Distriction of the comparative for the steel ship and the wood_ the raised the question whethmore novel form of marine metion offers improvements. A expert in construction engincering has written for the Boston Record the claims for the of reinforced concrete, his argubeing that it is quickly conof large carrying capacity, and groof against destruction from

torpedo attack. He writes: It is argent that every effort be made by inventors and specialists in modern construction to bring out a strong sea-going ship that can be built quickly and be proof against the torpedo. A number of men of inventire minds are working on the problem, and with the aid of specinlists, each in their own line, the torpedo- proof ship will soon be afloat. sinkable. One proposition was made and illustrated in the Scientific American of

June 9th by Hudson Maxim. He eave:

is necessary at this time to
existent inquiry and invention with respect to ways and means for pro-lecting dreight-ships and troop-ships lieve that my plan of torpedo-proofing ships will be very efficient, and that a is the best thing that has yet Sees suggested, still what I have done may consibly serve as a suggestion to some other inventor to do far better than I have done, and the facts that have given in this article about the secure and action of the explosvé blast will help others in the investigaflow and understanding in this sub-

is to by the careful study and research given by the specialists, the marine engineer, the concrete engimeen the naval architect and the gun expert, each doing his own part, that the problem will be successfully solved and will bring forth the ship of such sturdy strength that on the new whip the submarine will have lost its

diang are conversant with feats of engineering accomplished with ceinforced concrete; factories manufacturing plants having great strength and practically free from vibration, bridges capable of carrying any foad, are demonstrated sets, but its possibilities in modern Shipsuilding are not so well known. But nearly every country in the world is making some use of reinforced concrete as applied to shipbuilding. It remains for the methods to be thoroughly worked out and pered by specialists to give us practically an indestructible ship.

article is to deal with the torpedo-proof ship; the writer makes utille his plane for the same reason venter of the gue ellencer; the perfected work is for our common good specialists oring forth their experielice to perfect the weak points that they may discover, and the work of putting the submarine out of commission fas far as the new ship is concerned) is accomplished. Let us put forth every effort to build up quickly an unsinkable, fireproof merchant marine, THE CNOCRETE SHIP

My plan makes little if any change in the outward appearance of our modern steel ship, except that the structural part of the ship is of a specially prepared emulatied concrete reinforced with a fabricated network of steel rods that binds the ship tosether in every part, giving great strength and making the structure one continuous monolith. All decks bulkheads, partitions, etc., are interwoven or in one continuous mass of steet and concrete. The ship has two bulls and a double bottom; the double hull runs to above the water line all around the ship. There is a space of three feet between the outer and inmer bull which is divided every feet, making a continuous number of reight compartments 3x12 feet, sirding every part of the ship to above the water line. In the centre of this three feet space is a system of inbricated steel rods looking some-

what tike a heavy wire fence, the purpose of which will be explained later. This space between the double hulls and double bottom is not wasted, but being water tight, is used as storage tanks for carrying oil cargoes and for storing fuel for the ship's engines, the vessel being driven by oil engines, requiring a much smaller crew than a steam driven vessel and giving more space for freight.

The designs and methods of fabrisating the steel reinforcing rods is such as to make a ship strong enough to resist the heaviest sort of a gale without straining herself, yet no attempt is made in his plan to build the outer hull heavy enough to resist the explosion of a torpedo: so let us suppose such a ship is struck by s torpedo fired from an enemy submarine: the force of the explosion is so great that a hole two or three feet in dameter may be shattered in the outer hull, and now appears the use for the fabricated rods (or strong wire fence) inside the space between the two hulls.

