VETO IS WRITTEN BY GOV. STANLEY

CHIEF EXECUTIVE DISAPPROVES SECTION FOUR OF THE ILLITERACY BILL.

DOUBTS CONSTITUTIONALITY

Old Measures That Have Not Been Killed by Governor Now Are Laws Because of Time Limit.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort.—Declaring that it is a wrong principle to permit any department of the state government to have unlimited power in the matter of printing, postage and supplies, Governor Stanley vetoed Section No. 4 of the bill appropriating $5,000 annually for the State Illiteracy Commission. Section 4 provides that there shall be furnished the commission the necessary printing for the conduct of its business in the same manner as other departments of the state are provided with printing, postage and office supplies.

Governor Stanley expressed grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill, as Section 184 of the constitution provides that no sum shall be raised or collected for education other than in common schools until the question of taxation is submitted to the legal voters and the majority of the votes cast at the election shall be in favor of the taxation.

All bills that were not signed by the governor have now become laws by virtue of the fact that they have been on his desk the length of time provided by the constitution, when they shall be signed or else become laws without his signature.

Approved By Governor.

The senate bills approved by Governor Stanley follow:

To permit taxpayers to pay their portion of special levy to pay railroad bonds and be exonerated from liability.

To provide for the submission of the question to substitute County Commissioners for the Fiscal Court at any general election.

[illegible]

Expenditures Are Shown.

Special Assistant Attorney General John M. Duffy reported to Gov. Stanley that in his judgment a total of $66,545.34 has been spent illegally in the schools department of this state since July, 1908. The items are for compiling and indexing the school laws of 1908, $100; detective work, $1,152; architects, $138; estimates on new capital, $2,672. The total that Sewell says was paid illegally to stenographers during the first three and a half years of the period from 1908 to 1916 is $2,285, and during the last four years $19,357. The largest item, it is alleged, is for the publication of unauthorized books. Duffy says: "The record of the public printer states the cost of publishing Bird and Arbor day bulletins to be $6,284.67, but I find the total amount paid the publishing company was $2,500 more than the order of the public printer called for."

Concluding, Duffy says: "In my opinion these expenditures were totally unauthorized, and the superintendent should be made to account for this waste of school funds on his official bond." The contingent expenses of this department, which do not include salaries, were: 1912, $23,472; 1913, $27,982; 1914, $43,627; 1915, $50,511. Duffy adds: "The act of 1912 limited the expense of the superintendent in inspecting and examining schools to $500 annually. Although Superintendent Hamlett thereafter drew from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum under an amended act, he continued to draw $500 per annum under the former act in monthly installments of $41.66 each, as though it were a part of his salary."

Jefferson Ruling Upheld.

Municipalities may not avoid liability for damages occasioned by negligence in the care of streets by reason of the fact that they have reached the constitutional limitation of their taxes in providing for the ordinary expenses of government, and the court of appeals refused to accept the argument that a city under such circumstances stands in the attitude of an insolvent judgment debtor. This point was decided in affirming the Jefferson circuit court, which granted a mandatory injunction, requiring the town of Oakdale to levy a special tax to pay a judgment of $2,000 awarded the estate of Clarence Sanders, killed in an accident caused by a defective street. Execution on the judgment was returned "no property found," and when suit was brought to require the additional tax levy the defense was interposed that under Section 157 of the Constitution towns the size of Oakdale are limited to a tax levy of 75 cents on the $100, and prohibited from becoming "indebted in any manner for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for that year without the assent of two-thirds the voters thereof."

Legislative Practice Body.

Students of the Law College of the State University have organized a practice legislative body to be known as the Henry Clay House of Representatives, and under the guidance of Representative Reuben Hutchcraft will discuss and follow the parliamentary rules of the Kentucky legislature in every detail. Judge W. T. Lafferty, dean of the college, has turned the law library over to the society to be used on meeting nights as the chamber of the house, and the different offices in the department will be used as committee rooms. The work accomplished will count as equivalent to any one classroom subject if the participant tries out for one of the debating teams. J. H. Coleman, president of the Henry Clay Law Society, has been chosen president.

Nelson Officials Commended.

Nelson county officers were commended for the excellent condition in which they keep their records by State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell, who filed a report upon the Nelson county examination. For the last five years he found only $21.10 due the state in that county. This was collected in the office of County Clerk Morgan Gilkey, the sum representing items over the disposition of which there had been some question. The office of Arch Pulliam, circuit court clerk, was praised for efficiency.

Want Labor Course.

A conference was held between University of Kentucky officials and a committee from the Blue Grass Federation of Labor looking to the establishment of a university extension lecture course to workingmen. President Barker and Dr. A. S. Mackenzie represented the university and a committee composed of Messrs. A. A. Babbitt, Daniel J. Crowe and Wm. B. Meehan, spoke for the Labor Federation.

Appointment Is Urged.

Representative W. A. Price and Collins Lee, of Covington, probably will be urged for the appointment by Gov. Stanley as successor to the late County Judge Cleary, of Kenton. The appointment will be until the November election, when a successor will be elected for the remainder of the term.

Help For State Superintendent.

The bill empowering the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to employ four clerks and five stenographers in his office is now a law. The bill which was introduced in the house by Representative White, of Monroe county, and in the senate by Senator Zimmerman, of Bullitt, was designed ...

Urge Veto of Tax Bill.

Opposition to the University of Louisville bill, permitting the apportionment of 2 cents of the city tax levy to the university, was brought to the attention of Gov. Stanley by a delegation which called on him and urged him to veto the measure. In the party were former Park Commissioner Ben Brumleve, president of the Allied Civic Clubs; Dr. Peter S. Ganz, representing the Jefferson County Federation of Catholic Societies; T. S. Preston, representing the printing trades; W. J. Quinn, representing the United Trades and Labor Assembly; D. J. Lammer, Dr. August Schachner, and Dr. A. N. Barnett. The argument presented was that all departments of the city are hard pressed for funds, the city schools are receiving the minimum levy and this will make a further drain on the resources.

Kimball's Appointment Urged.

Former Congressman W. P. Kimball, of this city, is being urged by his friends for probable appointment as one of the state commissioners to administer the new workmen's compensation law. Under the new statute supervision is provided by a board of three members, two to be appointed, at salaries of $2,500 per year, the third member to be the state insurance commissioner, who will receive $600 in addition to his present salary. An amendment was offered in the senate to make the law operate under a bi-partisan board, which was defeated, and thus gives the governor the appointment of two Democratic members. Mr. Kimball has the indorsement of Senator Thomas A. Combs and it is understood his candidacy is being quite favorably considered.

Stenographers Get Back Pay.

