KY. SOLDIERS ARE PARDONED

BY GOVERNOR STANLEY SO THAT THEY CAN JOIN THEIR TROOPS.

EMINENCE CAPTAIN ELECTED

Field Hospital and Ambulance Corps Arrive at Fort Thomas Camp.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Stanley pardoned two members of Company C of Lexington, who would have been left at home but for his clemency. They are James Clark, of Lexington, fined and sentenced on a charge of breach of peace, and Ambrose King, of Clark county, charged with housebreaking. Adjt. Gen. Ellis announced that Lieut. Walter Gallion, of the regular army had been elected captain of the Eminence company.

The Field Hospital and Ambulance Corps, First Regiment, have arrived at Ft. Thomas ...

Ruling On Convict Labor.

While 2 per cent of the state road fund is the limit which any county may draw for state aid in any one year, there is no limit in the Act of 1916 upon the amount of road work that can be done in any county in a year with convict labor, excepting that the total amount which may be expended on convict labor in 1916 is 15 per cent of the road fund. This was stated by Attorney General M. M. Logan in an opinion given Commissioner of Roads R. C. Terrell; but whether this would work out as a mathematical proposition as actually giving counties employing convicts more aid in a year than they would obtain by simply taking their proportion of the state-aid fund remains to be determined by calculation.

The question came up through an inquiry made by County Attorney Chas. I. Dawson, of Bell county, which is considering the use of convicts. Bell county voted $250,000 in bonds a year or two ago and last month voted $150,000 more; but the court of appeals held that not only is a county limited to one tax levy of 20 cents for a sinking fund to retire bonds no matter how many issues are voted while the original bonds for which the levy was made are outstanding, but it also is limited in issuing bonds to just such an amount as the 20-cent levy within the life of the bonds will accumulate ...

MOREY HERO OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Captain Forces Troopers to Abandon Him on Desert.

THINKS THAT HE IS DYING

Commander Compels Men to Save Themselves and Carry Report of Battle to Pershing—Later Escapes Himself.

San Antonio, Tex.—The story of how Capt. Lewis S. Morey, commander of Troop K, Tenth cavalry, severely wounded in the Carrizal battle between American troopers and Carranza soldiers, escaped with four of his troopers and later forced his men to abandon him on the desert in order that they might save themselves and carry his report of the fight to General Pershing is told in official dispatches received at army headquarters here. The cold official reports add another story of heroism to the many ...

Captain Boyd said he was going to Ahumada at this time.

"He was talking with Carranza commander. General Gomez was sent a written message requesting that Captain Boyd could bring his men into town and have a conference.

"Captain Boyd feared an ambush.

"He was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired.

"We formed for attack, his intention being to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. We formed Troop C on the left in line of skirmishers, one platoon of Troop K on right of line, and another Troop K platoon on extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear.

Mexicans Fire First.

"When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire, and a strong one, before we fired a shot; then we opened up. They did not run, to make a long account short. After about an hour's fire, in which both troops had advanced, Troop C to position of Mexican machine gun and Troop K closing in slightly to the left, we were busy on the right keeping off a flank attack. A group of Mexicans left town, went around our rear, and drove our led horses away at a gallop.

"At about nine o'clock one platoon of Troop K, which was on our right, fell back. Sergeant said he could not stay there. Both platoons fell back ...

MORE TROOPS TO BE RUSHED SOUTH

AND PREPARATIONS WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL ANSWER TO PRESIDENT'S ULTIMAMUM

MEXICANS WILL ATTACK

American Troopers If They Are Not Withdrawn Is the Belief at Washington—No Mediation Proposal to Be Considered at Present.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—The Washington government still awaited full compliance with its demands by the de facto authorities of Mexico. Release by Gen. Carranza's order of the American prisoners taken at Carrizal has averted the probability of immediate retaliatory steps. It is possible that it also has helped to pave the way toward an attempt at peaceful settlement of the whole border situation. High officials made it very clear, however, that the vital point at issue—the future attitude of Mexican forces toward American troops in Northern Mexico, engaged in guarding the border and pursuing bandits who raided American territory—remains to be settled.

