

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

The earliest use of deleterious gases in siege warfare is recorded in the history of the Peloponnesian wars. From 430 to 404 B. C. During this struggle between the Athenians and Spartans and their respective allies the cities of Palatea and Delium were besieged. Wood saturated with pitch and sulphur was set on fire and burned under the walls of those cities in order to generate choking and poisonous fumes, which would stupefy the defenders and make the task of attacking forces less difficult. Another form of the same method of attack used about this date was to fill a cauldron with molten pitch, sulphur and burning charcoal, and to blow the fumes with the aid of a primitive form of bellows and airblast over the defenders' lines. Greek fire, about which much was heard in the wars of the middle ages, was a liquid, the composition of which is now unknown, that was spouted through the air, chiefly in sea fights, in order to set fire to the ships of the enemy, and it was used by the Byzantine Greeks at the sieges of Constantinople in the years 1281 and 1412.

To the uninitiated, the treatment which a workman suffering from an electric shock receives at the hands of his coworkers is inhuman and brutal, says Popular Science Monthly. When a lineman, for instance, stringing primary wires, has received a shock which caused him to lose his balance and fall to the ground, apparently lifeless, the first thing his working mates do is to take firm hold of the ankles of the limp body, raise it until the entire weight rests upon the back of the neck and then let it drop again. Next they will take a pair of connectors or any other heavy object and hammer the soles of the victim's feet without removing the shoes. While this is being done another comrade will pry open the mouth and shove a life preserver in, which is invariably swallowed in electric shock. By this time, unless the man was instantly killed, he has recovered consciousness, the successive shocks of pain having in some way counterbalanced the effects of the electricity.

Prometheus, the organ of the German iron trade, makes an elaborate calculation as to the quality of steel which is now lying on the hillsides round Veurne. According to the reports it often happened that as many as 1,000,000 shells were fired from guns of various calibers. If, however, 1,000,000 shells are taken as the weekly instead of the daily average, we reach almost incredible totals. Taking the ground fought over as 260 square kilometers, and the average weight of the shells as 90 pounds, no less than 1,350,000 tons of steel exploded on the area in question. This weight is sufficient to load 135,000 heavy goods wagons, and works out at 13 tons per acre. Taking the price of scrap steel at \$17.50 per ton, we have a crop of steel worth about \$225 per acre, a crop which Prometheus thinks is well worth garnering.

The so-called Federation of Soviets is a superimposed class rule on a people in Russia who want to be democratic. It was put into power by a small group of fanatically extreme social democrats, the real, the conscious bolsheviks, under the leadership of Lenin, and has never at any time expressed the will of the people. The soviets, beginning with the bigger cities, spread over Russia in a very few weeks, following the original revolution. They were socialists in character in the cities and in the army, where the socialists' propaganda had been spread, but in the villages, where the great masses of the Russian people live, there was not much political education, and the soviets was simply the expression of popular will of all kinds. It was the town meeting.

In a recent storm at Torrington Point, Peaks Island, Me., a large tree, of which measures almost a foot and a half in diameter, was split entirely in two for a space of about eight feet, the bottom for three feet or so up from the ground being as good as it ever was and the top also showing no signs of a break. At first it was thought the tree had been split by lightning, but careful investigation disclosed no signs of a burn anywhere, and how the theory is that the rotary motion of the wind gave the tree a twisting motion that was too much for it.

Fingerprint identification, developed from a chance attempt to brighten dishes, East Indians, has become an important modern science. Every person in the world has his or her particular fingerprint which cannot be duplicated. These fingerprints are now classified into two groups, four types, and are used by the police, taken by hospitals and naval authorities, for identification; by large corporations, in order to avoid rehiring of discharged employees; by detectives, for criminal records.

When the British housewife buys sugar she hands Mr. Groceriesman an orange color page. If she buys lard, margarine, butter or other fats, she offers a blue page. And there are four more pages in the present book, for meat and bacon. Boys and girls under 6 years old have their own ration book. Its color is green, while the 7-year-olds carry a white ration book and get as much to eat as grownup folk.

The Japanese industry of making buttons, scarf pins, shirt studs, cuff links and the like from sea shells brought from the Indian ocean, the Philippines and the South Sea Islands has made mighty strides the last few years. Millions of shells are gathered from the ocean bottom by women divers, who work without the aid of any diving apparatus.

St. Louis has catacombs, like those of Paris. The mining of clay for brick and other products has left many chambers and tunnels beneath the outlying districts, as the quarrying of stone for building materials long ago has undermined certain European cities.