Governor Stanley signed and approved the resolution passed by the General Assembly appropriating sufficient money to pay the salary of the stenographers in the Department of Education from January 4 to the time when the act providing for their appointment goes into effect. They were employed in accordance with a construction placed upon the law during past administrations, but the court of appeals held that there was no provision for them. An act was then passed allowing the employment of stenographers. The law, of course, could not provide for back salaries so the money was appropriated by resolution.

Double Mileage Refused.

Ten cents a mile one way is all he will allow sheriffs for conveying prisoners to the penitentiaries unless the courts direct him differently, said State Auditor Greene. Sheriffs had been drawing mileage both ways in addition to the expenses of their deputies, but the auditor said the law, which expressly provides for mileage both ways for legislators and all other trips of sheriffs speaks of mileage only one way in this instance.

Clerk Has Splendid Record.

Nelson county officers were commended for the excellent condition in which they keep their records by State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell, who filed a report upon the Nelson county examination. For the last five years he found only $21.10 due the state in that county. This was collected in the office of County Clerk Morgan Gilkey, the sum representing items over the disposition of which there had been some question. The office of Arch Pulliam, circuit court clerk, was praised as the best conducted that has been inspected.

Better Attendance Expected.

The compulsory school attendance law, it is believed, has been made effective by the recodification of the school laws approved by Gov. Stanley recently. The old law provided for a fine only, but under the present law it is made a misdemeanor not to send a child to school, and the parent or guardian, if fined, may be sent to jail to serve out the fine for nonpayment. Heretofore the compulsory school attendance law has been a dead letter in some sections, but the more drastic punishment is expected to accomplish its purpose.

May Test New Law.

A test of the validity of the act creating the Thirty-sixth Judicial district, comprising Wolfe, Morgan and Magoffin counties, will be made by the opponents of the new district if Gov. Stanley signs the bill. The opponents of the district claim that the act violates Section 128 of the Constitution in that there are not sufficient population outside of the counties comprising a judicial district to constitute a new judicial district.

Osborne To Be Aviator.

Kentucky will have an aviator attache to its military establishment. Accepting the offer of the Curtis Aviation school, extended to the military department of all the states to give free tuition to one member of the militia, Adjt. Gen. J. Tandy Ellis has assigned E. Osborne, of the Signal Corps, Lexington, to go. He will be commissioned second lieutenant.

ROAD WORK IS BEING PUSHED.

Shepherdsville, Ky.—County Road Engineer W. C. Herps has been holding ... meetings in the several magisterial districts of the county which ... largely attended and have ... to create good-road sentiment throughout the county. The coun- ...

HEALTH LEAGUE IS ORGANIZED.

Salary Appropriation Approved.

U. S MEN SEEK TO CUT OFF VILI ISTAS

American Troops Are Still Chasing Bandits.

FLEEING TO THE SIERRAS

General Pershing Establishes a New Base—Now Less Than Half Day's March Behind Outlaw and His Gang.

Field Headquarters, Casas Grandes, March 29 (by army aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., March 29.—Pancho Villa was last seen at Namiquipa, 250 previously reported, an increase embraced nearly 400 men, as against away. The bandit's command then partly brought about by pistol-point conscription.

At Galeana he forced into his column seven boys ranging in age from twelve to twenty years and at El Valle he kidnaped 27 youths. At the last-named place he left 18 wounded men, who had endured the long ride from Columbus, only to be abandoned when it became evident that their hurts were such that they could no longer fight and keep up with Villa's flight into the mountain country.

The Mexicans hereabouts are a peaceable people, occupying small ranches, and except in isolated instances our troops have had no friction with them.

The search for Pancho Villa has now come to a stage where General Pershing has deemed it necessary to establish a new advanced base 120 miles south of here. This stretches our line of communication from Columbus, N. M., to approximately 250 miles.

Villa Flees Southwest.

Officials received reports on Monday that Villa was fleeing southwest toward the foothills of the Sierras, with the Americans in pursuit. All arms of the service are being used to force the bandit into a corner.

The establishment of a new base throws a heavier burden on the transport service and the engineers, but General Pershing believes they will meet the situation.

Villa has not been surrounded, but he has been traced to a locality to the south where, unless he should scatter his command and take to the hills alone, our troops, with reasonable good luck, should overtake and punish him.

General Pershing so summed up the situation on Sunday night, standing in the glare of a camp fire near his tent, shielded from the wind and sand by a barrier of willows.

He spoke earnestly and at some length, explaining in detail the disposition of our forces in the field, adding that he felt nearer Villa than at any time since the campaign started, yet declining to commit himself to any statement that might be construed as a conviction that the chase was all but over.

Dollar Wins Mexicans.

He said again that the Carranzistas seemed to be aiding in the pursuit of Villa and that slowly, principally through the circulation of the American dollar in communities weary of worthless paper money, the Mexicans, at first timid and suspicious, were now greeting the American troops smilingly, bearing all sorts of things to sell.

"American money and the exemplary behavior of the troops are working wonders," said the general. "In towns where a few days ago not a soul was to be seen on the streets when our troops passed, men, women and children now mingle freely with the troops, and the more intelligent of them are spreading the word that we have not come to invade Mexico, but solely to capture Villa.

"The padre of a church in a villa to the south promised me that he would deliver such a message from his pulpit Sunday. In this part of the country, at least, Villa has failed to stir up the country against us, as he planned."

The increasing friendliness of the Mexicans was emphasized at headquarters Sunday. Families from Casas Grandes and neighboring communities, in wagons and on burros, paid us a respectful visit. Sombreroed men and women whose faces were half hidden in mantillas passed through the camp, noting everything, saying little.

U. S. Soldiers Hurt in Wreck.

San Antonio, Tex., March 30.—Confirmation that General Pershing already has been using a portion of the Northwestern railroad for transportation of troops was received by General Funston from what was said to be unofficial sources.

This information included a report of the overturning of two cars and the injuring of ten troopers of the Tenth cavalry and several horses. Three of the men were reported injured seriously.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE SET ASIDE

House Judiciary Committee Also Votes to Postpone Consideration of National Prohibition.

Washington, March 29.—Woman suffrage and national prohibition were set aside for the present session of congress by the house judiciary com- ...

MAJ. ROBERT L. HOWZE

Major Howze of the Eleventh cavalry was on duty at the army war college when he was ordered to join the expedition into Mexico.

U. S. ASKS GERMANY FOR FACTS IN U-BOAT ATTACK

President to Reserve Final Judgment in Sussex Case Until Evidence Is Received.

Washington, March 29.—The United States has inquired of Germany through Ambassador Gerard, whether any of its submarines torpedoed the British channel steamer Sussex. The inquiry probably is already in Berlin.

The president will reserve final judgment until all the evidence in the case is before him. If he finds that the Sussex was attacked without warning, in violation of the pledges of Germany, he will advise congress of what he proposes to do and proceed to act.

