BAR SEAS TO KAISER

COMPLETE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY IS DECREED BY THE ALLIES.

ENVOYS GIVE NOTES TO U. S.

Britain and France Forced to Retaliate, Notices Assert—Declare Emperor Substitutes Indiscriminate Destruction for Regulated Capture.

London, March 2.—Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons that the government had decided to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching Germany or leaving that country.

This means that no foodstuffs of any kind will be allowed to reach Germany. The embargo will also be extended to raw materials.

This action was taken by the British government in retaliation for Germany's submarine warfare against English merchant ships.

Now a "Bread War."

England will now try to starve Germany into submission. It is believed that the embargo of the British government upon foodstuffs and raw materials will increase the activities of the German submarine in the "bread war" against England. In making the momentous announcement, Premier Asquith said:

"There is no form of economic pressure which we do not consider ourselves entitled to assert under existing conditions."

Calls It Piracy.

Premier Asquith, in speaking of Germany's submarine war, declared:

"Germany has taken a step without precedence in organizing a campaign of piracy and pillage.

"This is not the time to talk peace. Those who do so are the victims of self-delusion. The allies will never sheath the sword till all objects wherefore they have gone to war have been achieved."

Notes Served on U. S.

Washington, March 2.—The substance of the British and French notes is contained in the following statement given out by the state department:

The department has received notes from the British and French ambassadors, in practically identical language, as follows:

"Germany has declared that the English channel, the north and west coasts of France and waters around the British Isles are a war area and has officially notified that all enemy ships found in that area will be destroyed and that neutral ships may be exposed to danger. This is, in effect, a claim to the right to torpedo at sight, without regard to the safety of the crew or passengers, any merchant vessels under any flag. As it is not in the power of the German admiralty to maintain any surface craft in these waters, this attack can only be delivered by a submarine agency.

"The law and custom of nations in regard to attacks on commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchant vessel is to bring it before a prize court, where it may be tried, where the regularity of the capture may be challenged and where neutrals may recover their cargoes. The sinking of prizes is in itself an inadequate act to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances and after provision has been made for the safety of all the crew or passengers.

"If there are passengers on board the responsibility for discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels and between neutral and enemy cargo, obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status and character of the vessel and cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking or even capturing it.

Indiscriminate Destruction.

"It is upon this basis that all previous discussions of the law for regulating warfare at sea have proceeded. A German submarine, however, fulfills none of the obligations; she enjoys no local command of the waters in which she operates; she does not take her captures within the jurisdiction of a prize court; she carries no prize crew which she can put on board a prize.

"The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated capture. Germany is adopting these methods against peaceful traders and noncombatant crews with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for the civil population, from reaching or leaving the British Isles or northern France.

To Protect Lives.

"Her opponents are therefore driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in their turn to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany. These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French governments without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or noncombatant life and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity. The British and French governments will therefore hold themselves free to detain and to take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin."

Mike Gibbons Wins Fight.

Hudson, Wis., March 2.—Mike Gibbons did not run backward last night. On the contrary he legged it forward so rapidly that he won over Eddie McGoorty in the best ten-round middleweight fight seen in this section of the country since Ketchel and Papke boxed in Milwaukee in 1908.

MRS. RICHARD P. STEGLER

The charges that officials of the German embassy in Washington have been involved in a plot to send German spies to England by means of false American passports were made by Richard P. Stegler, a German reservist, who is said to have been urged to take this action by his American bride. Mrs. Stegler is shown in the picture.

THIRTEEN BODIES TAKEN FROM MINE AFTER BLAST

About One Hundred More Still Entombed in the Layland (W. Va.) Coal Shaft.

Layland, W. Va., March 4.—Three more bodies were taken from mine No. 3 of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal company mine, making a total of thirteen bodies recovered. Close to one hundred men are still entombed in mines No. 3 and 4, and although rescue parties are still at work but little hope of saving them is entertained by officials of the company. The main entry mine No. 3 in which the gas explosion occurred has been explored throughout its entire length. It is believed that the miners' bodies are in rooms off side entries and in mine No. 4.

THREE WOMEN ARE KILLED

Wife and Daughter of W. J. Dixon, Kokomo Contractor, Die When Train Strikes Auto.

Kokomo, Ind., March 1.—Two prominent young women were killed and one woman injured so badly that she died within two hours as a result of an automobile and Pennsylvania train coming together at a grade crossing two miles north of Kokomo. The dead are:

Mary Louise Dixon, aged nineteen; daughter of Walter J. Dixon, contractor; killed instantly.

Margaret Colley, aged eighteen, daughter of Howard Colley, electrical contractor; killed instantly.

Mrs. Nellie L. Dixon, wife of Walter J. Dixon; died from injuries about body and head.

Mr. Dixon and another daughter, Frances, were in the front seat and were not injured.

FREES AMERICAN'S SLAYERS

Canadian Jury Absolves Officer and Soldiers in Border Tragedy—$10,000 Paid Victims' Relatives.

Welland, Ont., March 4.—The bill charging manslaughter against a provincial police officer and three Canadian soldiers, who fired last fall on two American duck hunters, Walter Smith and Charles Dorsch, killing Smith and wounding his companion, was dismissed by the Welland county grand jury. After a protest had been made by Washington over the shooting the dominion government paid Smith's relatives $10,000 and a lesser sum to Dorsch.

WAR TO THE KNIFE—GERMANY

Newspaper, Mouthpiece of the Kaiser's Government, Comments on Great Britain's Sea Order.

Amsterdam, Netherlands (via London), March 4.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on Premier Asquith's speech in the house of commons, in which he outlined Great Britain's retaliatory measures to meet Germany's submarine blockade of the British isles, says:

"Our submarines will now, we hope, endeavor to destroy all goods destined for Great Britain. Great Britain wishes war to the knife; she shall have it."

WILSON HOME BILL PASSED

Senate Acts on Plan Favored by President's Late Wife to Build Model Houses in Capital.

Washington, March 2.—Incorporation of the Ellen Wilson memorial homes corporation to build model houses in the capital was authorized in a bill passed by the senate. Mrs. Wilson took a deep interest in improving the housing conditions of workers here. Individuals would subscribe to the memorial.

FLEET TO AID TURKS

ALLIES BOMBARDING DARDANELLES FORTS NOW FACE ATTACK IN THE REAR.

