

Poisonous Gases of Three Kinds are Personally Investigated by U.S. Attache

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Col. Spencer Cosby, United States military attache at Paris, has been speaking in a hoarse whisper of late. His friends have noted it and have expressed their regrets at his very bad cold. Col. Cosby's voice has not permitted him to reply, and he has let it go at that—a cold. But it was not a cold.

The use which the German army has made of poison gas in the present war has brought a new and terrible element of destruction into military science. Just what this terrible new agency is, what part it plays in the offensive and defensive tactics, and to what extent, if any, it must be reckoned with as a permanent element in future warfare—these are problems which the military experts throughout the world are trying to determine. Here in France, where the poison gas has been used with most deadly effect in Champagne, Argonne and all along the fighting line, its ravages have been particularly apparent, and the military attaches of many countries have been active in securing data for their Governments on this new agency.

Col. Cosby shared the keen interest of his brother military investigators and in one respect he went far beyond them. There was ample data, from the battlefields and the hospitals, where ghastly patients were a living witness of the effects of the new element. But Col. Cosby determined on direct personal investigation of the element itself—the poison gas in all its forms—just as a medical scientist has at times put some new serum to the supreme test on himself. "But you should be warned of the extreme risk," said the chief chemist. "It is very dangerous—a matter of life and death."

Yet against the warning was the feeling that a mysterious agency of warfare needed to be explored to its very end. And so the word was given to go ahead and the official wheels turned swiftly in bringing together all sorts of gas, fresh and powerful, from the nearby fighting fronts.

The facilities for such a test of the

gases were not easily obtained. But these were at last secured and the American military attache was the first and only one to be granted these exceptional facilities. With these preliminaries arranged Colonel Cosby found himself in the presence of long lines of bottles, ranged on shelves, much as in chemist's shop. Surgeons and white-garbed attendants and chemical experts were about with pestle and mortar, vacuum pumps and air-tight jars, making experiments and tests of gases and antidotes. Nearby hung a line of gas masks with gaping eye holes used to counteract the poisonous fumes.

The Less Deadly Varieties

The large bottles contained the various forms of liquid gas, direct from the front; and in varying degrees of strength. Most of them showed a volatile, yellowish liquid, which on being exposed to the air gave off the deadly gases which have wrought such havoc. There were three distinct groups of these gases: first those bursting into flame and commonly known as liquid flame; second, the tear-producing gases, which do not kill or permanently maim, but which so blind a column of onrushing troops that they become helpless and are brought to a halt, and, third, the actual poison gas, which suffocates and kills with ten times the horror of a bullet or shell. This last, it is the belief of military experts, is a barbarism of warfare which must be ultimately banned by the universal sentiment of civilization. But they are equally of the belief that the lesser forms of gas—which do not kill, but merely interrupt the forward progress of an attack—are a permanent element of defensive military strategy which must be taken into consideration in future warfare.

"This is the least deadly," explained the chief chemist, as he presented one of the bottles containing the inflammatory gas. He drew the glass stopper very cautiously and Colonel Cosby took a slight whiff of the gas. It was not overpowering or violent in its effect—only a pungent odor or ether. Now the second-class of gases was reached—the tear-producing gases—and these, too, were tested in the same way. These also were not overpowering, but gave the same sharp odor of ether and a perceptible effect on the eyes. Colonel Cosby was beginning to think the gases were not so very bad after all.

They had now reached the poison gas—the deadly gas which clutches and kills. The chemist paused. "You will not try this," he said appealingly.

"Yes, all of them," said the Colonel positively, recalling the rather agreeable pungent odor of the other gases. "Then we must be very cautious," said the chemist. "Place yourself about a foot away from the bottles. I will raise the glass stopper the slightest possible fraction of an inch so that only an insignificant portion of gas can escape—but it will be enough. Now ready?"

He drew the stopper the slightest particle, and only for an instant, with

The Gulf Streams

It is only by speaking loosely, says the New York Sun, that the skippers of several incoming ships can say, as reported, that the presence of many sharks along the coast is due to a shifting of the Gulf Stream. What they mean is that the northeast drift of warm water is greater than usual, broader, perhaps, or closer inshore or possibly a degree or two higher in temperature than is customary at this time in this latitude.

The Gulf Stream as a distinct current cannot be identified north of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, which it crosses between the Bermudas and the Carolina coast. There it divides into small streams. The westerly winds blow upon it and break up its surface. Its warm waters become mixed with the colder ocean and it becomes an element of the general drift of warm water to the northeast. At the same time the warm currents are recognizable as far north as 40 degrees latitude, a trifle south of New York; beyond 40 degrees north and 60 degrees west longitude no test of temperature, saltness, color or motion serves to distinguish them from the rest of the ocean drift.

Who does not remember having it impressed on him in his school days that the ministrations of the Gulf Stream alone made habitable the British Isles? It is not true, as patient study has shown. The southwest winds bring moisture from the ocean to Europe, and this great blanket of moist air contains much more latent heat than dry air at the same temperature. From the moist air come clouds, fogs and rain, which condense heat and water upon the Old World and prevent the loss of ground heat by radiation. That is why there is such a striking difference in temperatures upon a single line of latitude cutting the two continents.