TORPEDO MADE HARMLESS. These roads work on the same principie as Mr. Maxim's gun silencer. they dissipate, or in other words. break up, the force of the explosion, at the same time they protect the walls of the inner hull from being sameged by flying pieces of the conerete; thus a section 3x12 feet is damaged and its cargo of oil is thrown against the force of the explosion, but this of itself helps to cool the hot is caused by the explosion; each 3x 12 foot section is vented at the upper deck with a hatch that opens outward to fet the explosive gases escape. The torpedo has now done its worst, and the ship has lost a few hundred gallone, maybe, of fuel oil, but the damage can readily be repaired in a few fours on arrival at her destination, or while at sea if necessary, as conwill set in water without decreastratrength.

pill also be seen, that is a vessel the hind should be damaged by col-ing or by striking a rock or an ice-

berg, only her outer hull could be damaged, while her freight and passengers are carried to their destination in safety. A few of the lines to recommend such a vessel are:

First. A stronger and more durable sea-going vessel at less cost. Second. Can be built in one-half the time required for a wood or steel ves-

Third. An absolutely fireproof structure. Fourth . A vessel practically free from vibration, greatly adding to life of machinery and comfort of passen-

Fifth. A saving in up-keep; the hull, all exposed and outside surfaces can be of white cement, effecting a arge saving in painting, etc. Sixth. The attainment of graceful lines and good design at no added cost,

owing to the flexibility of the material

while in its plastic state. Seventh. A powerfully strong hull with an outer surface as even and smooth as glass and proof against bar-

nacles and corosion. Eighth. The arrangement of a series of watertight compartments that

will make the vessel practically un-

Secrets of Westminster Abbey.

Few who explore Westminster Ab bey are aware that there are many of its most ancient and interesting parts as old as the ages, to judge from the torpedoes, and while I be of which they have never had a experience of Thebes, ancient capital glimpse. For instance, in the eastern cloisters there is a door so guarded against unauthorized intrusion that it can only be opened by seven keys, which are in the jealous custody of as many government officials. Five of the keyholes of this wonderful door, which is covered with human skins, are concealed from view by a stout iron bar which traverses it. This door gives access to a vaulted chamber. known as the chapel of the Pyx, the walls of which were standing as they stand to-day before even the Norman conquerer landed in Sussex. The chamber was once the treasury of England, to which were brought the most holy cross or Holyrood were here, and for many years the plan served as a mint for coining silver and gold. It was centuries ago the scene of a daring robbery, and to-day it contains, in addition to a stone altar. some old chests, one of which is said to have held the jewels of Norman kings.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

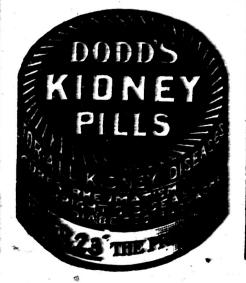
Argentine Has Suffered and Sympathizes With Sufferers.

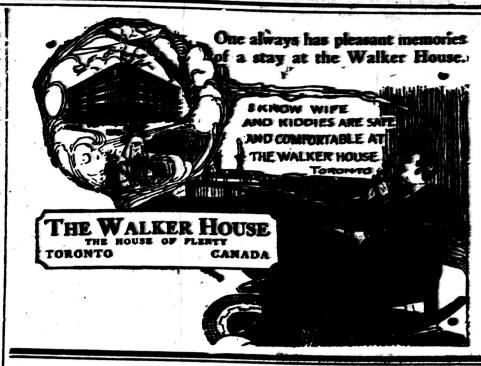
On the great Plains of Argentine, where huge estates still survive, used to do over the West, and a single man may still own land the size ters on them," said Mrs. Williams. have ruined the crops in Middle Western States on occasion. A locust invasion in the Argentine is a unique and terrible thing to watch, and a traveler who has this experience is not likely to forget it . He comes out of it with a lively sympathy for the ancient Egyptians who were schooled by Moses.

They come first as a small cloud on the far horizon, and the wise old natives shape their heads and mutter uneasily. Next day a few vagrant millions fluttered overhead with glittering wings. The cloud comes closer; it veils the whole horizon in a purple mist. In countless billions of billions they come then, fluttering and clinging everywhere, hiding the trees and walls with the multitude of their clinging bodies. They do not destroy anything yet; they have simply come | masculine when they wanted to and to lay their eggs, and this they do. and then move on.

