VIEWING RUINS IN AND BEHIND YPRES

Villages of New Shacks to House Refugees Have Sprung Up at Cross Roads.

BY LOWELL MELLETT.
United Press Staff Correspondent. With the American Army in France,

(by mail.)—The principal road to Ypres-from this side-leads through Poperinghe. Approaching Poperinghe, likewise from this side, you see one of the rarest sights in all Belgium; new houses. People never before lived in new houses in Belgium; houses always were old; they were like the trees and the hills and the rest of the scenery. But now on the forks of the road you find little new houses one

fter another.

If it were not that nothing can make you forget the war, once you pass the Belgian border, you could easily im-agine yourself in the outskirts of a new factory or mining town in America. These little houses are the most pitiful nondescripts. They are built of boxes and of discarded timbers of one kind and another, forming a typical Shanty-

town of the American sort, save that many have roofs of tile and the others have thatched coverings. In nearly every window is displayed something for sale, green groceries, post cards, odds and ends that soldiers buy, and you think at first that this temporary market is responsible for the new one-street town strung for the new one-street town strung along the road. But that, too, is a mistake. Poperinghe explains the Belgian shantytown. Poperinghe—known all over the British front as "Pop" is deserted, and these houses were built along the road by refugees who were unwilling to go any further than they had to.

You can ride all about Poperinghe

You can ride all about Poperinghe and see little sign of life, save an occasional hungry looking cat. All the dogs apparently got away, but a few cats remain. One we saw sat in the great round hole made in the side of a little brick dwelling by shell, sat and stared disconsolately at the clock in the biggest of Poperinghe's churches. The clock registered half past six. The clock on the next biggest church registered half past one. The cat may have been puzzled as well as disconsolate.

Straightaway eastward out of Poperinghe runs the main road to Ypres. On either side are desolate farms, untilled, except by shells. Near the town are a few exceptions, such as one hop ranch, whose vines have climbed a dozen feet up their poles, regardless of the fact that the town brewery has ceased to brew. As Ypres is approached the desolation increases. Only the heavily cobbled roadway, running level and intact well above the abandoned farms, shows signs of human attention. It will be the same after this after-It will be the same after this after-noon's rain, while the dusty farms will turn into mud flats.

It continues so into Ypres.
One cannot go beyond the edge of Ypres unless one has business there as a fighter, but standing on the broken walls of the old weaving mill near the walls of the old weaving mill near the western edge a good view of the ruins can be had. The half-gone corner towers of the famous Cloth Hall can be seen, and the arch of the crumbled cathedral. All the rest of the piace is a dead level of destruction, and the continued methodical shelling by the Germans may in time bring the remainder of the towers and the cathedral arch down also.

Ypres, it is said, was beautiful. It will require a restoration like San

will require a restoration like San Francisco's after the fire to make it beautiful again.

HUNS BELIEVED ALLIED ARMY WAS EXHAUSTED

wolff Bureau dispatch published in the Berlin Tageblatt, which described the fighting about Chateau-Thierry. "The hope of the entente regarding a desisive intervention of the great

army of manetiver has been definitely shattered. The proud army of reserve which the war council of Versailles played as its trump exists as such no onger," read the dispatch.

longer," read the dispatch.
"The great victory of the crown prince has shattered a considerable part of the enemies fighting force and has resulted in the dissolution and complete dispersal of the Foch army of maneuver. The tropendous losses of maneuver. The tremendous losses of maneuver. The tremendous losses suffered by the entente on the exten-sive fronts between Ypres and Rheims will be difficult to replace." This was published in Germany about a month before Marshal Foch struck the Germans on the Marne and

drove them back to the Vesle. It probably shows why the German public was so greatly surprised by Marshal Foch's brilliant stroke.

BOYS OF ALL RANKS JOIN THE BOY SCOUTS

From the Minneapolis Journal. What kind of boys join Boy Scout troops? From what kind of homes? What do their fathers do? And their mothers, when the latter work outside the homes?

work outside the homes?
Ludvig S. Dale, scout executive for
Hennepin county, has been looking into
these questions. His findings cover
1,505 cases. Of these only 387 are
roughly classified as coming from
homes "where they may be said to enjoy 'superior advantages,' while the
large majority, 75 per cent, come from
'average homes.'"