The area of Germany is 208,825 square miles, about the same as the combined areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The United States has an area of 2,967,890 square miles.

The war department has issued an order enabling colored nurses registered by the Red Cross to render service for their own race in the army.

An illuminated door knob, for which a patent has been granted, is covered with a glass panel on which can be painted a house number or a name.

Experimenters in New Zealand have proved that pig iron can be obtained from iron sands and are producing about 15 tons a day in a new plant.

The Belgians are locked upon the greatest potato esters in the world and the Irish core second.

"DRYS" IN NEBRASKA SEEM SURE WINNERS

Many of the Old "Wet" Bunch Failed of Renomination to the Legislature.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 13.—The official canvass of the primary election vote was made today by the state board, and the results certified. About the only doubtful contests remaining were those in several senatorial districts, where the vote was very close. Only five of the old "wet" corporation crowd that controlled at the last session and which prevented ratification of the national prohibition amendment and re-enacted corporation legislation, survived the primary. Several of the 19 did not file. Three of the losers were Phil Kohl, of Wayne, senate leader for two sessions, and his two lieutenants, Henry, of Colfax, and Adams, of Dawes. Only 10 of the present senators of 33 were renominated. These are Tanner and Morfarty, of Douglas; Oberlies, of Lancaster; Alboft, of Platte; Robertson, of Holt; Hager, of Adams; Bushee, of Kimball; Hammond, of Furnas; Chappel of Kearney, and Neal, of Nemaha.

Eight of the 10 candidates of the Nonpartisan league were nominated. These are Krowley, of Madison; Parmenter, of Saunders; Noyes, of York; Krogh, of Howard; Taylor, of Custer; Leavitt, of Lincoln, and Coleman, of Dawes.

CONVICTED MURDERER SEEKING NEW TRIAL

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 13.—The appeal of Rudolph Kraus, a convicted murderer, under a life sentence in the penitentiary, has been set for hearing next Friday in supreme court. Kraus went to his farm home on February 21, 1917, while intoxicated, and shot and killed his wife and two children. His attorneys put up the defense of insanity. It has been observed for months by the belief that the members of his family were dying of tuberculosis and that he sought to avert their awful fate by killing them and then trying to kill himself. The state said this was a fabrication designed to relieve him of the consequences of his crime, and that at most he was simply drunk, a condition which would, if entitled to credit, make the crime second degree murder, which is also punishable by a life sentence.

NEGRO PREACHER IS SLUGGED AND ROBBED

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 13.—Rev. William Young, colored minister of Grand Island and Colorado Springs, was slugged and robbed at Eighth and K streets. He is now at St. Elizabeth hospital in a serious condition. Dr. Carl Bastron, city physician, who was called to attend the preacher, said that while there are no outward marks of violence the man has suffered an injury to the head and that it may be confined to the base of the brain. An x-ray examination will be made by the doctor. Since his injury the minister has been irrational at times.

SHIPPING OF GRIN TO BE CONSIDERED

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 11.—The Nebraska state railway commission has been invited by the Interstate Commerce commission to send a representative to a meeting of commissioners from the grain growing states to agree upon rules for distribution of cars during the coming months of crop movement. In Nebraska the distribution is upon two bases, the amount of grain handled by a shipper during the previous year and the value of the property owned by the shipper for immediate transportation. The problem is how to adjust the distribution in interstate shipments, complaints having been made by shippers that this does not make for prompt movement on these shipments.

WOULD PAY DIVIDENDS ON WATERED STOCK

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 13.—The city of Omaha is entering a vigorous protest in the hearing before the state railway commission, against granting the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company a 7-cent fare instead of 5 cents at present inside Omaha limits. The city says that the bonded indebtedness of approximately \$10,000,000 represents the actual value of the property, and that having been built out of the proceeds of the bonds, the holders of stock are in no position to demand dividends on the \$9,000,000 represented thereby. The city contends that the present rate of interest will pay interest on the bonds and that is sufficient return on the true value of the property.

The company presented an expert from New Jersey as its valuation engineer. He figures the reproduction new value at \$19,555,000. He admitted that the book value is high, but as his basis, but defended this on the ground that the prices had been in force for several years and would be certain to continue for several more. He said reproduction new value was being accepted by the courts because it is impossible to secure from any company's records correct figures as to its actual cost.

