

# THREE SHIPS SUNK

## NAVAL FIGHT IN NORTH SEA—SUBMARINES ACTIVE

### TORPEDO BOATS GO DOWN

Rival Navies Clash When Submarine Attacks Destroyer—Other English Destroyers Pursue Undersea Boat and Its Torpedo Boat Accessories—Both are Destroyed.

Naval activities again came to the front. London reports a naval engagement with the loss of a torpedo destroyer for the British—and two torpedo boats for the Germans. German submarines appear to be increasingly active, and have sunk six ships in the last few days. Aircraft are also unusually alert.

The British admiralty in announcing the sinking of the two German torpedo boats, in the North Sea and the British torpedo boat destroyer Recruit, said:

"A series of small affairs took place in the neighborhood of the Galliope and North Hinder Lightship Saturday. During the forenoon H. M. Destroyer Recruit was sunk by a submarine, four officers and twenty-one men being saved by the trawler Daisy.

"At 3 p. m. the trawler Colombia was attacked by two German torpedo boats, who approached her from the westward and commenced an action without hoisting their colors. The Colombia was sunk by a torpedo, only one deck hand being saved by the other trawlers.

"A division of British destroyers, comprising the Laforey, Leonidas, Lawford and Lark, chased the two German vessels, and after a brief running fight of about one hour sank them both.

"The British destroyers sustained no casualties. Two German officers and forty-four men were rescued from the sea and made prisoners of war."

London reports that German submarines, which for two weeks had been confining themselves to the North Sea, where they sank several trawlers, again have appeared on the trade route off the west coasts of Ireland and England.

London says a Lloyd's dispatch announces the destruction of the French steamer Europe, from Barry for St. Nazaire, with a cargo of coal, near Bishop's Rock Saturday.

The submarine permitted the crew of the Europe to leave the ship and then shelled the steamer, which failed to sink. Meanwhile the skipper of the steam drifter Rosevine, attracted by the noise of the submarine guns, investigated, whereupon the submarine started to chase the Rosevine. The Rosevine sent up distress rockets and was proceeding toward the Scilly island when a patrol boat, which previously had not been seen, owing to the foggy weather, appeared.

Together the patrol boat and the drifter went back toward the Europe at which the submarine was still firing. Half a mile off from the Europe, the Rosevine picked up a boat loaded with members of the crew of the steamer. The work of rescue was interrupted by three shells from the submarine which fell within 30 yards of the drifter.

Then apparently alarmed at the appearance of the patrol boat, the submarine torpedoed the Europe, which disappeared in a cloud of steam and coal dust. The submarine carried no number.

The British steamer Fulgent was sunk by a German submarine northwest of Skellig rocks in the dark of Saturday morning, says Lloyd's dispatch from Kilrush, Ireland. A boat containing nine survivors and the body of the captain, who had been shot and killed, was rescued by a trawler and landed at Kilrush. The trawler was unable to find the second boat containing the remainder of the Fulgent's crew.

Yarmouth, England, reports Monday: The trawler Barbados has arrived in a damaged condition as the result of an encounter with a German torpedo boat off the Belgian coast Saturday. The captain was wounded in the foot, but the rest of the crew escaped unhurt.

The Barbados reports that the trawler Colombia was torpedoed and sunk with 17 hands. One survivor and one German bluejacket, who had fallen overboard, were brought to Yarmouth by the Barbados.

The Barbados defended herself against the torpedo boat with two small guns and the captain says the German was evidently hit, as steam was seen escaping from her. The wheel house and funnel of the Barbados were riddled with shot.

London has reported two victims off the west coast of England and Ireland. They were the British steamer Edale, sank off the Scilly islands, and the Russian steamer Svoron, attacked off the Blasket Islands. Both crews were saved.

Paris reports: "One of our aeroplanes, while flying this morning over Home, was hit by a splinter from a shell which penetrated the cover. The machine, however, succeeded in returning to our lines, passing over the first line of German trenches at a height of only 400 metres. It was riddled with bullets during this difficult flight, and at the moment of landing came under the fire of the enemy's artillery. The victors, nevertheless, returned unharmed."

Paris reports Sunday that on Saturday two more French aeroplanes were disabled. One was destroyed near Rheims by a gun fire. The other, belonging to an air squadron, was forced to land at a point to the northwest of Verdun.