BIG GUNS GUARD CAPITAL

Hundred Thousand Turkish Troops Are Being Massed for the Defense of Constantinople—Russian Warship on Scene.

By HERBERT TEMPLE.
International News Service Correspondent.

London, March 4.—The conflict between the Turks and the Anglo-French fleet for possession of the Dardanelles may develop into a three-cornered fight, according to a report that an Austrian fleet, consisting of six Austro-German submarines, several torpedo boats and destroyers have left the Austrian naval base at Palo for the Aegean sea.

Ships in the Aegean sea reported by wireless to Saloniki that heavy gunfire could be heard and it is believed that the bombardment of the Turkish forts on the inner side of the Dardanelles has been renewed by the international fleet.

Fleet Is Divided.

The attacking fleet is reported to have been divided in three parts. One of these is operating in the Dardanelles; another is stationed in the gulf of Saros, throwing shells across the peninsula of Gallipoli and the third is standing off the entrance of the Dardanelles in the Aegean sea.

In addition to the one hundred thousand Turkish troops being massed for the defense of Constantinople all the available heavy guns have been rushed to the remaining forts. It is even said that some of the 11-inch guns were taken from the cruiser Goeben for use against the allied fleet. Guns have also been moved southward from the forts around Adrianople and from the Tchatalja forts.

The lull in the bombardment, caused by storms, has been utilized by the Turks who are working feverishly to strengthen in every way the forts that remain intact.

The town of Yeni-Cheir has been set on fire by shells and destroyed.

More Forts Destroyed.

An official announcement by the admiralty says the Russian cruiser Askold has joined in the bombardment of the Dardanelles. Seaplanes are being used to locate surface mines.

The French ministry of marine confirmed the destruction of Fort Napoleon by the French battleship Gaulois, while Fort Chanak Sultanie, which adjoins Fort Chanak Kalesi, 20 miles up the straits from the entrance, is declared in Athens dispatches to have been destroyed following the razing of Fort Kalid Bahr, across the straits, and Fort Chanak Kalesi.

A landing party from the allied fleet routed a small force of Turks on the Asiatic shore of the strait, according to dispatches received here. Following up their victory, the troops are moving northward, supported by several guns, to attempt a rear attack upon the forts under bombardment.

British and French flags are now flying on six of the "impregnable" forts of the Turks, according to an Exchange Telegram dispatch from Athens. The forts razed have all been invested by landing parties and formally taken over as French and British positions on Turkish soil.

5,000 Killed and Wounded.

Turkish losses in the bombardment of the Dardanelles thus far total 5,000 dead and wounded. Troop trains from Constantinople are clogging the railways on the European side and the Turkish wounded lie behind the forts without medical attention.

HELD FOR AID TO TEUTONS

U. S. Jury Votes Bills Against Hamburg-American—Cruisers Were Sent Coal.

New York, March 2.—The Hamburg-American line and five men, one of whom formerly held high offices under the German government, were indicted by the federal grand jury here. They are charged with having conspired to defraud the United States government through false statements, false clearances of vessels from American ports and false manifests of cargoes, with the intent of having the vessels proceed to places other than those mentioned in the clearance papers and there deliver supplies to ships belonging to a foreign government.

The indictments grow out of supplies and coal furnished German cruisers in the Atlantic.

WAR MAY STOP WILSON TRIP

President Tells Visitors He Doubts if He Can Make Proposed Visit to Exposition.

Washington, March 2.—President Wilson told callers the European situation was demanding so much of his attention that he was doubtful if he would be able to leave Washington this spring, even to make his proposed visit to the San Francisco exposition.

"I am tied here by the legs," was the way his callers said the president expressed the situation.

Mother of 21.

Glens Falls, N. Y., March 2.—Mrs. Frank Chenier, forty-two, has given birth to her twenty-first child. Twelve are living. Her husband is forty-nine.

JUAN CARLOS BLANCO

Doctor Blanco is Uruguay's representative to the Panama-Pacific exposition. He is minister of public works of Uruguay. He is now visiting in this country as the guest of the nation.

TWO RUSS FORTS DESTROYED BY HUGE GERMAN GUNS

Teutons Use Mortars to Shell Ossowiec—Czar's Forces Recapture Przasnysz.

Berlin, March 4 (via wireless).—The German siege guns have destroyed two of the Russian forts at Ossowiec, according to the Cologne Gazette.

Ossowiec, or Ossowetz, is an important fortress in northern Poland, near the Prussian frontier. It is one of the points of support in the fortified line to which the Russian Tenth army fell back after its retreat recently from East Prussia.

Petrograd, March 2.—The German invasion of Poland north of the Vistula river appears to have been completely shattered. The Russians on the offensive along the entire front from the Niemen to the Vistula are dealing tremendous blows to the forces of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Official reports received here record Russian successes in all sections. In some the Germans have been driven back 11 miles. In the Przasnysz region, where the troops of Grand Duke Nicholas have driven a wedge into the German center and are advancing toward the East Prussian frontier again, the Russians are capturing village after village, taking from five hundred to eight hundred prisoners in each.

As a result of the fighting of the last five days, more than eighteen thousand prisoners have fallen into Russian hands. The Germans have also lost many guns.

London, March 1.—The Austrian advance in eastern Galicia has been checked and the Russians, driving back their opponents, have recaptured Stanislau and Kolomea, says the Evening News in a telegram from Hertza, Roumania.

Petrograd, March 3.—Victorious in their operations against the Germans in northern Poland, the Russians have now resumed the offensive in Bukowina and southeastern Galicia, on the extreme left wing of the seven-hundred-mile battle front. They have already captured Sadagora, a few miles north of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina and Kolomea, a Galician railway center, while at the same time they are bringing such heavy pressure to bear on the Austro-German forces about Stanislau that the evacuation of this city is imminent.

DACIA HELD IN FRENCH PORT

Questions Over the Former German Liner to Be Settled in Prize Court.

Brest, France (via Paris), March 2.—The American steamer Dacia, formerly a Hamburg-American liner, which was captured last week by a French cruiser and brought into this port, has been towed from the roadstead into the Brest naval harbor.

New York, March 2.—The American flag, which flew over the steamship Dacia, captured last week by a French cruiser and taken into Brest, has been hauled down and the American consul at Brest is sending the Dacia's crew back to New York city, according to cablegrams received here.