WIFE IS LOCATED AND HUSBAND IS RELEASED

Tecumseh, Neb., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Addison Ross, who was searched for here by her husband and a posse with bloodhounds and Beatrice, has been located at St. Joseph, Mo. She was on her way to her sister's home in Kansas City. Ross, who had asked the authorities to aid in the search for her wife, had been locked up and held here pending the finding of his wife. He was released when she was heard from.

LINCOLN—Governor Neville has issued a proclamation declaring Friday, September 13, to be a public holiday in Nebraska and calling upon all citizens that day as the birthday of General Pershing.

ANSELMO—C. H. Dickinson, of armer living three miles northwest of Anselmo, was badly injured by the bursting of a gun. The gun was one of the old style smooth bore, muzzle loading vintage, and the lead had been in it for about three months. Mr. Dickinson discovered a cocked near his home and as his chicken roost had been suffering considerable from these marauders, he grasped the gun to kill the coyote. He gun barrel burst and the stock was splintered and Mr. Dickinson received a bad wound in his left arm from a wood splinter and further sustained a broken nose and various other injuries about the face.

PHONE CONTROVERSY IS GROWING ACUTE

Nebraska Railway Commission and Postal Department Orders at Variance.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 12.—The Nebraska state railway commission must now proceed to fish or cut bait on the proposition of whether it will look horns with the postoffice department on the question of what charges shall be made by telephone companies for installing new phones. When it was recently announced from Washington that the department, which now controls, by having taken them over, all telephone companies in the country, would require them to charge an installation fee of \$5, where the rental per month was \$2 or less; \$10 where it was between \$2 and \$4 and \$15 in excess of \$4. Commissioner Hall, speaking for the body, said the companies would not consent in the country, would require them to charge an installation fee of \$5, where the rental per month was \$2 or less; \$10 where it was between \$2 and \$4 and \$15 in excess of \$4. Commissioner Hall, speaking for the body, said the companies would not consent in the country, would require them to charge an installation fee of \$5, where the rental per month was \$2 or less; \$10 where it was between \$2 and \$4 and \$15 in excess of \$4.

Since the department has served notice on all companies that they must make such charges, the Nebraska Telephone Company—the Bell—has put the matter squarely up to the commission by asking for its approval of installation charge schedule. It urges the commission to take such of the department is mandatory, and it desires to avoid any conflict of authority.

The telephone companies would rather maintain the old installation charge schedule of \$2, as fixed by the commission, because the new one will steadily cut down their lists because fewer new phones will be ordered while the normal discontinuances will be received. At the commission offices the opinion is expressed that the postoffice department has ordered a flat rate schedule of exchange charges covering the entire country, based either on population of the town or number of exchange subscribers. This is regarded as certain to be higher than at present in order to put the government on the safe side when it comes to guaranteeing returns on the investments, since many companies are making no money at present.

STREET CAR FARES UP TO RAIL COMMISSION

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 12.—The state railway commission is hearing the application of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co., for permission to increase its rate of fare from 5 to 6 cents. The cities are opposing the request. The company insists that it has been completely unable to pay the payment of common stock dividends and that unless it gets more money preferred stockholders will also go hungry. The city declares that the capitalization of the company greatly exceeds the amount of the common stock, and it also says that the commission has no jurisdiction in the matter, the Omaha city charter providing that the council shall regulate the rate of fare. The rate question was submitted to a vote of the secretary of the state yesterday. It also says that the commission has no jurisdiction in the matter, the Omaha city charter providing that the council shall regulate the rate of fare. The rate question was submitted to a vote of the secretary of the state yesterday.

NEBRASKA MAN DIED WITH LUMPY JAW

Ainsworth, Neb., Sept. 11.—Jacob Orville Fry died at a hospital in this city of a disease that has baffled the physicians and surgeons of the middle west for several years. Three years ago he was working with cattle some of which were afflicted with lumpy jaw. About two and a half years ago he was kicked on the jaw by a mule, and soon after that a swelling began at that point. He was treated by the local doctors and was then sent to Omaha, where he attracted great attention among the members of the medical fraternity. He was afterwards sent to the Mayos at Rochester, Minn. They made a study of the case and pronounced it lumpy jaw. They said that when once that poison was in the system it might be carried for five years. If there was a bruise on the body anywhere it was likely to manifest itself.