Mr. Dale state Mr. Dale states that his purpose in making the survey was to learn in what

making the survey was to learn in what proportion the Boy Scout movement is reaching different classes of boys. Findings are summarized by grouping fathers into 20 classes, dividing these into four groups on a basis of "living circumstances," and then combining the four into two classes.

The longed to his wife, who, he said is of royal ancestry. He said the placque was brought to the United States from Constantinople by himself and two other Greeks at the outbreak of the war.

Tripolitis claims the placque was The study is believed to strengthen a communication made to the board of

education last week by Dr. Nils Juell, a member, in which he suggested that the Boy Scout movement contained so much merit it might well be utilized as an agency in the public schools on a

Dr. Juell is a member of the executive committee of the Boy Scouts of Ameri-ca for Minneapolis.

ca for anneapolis.

Mr. Dale says more fathers come in the manual labor than in any other of the 20 main groups. The next largest father group is that of "salesmen," with 200 members. The largest single group is that of carpenters, with 101 members. Of the 45 cases where mothers are re-ported as working outside the home, 3 are housekeepers or cooks, or work in

The emerald improves in color by exposure to light. Pearls kept in darkness lose their luster, but regain it on exposure to the sun.

JUAREZ, MEXICO, IS PORT OF MISSING MEN

Many Americans Have Crossed Border There Never to Be Heard of Again.

Juarez, Mexico-This is the port of missing men. Many Americans have crossed the shaky, wooden bridge to this little adobe town who have never been seen nor heard of again. The files of the United States consulate here are filled with letters from mothers, wives and other relatives asking for information about men who have dis-

appeared somewhere in Mexico.

Many were killed fighting with the various revolutionary forces during the six years' war. Others were murdered for their money on the Calle Diablo—Street of the Devil, or were killed by bandits who rove over the country enforcing the law of the six shooter. Still others are living out their lives in some mountain settlement under assumed names, often with native families.

Tom Kingsberry's name was the latest addition to the long list of those men "missing in Mexica." Kingsberry was foreman for the Polomas Land & Cattle Co., of Los Angeles. He left for an inspection of the cattle ranches west of here and has not been heard from since. Mexicans here whisper of a feud existing between the Palomas cowboys and Jose Ynez Salazar's band of out laws. Salazar was killed at the head

laws. Salazar was killed at the head-quarters ranch of the Palomas com-pany. That was where Kingsberry dis-appeared a year later.

For months the body of an Ameri-can swayed in the wind suspended from a telegraph pole at Rancheria, south of here. He was caught dyna-miting bridges and hanged by the fed-eral railroad guards. He was never eral railroad guards. He was never identified. Many Americans are known to bave been executed in the cemetery on the hill. Few were given an op-portunity to notify their relatives.

RUSSIA A VICTIM OF GERMAN KULTUR

From the New Europe.

No one imagines that the Russian debacle was entirely the result of German propaganda, or that it was due to the plotting of a few individuals. We could go back to Empress Catherine if we liked, but perhaps it would be bet-ter if we examined the Russian fabric of the past 30 years or so. The Russian newspaper Vecerni Cas (March 18) reproached the allies for their ignorance of Russia, for which "they paid very dearly, and we even more dearly," and in the coruse of this article the writer save. ticle the writer says:

The Germans have made a thorough study of Russia. During the past 20 or 30 years, when it became clear that an armed collision was inevitable, the Germans informed themselves of the whole resources of our country, and entered into the war with us armed not into the war with us armed not alone with guns but also with a most detailed knowledge of our in-dustrial, economic and intellectual life; not to mention the fact that during the past 30 years the whole of Russian science and almost all our intellectual activity lived and developed under the domineering influence of the German mind. *Our jurisprudence is German, our philology is German, while our so-cialism also bears the stamp— "Made in Germany."

The statement is worth studying, and particularly the last part of it. We may detest kultur as we detest poison gas, which, however, we did not hesitate to use ourselves when the military need for it became urgent; how much more reason is there to opnose German kulture, which we con-ARMY WAS EXHAUSTED how much more reason is there to oppose German kulture, which we consider a detestable thing, with our own culture, which we consider a noble thing. Before the war we were perhaps a little too contemptuous of ideas; we took our soap too much for granted. And yet there is such a thing as Anglo-Saxon civilization, Anglo-Saxon political freedom. Anglo-Saxon democracy.