According to the best information obtainable in official quarters there will be no preliminaries and no further time lost in negotiations if complete evidence shows that Germany has countenanced attacks in violation or in evasion of guaranties repeatedly made to the United States as to the conduct of submarine warfare.

Consular Agent Whitman at Boulogne reported that he was informed by French officials that a piece of bronze resembling a part of a torpedo had been found on the channel liner Sussex.

Dover, March 28.—That the channel boat Sussex was "struck by an enemy torpedo" was the finding of a coroner's jury at an inquest over the bodies of victims brought here.

Detailed information gathered by the American embassy at Paris indicates that no Americans lost their lives on the Sussex.

Of the three American survivors of the Sussex who are in a hospital at Dover, only one—George Crocker of Fitchburg, Mass.—is in a serious condition. His skull was fractured by a falling mast. He regained consciousness and his physician believes he will recover.

Joshua D. Armitage of New York and Wilder Penfield of Hudson, Wis., are suffering from shock and bruises, but are not seriously injured.

CHARGES PLOT IN RUMORS

President Wilson Warns U. S. That "Persons on Border Spread Reports to Force Intervention."

Washington, March 27.—President Wilson on Saturday issued a statement to counteract the effect of the alleged work of sinister influences seeking to bring about intervention in Mexico.

He charges there is a traffic in falsehoods in connection with conditions on the border and in Mexico and asserts that intervention is designed "in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican properties."

He warns Americans to be on their guard against these influences and not to credit the sensational stories coming from the border.

The president asserts that the efforts of these persons to plunge this country into war with Mexico will fail.

JESS WILLARD BEATS MORAN

Champion Badly Punishes Foe Despite Broken Hand—13,000 Witnessed Battle at New York.

New York, March 27.—Jess Willard, product of the western plains, physical giant and heavyweight champion of the world, retained his title on Saturday at Madison Square garden. Frank Moran of Pittsburgh, a veritable pygmy in comparison, suffering a handicap of 58 pounds in weight, five inches in height and corresponding reach, was his opponent.

When Willard had caught Moran repeatedly flush in the face with his left hand in the first round without a return and seemed able to hit him at will, the crowd of 13,000 fight fans looked for a knockout. He broke his right hand in the third round.

O. K. $15,000,000 War Plant.

Washington, March 30.—The senate agricultural committee ordered favor- ...

They Miss American Slang.

WAITE KILLED PECKS

"THE MAN FROM EGYPT MADE ME DO IT," HE DECLARES TO GOTHAM OFFICIALS.

RAVES OF JEKYLL-HYDE

Dentist Says He Gave Both Victims Germs and Fed Poison Also to His Father-in-Law—Police Seek Undertaker Who Embalmed Body.

New York, March 29.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite confessed that he killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hannah Peck, with disease germs and murdered his father-in-law, John E. Peck, with arsenic.

In making the confession he laid the groundwork for his defense on the plea of mental irresponsibility. He attributed two natures to himself—a good and an evil one—and said that the evil nature, a stranger to his real self, dominated him when he committed the crimes.

Interview Is Related.

The essential part of the dentist's confession was made to District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorneys Mancuso and Brothers in the presence of former Assistant Attorney Walter R. Deuel, who has been engaged as counsel for Doctor Waite.

The lawyers walked into the private room of the alcoholic ward, to which Doctor Waite had been removed, and found the man lying on a bed rubbing his hand across his forehead, seemingly in a shaken and uncertain condition.

"Don't you remember me?" asked Mr. Brothers. "You talked to me last Friday."

"Did I?" asked Doctor Waite. There was a moment's pause before Doctor Waite spoke again.

Admits Two Murders.

"Oh, but that doesn't matter," he said; "it's all over now. I did it all. I killed Mrs. Peck and Mr. Peck. The man from Egypt made me do it. He was after me for a long time. I couldn't shake him off. I wasn't able to get rid of him until last night.

"He's gone now, but I couldn't get away from him for a long time. I don't know what his name was. I asked him and he didn't tell me. I was afraid of him. I told Clara about him."

By "Clara" Doctor Waite meant his wife, who now is in Grand Rapids.

Representatives of the district attorney's office are searching for the undertaker who embalmed the body of Peck. Mr. Swann declared Waite had told him that he had made an agreement with the undertaker that for a consideration of $9,000 the latter would testify that he had used arsenic in the fluid with which he embalmed Peck's body.

Calls Self Jekyll-Hyde.

Earlier in the day Doctor Waite talked freely to his brother and Raymond C. Schindler, the private detective employed by the Peck family.

He described himself as a personification of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, saying that for many years he had struggled with a good nature against an evil personality that many times dominated him and drove him to acts of which his better self, the self known in tennis clubs and to his friends, was utterly abhorrent.

GERMANS MAKE NEW GAIN

Trenches Won in Attack North of Malancourt—French Claim Victory.

Berlin, March 30.—German troops have broken the French front for more than 2,000 yards, capturing several lines of trenches, in the fighting north of Malancourt, ten miles northwest of Verdun, the war office announced. The Germans captured 498 prisoners and five guns.

The new drive carried the Germans into the northwest portion of the village of Malancourt itself.

Paris, March 30.—Three hundred yards of German trenches in the southern end of the Avocourt wood were captured by French troops in a violent attack, the war office announced. The French also captured an important fortified German work. The French took fifty prisoners.

G. O. P. BODY NAMES CHEIFS

Representative Woods of Iowa Heads Congressional Committee—Fall Vice-Chairman.

Washington, March 30.—Officers of the national Republican congressional committee were elected as follows:

Representative Woods, Iowa, chairman; Senator Fall, New Mexico, vice-chairman; John B. Eversman, Illinois, secretary. Executive committee—Representatives McKinley, Illinois; Woods, Iowa; Fairchild, New York; Mondell, Wyoming; Kahn, California; Austin, Tennessee; Esch, Wisconsin; Campbell, Kansas; Browning, New Jersey; Steenerson, Minnesota; Slemp, Virginia; Winslow, Massachusetts; Fess, Ohio; Tilson, Connecticut; Graham, Pennsylvania; Miller, Delaware, and Britt, North Carolina.

G. O. P. Senators Aid Wilson.

Washington, March 28.—Threatened complications in the Mexican situation disappeared on Monday when the sen- ...

Lamb Kidneys With Beans.

TROOPS TIGHTEN RING

MAY COMPEL BAND TO FACE THEM IN FIGHT NEAR SAN GERONIMO RANCH.