REQUIRED ALL RETURNS TO SETTLE ONE CONTEST

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 12.—The state canvassing board has finally received all county returns, the last one, Scottsbluff, arriving Monday, three weeks after the primary election. In spite of the apparent lethargy of the voters 13,945 went to the polls to express their choices. The republican total was 70,332, the democrats 64,487 and the prohibitionists 206. It was not until the last county totals were footed up that one nomination, that of secretary of state, was decided. The contest was a five sided one, but Hugh L. Cooper, Tecumseh editor, who has been deputy secretary of state for four years, nosed out ahead of Dr. A. T. Gatewood of McCook, the vote standing Cooper 14,641 and Gatewood 12,845, a majority for Cooper of 2,827 votes.

The soldiers took very little interest in the primary election. The governor had made a great hustle to get the names and addresses of all soldiers still in the United States who were eligible to vote. The state of Washington to get federal aid to secure the information. Ballots were sent out to over 12,000 soldiers, but only 1,631 of these were returned, and 168 of these came too late to be counted under the law.

NEBRASKA ATHLETE LOSES BOTH EYES

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 12.—John R. "Dad" White, former athletic star of the University of Nebraska, lost both eyes and the bridge of his nose as a result of being struck by a German machine gun bullet, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. White, of Bethany, a suburb of Lincoln.

SEWARD—Sorghum is going to figure as one of the major sugar substitutes in Nebraska this winter. Mills are running in a score or more counties in the state and thousands of gallons of first class sorghum will be turned out this fall to add to the state through the sugar mills. For the first time in several years this old fashioned molasses will be extensively used in Nebraska.

NORTH PLATTE—Henry Lunkwitz, of Hereby, who was called to leave for Camp Grant Illinois, with the Lincoln county quota, was arrested before enroute for acting in a demented manner, attempting to hang himself and appearing on the public highway without wearing apparel. He was sent to camp and after being arrested refused to converse.

NEBRASKA CITY—Carl Mueller, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Mueller, of this city, was instantly killed in an automobile accident which occurred three miles west of this city, and five companions, Ray Clouse, Misses Naomi and Velma Clouse, Georgia Thomas and Tina Covert, were more or less injured.

TANKER CLAIMS U-BOAT WAS SENT TO BOTTOM

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The navy department had a report today that an incoming tanker claimed to have sunk a German submarine after a long battle.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN NOW ON IN NEBRASKA

Republicans and Democrats Open Headquarters and Begin Work in Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 11.—The political campaign of 1918 is now under a full head of steam. State democratic headquarters are now open in charge of Chairman Sprague. Over at the state republican headquarters Chairman Beach and Secretary Hansen have the campaign under way. The control of congress is an issue and there is likely to be much oratory expended.

It is believed now that the third party movement for governor and for congress is a thing of the past, that they may be classed as dead. The insurgents who after the primary declared loudly that they would never get behind Norris or Morehead are not nearly so noisy now. It is predicted, however, that the election will see the crossing of party lines. When he is always had a large democratic support because of his progressive platforms and record, and he probably will have it again because his opponent, Morehead, is frankly conservative. The conservative republicans who hate Norris apart from his war record, are certain to vote for Morehead.

COMMISSIONER HALL STIRRED UP TROUBLE

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 11.—Railway Commissioner Tom L. Hall came nearly by causing a riot at Auburn. When he hit the town in his automobile several Auburnites recognized him and one demanded to know why the commissioner overruled the council of defense and declared that the German people had a right to use the German language. Tom, an angry man, swore a mighty oath, a preacher present protested against a state officer using profanity and Hall apologized. Once Commissioner Hall, when goaded by criticism, is alleged to have struck a tragic attitude and to have shouted, "By the eternal Gods I am your railway commissioner for the next two years and I will see that they have a right to use German over the telephone."

Then somebody yelled "pro-German," another demanded that a supply of matches be produced and there was a call for a rope. Mayor Higgins is quoted as saying that matters became so serious that he advised the irate commissioner that it would be best to leave town and he took the advice.

NEBRASKA MAN DIED WITH LUMPY JAW

Ainsworth, Neb., Sept. 11.—Jacob Orville Fry died at a hospital in this city of a disease that has baffled the physicians and surgeons of the middle west for several years. Three years ago he was working with cattle some of which were afflicted with lumpy jaw. About two and a half years ago he was kicked on the jaw by a mule, and soon after that a swelling began at that point. He was treated by the local doctors and was then sent to Omaha, where he attracted great attention among the members of the medical fraternity. He was afterwards sent to the Mayos at Rochester, Minn. They made a study of the case and pronounced it lumpy jaw. They said that when once that poison was in the system it might be carried for five years. If there was a bruise on the body anywhere it was likely to manifest itself.