Saxon civilization, Anglo-Saxon political freedom, Anglo-Saxon democracy.
England has more original genius, but the Germans are the great adapters and go in for cumulative effects, impressing outsiders by the pressure of sheer weight, not unlike their tactios in the battlefield. Like ancient Egypt, modern Germany goes in for the kolossal. German education and science, in particular, gained a pyramidal reputaparticular, gained a pyramidal reputation in Russia by its colossal and systematic thoroughness; Russia was just near enough to see the tops of the German cultural pyramids, gilded, like their Egyptian prototypes, to catch the sunlight, and hiding by their sheer size the finer and more exquisite cultural monuments of England and France

The deepest ignorance prevails in Russia regarding English conditions and problems. English political institutions, their evolutionary and demonstrate the state of the state conditions oratic character, institutions which for man integral part of Anglo-Saxon culture hardly less pyramidal than Germany's more vulgar monuments, the Russians are almost ignorant of. At this moment the impression prevalls in Russia that England is an impossion of the control of t vails in Russia that England is an im perialistic country, holding her large and numerous colonies in subjugation

GREEK CHARGED WITH TAKING ROYAL PLACQUE

From the Washington Times George Haidiarakos, Greek, was ar-rested by the police on the charge of the larceny of a silver placque, esti-mated to be worth \$40,000, said to have been an heirloom of the royal Greek family, from Thomas Tripolitis, also a Greek, of Chicago. Haidiarakos was aprested in Seranton, Pa.

Haidiarakos says he is the owner of the silver art treasure, claiming it belonged to his wife, who, he said is of royal ancestry. He said the placque had been in her family since 1422 and

war.
Tripolitis claims the placque was
taken from George E. Mason, of Chicago, to be sold. to whom he had intrusted it to

DASHES THROUGH STEAM TO PREVENT A WRECK

From the New York Wolrd.
Cumberland, Md.—The heroic act of E. W. Bennett, in rushing through scalding steam to save a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train from crashing in-to a wreck of another passenger train just east of Newburg, prevented a secand disaster. In the wreck the engineer was killed and the other members of the train injured.

When Bennett flagged the oncoming

gency brakes.

The helping engine of the first train had jumped the tracks, derailing the smoking and baggage cars.



HE poor condition of seed corn in the northern Corn Belt will no doubt result in a very poor stand of corn in many fields. In some cases entire fields will have to be replanted. Many farmers cannot replant because of the scarcity of seed, and

substitute crops must be planted or the land will remain idle. In this emergency the growing of millet, sorghum, or even Sudan grass, is

worthy of consideration. Perhaps the best of these substitutes for the northern Corn Belt is sorghum. The Early Amber variety is good for either syrup or forage purposes Other good varieties are the Orange, Red Top, and Gooseneck. For growing as

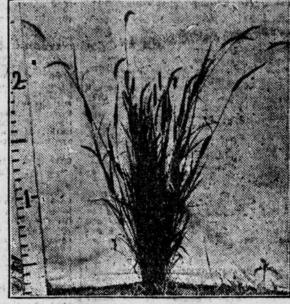
of an enormous growth, depending upon the soil and season When grown for hay it may be sown broadcast or with a grain drill, using from 50 to 70 pounds of seed to the acre. Or it can be sown in rows like corn,

forage, sorghum can be sown as late as August 1, and will make more or less

using __m five to ten pounds of seed per acre, cultivated and cut for sllage with a corn binder.

When used as sllage it should be cut when the seed begins to harden. For silage it is nearly equal to corn and under good growing conditions will produce more tons to the When sowed for hay

it should be cut with a grain binder and shocked. Later it can be hauled to the barn or feed lot and put in the mow or stacked, to be fed whole or run through a cutting box. As it is hard to cure, it may be best to leave it outside in shocks or a weather does not dam-



small stack, as the Foxtail Millet-Can Be Sown After Wheat and Oats Are Harvested-Makes Good Catch Crop.

There are two types of millet-the broom corn type, which has spreading heads, and the foxtail type, which has one spike head.

