNPROFITABLE ANIMALS

Special Effort Should Be Made to Secure Strong, Vigorous, Pure-Bred Ram of Desirable Type and Individuality.

The best time to begin preparation for a large crop of lambs is early in the fall, several weeks before the mating season begins. At that time the ewe flock should be culled closely with the idea of eliminating ewes that have proved themselves to be unprofitable breeders, due to barrenness or having produced small and weak lambs at birth, or having failed to produce milk enough for the rapid development of their offspring. At the same time special attention should be given to the securing of a strong, vigorous, pure-bred ram of desirable type and individuality a year or more old, preferably a proved sire.

Flushing.

After the final make-up of the flock is determined, the ewes should have access to fresh pasture. Some kind of forage crop especially grown for the purpose is desirable, and a little grain may be provided at this time. The idea is to have the ewes gain slightly in flesh a few weeks previous to and during the mating season. This practice is known among sheepmen as "flushing," and will insure an increased per cent of twin lambs.

Summing up all the falsehoods which the German poster contains, the booklet says: "The War Lord of Germany may have the futile hope that his people will devout in the place of food, such statements as the foregoing. Falsehoods, however, are poor substitutes and are likely to aggravate rather than appease when the deluded people of Germany learn that every requirement of the American soldier will be met by his patriotic and unqualified support back home. If a single soldier required ten tons of food, it would be given him. But the truth is he requires less than one-half this amount of space.

As for Germany's statement that even if the United States built from two and a half million gross registered tons in 1918, it would not mean deliverance for the allies, no further comment is needed than that by July of this year the 2,000,000-ton mark has been passed. If further refutation of the Hun boast of his U-boat prowess were needed, it might be stated that less than 500 American soldiers have lost their lives in the present war as a result of U-boat attacks."

Closing the booklet is this striking quotation from Secretary McAdoo: "The Fourth Liberty loan is the barage which will precede the victorious thrust of our army."

The breeding season over, the flock should be carried through the winter under such system of management as will insure health and a gradual increase in weight of from 10 to 15 pounds a head until lambing time. The increase in weight is desired to counteract the loss of weight at parturition time, and will leave the ewe in a stronger condition after lambing thereby insuring greater ability on her part to provide the necessary quantity of milk for the rapid development of her lamb. This management produces lambs that are larger and stronger at birth, are better able to gain rapidly, and are ready for early marketing. To do this suitable quarters must be provided to protect the flock against storms, wet floors, drafts, and lack

Care in Fattening Calves.

More care is necessary in fattening calves than in feeding grown cattle, but whenever possible, it is best to raise and finish beef cattle on the same farm.

Keep Needed Feed.

Keep all the feed you'll need.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

FINDS TUBERCULOSIS CURE

Prof. Domenico Lo Monaco, who is director of the Institute of Biological Chemistry connected with the Academy of the Lincei, at Rome, lately announced in an official communication that he had been able to make a great advance in the cure of tuberculosis. This result is obtained by a method which is much simpler than all the serum methods experimented with during recent years, namely injections of sugar to modify the bronchial secretions.

Instead of attacking the bacillus itself, whose conditions of life, reproduction and resistance to outside influences are even now only imperfectly understood, the author proposes to modify the surroundings in which the microbe lives and thus to make its existence impossible. His paper is entitled "Action of Sugars on the Bronchial Secretion," and is the result of careful researches made since 1907.

The professor says: "At present I limit myself to the conclusion that injections of sugar diminish bronchial secretion even in the most advanced stages of tuberculosis. Simultaneously it has been observed that the cough and night sweats also diminish."

He has made a number of cures which were recognized as final by skilled persons.

ALLIED CHIEF IN SIBERIA



General Kikuzo Otani, who is commander in chief of the allied forces in Siberia, was born in Fukui, on the west coast of Japan, in 1856. He studied under an American teacher and then entered the army.

From the ranks he was made sub-lieutenant in 1879, lieutenant in 1883, captain in 1886 and major in 1887. When the war with China broke out in 1897 he was colonel of a regiment. It was just before the war with Russia—when the shadow of the great bear loomed large over little Japan—that in June, 1902, he received his commission as major general. In Manchuria he commanded a division in the Fourth army. He fought in the long and fierce campaign in the spring of 1905 that led to the capture of Mukden and the final defeat of the enterprise. Otani was General Kuroki's right-hand man.

Tall, slender, of long, oval face—sure token of the ancient Aryan strain in the Japanese composite—with high forehead and close-cropped mustache, Otani looks very much like a man of the world in any army. A strict disciplinarian—which means fair play to all—he is trusted and beloved by his fighting comrades.

ESCAPED FROM THE HUNS

Lieut. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, N. Y., the youthful member of the Lafayette flying corps, who was captured by the Germans some time ago but escaped and reached Switzerland August 28, had some remarkable experiences in his flight to neutral territory.

While being transported with two other Americans from Lachfeld to Rastadt, "Tommy" jumped from the train when his guard was asleep. He was forced to walk more than 100 miles. This he did in eight consecutive nights, hiding during the daytime. He lived on the food he had saved from his meager rations in the prison camp.

On the eighth day of his tramp he found himself in a village. He inquired of a small girl whether he was in Switzerland, and, being told he was, he made his way direct to Berne, where he arrived August 30.

Hitchcock was captured March 6 when he was forced to land after an aerial combat with three German machines. He was wounded in the thigh and his machine became disabled at an altitude of 1,000 meters, but he managed to land safely inside the German line



International Film Service

DECORATED BY JOFFRE



Mme. Cecile Gillot of New York who is back in the United States while the estate of her husband who was killed by the Boches is being settled tells how the Germans held her prisoner and beat her with the butts of rifles because she would not divulge military information. Mme. Gillot wears the Croix de Guerre, won for bravery in the field while under fire, and pinned upon her breast by Marshal Joffre himself.

"The Huns have killed my husband and six of my brothers and they have maimed a seventh brother for life," said Mme. Gillot. "They shot off both legs of my seventh brother. Still, with all this I would risk my life to save a wounded enemy on the field of battle. That is the spirit of all the Red Cross nurses with the allied armies."

Mme. Gillot explained that at the start of the war she volunteered her services as a nurse and was accepted. She, with a corps of other nurses, while searching the field to rescue wounded after a battle, was captured by the Germans.

During her three years at the front this French heroine was gassed once and suffered blood poisoning, which developed from scratches received while crawling through barbed wire entanglements.