London reports: A dispatch to the Mail from Armwells, on the north coast, says that four Zeppelins were seen at 6.30 o'clock Saturday night eight miles from the coast.

# HURL SHELLS 23 MILES

## GERMAN BIG GUNS HIT DIXMUDE FROM POSITIONS AFAR.

French at First Thought Teutonic Fleet Had Attacked Town—Shells Hurtle Over Trenches of Allies.

London reports: Two war sensations excited London Friday. The first, due to a misunderstanding of a French official report, was caused by the news that the German fleet was out, having come down almost to the Straits of Dover and bombarded the town of Dunkirk. This was speedily corrected, only to give place to another and in some respects greater sensation, for both British and German official statements agreed that Dunkirk had been bombarded by artillery from land.

All official reports in the possession of the British public put Dunkirk, which has long been the principal British advanced base, at least fifteen miles back of the firing line, at the nearest point held by the Germans. Consequently two theories are being hotly agitated by the people. The first and most generally credited is that the unwelcome news of a further advance by the Germans, putting Dunkirk within range of the 42-centimetre howitzers, may soon be expected.

The other theory has no better basis than the many reports from Germany that the Krupp works were busy manufacturing guns of .55 centimetre, or 21-inch, calibre, designed to mount on the heights near Calais—when the Germans succeeded in breaking through—and command the Straits of Dover. These guns would have a range of twenty-one miles, and the theory is that some of them have been completed, brought up to the firing line, and fired at Dunkirk for experimental purposes.

The fact remains, whichever theory accounts for it, that nineteen shells of enormous calibre fell into Dunkirk to-day, and that twenty persons were killed and forty-five injured by them.

Folkstone, England, reports: Refugees arriving from Dunkirk report that six shells from the German 17-inch guns fell in Dunkirk at intervals of ten minutes. Considerable damage was done to the town. The women and children of Dunkirk are leaving in large numbers.

London reports: The bombardment of Dunkirk, which was repeated Saturday and which has resulted in considerable loss of life, has caused many women and children to leave the town. The Germans can repeat the bombardment whenever they desire with the big guns which formerly were posted on the coast to ward off attacks from the allied fleet and which have been moved toward Nieuport.

Paris reports: "Information received from a deserter is to the effect that for about two months engineers of the Krupp gun works have been directing in the suburbs of Dixmude, a sector where there has been no fighting, the installation of a machine gun capable of firing a shell over a very long range. It is this gun which may have bombarded Dunkirk. The gun is believed to have a range of 23.5 miles.

"Only nine shells were fired on the second and last bombardment of the French seaport. There is reason to believe that the gun either has been damaged by a method of fire which the most powerful pieces do not resist a long time or that the continual presence of our aeroplanes has had the effect of stopping its fire.

### EMDEN'S CREW ESCAPE

German Sailors Escape and Make Long Trip—Repulse Attack.

The crew of the German "warship" Aysha, composed of men who escaped when the cruiser Emden was destroyed by an Australian warship in the Indian ocean last November, have escaped again from allied patrol ships. They arrived at the Arabian harbor of Lidd, March 27. They covered by sea the 300 miles from Hodeida to Lidd.

After reaching the coast the sailors attempted to continue their journey overland, but were attacked by Arabs, supposedly at the instigation of the English. After three days' stubborn fighting the attacks were repulsed and they reached the road to Hodachas, where the railway was open. The adventurous Germans suffered heavy losses.

Storm Causes Death in Texas.

Over twenty-one persons have been killed as a result of a severe storm which swept through Texas during the last days of last week.

They were moving southward. Paris reports: German aeroplanes bombarded various towns of Eastern France Sunday.

Four machines flew over Epinal, capital of the French department of Vosges, and dropped 20 incendiary bombs. No one was hurt. The only damage was two small fires.

Aeroplanes also visited Remiremont, 16 miles east of Epial. There French aeroplanes rose to meet the raiders and the Germans turned toward their own frontier.

Berlin reports: "The enemy lost three aircraft Saturday. An English airman was shot down southwest of Thiel (near Bruges, Belgium), another fell near Wietje as the result of our fire and a third enemy aeroplane was obliged to land near Niederensbach."

