



1—Rudolf von Flammerdinghe, former lieutenant in the crown prince's regiment of Prussia, who has told the federal authorities a sensational story of a conspiracy to blow up the shipyards at Long Beach, Cal. 2—"Battleships" run on the street railways of Chicago and other cities to stimulate recruiting for the Great Lakes naval training station. 3—U. S. monitor Tonipah, now a mother ship for submarines, and a fleet of her "pups." 4—British and French soldiers at the point on the west front where their lines meet, with a German signpost in the background.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Events in Austria-Hungary Are Indicative of a Break With Germany.

KAISER'S MAN, TISZA, IS OUT

France's Reply to Russia's Peace Policy—Italians Make Another Big Advance Toward Trieste—House of Representatives Passes Great-est of War Tax Bills.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Austria-Hungary stepped into the firelight last week, and the developments in the dual monarchy were not calculated to please Kaiser Wilhelm. In the first place, Count Tisza, premier of Hungary, the "iron man" who for years has been the leader of the pro-Germans of Austria-Hungary, was finally forced out of office, together with his entire cabinet. Then came the story, from a Swiss Catholic paper, that Empress Zita had publicly stated that Austria would soon be at peace, a consummation for which both she and the emperor had been striving.

This statement of the empress was borne out by the peace discussions in the Vienna papers. They printed Austria's repudiation of annexation and indemnity claims with reference to Russia, and then went to the astonishing length of announcing that Austria was ready to abandon all claims to additional territory on its southern frontier, meaning in the Balkans, and even might consider Italy's claims to Trieste and the Trentino. If all this is true, Austria-Hungary is indeed tired of the war and may be speedily approaching the breaking point with Germany.

Trying to Hold Russia Steady.

The so-called passing of the crisis in Russia has not relieved to any great extent the anxieties of the other allies as to the future conduct of that nation. Its armies still rest passive along the eastern fronts, the soldiers fraternizing with the common enemy, despite the appeals of War Minister Kerensky and others of the government. Admiral Goltchak, commander of the Russian Black sea fleet, after a visit to the front, said: "The army may be said to have practically concluded peace with Germany at a moment when a Russian offensive might have played a decisive part in the European campaign." Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions, told the workmen and soldiers' delegates in Moscow that thousands of French and British soldiers were perishing while awaiting Russia's co-operation, on which they had a right to count. Government officials and delegates all admit these facts, but they seem to have small effect on the individual soldiers. Addressing a convention of Russian army and navy commanders, commander in chief Alexieff pleaded with them to bring the soldiers back to their duty, and to stand firm for the prosecution of the war, and this they promised with great enthusiasm.

The council of peasants' deputies on Thursday passed a resolution supporting the present government and ministry.

Ribot Tells France's Aims.

The ruling powers in Russia, if they can be called such, cling to the idea that the other entente allies can be brought to adopt the policy of a peace without annexations or indemnities, and desire a conference for the purpose of modifying the demands to be made on the central powers. Premier Ribot's reply to this is that restoration of "lost provinces" is not to be considered annexation, and that indemnity for ravages in invaded lands is a contribution which is inflicted as a fine for wrong done, a requirement which both law and equity demand. France, he said, could not oppress any nation, even that of its enemies, and it seeks, not vengeance, but justice.

When reports of this speech reached Washington the state department let

it be known officially that it "sympathized" with Ribot's position, and there were intimations that the government would soon make a formal statement of its attitude toward the "no annexation, no indemnities" slogan of the Russians.

Lausung Against Stockholm Meet.

What America thinks, officially, of the coming peace conference of socialists at Stockholm was made clear last week when Secretary of State Lausung announced that passports would be denied any Americans desiring to go to the meeting and that any Americans participating therein would be liable to prosecution under the Logan act forbidding individual meddling in foreign relations. Evidently the government believes, as does most of the rest of the world, that the conferences is but one of the kaiser's schemes to disrupt the entente. Russia and all neutral nations were notified of this action.

About the same time rumors came to Washington that Russia already had concluded an armistice with Berlin or Vienna, or both.