BRIDGE BLASTER IS INDICTED

Federal Grand Jury Returns True Bills Against Werner Horn at Boston.

Boston, March 4.—Three indictments charging the illegal transportation of dynamite in interstate commerce have been returned by the federal grand jury against Werner Horn who attempted to destroy the international railway bridge at Vanceboro, Me., February 2. The maximum penalty is 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of $2,000.

SCOTT TO TRAIL INDIANS

General Who Used to Fight Redskins Sent to Induce Piutes Be Good.

Washington, March 4.—Brigadier General Scott, chief of staff of the army left here for Utah to attempt a peaceful settlement with the recalcitrant Piute Indians. General Scott has a long record not only as an Indian fighter but also as a mediator among the Indians, whose dialects he speaks and whose habits he knows thoroughly.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS PASSES INTO HISTORY WITH A BUSY RECORD.

Nobody Is More Gratified Over the Expiration Than the Members Themselves.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—The Sixty-third Congress has passed into history with the record of being the busiest body since the establishment of the government. Nobody is more gratified over its expiration than the members themselves, except the "lame ducks" who are not coming back next winter, and who must resume their regular vocations, if they have any besides politics. There was the usual difference in the closing scenes of the senate and the house. In the house there was uproar and song, while the senate closed its business in a calm and dignified way. Valedictories were spoken in both houses, compliments exchanged between the leaders of the rival parties, who have been at swords' points all session, and then, half an hour after noon, the capitol was almost deserted.

INCITING THEM TO PLUNDER.

Washington.—Official reports to the United States government through its own and other diplomatic representatives describe an intolerable condition of affairs in Mexico City, where the populace is suffering the effects of famine and lack of communication with the outside world. One of the official reports charges that Gen. Obregon, the Carranza commander, is inciting the people to loot and to take the law into their own hands to obtain food in order to force a large part of the male population into the Carranza army.

ARE VICTIMS OF A "FRAME-UP."

New York.—Accusations made by Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone that they were urged to place bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral by a detective who had won their confidence, and that the policeman purchased the explosives and did most of the work in making the bombs, will be considered privately by Judge Edward Swann, of the Court of General Sessions, according to an announcement made. Judge Swann will act on the request of counsel for the two Anarchists.

FOUR FIRES AT SAME TIME.

Kansas City, Mo.—Four fires broke out almost simultaneously in a barn here, in which were 800 horses belonging to the British government. Before the first of the fires discovered could be extinguished the others appeared, and the horses were saved only by opening all of the gates of the barn and driving the animals loose into the streets. The fire was subdued after considerable damage had been done to the structure. The barn was damaged by a fire two weeks ago.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 1 white 75½c, No. 2 white 75@75½c, No. 3 white 74½@75c, No. 1 yellow 73c, No. 2 yellow 72½@73c, No. 3 yellow 72@72½c, No. 1 mixed 72½c, No. 2 mixed 72@72½c, No. 3 mixed 72c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $19, No. 2 timothy $17, No. 3 timothy $15, No. 1 clover mixed $18, No. 2 clover mixed $16, No. 1 clover $18, No. 2 clover $16.

Oats—No. 2 white 58c, standard 57½@58c, No. 3 white 57@57½c, No. 4 white 55½@56½c, No. 2 mixed 57c, No. 3 mixed 56½c, No. 4 mixed 55@56c.

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.45, No. 3 red $1.41@1.43, No. 4 $1.36@1.41.

Poultry—Capons, 8 lbs and over, 17@20c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 15c; under 4 lbs, 15c; old roosters, 10c; young, staggy roosters, 11c; springers, 1½ lbs and under, 22c; over 3½ lbs, 14½c; 3½ lbs and under, 16½c; spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 15½c; spring ducks, white, over 3 lbs, 14c; spring ducks, white, under 3 lbs, 11½c; colored, 11½c; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 17c; old tom turkeys, 16c; young tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 16c; turkeys, crooked breasted, 16c; culls, 8c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 17½c, firsts 15½c, ordinary firsts 15c, seconds 14c.

Cattle—Shippers $6.25@7.50; butcher steers, extra $7.40@7.50, good to choice $6.50@7.25, common to fair $5.75@6.25; heifers, extra $7.50, good to choice $7@7.40, common to fair $5@6.75; cows, extra $6@6.25, good to choice $5.25@5.75, common to fair $3.50@5; canners $3.50@4.50.

Bulls—Bologna $5.60@6.25, fat bulls $6@6.50.

Calves—Extra $10.50, fair to good $7.50@10.25, common and large $5@9.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy $6.50@6.65, good to choice packers and butchers $6.60@6.65, mixed packers $6.50@6.65, stags $4@4.75, common to choice heavy fat sows $5.25@5.75, light shippers $6.60@6.80, pigs (110 lbs and less) $5.25@6.50.

WILSON SIGNS SEAMAN'S BILL.

Washington. — President Wilson signed the seaman's bill, improving working conditions of American seamen and increasing life-saving equipment requirements. It was said that the President had carefully examined the objections of some Senators that the bill would interfere with the treaty obligations of the United States, but concluded that it was so drawn that he could handle those questions with full recognition of the right of other nations.

WASHINGTON OFFICIAL QUITS.

Washington.—Major Richard Sylvester, Chief of Washington Police and President of the International Association of Police Chiefs, made application to be placed on the retired list, following the withdrawal of charges of official misconduct, preferred by Representative Parks, of Georgia. It is understood that an agreement was reached that the charges, which were filed with the District of Columbia Commissioners, were to be dropped if Major Sylvester resigned.

To Clean Marble.

Use three ounces of pearl ash, one pound of whiting and three pints of water, well mixed, and boil ten minutes. Rub it well over the marble and let it remain 24 hours, then rub it off and dry with clean cloth.

English Walnuts.

The so-called English walnut is almost exclusively the product of France, whence this country imports from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds annually.

Had a Good Reason.

"Why do you never make any money?" "Because I am so particular about the company I seek," replied the man who is ever self-reliant. "A fool and his money are soon parted. I associate only with wise men."

The Two Go Together.

Show us a man who has accomplished anything worth while, and we will show you a man who makes a specialty of attending to his own business.

Gift of the Gods.

A meat packer's wagon rattled over the cobblestones down First avenue, says the New York Evening Post. Overhead roared an elevated train and in the sunshine on the curb sat five boys, shooting craps.

