LUSITANIA CASE ENDS

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS GERMANY'S NOTE WITHOUT THE WORD "ILLEGAL."

IS APPROVED BY CABINET

Decision to Accept Berlin Declaration Made at Conference Held by Wilson and Lansing—U. S. to Demand Allies Disarm Merchant Ships.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The controversy between the United States and Germany over the destruction of the British liner Lusitania with the loss of 115 American lives is settled.

Thus is passing into history an incident which at the time of its occurrence threatened to embroil the United States in the great world war and which since has brought the country on several occasions perilously close to hostilities.

What Wilson Demanded.

President Wilson and his cabinet regarded the settlement effected as fully meeting the original demands of the United States. These demands were set forth in a note dated May 13 last, immediately after the Lusitania was sent to the bottom of the sea. They were:

1. Disavowal of the act of the submarine commander.
2. Reparation in the form of an indemnity.
3. Immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

Berlin Expresses Regret.

Germany promptly expressed regret that Americans were drowned and agreed to pay an indemnity. In September she announced liners would not thereafter be sunk in the zone about the British Isles unless they resisted or attempted to escape, and in January she applied this same principle to all merchantmen plying in the Mediterranean.

Now she has been brought to the point not of making a formal disavowal or of using the word "illegal" in describing the act of the submarine officer, but of admitting her liability for the loss of neutral life because of the policy of retaliation which she pursued.

Admission Satisfactory.

This admission is satisfactory to the president because he regards it as a recognition by Germany that operations against vessels carrying neutrals is unjustified and wrong. What the administration desired above everything else, besides a stoppage of the attacks on passenger ships, was to secure an expression from Germany which would lift the controversy above the sordid plane of money reparation.

There was no desire to humiliate Germany, but it was believed that if a confession, even indirect, could be obtained there would be a more careful observance of international law in the future. Disguised though the language of the German declaration may be, it is claimed the fact stands out that Germany admits she is paying an indemnity because what her submarine commander did was wrong.

Germany will hold that she makes no such admission, and as a matter of fact, the language of the note will be such that it can be interpreted to the American public in one way and to the German public in another. Here in effect is what the kaiser's government is ready to say and what the United States has accepted in lieu of a disavowal:

"The destruction of the Lusitania was a retaliatory act and Germany is prepared to pay an indemnity for the American lives lost."

Approved by Cabinet.

The decision to accept the German declaration was made at a conference on Tuesday between the president and Secretary Lansing. Later the cabinet ratified the decision. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, expects that within the next forty-eight hours he will receive an instruction to reduce the informal memorandum he submitted last week to a formal note and hand it to the secretary of state. This communication and Mr. Lansing's reply thereto will be given immediately to the press.

Germany will make it clear to the United States that the Lusitania question having been disposed of, she will now expect this government to compel the allies to disarm merchantmen or to withdraw its protection from any American citizens who may travel on belligerent merchant ships.

HUGHES BARS USE OF NAME

Opposed to Move in Connection With Nomination for President.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Representative Slemp made public on Wednesday a letter from Justice Hughes, declaring: "I am totally opposed to the use of my name in connection with the nomination and to the selection or instruction of any delegates in my interest directly or remotely."

Justice Hughes' letter, made public with his consent, was in reply to a letter from Mr. Slemp which informed the justice that Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general under President Taft, had inaugurated a movement in the South favoring the justice for the Republican presidential nomination.

Major Ebstein Dead.

New York, Feb. 9.—Maj. Frederick T. Ebstein, receiver of taxes and a veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, died here aged sixty-nine.

ARCHBISHOP MUNDELEIN

Most Rev. George William Mundelein, just installed as archbishop of the archdiocese of Chicago.

GERMAN CONSULS INDICTED BY SAN FRANCISCO JURY

Accused Planned to Blow Up Canadian Tunnels, Is Charged—Turkish Official Also Hit.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Weeks of investigation by agents of the department of justice resulted in the voting of indictments by a federal grand jury in San Francisco against prominent figures in what are considered here to be two of the boldest plots involving questions of American neutrality that have been uncovered since the war began. Fifty-nine indictments in all were voted.

Among those against whom indictments were voted, according to a message received here, are Franz Bopp, German consul general; Baron E. H. von Schack, vice-consul of Germany, and Maurice Hall, the Turkish consul general. Consular officers do not enjoy the diplomatic immunities which ambassadors, ministers and attaches are given by international law.

Bopp and Von Schack are charged with complicity in the plot which was first uncovered several weeks ago with the arrest of C. C. Crowley, alleged to be a pro-German agent who had undertaken to cripple the American output of munitions of war and in other ways help the cause of the Teutonic allies.

Bopp is accused of being the head of a conspiracy which hoped to accomplish this end by interfering with trade in munitions and preventing railway shipments by blowing up two tunnels on Canadian roads.

The German officials are being proceeded against under the Sherman antitrust act in connection with their alleged activities against American plants and under a section of the penal code aimed at the setting on foot of military expeditions against a friendly nation in connection with their alleged plans to blow up Canadian railway tunnels.

The indictment of the Turkish consul general was voted in connection with the use of the steamer Sacramento to supply German ships of war in the South Pacific which ended in the internment of that vessel by the Chilean government. Twenty other indictments were voted in this case.

MUNDELEIN IS ARCHBISHOP

Scores of Visiting Prelates, 800 Chicago Clergymen and Great Crowd Witness Ceremonies.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—The Most Rev. George W. Mundelein came into his own as archbishop of Chicago amid what was declared to be the most gorgeously brilliant ceremonies ever held in this Roman Catholic archdiocese. When the pallium was conferred upon him by Mgr. John Bonzano, apostolic delegate from Rome, the interior of the Holy Name cathedral was the setting for the largest ensemble of archbishops, bishops, priests and well-known laymen ever witnessed in Chicago. The huge church was packed with spectators to the last inch of capacity within fire limits, and in North State and in Superior streets there were crowds of persons unable to gain entrance.

MINING MEN IN CONFERENCE

Coal Operators and Miners Meet at Mobile—Will Endeavor to Arrange Wage Agreement.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 9.—Operators from the central competitive bituminous coal fields and representatives of the organized mine workers in that territory are holding a joint conference here in an endeavor to arrange an interstate wage agreement to take the place of the four separate scales that expire March 31. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania soft-coal fields will be represented in the conference and the result reached in this meeting will form to a large extent the basis on which wage scales will be arranged in all other organized bituminous districts in the United States.

HITS AT BRANDEIS

CLIFFORD THORNE, CHAIRMAN OF RAILROAD COMMISSION, MAKES CHARGES.

BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Declares President's Candidate for Supreme Court Justice Guilty of Infidelity, Breach of Faith and Unprofessional Conduct.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Grave charges against Louis D. Brandeis, nominated by President Wilson as Supreme court justice, were made in a public hearing before a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee. Clifford Thorne, chairman of the Iowa railroad commission, caused a sensation when he deliberately told the committee that he believed the president's candidate guilty of:

1. Infidelity, breach of faith and unprofessional conduct in connection with one of the greatest cases of this generation.