NORRIS FAVORS CONTROL OF THE STOCK YARDS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—In a letter made public today and addressed to Benjamin C. Dorr, executive secretary of the farmers national committee on packing plants and allied industries, Senator Norris of Nebraska, declares the financial and banking institutions allied with the packers are organized for the preservation of existing conditions in the packing business. Senator Norris in his letter promises support of legislation to remedy packing evils and favors recommendations of the trade commission. He emphasizes the idea that packers are a consumer industry, the mercy of the packers and holds it is highly important the stockyards be owned and operated by the public for the public and without any idea of profit.

STATE FAIR ATTENDANCE BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 11.—The Nebraska state fair of 1918 made a new attendance record on its 50th birthday. The total attendance was 214,537 which was over 14,000 in excess of 1917 when the total attendance reached 200,000. The attendance for Monday, Thursday and Friday, Thursday with an attendance of 65,562 was the banner day. It beat all other state fair Thursdays. The closing feature was the military review in which 1,000 soldiers, now in training at Lincoln, took part.

HER IDEA

Kitty—Why didn't you buy the chestnut horse? He is a beauty; kind, gentle and holds his head high.

Betty—I don't want that kind of a horse. I like one that holds his nose close to the ground so he can see where he's going.

After the last census in 1910, the center of population was found to be in the city of Bloomington, Ind. The center of population is the point at which there are supposed to be just as many people east as there are west and just as many south as north.

"GODMOTHERS" MUST STOP WRITING TO "TOMMIES."

Boston—Soldiers' godmothers must give up corresponding with the men of the British and Canadian armies, according to an order that was received by the British and Canadian recruiting mission here today.

The military authorities are said to have found that the practice has resulted in obtaining important military information by the enemy and, although all persons who write to soldiers are not under suspicion, it has been deemed wise to eliminate this practice, in which chances have to be taken.

ST. QUENTIN SPIRES EASILY IN SIGHT OF ADVANCING BRITISH

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 11.—In the south Australian troops have advanced in the area from Verdun to the outskirts of Attilly on the edge of Holnon wood, from the other side of which the whole of the flat country up to the famous German defensive positions and the spires of St. Quentin are clearly visible.

In the north British patrols have penetrated through Pont De Neippe without opposition. Here the Germans apparently have withdrawn for some distance. More posts were established by the British south of the Lys yesterday.

A heavy rain still is falling over the whole area and many of the smaller streams have been flooded. In the Flanders lowlands the ground has become almost impassible.

By Lowell Mellett, United Press Staff Correspondent.

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 11 (11 a. m.)—British forces launched an attack at 3 a. m. today northwest of Peziere. As this is cabled it is reported the British captured important ridges. (Peziere is a northern suburb of Epehy on the Hindenburg line midway between Cambrai and St. Quentin.)

At Trecault cemetery, on the eastern edge of Havrincourt wood, the British advanced and occupied the old Hindenburg line in that region.

Heavy German shelling has developed all along the front. In the Senece valley the German batteries were worked so rapidly their bombardment was like a hurricane.

By Havas Agency.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The village of Travecy, near the southern end of the main Hindenburg line, has been captured by the French, according to reports received here. If the French can hold this time the important enemy position at La Fere, a northerly defense of the St. Gobain massif, two miles south of Travecy, will be virtually outflanked.

By United Press.

Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—The Germans are reported to be restoring the fortifications of Liege, Bruges and Ghent, according to advices from Belgium today. Twenty thousand of the inhabitants were declared to have been removed from Maubeuge.

Liege, Bruges and Ghent are important cities of Belgium. Maubeuge is a fortress in northern France, held by the Germans since 1914.

By Associated Press.

All approaches to the German strongholds at La Fere and St. Quentin are held by the French and British forces and the encircling movement that menaces the enemy positions at Laon is progressing favorably. The French are advancing on La Fere from two sides, the movement from Servalis, northwest of town, carrying them around the northern edge of the famous St. Gobain massif, where the Germans were favorably entrenched.

In their advance on St. Quentin the French have taken Hinacourt and are nearing Essigny-LeGrand. On the French left the British have reached Fresnoy-Le-Petit, about three miles northwest of St. Quentin. Because of weather conditions an attack in force north from St. Quentin to La Fere is not to be expected.

In the Lys sector Armentieres is almost within the grasp of the British. Who are advancing from the north and west. Armentieres is used by the Germans as a supply center and next to Douai it is the most important point in the enemy's system of military roads of communication. The British are slowly driving a wedge in the direction of Douai, which is reported to be burning.

