

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The London Times, which has been giving publicity to many disagreeable truths, declares that the British system of education is at fault, "not because it does not do a boy efficiently into the wheels of the money-making machine, but because it turns out young men without character, which alone, in the last resort, is of value to the nation."

There is much animosity in discussions of man as a money-making machine. Money represents frugality, achievement, courage, brains. It is the visible evidence most often of efficiency. Who makes it, nine times out of ten earns it. Its possession, when earned, raises a presumption of valuable service to society in favor of the possessor. "Money-maker" is a badge of honor, not of dishonor.

But the Times touches the quick. There is no wealth worth while unless there is character back of it. Our criminals, our wayward boys and girls, our molliedoodle should have been saved in the nurseries. Our preventive measures otherwise are locked stables empty of horses. Education without character is nothing. On personal character nations are built, prosperity, everything that is worth while. Any system of education that fails to apply this cardinal principle builds moral skeletons, not men, about whose rattling bones homes and country alike must topple to inevitable ruin.

Word comes from London that an "inventions board," composed of British scientists, has been formed to assist the government in relation to naval requirements and that Lord Fisher, who recently resigned as first sea lord, will be at its head. The idea is to bring to the support of British arms the scientific imagination and inventiveness which Germany has been utilizing from the outset.

With this evidence that the nation recognizes the importance of science as an aid in the invention of British scientists and inventors, "ether on the board of inventions or not, will naturally be put upon their mettle. The outstanding problems, whether they concern naval matters or army matters, will at once be given a careful study. And it will be strange indeed if the concentration of so many able minds on these various subjects fails to produce important results.

The creation of the "inventions board" is another evidence that Great Britain finally realizes the difficulty and importance of the struggle and is resolved to use every element of national strength in the effort to give the war an issue fortunate for the British arms and the British Empire.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SITUATION.

Will It Lead to War? Many people in this country think the last word has been said, and that war is inevitable. The recent reply of Germany's minister to Pres. Wilson's last note is far from assuring, and may be summed up as raising the wrath of Americans still higher at the Kaiser's impudent and evading special pleading.

Ever since the mapping out by Germany of the so-called "war zone," which includes a large strip of neutral waters of the ocean over which she has no rights of exclusion, whatever, this country and Germany have been in controversy, accentuated at times by sinking the ships of neutral nations, and finally by the sinking of the great British liner, the Lusitania and the loss of many lives, including 115 Americans, under circumstances of wicked, wanton cruelty.

America, basing her claims upon the law of nations, recognized the world over since civilization began, demands that the rights of neutrals and of non-combatants be respected on the open sea by all belligerents. Germany, while not denying these rights under international law, claims that Great Britain's attitude in shutting off the importation of all food stuffs, etc., justifies her submarine warfare as the only means she has of proper retaliation for this deprivation.

The negotiations between Germany and America have proceeded several months, and the two nations now seem to be as far apart as they ever began, so far as settling the rights of neutrals and non-combatants on the high seas is concerned. There are two supreme considerations by which the U.S. must be guided: First, her own rights and the rights of her citizens; and second, her moral obligations to those humanitarian ideals which she has always professed.

Germany claims that she was forced into this war, and is facing embattled Europe in defense of her very existence. That foodstuffs are exempt from the rule of contraband, and that her submarine warfare was made necessary by Great Britain's announcement to cut off all imports of food and other essentials to her existence, and that, faced by starvation, she had no other recourse than to strike back by the submarine, the only means at her disposal. She claims that the submarine cannot operate under the recognized rules of naval warfare, requiring visit and search and provision for the safety of neutrals and non-combatants, and this being so, these rules should be waived.

She also claims that the British Admiralty has offered inducements to merchant vessels to give submarines, and that this fact exempts such vessels from the operations of international law, and while she asserts her humanitarian impulses, she insists that these must not interfere with her obligations to make me pass up the candy and pastry and all that as long as she's allowed to eat it herself. Every time a man looks into a mirror he imagines he sees the reflection of a hero.

tional destiny," and war as a means of its achievement, as set forth boldly in Bernhardi's great book, which has become, so to speak, the German Bible. This author asserts that: "In the interests of the world's civilization it is our duty to enlarge Germany's colonial empire. Thus alone can we politically, or at least nationally unite the Germans throughout the world, for only then will they recognize the German civilization is the most necessary factor of human progress. Lastly, we must recognize that the struggle for high ideals, that the desire for action, in short, war itself, is an instrument of cultural progress."