2. Committing himself as counsel for the interstate commerce commission to the proposition that a return of 7½ per cent on railroad capital is not adequate, although the commission itself had fixed that rate as an adequate profit.

Members of Committee Gasp.

The charges, delivered in a calm, deliberate tone, took away the breath of the solemn senate subcommittee and made the crowd in the committee room gasp. He reviewed in detail the conduct of himself and Mr. Brandeis in the railroad rate case of 1910 and 1913 before the interstate commerce commission. He sought to show that Mr. Brandeis, after acting for the shippers in 1910, had become attorney for the commission in 1913 and had not acted in good faith. The object of his testimony was to show that the conduct of Brandeis was unbecoming a lawyer of "judicial temperament," and that on railroad questions the Supreme court candidate was already committed and would not be able to act judicially if such questions came before him as a judge of the highest court.

Mr. Thorne explained that he met Mr. Brandeis during the 5 per cent advance railroad rate case before the interstate commerce commission in 1910. At that time Mr. Brandeis, he said, represented the Seaboard Shippers' association. Mr. Thorne said he himself represented the state of Iowa and a large number of shippers' associations. In the 1913 rate case, Mr. Thorne said Mr. Brandeis, at the request of the interstate commerce commission, became counsel for the commission.

Charges Breach of Faith.

"My appearance here was not requested by me," said Thorne. "I was asked to come here by the chairman of the subcommittee. The day before he asked me, I received a letter from a senator asking my opinion of the nomination of Mr. Brandeis."

The committee gasped as Thorne went on, with vigorous emphasis:

"The gentleman under consideration here today, I believe, was guilty of infidelity, breach of faith and unprofessional conduct in connection with one of the greatest cases of this generation.

"I charge that while acting as special counsel for the interstate commerce commission in 1913 Mr. Brandeis committed himself to the proposition that a return of 7½ per cent above debts, interest and taxes, upon the capital stock of a railroad is inadequate, or as he expressed it, 'niggardly,' although that amount had been approved by the commission unanimously as adequate in 1910."

CANADA HAS SPY SCARE

Burning of Parliament Buildings and Three Other Fires Lead Officials to Believe Foes Are Busy.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 7.—A spy scare grips Canada. The fire which left the famous $5,000,000 parliament buildings a mass of ruins, three other mysterious fires and an attempt to wreck the Victoria bridge at Montreal, authorities believe, give color to the theory that Germany sympathizers have initiated a series of plots for the destruction of public buildings and war munition establishments throughout the dominion.

Since the parliament buildings were destroyed the following disturbances have been reported:

Explosion and fire in the A. B. Jardine company's plant, at Hespeler, where munitions are being manufactured.

The fog alarm station and oil warehouse at Cape Spencer destroyed.

Government clothing factory at Ottawa destroyed by a fire, which officials believe certain to have been incendiary.

Supposed attempt to blow up the Victoria bridge frustrated when a man was seen crossing the ice and fired upon by soldiers.

Prominent Georgia Mason Dies.

Macon, Ga., Feb. 10.—W. A. Wolihin, for 19 years secretary of the Georgia grand lodge of Masons, died here from hiccups. The attack had lasted four days.

Eugene Ellison Dies.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—Eugene Ellison, president of the Insurance Company of North America, dropped dead here. He was seventy-one years old.

MRS. M. G. BRUMBAUGH

This is Flora Bell Parks, who a few days ago became the wife of Martin G. Brumbaugh, governor of Pennsylvania.

FLOOD WARNING HALTS TRAFFIC IN THE WEST

Trains in Cascade Mountains Discontinued—Arkansas Residents Marooned by Flood.

Seattle, Feb. 8.—On receipt of government flood and avalanche warning the Great Northern railroad discontinued operations of trains in the Cascade mountains.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northern Pacific continued to move trains with extreme caution. The number of track patrolmen was doubled.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 8.—"Fuel and provisions are needed in Clarendon badly."

This was the message of Sheriff Frank Milwee of Monroe county over long-distance telephone. Some of the marooned people, said the sheriff, have had nothing to eat since early Sunday morning. Sheriff Milwee was a refugee in the courthouse when talking. Two hundred persons are quartered in this building, he said. The light and water plants have been put out of commission.

The rapidly widening lake in southeastern Arkansas, formed by the flood waters of the Arkansas river pouring through breaks in the levees, has engulfed 20 towns. It has left several thousand persons homeless, taking a toll of 16 lives and done damage that probably will be estimated in thousands of dollars when the waters recede and lay bare the full measure of destruction in a rich farming territory.

MRS. MOHR IS ACQUITTED

Widow of Wealthy Newport Physician Found Not Guilty—Negroes Face Prison.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr is free. She was found not guilty on the charge of having hired three negroes to waylay and kill her husband, Dr. Charles F. Mohr, a wealthy Newport physician, while in an automobile with his office assistant, Emily Burger.

For two of the negroes, Henry Spellman and Cecil V. Brown, who were charged directly with the murder of Doctor Mohr, the doors of the state prison yawn. They were found guilty of having killed the doctor and seriously wounding the "other woman" in the case, which has stirred Rhode Island for months.

The twelve men had deliberated for seven hours and thirty-five minutes.

WILLIAM P. HEPBURN IS DEAD

Former Congressman Passes Away at His Home in Clarinda, Ia., at Age of Eighty-Two.

Clarinda, Ia., Feb. 8.—William Peters Hepburn, former congressman, died at his home here on Monday. The end was peaceful, coming after a long decline. Mr. Hepburn was stricken with a sudden attack of heart and kidney trouble. Eighty-two years old and a member of congress from the Eighth Iowa district from 1889 to 1909, Mr. Hepburn was famed as the author of the national railroad anti-pass law. The veteran lawmaker finally was defeated by a Democrat and retired from public life. Mr. Hepburn was chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce of the Fifty-fifth congress.

FEAR ATTACK ON U. S. SHIP

Police Patrol Brooklyn-Manhattan Spans to Prevent Dropping of Bombs on Washington.

New York, Feb. 7.—Extra police guards were stationed on the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges on Sunday at the request of Rear Admiral Usher, commandant of the New York navy yard, it was announced at Brooklyn police headquarters, to safeguard the passage under the structures of the United States cruiser Washington, which arrived from Haiti.

The police said Rear Admiral Usher explained to them that he desires the extra guards as a precautionary measure against the possible dropping of bombs on the cruiser as it passed under the bridges.

To Secure Good Colts.

Let the farmer who wants good colts select the best grade mares and breed them annually to one good type of horse. Of course, the quality of the dam always has more or less influence upon the progeny, but no matter how good or poor the mother the best sire obtainable is none too good.