Millet can be sown as late as July as a catch crop. It can be sown after wheat and oat's are harvested. Use about three pecks of seed to the acre and cut for hay when the heads begin to show.

Sudan grass is as yet new to the Corn Belt. It belongs to the sorghum family. It may be sown broadcast, or drilled, and it makes no difference in the yield of hay whether 10 pounds or 30 pounds of seed are sown to the acre, as it is a great stooler.

Sudan grass can be sown as late as July 15 or 20, and the early seeding sometimes makes two cuttings. It should be cut as soon as the bloom begins to drop and handled the same as sorghum. If the weather is hot and dry it can

be cured into hay and stored. In securing Sudan grass seed care must be taken to make sure you do not get Johnson grass seed instead. Johnson grass is a great pest and its seed so closely resembles the seed of Sudan grass that the average person cannot tell the difference.

Social Invention.

H. Addington Bruce, in the Chicago Daily News.

great social inventors. More than ever it will need them to solve the stupendous social problems certain to develop after the great war.

social problems certain to develop after the great war.

There can be no return to pre-war social conditions, with the injustices which the war has brought so sharply into relief. But other injustices—even confusion amounting to chaos—may develop in the absence of truly efficient plans for social reconstruction.

Russia's present plight is ample indication of this.

The spirit of the past has been excessively individualistic and to an inordinate extent materialistic. Accomplishment for self, gain for self, pleasure for self has been the teaching of our yesterdays. Under such teaching the social sense was of necessity well night stifled.

make it a pleasing place wherein to dwell.

Master minds doubtless were available.

Alas! They had not been giving sufficient
thought to Russia's social problem. And
the task of reconstruction fell to vision-

aries unequal to it. We must take warning from Russia's sufferings. In our own land sundry social readustments are inevitable. If their

working out is left to men who feel keenly but think thinly can we hope for a real betterment? Some years ago Louis D. Brandeis, now

Justice Brandels, of the United States supreme court, made a statement much to the point at the time he made it and still more to the point today. Said Mr. Brandels:

There are vital economic, social and industrial problems to be solved. And for these we need our ablest men.

The reason why we have not made more progress in social matters is that these problems have not been

The world has always been in need of tackled by the practical men of high reat social inventors. More than ever ability, like those who have worked on industrial inventions and enterprises.

Russia was a land of privileged tyranny.
Socially it was an architectural abomination. Master minds were indispensable to bilities of life. The old selfish individualism invites social disaster. "Practical men of high ability" must turn their thoughts to social rebuilding or perish in the ruins of society.

That is the situation which confronts

It will not avail to dismiss with bitter contemptuous words the murmurings and protests of those oppressed in the present social order. The justice of the protests must be appreciated, and earnest thought given by the best trained thinkers to the devising of effective social reforms. Again I quote Justice Brandels:

Again I quote Justice Brandeis:

There is no such thing as freedom for a man who under normal conditions is not financially free.

We must therefore find means to create in the individual financial independence against sickness, accidents, unemployment, old age and the dread of leaving his family destitute if he suffers premature death.

For we have become practically a world of employes.

ARMY TURNING OUT COOKS BY WHOLESALE

School at Camp Bowie Fits Men to Prepare Wholesome Food For Soldiers.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Nine hundred skilled cooks, trained for overseas duty, have been graduated in classes of 300 from the government school for cooks and bakers, the largest school of its kind in the country, which is being conducted at Camp Bowle here under command of Captain Fred H. Morrell.

Students graduating must reach the command of Captain Fred H. Morrell.
Students graduating must reach the
following standard: Practical work,
50 per cent; recitation and theory, 20
per cent; care of kitchen, 18 per cent;
discipline, 15 per cent. The majority of
those graduated have been taken from
the course for second cooks, with first
cooks next in number and mess serseants third.

food needed to their appetites.

The sanitation course requires the mess officers to keep kitchen, mess hall, refrigerators, ovens and cooking parated a house number or a name.

utensils hygenically clean. This applies to tables and floors. How to set the tables is an important part of the

study.

Experiments are conducted to devise means of using substitutes for flour, such as oatmeal, cornmeal, and rice flour. Use of sirup instead of sugar wherever possible is encouraged.