The state department had no advices as to when a diplomatic reply to its demands might be expected. The Carranza government has adopted the unusual course of complying in fact with an urgent demand from a foreign government before it even acknowledges receipt of the note or made any statement of what it had proposed to do.

To Keep on Moving Troops.

Pending a satisfactory answer to its second and more far-reaching requirement, the United States will continue to hurry troops to the border, and to take every step necessary in preparation for the carrying out of its purposes by force of arms. Intimations have come, it is understood, that Carranza intends to back up the orders issued to Gen. Trevino, directing that American troops be attacked if they moved in any direction in Mexico except toward the border. Officials are fully prepared for a reply of that character, despite the fact that the prisoners taken at Carrizal have been promptly surrendered on demand. They expect, however, that the reaffirmation of position will be made in a note free from hostile language and continuing the discussion of the advisability of the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

Apparently Secretary Lansing is determined to get a clear statement of intentions on which action by the United States can be founded. Carranza officials profess an earnest desire to avoid a clash, however, and a further struggle to fix diplomatically responsibility for hostilities that may ...

LIBERATED TROOPERS

El Paso, Texas.—The American troopers brought here from Chihuahua City are:

Troop K—Fred Williams, St. Louis; R. L. Floyd, Oklahoma City; Sergt. Allen Peterson, Meridian, Miss.; Joe Oliver, Brighton, Ala.; George Stone, Talladega, Ala.; First Sergt. Felix Page, Washington, D. C.; Will Harris, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel McDonald, Porterville, Tenn.; William Gibbons, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Archie Jones, Washington, D. C.; J. Edward, Chattanooga; James M. Stokes, Atlanta; Harvey M. Lee, Columbus, Ohio; Elsa Graham, Smith Grove, Tenn.; Charles Marshall, Pasadena, Cal.

Troop C—Luther Alexander, Columbia, Tenn.; William Hogue, Raleigh, N. C.; William D. Gibson, New York; Thomas G. Strickler, Louisville, Ky.; Trannie G. Hopping, Atlanta, Ga.; John Wilson, Macon, Ga.; John Coleman, Jr., Walker Valley, Miss.; George M. Chaplin, Morristown, Pa.

Luther Alexander and Archie Jones are suffering from slight wounds.

U. S. ANSWER NOT PUBLISHED

That Wilson Refused to Withdraw Troops Will Be Made Public By Mexican Officials.

Mexico City.—Announcement was made at the Foreign Office that President Wilson's recent note, answering the communication of General Carranza demanding the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, is about to be published. Publication of the note its awaited with great interest by the Mexican public.

The American note referred to in the foregoing dispatch was made public in this country June 20—the date on which it was dispatched to the Foreign Minister of the de facto Government of Mexico. It was in this note that the Mexican Government was informed that the United States would not withdraw its troops from Mexico, notwithstanding the threat of General Carranza to defend Mexican territory by an appeal to arms, until Mexico had performed its duty with regard to bandit raids.

REFUGEES ARE AT GALVESTON

Nearly 1,000 Americans Arrive on Three Ships From Mexico.

Galveston, Texas.—Nearly one thousand refugees from Mexico, most of them Americans, just arrived here. The United States navy tender Dixie brought 775 from Tampico, the tank steamer Herbert G. Wylie 150 from Tampico and the Ft. Morgan 19 Americans from Puerto, Mexico. The refugees from Tampico were taken from the city between midnight and ...

CARRANZA TURNS OVER PRISONERS

WOUNDED SOLDIERS KILLED BY MEXICANS AFTER CARRIZAL FIGHT, SAY SURVIVORS.