Support for Grape Vines.

A good way to support grape vines that have been set in a row is with posts and smooth wire. Set posts very firm in the ground, about ten feet apart, on these posts fasten three smooth wires, fence fashion, and to these wires tie the grape branches with strips of goods of sufficient strength to hold the vines in place. After frost the branches should be well cut back.

Covering for Strawberries.

Clean straw or marsh hay makes an ideal covering when the proper time comes to give the strawberry plants their winter overcoat.

Birds Build Bowers.

Australian bower birds construct galleries under hanging branches, which they adorn with highly-colored feathers, rags, shells, bones, etc. These bowers are used for mating in the breeding season.

Might Be Doing Worse.

"When a man is satisfied to kick about de weather," said Uncle Eben, "let 'im alone. He ain't tryin' to make nobody discontented wif his job."

Extols Junius Brutus Booth.

A theatrical man, in an appreciation of Junius Brutus Booth, declares that "intellectually he stood above any actor of his own or any other time." In justification of this praise these claims are made: Booth had a knowledge of seamanship (acquired as a midshipman), was an expert printer, had studied law and medicine, was an acute theologian, and spoke eight languages fluently, besides being "the greatest actor who ever spoke the English language."

2 NAVAL BILLS WIN

ADDS 300 MIDSHIPMEN TO ANNAPOLIS AFTER DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

$600,000 FOR U. S. YARDS

Resolution Transfers Money to Equip Mare Island to Build Largest of Battleships—Measure Awaits Wilson's Signature.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Naval affairs were debated in the house for the first time and the Naval academy increase bill was passed by a vote of 175 to 0. The house also authorized the immediate use of $500,000 to equip Mare Island Navy yard to begin building a dreadnaught or battle cruiser, and the expenditure of $100,000 to enlarge facilities at the New York yard.

The Mare Island yard will build the first big battleship ever constructed on the Pacific coast.

Speaker Clark and Republican Leader Mann took part in the debates, each favoring the naval bills. The academy bill will provide for the immediate increase of 300 midshipmen at Annapolis.

Speaker Clark said he favored doubling the capacity of both Annapolis and West Point and extending the privilege of education at either institution in such a way as to "democratize" both services.

Representative Mann called for a division on the academy increase bill to put the preparedness opponents on record, but none of those who had spoken against the measure responded in the negative.

Speaker Clark declared that if 17-inch guns were being placed on foreign ships the United States should have them, as well, or the best guns obtainable now or hereafter.

Mann Upholds Wilson.

Mr. Mann suggested that the naval affairs committee speed up its work.

"I believe that the president is sincere," he said, "and patriotic in his utterances as to the possibilities of the future, and that we ought to aid him in preparing our country for trouble, which we all hope will not come, but which may come."

The appropriations for the navy yards will transfer $600,000 of the money already appropriated for dreadnaughts Nos. 43 and 44 and for the extension work. The government yards bid $1,000,000 under private proposals for dreadnaughts 43 and 44. The equipment of Mare Island will give the government two major construction yards, the other in New York.

Battleship No. 43 will be laid down at the New York yard next September, as soon as the present California is off the ways there, and No. 44 will be laid down at Mare Island probably about the same time.

Naval Bill Passed by Senate.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The senate passed the resolution making $600,000 available for re-equipping the Mare Island and New York navy yards and the bill increasing by 300 the entrance class at Annapolis naval academy. The measures passed the house Monday and now go to President Wilson for his approval.

The naval academy increase bill was passed without debate. The resolution to provide for improvement of the navy yards was discussed briefly by Senator Lodge. He declared the United States had wasted a year and a half in beginning construction of battleships Nos. 43 and 44.

THREATEN TO RAISE PRICE

Armor Plate Companies Fight Passage of Government Factory Program—Threat Not Heeded.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The armor plate companies, through Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, served notice on the senate naval affairs committee on Tuesday that if congress passes the armor plate factory bill they will boost the price $200 a ton on all armor plate needed to carry out the present building program.

This threat did not deter the naval affairs committee from voting nine to three in favor of recommending the passage of the Tillman bill appropriating $11,000,000 for the purchase or construction of an armor plate plant of not less than 20,000 tons annual capacity.

DETROIT BANKER IS KILLED

Body of Joseph Kruszewski Found With Bullet in His Back.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 9.—Joseph Kruszewski was mysteriously shot and killed on Tuesday in his private bank on West Jefferson avenue. The banker was without a clerk when the tragedy occurred. A customer entered the bank and found Kruszewski lying on the floor behind the counter. A bullet had pierced his back. The location of the wound in the back made a theory of suicide doubtful, but not improbable, detectives said. Kruszewski was reputed to be wealthy.

Good Roads Bill Hit.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Opponents of the $25,000,000 good roads bill, already passed by the house, maneuvered it into the senate post office committee and prevented its sponsors from keeping it in the agriculture committee, where they hoped for favorable action.

Laying a Fire.

In laying a coal fire, place a few large cinders in a grate before laying the paper and wood. This prevents the paper from clogging the bars and insures a current of air through the grate.

Radish Garnishes.

Radishes are a pretty garnish for all cold meats, and the better in that they are eatable—parsley is not eaten by many. Always leave on the two inner leaves and cut off the tip or make the radish tulips.

PROPOSAL OF GARRISON WHICH LED TO TROUBLE

Washington. — Secretary of War Garrison's continental army plan, the prospective failure of which has been given as his reason for resigning from the Cabinet, provided for the raising of a citizen army of 400,000 men to supplement the regular army. It was to be recruited in increments of 133,000 men a year. Its recruits were to be obligated to devote a specified time for training for a period of three years, and then to be on furlough without obligation excepting to return to the colors in the event of war or threatened war.

He proposed to recruit the continental army territorially, according to population, and to have it subjected to two months' intensive training each year for three years. Officers were to be obtained largely from the National Guard, from the regular army list and from the various military schools, and were to be paid on the basis of regular army officers.

The continental army plan immediately came into conflict with the National Guard system and met with violent opposition on the part of supporters of the latter in Congress.

HENRY C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Assistant Secretary of War—Native of Lexington, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 1 white 75½c, No. 2 white 74½c@75½c, No. 3 white 73½@74½c, No. 1 yellow 75½c, No. 2 yellow 74½@75½c, No. 3 yellow 73½@74½c, No. 1 mixed 75½c, No. 2 mixed 74½@75½c, No. 3 mixed 73½@74½c, white ear 71@76c, yellow ear 71@73½c, mixed ear 70@72c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $21, No. 2 $19, No. 3 $17, No. 1 clover mixed $17, No. 1 $15, No. 1 clover $14.50@15, No. 2 $12@13.

Flour—Winter patent $6.40@6.50, winter fancy $5.95@6.05, winter family $5.40@5.50, winter extra $4.95@5.15, low grade $4.75@4.95, hard patent $6.50@6.95, hard fancy $6.10@6.35, hard family $5.15@5.50; rye flour, Northwestern blended $5.55@5.80, city pure $5.65@5.90, city blended $5.55@5.80.