But the crops are as good as ruined. and everyone knows it. Soon the eggs hatch out. A multitude of tiny, green-backed "hoppers" as the natives call them crawl forth from the burrows where the females placed the eggs. The whole countryside is cofered with locusts. They grow fast and eat everything green with a few exceptions.

A few attempts may be made to fight them. Men will burn fields of dry grass and billions of locusts with them. They will rig huge pits and rake other billions in to be buried. They will drive herds of sheep over them to crush them, but the number of locusts is not perceptibly diminished. They are numerous past all Going from an overheated, unventilatthinking. They will cling to the walls ed room to a cooler room or outdoors of a house and cover it as with a rustling curtain, so that not an inch of wood or stone can be seen. They cover paths and roadways until you walk on them wherever you go . It is no wonder that some people, usually women, are unable to endure many days of this, and have to leave the estancia for the time being. The big est causes of colds and the so-called clumsy insects with their bold staring even are everywhere, crushed by every passing foot, individually so weak, irresistible in their myriads, When the horde has grown its wings and flown away, darkening the sun like a cloud, it leaves desolation be-





IN ANCENT THERES.

Amenhotep IV. of the Eighteenth Dynasty Had Plenty of Fun.

Politics, political rows, political scandal and corruption evidently are of Egypt, where old Amenhotep IV, of according to Mrs. Grant Williams, Egyptologist.

When Amenhotep won the election, that it was all wrong; nothing was just right in Thebes. "He even grew dissatisfied with his

own name and changed it it Ikhnaton," in the morning, and the warm bath at said Mrs. Williams. "Then he told the people that he had an option on a nice townsite downstream away at a place on the Nile known to moderns as Tell el Amarna."

"And of course he moved the capital down there and left the old Egyptian stock company with a franchise for selling water from goatskins high and Mrs. Williams was asked.

"He did that very thing," she admitted. "Not only that. He told them their religion was all wrong and that the disc of the sun was the thing they should worship. He only served one term," Mrs. Williams added, thoughtvate life the Thebans picked up their expensive than cures. bag and baggage and marched back to where they belonged, prospering Minard's liniment Relieves Neuralaia mightily."

Mrs. Williams then switched from governmental question. It was suggested that one did not know what the ancient Egyptians did when the parlor maid dropped one of those fine glazed vases they kept the goose grease in, where the cattle range free as they smashing it to bits. One pleaded guilty to ignorance.

"Picked up the pieces and wrote letend to defeat the enemy. Let other of a European Kingdom, there come at An Egyptian, she intimated, could long intervals great invasions of lo- put more real ardor, passion and pipe custs, far worse even than the de- dream onto the broken spout of a clay structive swarms of grasshoppers that mug than moderns secure with all the New Instrument to Show arts of chirography paper making and special delivery they have been developing through the centuries.

"They used a little camel-hair brusn,' she said, "and painted the characters of their language in bright colors.

"Why do their beards all look so funny, and what are those little strings running up the sides of their faces?" one asked, indicating a large masculine mummy and some painted pictures of masculine Egyptians. "Make-up," she said "The Egyptian

barbers did a fine business. No one who was anybody at all let his beard really grow. But everyone had a beard, with little strings to it by which they tied the thing on when going to call on the young women of the neighborhood. It made them look allowed them to be comfortable at other times, also to wash their faces with some success."-Minneapolis Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

PROTECTION FROM COLD.

Assured by Keeping the Skin From Chilling.

Persons who are prone to catch cold should wear suitable clothing especially during the changeable weather. Coughs, colds and diarrhoea are all caused by chilling of the skin. without being protected by a wran or coat (even a newspaper serves to keep one warm), to prevent loss of heat from the body and chilling of the skin, is always to be avoided if one expects to keep free from colds.

