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SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE. Precarious Conditions in Italy... President Wilson and England... America After the War...

LATEST NEWS SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Poperinghe Bombaraded. Paris, Tuesday. According to a despatch to the Petit Parisien the town of Poperinghe was bombarded by aeroplanists.

Dr. Helfferich in Vienna. Vienna, Tuesday. Emperor Franz Josef today received Secretary of State Doctor Helfferich in audience at the Imperial Palace at Schönbrunn.

Bombarding Sedd ul Bahr. Constantinople, Tuesday. On January 28 an English Cruiser bombarded Sedd ul Bahr shooting 20 shells.

Reprisals Called For. Paris, Tuesday. In the Figaro Alfred Capus calls for reprisals upon German towns as an answer to the Zeppelin visit.

Sasonow on the War. Petersburg, Tuesday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received the representatives of the press and admitted to them that the outlook in the Balkans was hopeless.

Albanians Against Essad. Lugano, Tuesday. The Corriere della Sera says that the Albanian chiefs Beiram Zur and Hassan Bey have declared themselves as hostile to Essad Pascha.

Another Wilson Speech. Milwaukee, Tuesday. The President has just made a speech here. He stated that there was no crisis, but that when the world was on fire it behoved people to place their houses in order.

Fighting in Persia. Cologne, Tuesday. According to a Kölnische Zeitung telegram the situation in Persia is becoming all the while more and more disquieting for the Russians.

Russians Uneasy. Bucharest, Tuesday. The Russian element working here in favor of influencing Roumania towards a pro-russian policy show great uneasiness at the fact of the German Ambassador having had an audience with the King, followed by a prolonged interview with M. Bratianu.

Attacking King Constantine. Lugano, Tuesday. Popolo d'Italia waxes exceedingly wrathful concerning the various interviews given by King Constantine to the newspapers and especially that to the Associated Press in which His Majesty appealed to England.

French Opinion Upon Italy. Paris, Tuesday. The correspondent of the République Française admits the hopeless and exhausted condition of the Italian Isonzo army. He states that the Italians had to give up their first, and retire to their second lines.

Plot Against England. Lugano, Tuesday. The Secolo publishes a despatch from Cairo telling of the arrest of several beduin spies, upon whom papers were found which brought to light the existence of a widespread plot for the Beduins and Egyptian natives to work together against English rule.

Flyers over Durazzo. Lugano, Tuesday. The Corriere della Sera announces that several Austrian flyers have appeared over Durazzo. They dropped several bombs which did not cause much damage and merely set fire to a few wooden houses.

Skoupchina to Sit in Rome. London, Tuesday. A despatch to the newspapers announces that the Servian Skoupchina will shortly hold a sitting in Rome.

AMERICA AFTER THE WAR IMMIGRATION HAS DROPPED 500,000 IN ELEVEN MONTHS. EXPECTED EXODUS TO EUROPE WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASE. SHIPPING AGENTS PREDICT SHORTAGE OF UNSKILLED LABOR IN UNITED STATES.

New York, Tuesday. Steamship agents of the Atlantic lines said the other day, according to the New York Times, that unless there is an increase of immigration from Europe there will be a shortage of unskilled labor in this country early in the new year and trade expansion will be brought to a halt.

For the weeks ending Nov. 27, Dec. 4 and Dec. 11 the total number of immigrants landed at all ports in the United States was 2,058, 1,114 and 2,075, respectively. In Canada the numbers for that period were 17,111 and none at all for this week.

In the year 1913, which was a normal one so far as immigration was concerned, there were 1,352,695 immigrants landed in the United States against a total of 116,242 in the present year, which shows a falling off of 1,236,453 immigrants caused by the war.

HEAVY DECREASE. The immigration officials at Ellis Island put the number of immigrants passing the bureau at less than 2,000 a week on an average.

San Francisco, Sunday. That the Panama Canal will be closed to steamers of heavy draught for at least a year, is the information brought here by officers of the City of Para.

COLONEL HOUSE IN PARIS. Geneva, Tuesday. Colonel House arrived on a Monday morning in Geneva and started the same evening for Paris.

ALL READY. The German companies will have all their vessels ready to enter the Atlantic service.

President Wilson and England. Much Interest Aroused Amongst Members of the Senate Regarding the Over Strong Pro-British Tendencies of the Administration. Doubts as to Realisation of Ideals.

Chicago, Tuesday. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune telegraphs his paper: "There will be no quarrel between the United States and Great Britain over the blockade and contraband restrictions on American commerce, so long as Woodrow Wilson is president."