Every Man in Garrison Is Killed By Villa's Forces Who Then Turned Toward the North.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

San Antonio, Texas.—After killing every one of the 172 men in the garrison at Guerrero, Francisco Villa moved northward and now is somewhere near the headwaters of the Santa Marie river, according to unofficial information secured by General Funston. At the head of a considerable force, Villa was reported to be on the San Geronimo ranch, or the Quemada ranch, and troops of both the United States and Mexico were believed to be closing in on him. This information was regarded by General Funston and his staff as probably correct. If correct, it appeared probable that very soon Villa either will have to face his pursuers in fight or make another break through the tightening line of troops.

A HIGH RECORD FOR SILVER.

New York.—Bar silver reached a new high record of 60½c an ounce. It was said in Wall street, among silver houses, that the rise in price is due to heavy buying of the metal for London and France, to be used to call in paper currency, issued in small denominations soon after the war began. The silver representatives explained that England is buying for shipment to India to bring up the reserves in the India banks, which are lower than they have been in many years, to the normal standard.

STOWAWAY HOLDS UP SHIP.

Lewes, Del.—How a lone German stowaway held up the captain and 36 members of the crew of the British steamer Matoppo, compelling them at the point of a revolver to change the course of the vessel and land him at the Delaware breakwater after he had rifled the ship's safe and taken their valuables. The hold-up took place outside the three-mile limit and Federal authorities here say that this Government, under the circumstances probably will have nothing to do with the matter.

SCIOTO LEVEE IS LEAKING.

Kenton, O.—Owing to the fact that the levee which holds the Scioto river from the city waterworks is leaking and is likely to break at any minute, strenuous efforts were made to keep the water back. Considerable property damage would be done should the levee give way.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 75½@76½c, No. 3 white 73½@75½c, No. 4 white 71½@72½c, No. 2 yellow 75½@76½c, No. 3 yellow 73½@75½c, No. 4 yellow 72@73c, No. 2 mixed 75½@76½c, No. 3 mixed 73½@75½c, No. 4 mixed 71½@72½c, white ear 70@72c, yellow ear 71@73c, mixed ear 70@72c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $20.50, No. 2 $18.50, No. 3 $16.50, No. 1 clover mixed $17.50, No. 2 $15.50, No. 1 clover $12, No. 2 $10.

Oats—No. 2 white Northwestern 49½@50½c, standard white Northwestern 48½@49½c, No. 3 white Northwestern 47½@48½c, No. 3 white local 45@46c, No. 4 white 42½@43½c, No. 2 mixed 43@44c, No. 3 mixed 41½@42½c, No. 4 mixed 39½@40½c.

Rye—No. 2 red 97@99c, No. 3 91@94c, No. 4 80@86c.

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.20@1.22, No. 3 $1.13@1.19, No. 4 85c@$1.12.

Eggs—Prime firsts 19½c, firsts 19c, ordinary firsts 18½c, seconds 18c.

Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under, 40@45c; fryers, over 2 lbs, 18@23c; roasting chickens, 3 lbs and over, 18c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 17½c; under 4 lbs, 17½c; roosters, old, 12c; ducks, white, 3 lbs and over, 17c; under 3 lbs, 16c; colored, 15c; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 25c; young tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 20c; crooked breasted, 10@12c; culls, 6@8c.

Cattle—Shippers $7.25@9; butcher steers, extra $8.25@8.75, good to choice $7.25@8, common to fair $5.50@7; heifers, extra $8@8.50, good to choice $7.25@7.85, common to fair $5.50@7; cows, extra $6.50@6.90, good to choice $5.75@6.25, common to fair $4@5.50; canners $4@4.40, stockers and feeders $5.50@7.75.

Bulls—Bologna $6@7, fat bulls $7@7.25.

Calves—Extra $9.50, fair to good $6.50@9.50, common and large $4.50@9.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $9.85@9.90, good to choice packers and butchers $9.85@9.90, mixed packers $9.60@9.85, stags $5.75@6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows $7@9.15, light shippers $8.90@9.15, pigs (110 lbs and less) $5.50@7.75.

Sheep—Extra $7.75@8, good to choice $6.75@7.65, common to fair $4@6.50.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

New York.—Johann Roddin and Hans Winkler, Germans, facing virtual imprisonment at Ellis Island until the end of the war, made a desperate attempt to escape. They were captured in railroad yards in Jersey City after escaping from a third floor room by means of a rope of bed sheets and ...

GAS EXPLOSION KILLS EIGHT.

A five-pound package of Alabastine, the beautiful wall tint, is mixed with two quarts of cold water, stir for about one minute, and Alabastine is ready to apply.

New and individual shades or tints can be obtained by combining regular tints.

And when you consider that you obtain the most beautiful, mellow, nature colors, i.e., soft buffs, delicate greens, and exquisite blues, or any shade you wish by combining shades of Alabastine, then you'll know why Alabastine is one of the most popular wall decorations with millions of Painters and Householders, Decorators and Womenfolk, who take a pride in their homes the wide world over.

Write for Free Book
"The Mystery of the Lost Woman"
and Free Color Scheme Cards

Special Stencil Offer

The Alabastine Co.
381 Grandville Rd. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Over 150,000,000 people now speak the English language.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

Most of us loyally try to forget the meanest things we know of ourselves.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Nine to Draw From.

Hiker—Young Pellets tells me he makes a specialty of doctoring cats.

Piker—Well, his patients are lucky.

Hiker—How's that?

Piker—They each have nine lives.

He Was Roped In.

Mary—I understand Hazel has taken advantage of her leap-year prerogative and captured a husband.

Aimee—I don't think leap year had anything to do with it. You see she spent six weeks in Texas last summer and learned to manipulate the lasso.

'Tisn't Done Any More.

"Why do you disparage my humor? Shakespeare indulged in numerous puns."

"So he did. And did you ever see a typical Broadway audience trying to get a laugh out of Shakespeare?"

Alcoholless Wine New Prophylactic.

Dealcoholized wine is described in L'Italia Agricola as a new product of the wine industry. This beverage is quite different from unfermented grape juice. It is made from ordinary wine, and contains all the components of the latter except alcohol, including the ethers and aldehydes to which its pleasant taste and stimulating properties are due. It also contains the same acids, and especially tannic acid, which has been found to exercise a protective action against the germs of cholera and typhus.

Ever Eat Grape-Nuts?

There's a vast army of physical and mental workers who do.

One reason—its delicious nut-like flavour.

Another—it is easily and quickly digested—generally in about one hour.

But the big reason is—Grape-Nuts, besides having ...

"There's a Reason"
—sold by Grocers.

STORY OF THE CONQUEST OF KAMERUN COLONY ON THE WEST AFRICAN COAST

Germans Fight Fiercely and Inflict Two Serious Defeats on the Allies—Territory Taken From the Germans in Africa Amounts to 730,000 Square Miles—British Soldier Gives Some Interesting Details of the Campaign.

London.—Now that the German Kamerun colony has been entirely conquered and the remnants of the Teuton forces, numbering 15,000, have fled over the border into Spanish Guinea and been interned the story of this far-off campaign can be told without reserve for the first time.

