

First in Everything

First in Quality
First in Results
First in Purity
First in Economy

and for these reasons
Calumet Baking Powder is first in the hearts of the millions of housewives who use it and know it.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition,
Chicago, Illinois.
Paris Exposition, France, March,
1912.

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

CALUMET

BAKING POWDER

CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

You don't save money when you buy cheap or inferior baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to soft milk and soda.

Fighting the White Plague.

Adequate hospital facilities for the 85,000 residents of Ohio who are suffering from tuberculosis has been decided upon by the prevention of tuberculosis and officials of the state board of health. It is proposed to create 12 hospital districts of from four to six counties each, wherein campaigns will be inaugurated for the erection of district tuberculosis hospitals to be maintained jointly by the co-operating counties.

Through the erection of these 12 district hospitals, supplementing the present sanitarium, anti-tuberculosis workers believe that the 35,000 victims will be adequately cared for, and that the people of the state will be so well protected through this hospitalization that eventually Ohio's death rate of 7,000 per year will be reduced materially.

Regular Rates.

"Pa, what are literary emoluments?"
"About five dollars a story, son, and five dollars for a poem."

Free

This wonderful Kerosene Vapor Table Lamp. 200 candle power for 1/2 cents worth of kerosene per hour.

Write us how to secure one FREE. 30 DAYS ONLY

PERFECTION VAPOR LIGHT COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILL.

W. L. DOUGLAS

Over 150 Styles

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. If you could see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape, and wear longer than other makes for the price.

If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes sent everywhere. Postage free in the U. S. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Sparks St., Rockton, Mass.

Accordian and Knife Pleating

Send for price list. **SIoux CITY SKIRT CO.**
Sioux City, Iowa
420 Pierce St.

PINCH OF WAR IS FELT IN AUSTRIA

Commerce Is Crippled And Problem of Unemployed Is Serious—Country, However, Is Quiet.

Vienna, (via Paris), Sept. 21.—Commerce and industry are paralyzed throughout the dual monarchy. The stoppage of export has threatened the ruin of some of the largest industries, notably the refining of sugar, millions of pounds of which are sent annually to Great Britain, India and other points. Refiners are endeavoring to find some means of getting their products to England by direct route.

In order to relieve the financial stress the government has decided to organize a war credit bank with a capital of \$1,200,000 besides a number of loan institutions, so that the various industrial enterprises may be carried through the war.

Numerous suggestions for the boycotting of goods coming from hostile countries, notably England, have met with scanty support in the most influential commercial circles. The Prague chamber of commerce flatly refused to enforce such a proposal, saying it would be useless at the present moment besides being very dangerous to Austrian commercial interests later.

Outside of Vienna and Budapest the whole country is lifeless. It is apparently denuded of active men and presents a strange and oppressive quiet. The great factories are closed. The streets of the small towns are deserted save for a few children here and there. There are scarcely any workers in the fields. Women are performing the heaviest tasks, even to loading of freight cars.

The trains on most of the lines are running on restricted schedules and there are few passengers and there are solitary soldiers guarding the railway stations, bridges and tunnels. Troops are seen rarely, all having gone to the front. Red Cross stations have been set up at the principal depots and stretchers are ready to receive wounded.

The well meant hospitality of the public in supplying traveling soldiers with delicacies has had an unfortunate effect on the peasant soldiers. Unaccustomed to such fare they consume it greedily and become very ill as a consequence.

The question of caring for the unemployed is assuming serious proportions, especially in Vienna and Budapest. Many hundreds have been given work constructing fortifications along the Danube in the neighborhood of Vienna. Hundreds more have been sent from towns into the country to work in the fields.

The Austrian peasants are showing great ingenuity in exploiting the situation. They refuse to pay wages to workers from the city and feed them miserably, for which they claim \$1 a day from the state for each worker. The government, however, declines to yield to such exorbitant demands.

Vienna funds are being raised privately to feed the unemployed, but the demands are fast becoming intolerable since, besides the unemployed, the city is crowded with Galician refugees.

The Austrian peasants are showing great ingenuity in exploiting the situation. They refuse to pay wages to workers from the city and feed them miserably, for which they claim \$1 a day from the state for each worker. The government, however, declines to yield to such exorbitant demands.

Vienna funds are being raised privately to feed the unemployed, but the demands are fast becoming intolerable since, besides the unemployed, the city is crowded with Galician refugees.

