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Father Hordeman Talks of Trip.
(Continued from Page One)

of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, was only a flimsy excuse to set into motion a military program that had long been planned by the enemies of Germany. It was Russia, who first made war-like moves in mobilization. It was Russia who failed to reply to Germany's demand for an explanation of mobilization. Germany quite understood the position of France, whose hatred since the war of 1870, has steadily grown against the German people. Germany understood that France would not attack her alone, but if the chance came to secure the aid of other nations, she would be at the throat of her conqueror in 1870. Germany well understood the increasing alarm of England, regarding German commercial progress and encroachment upon Britain's long standing title, "mistress of the seas."

Time to Check Germans.

"It was time to put a check upon this too fast developing Germany, and for a complexity of reasons involving hates of the aristocracy of the nations themselves, deeper seated feuds carried over from preceding wars, commercial jealousies, and lastly the lust for territorial gains that might result from the conquest of Germany, and Austria, the war was on.

"But the allies have found Germany a foe worthy of their steel. Although the first steps menacing war were taken by Russia, following Servia's reply that she would not comply with Austria's ultimatum, Germany was the first to get on the field. Why? Because the great military organization of Germany. Russia, who started mobilization first, was the last to be ready.

England Foresees the War.

"In England the war has not yet reached a stage of universal popularity, and it is well known that difficulty is being experienced in securing volunteers. In some cities the women have taken up the cause and are subjecting men who will not enlist, to ridicule. Some have offered to reward each man who remains at home, with a white feather. Yet this is in spite of the fact that England had been sending troops quietly into France, before the war was officially declared. England knew a crisis was eminent, and prepared for it. Thanks to the organization of the German army, the Germans were ready when the crisis did break. Judging by the character of press dispatches I have read in America, it can be presumed when the French are not claiming great victories, they are suffering heavily."

Americans Are Not Molested.

Stories to the effect that Americans in Germany were molested, or had trouble in leaving the country during the war, were denied by Father Hordeman. The priest explains that because of the war, the country was torn up, and because of railroad and mail disturbance, it was hard to travel, or get in touch with the outside world. However, foreigners in Germany who identified themselves, were not bothered in the slightest degree, but instead were treated with greatest courtesy.

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I get the
money.

Fred Phillips
Phone 505-B
Rensselaer, - Indiana

right. I have learned that the letters were not received here until September 18. It was on September 15 that we departed, in company with a number of other Americans and other foreigners, for Rotterdam, starting from Warburg. We transferred to a Holland train at the border. The steamer on which we sailed, the Holland-American liner Noordam, shipped on September 23. It had been delayed five days by the English. There were 1,800 passengers aboard. In Holland we learned that Americans needing aid could receive the same from the American consul at the Hague.

Detained by War Vessels.

"Our steamer was thrice stopped by English and French war vessels. We first put in at Dover, England, from Rotterdam. Here an English man-of-war came up to us, and officers came aboard, inspecting the passports of each passenger. One man was taken off the vessel. He claimed to have lost part of his passport. After the English were satisfied, we were allowed to put out to sea. The man taken off, we were told, was a German, who had been in America, and was seeking to return. We don't know what happened to him in England, but supposed he was held as a prisoner.

"At three o'clock next morning we were stopped by two cruisers in the English channel, and lost two hours, while officers from the warships determined the identity of our vessel. Eight men and two officers came aboard. About two hours later another English warship stopped us off the south coast of Ireland. Here we again established our identity, and then proceeded without further incident to America.

"We arrived in New York on Friday, October 2. After visiting there with relatives, we left Monday, arriving in Indianapolis Tuesday afternoon and came over the Monon to Frankfort last evening."

First Stop Was in Algiers.

With his uncle, William Hordeman, Father Hordeman sailed from New York on June 3. The first stop was at Algiers, where the Arabian city was visited. "Approaching Algiers is like nearing a great world fair, and reminded me of that of the St. Louis exposition," said Father Hordeman. "The buildings are white with red roofs, and of Arabian architecture, the city presents a wonderful sight from the bay. Everything is different from the things we know. The natives are swarthy, but there are many French in the city."

"From Algiers we went to Naples, Italy. Here we spent six days, visiting the excavations at the ancient city of Pompeii, the museums, and journeyed to the top of Mt. Vesuvius. We were able to look into the mouth of the crater, and behold the burning sulphur and lava in its depths. The crater is now 2,000 feet in circumference at the summit, the top having been blown off at the last eruption. In Pompeii many of the buildings have been restored. We also visited the cathedral at Naples, which at one time served as a pagan temple. Naples is a city of about a million inhabitants, and is quite modern. We were able to make ourselves understood and could converse with priests in Latin."

Sightseeing in Old Rome.

The next stop was in Rome. Here the tourists spent several days, although the weather was becoming very warm. "One could stay for months in Rome, and then not see all," said Father Hordeman. "During our stay we had an audience with Pope Pius X. It was known then that he was in frail health, but his vitality appeared strong, when we saw him. There were 60 in our party, which received the pontifical blessing. We secured our audience through the American college, receiving a recommendation to Secretary Merry del Val, who then gave us the time for our audience."