SLASHED FIGHTERS' THROATS

Bragged Before Them of Having Killed the Wounded Men Declares Gibson.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

El Paso, Tex.—By the grace of General Venustiano Carranza, the United States was enabled to claim its own—the 23 American troopers and one civilian captured in the Carrizal fight. "It was treachery," they cried; "we thought they were friendly. They pretended to be until they had us surrounded. Then the slaughter began. We didn't have a chance. The Mexicans even killed our wounded when the fight was over." This last statement—one of the gravest charges that can grow out of civilized warfare—was corroborated by three of the American soldiers. These were Privates William D. Gibson and Luther Alexander, of Troop C, and Private Archie Jones, of Troop K.

"The Mexicans—those who spoke English—bragged before us of having killed our wounded men," declared Gibson. "They got out their long knives and demonstrated how they had cut the throats of the fallen Americans after the battle was over." A ragged and dirty band it was, punctured by bullets and gaunt from prison privations. But nobody better than themselves knew how glad they were to get back to United States soil. No more appropriate memento of Carrizal could have been presented to the American government. There was but a film of ceremony. A Mexican general marched from his side of the border to the exact center of the international bridge. He handed to an American general who met him there a plain sheet of paper. Names were typed on it.

Checks Names One By One.

A column of Mexican troops had drawn up behind their general. From within their folds, one by one, 23 American troopers stepped over from the side of Mexico to that of the United States. The American general's aide checked off their names from the sheet of paper. When the last had passed the American general signed the paper—as a receipt—and passed it back to the Mexican general. It was over. Mexico had returned the prisoners she had taken with victory based on treachery. The scene now changes. Again the battle rages. A brave little band of American soldiers, lured by treacherous parley, are encircled by a vast horde of hostile Mexicans ...

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."—Mrs. John A. Koenig, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Tact.

"What do you think of my comrades whom I introduced to you?" said the naval officer to the pretty girl at the naval ball.

"I think," she answered, glancing at the comrades mentioned standing around her, "that you have got me in a nice mess."—Baltimore American.

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Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. They stop itching instantly, clear away pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation, heal red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby skin troubles.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Bible is a good book to read. If you doubt it, brush the cobwebs off your copy and look into it.

But one doesn't acquire a taste for music by listening to the piano next door.

And it's as easy for a man to break a promise as it is for a woman to break ...

For a Galled Horse

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER

PATENTS

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 27-1916.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

LIQUID FIRE IS THE INVENTION OF AUSTRALIAN

Eccentric John Macgarrigle Sold War Device to German Government.

KEPT COMPOSITION A SECRET

Zealous Inventor Wanted to Rid Land of Noxious Bushes—Observers Describe Tests of Machine—Was Man of Remarkable Talents.

Sydney, Australia.—The German liquid fire-spraying device in use on the war's western front sprang not from Teutonic brains, but from the head of an eccentric Australian, John Macgarrigle. This fact has just been learned here, but it has ample corroboration. Macgarrigle is dead, but the hideous engine he contrived still exists, and it is being recalled by intimates of his that several years ago he went to Germany and there sold the thing to the military powers of that land.

He had previously tried the British war office and the Commonwealth government, but the former declined to treat with him on the ground that his invention was in contravention to the laws of humanity and the principles of The Hague convention, while the latter simply ignored his proffer apparently as being that of a crank. He also tried the French or the Italian government—it is not certain which—with equally fruitless results, but when it came to the kaiser's country he had a warm reception.

"The German government snapped it up," he told several of his friends. "I was over to Germany some time ago and I got this off and several other patents."

Macgarrigle, commonly called "Jimmy" Macgarrigle, was a genius, but, like most of his stamp, erratic and unbusinesslike, and he died poor and virtually unknown. One of his traits was excessive secretiveness — although there can be no question that he was a wonder in his way—which forbade his committing any of his inchoate ideas to paper, with the result that they went to the grave with him; and he was so impracticable in judging his own works that the more humane of them could not be commercialized for his and the general good. So, beyond the fire-squirt and the few other inventions which he "got off" in Germany, there is little to show for his versatility and ingenuity.

His "Fire-Squirt Ship."