Apart from a certain seriousness exhibited among thinking people, life in Vienna pursues much the same course as before the war. Cafes are filled and some of the theaters are open. The imperial court opera and the court theater will be opened soon for performances four times a week, the actors having finally agreed to accept reduced salaries for a period of four months.

Over half the state railway employes have been called into the army, and, as a consequence, the railway service has been greatly reduced. Nine hundred new men have been engaged, but some time must elapse before they will be competent to run the cars.

A large number of the police also have rejoined the army, but the city is perfectly orderly. So far there have been no demonstrations against the citizens of hostile countries and there is no longer an incentive for guarding the French and British embassies.

Prices are not much above normal, although an advance which is reported in the wholesale prices of wheat, barley and rye must soon affect the cost of flour and bread. The price of petroleum is considerably higher. Many refineries have closed and boring operations have ceased. Exports of Galician oil to Germany have increased because American oil is no longer arriving in the usual quantities.

KAISER HAS PICTURE TAKEN "UNDER FIRE"

Cinematograph Used By Germans To Immortalize Memories of War.

Copenhagen, Sept. 19.—Germany is making vigorous efforts in this country to gain favor toward her side of the war. One of her methods is by use of the cinematograph.

Representatives of the German government have arrived here with a series of film pictures showing the German army on its best side. The pictures are said to have been taken under the kaiser's personal supervision.

They show the magnificence of the German marching and equipment. The kaiser himself is shown in a number of "close-up" views. One picture, labeled, "the kaiser under fire," shows him looking through field glasses, presumably at a distant battle. Another shows his war quarters at the front, a series of asbestos "huts" very comfortably furnished.

The films are to be supplied to moving picture theaters in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and other neutral countries at a very low price.

There was also a free distribution of pamphlets in this city, written in excellent Danish, telling of the splendid financial condition of Germany and declaring she was forced into the war. The pamphlets deny reports of British, French and Russian victories.

ARREST BANKERS.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—By order of the United States district court, E. E. Lewis and his son, George Lewis, former president and cashier respectively of the Bank of Commerce, of Coweta, Okla., will return there under the care of a United States deputy marshal to face a charge of embezzlement. The two were arrested here last night.

KAISER NOT DOWN AND OUT, SAYS CLEMENCEAU

Bordeaux, Sept. 19.—In an interview here, Georges Clemenceau, famous French statesman and author, says:

"It would be madness to imagine that Germany is down and out. The great part of her military resources remains intact, and her automatic discipline will soon reassert itself. The stakes are too great for the kaiser to abandon the struggle now. I pay him the honor of believing his resistance will be desperate, but destiny grips his throat. "Grave mistakes were made on our side for which we might have paid dear, but we repaired them by a brilliant maneuver. We must now prepare for still greater efforts. The allies must create a new independent, civilized Europe out of which Germany must be eliminated."

REOPEN RATE CASE AT ROADS' REQUEST

Interstate Commerce Commission May Reverse Itself On Advance Denial—President May Have Paved Way.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—The Interstate Commerce commission today decided to reopen the eastern advance rate case and will begin hearings here on October 19. A formal order to that effect was prepared.

The decision of the commission comes upon the recent application of the railroads which was made after President Wilson had received a representative committee of railroad presidents at the White House. How far that conference may have gone toward preparing the way for a reopening of the case is not known. It was said at the time that the railroad men asked the president to appeal to the country to treat the railroads in a spirit of cooperation and the president responded by sending a sympathetic letter to Chairman Frank Trumbull, of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

The railroads also asked the commission to modify its recent decision, which granted increases west of Pittsburgh and denied all increases between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic seaboard. Under the law the commission cannot modify that order without hearings; the decision to reopen the case brings the whole question up again for review in which the railroads will press for the five per cent increases throughout the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Western railroads already are preparing applications for increases in freight rates, so that when the commission begins the rehearing it will have substantially before it applications for increased freight rates from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The eastern railroads asked for a reopening, not upon the showing they made at the hearings prior to the decision, but upon conditions which the managers say have become apparent since. The showing of the roads for June which was not available when the case was before the commission last time and the exigencies which have been thrust upon them by the European war, with the attendant difficulties of getting new capital and the falling off in export traffic, were cited as the principal reasons why the case should be reopened.

Shippers' organizations, which fought the increases previously, have given notice that they will oppose further advances on the rehearing. They will be represented by counsel and will have opportunity to oppose new increases as they did before.