That all the fangs were not drawn from the jaws of the old Russian regime was evidenced Tuesday when an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Minister of War Kerensky.

To add to the perplexities of the provisional government of Russia, the Swedish political party, representing most of the wealthy and influential classes in Finland, met in congress and declared for a complete separation of the grand duchy of Finland from Russia and its establishment as a sovereign state.

Over in China the kaiser lost another point when President Li Yuan Hung dismissed from office Premier Tuan Chi Jul, who had effectually blocked the efforts of the rest of the cabinet and a large part of the parliament to have China declare war on Germany. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former ambassador to the United States, was made acting premier and authorized to form a new cabinet.

Declaration of War by Brazil Against Germany was Brought Nearer by the Request of President Braz that Congress Revoke the Decree of Neutrality and that Brazil Take a Stand Alongside of the United States.

Such progress as was made during the week in pushing back the Germans in France was mainly by the French in their campaigns south and south-east of Laon and east of Reims. In both sectors they gained important ground, seizing the dominating heights above the Allette valley and in the vicinity of Moronvilliers. General Petain thus put his troops in position to threaten the Reims salient held by the Germans, and to attack the Laon fortress from the rear and compel the retirement of the Teutons in this entire sector.

The British were busy consolidating the positions they had won along the Hindenburg line from Arras to Bullecourt and repelling the repeated and vigorous counter-attacks of the Germans. Von Hindenburg was prodigal in the use of the fresh troops brought from the Russian front, but in every important instance his attempts to regain lost ground was fruitless, and the slaughter was terrible.

In reply to the Italian push toward Trieste the Austrians began a violent counter-offensive in the Trentino, temporarily gaining some ground from which they were driven later. The advance on Trieste slackened somewhat during the first part of the week, but this was only to gather force, for on Thursday General Cadorna's troops smashed their way through the Austrian lines on a wide front from Castagnavizza to the Gulf of Trieste. This front had been strongly fortified by the Austrians and was considered by them almost impregnable. The Italians took the town of Jamiano, and captured 9,000 prisoners, including 300 officers. Ten batteries of British artillery took an important part in the great battle.

U. S. Helps in War on U-Boats.

The British admiralty in its weekly report showed big increases in the arrivals and sailings and decrease in the number of vessels sunk by submarines, and gave ample credit to the American destroyers for this gratifying showing. Following closely on the admiralty

report came the announcement that German submarines had sunk the British transport Transylvania and French steamer Sontay, in the Mediterranean with the loss of 458 lives. Another vessel torpedoed was an unnamed American steamer of 8,000 tons carrying a cargo for Switzerland. The British admit they are combating the U-boats only with "hard work and infinite pains," but American inventors are still busy. Hudson Maxim said he had perfected a device that would make ships immune from the submarine peril, and Lewis Herzog, an artist, was said to have devised a method for painting vessels that greatly reduces their visibility at sea. William Marconi, who came over with the Italian war mission, says the Italians are now using a device with which 13 submarines were destroyed in the first three weeks of its operation.

The first detachment of United States army engineers reached London on Wednesday on its way to France. Two units of the American hospital corps also arrived in England.

Doings in Congress.

The house of representatives on Wednesday passed the greatest war tax bill in the history of any nation. It carries a total of about \$1,870,000,000 in all kinds of taxes. The vote on the measure was 329 to 76. There was bitter opposition to many features of the bill, and many of those who finally voted for it said they did so as a matter of patriotism.

The senate finance committee at once began paring down the measure with the intention of reducing the total yield of taxes to about \$1,000,000,000, planning to raise the additional \$800,000,000 by issues of bonds.

The second administration measure dealing with the control of food and other necessities was introduced in the house by Congressman Lever of South Carolina. Herbert C. Hoover, selected by the president to be food administrator, said the bill should make it possible to eliminate hoarding, speculation and waste in distribution.