Although the forces engaged seem small in comparison with the vast armies of Europe, in some respects the operations had magnitude. The area conquered, 465,625 square miles, is more than twice that of Germany in Europe.

The Germans fought fiercely for this bit of West African coast and inflicted two severe defeats on the allied forces. They defended the town of Garoua with great valor for five months, but it was finally taken with the aid of a gun of a size the Germans had not thought it possible to transport so far into the interior.

Now that the Kamerun is gone, the only German African colony remaining even partly in German hands is East Africa, which is now being attacked by an expedition from British South Africa, assisted by European forces. Bonar Law, British minister for the colonies, recently announced in the house of commons that the territory taken from the Germans in Africa amounts to 730,000 square miles.

Kamerun is bounded on the north by British Nigeria, on the east by French and Belgian territory and on the south by the French Congo, while it encircles on the land side the Spanish Guinea.

Early in the war the British launched an expedition from Nigeria and the French from French Equatorial Africa. Both these attacks from the north were beaten off by the Germans.

The French Colonel Largeau got as far as the town of Kousseri, which was heavily fortified and defended by a large garrison. He was defeated and, armed with two machine guns, the Germans furiously took the offensive and drove the invaders back across the border.

The British, on their part, were no more successful. They reached and occupied the important city of Garoua, and here the Germans attacked them vigorously. The British were forced to retreat, fighting all the time, until they, too, were over the border.

Attack on All Sides.

It was now determined to attack the colony on all sides simultaneously. No less than eight expeditions were put under way. Of these the most important took the two northern routes which before had resulted in disaster. Two columns advanced upon the Germans from the east, two from the south, and two from the seacoast. One of the latter expeditions landed in the neighborhood of the port of Douala, while the other had for its objective Coco Beach, in the narrow strip of German territory between Spanish Guinea and French Congo. The object of the Coco Beach column and the two forces invading from the south was evidently to cut off the retreat of the Germans from Spanish territory, but, if this was the case, they failed.

With increased forces the French now drove the Germans from Kousseri in almost a rout. Then Lieutenant Colonel Brisset, a famous French African pioneer, set out south from this place, having under his command young native recruits with only a few white officers.

His objective was the town of Mora, situated on a high plateau. Several fruitless attempts were made to storm the position. Then the Germans were surrounded and, leaving a small force of besiegers, Lieutenant Colonel Brisset continued south toward the town of Maroua. On his way he met a German force coming to the relief of Mora and a fierce fight ensued. The Germans were forced to retreat toward Maroua, which was taken by the French on December 12, 1914, but without preventing the German commander, Captain von Duhring, from escaping with his men in the direction of Garoua.

The Germans now seem to have concentrated their forces for a last stand in the stronghold of Garoua, which was besieged five months.

Colonel Brisset attacked first in early January, 1915. He took up a position about four miles from the town and a few days later was reenforced by British soldiers under Major Webb-Bowen. The latter had seven companies of infantry, one company of mounted infantry, a 75-millimeter naval gun, three mountain guns of the same caliber and fifteen machine guns. Three months later further British forces arrived.

The German position was found to be immensely strong. On February 12, 1915, the famous Captain Godard, an African veteran, was killed, and Colonel Brisset wrote to his father:

"We brought back the body of the captain on a stretcher in the morning of the 14th to the little village of ... will ask the minister of war to rename that place Fort Godard."

Big Guns Arrive.

Not much could be done to smoke the Germans out, until late in April, when two French guns, one of 95 millimeters, arrived. In the latter half of May the allies attacked in earnest. After a heavy bombardment the French rushed forward and secured a position 500 yards from the German advanced trenches. It was possible to dig only at night, as the sun was killing and by daylight the enemy's sharpshooters could pick off the allies' workers.

On the morning of May 31, the allies took up a position for a general attack. The 95-millimeter gun opened on the defenders. It was learned later that this caused great consternation and surprise among the Germans, because they thought it was impossible to bring such a heavy piece through the jungle to Garoua.

Fighting was incessant for two days. Each night the allies pushed their trenches closer to the Germans. The Germans employed the nights in strengthening their positions. By day both sides took refuge in their excavations.

The night of June 8, Captain Carbonneau made a daring raid with thirty-two men. He penetrated to the edge of the town and set fire to 150 cases of munitions. He also learned from natives the exact position of the houses in the center of the town where the Germans had taken refuge.

The next morning the French big guns blasted these houses, setting them afire. The Germans did not hold out much longer. In the afternoon of June 10 a white flag appeared on the roof of the hut which served as a German fort. Then, for the first time, the French realized that they had no white flag with them and could not reply in kind to the German signal.

With the remark: "At this distance they may take it for white," one of the perspiring French officers took off his shirt and waved it.

Captain von Crailsheim, the German commander, at first demanded a surrender with all the honors of war, but finally gave up unconditionally.

The combined northern columns were now able to move south and form a junction in November with the most northern of the two columns invading the colony from the east. The Germans were reduced to scattered groups and the allies sent scouting expeditions far and wide through the vast jungle to locate them. There were several fierce fights, one at Banyo, where the British defeated the Germans. The pursuit continued, but the Germans were able to escape to friendly internment under the Spanish flag.

What will happen to the German colony at the conclusion of peace cannot be said now. If the allies win the war, it will probably be divided up between the British, French and Belgians, with perhaps a titbit to Spain.

Soldier Writes of Fighting.

An officer in a British regiment from the Gold coast which helped to clear the Kamerun of Germans writes to a friend some interesting details of this campaign under the Equator. He tells how the expedition he accompanied reached the neighborhood of Sakbyenne, on the Sanaga river, after landing on the coast near Douala. He continues:

"It was then our troubles began. For two weeks we cut through the bush, forded rivers knee to waist deep, and were literally eaten by mosquitoes, flies and huge ants. It was the most terrible march (admitted to be by the most experienced of the old coasters) ever made. Well, in two days we got to Sakbyenne, which we put in a state of defense. We turned the Basel mission into a fort, and owing to its position twenty men could hold it against 2,000. As long as the enemy had no artillery, it was absolutely impregnable. This took us two days hard work. We left a small garrison, and started off on a seven days' march to Winn Biagas, on the Nkell river, where we expected to meet with opposition. As Winn Biagas is on the Jaunde road, the main column marched against it, and we were to go around it on the left flank.

"The day and night before we got there we met the Germans at a small place, but strategically important, called Muin. Here we fought an advance guard action, ... drove them out—we had previously ... rows of beautifully constructed ..., which were left untenanted ... Germans, some considerable time previously—and as our rearguards went through we had to stave off a rather sudden and ferocious attack. This we did without a casualty on our side.