While the warm water flows northeast from the Mexican Gulf the cold water on the north is finding its way southwestward, deeper down. When the cold current strikes the tropical zone it becomes heated and rises to flow northeast again. The Gulf of Mexico is like the coil of pipe in a gas water heater; it supplies intense heat in a small area and adequately tempers half the seas.

TRAIN REPORT.

Sunday's No. 1. Arrived Port aux Basques 11.30 p.m. yesterday.

Yesterday's No. 1. Left Norris Arm 8.18 a.m.

Nearly Always' Willie.

"Pa, I know which is the most, warlike nation.

"Well my son, which is it?"

"Vaccination. 'Cause it's always in arms isn't it."

Colonel Cosby a foot away. But in that instant the Colonel felt he had been hurled back 20 feet. Tongues of fire were eating at his throat, and ten thousand needles were darting around his neck. It seemed as though live vitriol had been emptied in his mouth and was coursing through his veins. His whole vocal system was paralyzed. This infinitesimal portion of the deadly gas had, in an instant, overpowered him.



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Peace Talk in Hungary Discussed In Hungarian Chamber of Deputies

Leader of the New Independence Party Says it Would be in the Interests of Peace if the Government Would Make a Declaration in Regard to the War Armies of the Monarchy

AMSTERDAM, August 14.—A telegram from Budapest says that Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the new independence party, speaking in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, asserted it would be in the interests of peace if the government would make a declaration in regard to the war arms of the monarchy and the conditions demanded for terminating the struggle. Although he desired a speedy peace, he wished it to be a lasting one.

Referring to Roumania and the aspirations supposed to be cherished there for possession of Transylvania, the Count said:

"So long as a Hungarian breathes we shall fight unswervingly for the integrity of Hungary and the defence of Transylvania."

Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the opposition, who has accepted the programme of Count Karolyi, said he saw the best guarantee of lasting peace in the strengthening of the monarchy's alliances.

Premier Tisza said in reply, he desired only to state, as was known, that a very noisy section of the Roumanian press had done everything possible since the outbreak of the war to involve Roumania in war with Austria-Hungary. The premier added that the ridiculous calumny with Russia had made a certain impression on Roumanian public opinion and on the Entente Powers. He declared emphatically his agreement with Count Karolyi's view that so long as a Hungarian was left alive the Hungarian nation would resist to the utmost any attack upon its integrity.

"I do not speak here of Roumania, where to-day we confront the hostile tendency of irresponsible elements," he continued.

"I speak of our enemies and of the fact that we must wage war further if we wish to defend our integrity for this war is directed against our integrity. It is openly avowed that the partition of the monarchy and especially of the Hungarian state, is the object aimed at. So long as we face such a situation we shall not speak in this house of peace, but of victory."

"Everybody knows we did not begin this war. The whole world knows that even in the days before the declaration of the war and since then, during the course of the war, we have always been ready for honorable

termination acknowledging Portugal's loyalty and inviting her to participate in the war was read. The British General Staff is being consulted considering the preparations.



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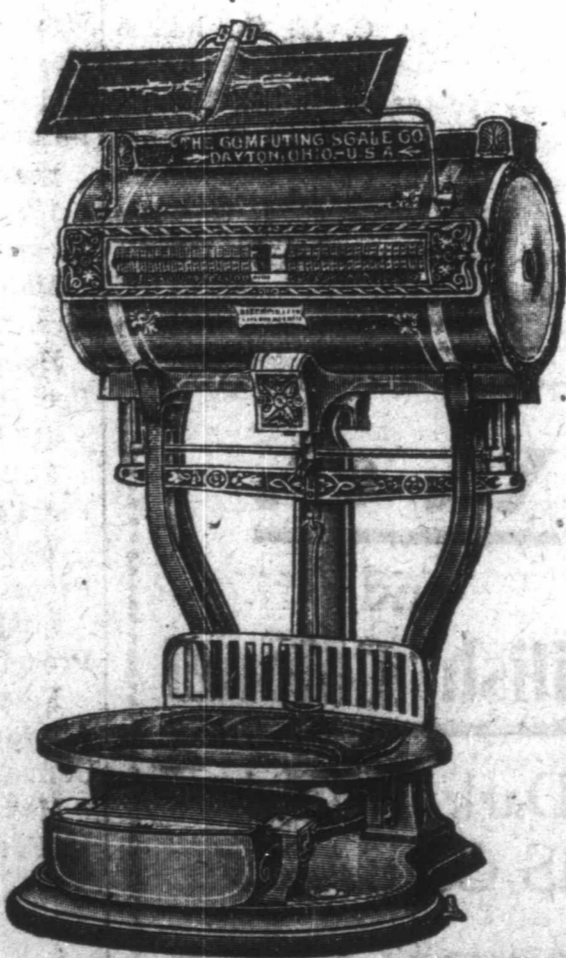
Many merchants worry along with a scale which they know to be far from perfect, and think they are saving money, but at the end of the year they find there is a big leak somewhere which they do not understand. As a matter of fact the average store will lose enough by over weight and loss of time to pay for one of the best Scales made in about two years.

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