Paris reports: "One of our aeroplanes, while flying Saturday morning over Home, was hit by a splinter from a shell, which penetrated the reservoir. The machine, however, succeeded in returning to our lines, passing over the first line of German trenches at a height of only 400 metres. It was riddled with bullets during this difficult flight, and at the moment of landing came under the fire of the enemy's artillery. The aviators nevertheless returned unharmed."

# INVADERS BATTLE AREA

## GERMANS MAKE FAST ADVANCE INTO RUSSIAN PROVINCES

### RICH FARMING DISTRICT

Russians Think Movement a Cavalry Raid—Von Hindenberg May Be Up to New Trick—Russians Meet Austrian Offensive Near Szwawie—French and Germans Gain in West.

Petrograd reports: A general German offensive movement once more is under way along the entire Prussian border from Tilsit to the Vistula River. The German advance this time evidently is aimed at the Baltic provinces, which are rich in crops and other food supplies.

From Polangen, a town in the Baltic province of Courland, it was reported that an increased number of German cruisers were preparing to assist the contemplated advance of the land forces.

On the Carpathian front nothing has happened in the last two days to alter the curiously balanced situation, namely, the Russians directing an offensive against Uzok and the Austrians attempting a movement in the direction of Stryl. The Austrian forces temporarily are abandoning their attacks at other points and are being concentrated in an effort to bend back the Russian left wing with Lemberg as the ultimate Austrian objective.

The increasing Russian menace on Uzok pass, however, Russian military observers say, has brought this movement to a standstill, since with Uzok in Russian hands the operations of the Austrian right wing, deprived of most important support, would automatically collapse.

A number of persons were killed, many others were injured and much material damage was done as the result of an explosion in an ammunition factory in the suburb of Okhta.

An official communication issued Friday reports increased activity in North Poland. West of the Niemen German advance guards are said to be pressed closely by the Russians. German attacks near Ossowiec and between the rivers Pissa and Skwa failed. Near Jednorojet, the Germans suffered heavy losses.

A new offensive by the Austro-Germans in Galicia in the vicinity of Gorlice is said to have begun. In the Carpathians attacks of Austrians near Uzok pass were unsuccessful. The Russians have taken the offensive near Stryl.

London reports a dispatch from a Petrograd source: "German cavalry, useless for trench fighting in Flanders and the Carpathians, is now moving in the extreme north between Gen. Eichon's army and the sea. The chief advance is along the Dulsia tributary of the Niemen in the direction of Szwawie. The Russians see Field Marshal von Hindenberg's personal hand in this new spectacular movement. The region is without strategic value except for the purpose of foraging, and, owing to the lack of roads and railways, can not be used for great movements of infantry and artillery, unless they are landed from transports above Polangen."

"Doubtless it is hoped that this cavalry movement will impress the Scandinavian neutrals and the local non-Russian population of the Baltic provinces, besides giving von Hindenberg an opportunity of attempting to outwit the new Russian commander in the north, Michael Alexeyeff. Immediate interest is centered in this campaign, as the Russians have driven the Germans backward at Miawa and along the entire front in North Poland."

London reports: On the remainder of the western front things are comparatively quiet, although the French appear to be still on the offensive between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers, the Germans claiming to have repulsed attacks there. Consequently, with the situation at the Dardanelles established, interest has turned again the eastern front and particularly to the Russian Baltic provinces which are being raided by the Germans.

The extent of this new raid has not been disclosed. Although the Germans announce that the Russians evacuated and burned Szwawie and retired toward Mitua, there is no evidence of any big battle being fought and the Russians express confidence in their ability to deal with the new diversion.

Along the east Prussian frontier and in Central Poland there has been a renewal of the fighting which the spring floods interrupted, while in the Carpathians, where the ground is drying, the Russians and Austrians again are contending for Uzok pass. For the moment the Russians have turned from their offensive against that pass to attack the Austrians who were threatening their communications in the direction of Stryl and have, according to their report, won considerable success, capturing two heights and a number of prisoners. They also claim to have repulsed an attack by the Germans who hold a line near Wyszokow further eastward.

It is expected a big offensive soon will be undertaken on the eastern front, probably by the Germans who have been feeling their way toward the Russian positions around the East Prussian frontier, although this may be a feint to hide a movement on some other part of the line.

Berlin reports Sunday: "Our operations in northwestern Russia are progressing. Near Szwawie (Shavil) we captured 400 more Russians. Pursuing the flying Russians the German vanguard reached the region to the southwest of Mitua."