INTEREST IN SENATE. The statement turns light on the foreign policy of the administration, which is beginning to arouse animated discussion in congress, particularly in the senate.

QUESTIONS IN CONGRESS. Some pointed questions will be put to the administration upon this matter in congress. There are some congressmen who are disposed to ask why the president should consider it necessary to court the aid of Great Britain in order to obtain the share of world business to which the United States will be entitled after the war.

Hitherto defenders of Mr. Wilson have contented themselves with the argument that he was justified in threatening Germany and directly peace is made and both the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines have at least five new steamships, each from 20,000 to 50,000 tonnage, ready to start operating between New York and Hamburg and Bremen.

OTHER SENATORS, however, profess surprise at the president's course. They are asking whether the expectation that the United States and Great Britain will divide the trade of the world after the war means that he expects the defeat of Germany and that he hopes that the British will reward Americans for the friendly attitude of the United States during the conflict.

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PRECARIOUS POSITION OF ITALY TRADE AT STANDSTILL. ENGLAND REFUSES MONEY UNLESS ITALIAN TROOPS ARE SACRIFICED. RUINOUS PRICE OF COAL. BITTER PRESS CAMPAIGN EXISTING. CADORNA HAS NO MEN TO SPARE.

According to news from Rome the position of Italy has become one of the most extreme difficulty, militarily, financially and commercially.

There is now existing a bitter and ever growing press warfare led by the all powerful and influential Corriere della Sera, which organ in turn attacks Russia, France and England. And each day the articles become more and more bitter as the attacks in the press of the Allies become sharper regarding the attitude of Italy.

England has set as a sine qua non in return for the supplies of money and munitions which Italy urgently needs, the sending of Italian troops to Egypt and Salonica and further urges the Italian Ministry to despatch a large number of troops and heavy artillery to Albania. And Cadorna replies: "We have not a man to spare!"

THE COAL QUESTION. In a country without coal such as Italy, the industrial northern towns had been wont to obtain their fuel as also their ore from Germany.

Even King Nikola is angry with Italy and his son-in-law for not having come to his aid; so also the Serbians, whose ally, instigated by the English and French, is "Italy betrayed us!" Altogether Italy has more troubles from friends and foes to face than all the other countries together. And with that there does not appear on the dark and tempestuous political horizon any ray of hope of better times to come.

Clemenceau Upon Salonica. Advantages Doubtful. New Crisis for the Allies. Very uncertain as Regards Success of Expedition.

Monsieur Georges Clemenceau the veteran French politician, makes the following extraordinary statement to the Correspondent of an American newspaper: "The Teutons and the Bulgarians, seconded in an underhanded way by King Constantine, are going to hurl themselves upon Salonica."

They can be sure of getting a suitable reception from General Sarrail's men, but I would rather see French bravery usefully employed than celebrated in dithyrambs.

The sole question confronting us is what strategical advantages are we going to obtain at Salonica. The persons most convinced of the efficacy of our Balkan policy cannot say that we are to gain anything there unless we send a great many more troops, yet I don't believe that any chief would accept the responsibility of weakening our front in France just when the whole of the European press is announcing a supreme German effort to break through.

But now the supreme opportunity arrives. It is to try to march to Paris again from the lines the Germans have held for sixteen months despite our efforts, and whose most salient point toward the capital is Noyon. It may be only an empty threat, but who in France will dare to ignore it; who will dare to weaken our western front by a single French troop or a single gun?"

Says Europe Laughs at Us. W. Morgan Shuster Declares No Foreign Nation Has Respect for United States.

New York, Tuesday. The invasion of America, beginning with the bombardment of New York City by European or Asiatic nations, within five years was predicted today by W. Morgan Shuster, the young American who served for a time as treasurer general of Persia.

Mr. Shuster says that no one pays the slightest attention to the notes and protests of the United States.

"We are not respected—we are laughed at—in Europe," he said, "because it is known that we would not dare to declare war on anything but a fourth rate power."

directing heads have gone trade has come almost to a standstill. The vast markets of Turkey and Russia and of course Germany, Austria and Bulgaria are closed, those of Albania and Tripoli dead. Italy today cannot even get the right class of corn from which its national food, Macaroni, is made, as it all came from Russia.

CATASTROPHE ON ALL SIDES. Whilst the industrial northern towns are in distress from the lack of the necessary supplies of coal and minerals from Germany, the Sunny South, the Island of Sicily is entirely in danger of a famine owing to the high price of coal from England which has caused the closing down of the sulphur works and had the immediate effect of leaving 100,000 poor people who had existed upon the results of that industry without work.