There you have it; and when it is remembered that Nietzsche's writings also have taken great hold on German thought, in which he expresses his ideal as "a war against modern civilization in all its forms," and who preached the gospel of aristocracy, of hatred instead of love, of immorality instead of morality, we can appreciate the German view-point, and the incentive of her every action. The end justifies the means, if that end means the glory and supremacy of German Kultur. With Nietzsche, the German citizen contemplates a new world, a new humanity—a regenerated, purified and beautified "over-man," Nietzsche's "Der Wille zur Macht," or will to power, contains the entire philosophy of the average German in a nut-shell.

From this we can understand how the German mind, holding this view-point, may regard laws for the protection of neutrals and non-combatants as less important than freedom to use any weapon that may be effective in extending the sphere of German "Will to power."

Of course, America will not recognize any abridgment of the rights of her citizens, simply because of an arbitrary mapping out of a war zone. The physical limitations of the submarines do not exempt from conforming with the rules of visit, search and provision for safety of neutrals and non-combatants before taking the extreme measure of sinking the ship involved.

All this is forcibly set forth in the President's communications in the face of Germany's plea of peculiar exigency. In other words, we refuse to subscribe to the doctrine that the rights of humanity are subordinate to the necessities of warfare. Germany's blockaded situation is one of the incidents of war due to an advantage the allies hold in position and naval strength and for which the U.S. is in no way responsible.

Germany refuses, or at least evades, our demands, and she will not concede the rights of travel without menace on the merchant ships of belligerent nations, and if "this is the last word on the subject, I can see no other alternative than a declaration of war, or a square backdown of position by one party or the other. Germany can rest assured that America will never recede from her position and if war comes America will be there with all the force of inexhaustible resources and her wonted bravery.

CHAS. M. BICE. Denver, July 12, 1915.

PIE CULTURE.

(By Peter McArthur.) An article published some days ago in which I mentioned the fact that the cherry pie was at one time considered the supreme test of a housewife, or rather, the test by which it might be discovered whether a girl was competent to be a housewife, has brought me a good story from Dr. Hugh MacCallum, of London. According to him the cherry pie plays a much wider part than I suggested in the life of the New England States. He says: "At a medical banquet which I once attended our great Dr. Osler, of Oxford, stated that Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, had once put his culture to the final test. Dr. Mitchell, who was present, nodded gravely. He gave me a piece of cherry pie to eat and watched me while I ate it. "Once more Dr. Mitchell nodded. "And," continued Dr. Osler, "I ate it to his entire satisfaction." "Dr. Mitchell applauded enthusiastically."