"The last march we did after that was something appalling. We had to ford a river four feet to five feet deep, and go down the side of a mountain, with a precipice on our left which fell sheer into unknown depths, along a path at an angle of forty-five degrees, which was four or five inches deep in greasy mud. We succeeded in getting down this after eight hours, but we lost about twenty loads, which fell over the precipice. We then began to hear firing on our right, and pushed on in order to make our flank attack effective. We reached our objective at midday, and found ourselves in a bush path, with rising ground on our right and a steep hill on our left, both covered with thick brush.

"Everything looked to be innocent of Germans and the officers went forward to spy out the land. We found in front of us a river, fordable we afterwards discovered at one small spot only, with a steep, high bank on the opposite side. On our side of the river the ground had been made as clean as a new pin, all trees were felled and brushwood cleared away. Through the trees on the other side at a distance of not more than 450 yards we could see a blockhouse, well hidden and only discoverable by the loopholes, and a series of loopholes along a ridge. We stood out in the open and examined the position, and all appeared to be quiet and innocent of men. As we had found the trenches I mentioned before untenanted we began to think that this place, too, had been evacuated by the Germans in order to support their center, which was being attacked heavily by our main column. However, after a consultation it was agreed to bring up one company of men, two machine guns and a millimeter gun (mountain gun—a very small thing) and have a go at the position before going on.

"As soon as the movement commenced, however, there was a perfect salvo of fire opened on us not only from the loopholes we could see but from excellently hidden trenches along the bank and on both flanks and rear. We dropped like logs and lay on our stomachs, knowing we were trapped. Such a position is only possible in a country like this, where it is a matter of utter impossibility to see or scout your flanks. After we had taken our breath we came to ourselves again and fired like the deuce at their positions, which we could only distinguish by the burst of flame from their rifles.

"As soon as we got their range their firing went to pieces and their shots commenced to fly high. If they had only shot straight enough to hit a haystack I should not be here to tell the tale. However, in the first fifteen minutes our men dropped like flies, and one poor devil was shot through the eye and killed as dead as a door nail only two yards away from me. Well, when their fire went high we sent out men to our flanks and cleared the beggars out from rear and both sides, left and right. After this we commenced to get round their left flank and after a jolly good scrap lasting four and a half hours they cleared out entirely and left the place in our hands.

"When we examined the ground we found that their position was practically impregnable, and to this day no one can make out why they left. I think they must have suffered terribly to clear out like that.

"Later we found many dead bodies in the river. Our millimeter was a great advantage and, as it kicks up the deuce of a noise, it puts the wind up the enemy's native soldiery, so serving a useful purpose."

STAND BY THEIR PRINCIPAL

Protesting against the demotion of their former principal, W. H. Sowdon, 800 pupils of the Fitler school, Philadelphia, accompanied by their parents and by fraternal and patriotic socie- ...

HOSTLER HEIR TO FORTUNE

Says He Will Get Lawyer to Look After Real Estate When He Gets Time.

Pasadena, Cal.—Roxie Shadwick, a hostler at a local stable, paused in his work the other day long enough to open a letter handed him by the postman, and read that he was an heir to the rich estate of a granduncle in Modoc county. Then he folded the letter and went back to smoothing the coat of one of the horses.

He has a recollection of his granduncle and asserts that the last time he heard of him he was reputed to be quite wealthy. Whether his wealth ...

FARMER TAMES WILD DUCKS

26 KILLED IN WRECK

THREE FAST NEW YORK CENTRAL TRAINS IN CRASH AT AMHERST, OHIO.

FORTY PERSONS ARE INJURED

Two Sections of Eastbound Chicago-Buffalo Flyer Jump Track Near Amherst, O.—Wreck Is Side-Swiped by Westbound Train.

Cleveland, O., March 30.—State, federal and railroad investigation of the double wreck on Wednesday on the Lake Shore railroad at Amherst, O., near here, which cost the lives of fully twenty-six persons and injured forty, was begun here.

Railroad officers declare the blame for the crash which piled up the Twentieth Century flyer and two other crack Lake Shore passenger trains into a tangled heap of junk probably will be shared by two railroad employees.

How Wreck Occurred.

The railroad company, in an official statement explaining the wreck, declared the first section of train No. 86, after stopping at the interlocking tower at Amherst, had started ahead at five or ten miles an hour. The second section ran into the first. Two rear cars of the first section fell over on the west-bound track just as the Twentieth Century Limited, bound for Chicago, was approaching. The Twentieth Century collided with part of the wreckage on the west-bound tracks. The Twentieth Century was derailed except for the three rear cars. All of the passengers killed or seriously hurt were in the rear car of the first section of train No. 86.

While relief parties were still digging dead bodies from the debris and doctors and nurses were rescuing trapped human beings and caring for maimed victims, the investigations were begun. Two men stood out as shaken, tragic figures that had swiftly become the objects of cross-fire investigation, luckless enough to have been actors in the melodramatic spectacle, which sprang out of the fog of early morning hours.

One is a towerman, Ernst, dozing in his lonely cupola as speeding trains slid by him—a man trying to perform his duties of watching over thousands of lives in the railroad's care and under the handicap of sleepless hours caring for his wife, who Sunday had given birth to a baby. The other is Herman Hess, engineer of the second section of the east-bound flyer, who escaped from the cab of his engine after it had plowed into the first section—a man who saw no red warning signal through the fog and relied upon the mysteriously halted first train.

These are the men who became the center of an investigation by New York Central officers, led by General Superintendent A. S. Ingalls. A coincidental inquiry was begun by Coroner Garver of Lorain county, while State Railroad Inspectors Packard and Hefferman rushed to the scene to conduct the state public utilities' inquiry, and Safety Experts Belknap, Ellis and McAdams started for Amherst to begin a federal investigation for the interstate commerce commission.

Twenty-Six Bodies Recovered.

Out of the chaos at the spot a mile out of Amherst rescue parties spent a struggling day taking bodies out of the debris. Twenty-six were recovered, but others were believed to have remained hidden under the tons of wreckage strewn over four tracks and reared thirty feet in the air.

Twenty-two bodies are packed in a morgue at Amherst, two are dead at Elyria Memorial hospital, and two are dead at Lorain. Eighteen have been identified. Of the other eight, all in the Amherst morgue, six are men and two are women.

Many in Hospitals.

Scattered over many miles are men, women and children suffering with serious injuries or minor hurts. They are in hospitals in Elyria and Lorain, a few miles away, in houses thrown open for succor by people in the village of Amherst and farmers near by, in Cleveland hotels and in relatives' homes.

And many, escaping wholly or in part, scattered East and West, hurrying from the scene as if driven by a combination of dread and thankfulness to put miles between themselves and the spot where so many lives were crushed out.