Oats—No. 2 white Northwestern 51@52c, standard white Northwestern 50@51c, No. 3 white Northwestern 49@50c, No. 3 white local 48½@49½c, No. 4 white 47@48c, No. 2 mixed 48½@49½c.

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.33@1.35, No. 3 $1.28@1.32, No. 4 $1.15@1.22.

Eggs—Prime firsts 21c, firsts 20c, ordinary firsts 19c, seconds 17c.

Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under, 21c; fryers, over 2 lbs, 19c; roasting chickens, 3 lbs and over, 17c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 16c; under 5 lbs, 16c; roosters, old 11½c, young stags 15c; ducks, white, 3 lbs and over, 19c; under 3 lbs, 18c; colored, 17@18c; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over 23c; young tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over 23c; old tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over 18c; turkeys, crooked breasted, 10@12c; cull turkeys, 6@8c.

Cattle—Shippers $6@8; butcher steers, extra $7.35@7.75, good to choice $6.25@7.25, common to fair $4.75@6.15; heifers, extra $7.25@7.50, good to choice $6.50@7.15, common to fair $4.75@6.25; cows, extra $5.75@6.25, good to choice $5@5.50, common to fair $3.25@4.75; canners $3.25@4; stockers and feeders $4.50@7.25.

Bulls—Bologna $5.50@6.50, fat bulls $6.50@6.75.

Calves—Extra $10.75@11, fair to good $7.75@10.75, common and large $4.50@10.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $8.60@8.65, good to choice packers and butchers $8.60@8.65, mixed packers $8.35@8.60, stags $4@5.50, common to choice heavy fat sows $5.50@8, light shippers $8@8.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) $5.50@7.25.

Sheep—Extra $6.75@7; good to choice $5.75@6.65, common to fair $3@5.65.

Lambs—Steady. Extra $11.35@11.50, good to choice $10@11.25, common to fair $8.50@9.75, culls $6.25@8.25.

LIVES OF 300 SNUFFED OUT.

Paris.—A dispatch from Bucharest to the Balkan agency, which was delayed for five days, states that the damage to the Skoda armament factory in Bohemia by the recent explosion was more serious that at first announced. Roumanian official circles, the dispatch says, have received confirmation from Vienna of the destruction of all the cannon which were in course of manufacture, as well as all the plans and drawings in the draughting office. The dead number nearly 300. Several hundred were hurt.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Feb. 14, 1915.

Germans prepared for offensive in Alsace.

Russians checked Germans in Lyck region.

Fierce fighting in Bukowina.

Albanians invaded Serbia.

French aeroplanes routed Zeppelines near Muelhausen.

Feb. 15, 1915.

Russian lines held in the north.

Austria announced Bukowina entirely evacuated by Russians.

Germans retook Czernowitz.

British submarines appeared in the Baltic.

Austrian fleet bombarded Antivari.

Germany told U. S. it would be willing to recede from blockade decree if England would let foodstuffs for civilians enter Germany.

Italy and Holland protested against German war zone decree.

Austrian aviators fired on Montenegrin royal family at Rieka.

Feb. 16, 1915.

French forces gained in Champagne.

Germans occupied Plock and Bielsk and Russians fell back in North Poland.

Austrians won in Dukla pass.

British merchant collier Dulwich torpedoed.

British aviators made raid in Belgium, and French aviators attacked Ghistelles.

Feb. 17, 1915.

French steamer Ville de Lille sunk by German submarine.

Two Zeppelins wrecked off Danish coast.

Allied airmen attacked network of Belgian canals.

Cholera and typhus raging in Poland.

Feb. 18, 1915.

Allies in West on offensive, Germans retiring from Norroy.

Belgrade bombarded by Austrians.

German submarine blockade of Great Britain begun.

Germany made unsatisfactory reply to American note.

Norwegian steamer Nordcap blown up by mine.

Feb. 19, 1915.

Germans abandoned march to Nieman but advanced on Plonsk and occupied Tauroggen.

Allied fleet began attack on forts at Dardanelles entrance.

French steamer Denorah and Norwegian tanker sunk by German submarines.

Passenger travel between England and continent suspended by Great Britain.

England defended use of neutral flags.

French aviator bombarded Ostend.

Steamer Batiscan sailed with relief supplies from 30 states of U. S.

Feb. 20, 1915.

Germans were repulsed at Ossowetz.

Russians bombarded Przemysl.

German warship Holger interned at Buenos Aires.

British steamer Cambank sunk by submarine in Irish sea.

Austrian aviator bombarded Cetinje.

Out of Old Albania.

Save in Epirus, where Greek culture holds the towns, and even the Moslem Albanians of the hills write (when they can write at all) in Greek letters, no foreign influence has yet invaded the intimate life of this exclusive race. Individual Albanians have, indeed, given their talents to bring unity or order to the life of other peoples. Half the captains by land and sea of the Greek wars of independence were Albanians from Epirus or the isles. Crispi came from the Albanian colony in Sicily; the khedivial family imposed itself on Egypt; the last grand vizier of the old regime in Turkey was a South Albanian magnate. But no native church, no native literature, no local field for statesmanship has yet exercised the talents of a race which is certainly not the least gifted of the Balkan peoples. Until recently an Albanian educated was an Albanian lost.

The Real Need.

"Do you believe that we should have a more elastic currency?" asked the man who is always talking national finance. "Not much!" snorted the man with the shiny clothes. "It's elastic enough now. What they ought to do is make it more adhesive."

And Then Some.

It has been said that all the mean acts of his life are quickly brought before a drowning man. The same might also be said of a candidate for office.—Exchange.

Name Does Not Denote Value.

The original Delft pottery is undoubtedly of great value to collectors of antiques as it dates from the fourteenth century, but the name proves nothing, as any colored glazed earthenware made after the delft pattern may bear that name.

Violet Ray Hard on the Eye.

The ultraviolet ray is of all light elements the hardest on the eye. It is also called the actinic ray and is described as "like a little barbed arrow."

Rest Those Worn Nerves

Don't give up. When you feel all unstrung, when family cares seem too hard to bear, and backache, dizzy headaches and irregular kidney action mystify you, remember that such troubles often come from weak kidneys and it may be that you only need Doan's Kidney Pills to make you well. Don't delay. Profit by other people's experiences.

An Ohio Case

Mrs. Peter Schneider, Cross St., Canal Dover, Ohio, says: "I was in poor health from kidney trouble and rheumatism and was finally laid up in bed. I had sharp pains all through my body and got so dizzy, I could hardly see. My head ached, my limbs and feet swelled and the kidney secretions passed too often. Doan's Kidney Pills removed these ailments and I have felt stronger and better since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE TIME, NOW!