"Food wastage," said Captain Morrell "is not always the fault of the soldier at the mess table. The cook is often to blame. If he doesn't cook the food right, it will be distasteful to the men and they will refuse to eat all set before them. The well cooked meal puts

fore them. The well cooked meal puts the men in good spirits as well as help-

ing them physically."

A record of food conservation was kept at the detention camp where the recruits are quartered and fed under the flirection of Captel: Morred Of 72,179 pounds of flour allowed the camp in 14 days, only 36,165 pounds were used and yet every man had all the bread he desired.

"KAISER" BURNS CHILD. From the New York World.

the course for second cooks, with first cooks next in number and mess sergeants third.

The course includes lectures and instruction on rations, bills of fare component parts, field specifications, preparation, sanifation, temperatures, mess management, stock sheets, field cooking, recipes and visits to the packing houses here. An understanding of food values most needed to suit conditions existing in various places is being drilled into the students.

Great attention also is given to food conservation. The army must not waste and cooks are taught to throw all particles of meat and bone into a 20-gallon poi where the mixture is boiled and the fat rendered. The stock is then used for gravies and soups.

Some companies here require the men to weigh what is left on their plates and the amount is deducted from the next meal, thus adjusting the food needed to their appetites.

The sanitation course requires the a patent has been granted is covered. "Down with the kaiser!" shouted a

ARMY BANDS HAVE MOUNT GRAPPA HAS MORE ATTENTION

Possess Ability-Other Work Also.

In France (by mail) .-- A recent general order of the American army increasing regimental bands to 50 pieces and giving all bandmasters the commission of lieutenant is understood to foreshadow a general reorganization of army bands and music. Like a good many things that military theory had either aboilshed or regarded as of sec-ondary importance when this war be-gan, music is to come into its own again as a primary essential of soldier-ing.

The commander in chief recently sought the advice of Dr. Walter Damrosch, American orchestra leader Damrosch. American orchestra leader and composer, who is now in France, and as a result the army bands are to be brought up to date and perfected. At present army musicians also act as arretcher bearers when action is on. It is proposed to relieve them of this duty, if the military authorities think it feasible, and compel them to practice constantly. The band leaders are to be examined as to their musical ability and an effort will be made to find the best instrumentalists in the service, so that every regiment will have a highly trained band.

The army authorities have learned

service, so that every regiment will have a highly trained band.

The army authorities have learned that music is a big part of war. The men want it and they appreciate good music, as is shown by the big turnout for the concerts. Good music is a tonic to the units relieved from the front lines and wearied troops straighten up inwardly and outwardly when they are played into rest camps after action. It also has been found that to play the men out when they start for the front improves their morale.

Experiments are being made with a view to the introduction of the French bugle in our bands. The American bugle is keyed in C and does not lend itself well to a band, while the French army bugle, keyed in B flat and with a clear ringing tone, is excellent counterpoint in band music.

GENDER OF THE PIAVE WORRYING ITALIANS

BY HENRY WOOD. United Press Staff Correspondent. Rome (by mail)—Italy is very much interested in settling the question of whether the Piave river is masculine or

feminine. Names of rivers, like names of all things in Italian have gender which is indicated usually by the last letter of the word and as a consequence of which all articles or adjectives modifying the word must be of the same gender. Unword must be of the same gender. Unfortunately the gender of the Piave has never yet been definitely established, and the question now being discussed is whether it is "La Plave" (feminine) or "Il Plave" (masculine).

But for the fact that it was on the banks of the Piave that the Italians checked the great Austra German drive

banks of the Piave that the Italians checked the great Austro-German driva of last fall, and the new Austrian offensive of this spring, it is doubtful if the question of the Piave's gender would ever have been discussed or settled. As it is, the question has become one of great importance and one that Italian writers are demanding to have permanently established.

Supporters of the two sides are citing.

nently established.

Supporters of the two sides are citing all authorities possible to support their respective contentions.

Maria D'Angelo is for having the river masculine, and has in his support two of the greatest Italian writers, Carducci and d'Annunzio. D'Annunzio especially feels that the river should be masculine as a permanent tribute to the vicinity of the Italian army that was manifested there.

On the other hand nearly all of the most celebrated Venetian writers, such as Bembo, Goldoni, Sarpi and Gaspare Gozzi used the Plave in their writings as feminine.