Suddenly one of them darted out into the street, swung himself up on the passing wagon, seized a ham, and jumped off—into the arms of a "white wing."

This agent of the city, after appropriating the ham, gave the boy a vigorous shaking and flung him toward the sidewalk.

Immediately all five boys vanished into the earth.

The "white wing" looked down the street and the wagon had disappeared as completely as the boys, with the driver quite unconscious of any unusual stir.

He looked in every direction, then doubtless thanking the gods for their gift, he wrapped the ham in a newspaper and he, too, disappeared down a side street.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

But who can paint like nature?
Can imagination boast
Amid its gay creation, hues like here?
Or can it mix them with that matchless skill
And lose them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows.
—Thompson.

SAVORY DISHES.

Cut thin slices from cold roast beef; chop the trimmings and, allowing one tablespoonful of the chopped mixture for each slice of the roast; season highly with salt and pepper, herbs and a fourth as much of cracker crumbs as meat. Spread this on each slice, roll and tie. Dredge with salt and pepper and flour, fry in drippings. Then put them into a stew pan, pour over water and simmer until they are thoroughly hot.

Stuffed Onions.—Parboil large-sized onions; take out the center, leaving a cup to hold the filling which will be used. Chop the onion which was taken from the center, mix with cold sausage or bits of bacon, bread crumbs and seasoning. Fill the onions; pour around any nice meat broth or water and butter and bake until the onions are tender.

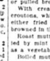
Cream of Spinach Soup.—Press one cupful of cooked spinach through a sieve, add one pint of hot white sauce, two cupfuls of broth and seasoning. Pour over the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, which have been beaten, with a cupful of cream.

Cheese Souffle.—Cut bread into fine crumbs and mix with a cupful of milk which has been heated. Melt a cupful of grated cheese, beat the yolks of two eggs and add to the cheese, cool and fold in the whites of the egg, beaten stiff. Butter individual dishes and fill with the ingredients. Bake in a moderate oven 15 minutes. Serve very hot.

Onion Souffle.—This is another most appetizing onion dish. Boil eight onions, drop and squeeze out all the juice. Add to a pint of white sauce, made rich by the yolks of two eggs. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of three and put into a well greased baking dish. Bake until firm.

A sacred burden is this life ye bear,
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly,
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly,
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

JOT THESE DOWN



Either put them down in the chambers of memory where they may be easily recalled or on paper where they may be referred to in time of need.

Use fruits for dessert at least once or twice a week, preferably on busy days when time is limited.

Always follow a heavy dinner of pork with a fruit or very light dessert.

With clear soups pass bread sticks or pulled bread.

With cream soup and puree use croutons, which are squares of bread, either fried brown or buttered and browned in the oven.

Roast mutton or lamb is accompanied by mint sauce. Peas are served as a vegetable with either.

Boiled mutton is served with caper sauce and boiled rice.

Spring lamb is best with new peas and potatoes.

Lamb stew is good served with hominy balls or rice croquettes.

Broiled lamb is served with peas in some form and either creamed or baked potatoes.

Roast venison, quail, duck are good with either currant or spiced jelly, boiled tongue with raisin sauce or accompanied with spinach and tomato sauce.

Baked sweet potatoes are good with pork, and apples are always an accompaniment.

Sweet potatoes are good with any meat, but especially with turkey.

Apple sauce is served with roast goose, cranberry with turkey and currant jelly with game.

Boiled ham with spinach, or with cider sauce.

Beef stew may be served with dumplings and vegetables or with boiled onions.

Broiled beefsteak with mushrooms, mashed, baked or escalloped potatoes.

Cauliflower or asparagus is a good accompaniment to beefsteak.

Fried chicken with waffles or fritters or with rice.

Roast chicken with rice, or roasted in milk after browning and add a cupful of corn to the milk.

Nellie Maxwell.

Expensive Wood.

One of the most expensive woods used regularly in an established industry in the United States is boxwood, the favorite material for wood carving. It has been quoted at four cents a cubic inch, and about $1,300 by the thousand board feet.

Precious Sperm-Whale.

Sperm-whales are the richest prizes of the ocean, yielding spermaceti from the cavities in their heads, ivory from their lower jaws and rich yellow oil from their sides.

One Thing She Knew.

Salesman—What size collar does your husband wear? "Dear me, I've forgotten! But I know it's larger than Fido's."—Judge.

Varied Menu.

The chorus girl dines one day on a crust and the next on a crustacean.—New York Evening Mail.

Optimistic Thought.

One becomes better acquainted with a country through having the good luck to lose the way.

You won't like heavy tobaccos after you once try the *plenty mild* but *fully satisfying* taste of FATIMA Cigarettes. They outsell other 15c cigarettes by millions!
"Distinctively Individual"
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

CLOVER BEST ON EARTH
Wisconsin grown seed recognized the world over as hardiest, most vigorous. BIG SEED CATALOG FREE
John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 711, La Crosse, Wis.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Table Manners.

The small daughter of the house was busily setting the table for expected company when the mother called to her:

"Put down three forks at each place, dear."

Having made some observations on her own account when the expected guest had dined with her mother before, she inquired thoughtfully:

"Shall I give Uncle John three knives?"

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

The Explanation.

Tomdix—So Weeks is married, eh? He is so timid that I wonder he ever mustered up sufficient courage to propose.

Hojax—Oh, he didn't have to. A young widow married him.

All Boys and Girls should write to Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., 1304 Kesner Bldg., Chicago, Ill., for beautiful "Mother Goose Jingle Book" in colors sent free to all readers of this paper.—Adv.

Those who wait for dead men's shoes may at last get them, worn out.—Albany Journal.

A simple remedy against coughs and all throat irritations are Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops—5c at all good Druggists.

One way to become a satisfactory guest is to postpone the visit.

For genuine comfort and lasting pleasure use Red Cross Ball Blue on wash day. All good grocers. Adv.

If you are going to tell a fellow he is a bad egg, break it gently.

ROXSIE'S CROUP REMEDY, THE LIFE-saver of children. No opium. 50 cents.—Adv.

Silence may be golden or it may be an admission of guilt.