In the Aisne-Vesle sector, where the Americans are co-operating with the French, the artillery fire continues active. The French have advanced slightly at Glennes and north of Laffaux and generally improved their position.

ITALIANS ALSO WIN.

Rome, Italy, Sept. 11.—A number of local successful engagements are reported in the Italian war office communique.

Towards Dorsocasio, repeated hostile attacks failed with losses," the communique said. "In the Alano basin we raised the offensive, pitting our detachments in flight, killing some and taking some prisoners without loss to us."

By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The most terrible rain since the fighting began last March, the allies today are not ceasing to batter the Germans, harassing them everywhere from Dixmude to Rheims.

Nevertheless the operations are steadily slowing down. Belgians, British, French and Americans are smuggling up closer to their former lines. If the rains continue, mud will force a further slackening; still the weather has been exceptional dry since before the offensive and the German is thirsty, so much of the moisture can be absorbed. But an early setting in of the rainy season, which is now liable at any time, would affect the whole trend of the remainder of the campaign.

Today, despite local fighting where the British and French were driving in the last German outposts westward of the Hindenburg line, the western front was virtually marking time, pending commencement of the new phase of the campaign.

Will Foch Strike?

Experts here were today at variance regarding the nature of this new phase of the fighting. Some declared that Foch would not permit Ludendorff to get his second wind at the Hindenburg line, intimating that a great blow is practically certain. Others doubted whether there would be any real offensive before spring.

German critics, however, speak as if they were all drawing their inspiration from the same fountain, which hitherto has actually been the case. They admit the allied blow was so serious that German plans, certainly as far as 1918, was concerned, were completely upset, and they suggest that no further offensive is possible from their side, although it is no secret that Hindenburg by shortening his lines, has accumulated some 40 divisions of passable reserves with perhaps as many more entering the process of reorganization and taking the rest cure.

DEATH TO TRAITORS.

Paris, Sept. 11.—A general order advises all American units to adopt a policy during battle of killing anyone who suggests surrendering. This policy originated with a certain unit fighting at Flinnet, where general operations were hampered when some one in an American uniform suggested that further resistance was not necessary and that therefore the troops should surrender. This was probably a German propagandist. The unit was advised to kill anyone suggesting surrender and all American troops are following the same plan. This means it will go hard with any German propagandist attempting to injure the morale of our soldiers in battle. German prisoners taken in Alsace report the Kaiser's soldiers are eagerly reading allied propaganda papers which are thrown in their trenches, despite the order of the German command forbidding soldiers to read such literature and offering a reward for all tracts brought in. The commands are not getting many, as the tracts are kept circulating among the troops.

RUSSIAN CAPITAL REPORTED BURNING

Slaughter, Rioting and Pillage in Petrograd With No Semblance of Restraint

By Law.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—A dispatch from the American legation at Christiana today said reliable information had reached there that Petrograd was burning in 12 different places and that there was indiscriminate massacre of the people in the streets.

Secretary Lansing, in announcing receipt of the message, said it did not indicate whether the massacre was organized or merely was the result of a general state of anarchy. There was nothing to show what part the bolshevik authorities were playing in the situation.

SUBMARINE GETS TROOP TRANSPORT

No Details Received—Ship Was Returning to American Port After Taking Over Troops.

New York, Sept. 12.—The British passenger steamer, Misanable, 12,689 tons gross register in the service of the British admiralty as a troop transport, has been sunk by a submarine in European waters, according to information brought here by passengers on another ship. The Misanable was returning to an American port.

Officers of the army transport service and representatives of the Canadian Pacific railway line, owners of the ship, said they had received no details of the sinking. The vessel carried a crew of about 200 and was in command of Capt. William Haines on her last outward voyage.

ASK PRESIDENT TO LET COTTON ALONE

Stabilization of Prices Would Result in "Cotton Panic" in South, Is Prediction.

By United Press.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—Appeal will be taken to President Wilson for the revocation of the order for the appointment of a board to stabilize the cotton situation.

Following a conference late yesterday with senators and representatives from the cotton states B. M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, is to lay before the president the cotton men's view. They demand entire revocation of orders for creation of a cotton stabilizing board and a statement that the government's policy is to let cotton alone. In no other way, they told Baruch, can a "cotton panic" be averted. This panic, they said, would result in reducing the cotton crop next year greatly below this year's crop which is slightly over 11,000,000 bales and therefore is a short crop.