Exposure to draughts and wetness and dampness is one of the common-"summer complaint." It is impossible almost to avoid being exposed to draughts in the summer, and many point visible. persons are unable to wear or carry coats everywhere they go daring the day. What are such persons to do. then, to protect themselves from the ills that result from sitting or standing in a draught Protection is given first by the clothing worn, and next by keeping the body in such a state of health as to enable it to resist

chilling. The weak, aged or debilitated should at all seasons of the year protect themselves against chilling of the skin by wearing woollen underwear; heavyweight in winter and half-wool or one-third wool in summer-from the neck to the ankles.

Those who appear to be strong also need these woollen garments next to the skin. Certain portions of the skin are more sensitive to cold than others, and these should never be left unprotected. One of the best preventive treatments for summer diarrhoes is warmth next to the skin over the abdomen. Wearing a finnet bandage, which can be made from

and night during the summer season prevents and cures intestinal affections caused by cold. It is not necessary to wear all wool flannelhalf-wool will answer.

To train the body to resist cold and chilling there is nothing so potent as frequent bathing of the skin. A sponge bath from head to foot every day gives the skin good resisting power. This kind of bath can be taken quickly and without expense. A pitcher the eighteenth dynasty, got elected for of water, a basin and towel can be one term and had a regular time; this had anywhere one may journey to or wherever he may live. Water may be used cold or warm, as one may prefer. If warm water is used it is as the story runs, he got up on his better not to go out of doors for an hind feet and told the good Thebans hour after taking the bath—this is especially needful if one has taken a tub bath. A cold water plunge or sponge off is best taken upon rising night.

> The body needs rest to keep in a needful eight or nine nours every night. Losing sleep lowers the resisting power and makes the body susceptible to any form of disease. Exercise is essential to increase the

resistance to cold. A daily walk of two to five miles builds up the health. The vacationists and the stay-athomes can escape many ills during the summer months by following these suggestions given for strengthening the resisting power of the body and for preventing chilling of, the fully, "and after retiring him to pri- skin, for prevention is always less

LOST IN CLOUDS

Airman May Find He's Flying Upside Down.

Direction Needed.

Dangers of flying in heavy clouds when it is impossible to keep the airplane on even keel, and the aviator has only his compass to depend upon, were described by Captain B. C. Hucks, of the Royal Flying Corps, in an address on "Modern Airmanship" before the Aeronautical Society. Describing an experience of his own, he said his airplane "tumbled about" in the cloud, and that he emerged from it flying nearly unside-down. Captain Hucks was emphasizing the need of an instrument that would show an airman in the clouds whether he was flying horizontally. He said:

"I set out on a very cloudy, windy day to do a test climb to 10,000 feet on a late type two-seater. On reaching 1,200 feet we got into a dense rain cloud, but carried on beyond 5,000 feet, still in the cloud, when the compass, apparently, began to swing, although actually it is the machine that begins to swing, not the com pass. Efforts to check the compass had the effect of causing it to swing more violently in the other direction. The air speed then rushed up fabeyond normal flying speed. All efforts to pull her up checked her only slightly. Then the rudder was tried. Back went the air speed to zero. There was an unusual, uncanny feeting of being detached from the machine, and I knew her to be literally tumbling about in the clouds. All efforts to settle down again to straight pop-gun the gas that is compressed

"A few days ago a squadron commander told me that on one occasion when in France everything loose in his machine fell out while in a cloud. A week or so ago, on the south coast. a machine disintegrated itself in a cloud and the main planes landed half a mile from the fuselage. In a cloud you can see nothing whatever but your machine. There is no fixed

"The only means by which you can tell if you are flying in a straight course is by your compass and your air speed. The compass should give you your direction horizontally, your air speed your direction vertically. "Before your compass starts to

meve your machine has already started to turn. You rudder the opposite way to check it, over correct it, and turn; then the nose drops and speed goes up. Pulling back your elevator lever has little or no effect, for if you are banked above an angle of 45 degrees the elevator becomes the rudder. All this occurs without the pilot being in the least aware of the position his machine is taking relative to the ground."