"The Russians made an attack in the region of Kalwarys (East Prussian frontier), but were repulsed with heavy losses. Three hundred Russians were made prisoners."

Berlin reports Saturday: "In the eastern theatre: A battle near Szwawie

ended in our favor. The Russian, after suffering heavy losses retreated after setting fire to Szwawie. They went in the direction of Nitau, capital of the Russian province of Courland. They are being pursued.

"Up to the present (in this engagement) we have made 1,000 prisoners and have taken ten machine guns, a large quantity of baggage and ammunition wagons and much ammunition."

"Attack of the enemy at and southwest of Kalwarys, a Russian Poland town 25 miles northeast of Suwalki, were repulsed.

"We took 350 Russian prisoners. The Russians succeeded in attacking a German advance company by night and inflicted much damage upon it."

"To the east of Plock (northern Poland) and on the southern bank of the Pillica river, weak Russian attacks were beaten off."

London reports: "In their continued attacks on the Germans north of Ypres to recover territory lost in the drive of the kaiser's forces, the French troops are gaining ground, according to official statements issued in Paris and London. The French war office indicates that the area won is from nearly a third to five-eighths of a mile wide. The British statement remarks that "sensible progress" has been made.

Berlin reports: "In Flanders, the enemy after heavy artillery preparations again attempted to storm our new positions to the northeast of Ypres. The French attacked strongly between the canal and the road from Ypres to St. Julien. The British attacked feebly to the east of this road. The efforts of the enemy were unsuccessful owing to our active flank and back fire from Broodseinde and Veldhoek. Two machine guns fell into our hands."

"In the Argonne our attacks to the north of Four de Paris progressed. In spite of a strong defence the French lost several trenches and 156 prisoners."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle the only heavy fighting was in the forest of Le Pretre, where the French attacked in great numbers. We repulsed all the attacks, some of which reached into our trenches, with heavy losses for the enemy. We captured ninety men."

"In the Champagne district, north of Le Mesnil the French attempt to win back their former positions resulted in failure."

"In the Argonne district, to the north of Four de Paris, a trench of the enemy was captured. German troops here took prisoner one French officer and thirty men and held the ground gained against repeated French counter-attacks."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle French attacks on positions conquered by us on the Heights of the Meuse resulted in failure. Also to the north of Filrey a French charge failed, with heavy losses. In the fighting on the Heights of the Meuse between April 24 and April 28 the French lost in prisoners 43 officers, including three regimental commanders, and about 4,000 men."

### GOES THROUGH ARMOR

Big Guns of Pennsylvania Will Pierce Maximum Armor Afloat.

Secretary Daniels Sunday night issued a statement on the big guns of the American fleet. While conceding that the British battleship Queen Elizabeth's guns throw a larger shell, Mr. Daniels points out that she carries only eight 15-inch rifles, compared with twelve 14-inch weapons on the United States battleship Pennsylvania.

"There is an axiom with regard to calibre which amounts to this: That a ship should mount the smallest big gun that will pierce the enemy's armor over vitals at the maximum probable fighting range," says the secretary's statement. The 14-inch guns of the Pennsylvania will get through the maximum armor afloat, so far as our knowledge goes, at a range of 12,000 yards. The Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch guns will do little more than that. If our information is correct as to the velocity of the British 15-inch guns, the 14-inch guns of the Pennsylvania will range a little farther than the Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch guns.

"The Pennsylvania mounts twelve guns to the Queen Elizabeth's eight. Counting volume of fire and probability of hitting, we see that at battle range the number of blows delivered by the Pennsylvania in a given time will exceed those given by the Queen Elizabeth by 70 per cent. No one can doubt the advisability of delivering seventeen hits to ten of the enemy."

"Now, if we compare these guns at a range greater than armor-piercing range we find that the Pennsylvania's guns range quite as far as a maximum as those of the Queen Elizabeth. Both guns range farther than they would have any hope of hitting a ship."

### NEGRO INVADERS HOME

Sheriff and Posse Scouring Greenville and Pickens for Fugitive.

Sheriff Hendrix Rector and a posse are scouring the upper end of Greenville county and also Pickens in search of a negro who Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock entered the home of a white woman near Traveler's Rest, in the upper section of the county, and after assaulting her, robbed the house. The negro called in the afternoon and talked to the woman and asked where was her husband. He retired to the woods until dark and then surprised her.