All the winter long, the troubled owner of a lame horse reads our advertisements. Then, day after day slips away while he talks, laments, listens, takes advice and hesitating—FAILS TO ACT—till the Springtime is on him and his horse is not yet able to work. Meantime the thrifty, prosperous, resolute man reads, considers the evidence carefully—Decides Promptly—and his horse is quickly cured, worked, too, if needed. That's exactly what happens every winter.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT or we send by Parcel Post.

Doing His Part.

"Honestly, now, would you fight for your country if war broke out?"

"Well," answered the thoughtful man, "maybe I wouldn't fight, on account of gas bombs, liquid fire and things like that, but I would gladly sacrifice my business and work night and day to raise recruits."

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY DISEASES

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Weary Willie in 1916.

"I just made t'ree resolution fur 1916, an' goin' to keep every one of them."

"Ye ain't resolved to go to work, hey ye, Bill?"

"No. My resolutions are dese: In 1916 I ain't goin' to drink champagne, take milk baths or put up at de Waldorf-Castoria when I'm in New York."

Time to Move.

"Bronks wants to sublet his apartment."

"Why, he called it the ideal place."

"I know, but the janitor doesn't like the way he parts his hair."—Judge.

The famous Oneida Community Par Plate Silverware FREE with—

SKINNER'S MACARONI or SPAGHETTI

Cook this delicious, healthful, economical food often, live better at less cost and at the same time save signature of Paul F. Skinner on each package. The signatures are valuable and will obtain you beautiful silverware absolutely free. Drop us a postal asking for free particulars and we will reply by return mail, sending you, in addition, a handsome 36-page book of recipes.

SKINNER MFG. CO. Omaha, Neb.

The Largest Macaroni Factory in America

Write the J. Wilder Seed Co., 139 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio, for their free 80 page, 1916 booklet on Garden Flower and Field Seeds telling you what to plant, when and how. Also how to spray your trees.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICIALS

War Secretary Resigns Due to Opposition to His Army Plan—Assistant Secretary Breckinridge Also Quits

Correspondence and Letters of Resignation and Acceptance Made Public At White House

Regret Expressed in Acceptance of Two Resignations—Pindell Mentioned as New Chief of the War Department.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Because of differences of opinion about the proposed continental army, compulsory military training and the Clarke amendment to the Philippines independence bill, Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge tendered their resignations to President Wilson, and they were accepted. Correspondence exhibiting the differences of opinion, together with the letters of resignation and acceptance were made public at the White House. The president and Secretary Garrison held exactly opposite views on compulsory military training, the secretary favoring it and the president opposing it. On the other issues it is made plain by the correspondence that Mr. Garrison felt that the president was temporizing in a situation so fraught with critical importance that decisive action alone was called for.

Secretary Garrison regarded Philippine independence, as promised in the Clarke amendment, as "an abandonment of the duty of this nation and a breach of trust toward the Filipinos." The president admitted that he was privately opposed to the Clarke amendment, but did not wish to interfere until the house, as well as the senate, had acted.

Mr. Garrison is the third member of the original Wilson cabinet to resign. Mr. Bryan resigned because of differences with the president over the foreign policy of the government. Mr. McReynolds resigned to become a justice of the supreme court. Mr. Garrison has resigned because of differences with the president over the proposed preparedness policy. Aside from what may be read between the lines, including Secretary Garrison's manifest irritation at the temporizing policy of the president, the correspondence fully portrays the causes of this unexpected break in the cabinet.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,

Secretary of War, Who Resigned—Native of New Jersey.

Mr. Garrison has been reported as about to resign on a number of occasions, but recently there has been no suggestion of such action on his part. The president himself probably will take personal charge of the administration's national defense plans in congress.

Assistant Secretary Breckinridge resigned as a mark of loyalty to his chief, whose views he shared. Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff of the army, automatically becomes secretary of war ad interim. Mr. Garrison's resignation was a complete surprise to official Washington generally. He made no personal explanation. Several hours before the official announcement he had boarded a train with his wife for New York, and word had been passed at the department that he had gone for an indefinite stay. The acute differences of opinion which led to the break began early in the year, when opposition to the continental army plan began developing in congress. There had been indefinite rumors of the possibility of the secretary of war leaving the cabinet, but they never were countenanced in official quarters.

GOV. AND 200 OTHERS POISONED.

Chicago, Ill.—Nearly 200 of the guests at the first official banquet given in honor of Chicago's new archbishop, the Most Rev. George William Mundelein, at the University club, were taken ill soon after they were seated. The illness was caused by ptomaine poisoning which developed from the soup course. A number of physicians were present. They immediately set to work to relieve the agony which the guests seemed to be suffering.

PREPARATION OF FOWLS FOR EXHIBITION

"Dick," the Valuable Rooster, Who for the Past Three Years Has Won First Prize at Poultry Shows Held in Various Cities of the United States.

(From Weekly News Letter, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every fowl, whether young or mature, should be in first-class show condition when it enters the exhibition hall. The plumage should be the standard length for the breed, lustrous and plentiful, the head bright red in color, and the comb developed to the required size. The specimen should appear in handsome dress, good physical condition, and trained to exhibit his good qualities to advantage. Careful training imparts to a bird sufficient confidence to assume and hold desired poses under show-room conditions.

If possible, obtain exhibition coops similar to those used at the show you will attend. Cover the floor with short straw or a mixture of bran and straw for feathered-leg breeds. Two months before the show place the birds you intend to exhibit in the coops at night. Visit the coops as frequently as you can and handle the birds often. Carry them around under the arm, open their wings and examine the under-color, and accustom them to every movement of the judge. It is not advisable or necessary to keep the show birds confined in the training coops. A day at a time is sufficient. Then, allow them the run of the house for two or three days and outdoor exercise if seasonable.

It is necessary to examine show birds carefully at least ten weeks before the show. Remove all imperfect feathers, in the hope that they will be replaced by feathers of standard color. Frequently a colored feather showing a little white along the edge of the web will molt out perfectly when the fowl is well fed on sour milk mash, meat, and grain. Never pluck a new feather—one in which the quill is filled with fluid—as it will invariably return partially white. A few days before the exhibition examine your birds again and pluck the imperfect feathers. It is quite a problem to determine the best procedure when there is foreign color in some of the large feathers on the wings or tail. If the color is a cause for disqualification, there is no justification for shipping the bird to the show. What is best to do will depend upon the quality of the specimen in other sections and upon the amount of defective color in the wings. Usually these defects occur in similar feathers in both wings.