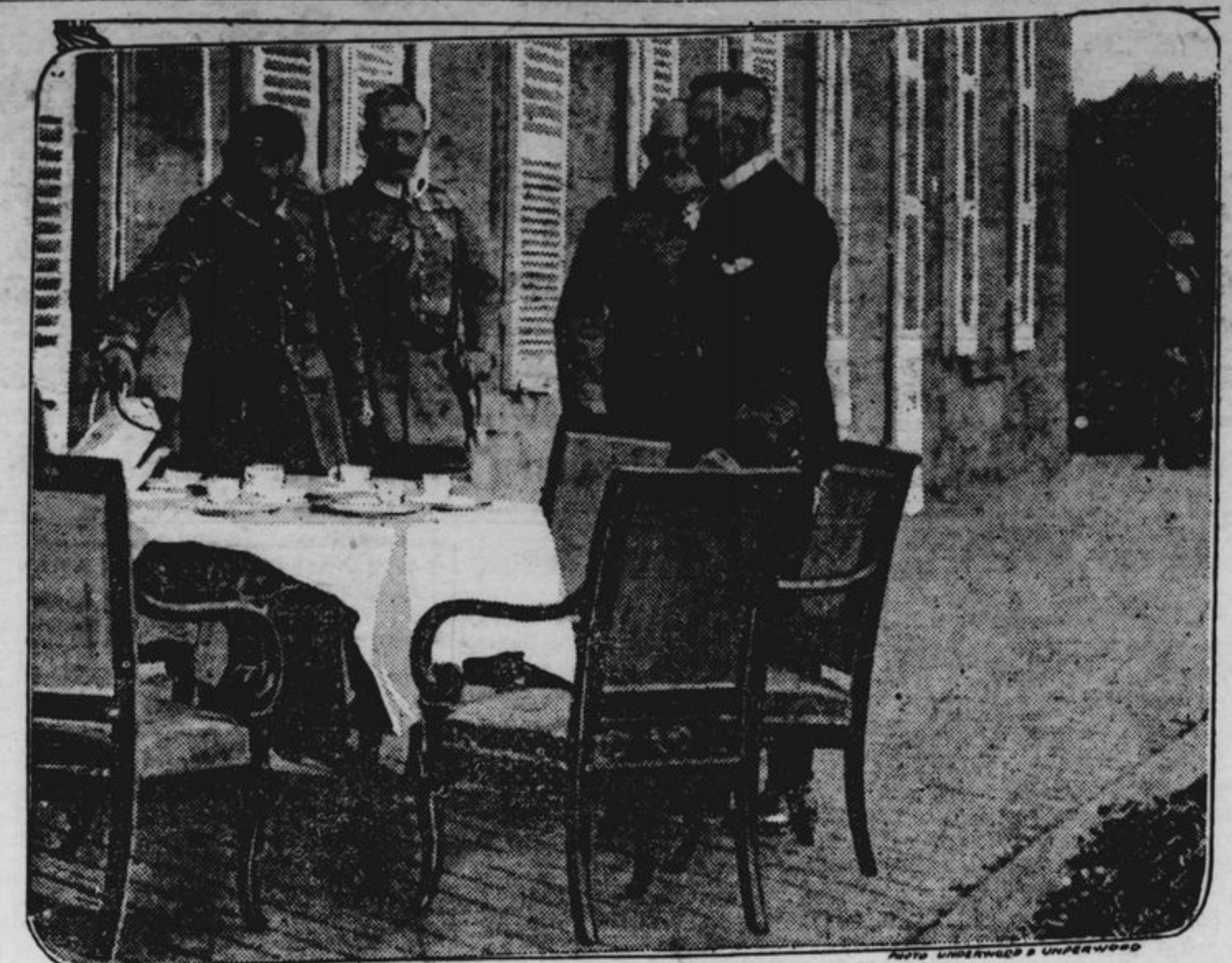
Naturally the assembled medical men wanted to find out how a cherry pie should be eaten for the test was one that any of them might be obliged to face at any time. "All we could learn," said Dr. MacCallum, "was that he ate it with a spoon and that he rejected the pits." This information contains the possibilities of much further discussion. It will be news to the eaters of factory made pies and even to housekeepers who are making their own cherry pies during this cherry season, that the cherries should always be used with their pits. Also the writers of books of department must record the fact that in the case of the cherry pie the fork must give place to the spoon. But the most important fact is that no matter how a cherry pie is eaten it is the best pie that is made.

Not Seen in Daytime.

A farmer worked his harvest hands from 4 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. A man looking for work hollered to a hand over in the big wheat field, asking him if he could get a job. He was advised to ask at the house. "How do I get there?" the applicant asked. "You go down this field," said the haggard laborer, "turn down the road to the barn, turn to the left and follow the lane." "What color is the house painted?" asked the applicant, doubtfully. "I don't know," said the harvest hand, "I ain't never seen it in daylight yet."

Unselfish.

Doctor—Is your wife strong-minded enough to see that you positively refrain from eating sweets? Patient—Sure, doctor! She's got strong enough to make me pass up the candy and pastry and all that as long as she's allowed to eat it herself.



A GERMAN "TEA PARTY" ON THE WESTERN FRONT

In this picture the Kaiser and his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, are seen on a visit to the headquarters of General von Heeringen, who is in command opposite Rheims. The three sat down to tea and discussed the plans of campaign.

HEALTH

Pimples on the Face.

There are various kinds of pimples which affect the face, and all are decidedly objectionable. One form especially afflicts young people of both sexes between the ages of 14 and 20, who are naturally sensitive to their appearance, and who become often very depressed by the resistance of the trouble to the remedies the doctor advises. They need never worry; with a little patience all will come right. This complaint, technically termed acne, usually disappears spontaneously when full growth is reached; even when no particular treatment has been followed.