Uric Acid in Your Food

Even dogs can eat too much meat. Certainly, many people "dig their graves with their teeth." Few get enough exercise to justify a meat diet, for meat brings uric acid. The kidneys try hard to get rid of that poison, but often a backache, or some other slight symptom will show that the kidneys need help. The time-tried remedy, then, is Doan's Kidney Pills.

A West Virginia Case

R. W. Clark, 312 Roseway St., Bluefield, W. Va., says: "Heavy lifting and constant standing brought on kidney trouble. It laid me up four months. My back ached severely and I couldn't stoop without terrible pains. My feet and ankles swelled and my appetite got poor. After doctors had failed Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRUNE ANY TIME FROM LATE FALL TO MAY

If a Ladder Must Be Used to Work On in the Orchard It Should Be a Stepladder.

(By SYLVANUS VAN AKEN.)

A system of pruning which has received some favor is to cut back the young growth in June. It is difficult to say what the ultimate results of such a system of pruning will be, but from one year's experience the results seem satisfactory. The long growth is stopped and many short twigs are forced out among the limbs.

With such scraggly, scrawny growers as the Burbank plum, the results will indicate that more compact and symmetrical trees will be formed by the summer pruning.

Orchard trees may be pruned any time from late fall to May, depending somewhat on latitude. The most common time of doing it is on a pleasant day in February, March or April.

A fine, sharp saw, knife or pair of small pruning shears are the only implements usually required, but I use a long-handled pruning shear and also a good saw hung on an eight-foot pole. This does away with all ladder work.

For small trees up to twelve feet high, such as pear and plum, pruning shears will be found the quickest. If a ladder must be used to work on, it should be a stepladder, as the limbs are not strong enough to bear the weight of man in the center of the tree without the possibility of breaking or peeling the bark.

Set the ladder close to the tree at one side and begin pruning from the bottom, going up step by step and drawing toward you all branches you can reach.

Before setting the ladder one should look the tree over carefully and decide just which branches should be removed and where they should be cut, as well as the amount of heading in.

If all trees are allowed to take their natural form as nearly as possible, and not pruned to one desired shape, much labor will be saved.

Large apple trees which have been properly pruned every year or two, need to have removed only dead branches, the water sprouts and such other branches as cross one another, or in some way interfere with other limbs.

As the tree grows larger and older, the spread will become greater, and small branches in the inner part of the head will gradually become unfruitful and should be removed.

On all such trees a sharp, fine saw is necessary, a coarse saw making too ragged and rough a wound. Make the first cut from the under side of the limb, to prevent splitting or tearing of the bark as the branch drops off. Then cut from above, making the cut as nearly perpendicular as possible.

All limbs should be cut at the smallest part, yet as close to the trunk or main limb as practical.

After sawing off, trim the edges smooth with a sharp knife and cover the wound with paint, using none which contains turpentine.

Cutting the edges smooth induces more rapid healing, while painting the wood keeps out fungi and rain and prevents decay.

Old trees which have not been pruned for some years will need a thorough renovation. It will be found at times necessary to cut out some of the limbs before one can climb a tree.

Care must be taken not to remove too much of the top during one year, and not over one-fourth should be taken out. Cut out all dead branches. The tree will probably contain a great many sprouts of several years' growth, and many of these should be removed. However, where they are several inches in diameter, as is sometimes the case, a few may be left to form a new head.

If one wishes to graft undesirable trees to good varieties these sprouts will be of value in which to set the scions and form the new head.

Experience and observation are great helpers in teaching one how and what to prune. A novice is apt to err in pruning either too much or too little.

The statement that it is not natural to prune is not borne out by facts, as nature prunes more severely than does a practical fruit-grower. She not only prunes out limbs which interfere with each other, but smothers entire trees.

LIME SULPHUR ON THE APPLE TREES

Heavy Drenching While Spraying Is Common Cause of Injury to Foliage.

The great question among fruit growers everywhere is: Shall bordeaux be replaced by lime sulphur as a summer spray?

Observations indicate that heavy drenching is a common cause of injury to foliage. Experiments proved that much injury by the burning of apple foliage following the application, just after the blossoms fell, was due to previous scab infection of the leaves.

It has been found that arsenate of lead is the only insecticide known which may be used in the lime sulphur with safety. It not only decreases the burning but actually increases fungicidal value of the mixture by 50 per cent.

Injury to both fruit and foliage by the lime sulphur is much less serious than that caused by bordeaux under the same conditions, and the addition of lime or the presence of sediment does not materially affect the burning qualities of the lime sulphur one way or the other.

Another important point found is that cultivated trees will withstand foliage injury better than neglected orchards.

GOOD DRAINAGE OF THE POULTRY YARD

Important Subject to Be Considered in Selecting Location for the House.

The drainage is a very important subject to be considered in locating the house and yard for poultry. The ground should be well drained by sloping to the south.

A yard on a southern slope dries off quickly after a rain, and it gets the full benefit of all the sunshine, consequently it is nearly always dry.

The direct rays of the sun are great purifiers and destroyers of disease germs, and this helps greatly in keeping diseases out of the flock.

Then hens are compelled to run about in a wet, muddy yard, and so keep their feet wet and muddy, their feathers become wet, too, and in cool weather they become chilled. Hens will not lay well under such conditions.

Dampness is also a direct cause of roup and all its kindred ailments, as well as rheumatism.

In warm weather a wet yard soon becomes filthy, and is a good place for the growth of all kinds of disease germs.

If your poultry yard is already built in such a place, it will pay you to move it to a south slope. If this is not possible, then haul dirt and raise the ground in the yard high enough so that it will be dry; clear away on the south side to let the sun in, and make some kind of windbreak on the north.

Quality First.

Is your young stock showing up as you anticipated, or have you been a little too greedy and bred from some that should have been discarded? We should look more to quality than to quantity. Life is too short to use any but the best.

Keeping at It Wins.

There may be such a thing as luck in the poultry business, but "keeping everlastingly at it" is what characterizes the successful poultry raiser.

Influence on Egg Yield.

The size of flock influences the egg yield. The larger the flock the smaller the egg yield. The larger the flock the lower the labor cost. In fact, so much so as to overbalance the smaller yield or production. Lately, flocks of 250 or even 500 have produced eggs more economically than smaller flocks.

Contaminated Milk.

Milk that has once been contaminated with foreign substance can never be thoroughly cleaned.