All white fowls must be washed, and most fowls of other colors can be improved in appearance by washing, fluffing, and grooming before the show. For white birds have three tubs filled with (1) warm, soft or rain water; (2) warm, soft, or rain water; (3) warm, soft, or rain water colored the proper shade to rinse the blue white goods. Use a bar of good white or castile soap and a large sponge and a nail brush. Have the temperature of the room 80 degrees or 85 degrees and bring the birds in clean exhibition coops, the floors of which should be covered with fresh, dry shavings. Wash the males first. Clean the shanks and feet with the nail brush, soap, and water. Insert the bird in tub (1) and push it down under the water several times until the plumage is wet through; make a heavy lather with the sponge and soap, and thoroughly wash the plumage with the sponge; open the wings and sponge them in the direction of the feathers. (In fact, always wash the length of the feather, from the quill to the tip and not across it.) Keep the bird's head out of the soapy water if possible; sponge the soap off the bird, and remove to tub (2). Press it under the water several times, allow it to stand and drip for a few seconds, and then dip it twice in tub (3) containing the bluing water. Remove the bird from the water, hold its legs firmly and raise it up and down quickly, so that it will flap and expand its wings and tail and shake out the water. Do not use a towel to dry a white bird.

Move the exhibition coop near the fire or some heat, so that the bird will dry. Lifting up the plumage of the breast and opening the feathers of the fluff while drying has a tendency to increase the apparent size of these sections. It is necessary to examine the white birds frequently if the coops are near a stove to guard against overheating them or scorching or curling their feathers.

The shanks and feet of exhibition fowls must be absolutely clean and well polished. To overcome rough scales rub the legs twice daily with a cloth dipped in kerosene, and a short time before the show wash them thoroughly. Use a good scouring soap, woolen cloth, and warm rainwater. Remove any old or rough scales and also the dirt between the scales. The latter can be taken out with toothpicks. Dry the shanks and apply a solution of equal parts of sweet oil and alcohol. Then warm a woolen cloth and scrape a little beeswax on it. The warmth will melt the wax, and the shanks should then be polished with the waxed cloth.

Before shipping the birds to the exhibition apply the sweet oil and alcohol solution to the face and comb. If you are showing white birds, fill their plumage, after washing and when thoroughly dry, with equal parts of bran and rice flour. Some exhibitors use cornstarch, which is equally satisfactory. This prevents the plumage becoming soiled, and when the starch is shaken out at the show and the fowls are groomed they apparently take a higher polish. However, the coops must have wooden or muslin tops and sides to prevent rain coming in contact with the starched plumage. The final grooming is accomplished with a silk handkerchief rubbing and polishing the feathers until the plumage has a high luster.

START IN POULTRY BUSINESS

Two Big Advantages Over Any Other Branch of Stock Raising—Much Less Labor Required.

Poultry keeping has two chief advantages over any other branch or line of stock raising. In the first place much less time is required in getting an income started from the establishment of a poultry plant, and next, less space is required for raising poultry as compared with the amount of land used in rearing other animals. After one year's time a small income has started from poultry while if raising any other stock it would take two or three years to make the start.

Another thing, fowls do not require an extensive run, but can be placed in a limited space and give good results, although the pens should be kept very clean under this condition. In keeping poultry under these conditions it also requires less labor on the part of the poultry keeper. There are lots of farms that could keep a few fowls in this manner and do it successfully, too, but still they don't think so. In case they should have a surplus either in eggs or in poultry, there are always some neighbors who are glad to get the chance to buy them.

WINTER FEEDING FOR COWS

Good Milk Flow Cannot Be Expected Without Feed of Right Kind—Silage Replaces Grass.

(By PROF. OSCAR ERF, Dairy Department, Ohio State University.)

You cannot expect a cow to keep up a good milk flow without plenty of feed of the right kind. Silage should be used now to replace the grass ration. It is easy to forget that the cow's feed is being shortened, and if the best returns are to be secured the milk flow must be kept as high as possible for ten or 11 months of the year. If it once goes down it is almost impossible to raise it before the next freshening.

Less feed will be required and better results secured if a good barn is used. The dairy cow will not do her best work when exposed to the cold even though given plenty of feed. It is cheaper and more effective to keep her warm by means of a barn than by extra feed.

Repair the Fences.

A little time spent in fixing the fence now means a lot of time saved in the end.

GREENE MEASURE WINS IN HOUSE

VAIN FIGHT BY KENTON AND CAMPBELL COUNTY LEGISLATORS TO HALT BILLS.

MURPHY'S AMENDMENT KILLED

Common Nuisance Injunction Act Is First To Be Passed—Franklin County Given Jurisdiction.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort.—Without serious opposition the two bills introduced in the house of representatives by Representative Greene, Carrollton, designed to enforce the Sunday closing law in Kenton and Campbell counties, has passed the house. The representatives from Kenton and Campbell county fought valiantly to defeat the measures. Representative Murphy even went so far as to introduce a resolution giving the Carroll circuit court jurisdiction in the case for the forfeiture of licenses. The house defeated the amendment without a roll call. The first measure passed is known as the "common nuisance injunction act." It provides any place where liquor is sold in violation of law shall be considered a common nuisance and provides for the abatement of such nuisances by injunction.

Upon the affidavits of three creditable citizens of any community that such a nuisance exists, the attorney general of Kentucky is required to institute an action to enjoin the nuisance perpetually.

The bill says: "The injunction shall be granted at the commencement of the action and no bond shall be required." The bill was amended on motion of Representative Meyers to require the three citizens making the affidavit shall reside in the magisterial district where the nuisance is alleged to exist. An amendment offered by Representative Kauffman to strike out the words "and no bond shall be required" in the section providing for the injunction of nuisances was defeated by a vote of 58 to 38. The bill passed, 76 to 14. The next taken up was the "forfeiture act." This measure provides any saloon keeper who violates the law shall forfeit his license, and that no such saloon keeper shall ever be granted another license.

Bill Threatens Sheriffs.

If Senate Bill No. 66, introduced by Senator W. E. Rogers, of Todd county, becomes a law it will cost the sheriffs now in office in Kentucky a year of their salaries, lawyers who have examined the bill declare. It sets the time for payment of taxes at June 1 and makes them delinquent the 1st of March following, instead of December, as at present. The terms of the sheriffs expire January 1 and it is doubtful if any of them could legally collect any of the taxes delinquent when their terms expire, so that they would lose a large part of the compensation that ordinarily would be paid them on their last year's collections of taxes. The bill is said to be in the interest especially of the dark tobacco growers, but it hits the sheriffs all over the state and Sheriff Thos. C. Bradley was in Frankfort to present the matter to Senator Thomas A. Combs.

Almost 1,500 Prisoners.

Jefferson county recently contributed nineteen prisoners to the population of the reformatory, bringing the number of inmates at the institution up to 1,491, the highest recorded in its history. It is reported that about twenty prisoners have been convicted in Fayette county who are expected to reach the reformatory within a few days, and with the usual receipts from over the state it is believed that the prison will soon contain considerably over 1,500 convicts.

Special Course in Schools.

The bill of Senator Combs to provide for a course in cause and prevention of sickness and blindness in the state university and normal schools, and the bill to amend the statutes relating to the school census in sub-districts, were reported favorably by the committee on education. The same committee reported with a favorable expression the bill to amend the statutes relating to county high schools.