The chief provisions of the bill are:

1. Prohibits the hoarding or cornering of the necessities of life.
2. Prohibits injurious speculation in the necessities of life and gives the president power to regulate or prohibit the operation of stock or grain exchanges.
3. Gives the president power to fix maximum and minimum prices on necessities of life in certain instances.
4. Gives the president power to prevent use of grain or food in the manufacture of liquor at his discretion.
5. Gives the president power to control all distribution agencies by means of licensing.
6. Gives the president power to fix food and grain standards.
7. Gives the president power to purchase, store and dispose of necessities of life in order to break "corners" and otherwise regulate supply and prices.
8. Provides for taking over by the government of factories, mines, or plants the owners of which do not comply with the president's orders.
9. Gives the president power to permit the mixing of corn and wheat flour and to establish percentage of flour to be obtained from wheat.
10. Provides that the president may delegate any or all of the powers conferred on him by the bill to any person he may designate.

Liberty Bonds Selling Fast.

Public officials, the press and financial institutions are everywhere combining to push the Liberty loan bonds, and the demand for those securities was great throughout the country, and increased every day. It was predicted that the bonds would sell at a premium as soon as the war is over, and they are already popular with the small investor.

The treasury department announced that the \$200,000,000 of short-term treasury certificates recently issued had been oversubscribed by at least 50 per cent. This despite the opinion of J. P. Morgan that they would not be readily absorbed.

John D. Rockefeller added \$25,000,000 to the endowment of the Rockefeller foundation and the trustees decided that \$10,000,000 of it should be used for war purposes. On the same day a rise of 2 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline was announced.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)
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LESSON FOR JUNE 3

JESUS BETRAYED AND DENIED.

LESSON TEXT—John 18:1-11, 15-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—He was despised and rejected of men.—Isa. 53:3.

In teaching this lesson to some of the younger classes, emphasis might be placed upon the dramatic scene in the garden of Gethsemane, and Peter's denial at the fire. In some of the intermediate classes the scholars might be asked to write short, one-minute essays, describing the scene as though they, themselves, were present. For the adult classes of course the central theme is the way that Christ's followers neglect him today even as the disciples slept in Gethsemane, and betrayed him like Judas or denied him like Peter.

I. The Place of Retreat (vv. 1-3). In his emphasis upon the spiritual grandeur of the deity of Jesus, John does not dwell upon the agony in the garden. He, however, gives us that noblest passage in the New Testament (cha. 14:17), the like of which cannot be found anywhere else in the world's writings. Having spoken these words, Jesus and his disciples went over the Brook Kedron (v. 1) to the garden, there to bear the awful weight of agony that was crushing him (Matt. 26:38), while at the same time he must strengthen his disciples, and fortify them against the coming trials. That this place was a place of frequent resort for Jesus, Judas was aware. It was a sanctuary in which Jesus met the Father, and those who knew him knew it as a place of prayer, and the most likely place to find him at that time of night (v. 3). Reluctant at Mary's prodigality, Judas had consorted with the priests, and now covetousness is to reap its reward. Judas was not hardened in a day. His greed for money, while at the same time listening to the teachings of Jesus, had gradually hardened his heart.

II. Protecting and Protecting (vv. 4-11). (See Matt. 26; Mark 14; Luke 22). Jesus went forth in order to concentrate the attention of the soldiers upon himself, and to prevent a general attack upon the disciples. In answer to his question, they said they were seeking "Jesus, the Nazarene," a term of contempt which Jesus answered by saying, "I am he." John adds, "and Judas also which betrayed him stood with them." Greed for money, growing into theft and falseness of life, ended with the blackest crime the world has ever known. His salutation sent them backward (v. 3). Perhaps among the officers were some who had failed to arrest him on a former occasion (ch. 7:46), and who were now overawed by his marvelous words and majestic bearing. Again he answered, "Whom seek ye?" (v. 7), and they said, "Jesus of Nazareth," the same words as before, but probably in a changed tone, showing that they were prepared to listen with respect, though certainly not with reverence, to what he might have to offer. What a dramatic picture—the brazenness of sin, Judas who stood among the enemy, and the fearlessness of virtue, Jesus, facing his accusers. Augustine, commenting on this verse, says, "What will he do when he comes as a guest, if he did this when giving himself up as a prisoner?" His act, however, shielded his disciples, for not one of them was to be lost (v. 9 R. V.), and he knew they were not strong enough yet to stand the test of arrest and trial. At this point Peter attempts to defend Jesus (v. 10).