Indescribable confusion existed for hours as hundreds plunged into the rescue work. Identification of bodies, torn and mangled, remained a puzzle that more than once resulted in the names of survivors being coupled with victims.

Following is a revised list of the dead:

Dora Roseberg, Toronto; Arpad Heltal, New York; Walter Easton, East Philadelphia; Raisin Obdah, Indianapolis; Malcines Binnoe, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Rev. Gustav Walyt, minister of the First Evangelical church, 53 Thaddeus street, Detroit; Fred Weaser, Detroit; four unidentified; J. H. Hearn, Gallipolis, O.; D. Fruichtman, Toronto; B. E. Aish, Olmsted Falls, O.; R. Thomas, Philadelphia; Gyorgi Ojnci, Indianapolis; unknown man; unknown man, colored, Pullman porter, evidently H. White; two unknown women and an unknown man; ...

Fasts Nearly a Month.

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT K. EVANS

General Evans is in command of the Second brigade of the army on the Mexican border.

TREACHEROUS WINDS FOR U. S. AVIATORS IN MEXICO

Army Aero Squadron Surmounts Difficulties as Bad as Those in the Alps.

Field Headquarters American Expedition, Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua, Mexico, (by aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., March 29.)—The first aero squadron in the United States army in a week's service with Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's expedition, in Mexico, has surmounted flying problems more difficult than most of those encountered by European aviators.

The work has been done thus far without a really serious accident. One of the senior aviators said that only in the Alps are the European flyers likely to encounter conditions paralleling those under which the American aviators are working.

"Never," said this aviator, "have we had any flying as difficult as we have done here. We are under a handicap of an altitude of about 5,200 feet when we rise.

"Some of the mountains we have tried to get over are approximately 9,000 feet above sea level, and none of our machines is powerful enough to carry the pilot, observer and sufficient fuel at such an altitude. We might get over one of the high mountains, but we probably would be unable to carry enough fuel for the return flight."

He told about a flight of some of his men over the mountain pass which the aviators described as some of the roughest country in Mexico.

Just before reaching the pass they were above a gorge 2,000 feet deep. No landing place was observable within fifteen miles of this pass, and one of the flyers had difficulty in rising to the necessary altitude. He turned and wheeled his machine, trying to ascend, but the strong air currents swept him around until he was within about twenty feet of the tree tops near the summit of the pass.

He had grazed the trees and, without being able to fight his way higher through the treacherous winds, he was forced to turn back.

The other aviators succeeded in making the flight. Two of them, carrying dispatches, landed near the camp in a wind, which they described as the worst encountered by any of the squadrons since the flight for the Mackay trophy in 1914 from San Diego, Cal., to Los Angeles, when Lieut. Fred Gersterner, an observer, was killed.

LETS U. S. ARMY USE ROADS

Carranza to Allow Transportation of Supplies to Soldiers in Mexico.

Washington, March 30.—General Carranza has agreed to permit the movement of supplies to the punitive expedition in Mexico over the Mexican Northwestern railroad. The supplies will go as commercial freight to concerns in Mexico with which the army has contracts. The permission for use of the railroad is not granted in a military sense and does not cover the movement of troops, for which the American army has not asked. It will, however, enable General Pershing's force to get supplies in abundance in a country where motor-truck trains cannot carry them and will thus aid immeasurably in the pursuit of the Villa bandits.

EDWARDS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Judge Anderson Discharges St. Paul Lumberman and Criticizes the Prosecutor.

Chicago, March 30.—William Rufus Edwards, millionaire St. Paul lumberman, was found not guilty in federal court, where he was tried on a charge of transporting Ada Cox to St. Paul for immoral purposes. After delivering a stinging criticism of the prosecutor's office for bringing the case into court and an arraignment of Ada Cox, ...

Kitchen Ventilation.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

April 3, 1915.

Germans repulsed French in forest of Le Pretre and west of Mulhausen, but were checked near Lassigny and in Upper Alsace.

Russians gained in Carpathians and Austrians in Bukowina.

Turks repulsed British landing party at head of Red sea.

Smyrna forts bombarded.

British government took control of motor manufacturing plants.

April 4, 1915.

Germans took Drie Grachten from Belgians.

French captured village of Regnieville.

Austrians retreated from Beskid region.

Germans repulsed Russians near Augustowo.

German submarines sank British steamer City of Bremen and other vessels.

Three German steamers sunk by mines in Baltic.

Turkish cruiser Medjidieh sunk by Russian mine.

German taube bombed church near Ypres, killing 12 women and an abbe.

April 5, 1915.

French captured trenches in Forest of Ailly, but were repulsed in Argonne and Le Pretre forests.

Reims continuously bombarded.

Russians made steady gains in Carpathians, Bukowina and North Poland.

Turkish squadron sank two Russian ships.

America's demand on Germany for reparation for sinking of the Frye made public.

April 6, 1915.

French made fierce attack on St. Mihiel.

French occupied Gussainville, but were repulsed east of Verdun.

Russians advanced on Rostok pass, but were repulsed in effort to cross the Dniester.

Austrians bombarded Serb towns on the Danube and Save.

German submarine caught in net off Dover.

April 7, 1915.

French made gains in Woevre district and other points.

Austrians bombarded Belgrade and gained ground along River Pruth and crossed the Dniester.

Russians entered Artvin, Armenia.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned at Norfolk.

Austrian aviators raided Podgoritza, Montenegro.

April 8, 1915.

Russians captured Smolnik, east of Lupkow pass.

French ship Chateaubriand sunk by German submarine off Isle of Wight.

One Austrian aeroplane beat three Russian planes in midair.

Germany offered reparation for sinking of the Frye, but justified the act.

Belgians reported west side of Yser canal freed of Germans.

April 9, 1915.

French announced complete occupation of Les Eparges.

Desperate fighting on heights of the Meuse.

Germans retook Drie Grachten from Belgians.

Great Austro-German army confronted Russians in strongly fortified lines on southern slope of Carpathians.

Use of alcoholic drinks forbidden in French army of the Vosges.

CHUNKS OF INFORMATION

Farming and pig rearing are the staple industries of Serbia.

In Russia the people are divided into three "stocks," Great Russians, White Russians and Little Russians.

British vital statistics show that there has been more marriages and less births since the war has been in progress.

Apparatus invented in England for preserving fish in carbonic acid gas under pressure is said to keep them perfectly fresh for at least six months.

For retail dealers there has been invented a machine that will take coal from a pile and pour it into bags for handling at a rate of 25 tons an hour.

Two cities in Colombia on opposite sides of the Andes mountains will be connected by a steel ropeway more than 37 miles long which will transport both passengers and freight.

The first white woman to be married in what is now the city of Topeka, Kan., and who still lives there at the age of eighty-eight, is Mrs. Hattie ...