Committee Reports Favorable.

The committee on agriculture reported favorably the bills to provide police protection for the state fair grounds, and to provide for inspection of apiaries. Favorable reports were made on the bills to regulate terms of circuit courts in the Fifth district; to permit counties to increase road levy and requiring majority of votes to authorize road bond issue and the bill to provide for constructing public levees.

Gets Governor's Signature.

The anti-pass bill, enrolled and signed by the presiding officers of both houses of the general assembly, was sent to Gov. Stanley to be approved by him. It will be the first bill of the session to be passed and signed by the governor.

Appointments By Stanley.

Gov. Stanley made the following appointments: Police Judges, A. Smith, Birmingham; S. H. Dix, Stephensport; C. W. Rhodes, Fleming; Magistrate E. L. Barton, of the Sulphur Springs District, of Metcalfe county.

Health Measures Are Withdrawn.

Three health measures have been voluntarily withdrawn or killed in the General Assembly with the consent of the authors. The most important was the "all time health officer" bill backed by the State Board of Health. This bill provided for abolishing health boards in all cities excepting Louisville, Covington, Newport, Lexington and Paducah. A county health officer, appointed by the county authorities but under certain qualifications fixed by the State Board of Health was provided for.

Prohibition Is in Calendar.

The state-wide prohibition bill introduced in the house of representatives by L. H. Hamilton, of Franklin county, was taken from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, read at length and put in the calendar. The bill will take its regular turn, and will soon come up to be read the second time, to go into the orders of the day. A lively fight to prevent the bill from being taken from the committee and put in the calendar, that had been anticipated, did not materialize. Bitter feeling was displayed by the drys when they explained their votes. Representative Greene chided those who voted to keep the bill in the hands of the committee, but claim to be for the bill when it comes up for passage.

The Duncan administration bill to amend the text book adoption law to provide that not more than three subjects of study shall be changed at any one year was recommitted with leave to bring forth at any time. This bill has passed the Senate and will be substituted for the House bill at the proper time. The Crowe bill to appropriate $3,500 monthly to the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pewee Valley, instead of $175 annually per capita was passed by a unanimous vote.

Clause Held Constitutional.

The Court of Appeals, holding constitutional the retaliatory clause of the insurance laws, overruled the doctrine laid down in the Western & Southern Life Insurance Co. against the Commonwealth reported in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Kentucky Report, page 292. The opinion was handed down by Commissioner Clay, reversing the Franklin Circuit Court in the case of Insurance Commissioner Clay against the Dixie Fire Insurance Co., of North Carolina. The retaliatory clause, Section 637, provides that whatever taxes are imposed on Kentucky companies in any other States, or whatever restrictions as to deposits of securities and like requirements are imposed, the same shall be meted out to companies of that State in Kentucky. The argument was made that this violates Section 60 of the Constitution, which provides that no law shall be enacted to take effect upon the approval of any authority other than the General Assembly; but the Court of Appeals said: "The legislature may enact a law to take effect when certain conditions arise."

Special Orders Not Made.

Representative Greene, Carrollton, failed to get his anti-screen bill made a special order and he and his colleagues also prevented Representative William Duffy, Louisville, from getting certain administration bills made special orders. The bills of Duffy provide for working convicts on the public roads. After the introduction of the bills Representative Duffy moved the bills designed to put in effect the constitutional amendment which permits convicts to work on the public roads be made special orders. Representative Greene moved to amend this motion by adding House Bill 158, the anti-screen bill, which he had introduced at the request of the Ministers' Association of Covington, to the special order to be taken up immediately following the Duffy bills.

Anti-Trust Bill Adopted.

In the passage of the Kauffman anti-trust bill by 79 to 5 the house fulfilled another platform pledge, making three in all that have been redeemed by it since the present session of the Kentucky legislature began. The bill was taken up as a special order of business and consumed but little time. The only person who addressed the house on the measure was H. C. Kauffman, of Garrard county, its author, who briefly outlined its provisions, and concluded with the statement that it had the unqualified backing of the governor. Glover Cary, of McLean county, offered several amendments, all tending to strengthen the measure and acceptable to Mr. Kauffman, which were adopted. The five representatives who voted against the bill were C. D. Bratcher, L. L. Embry, C. H. Grimes, E. B. McGlone and E. S. Wood.

Stanley Urges Settlement.

Looking to the settlement of the differences existing between the State University and the Department of Agriculture, a conference was held in the office of Gov. Stanley at which representatives of the university, the Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture were present. Gov. Stanley suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with Attorney-General Logan to draft a bill providing means to co-operate with the Federal Government in order that Kentucky may receive $40,000 under the Smith-Lever act to be used for agricultural purposes. President Emeritus James K. Patterson, J. N. Camden, Richard Stoll, from the State University, and J. L. Letterle, H. M. Frohman and F. R. Blackburn, members of the State Board of Agriculture, were appointed on this committee.

Restored to Citizenship.

General McCoy and J. Quincy Adams, of Trigg county, were restored to citizenship by Gov. Stanley. The men served terms in the penitentiary for perjury. The restorations were recommended by Commonwealth's Attorney Denny P. Smith, of Cadiz.

Want Appointments Approved.

Gov. Stanley sent to the senate for approval the appointments of George F. Fuller, Mayfield, and G. A. Ogg, Cecelia, as members of the state board of health. The communication was referred to the committee on Kentucky statutes.

Officials Will Fight Bill.

Superintendent Gilbert and officials will fight the bill introduced in the Senate to pay the appropriations for the State University and normal schools, amounting to $237,000, out of the state school fund, instead of the general fund. "The state debt should not be paid at the expense of the common schools," said Supt. Gilbert. "The common schools, where a majority of the 700,000 children of the state attend and most of them get all the education they ever get, form the foundation of the whole system."

SOUND REASONS FOR LOW-HEADED TREES

Prune Fruit Trees in Season and Have a Profitable Harvest as Shown in Illustration.

(By E. F. WHITE, Mississippi Agricultural College.)

At this season of the year an extraordinarily large number of young orchards are being planted throughout the southern states.

All these young orchards should be headed back right now.

Truly a stitch in time saves nine in this heading back operation, for it will save many cuts later on in the life of the tree.

Peach and plum trees should be headed back to a single stem 15 to 18 inches above the ground.

Apple and pear trees should be headed back to 18 to 24 inches from the ground.

Care should be taken to make sure that six to eight healthy buds are left below the heading back cut, for the best of these will be the future major limbs of the tree.

There are five reasons for having the trees close to the ground instead of "trimming them up" skyward, where only an agile climber armed with an extension ladder can relieve them of their fruits. These reasons are:

1. Low headed trees are more easily pruned.
2. Low headed trees are more easily sprayed.
3. Low headed trees are more easily picked.
4. Low headed trees have fewer wind-fallen fruits from high winds.
5. Low headed trees shade the trunk of the tree against sun scald.