The best thing these boys or girls can do is to bathe the face night and morning for ten minutes in very hot water; then rub it dry with the roughest towel they can procure. Before this, any blackheads should be carefully squeezed out with thumb and finger. They must take all the exercise possible in the open air, and eat plenty of fruit and well-cooked vegetables. Also the bedroom window should be a little open at night. In every way they should study to lead a quiet, regular, wholesome life—the safest and cheapest insurance policy for old age. Pimples later on in life generally signify unwholesome living in some way—mostly in the way of abusing alcoholic drinks. Some reform in the personal habits is indicated as a rule; though occasionally pimples, as well as boils and carbuncles, spring merely from such an uncleanliness of source as bad drinking water. If these troubles do appear mysteriously the first step to be taken is to have the cistern overhauled and properly cleaned. And the second is to eat plenty of fresh fruit and green vegetables. It is well always to avoid salted meats, salt fish, bacon, pork; with highly spiced food of any kind.—A Physician.

Tuberculous Meningitis.

This disease is caused when the tubercle bacillus attacks the brain. Although adults sometimes have it, it is usually a disorder of childhood, and it is most common in children under ten years of age who belong to families of long duration. The disease is a tuberculous tendency. The symptoms of meningitis often declare themselves with what seems great abruptness, but the history of the case will generally show that there has been a period of failing health and strength of several weeks' duration. The patient loses his appetite and is fatigued after the least exertion; he often complains of headache and grows irritable.

Although the child is constantly drowsy, his sleep is restless, and disturbed by night terrors or gritting of the teeth. Presently all the symptoms grow more severe, and there are prooxymus of vomiting. Indeed vomiting that occurs independently of eating is very suggestive of this trouble. The headache grows more violent, and is sometimes so agonizing that the child screams from the pain; often there are convulsions. The temperature may rise to 102 deg., or 103 deg., but the pulse is rather slow. This lack of agreement between the temperature and the pulse is characteristic of tuberculous meningitis, and it enables the physician to distinguish from other diseases that in some ways it resembles.

This stage of the illness is succeeded by another, in which there is less headache and no vomiting, but which is characterized by dullness and then stupor, which after some days becomes coma, from which the child cannot be roused. In this final stage the pulse and breathing are very rapid and irregular, and convulsions may be continuous. Most of the patients die in a state of deep unconsciousness.

Tuberculous meningitis must be considered as an almost universally fatal disease, and since that is the case, parents cannot give too much care to children who are suspected of having a tuberculous constitution. It sometimes follows in the train of the infectious diseases, especially whooping cough and measles. Sometimes it is caused by unskillful interference with tuberculous joints or glands in the effort to heal them. Only expert physicians should be permitted to undertake that sort of treatment.—Youth's Companion.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Camps and hospitals for prisoners of war are prominent features of Germany to-day. They number 247, some of which contain between 10,000 and 20,000 prisoners. The latest information gives the number of prisoners interned as 900,000.

The lot of the prisoner is something like that of a Mexican peon or a Virginia slave in the old slavery days. He has a sort of communal life. He is not confined to a cell, but his freedom of movement is restricted to a camp compound. If he chooses labor, he is sometimes contracted out to an employer for a pittance of 12 or 25 cents a day. He is fed and clothed and housed by people who grudge him the scraps they fling him, and his lot is an unenviable one.

A neutral correspondent in Germany has written an interesting account of these prisoners' camps. It is usually surrounded by a high wooden fence, surrounded in turn by an outer barbed wire fence. The interior is a passage for the guard. Along one side run the guard houses and offices for the prisoners, and then the prison barracks proper. There are no windows, only skylights in a sloping roof. On a layer of tarred paper wooden berths are built along the walls, leaving room for a passage in the middle. This is in the newest camps; in other camps prisoners sleep on sacks filled with wood shavings, which are raised up along the walls during the day.

Food regulations are much the same in all camps. The basis for the distribution of food is 2,700 calories (heat units) declared by German science to be necessary for the maintenance of a tolerable existence. This is administered in a form of bread, the so-called "Brot" diet which is given to prisoners of war. The Canadian Red Cross has a special department in London, which has been sending 300 parcels a week to prisoners' camps. This amount is, of course, insufficient, but it can only be increased by an increase in public subscription.

