

Venizelos, Who Dethroned Greek King, and General Who Reorganized Army



During the frenzied days when Greece was wavering between neutrality and warfare, it was Eleutherios Venizelos, the courageous prime minister, who stood steadily by his conviction that his country should join hands with the Entente Allies. King Constantine's sympathies were pro-German. The final abdication of the monarch was due to him more than any other man. The picture shows Venizelos with General Sarraïl, who commanded the Allied forces in Salonica and Macedonia, now closely associated with the virtual dictator of Greece. The general has helped to reorganize the Greek army as a fighting unit.

THREE STRAIGHT FROM MARTINSBURG

Gettysburg continued its streak by taking the third straight game from Martinsburg. Sherman's pitching and timely hitting of the Ponies

Table with columns R, H, O, A, E for Martinsburg players: Thompson, Long, Bates, Rawlings, Blue, Percy, Morris, Creque, Keib, Colby, and Totals.

Table with columns R, H, O, A, E for Gettysburg players: Yim, Jones, Dykes, Steele, Dunn, Barrett, Bedenk, Shollenberger, Sherman, and Totals.

Summary:—Two base hits, Dykes, Yim, Shollenberger; home run, Steele base on balls, off Sherman 2, off Colley, 2; struck out by Sherman 6, by Colley 5; left on bases, Martinsburg 7, Gettysburg 5; stolen bases, Yim; sacrifice hit, Steele; sacrifice flies, Morris; time 1:30; umpire Cleary.

Yesterday's Scores: Gettysburg 6, Martinsburg 2, Hagerstown 4, Frederick 3, Hanover—Cumberland postponed.

Table titled 'How The Clubs Stand' showing scores for Hagerstown, Martinsburg, Gettysburg, Hanover, Frederick, and Cumberland.

BASEBALL SCORES

Table for National League scores: Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Alexandria.

Table for American League scores: Washington, St. Louis, Severeid, Washington, St. Louis, Davenport, Philadelphia, Cleveland, New York, Detroit, Boston, and Chicago.

THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

The Second Liberty Loan of 1917 will be the official name of the second issue of the Liberty Loan. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued a public statement warning the public against recurring unreliable reports regarding the next Liberty Loan purporting to give information as to the date, amount, and other details relative to the issue.

Mrs. Veronica Swartzkopf and son, Frank, of Baltimore, are spending two weeks with relatives and friends in town. Miss Mary McAllister and Miss Margaret McAllister have gone to Harrisburg for a visit of several days with relatives. Rev. and Mrs. George N. Lauffer, of Steelton, are spending several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Myers, Centre Square. Mr. and Mrs. Luther McDowell, and Miss Grace Weaver, Baltimore street, and Miss Martha Bowers, Breckenridge street, have returned from visiting friends at Hagerstown. They were accompanied by Miss Mildred Hughes. Mrs. W. P. McCartney, of Punsataway, is visiting friends and relatives in town for a few days.

Advertisement for G. W. Weaver & Son, Dry Goods Department Store. Features 'Final Clearance of 50 Tailored Suits and 70 Lingerie Dresses' and 'Clearance Price on Non-Shrinking Wash Skirts' with price comparisons.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