If two-year-old trees are planted they should not be headed back to a single stem, but their limbs should be cut back one-half.

Besides the five energy-conserving reasons for heading fruit trees low, there is still another very important reason. It conserves one's religion. If you can stand on the ground while pruning, spraying, and picking you will find that your religion is far safer than if you had to do these operations high among the whipping branches of the trees.

This useless and barbarous practice of heading trees so high that a giraffe cannot even pluck the lowest branches must have come down to us from past ages when that animal was more plentiful and when his depredations upon orchards were serious. Today the danger from this source is minimized, with the result that all farmers who are not troubled with this animal should not hesitate to head their fruit trees down near the ground.

SAVING BEST FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

Doubtful Stock Should Be Discarded When Best Can Be Procured Without Trouble.

Corn for next spring's planting should be stored on the cob where it will keep dry and free from vermin. It keeps best on the cob, and spread out on the floor of granary. Sugar corn may be braided and the ears hung up in the granary. Oats and barley for seed should be run through the mill to blow out all the light grains and foul weed seeds. Only the heaviest grain should be sowed; light, chaffy grain is not worth sowing, as the grain lacks vitality.

Early seed potatoes keep best stored in narrow pits dug upon high, dry ground. Practical growers make the pits 20 inches deep and one foot in width. This trench is filled with potatoes level full and covered with sixteen to twenty inches of earth, well packed down. A six-inch furrow is plowed a few feet out from the pits to carry off the surface water. Potatoes pitted by this method will keep sound and firm of flesh and will have well-developed eyes.

Burn up all the old vegetable seeds and buy a new stock from a reliable seedsman. Our present postage laws bring a seed store to every man's door, and he has no excuse for planting seed that are most too good to throw away, but not quite good enough for planting. Doubtful seeds will not pay when good ones can be had at moderate prices.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF SUNFLOWER

Sunflowers Raised on White Farm, Owned by George Smith, Near Scottsville, Va.

Frequent inquiries are received at the Washington experiment station concerning the growing of sunflowers. Doctor Cardiff, director of the experiment station, gives the following information on this plant as an agricultural crop:

The sunflower is an important agricultural crop, though it has not been used to any great extent in this country. It is cultivated quite extensively in Russia and used for a variety of purposes. It makes excellent silage, especially when mixed with corn and some legume in about equal parts of each. The seed has an unusually high oil and protein content. On account of the latter its growth rapidly exhausts the nitrogen from the soil and, therefore, if grown successively on land, the soil will require considerable fertilizer. The oil portion does not exhaust the soil since the elements from which oil is made come from the air and water.

The seed is used in the production of oil, which is extracted by compression, and is of value for table use, cooking purposes, and in general the same use as is made of olive oil.

In Russia the seeds of the larger seeded varieties are sold as peanuts are in this country, and eaten raw by the people.

ALFALFA GAINING IN FAVOR

Vermont Agricultural Station Gives Results of Growing Crop—Methods of Culture Favored.

Alfalfa is gaining in popularity in every section tried. The Vermont Agricultural station gives the results of alfalfa growing in that state. The average total yield per acre ranged from two and one-half to six tons.

The method of culture indorsed includes thorough preparation of the soil, early seeding with grain, preferably with oats, the use of 20 pounds of seed per acre, a light annual top dressing with commercial fertilizer, and the use of land free from weeds, especially quack grass and dodder.

On proper soil the crop had fair success and all the growers interested pronounced it profitable, particularly on certain kinds of soil. Gravelly or slaty clay loams with good natural underdrainage and gently sloping to provide surface drainage gave the best results.

BEGIN HOT WATER DRINKING IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

If you wake up with a bad taste, bad breath and tongue is coated; if your head is dull or aching; if what you eat sours and forms gas and acid in stomach, or you are bilious, constipated, nervous, sallow and can't get feeling just right, begin drinking phosphated hot water. Drink before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will flush the poisons and toxins from stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels and cleanse, sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Do your inside bathing immediately upon arising in the morning to wash out of the system all the previous day's poisonous waste, gases and sour bile before putting more food into the stomach.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became loaded with body impurities, get from your druggist or storekeeper a quarter pound of limestone phosphate which is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except for a sourish tinge which is not unpleasant.

Just as soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and freshening, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Men and women who are usually constipated, bilious, headachy or have any stomach disorder should begin this inside bathing before breakfast. They are assured they will become real cranks on the subject shortly.—Adv.

We Have.

"Money talks."

"Yes, and have you ever noticed that Poverty likes to listen?"

Why Dads Go Dippy.

"Pa, was Joan of Arc Noah's wife?"

(A moment later):

"Pa, does ink come from the Black sea?"

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

QUEER GIFTS TO ROYALTY

Odd Ways in Which People Have Shown Their Devotion to the Race That Ruled Them.

New Year in the fifteenth century was not an occasion which was welcomed without some regrets, for many were taxed to meet the requirements of royalty on that day. Each titled gentleman had the form and value of his gift to the king prescribed. Regulations provided that an earl should appear at the royal presence chamber at eight o'clock New Year morning to deliver a five-shilling purse containing 20-shilling coins to the lord chamberlain for the king.

Next the earl visited the jewel-house, where he received a ticket which entitled him to a gift of 18 shillings 6 pence, the 6 pence of which he was required to give for a box for the ticket. The same morning he went to another office to select a piece of silver plate weighing about 30 ounces, but left it until afternoon, when he returned for it. At that time he gave the man who handed it to him 40 shillings in gold, 2 shillings for the box and 6 pence to the porter.

A young prince ten years old is said to have given great pleasure to his father in 1604 by presenting him with a volume of short Latin poems. There is a record that in 1610 a dainty little eight-year-old princess, having a special liking for sweets, received a New Year present of a pair of fat oxen from the Corporation of Coventry.—Exchange.

Undeserved Punishment.

"Gadsworth is suffering from a psychological jag," said the first citizen of a dry town.

"What do you mean by that?" asked the second citizen.

"He spent three hours last night in a vain attempt to locate a quart of liquor."

"Well?"

"And this morning he woke up with a headache."

At the Club.

"Do you believe in woman's rights?"

"Er—my boxing teacher tells me the left is much more effective."

Sand is a very useful thing on the beach, but it's the dickens in your eye.

FOOD FACTS.

What an M. D. Learned.

A prominent physician down in Georgia went through a food experience which he makes public:

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food; and I also know from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients that this food is a wonderful rebuilder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and patients gain, just as I did in strength and weight, very rapidly.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely and go to the mountains, but two months there did not improve me; in fact I was not quite as well as when I left home. My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change.

"I began to use Grape-Nuts and in two weeks I could walk a mile, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers I consider it a duty to make these facts public."

Trial 10 days on Grape-Nuts when the regular food does not seem to sustain the body will work wonders.

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.