

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 dedication 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 DELUDED

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-

On the opposite side of the poster is this catchline: "England's sea power and England's merchant marine have not decided the war!" Below this line appears a huge figure intended to represent the English shipping facilities at the outbreak of the war, which bears these words: "England went into the war with twenty million gross registered tons of freight space."

Alongside this figure of a ship is a drawing designed to show Uncle Sam carrying the United States tonnage under his left arm. The caption above Uncle Sam reads: "Can America replace England on sea?" On the ship which Uncle Sam carries is printed this inscription: "Three million gross registry tons," and below that is another inscription which says: "At the beginning of the war America had only a tonnage of three million gross registered tons." Commenting on these statements, the poster further declares "America cannot increase her gross registered tons for 1918 by more than two to two and a half million tons. Our U-boats sink twice as quickly as England and America can build!"

The answer of the publicity bureau to the two sections of the poster referring to the transportation of men and the building of ships follows: "At the moment the bulletin boards of Germany scoffed the possibility of America sending a force to France, there were already more than a million fighting men overseas, and transports, walled about by the American navy defying the cowardly submarines, were bearing every month hundreds of thousands more. The gauge is set and the summer of 1919 will see 4,000,000 fighting American men in France. Nor will there be a lack of ships to transport and sustain them. The Liberty Bond buyer is fast giving to America a merchant marine that will be the peer of any in the world. America launched in July alone 635,011 tons. Losses to allied and neutral shipping combined, from every cause, for the last six months, amounted to 2,089,393 tons.

"The distance from New York to England, the Boche points out," comments the bureau of publicity publication, "is two hundred times greater than that from England to France, from which he spells 'Opportunity for the German U-boats.' Pitiful is this boast in face of the facts. Instead of the U-boat being an unconquerable engine of war, as the Hun confidently expected, it has become the sinking foe of fishing smacks and other isolated craft. The vast army of Liberty Bond buyers, thirty millions strong, has built an unbroken bridge over the Atlantic ocean into the heart of the enemy's strongholds. Across this bridge there are streaming our millions of fighting men, as good as the world has ever known, munitions and equipment that have been wrought by those back home, whose determination is that the American fighting man shall lack nothing that he needs."

As a back-handed slap at the French, the German propagandists have reproduced a French poster which pleads with French people to eat less in order that the United States may send over more man power. The French poster pointed out that if every person in France would save a hundred grams of food a day that the American reinforcements could be increased a division a month. The French catchline on this poster was "Does France want wheat or men?" and the German poster remarks "Also the allies are now beginning to have their doubts!"

In a further effort to convince the German people that it will be impossible for the United States to transport troops to France, the German section of the poster says that ten tons of freight space are required for every soldier in crossing the water. The truth is that a soldier requires less than one-half this amount of space.

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 devour 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 freight space, it would be given him. But the truth is he requires less than one-half of that."

"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."

District	Percentage	Amount
New York	30	\$1,800,000,000
Chicago	14 1/2	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 1/2	210,000,000
Atlanta	3-1/5	192,000,000
Dallas	3-1/10	128,000,000

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.

Experiments conducted by the animal husbandry division of the United States department of agriculture have shown that the extra trouble and feed required in flushing the ewes is repaid several times by the added number of lambs obtained. With ewes already in good condition the effect is less marked than with thinner stock. Young or dry ewes that are in high condition will not be benefited by flushing. With ewes gaining in condition at breeding time the lambs arrive more nearly together in spring. This lessens the labor of lambing season and gives more nearly uniform ages and weights in lambs to be marketed.

The Ram.

The number of twin lambs is apparently governed more largely by the ewe than by the ram. It is important, however, to keep the ram in strong, vigorous condition, for if he is overtaxed in low condition some ewes may fail to get in lamb. At the beginning of breeding the ram should be in good flesh, but should not have been overfed or kept too active. It is best if he can have grain feed and be separated from the flock for at least a few hours each day.

Flock Management.

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

of sanitary conditions, and at the same time provide plenty of ventilation, sunlight and exercise.

Very little grain, if any, is necessary in the ration, provided a sufficient supply of good clover hay and sweet silage free from mold is available. In case silage or other succulent feed is not available, the hay should be supplemented with not more than a half pound of grain per head per day.

MANAGEMENT OF EWES

The experiences of successful flockmasters in the past and the limited amount of experimental data available on the subject indicate that the per cent of lambs to ewes bred that may be produced, as well as the size and vitality of the lambs at birth and their subsequent development, depends as much, if not more, on the feed and management of the ewes during the breeding season and the period of pregnancy than upon the care and feeding they receive after lambing.

Equipment for Sheep Breeding.

Equipment for raising sheep on farms need not be expensive. In mild latitudes little housing is needed, and the main need is for fencing and pastures of sufficient number and size to allow frequent changing of flocks to fresh ground to insure health. Where winters are longer and more severe, buildings and sheds are necessary to furnish protection from storms, though no special provisions are needed for warmth. Dryness, good ventilation, and freedom from drafts are the first requisites of buildings for sheep. Convenience in feeding and shepherding must also be held in mind in locating and planning such buildings or sheds.

Small flocks can be cared for in sections of barns having stabling or feed storage for other stock, but with a flock of, say, 100 ewes, separate buildings are desirable. The interior arrangement of these buildings should be such as to require a minimum of labor and the least possible moving of the ewes in doing the feeding and caring for them during the lambing season. A building of this type can also be utilized for fattening purchased lambs to be disposed of before lambing begins in the regular farm flock. A good supply of feed racks, grain troughs, etc., can be provided at small expense and will save labor and prevent waste of feed.

"Watering the Milk."

The aged joke about the milkman who was wont to increase the product of his cows by frequent manipulations of the pump handle has served its day, and it is hoped that no basis for it exists. But it is still true, and always will be true, that the milking cow requires plenty of water. The water, however, is given to the cow, and is not administered directly to the milk.

Stale or impure water is distasteful to the cow, and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Such water may carry disease germs and make the milk unsafe for human use or be dangerous to the cow.

In cold weather, when cows are stabled most of the time, they should be watered two or three times a day unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them constantly. If possible, the water should be 15 or 20 degrees above the freezing point, and should be supplied at practically the same temperature every day.

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 until he reached military age 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 1894 he was put in charge of transporting the troops to Korea and the road to Peking. 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 Russians. August 19, 1906, he was gazetted lieutenant general. When Germany defied civilization in 1914, Japan's fleet and army, airplanes and submarines promptly took Tsing-Tao, the German colony and fortress in China. In this enterprise Otani was General Kamio'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 Hitecock, 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 Bern, where he arrived August 30.

Hitecock 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 Gillet 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. Gillet 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. Gillet. "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. Gillet 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.