The increases the railroads ask are identical with those which were denied. Although described as 5 per cent advances, the commission's recent decision declared some of them ranged as high as 35 per cent. The principal heavy commodities west of Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Charleston, such as coal and coke, which constitutes more than half of the total traffic of the railroads, will be affected.

All classes and commodity rates east, for which the commission denied increases entirely, will be affected by the new case.

The formal order of the commission follows:

Upon consideration of a petition by respondents for modification of orders heretofore entered in the above entitled cases, and good cause appearing therefor:

It is ordered that further hearings in said cases be and they are granted; said hearings to be limited to presentation of facts disclosed and occurrences originating subsequently to the date upon which the above orders previously made in these cases were closed.

It is further ordered that pending such rehearing and further order of the commission, the above entitled cases, the commission's report, findings and orders heretofore entered therein shall remain in full force and effect.

It is further ordered that this proceeding be assigned for hearing at the office of the commission in Washington, D. C., on the 19th of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be served upon each of the parties to the above entitled cases.

U. S. SENDS SINEWS OF WAR TO CANADA

Colt Gun Works is Supplying Arms and Ammunition To England.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—That supplies of quick-firing guns, machine guns and ammunition for the Canadian artillery are coming from the United States is generally understood in well-informed circles. Sixteen heavily armored motor cars, equipped with machine guns, contributed by Clifford Sifton, former minister of the interior, who is well known in New York as an exhibitor at the horse shows, can only be described as purely United States equipment.

The British war office is urging the rapid movement to the continent of all the artillery from Canada, although it is understood that some of the Canadian expeditionary force's artillery, especially the quick-firers, have already been shipped direct to England from the Colt works in Hartford.

PRESIDENT LINES UP WITH FOES OF PORK BARREL BILL

Filibuster On Waterway Measure Continues Despite Desperate Efforts of Opposition—Burton Holds Floor.

NIGHT MEETS DAY; NO REST

Parliamentary Sharpers Snipe At Speakers But Burton And Kenyon Talk On—Scour City For Quorum.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—The day and night fight on the river and harbor bill in the Senate showed signs of a break today, with victory for the filibustering republicans, when it became known that President Wilson favored abandoning the bill and substituting a new resolution to appropriate \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to continue only those projects under way. The original bill proposed \$33,000,000.

Officials said the president believed the bill should be abandoned in its present form, because government revenues, already falling because of the European war, must be supplemented by a war tax. The economy measure will extend all along the line, even increases in salaries to officials will be abandoned.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Though a dreary, continuous session, the Senate today dragged its weary way in an effort to break the stubborn filibuster against the river and harbor bill conducted by Senators Burton and Kenyon and other opponents of the measure.

It was a red-eyed, bedraggled Senate that sat in solemn silence listening to interminable criticisms of the measure today. For the Senate was suffering from the effects of an all-night session. Democratic leaders of the Senate, who supported in point of numbers, had brought to bear every parliamentary check they could find in an effort to break the continuous flow of river and harbor information imparted by Senator Burton. Matching parliamentary strategy for strategy, Senator Burton, however, held the floor and spoke sometimes to an almost empty chamber, and whenever he could to a full attendance brought by a carefully engineered demand for a quorum.

Lewis Captured.

Several times a roll call failed to bring enough senators to the chamber and a squad of deputy sergeants at arms, bearing writs of arrest, started out in taxicabs to bring in the absent members. Senator Lewis, the democratic whip, was the first brought in. He was hurried from his bed at the Army and Navy club by a deputy, after the latter had threatened club attendants with arrest because of their alleged refusal to permit the senator to be disturbed. Senator Smith, of Maryland, was located at a theater by the sergeant at arms and hurried to the chamber. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, reported to the Senate some time after a quorum had been reached and after being informed he would be arrested and promised the sergeant at arms to hurry to the Senate in order to avoid being brought in by the arm.

Senator Burton took the floor shortly before 6 o'clock last night, after the democrats had determined on a continuous session. Despite all efforts to dislodge him, he continued to talk and shortly after midnight the lack of a quorum caused the ordering of writs of arrest. He had an hour and a half of rest while the majority of the Senate was herded into the chamber, and then resumed, his voice a trifle husky, but still strong.

Senators Recline.