Chinese Appreciation of Jade.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The place to be happy is here, the time to be happy is now, the way to be happy is to help make others so.—Ingersoll.

Praise loudly; blame softly.

THE SCHOOL LUNCH.

In one neighborhood where the packing of lunches has become such a daily problem that the mothers have given it thought, five mothers agreed to pack the lunch for the five one day a week. This gave the mothers the relief from the monotonous task and the children a change of food. It was pleasant all around. This is an idea which might be used in many places where children need to carry lunches.

Custards, when well baked, make a most desirable food. With a sandwich and a few nuts and an apple, this will prove a most satisfying meal.

Paper napkins are so inexpensive that one should keep a supply on hand to use for lining the box or basket and for napkins. Each sandwich, pickle, egg or piece of cake should be wrapped carefully. Brown bread, rye, bran, cornmeal and baking powder biscuits will furnish variety. A little surprise to vary the usual is always pleasing to a child. A piece of candy, a fig or a date, hidden away in a corner will always delight them.

Peanut butter is enjoyed (when not made too common) as sandwich filling. There are so many kinds of salad fillings that there need never be one used too often to tire of it.

Brown bread spread with butter and well seasoned cottage cheese in which a bit of onion juice is placed for seasoning, and a tablespoonful of chopped nuts is another good filling.

Candy, of course, is always liked by the little people, but should be used sparingly. A piece of candy eaten after each meal will not be undesirable, but a fig or date will satisfy the sweet tooth and be much more wholesome.

Dates, nuts and a little cream mixed together, the ingredients chopped fine before adding the cream, makes a most dainty sandwich.

It ain't never no use puttin' up your umbrella 'till it rains.—Mrs. Wiggs.

It is better to make a thousand mistakes, and suffer a thousand reverses than to run away from the battle.—Henry Van Dyke.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Those who have tried it say that an oyster buried near the root of a fern will cause it (the fern) to grow like magic.

A few drops of turpentine, four, or five, on a lump of sugar when one feels a cold coming on will surely dispel it.

A small drawer made to fit under the seat of a sewing chair is a wonderful convenience to the busy housekeeper.

Cook your mutton in a little vinegar and water and you will have a gamey piece of venison.

When using a lemon for a cold heat it in the oven and it will make a better remedy and you will have more juice.

A safety-razor blade is the handiest ripper one can have. Cover with a small leather sheath when not in use.

Steel wool in several sizes makes a fine article for cleaning. Use it in place of sandpaper or a scrubbing brush.

Beet juice to color frosting makes a lovely color when one wishes red or pink.

Dip a cloth in whiting to clean finger marks and soiled spots on woodwork.

When a soup is too salty soak a piece of bread in it and remove the bread. The better way is to season carefully by measurement and taste the food before serving.

Pork chopped or put through the meat chopper and added to beans is a favorite way of serving the time-honored baked beans.

When very tired lie flat on the back and elevate the feet on two pillows piled one above the other. Fifteen minutes will prove the value of this suggestion.

When making head cheese save the water in which the head is cooked, as it is rich in gelatin. Add it to the cheese and it will go farther and cut in nice slices.

Fasten a large-sized fastener and snap to each pair of hose. When they come from the laundry they may be snapped together and hose are never then misplaced.

Nellie Maxwell

After the Honeymoon.

She—"If I'd known you'd be such a brute to poor Fido I'd never have married you." He—"The anticipated pleasure of kicking that miserable little beast was one of my chief reasons for proposing."—Stray Stories.

Bad Situation.

Crawford—"Does your wife prepare you better dinners since she's taken up the cooking fad?" Crabshaw—" ...

A Willing Giver.

Causes of Ill Humor.

"YOU TOLD ME THE TRUTH AND I WANT THE PEOPLE TO KNOW IT"

The following unsolicited letter has been received from Mr. J. F. Ward of Donalda, Alberta. It is a plain statement of conditions as Mr. Ward has found them:

A Settler's Plain Letter.

"It is with pleasure I drop a line to you. We had a good year. Off of 65 acres, oats and wheat, I got over 2,500 bushels of wheat and oats. Oats went here from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, and wheat from 25 to 52 per acre. Just see me being here one year and have over 700 bushels of wheat. It is now over $1.00 per bushel. Oats is 42 cents, and going up. You told me the truth, and I want the people of Toledo to know it. Hogs are 8¼ cents; cattle are high. Canada is good enough for me. I have 5 good horses. I sold 2 good colts, 2 cows and 18 head of hogs and killed 2. I have 6 hogs left. I got 400 bushels of potatoes off an acre and a good garden last summer, fine celery and good onions. One neighbor had over 1,200 bushels of wheat, and sold over $700 of hogs and 2,000 bushels of oats. This is a great country. If you should tell the people of Toledo of this it would get some of them thinking. The soil is a rich black loam, and a pleasure to work it.

"We have a good farm. We have a flowing well with soft water. It is the best water in the country. Some people think they got to go to war when they come out here. They need not be afraid of war. There is no war tax on land; only school tax, $12.00 on 160 acres, and road tax of two days with your team. I tell you the truth, there is no land in or around Toledo as good as our land here in Alberta. If anybody wants to write us, give them our address.

"We have had nice weather. We have had it quite cold for one week, but no rain and sleet, and the sun shines nearly every day, and it is hot in the sun. Coal is $2.25 per ton. The people are very nice and good here. We are well enjoying the West. The horses and cows are feeding on the prairies all the winter. We just have two horses in the stable to go to town with. Yours truly, (Sgd.) J. F. WARD, Donalda, Alberta, Feb. 9, 1916."

Statement of Steve Schweitzberger

"I was born in Wisconsin, but moved with my parents when a boy to Stephen Co., Iowa. I was there farming for 50 years. I sold my land there for over $200 an acre. I moved to Saskatchewan, and located near Briercrest in the spring of 1912. I bought a half section of land. I have good neighbors. I feel quite at home here the same as in Iowa. We have perfect safety and no trouble in living up to the laws in force. My taxes are about $65 a year on the half section for everything. I have had splendid crops. Wheat in 1915 yielded me over 50 bushels to the acre. That is more than I have ever had in Iowa, and yet the land there costs four times as much as it does here. The man who comes here now and buys land at $50 an acre or less gets a bargain. (Sgd.) S. Schweitzberger, February 9th, 1916."

Advertisement.

Some Consolation.

Wife—Everything we have here in the house is so old and shabby.

Hub—Have a little patience, my dear. When they get a bit older they will be antiques.

TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS IF BACK HURTS

Says Too Much Meat Forms Uric Acid Which Clogs the Kidneys and Irritates the Bladder.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Adv.

The Compromise.

Knicker—What do you tip the waiter?

Bocker—Half way between what he expects and what I can afford.

FOR THAT SORE RAW THROAT

Relief in Every Rub