There have been no steps taken toward a second draft for the National army. The provost marshal general today issued a statement in which it was stated that the question of a second call would not be considered until after the first increment had been mobilized and a full report made on conditions. Another of the rapid succession of blows which the British and French are striking at various points along the Franco-Belgian front fell this morning on the Germans in the regions of Ypres, where the British were held up last week in their drive in conjunction with the French forces to the north. At dawn the British advanced over the fiercely contested field between Langemarck and Fromberg. Details have been received thus far of the new battle which is being fought over a section strongly organized by the Germans with concrete redoubts and machine gun nest in shell holes. Importance of these positions is shown by the desperate counter attacks last week by the Germans after the Irish troops had made considerable headway. Massing great numbers of men the Germans drove back the Irish after one of the most bitter local engagements of the year. Sharp fighting continued around the coal mining center of Lens in the outskirts of which the British are making progress in spite of the determined resistance of the Germans. The counter attacks during the fight failed to shake the British from their new positions and further gains at new points are reported officially from London. The Germans last night, continued their efforts to recapture ground gained in the new French offensive on the Verdun front. Heavy counter attacks were made on both sides of the Meuse and although the Germans were able to gain a footing temporarily in the new French positions at points they were soon driven out. Several strong attacks by the Germans on the Aisne front during the night were repulsed. Vienna concedes that the Italians have forced back the Austrians at some points in the new battle of the Isonzo. The Austrian war office reports the loss of the village of Solo, on the Carso front and of territory below Auzza, on the Isonzo south of Tolmino. It is said more than 4,600 Italians have been captured.

SEED TREATMENT WILL SAVE MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF WHEAT AND RYE

The Case for Seed Treatment: Over 3 1/2 per cent. of the wheat crop and 1 per cent. of the rye crop is lost through smut. Seed treatment with formaldehyde solution is practically 100 per cent. efficient except in a few sections where the soil is badly polluted with smut spores. The formaldehyde treatment costs less than 5 cents per acre for materials and labor. To this must be added in extreme cases the cost of 20 per cent. of the seed grain, the germinating power of which may be destroyed because of seed injury. In every case the entire cost of the treatment together with possible seed injury is much less than the value of the increased yield which is assured. Now that because of world shortage, every bushel of wheat and rye counts for more than ever before, the safeguarding of the next crops of these grains against disease by the treatment of seed before planting is of greatest importance, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Department specialists estimate that the average annual loss due to the smuts of wheat and rye amounts approximately to 27,500,000 bushels. This is equal to about 3 1/2 per cent. of the entire yearly wheat crop and is regarded as a conservative estimate, since only smutted heads actually lost are considered. The increased number of heads which healthy plants would have thrown out were not taken into account. The loss to the billion-bushel wheat crop the Department hopes to see harvested next year would, at 3 1/2 per cent., amount to 35,000,000 bushels this would amount to an exceedingly high tax on the farmers of the country. Treatment of Seed: Treatment of wheat against smut is gsmut is fairly easy, not expensive, and fully 95 per cent. effective, and fully 95 per cent. effective is, in fact, practically 100 per cent. in most of the wheat-growing regions. The percentage of efficiency for the country as a whole, however, is reduced by the fact that in large regions in the Pacific Northwest the soil is polluted with smut germs to such an extent that the effects of seed treatment are negated. Seed treatment not to exceed 5 cents an acre for materials and labor. To this cost, however, must be added the cost of grain, the germinating power of which may be destroyed by the treatment. This amounts to the most to 20 per cent. In every case the value of the wheat saved by treatment would amount to several times the cost of treatment. Statistics show that the average about 1 per cent., considerably less than the loss of wheat. It is well worth while, however, to treat rye seed also. Method of Treating Seed: Several methods of treating seed are in use, but the best, it is believed, is the formaldehyde treatment. The grain should first be cleaned thoroughly with a fanning mill so that smut balls, shriveled grain, chaff, etc., will be removed. After the grain is clean it may be spread on a floor of a tarpaulin in a layer or pile several inches thick and sprinkled with a solution of formaldehyde made by mixing 1 pound of commercial formaldehyde with 45 gallons of water. An ordinary sprinkling can or a spraying machine is used and the grain is shoveled over and over until every kernel is wet. The grain is then placed in a pile and covered with sacks, blankets, or a tarpaulin for two hours or over night. It is then dried sufficiently to be run through the drill, after which it may be sown. If the grain is not passed through a fanning mill it should be placed in a vat or tank of the formaldehyde solution instead of being sprinkled. The smut balls will rise to the surface and may be skimmed off. If the grain is not to be planted immediately, it must be dried sufficiently to prevent spoiling when placed in bins. If planted while damp and swollen, more grain by measure must be used to allow for the expansion.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mrs. Chas. A. Sotherland of Port Huron, Michigan, and Miss Minnie Skelly of Dayton, Ohio, daughter of the late Charles Edwin Skelly formerly of Gettysburg are visiting at the home of Miss Sarah and Annie Skelly, Chambersburg street. William J. Berdine, of East Orange, N. J.; traveling salesman for the local furniture factory, is spending several days in town on business. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Frommeyer and family are spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Frommeyer, on Chambersburg street. Miss Edith Sheely, who has been visiting friends at Reading, has returned to her home on Springs avenue. Mrs. J. Edward Billheimer and son, Edward, have returned to their home at Tamaqua, after a visit at the home of Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Billheimer, on Springs avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Ziegler, who have been spending several days with friends and relatives here, have returned to their home at Edri. William Martin, of Baltimore street, is on a business trip of several days to Piedmont. Miss Gertrude Doersom, of Charlottesville, Virginia, is spending her vacation with her sister, Miss Anna Doersom East Middle street. Norman Warren, of East Orange N. J., is spending several days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Warren, Stratton street. Mrs. L. C. Wilson, of Butler, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Remmel, on East Middle street. Dr. M. Swartz, of Harrisburg; Rev. J. N. Reiley, of York; and Rev. Carl V. Drake, of Williamsport were guests of Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Oyster, on Tuesday. Miss Anna Hollebaugh has gone to Baltimore to spend a week on business. Miss Helen Musselman, of Baltimore street left this morning for a visit with friends in Philadelphia. Mrs. Ross Myers, of Chambersburg street, went to Spring Grove this morning to attend the funeral of Mrs. Paul I. Myers, which will be held today. Mrs. Ray Rupp, of East Middle street, has gone to Arlington, Maryland, where she will visit friends for the remainder of the week. Miss Lillian Rowe and Miss Mary Rowe, of North Washington street, were the guests of friends in New Oxford recently. Miss Frances Rowe has returned to Baltimore after a visit at the home of Miss Marguerite Weaver, on West High street. Charles S. Butt, Esq., has returned to his home on Carlisle street after a week's trip to Atlantic City. Mrs. Samuel Weiser and son Donald Weiser, of East Middle street, have gone to Philadelphia to attend the funeral of a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Zimmerman. Mrs. Zimmerman was formerly Miss Anna Weiser, of Gettysburg. Mrs. Frank Fisher, of Walbrook,