A year ago the detention of a dozen Canadians in a peon camp in Mexico would have set Canada in a blaze of indignation. In spite of the many claims on the public's purse it is to be hoped, however, that the thousands of Canadians now languishing in Germany will not be forgotten thousands. If you wish to "Come Unto Them" in their prison, you can do so by means of the Red Cross. Subscriptions should be sent to 77 King Street East, Toronto.

Restrained Applause.

A noted humorous lecturer, who was invited to deliver an address to an audience of convicts in a Western penitentiary, noticed that the auditors laughed heartily, but did not applaud. After the lecture the warden of the institution ventured an apology. "They didn't seem very appreciative, did they?" he asked. "I thought they seemed to enjoy it very much," the lecturer replied. "But they might have clapped a little," the warden remarked, "instead of just sitting there with their hands folded." "Well, well!" the lecturer laughed. "I noticed that they sat with their hands folded, but I thought they were all mangled."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, AUGUST 1.

Lesson V. The Queen of Sheba Visits Solomon, 1 Kings 10. 1-10, 13. Golden Text, Prov. 8. 11.

"Verse 1. The Queen of Sheba—Sheba is sometimes pronounced Seba, and Sheba, the place where Solomon's visitor lived, is confused with the Ethiopian kingdom of Seba in Egypt. Sheba, however, is in Arabia, not Africa. The gifts she brought Solomon were Arabian, not African. The Arabian Sheba was a great spice country. The gold of Sheba (sometimes used as synonymous with Arabia) was noted in Old Testament times (see Psal. 72; Isa. 60, etc.). The fame of Solomon—Caravans passed to and from between Palestine and Arabia. The fame of Solomon (his buildings, his wisdom, his religious fervor—in the beginning of his reign) would soon spread. Precious stones—Riddles. To put riddles was a pastime among the Orientals. See Samson's riddle (Judg. 14. 12ff.). The Greeks also amused themselves in this way. The Queen of Sheba wanted to test Solomon's wisdom by her riddles. But she had a deeper purpose. She wanted to learn through him something "concerning the name of Jehovah."

2. A very great train, with camels—The large number of animals included that Palestine was rich in both predator and water. Precious stones—Arabia now yields the onyx and the emerald. In ancient times she is reputed to have produced the following gems: "adamant, amethysts, chrysolites, hamatis, sardis, sardonyses, and several stones that which modern jewelers have no names."

3. Solomon told her all her questions—There was nothing too subtle in her questions for him to grasp nor too deep for him to discern. 4. The queen's astonishment knew no bounds. And when she saw all that he had done and everything he possessed, there was no more spirit in her. She could no longer compare anything she had with what Solomon had. She came prepared to criticize; she was soon lost in admiration.

5. Happy are they men, happy are they servants—Those who were in a mental position, as well as the immediate surrounding of Solomon, were blessed because they all could hear the words of his wisdom. 6. Blessed be Jehovah thy God—The Queen of Sheba did not look upon Jehovah as her God. She could think of him only as a tribal God, the God of Solomon and his people. But she is unstinted in her praise of this "heavenly" God. Compare the confession of Hiram (1 Kings 5. 7; 2 Chron. 2. 12) and Cyrus (Ezra 1. 3).

7. A hundred and twenty talents of gold—This gift has been variously estimated at between one million and a quarter and four million dollars of our money. King Hiram of Tyre gave Solomon an exactly similar amount: "sixscore talents of gold" (1 Kings 9. 14).

8. Solomon gave his visitor all she asked for and then added something on his own account. "He gave her this, not because she had desired it, but because he had desired it; not for her heart's seeking, but out of his heart's wishing to bestow." This was the "royal bounty," "the added gift," "the best of all," that upon which she would think with greatest pleasure, and of which she would speak with the greatest pride" (Alexander McKenzie, The Open Door, page 397).