III. Peter Denying (vv. 15-17). As Jesus was led away, his disciples forsook him. They all left him, and fled, but Mark adds that a certain young man followed Jesus. It is conjectured that this young man was Mark. With quickness of action we are now transported to the judgment hall. There we see him bound, with his hands shackled behind his back, and led first to Annas (v. 13), which was an illegal transaction, "as though some reformer should be tried at Tammany hall in New York" (Robert E. Spear). Annas was now very old. From him he was taken to Caiaphas, followed by Peter "afar off," now in a different mood than when he smote the high priest's servant's ear. With him was that other disciple (John's way of referring to himself). Now John was known to the high priest, and he went in with Jesus into the palace, but Peter was standing without at the door. Notice the steps of his failure: First, he "slept" in the garden; second, he followed "afar off" (Luke 22:54); third, he "stood" without; fourth, he "sat" in the midst.

Then notice the denials, the last accompanied by cursing. Attempts to compromise with the world meet with the same measure of failure today as when Peter was in the judgment hall. Bad company is a good thing to keep out of unless gone into to witness for Christ. Peter did not have that purpose. The Lord had only to "look" at Peter (Luke 22:61) and he "remembered." We may deny Christ by our silence, by remaining outside of the church, by denying his existence, by profanity, by ridiculing his friends, by praising his enemies or by living a life of worldliness.

FARMING NOW A BUSINESS

The Modern Day Farmer Applies Business Methods and Seeks More Than a Living on the Farm.

A nation-wide cry is being made for more economy and greater production, and probably never was the need of foodstuffs equal to that of the present. Grain prices are the highest in the nation's history and today the agricultural fields of America offer inducements that are unequalled in any other line of commerce or business. The ideal life is that close to nature, enjoying the freedom of God's great outdoors and fulfilling a duty to humanity by producing from a fertile soil that which is essential to the very existence of a less fortunate people who are actually starving to death for foodstuffs that can be produced so economically in the United States and Canada.

High prices for all grains, undoubtedly, will be maintained for a number of years, and it appears a certainty that the agriculturist will reap a bounteous return for his labor and at the same time carry out the demands of patriotic citizenship. A wrong conception has been generally noticed as to "Life on the Farm." It has been, to a large extent, considered as only a place to live peacefully and afford a living for those who are satisfied with merely a comfortable existence. Such a wrong impression has been created. In a measure, by the lack of systematic business principles to farming in general. But today farming and agriculture have been given a supremacy in the business world and require the same advanced methods as any other line of commerce. In no other business does a system adoption pay better than on the farm, and it is certain that there is no other line of work, that, generally speaking, needs it as much. The old idea of getting a living off the farm and not knowing how it was made and following up the details of each branch of farming to get the maximum of profit, at the least expense, is fast being done away with.

Farming is now being considered as a business and a living is not sufficient for the modern agriculturist; a small per cent on the investment is not enough, the present-day farmer must have a percentage return equal to that of other lines of business. The prices for produce are high enough, but the cost of producing has been the factor, in many places, that has reduced the profit. It is the application of a system to the cost of various work on the farm that it is possible to give figures on profits made in grain-growing in Western Canada.

Mr. C. A. Wright of Milo, Iowa, bought a hundred and sixty acres of land in Western Canada for \$3,300 in December, 1915, and took his first crop from it in 1916. After paying for the land in full and the cost of cultivating it and marketing the grain, he sold his grain at \$1.55 a bushel (a low price compared with the present market), had a surplus of \$2,472.87. His figures are as follows:

4,875 bushels worth	
\$1.55 at Cham-	
berling bill 11c	\$9,954.85—\$9,954.85
per bushel	493.57
Seed at 95c	144.00
Drilling	180.00
Outting	180.00
Twine	50.00
Shocking	40.00
Hauling to town	
3c	134.61
Total cost	1,182.18
Cost of land	3,300.00
	\$4,482.18—\$4,482.18

Net profit after paying for farm and all cost.... \$2,472.87

S. Joseph and Sons of Des Moines, Ia., are looked upon as being shrewd, careful business men. Having some spare money on hand, and looking for a suitable investment, they decided to purchase Canadian lands, and farm them.