URGED TO GROW MORE FOODSTUFFS

FARMERS' INSTITUTE PASS RESOLUTION FAVORING LESS TOBACCO GROWING.

INCORSE METHODS OF STATE

To Stamp Out the Foot and Mouth Disease—Co-operation Among Farmers Also Urged.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort, Ky.—Realizing the necessity for the increased demands for foodstuffs as a result of the European war the representatives of the farmers of this state, at the meeting of the State Farmers' institute passed resolutions urging the farmers to raise foodstuffs instead of tobacco and cotton, and co-operation of the [illegible] railroad systems is asked [illegible] limestone dust to the farmers throughout the state to fertilize the worn-out land.

The efforts and methods adopted by the state and federal authorities to stamp out the foot and mouth disease were indorsed.

Co-operation of the farmers in perfecting organizations for marketing their crops more advantageously are encouraged, and Gov. McCreary is commended for his good road policy. "Possum hunters" and "night riders" of Western Kentucky are condemned, and a rigid enforcement of the law is requested. The work of Commissioner of Agriculture Newman in this state and Hugh Dawson in Washington for the benefit of the farmers is complimented. The resolutions committee comprised Ben Watson, Senator Starling Marshall and Harry McCarty.

Kills Part of Law.

Personal liberty was infringed upon by the attempt to exercise the police power in Section 4 of the Hampton act of 1914, to make it unlawful "for any persons to keep, store or possess any liquor in any room, building or structure other than the private residence of such person, and which is not used as a place of public resort." The section which was aimed at "locker clubs" in dry towns was declared unconstitutional in an opinion by Commissioner Clat. "The power of the state to regulate and control the conduct of a private individual is confined to those cases where his conduct injuriously affects others. With his faults or weaknesses which he keeps to himself and which do not operate to the detriment of others, the state as such has no concern. The police power may be called into play when it is reasonably necessary to protect the public health, the public morals or the public safety. The mere fact that the legislature sees fit to enact a statute ostensibly for the purpose of promoting such ends is not conclusive of the question. When, therefore, the statute purporting to have been enacted to protect public health, or public morals or public safety, has no real or substantial relation to these objects, or is a palpable invasion of rights secured by the fundamental law, it is the duty of the court so to adjudge and thereby give effect to the constitution."

Glad To Get Back Home.

His desire to get out into the world, which resulted only in four days of mental anguish for his parents and finally a yearning for home that brought about his apprehension, was brought to a climax when Houston Long, father of Herbert Long, 17, swooped down on the young man in his temporary rendezvous at Lexington and brought him to Frankfort and to his home near Peaks Mill. With his funds nearing the starvation stage, young Long wrote to a boy friend in this city apprising him of his whereabouts, the tenor of his letter indicating that he would love again to sit by the fire at his parents' home, but apparently feared the wrath to come and hesitated to return. The information of his whereabouts was imported to his father and without apprising his son of his knowledge Mr. Long hurried to Lexington and returned with the runaway.

Act of 1914 Is Void.

The act of 1914, conferring on county courts, excepting in counties having a continuous session of the circuit court, jurisdiction in all misdemeanor cases, is void, because it violates the provisions of Section 141 of the constitution. "The jurisdiction of county courts shall be uniform throughout the state."

Big String of Fish Caught.

Tom Thomasson and Walter Overton, who rank among Frankfort's most enthusiastic and successful fishermen, returned to the city after a day spent on the river at the mouth of Glenn's creek, with a string of 28 fish, averaging ¾ of a pound each, some of them weighing 1½ pounds. The catch would have been considered a splendid showing even at the height of the fishing season and is more remarkable from the fact that up to this time the only fish of any consequence have been taken from Benson creek.

Awaiting Governor's Word.

"I am awaiting word from the governor before I can go to the Panama exposition," said Representative Harry Myers, of Covington, member of the Kentucky commission. "The governor will call a meeting of the commission when he returns to Frankfort."

Collected for State.

State Inspector and Examiner Sherman Goodpaster has filed with Auditor Bosworth his reports showing the money collected from delinquent county officers of Lee and Estill counties.

Under Expert Supervision.

Kentucky will spend approximately $1,700,000 on her public highways this year under the state aid plan, and construct or permanently improve between 800 and 1,000 miles of main traveled highway, providing so much is possible of accomplishment within the time limit of working days. This means the amount stated will be spent and the miles estimated will be improved according to plans and specifications furnished by skilled engineers of the state road department, the contracts will be approved by Commissioner of Roads R. C. Terrell and engineers from his office will inspect and supervise the work before the money is paid for it.

The amount is easily calculated. The state road fund will amount to $600,000; the counties must raise and expend on construction an equal amount to get the state aid and Bell county has voted $250,000 in bonds; Greenup $200,000, and Lewis $150,000.

According to the requests from various county authorities that have conferred with one another before filing their applications, or, as in most instances have been brought together by Commissioner Terrell, a route will be opened from Cincinnati through the Blue Grass and over the old Wilderness Trail, or Boone Way, through the mountains and Cumberland Gap into Virginia's magnificently improved highway system that leads to the South Atlantic Coast. Another route out of Cincinnati leads eastward along the Ohio and up the Big Sandy into Pike. Yet another, turning from the route in the heart of the Blue Grass, carries the tourist along the Kentucky river highlands, via the Capital, to Louisville, where they strike the Lincoln homestead in Larue and extends on to Nashville. By branch routes is reached the Jefferson Davis Way through Todd county, the Pennyrile and to the furthest confines of Jackson's Purchase. Another route extends from the Tennessee border through the Pennyrile northward to Henderson and thence into Indiana.

Taking them in order, the first route leads out of Kenton county through Grant, Scott, Fayette, Jessamine and Garrard. From Fayette a route will be through Madison to the Boone Way, and Lincoln, Rockcastle, Laurel, Knox and Bell have asked for state aid along the inner-county highway corresponding to this route.

From Campbell county another route runs through Pendleton, Bracken, Mason, Lewis, Greenup, Boyd, Lawrence, Johnson, Floyd and Pike to Pound Gap. From Lexington to Louisville the route is well known, while the Lincoln-Jackson Way runs to West Point, thence to Elizabethtown, with a side trip to the Lincoln Farm, Munfordville, Glasgow, Scottsville and to the Tennessee line in Allen. From this route a branch leads to Bowling Green, where the Jefferson Davis Way is struck, passing through Russellville, Elkton, the Jefferson Davis homestead, Cadiz, Benton and Paducah.