"The audience was in the throne room. It was an immense expense, and I would say our Frankfort library building would easily repossess one-fourth of the room, so great is the size and height of ceiling. It is guarded by the Swiss guards. The draperies are beautiful. The throne itself is inlaid with gold."

Visit Art Galleries.

Several days were spent in visiting the art galleries, St. Peter's, the catacombs, the old Roman amphitheater, the forum and market place, and other historic points. Father Hordeman was permitted to say mass at one of the altars in St. Peter's, the great cathedral with its many domes and beautiful interior. Italian altar boys were supplied to serve mass for the Frankfort priest. The several churches in Rome were visited, also old Roman temples standing in ruins. The Appian way was traversed, and the Quo Vadis temple, which marks the point at which St. Peter beheld the apparition of Christ, who told him to return to Rome at the time of the persecutions, was visited. Also the Peter and Paul chapel, marking the point where the two apostles separated, on being led to execution, were visited. Father Hordeman described his visit to the catacombs, the underground passages in which the early Christians took refuge to escape persecution. Some of these are of four stories in depth, one being arranged over the other. Along the sides of the passageways are arranged the tombs of early Christians. Many of those who have been identified, have been removed to the several churches. While in Rome, the tourists saw the residence of the king, and many other public buildings.

Many Streets Are Crooked.

There are many remarkable things about Rome, according to Father Hordeman, which impress the American visitor. The city is in some sections resembles that of an American city. In other places the streets are narrow and crooked. It is a difficult and almost impossible task to find some of the streets. The sidewalks are narrow, and confusion prevails in traffic. Pedestrians have almost no rights, and the traffic officers make no attempt to preserve order, but a rule of "catch as catch can" prevails. Two-wheeled carts abound, and there

can scarcely be seen a four-wheeled wagon. Civilization moves more slowly. They haven't the spirit of progress and industry of Americans. The cost of living is at least as high as that in American cities. Meats and clothing are somewhat higher. Dinner costs in Rome 5 or 6 lire, which is about \$1.20, and a very light breakfast of toast, eggs and coffee costs 1 1/2 lire, or about 35¢.

Florence a Garden Spot.

The travelers went to Florence from Rome, and beheld Italy's garden spot. "The city is located in a valley, and resembles a great natural park. The scenery is beautiful, and the setting is restive. Here we visited the tomb of Michael Angelo, and the prison that contained Savanarolla, also the big cathedral."

At Venice, the city of bridges, the tourists were conveyed about the city by gondoliers. They spent three days visiting the ancient prison, saw the bridge of sighs, and other points of interest. From Venice they went to Innsbruck, in Tyrol, where they visited the Alps, climbing to a height of 3,000 feet above the sea level. It was from Innsbruck that they proceeded to Munich, in Germany.

"But few people know that the King of Italy is insane," said the priest. "Victor Emanuel is a maniac confined to his castle and his mental derangement was produced by worry over the war and the complicating conditions involving his people."

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Beer a Factor in Japanese Progress

THE secret of the wonderful rise of the Japanese Empire from obscurity to a great world power is the remarkable ability of the little brown man to profit by the experiences of his American and European brethren.

A comparatively few years ago Japan was threatened with destruction from its own excesses. It was converting one-half its grain into "sake", a drink about one-half alcohol and maddening in its effect.

Japan "swores off". The government, recognizing the need of a temperance beverage to replace "sake", encouraged the importation of beer and erection of breweries. Beer has wrought a transformation. Today the Japanese are a sober people.

The keen agents of the Mikado, sent abroad in search of knowledge, were quick to discover that pure wholesome beer is the greatest single factor in true temperance.

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Real Estate Transfers.	M Daniels, Oct. 12, frac n 1/2 nw, 6-31-6, se nw, 6-31-6, 113 acres, Walker, \$6,500.
Elmora J Grant et baron to Daisy DeVoogt, Oct. 8, lt 18, Remington, Schaeffer's add, \$600.	Otho A Jordan et ux to Mathew D. Sandefur et ux, Oct. 12 w 1/2 se, 23-31-7, 20 acres, Union, Its 1 to 18 inclusive, bl 1, all of bl 2, lt 1 to 20 inclusive, bl 17, lt 6, bl 18, lt 2, bl 37, all of bl 20, all of 35, Its 1 to 20, bl 19, lt 1, bl 38, lt 2 to 20, bl 26, Virgile, \$4,000.
Daisy DeVoogt to Blanche M DeVoogt, Oct. 8, lt 18, Remington, Schaeffer's add, \$600.	Otho A Jordan et ux to Jasper A Nigh et ux, Oct. 12, se se, 23-31-7, 40 acres, Union, \$4,000.
First National Bank to Frank H Henley, June 9, pt ne, 19-30-5, 17.20 acres, Barkley, \$1.	Clarence Blankenbaker et ux to Eugene Kirk, Oct. 10, pt w pt se se, 29-30-6, 140.50 acres, Barkley, \$24,000.
Josephene Boudreau et baron to Carrie B Lucas, Sept. 3, out lt 16, Remington, pt n 1/2 sw, 30-27-6, Carpenter, \$2,000.	George F Meyers et ux to Henry



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