With the assistance of the Canadian Government Agent, at Des Moines, Ia., they made selection near Champion, Alberta. They put 240 acres of land in wheat, and in writing to Mr. Hewitt, The Canadian Government Agent at Des Moines, one of the members of the firm says: "I have much pleasure in advising you that on our farm five miles east of Champion, in the Province of Alberta, Canada, this year (1916) we harvested and threshed 10,600 bushels of wheat from 240 acres, this being an average of 44 bushels and 10 pounds to the acre. A considerable portion of the wheat was No. 1 Northern, worth at Champion, approximately \$1.85 per bushel, making a total return of \$19,610, or an average of \$81.70 per acre gross yields. And by aid of a thorough system were able to keep the cost of growing wheat at about 25 cents a bushel."

Messrs. Smith & Sons of Vulcan, Alberta, are growers of wheat on a large scale and have demonstrated that there is greater profit in Western Canada wheat-raising than probably in any other business anywhere. Speak-

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 25 cents a bottle. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

ing of their experience Mr. Smith says:

"I have three sections of land at the present time and am farming yearly 1,200 to 1,400 acres of land. My returns from the farm for the past two years have been around 200%, that is for every dollar I have spent I have received three, now I do not know where you can do that well."

"This is surely the country for the man with the small capital as the land is still reasonable in price, payments in long term and work of all kinds for every man to do. I feel that if I was turned out here without a dollar that in less than ten years I could own a section of land and have it well equipped."

"Western Canada's soil and climate is suitable to growing large and profitable yields of wheat. Many so large that those not acquainted with the facts hesitate to believe the reports sent out by the farmers in that country. As an evidence of their sincerity in reporting correct yields affidavits of a couple of grain growers are reproduced."

"I. Newell J. Noble, of the town of Nobleford, Province of Alberta, do solemnly declare that from 1,000 acres of wheat on the said farm there was, in the season of 1916, threshed 54,395 bushels of wheat, being at the average of 54 bushels and 23 pounds per acre. And that from 394.69 acres of oats on the said farm, there was threshed in the said season of 1916, 48,506 bushels of oats, being at the average of 122 bushels and 30 pounds per acre."

"And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act." NEWELL J. NOBLE.

A Woman Takes Affidavit as to Yields.—On January 4, 1917, Mrs. Nancy Coe of Nobleford made oath as follows:

"In the matter of yield of wheat, oats and flax on my farm for harvest of 1916, I, Nancy Coe, of the town of Nobleford, Province of Alberta, do solemnly declare that I threshed from 115 acres on my farm 6,110 bushels of wheat (machine measure, which it is believed will hold out in weights fully about three-fourths of the crop already having been weighed), being at the average of 53 bushels and 8 pounds per acre, and that from 48 acres of flax on stubble ground, I threshed 963 bushels of flax, being at an average of 20 bushels and 38 pounds per acre, and that from 5.96 acres of oats I threshed 586 bushels, machine measure, being at an average of 115 bushels and 27 pounds per acre.—Advertisement.

Oh! Mercy!
"What do you do with your wrist-
watch when you go to bed?"
"Put it under the mattress."
"And doesn't it interfere with the
ticking at all?"

NERVOUSNESS AND BLUES

Symptoms of More Serious Sickness.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham medicine."—Mrs. ROBT. STROPPEL, Sage Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

WHO IS TO BLAME Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Thousands recommend Dr. Killemer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Killemer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE. Stings anywhere, swarms Fly Killer attracts and kills flies, mosquitos, gnats, house flies, and all other annoying insects. Kills them in 10 minutes. No stings. No odor. No harm to children or pets. Sold by druggists, or by mail. HAROLD GOSWELL, 150 N. HALS AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than 25¢ a dose. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous effect. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" selling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carrier. Preserving Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM A toilet preparation of merit. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" selling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carrier. Preserving Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.