Gozzi used the Piave in their writings as feminine.

Meantime it develops that both the maps of the Italian Touring Club and those of the Italian general staff have adopted the feminine form. The general staff especially is credited with having chosen the feminine for the Piave after careful study of historical documents and the common usage along the river. along the river.

The question, however, is still open.

AFRICAN ELEPHANT TO AID RECONSTRUCTION

Pittsburgh.—John Ringling, circus owner, has determined to propose to the allied governments that African elephants be tamed and used in the reconstruction of France after the

war.

Because gun and shell fire at the battle fronts are slaughtering mules and horses by the tens of thousands, Mr. Ringling and Edmond Laplea, of the University of Louvain. Belgium, met in conference here the other day and discussed plans for using the heretofore African elephant in reconstruc

torore African elephant in reconstruc-tion work in Europe.

The men agreed that the loss of horses and mules could not be replaced for many years, and, since African ele-phants may be found in vast numbers,

phants may be found in vast numbers, and be tamed easily, both felt positive that the allies would assist in the shipment of the big beasts.

"One elephant will do the work of 26 horses," said Mr. Laplea, who has charge of the Belgian government's business in the Congo. "Europe must be reconstructed and there will be no horses. We are using the African elephant in carrying timber from the phant in carrying timber from the forest, in plowing and in all kinds of farm work. He carries and lifts beams and girders for the construction of buildings."

A Call of the Wild. From the Birmingham Age-Herald. "I wish to buy a motor car horn to re place the one we now have—something distinctive." said the haughty matron.
"Yes, ma'am," replied the salesman.
"Would a siren do?"
"Dear me, no. It must be something entirely different from the ordinary motor

horn."
"But we have a siren that exactly imi tates the how; of a timber wolf."
"Ah! That ought to suit my husband.
He's a great lover of nature."

BOY TRAVELS PARCEL POST.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Versailles, Ind.—On its first trip from Cincinnati to Versailles, the parcel post automobile truck carried a much alive 13-year-old boy weighing 73 pounds and wearing 73 cents of postage stamps as one of its packages. The lad was tagged "Freddie Prinx Versailles Ind. care of the automatical." The lad was tagged "Freddle Prinx Versailles, Ind., care of the postmaster." He was sent by a Cincinnati newspaper. He remained overnight in Versailles and was "posted" for his home the next day by the postmaster, who stamped on his collar "Fragile and perishable."

BECOME A BYWORD

Musicians Will Be Required to Italian Who Took Part In Great Conflict Tells of Many Acts of Valor.

> Front in Italy, (by mail.) Mount Grappa is a synonym for valor in the Italian army. The proudest troops are those who defended the historic mountain against the Austrians last June and prevented their passage to the Venetian plain. A bowlder taken from the spot where the fight was hottest has been removed to Milan and erected as a battle memorial with imposing core movies.

> posing ceremonies.
>
> Alighiero Castelli, of the Italian army who took part in the conflict had

written as follows:
"The effort to straighten our lines "The effort to straighten our lines in the mountains, begun by the reoccupation of Mount Valbells, Col det
Rosso and Col d'Echele (Col means
hill) was extended to the northwest of
Mount Grappa, between Col Moschin
and the Asolone.

"Against this zone in his June of-

"Against this zone in his June offensive, General Conrad, as all remember, launched his best troops in
an attempt which he expected would
open the way to the valley through
Bassano with comparative ease. He
was halted instead in the valley of San
Lorenzo, driven from the plateaus he
had taken and, through a hold stroke
of our arms, obliged to abandon other
positions which are of great advantage
to the Italians in checking a new drive
or starting an offensive against Austria, as Conrad announced in one of
his bulletins.

Artillery Fire for Two Days.

Artillery Fire for Two Days.

"For two days the Austrian artillery played on the zone without ceasing. The night preceding the attack the concentration of fire was redoubled by the Italians, fully engaging all the positions of the enemy, disorganizing his commands, cutting his communications and all the nerves of his movement.

In the morning the infantry went into action and at one dash occupied the positions of the enemy. Soon their importance was disclosed by the large number of prisoners who appeared to lay down their arms.