Captain Hucks said the rate of improvement in aircraft was so clarmingly rapid that manufacturers could scarcely keep pace. Comparing the sverage performances of five different types of machines used at the beginning of the war with others of late husband takes 'em frequently. I patterns, he said that maximum spect wish you'd try to get him to sign in for lovel flying had nearly doubled. sleden."

Airmanably had nevered more than it would have done in eight or ten years of peace conditions, and the advance seemed to have been the ndvance seemed to have been along what might be called conventional lines—that is, improvement on standard designs, and not good results had been obtained from any denarture from that standard. To his mind, improvements in engines were responsible for present-day performances to a far greater extent than improvement in machines

Thomas d

He said the most marked development in the medern machine is its capacity for climbing. At the be-ginning of the was, he said, the average height flown on active service was 4,000 to 5,000 feet. To-day a height of 20,000 feet is reached, and, if progress continues, heights a great deal beyond this figure will be reached as a usual thing.

PRICELING THE CREDULOUS.

Lures of Gold Brick Schemes for the Small Investors.

with money never learn take one of M? Will they gnast themselves against the harde of trickstess who make a business of taking advantage of the gredulous and especially of credulous

Bear in mind that no one will make money for you when he can make it for himself. It he offers to give you hey to wealth, suspect him, for such kers are hept by their possessors,

and are not given away to strangers. The post office a year or two age showed that over \$150,000,000 had been lost by persons who listened to the gold-brick sciences, but the game still goes on despite the vigilance of the Fost Office Department and the condition to resist cold. Sleep is passage of protective measures, known

as "blue sky laws," by many states. Will the people never learn to 2iscount the alluming literature which these shysters send out and which is written for them by some of the sharpest and brightest writers of our day, whose services can be easily obtained for a few dollars?

I advise my readers who receive these tempting propositions to send them at once to the Postmaster-General at Washington for investigation. That is the business of the Post Office Department, and it wall be only tee happy to take up such matters.

Small inventors are particularly the victims of these banco schemes, for the false notion prevails that a man or woman with a small amount of money cannot buy high-class investment securities such as successful investors prefer. This is erroneous. An investment can now be made in the best of paying securities was as small an amount as \$10 through the partial payment plan, which is readily understood, though the term may sound formidable.—Lestie's Weekly.

Fireproof Paper.

Patents have been taken out at various times for paper which is

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARDS LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

> Yours very truly. T. G. MCMULLEN.

ROAR OF A GUN.

Unfamiliar Uses of Molasses. One Word.

The loud noise made when a gun is tired is due to an explosion, the sudden expansion of a compressed gas, as it escapes into the air from the spree in which it was confined. Now, in a is no air or any other gas in a cartthe gas come from that makes the is fired?

What happens is that we suddenly burn a powder we have prepared of said Mrs. Nabor to Little Jack. "Neshave not when we fire a popular that them."—Washington Star. is, that the gases produced are exceedingly hot for they are heated by burning which makes them.

A hot gas naturally occupies a great deal of space—far more than a cold gas-and so when we fire . gun we suddenly produce a great quantity of hot gas in a tiny space which is not nearly sufficient to hold it If this were done in a closed box it would burst the box, but in the case of the gun we have prepared a way for it -only that we put a built in the way. Out comes the gas, driving the ballet before it, and as it expands it marts the wave of sound we hear. - Kanne City Star.

"Do you take any periodicale?" ed a Missouri minister on his first round of parish visits. "Well, # don't," replied the woman, "but he

ISSUE NO 1.