THIRD UNIVERSITIES COMPANY

There are many men in Canada who are anxious to go and play their part in the Great War, who are willing to go as officers, but from want of adequate military training, or for other reasons, are unable to obtain commissions. There are other men who would prefer to join the ranks simply because they realize the enormous responsibility of the wastage of life which results from the bad leadership of an improperly trained officer. Some of these men hesitate to go in the ranks, merely because they are uncertain of finding the congenial companionship of men of similar training and tastes. Now, there is an organization in

For the BOYS & GIRLS

A Morning Call.

Sammy and Polly were travelling with their parents, and they had stopped for the night near an Indian reservation. In the morning the children heard a drum beating in the Indian village near by, and they were very curious to go over to the tents and see how the Indians lived.

"Come, Polly, let's go and find the music," Sammy said to his little sister. He took her by the hand, and they hurried over to the nearest group of tents. The grove that sheltered the tiny Indian village was only two minutes' walk from the hotel, but Sammy hurried along so fast that Polly nearly fell down in the dusty road.

At the entrance to the first tent, which looked to the children like a little playhouse, stood a beautiful Indian child, who wore long leather leggings and an embroidered leather shirt. At first Sammy thought that the child was a boy; but when she smiled, and said in a sweet, high voice, "How do!" he realized that the dark little Indian was a girl of about his own age.

She came close to him and touched his light curly hair. Sammy said, "My name is Sammy Tufts. I have brought you some apples. I want to see the man who is beating that drum."

A-wah-nee—for that was the girl's name—turned and beckoned to them to follow her. They saw a number of children and dogs; one boy was mending an arrow, and other boys were pitching quoits; but they all stopped and watched the two white children. A-wah-nee said, "Sikhe," which meant friends; and they all smiled, and some of them followed the newcomers.

A-wah-nee led them to a large tent where a dozen Indians were making rugs. One old man, sitting in the sun, beat now and again upon a drum that looked as if it had been made from an inverted pottery bowl. A-wah-nee called "Yo-se-miel, Yo-se-miel!" and a boy about ten years

old came running out of the tent. She said something to him in their own language, and he took a small flute-like instrument from his jacket pocket and sat down beside the old man. Together they played a kind of chant, and some of the children, singing an Indian song, danced to the music of the flute and drum.

A-wah-nee smiled at Sammy proudly, and when they had finished, she said, "Good, good, eh?" Sammy did not like the music very well, but he did what he had seen his father do: he threw some pennies to them. He had only five or six, but the boys seemed delighted to scramble for them, and one boy threw his pennies in the air and then caught it again in his mouth. The old Indian kept on beating his drum, and paid no attention to the children.

Then A-wah-nee said, as she pointed her brown finger at Sammy, "You sing." Sammy did not know any songs, but suddenly he thought of Polly, who still clung to his hand. She knew a song about the silver moon. "You sing to them, Polly, about the boat and the moon," he said. Polly was frightened, but as she always did what her brother told her to do, she began to sing. The Indian children all smiled broadly, when Polly had finished, and two or three of the older children each threw her a penny.

Polly drew back astonished and Sammy reddened; but a voice behind them said, "Take the pennies, dear; it is the only way they know of thanking you. They are trying to be polite and do just what the white people do." Sammy and Polly turned and ran toward their father, who had followed them without being seen. "Why, father, we can't take their money!" "Why not, if you expect them to take yours?" But I'll tell you what we'll do: this afternoon we'll bring them other gifts.—Youth's Companion.

Canada exactly suited to the requirements of such men, and its existence should be brought clearly to the notice of every young man in Canada. The Universities of Canada are working loyally together to raise company after company, and to send them overseas to reinforce as units that famous regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. These companies are composed of men from the Universities of Canada, the friends of such men, and broadly speaking, from men of that type. It must be clearly understood that they are not all university men, for there are bank clerks, lawyers, architects, engineers, ranchers and others, and it has been found that such men pull well together and enjoy military life to the full. If the existence of such a force was known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, there would be no difficulty in recruiting a full company within a week.

The First University Company, under the command of an excellent leader, Captain Gregor Barclay, has been for some time in England. An eminent this to be the finest company which has ever sailed from Canada. The Second University Company was composed of men of a splendid type and was embarked recently at Montreal.

The Third Universities' Company (and note that the plural is deliberate) is recruiting with fair rapidity and there is every hope that it will reach the high mark of success attained by the first two companies. There is certainly no difficulty in obtaining officers, but it is harder to find picked men for Sergeants-Major, Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Platoon Sergeants and Section Leaders, on whom largely rests the success of the Company. Indeed, Canada needs chiefly a training school for non-commissioned officers.