THE FARMER AND TWO DOLLAR WHEAT

Government Insurance Policy For A Profitable Crop

The business of the farmer is one possibly subject to greater risks than any in the line of industry. The farmer deals in futures, based on experiences, in taking chances on the weather and the markets for the sale of his products. The soil is his bank, its fertility his security, and the crop his certificate of stock. The Government has now furnished him a new and additional insurance. It has ruled that wheat shall sell at a minimum price—a guaranteed price—based upon number 1 Northern Spring, or its equivalent at not less than \$2.00 per bushel at the principal interior primary markets. This warrants the farmer in increasing his security, which here is spoken of as fertility. Fertility is an insurance against crop failure, just as the price fixed by the Government insures a good selling price. The more one puts into a savings bank, the greater will be the amount of interest drawn at the end of the year. In the same way, the more a farmer builds up the fertility of his soil, the greater will be his security because larger yields will result. Fertility then is more than insurance and security. The soil is a bank no doubt, but it is an investment bank where deposits in the form of labor, tillage, lime, fertilizers and manures bear more than the nominal rate of interest, because an increase in crop over what has been customary in the past is in a large measure clear profit. It costs but little more to handle a forty bushel crop of wheat than it does to handle a twenty or thirty bushel crop. Surely, the farmer should endeavor to make all the deposits that he can in his one best bank—the soil.