The hush was soon worn off and at 3 o'clock Senator Burton, during his resting spell had discarded his frock coat for an alpaca house jacket and had donned bed room slippers, was plodding up and down, pointer in hands before a series of charts which he had pinned on the wall of the Senate chamber.

Half a dozen senators formed the audience then and one of them, Senator Vardaman, was stretched out on a couch in the rear of the chamber. The clock rooms and nearby committee rooms filled with stammering senators waiting the summons of the quorum bell. In the interval, while they waited for the sergeant at arms to gather in a quorum the chamber was almost deserted. Half a dozen senators gathered about Senator Robinson, of Arkansas who told funny stories. Senator Ashhurst who then occupied the chair was forced to call Senator Williams of Missouri, to order for whistling "How Dry I Am" in the chamber.

GERMANS TO PROTECT BELGIAN ART OBJECTS

Appoint Commissioner To Prevent Burglary And Pillage In Cities.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The German government of Belgium, General Von Der Goltz, has appointed Privy Counsellor Dr. Von Falcke, to decide on ways and means to protect the Belgium treasures of art against burglary and pillage. Dr. Von Falcke is now making a tour of Louvain, Namur, Huy, Nivelles, and Liege, accompanied by a Belgian art expert, named Ortelit, and will take whatever steps to this end may be necessary.

It is announced here that three aeroplanes are again over Paris.

The British naval commission has left Constantinople.

The Russian general, Partos, who ordered the shooting of all the male inhabitants and the burning of all villages in East Prussia, has been tried by a German court martial.

GERMANS TO PROTECT BELGIAN ART OBJECTS

Appoint Commissioner To Prevent Burglary And Pillage In Cities.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The German government of Belgium, General Von Der Goltz, has appointed Privy Counsellor Dr. Von Falcke, to decide on ways and means to protect the Belgium treasures of art against burglary and pillage. Dr. Von Falcke is now making a tour of Louvain, Namur, Huy, Nivelles, and Liege, accompanied by a Belgian art expert, named Ortelit, and will take whatever steps to this end may be necessary.

It is announced here that three aeroplanes are again over Paris.

The British naval commission has left Constantinople.

The Russian general, Partos, who ordered the shooting of all the male inhabitants and the burning of all villages in East Prussia, has been tried by a German court martial.

The excess of births over deaths in France during 1913 was only 10 per 10,000 inhabitants as against 127 for Germany, 142 for Italy, 105 for England and 130 for Hungary.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SAY BADLY BATTERED DIVISION UNDER GENERAL VON KLUCK IS SLOWLY GIVING GROUND

Although Germans Claim To Have Gained Advantages At Some Points And French At Others, London Declares Oft Repeated Reports of Success of Enveloping Movement of British on Extreme Left Are Founded on Truth And That They Mark Beginning of End of Bloody Battle of Aisne.

KAISER'S FORCES ARE STRONGLY INTRENCHED

Reinforcements Also Have Arrived From Lorraine And Belgium—Both Armies Are Badly Exhausted—Believed Allied Armies Will Make Final Superhuman Effort to Storm Enemy's Trenches With Infantry—All Accounts Confirm Unprecedented Losses In Killed And Wounded.

London, Sept. 20.—If reliance can be placed on the British and French assertions that the right wing of the German armies which stretch across northeastern France is slowly falling back, then the battle of the Aisne seems likely to follow the course of the battle of the Marne, for there it was the German right which first fell back across the river.

Along the 150-mile front, the rear of which is scarred with graves of thousands already killed, two armies, comprising millions of men, rapidly approaching exhaustion and standing in trenches deep with water, await an opportunity to drive a wedge through the opposing line and thus end the terrible strain which must last as long as Emperor William's troops hold their now strongly entrenched positions, and as long as the allied forces can face the murderous hail of projectiles from the hidden batteries of their opponents.

Both the British and the French realize that it will take almost a superhuman effort to win, the strength of the German position being emphasized in almost every dispatch from the front.

Those in London closely following the war base their chief hope of the allies in a possible envelopment of the German right wing under General Von Kluck, who heretofore has shown himself a master of strategy. Renewed activity on the part of the allied cavalry and significant movement of allied troops to the north and west of the German line of communication together with a possible advance of fresh allied troops from the northwest through Amiens, gives expression of these hopes.

Eye witnesses and surgeons testify to a paradox on the modern battlefield—the recurring frequency of hand to hand fighting, which so many military men predicted was a thing of the past. Bayonet wounds and other cumulative evidence, however, show that the soldiers have been engaged in a death grip, during which they resorted to their side arms and in some cases to their hands.