Upon the subject of the high price of coal the Italian press violently attacks England, insisting that the Coal Kings of that country are putting up prices so as to reap extortionate sums from their Allies. This the English deny hotly, giving as reason for the augmented prices of the "black diamond" the increased freight rates which have made everything dearer in England.

AND thus Italy sees on all sides nothing but trouble and dilemma, the country short of soldiers, lacking in funds, with grave anxieties concerning the future supply of munitions, attacked by the French, Russian and English press as being lax in its duties as an Ally, and having lost permanently one national ideal and more disaster well within sight in the near future.

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Sensational if True

The Hague, Tuesday. An Exchange telegram gives the sensational news, that in the coming "Lusitania" Note Germany will be notified that Americans will be forbidden by law to travel upon merchant ships belonging to belligerent Powers.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN VISIT TO ENGLAND

London, Tuesday. The activities of the Zeppelins has not been confined to Paris, several of that class of airship have been seen in the easterly, north easterly and Midland counties and have thrown several bombs but without inflicting much material damage.

The Chinese Revolution.

Shanghai, Tuesday. Six thousand Imperial troops are garrisoning Suifu. Troops are constantly moving southward to Hwei-li-an. Slight skirmishing is reported from the Yunnan border. No Kwei-chou troops have crossed the Szechuan border, but are lying at Sunkan watching developments.

The Servian Army.

Basel, Tuesday. The remains of the Servian army may be taken at the highest to be 25,000 to 30,000 men, and those are scarcely likely to be of much use again, they being quite worn out. In Corfu but 1,500 Servian troops have arrived. It is stated that the rest are cut off in Albania.

Enigmatic Words.

New York, Tuesday. President Wilson is reported to have stated at a banquet, that he had ever fought for peace, but that freedom and honor were more important than peace. He added that the Americans did not seek trouble, but that they were never cowards. He concluded by saying that he could not tell from day to day what the international relations of the country would be for the morrow. And, he said, "I mean the morrow, in the true sense of the word."

Conditions in Salonica

Constantinople, Tuesday. The Tanin states that Draconian measures have been adopted by the English and French in Salonica and that personal liberty no longer exists. On the slightest pretext people are arrested and taken to Malta. The English and French soldiers drink heavily. Fuel is exceedingly scarce. The spirit of the French and English is totally depressed at the monotony of the situation and the failure of the enemy to attack.