Macgarrigle's home was at Wamberal, near Gosford, New South Wales, where he maintained a laboratory. George Z. Dupain, a friend, writing of the old fellow to the Daily Telegraph, says:

... was other than round. He had certain receptacles for enormous pumps worked by hydraulic pressure, and these pumps would throw a liquid up to three or four miles, and even more, according to their size.

"He explained that a German had invented a pump to throw a liquid five miles. Whether this was correct or not I never took the trouble to find out, but when old Macgarrigle had explained more details, which I could not quite follow, he told me about his fire squirt. He pledged me to secrecy.

"He told me that he had found a chemical compound which would take fire when it came into contact with the air. With further experimentation he had resolved this into a liquid form, preserving the same properties, and then he hit upon applying it to war purposes. This liquid, he explained, would burn a certain time, and when on fire its density was reduced and it would run about anywhere and burn everything it came in contact with. A constant stream of the stuff would burn incessantly. Its temperature was high enough to produce a dull red heat in either iron or steel, and if the pressure in the firing apparatus was increased it would shrivel up everything it came into contact with. He went on to explain that it could be fired in a modern shell which, when it had burst, would spread the liquid. He became so enthusiastic over this invention that his eyes glittered and he paced his laboratory, making convulsive gestures and saying that the nation that bought this invention would have the power of controlling the world and, if necessary, of stopping war altogether.

... for Europe; but as soon as he learned of Macgarrigle's return he sought his home and heard from Macgarrigle that he had sold his fire squirt to Germany.

It appears from an account of Macgarrigle given to the Daily Telegraph by another friend, a newspaper man, that the fire machine was designed also for the destruction of prickly pear, which is one of the curses of Australia and has already ruined huge tracts of good land in Queensland. This contributor says:

"He told me that he had offered to clear the whole of the pear in Queensland under certain terms, but the government had turned it down. This seemed at first inexplicable, as at the time the government was offering a reward of $50,000 for any effective plan for getting rid of the pest. When I told him this he scouted the idea of anything so paltry and dealt with a sum of that sort with the contempt of a multimillionaire.

"He said that the only condition under which he would show his hand was that he should receive all expenses and get the freehold of all the land he cleared. As there were at the time about 20,000,000 acres affected one may understand the reason for turning down the offer. The area now, by the way, runs into 30,000,000 acres. As I expressed doubt about the effectiveness of his plan, he invited me to his place the following night to see the squirt at work. But it was a condition that no one was to accompany me. I kept the appointment.

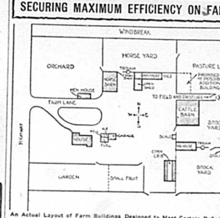
"He began operations by seating me in a chair, from which I was not to move. ...

CZAR'S BODYGUARD TAKES THE FIELD

That Czar Nicholas is to personally take the field in the Russian resistance against the invading Teutonic forces is evidenced by the fact that his famous bodyguard of picked Cossack fighters has been ordered to the defense of Warsaw.

MRS. ELIHU ROOT, JR.

SECURING MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY ON FARM



An Actual Layout of Farm Buildings Designed to Meet Certain Definite Operations and Conditions on a Particular Farm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Traveling Coat of Gray Chinchilla

Swimming Suits of Wool Jersey Cloth

THE HIGH QUALITY SEWING MACHINE NEW HOME NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

Kill All Flies! They Spread Disease

Daisy Fly Killer

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unfinished Product.

Four-year-old Marjorie was sent by her father to get the egg from a nest in a fence corner, where a certain hen persisted in laying each day. To her great astonishment she found a soft-shelled egg in the nest, and leaving it she ran back to her father, exclaiming, breathlessly: "O, papa, I didn't bring the egg 'cause it isn't finished yet."—Cleveland Leader.

IF YOU OR ANY FRIEND suffer with Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic, write for my FREE BOOK on Rheumatism—Its Cause and Cure. Most wonderful book ever written. It's absolutely FREE. Jesse A. Case, Dept. C. W., Brockton, Mass.—Adv.

Nothing Left.

A Kidney Medicine That Makes Friends Everywhere

SCHEME PROVED A FAILURE

In This Matter of Health

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"