Wilson Boosts Institution Cause.

Praise for the "simple straightforward" people of the southern mountains and criticism of "the airs that high society gives itself" were voiced by President Wilson at a meeting held in Washington in the interest of Berea college, Kentucky, founded to educate the mountaineers. The president declared that the college was "going straight to the heart of one of the most interesting problems of American life," and added that "the only thing that is worth while in human intercourse is to wake somebody up." Justice Hughes, of the supreme court, presided at the meeting, and other speakers were President Frost, of Berea college; P. G. Bonser, of Columbia university, and Hamilton W. Mabie, of The Outlook Magazine.

Distillers Hit By Court.

Distillers in prohibition territory in Kentucky are not allowed to have in their possession whisky for the purpose of sale by retail in quantities of less than five gallons to mail order customers residing in another state, who forward the purchasing price with their orders to distiller at his place of business. The court of appeals decided this point in an opinion by Judge Nunn. Under the agreed state of facts the defendant had several gallons bottled at his home, marked and set apart for shipment by Southern Express to customers in Tennessee, who had ordered the liquor by mail and sent the purchase price to him. The court held that the sale already was consummated in McCreary county, which is dry, and that the defendant held the liquor as bailee or agent for the customers.

Resignations Received.

Resignations of Capt. Claude L. Harris and Second Lieut. Fay K. Ashby, of Company E, Third infantry, of Madisonville, and First Lieut. Richard Alexander, of Company M, Third infantry, of Calhoun, were received and accepted by the state military department.

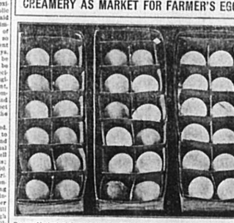
May Extend Territory.

Section 4464-B, Kentucky Statutes, authorizing trustees of a graded school district to extend its boundaries with the written consent of a majority of the people of the annexed territory, is constitutional. The court of appeals, in an opinion by Judge Turner, reversed the Webster circuit court in the case of the trustees of the Slaughtersville graded school district against B. M. Brooks and directed the court to sustain a demurrer to the petition of Brooks, who sought to enjoin a $4,500 bond issue voted by the district.

Wild Cat Caught in Game Preserve.

Kentucky's new game preserve in Pine mountain produced a 45-pound wild cat, that stepped into a trap baited with a dead deer. The warden sent a hind foot of the cat to the office of the game and fish commission. One of the recently acquired deer was hurt on the trip from Michigan and died. Traces of the wild cat were found, and as it was a menace to the fawns, the deer was dragged to the trap and the wild cat fell prey to its hunger.

CREAMERY AS MARKET FOR FARMER'S EGGS



Proper Method of Grading Eggs—White and Brown Ones Packed Separately.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because of the methods of handling and marketing eggs in common use among the general farmers who furnish the great bulk of the supply, it is not often that the producer can get the full benefit of the high prices for strictly fresh eggs during the fall and winter months. It is customary in many sections of the country for the farmer to take to town at irregular intervals a basket of eggs some of which may be clean and some dirty, some absolutely fresh and some distinctly below the highest grade. He is usually paid by number, not quality, and thus gets no additional profit from the eggs that are really first class. The village merchant, moreover, who takes these eggs is not usually in a position to make regular shipments to large markets. The result of all this is that before the eggs reach the ultimate consumer they have deteriorated to such an extent that they are not of a quality to command the highest prices.

This waste can be, to a great extent at least, remedied by a system of marketing eggs through creameries. It is not necessary for the creamery to be a co-operative one, for even a privately owned establishment will naturally be desirous of adding to the prosperity of the neighborhood and to oblige as far as possible its patrons.

For this reason it should content itself with a moderate profit on the eggs. This was the case with one privately owned creamery in the northern part of Minnesota, which may be taken as an excellent example of the possibilities of marketing eggs in this way.

A short time ago about 135 farmers were selling their eggs through this agency. They were scattered over a wide territory, one man even driving 14 miles. Before the creamery consented to market their eggs for them each farmer was required to sign the following agreement:

"For the privilege of selling eggs to the creamery company and getting a market established for guaranteed fresh eggs, I, the undersigned, hereby pledge myself to comply in every way with the following rules:

"I agree to deliver eggs at the creamery that will not be to exceed eight days old and to be picked in (gathered) twice every day.

"Eggs to be of uniform size (no undersize or oversize eggs).

"Eggs to be clean and to be kept in a cool, dry cellar.

"Brown eggs to be put in one carton and white in another and so marked.

"Each egg to be stamped on the side and carton to be stamped on the top.

"I agree not to sell any eggs that I have marked with the creamery company's trademark to anyone else but the creamery company, and to return stamps and other supplies that have been furnished, in case I should decide to discontinue to sell eggs to the creamery company."

Several points in this agreement are worthy of notice. In the first place, eight days may not seem sufficiently often in the majority of places to deliver the eggs, but the nights in Minnesota, even in summer, are usually cool, and this, together with the gathering twice a day and the storage in dry, cool cellars, was found sufficient to keep the eggs in good condition. It by no means follows, however, that this would be possible elsewhere.

The brown and white eggs were separated because it was found that this added to the attractiveness of the packages, and, secondly, because it encouraged the keeping of hens which lay white eggs. During the spring months the owner of the creamery paid one cent more for white eggs than for brown on the ground that in the future he could obtain more for them in the market, and that he wished to stimulate the keeping of one class of chickens in order to insure a more uniform market.

The stamping of the eggs is important. The stamp contained the name of the creamery, the creamery brand and a serial number for each producer. Thus, in case of any carelessness or failure to maintain the proper quality it was possible to trace the product back to the individual producer and lay the blame where it belonged.

Each farmer was furnished with a supply of cartons each of which held one dozen eggs and were so shaped that they could be packed in a regular 30-dozen egg case, and shipped from the creamery to market by express. The labor and cost of handling the eggs at the creamery were thus reduced to a minimum. They were never candled because the farmer was under obligations to bring in only good eggs, and failure to do so was regarded as sufficient ground for the creamery's refusing to handle the eggs of the offender in the future.