A negro suspect was arrested early Sunday morning by the sheriff, but he was not the man, according to the victim. She said the negro had had scars on both cheeks and no mustache; the man caught had the scars but a mustache. He also proved a good alibi.

Reports are that the citizens in the upper part of the county are aroused and several have called at the jail to know if the right negro had been caught, promising a visit in case he had.

# TURKS FIGHT WELL

## ENGLISH LANDING PARTIES EN-COUNTER RESISTANCE

### INVADERS GAIN GROUND

Five Points Selected by British Commander for Disembarkation—French Land on Asiatic Side of Peninsula But Soon Evacuate Positions—Casualties Heavy.

London reports: After very serious fighting, in which the Turks offered a stubborn resistance, British troops, according to an official statement issued Friday night, have firmly established themselves on the Gallipoli peninsula and made considerable advance toward the narrows of the Dardanelles, while the French have cleared Cape Kum Kale, on the Asiatic side of the strait, of Turks. Thus it may be said that the second and most serious attempt to force the Dardanelles has been fairly launched.

The Turks, under the guidance of their German officers, placed every obstacle in the way of the invaders, but against the fire of the allied fleet and the gallantry of the army they were forced to fall back. The British forces lost heavily in the operation.

Six points were selected for the landings, which began at daylight of April 25. At five points they were immediately successful, but at the sixth, near Sedd-el-Bahr, the troops were unable to advance until the evening. The Australians and New Zealanders landed on the west coast of the Gallipoli peninsula, directly across the country from the strongly fortified narrows.

The other British troops disembarked at the extreme end of the peninsula, and by the 28th, when it was decided to give the men a rest and time to consolidate their positions, they had reached the neighborhood of Krithia, which is on the road which runs along the peninsula and over which they will make a junction with their comrades from the dominions and attack the forts guarding the narrows in the rear.

The French took possession of Cape Kum Kale after they had previously attacked toward Yenli Shehr, to the south on the Asia Minor coast.

While these land operations were proceeding the fleet, besides covering the landing of the troops, kept up a bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles and prevented reinforcements from reaching the Turks from the Sea of Marmora. One Turkish battleship Queen Elizabeth, which is believed again to have been firing her big guns across the peninsula, directed by airmen. The troopship was sunk off Midos, a town well inside the narrows, which later the battleship Triumph bombarded and set on fire.

The official account of the landing of the allied troops does not bear out the overoptimistic reports from Greek towns which preceded it and which mentioned thousands of prisoners as having been captured, the total of men taken by the allies being officially given as 500. These were cut off by the fire of the ships.

Neither does the report mention operations off Smyrna nor in the Gulf of Saros against the Bulair line of forts; but it is certain that these points are being watched to prevent reinforcement reaching the Turks.

Constantinople reports Friday night: "On April 28 the fire of our batteries damaged the French armored cruiser Jeanne D'Arc, which started for Tenedos in flames. An English destroyer was sunk by our shell fire on April 28 at the entrance to the narrows.

"Sixteen armored cruisers attacked our advance batteries at the narrows on April 27, but up to evening the thousands of shells fired upon our batteries and infantry positions resulted only in the wounding of a number of soldiers.

"Two transports off Sedd-el-Bahr were struck repeatedly by our shells, and one of them was beached. We sank some boats and sailing vessels. "The British battleships Majestic and Triumph, which had been damaged, had to withdraw from the fighting line.

"For the last two days the enemy fleet has undertaken no operations against the narrows."

London reports Sunday: It appears that the Turkish report that the Asiatic part of the Dardanelles is free of the invaders was correct, the French having gone ashore there only to make the landing of the British on the other side easier, and this accomplished, have been withdrawn, doubtless to land at some other point. News of these operations is awaited with the greatest interest, as for the moment they are considered among the most important of the war.

The British war office announces that 26 men of the British fleet were killed and 53 wounded in the landing operations against the Dardanelles between April 25 and April 30. An unofficial dispatch from Athens says that 4,000 French troops who were landed on the Asiatic side, returned to their transports after the purpose for which they were intended—supporting the occupation of certain points by the British—had been accomplished.

Women as Farm Hands. Washington, D. C.—Few people realize how many women hire out on farms for field labor. In this country there are a million and a half women field workers, more than all the women dressmakers, milliners, women tailors, hat, cap, collar, cuff and shirt workers combined.