The general principle is followed of giving commissions to well qualified men from the University or from the district which furnishes the recruits. The West has certainly been a great recruiting ground for the Universities' Companies, and the men have proved themselves good soldiers, well disciplined and efficient, with the physique. It is hoped that the Maritime Provinces will rival the West in furnishing recruits. Indeed, in the Second Company, men doubtless Canadians, came to join from Oklahoma, Arizona and Missouri.

A recruit can be examined medically and attested in his own district. All information can be obtained from Captain A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, the headquarters of the successive companies. The newspapers and publicity agents, by their voluntary aid freely given, have shown themselves to be the most efficient means of furnishing recruits; but we ask every reader to help the men to join the Company who are looking for, and the Company to find the men required.

Why Cows Give More Milk. Cattle used to be bred chiefly for work. Therefore the cows did not give much milk. Breeds improve the thing for which they are selected. In 1790 the work cows of Germany gave an average of a pint and a half a day. Interest in milk increased, and by 1800 the average yield was a quart and a half. Breeding went on milkward, and in 1810 the German cows averaged two quarts of milk each per day. In 1820 three, in 1830 four, and there the gain stopped for thirty years. But in 1850 the production had increased to six quarts, and by 1870 to eight.

There promises to be a great apron fad—another note from the dim shadows of the past. Women who were knitting their fingers down to skin and bone last winter will resume now, to prepare for the soldier's needs next snow-time. So the over-watchful manufacturers of women's wear have designed the knitting apron, with large pockets for wool and needles and all the rest. While linens are used, the most popular knitting aprons are of sheer white plaited organza, in jacket effect, with turned-over, two-inch hems. If you wish to buy something nice for your small daughters, get her a baby doll parasol. When opened, the ruffled skirts of the doll form a little sunshade. The youngsters are interested in fashions, and this combined fashion and fun.

His Status. Longhorn Luke—Are you for the allies or for Germany, stranger? Affable Stranger—I'm neutral—I've been swindled in every country in Europe. A dispatch from Lyons, France, where the finest silk in the world are woven, this heavy grain silk is in the lead. They are careful, over there, that the French couturiers shall have first choice. It is always a great secret about the designs, texture and colors of silken fabrics for the coming season. Winter silks are ready now for the market. The great gownmakers of Paris get first chance—that is of extremely high-class materials—and the buyer must have not a hint of anything until August, when he is permitted to make his honorable selections. However, a little birdie says that the finest of the Lyons output has a metallic effect, and the stiff, heavy, rich brocades and plain silks are going to be strong again. Stripes and plaids, which will rage this summer, will disappear. Among the expensive fabrics of the next season will be a faille silk with velvet design.

Tripoli Invaded by Italy. A dispatch from Italian newspaper Cairo that a Turkish force has landed in Tripoli. The Italian navy has declared that Turkey joined the war again. It is now Italy's business to "lead the gang of advancing Turkish."

To Exchange. A dispatch from Overseas News Agency following: "Negotiations between Russia for the evacuated prisoners finally been successful fruitless efforts."

ITALIAN DR... Great Turnin... All Before... A dispatch fr... situation of G... developed on a... hourly becoming... great turning m... is simply sweep... irresistible dash... so far have m... their path when... countered. A fresh gain... favor of G... face the... money, and... wrenching... enemy yard by... the south is bei... Italians, Tolm... by less import... point of view... Gen. Carlo... which has ma... has been abse... semp the red... Gorizia. The... times with un... gress of the It... pieces Austrian... the struggle bet... has been of a... inary nature... trian attacks... ground, and ad... bood of Plac... Far all Austri... Italian envelop... disastrously, the... in turn and driv... the result o... placements have... secure a firm... left bank of the... GERMANS SHELLS Subjects Workin... teries in U. S... son, Dec... Berlin (by Wi... —An official de... here calling atten... "German work... neutral counte... United States, p... plies for the em... liable to prosecu... der Paragraph 8... penalizing such a... emy with a max... Imprisonment." Another paragr... Case authorizes... case of such offe... mitted abroad, a... that the Germ... against offe...