HELP WANTED

MANTED - PROBATIONERS Mondia for nurses. Apply,

M ANTED LOOM FIXER ON CROMPton and Knowles Looms, weather heavy blankets and cloths. For Rull particulars, apply The Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ontagin.

WANTED-SLASHER TENDER SOR. Saco-Lowell Cylinder Slasher, Grey and White wraps for union Biankets. For particulars, apply to Slingsby Mig., Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED WEAVbighest wages paid. Apply, Slingsby

HONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS MOME Order for five dollars, costs three

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAW FURS WANTED—ALSO BBEF hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, hanse hides, calfskins; reference, the Bank of Mentreal; I have bought furs since 1883; ships me yours. Henry O'Brien, opposite F.M.C.A., Third Street, Collingwood, Ont. FARMS FOR SALE.

AT A SACRIFICE—4,000 ACRES LUMber, ties and ranch; 3,000 seres lumbers and fruit lands; in Buckley and Lakelse Valleys. Address, Box 789, Prince

POULTRY WANTED. A A. POULTRY WANTED OF ALL kinds. We pay highest price.
Write for complete price list. Waller's,
see Spading Ave., Toronto.

WE HAVE THE BEST MARKED ON Western Ontario for good live or dressed poultry. We suprly crates and remit promptly. Get our prices before selling. C. A. Mann & Co., London, Out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

UST TWELVE SALES EARN SISpremium and \$36 in cash. Opportunity to make several hundred dollarsmonthly. Write quick for details. Foster Phonograph Co., Foster, Que.

AGENTS WANTED.

AND WOMEN WANTED everywhere, no matter how, shall the village or how large the city, to show samples or mail circulars, if preferred for Large Canadian Cut-Rate Grocery wait Large Canadian Cut-Rate Grocery Mail-Order House seiling groceries at factory prices, to be consumer. For example, Redpath's best granulated sugar 25.59 per hundred; Sunlight, Surprise or Comfort Somp, 7 bars for 25 cents, together with other goods tea, rice, etc. Position will pay \$15 weekly with few hours' work. Write for information. The Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ontagio.

PACKING GOLD IN KEGS.

Care Taken in Preparing the Money Metal for Shipment.

When a gold shipment is to be made by ship the necessary number of kegs are taken in a truck to the assay office, in the rear. The gold bars are than placed on a hand truck and rolled to the placed on a hand truck and rolled to the kegs. In the presence of the agents of the shippers and of the officials of the assay office the bars are packed in the kegs, and sawdust is placed around them to prevent abrasion. When the heads of the kegs have been placed over the nacked hars a niece of red tape of claimed to be proof against fire and therefore particularly suitable for decumentary records. Most of these papers contain asbestos or a similar mineral fiber, with a without the admineral fiber, with a without the admineral fiber, with a metallic salts.—

them to prevent the heads of the kegs have been placed over the packed bars a piece of red tape over the packed across and fastened between the chine and the edge of the head. Whe seal of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the seal of the head and the bottom of the seal of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the seal of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the seal of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the seal of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the seal of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the seal of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the seal of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the seal of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the shipping house is the same than the seal of the shipping house is then attached to the head and the bottom of the shipping house is the same than th each keg.

After sealing the kegs are relied to

After sealing the kegs are rolled to the wagon and lifted on. It takes swe aren to handle each keg, as there are ten bars to a keg, with a total gold weight of about 190 pounds. It way be mentioned that \$100,000 weighs in gold about 400 pounds, and \$1,000,000 weighs about 500 pounds. Some time ago one \$5 the officials of an assay office compiled figures showing how much gold a recomplete figures showing how much gold a recomplete figures showing how much gold a recompiled figures. officials of an assay office compliant fig-ures showing how much gold a man could actually handle. It is a singular thing that great difficulty is expendenced in cerrying gold for any distance. The weight seems to be more "dead" than that of other metals, although that may he am illusion. be an illusion For instance, the average man could

carry 100 pounds of gold one mile carry 199 pounds of gold one mile without much discomfort. Its value would
be about \$25,000. A strong man could
actually handle. It is a singular thing
that great difficulty is experienced in
carrying gold for any distance. The
weight seems to be more "dead" than
that of other metals, although that
he an illusion.

that of other metals, although that may be an illusion.