Another fact which stands out amidst the varied accounts of the hostilities is the utter profligacy with which the Germans throw forward man after man in close formation in an attempt to carry a position. The tremendous losses they have sustained seem not to have changed these tactics.

Official Statements Given Out by Both Sides Claim Advantage

Berlin, Sept. 21 (By wireless to Sayville, N. J.)—The following official statement from the German headquarters was issued today:

"It is reported that a decisive attack is being made by the Thirteenth and Fourth army corps and parts of other German divisions south of Noyon, with loss of 2,500 French prisoners."

"Beaumont has been stormed and 2,500 French prisoners captured."

"Attacks along the entire battle front are being easily repulsed."

"Many guns and prisoners have been captured, though the number is not yet available."

"The invasion of the Alpine riflemen over the Vosges into the Breisach valley is repulsed."

Paris, Sept. 19.—The official statement given out in Paris this afternoon says the French have advanced on the right bank of the Oise; that the Germans are bringing reinforcements from Lorraine to the River Aisne; that the enemy is holding firm on the center, and that the army of the German crown prince continues to retreat. The text of the statement is as follows:

"First on our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, in the direction of Noyon, we have advanced. We hold all the heights of the right bank of the Aisne, opposite an enemy who seems to be reinforcing himself by the bringing of troops from Lorraine."

"Second, on the center, the Germans have not moved from the deep trenches constructed by them. On our right we occupy Menarqueglise Charlepoint and Ouz, on the heights to the north of the River Aisne. We have advanced slightly in a few places. The attacks attempted by the Germans against the English artillery have been checked at Troyon between Soissons and Craonne. From Craonne to Rheims we have repulsed the counter attack executed during the night. The enemy tried but has not succeeded in taking the offensive against Rheims."

"At the center from Rheims to the Argonne mountains, the enemy is reinforcing its situation by important fortifications and taking an attitude merely defensive. On the east of the Argonne and in the Woivre valley, the situation is unchanged."

"At the right in Lorraine and Vosges the Germans occupy positions defensively organized close to the frontier."

Washington, Sept. 19.—An official Bordeaux dispatch to the French embassy today says:

"The battle continues on the whole front from the River Oise to the River Meuse during the night, without any important change in the situation at any point."

"At the left in the battle of the Oise, wing the army of the German crown prince continues its movement of retreat. Our advance in Lorraine is regular."

"Summing up, the two opposing armies, strongly entrenched, are delivering partial attacks along the entire front without it being possible to record any decisive result for one side or the other."

London, Sept. 19.—The official information bureau today gave out the following statement regarding the situation in France:

"The situation remains unchanged. A counter attack against the first division, delivered during the night, was driven back."

"The weather is bad and it is raining continuously."

Exhausted Armies Will Make Final Supreme Effort To Win

London, Sept. 21.—The battle of the Aisne, now in its sixth day, and beginning as a rear guard action has developed into the supreme conflict of the French campaign.

The latest official news sets forth that there has been a lull in the titanic artillery duel. This is taken to indicate that today's struggle may be marked by a tremendous advance of infantry, such as made the battle field of the Marne a scene of indescribable horror and desolation.

The news from Berlin concerning the position of the German forces has a more confident ring. The admission has been made that the German army was short of ammunition, but this shortage has been rectified and supplies and reinforcements are being sent forward without trouble.

A French officer, who has just returned from the battle front is authoritative in the statement that the strain on both sides of the line in France, promises soon to get beyond human endurance. He likens the antagonists to two exhausted pugilists and says that soon they will be unable to inflict further punishment on each other. If this situation develops the only possible way for the allies to prevent a weary and disheartening winter campaign, it is argued here, would be a successful assault on the German communications. Such an assault, it is admitted by the allies, will not be an easy matter. The Belgian army is harrying the invader, probably prevents the despatch of any great part of the German army now occupying Belgium to reinforce their countrymen in France, but the Belgian forces are not strong enough seriously to interfere with communications, while the allies must break through some part of the line or turn the German right before they can effectively threaten the communication of the invader.

TAKE AUSTRIAN SHIP.

London, Sept. 19.—The Star has published a dispatch from Rome saying that warships cruising in the Adriatic have captured an Austrian steamer flying the Greek flag loaded with arms and ammunition destined for Albania.