"At 6 o'clock our forces had achieved all their objectives. A Roman colonel commanded our infantry. A lieutenant with one arm led another body of men. He had refused to leave the service when crippled and he exerted an extraordinary ascendancy over his soldiers.

"At the same time our other detach-Artillery Fire for Two Days.

diers.

"At the same time our other detachments straightened our positions in the valley of San Lorenzo and improved the effectiveness of our lines.

"The resistance of the enemy was obstinate, especially by the Twenty-seventh Austrian division.

"The struggle in the trenches in the communication lines, in the dugouts which our artillery had half destroyed was bitter and at times fierce. With the impetuous charge of our attacking

the impetuous charge of our attacking parties the first 200 prisoners were brought in in less than 20 minutes. Our infantry selzed 20 enemy machine guns and forthwith turned 12 of them

against him.
"We took about 500 prisoners in all and 27 officers, including a company commander. The Austrian losses in killed and wounded, however, were about 1,200 men.
"Our artillers answered immediate."

about 1,200 men.
"Our artillery answered immediately with the greatest precision and silenced the enemy's barrage fire. It cut off the Austrians in their dugouts and decimated the occupants and supported the infantry at all times with great

efficacy.

"The Austrians counter attacked several times in vain, keeping up the fight till 7 in the morning. They persisted in shelling the terrain with heavy artillery, but under it our troops succeeded in holding and consolitating our positions.

our positions.

"The Austrian prisoners taken near Mount Grappa said they did not expect to be so quietly expelled from their strong positions.

"The enemy suffered heavily. Some companies were reduced to a few men. We saw battalions left in command of a lieutenant. Their supply department was poorly organized. The soldiers was poorly organized. The soldiers suffered from hunger, especially in the last few days. They asserted that lack of provisions to send them had as much to do with the conditions as the de-

of provisions to send them had as much to do with the conditions as the defective provision service.

"We saw a long column of Austrian prisoners defile in front of our lines, with their officers leading them. Their appearance was that of men happy to escape from a great disaster.

'One of our soldiers threw a loaf of bread among them. The Austrians, like a swarm of bees, flung themselves on the bread to grab it. They tore it to shreds. After that the column moved slowly through our lines, which stood at fixed bayonets.

"A Hungarian officer said:

"It is useless. Mount Grappa has been and always will be our tomb."

"In contrast with the state of the enemy, it is enough to say that the Italian troops of every class go into battle singing hymns, ith their heimets decked with flowers, shouting: 'Fall back, Austrians, we are the soldiers of the Grappa!'

"Seven Italian war prisoners succeeded in regaining our lines. After

diers of the Grappa!'
"Seven Italian war prisoners succeeded in regaining our lines. After escaping in spite of the great vigilance of the enemy, they related that the Austrians compel most of the prisoners to work immediately in the second line trenches and under fire. The Austrians lack food. They say that the hour of deliverance is eagerly awaited in the toyaded territory, while the inhabiinvaded territory, while the inhabi-tants make ostentatious display of their Italian patriotism, even in front of the Austrian gendarmes. "The children almost all wear little Alpine caps and sing the 'Hymn of the Grappa,' even as they pass groups of

Austrian soldiers. "The success of yesterday, besides strengthening and improving our po-sitions, bars the road to the invader, which symbolizes the valor of our army and the inflexible will of our

NEW GREENBACKS OUT.

NEW GREENBACKS OUT.

Two new greenbacks—the first of the nation's wartime currency—are in circulation. They are the \$1 and \$2 federal reserve bank notes planned especially to replace the silver certificates withdrawn from circulation as the treasury's silver reserve is melted into bullion for export to the allies.

The \$1 note bears a portrait of George Washington in the upper left hand corner of the face side, and otherwise resembles generally a federal reserve note. On the reverse side is shown in a center oval an eagle in full flight, typifying the nation mobilized for war.

The \$2 note is similar, except that it bears a portrait of Thomas Jefferson bears a portrait of Thomas Jefferson on the front and a picture of a battle-ship on the back.

COAL HEAD READY.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
Hollidayburg, Pa.—In anticipation of
the enactment of the law extending
the draft ages, John E. Elliott, a coat
company president, registered before
the local war board and passed the
physical test, Mr. Elliott wanted ample time to arrange his business offairs before entering the army.