For instance, the average man could carry 100 pounds of gold one mile without much discomfort. Its value would be about \$25,000. A strong man could carry, say, 150 pounds a mile, reaching the end of his journey with just wrater \$40,000. A very powerful man ratch amile without extraustion. Carrying gold is almost as difficult as getting \$100. is almost as difficult as getting

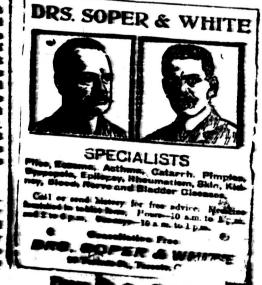
Minard's Liniment for sale every-

Seeds of Vegetable Plants.

Seeds may be saved from the best flying seemed to be unavailing, until and then allowed to expand is air ish/go to seed if permitted to do so.

we emerged from the cloud very nearvegetable planting. Lettuce and radplant to mature. The best petatoes from the biggest hills may also be ridge, and the question is, Where does saved if they can be kept safely. Fens and beans allowed to ripen on the noise and fires the bullet when a gue plants will supply seed for next sear.

"So you have twins at your house? materials such that when they are sum," he said, soberly, "two of em." burned a large quantity of gas will "What are they going to call them, be produced, and it must be produced my dear?" "Well, I don't know for very suddenly if the full explorive sure, but I think their names is Trunpower is to be obtained. We have der and Lightnin, 'cause that's the another great advantage in trying to names papa called them when the make this kind of explosion, as we doctor came in and told him about



NEGO

Conflicting Ru the Mai

London Cable sa received at Amster commission provide o-cerman armistic ceded to Petrogram neaded by Count ve ierman minister to undertake to reach the russian autuo change of civinans war prisoners and sures to restore Germany and Hussi The commission of officials of the Ministries.

A Petrograd des it is reported t delegation that was gr 4 Thursday i Dynsk instead, fea Perrograd would b There is an unof cannot be confirm sams have given hours in which to a Russian peace prop Other despatches abuve

The peace negot suspended until L ing consultation delegates , with en Russia's to a Petrograd by the Times to-d delegates, it was st from Brest-Litovsk Two commissio peace will be for correspondent asse at Petrograd, and

sa. Both will con tary aspects of the will shortly be ap for a prospective conference. The peasant dele to Klev to effect tween the Bolshevil the Waraine Rada

had no success. The Central Exe of the Workmen's gates yesterday app ment of seven Socia members of the Co Commissioners to r members. Four of tees will have portf those of Justice Three of them will folios. The numb

members of the C cluding one woman lantay. Minister of Efforts made by point out the sim changes failed. Th the president of th the reason for the down by the Bolsh ATTITUDE OF

Washington Desi bearance and patient ing with the cause tion because it is t man intrisae, work ly disguished agents of the Bolsheviki most to bring abou tween the United at rt was authorita day that American Russia, diplomatic others, will care u. terrerence with the of the country and their conduct by t of meutrality as bet factions. It is the mit the Russian

to work out their o from any American There still is a viction in administr within a reasonable satisfactory and pro Government of dem be developed from mott. Despatches to th

ment show that eve being seized upon agencies to misrepr of America toward movement, and par flame the exoltabl against the person; can Embassy and it der Francis.

RATHER M THAN

M. G. Wells C. Groups in

With Opposition

War A inshien the question aims. He says: "\ to become a democr

placed to high and dies and capable o

utierance who are

State, such as a die day, with open me intentions, insend of about we have achie cannot, then this a or us only such a l manity never has and classes of people and bor representati