In the particular case described, the eggs were shipped to a large grocery store in Duluth, Minn., which was already taking butter from the creamery. This store was able to sell the eggs to its customers for several cents a dozen more than the prevailing prices for other eggs. It is interesting to note, also, that the buyers became accustomed to the stamp on the eggs and when by accident two cases reached the store unstamped there was a little difficulty in disposing of them.

The increased profit to the farmers through this method of marketing was not as noticeable during the spring, when eggs are plentiful, as when they were scarce. During the winter the difference was sometimes as great as ten cents a dozen, and when this particular creamery was visited one December the farmers were receiving 40 cents a dozen for their eggs. At this very time farmers in the nearby village were paid 25 cents a dozen. With the increased prices the production rose rapidly also. Before the creamery took up the marketing of the eggs the supply received by the local storekeepers was hardly more than sufficient for the local demand. Later the creamery paid out in one year nearly $4,000 to producers of eggs, nearly all of which were shipped away. This accounts for the fact that the local merchants, who were at first inclined to look with disfavor upon the innovation, soon saw that the increased returns to the community meant increased profits to them eventually.

There is no reason why a system similar to the one just described should not be adopted in many other localities. Local conditions will, of course, require certain changes, but the fundamental principle will remain. Fresh eggs shipped regularly in good condition to city markets are certain to earn greater profits for the producers than those which are allowed to deteriorate on the road from the farm to the consumer. Finally the profits from its egg business may well make the establishment of a creamery possible when it could not be run for dairy products alone.

TO SPREAD OR PILE MANURE

Answer to Question Is Largely One of Location—Much Loss Sustained by Broadcast Scattering.

(By ALVIN KEYSER, Colorado Experiment Station.)

The question frequently arises, Should manure be spread thinly over the land in winter when it is hauled, or should it be dumped in piles to be scattered in the spring? The answer to the question is largely one of location. In a great deal of Colorado territory the winters are dry, with dry, very windy springs. Where such conditions normally prevail scattering manure broadcast on the land during the winter means that the manure will dry out and frequently be blown away by the first heavy spring wind storm.

Dropping in piles to be hand scattered later saves a part of this loss. Where snow is on the ground and where winds are not a menace, or where conditions permit disking the scattered manure into the top soil, this loss by blowing is prevented. From the standpoint of labor, dropping in piles increases the labor. From the standpoint of saving the manure it sometimes saves an appreciable percentage, while broadcast scattering would lose all of it. The farmer will have to decide these questions for himself in his own localities, based upon the points above enumerated.

POOR HATCHES OF INCUBATOR

Great Variety of Circumstances Are Ascribed—Keep Daily Record of Temperature of Machine.

The cause of poor hatches with an incubator is a much discussed question, which depends on a great variety of circumstances. A poor hatch is more apt to be due to the condition of the eggs previous to hatching than to incubation, although improper handling of either factor will produce the same results.

When eggs fail to hatch, see whether the breeding stock is kept under conditions which tend to produce strong, fertile germs in the eggs, if the eggs have been handled properly before incubation, and whether the conditions were right during incubation, as judged by the time of the hatch.

A daily temperature record should be kept of each machine. The operator can thus compare the temperature at which the machines have been kept, which may prove valuable in the future work, especially if the brooder records can be checked back against those of the incubator.

Grow Profitable Pigs.

We cannot grow pigs profitably without feeding enough to keep them gaining steadily.

Eggs Easily Ruined.

Duck eggs are very easily ruined by careless handling.

"CASCARETS" ACT ON LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

The Collision.

Two friends had acquired automobiles, honestly, and were swapping experiences as whis navigators.

"I ran into a party on the street Sunday and had to get off and help him," said one.

"I ran into one yesterday," said the other.

"Did you get off?"

"You bet I didn't. The judge fined me $10 for reckless driving."

CUTICURA SHAVING

Is Up-to-Date Shaving for Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Prepare razor. Dip brush in hot water and rub it on Cuticura Soap held in palm of hand. Then make lather on face and rub in for a moment with fingers. Make second lathering and shave. Rub bit of Cuticura Ointment over shaven parts (and on scalp if any dandruff or itching) and wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water, shampooing same time. One soap for all—shaving, shampooing, bathing and toilet. It's velvet for sensitive skins. No slimy mug. No germs. No waste of time or money. Free sample each if you wish. Address postcard, "Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Napoleon Outdone.

In a small town there was a veteran of the Civil war who was called Colonel Bingle. He was stored full of anecdotes about his life as a soldier, which had won him the unbounded admiration of a certain little boy in the town who was of a martial cast of mind. But never had the boy's admiration for the colonel found such complete expression as when he remarked to a little playmate:

"Come on, Jimmy, let's play soldiers. You be Napoleon Bonaparte—I'll be Colonel Bingle!"

How the Misunderstanding Arose.

"Belshazzar saw the writing on the wall.

"I can't make head or tail of it," he cried, "it is evidently censored."

Liked the Church, But—

Sweet Girl—Do you enjoy taking me to church?

Lover—Not so much as riding with you in a street car.

"Goodness! Why?"

"The sexton never yells, 'Sit closer, please.'"—New York Weekly.

Antinoise Movement.

"What I want," said the nervous man, "is a place in the country. I want to escape the noise of the city."

"All right," answered the man who is nervous, too; "I'll sell you my place in the country. I want to come to town where they have laws to prevent the roosters from waking you up at daybreak."

MAY BE COFFEE

That Causes all the Trouble

When the house is afire, it's about the same as when disease begins to show, it's no time to talk but time to act—delay is dangerous—remove the cause of the trouble at once.

"For a number of years," wrote a Kansas lady, "I felt sure that coffee was hurting me, and yet I was so fond of it, I could not give it up. At last I got so bad that I made up my mind I must either quit the use of coffee or die.

"Everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered severely most of the time with palpitation of the heart. I frequently woke up in the night with the feeling that I was almost gone—my heart seemed so smothered and weak in its action. My breath grew short and the least exertion set me panting. I slept but little and suffered from rheumatism.

"Two years ago I stopped using the coffee and began to use Postum and from the very first I began to improve. It worked a miracle! Now I can eat anything and digest it without trouble. I sleep like a baby, and my heart beats strong and regularly. My breathing has become steady and normal, and my rheumatism has left me.

"I feel like another person, and it is all due to quitting coffee and using Postum, for I haven't used any medicine and none would have done any good as long as I kept drugging with coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious, and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.