Raider Wilhelm In Terns. The German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm has decided to intern at Newport News, Va.

# CHINA REJECTS DEMANDS

## REFUSES TO DEBOURG AMBASSADOR WITH JAPAN.

Chinese Foreign Minister Tells Japanese Representative That Pleas for Concessions Has Been Rejected.

China has replied to the Japanese demands in a note, which, while complying with some of them, definitely refused to accede to others, including the most important embodied in what is known as Group 5.

China also has furnished to the Japanese minister, Eki Hiroki, a list of further concessions which she is willing to grant, but after perusing the note and the list, M. Hiroki declared it was far from complying with the 24 demands as presented by Japan.

This action was taken after President Yuan Shi Kai had thoroughly discussed the entire situation with his cabinet and his advisers. The Chinese plenipotentiaries met the Japanese plenipotentiaries on Saturday at the foreign office and presented China's reply, which in substance, refused the so-called general demands of Japan.

M. Hiroki asked whether those were China's maximum concessions and then whether he should cable his government.

Lu Cheng-Hsiang, Chinese foreign minister, replied that these were China's maximum concessions and that the Japanese minister could so inform his government. The conference terminated with neither the Japanese nor Chinese asking for another meeting.

Should Japan now present an ultimatum or occupy further territory in China it is intimated the Chinese probably would appeal to the four powers which are pledged to China's independence.

The Chinese note briefly recites the history of the negotiations. It denies Japan's charge that China has displayed procrastination and delayed the conferences by disputing various points and also the charges of Chinese insincerity and unfringedness. It further denies that China is conducting a newspaper campaign abroad. These were the reasons the Japanese plenipotentiaries gave for presenting their latest list of 24 demands as a preliminary to an ultimatum.

The list of concessions is in the nature of counter proposals. China has the right to participate in an international conference in which the altered status of Shan Tung will be arranged; indemnity for losses incurred in consequence of the Tsinan campaign, an also restoration of the status as before the war. These three requests are repeated from China's original counter proposals.

China offers further concession with respect to Manchuria, almost meeting the Japanese demands. China accedes to three of the four demands regarding Mongolia—the opening of treaty ports, preference in railway loans and the non-pledging of local taxes. The agricultural demand is rejected.

Respecting the Han-Yer-Ping company, China agrees that, pending eventual formation of a Sino-Japanese company, the government may not make the company state-owned or borrow foreign capital for the repayment of the Japanese loan. The Chinese understand that is acceptable to Japan.

China rejects the fifth group, with the exception of the moderate Fukien demand, which pledges that no foreigners shall receive coastal concessions or contracts without Japan's consent.

Group five comprises seven articles relating to the employment by China of Japanese as advisers in political, financial and military affairs, supervision of the Chinese police, the right of Japanese ownership of lands, Japanese supervision over the manufacture or purchase by China of munition of war, various railway and mining rights and the right by the Japanese to propagate Buddhism in China.

Lu Cheng Hsiang informed M. Hiroki at the conference Sunday that the quotations embodied in Japan's revised demands were composed of words and statements of which he had made use in the course of his explanations as to why China could not consider group five, the Japanese minister having requested such explanations. Lu Cheng Hsiang added that as a fundamental misunderstanding existed the plenipotentiaries had better say nothing further concerning group five.

M. Hiroki made inquiry regarding the absence of railway concessions, to which the Chinese foreign minister replied that China's good faith was at stake, as she had already granted definite concessions to another power.

### ASK FAIR PLAY FOR CHINA

Chinese Six Companies Address Letter to Secretary Bryan.

"Fair play for the Chinese republic" is asked in a letter sent to Secretary Bryan Tuesday by the Chinese Six Companies, representing a membership of eighty thousand Chinese in North and South America. The letter follows a cabled appeal to The Hague Tribunal by the same organization and declares that China "as a republic looks to the United States for friendly interest and protection."

The Frankly Jealous Editor. The new electric sign in the front window of the Farmer's National bank is attracting considerable attention. The sign is equipped with a series of letters so that any wording desired may be used. Last week it was saying, "Taxes now due, pay at this bank." We are thinking some of borrowing it and putting in the words, "Subscription now due pay at this office."—Aurora, Iowa, Sentinel.

Grapple With Greg Question. The British House of Commons is considering a double tax upon spirits during the course of the war.