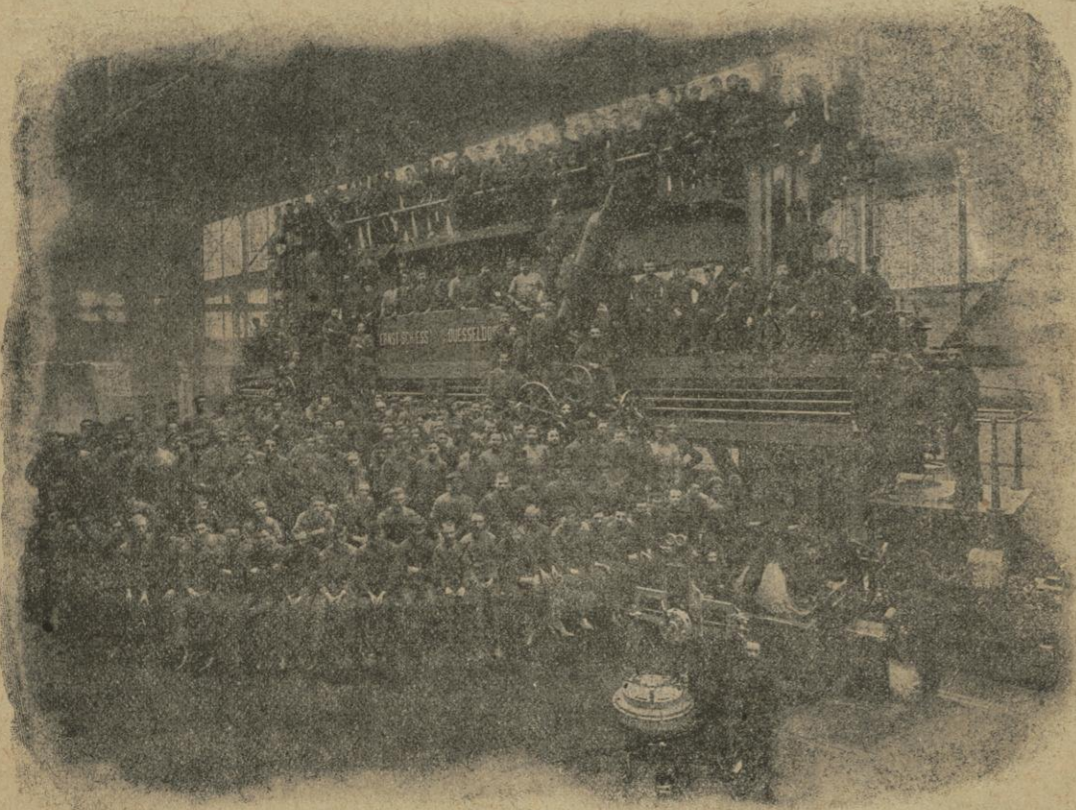
THE CARROUSEL TURNING-LATHE THE MOST PREFERRED MACHINE-TOOL

The Carrousel lathe, also called the horizontal lathe, takes first place among the machine-tools which are being introduced more and more into the workshops.

The name "carrousel" lathe is given to this tool because of its horizontal face-plate which revolves on a vertical axis like the children's carrousel. This lathe is beginning to supplant in use the well-known lathe with vertical face-plate, since it unites in itself all desired advantages. Especially is the method

of fastening the object to be turned much more convenient than the old one. The need of carefully balancing the articles to be turned, when these are not round, as is the case with other lathes, is done away with in using this one. The progress of the turning can likewise be watched more conveniently. The principal advantage, however, is that more work can be done with the Carrousel lathe than with the ordinary form.

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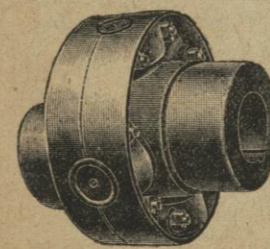
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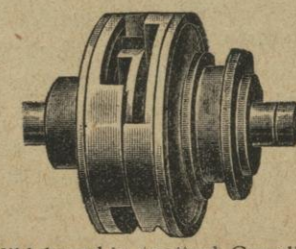
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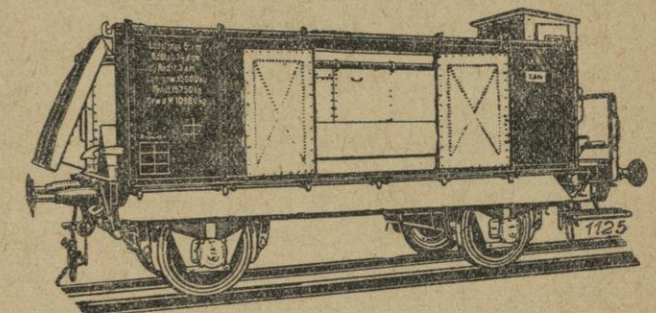
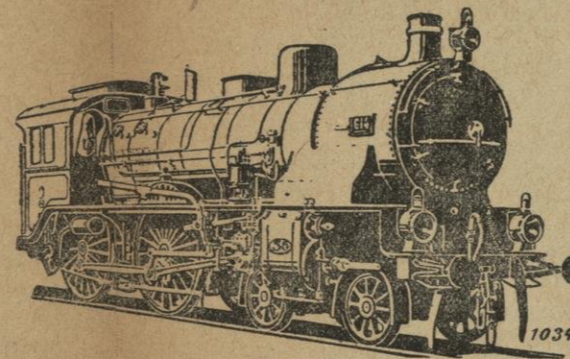
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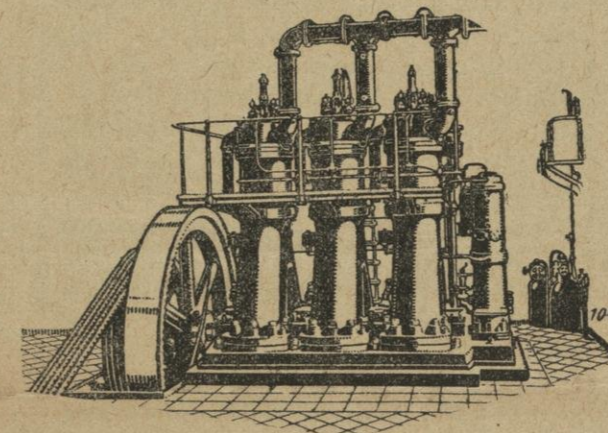
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