SEVEN MONTHS TERM TO STAY

ACCORDING TO THE WAY STATE SUPERINTENDENT GILBERT SEES CONDITIONS.

DECLARES $5.10 PER CAPITA

For Kentucky Schools—Slight Decrease in Comparison With That of Last Year.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort.—The seven months' school term, introduced last year when the per capita distribution of the state school fund was increased from $4.50 to $5.25 will be continued this year and State Superintendent Gilbert believes it is permanent. He declared a per capita of $5.10. Last year the fund received an abnormal increase by reason of the payment of additional taxes by railroads in their suits over the franchise for three years, and this year a 15 cent reduction was necessary. This will affect the salaries of teachers about 75 cents the month, unless counties make up the difference. The estimated school revenues for the year are $3,791,783, as copmrned to $4,133,454.16 last year. The total number of pupils upon which the per capita is estimated is 743,487.

Consolidation of Schools.

The principal value of consolidated schools was demonstrated in a striking way when Professor T. J. Coates, supervisor of rural schools, made an educational survey of Mason county, which is the leader in modern consolidated schools. He found that 131 rural pupils are attending the county high school at Mayslick and Minerva and the city high school of Maysville, 51 of them attending the latter. Nineteen of the 37 sub-districts have not a single pupil in the high schools, while 18 of the 131 went from the two big consolidated schools and most of the rest are from the environs of Maysville. Professor Coates discovered another fact while on a trip in the mountains: Pulaski has 22 consolidated schools. Every educational district has had at least one consolidation. The schools in that county now average four to a division and in the one-room schools no attempt is made to teach all the grades. They alternate, teaching the first, second and third grades every year, the third, fifth and seventh one year, and the fourth, sixth and eighth the next. Thus greater attention can be paid to classes. They have not introduced the transportation system, but the consolidations have proven popular and successful.

Kentucky Crop Report.

The hemp crop in Kentucky this year is far above the average, and, with seasonable weather, the yield will average about 97 per cent. The crop report just issued by M. C. Cohen, Commissioner of Agriculture, shows that garden conditions throughout the state are good, but that there will be a scarcity of fruit. The indications are that the apple and pear crops will be poor. At present there is every probability of good crops of corn and tobacco, and, with a continuation of seasonable weather, the year should be a good one for farmers. The condition of live stock is good. There are a number of cases of hog cholera in different localities, but no heavy losses have been sustained.

Excessive rainfall over a large area of the state during June has prevented the proper cultivation of the crops, and in consequence the growth is retarded by weeds and grass. Pastures are in good condition. This month's reports show great contrasts as to weather and crop conditions from different sections of the state. Threshing is in progress, and, while only a part of the wheat has been threshed, it is estimated that a small yield will be the result. This yield is estimated at 10 bushels per acre. Oats have done much better and show a yield of 20 bushels per acre. Rye is given at 11 bushels, and barley at 17 bushels per acre as a state average. Corn is reported as looking well, and, with seasonable weather, this crop bids fair to be a good one. Condition is given at 87 per cent. Tobacco as a whole is doing well, though some complaint is made of blight on the plants. The condition of burley is given at 87 per cent while dark tobacco shows at 90 per cent. A large increase in acreage of hemp is reported this year and the condition of this crop is given at 97 per cent.

Streams To Be Stocked.

The State Game and Fish Commission car left for Shelby and Jefferson counties, where the commission will stock some of the streams and ponds with brims and crappies, or newlights. The fish were taken from the government breeding pond at Black's on the Georgetown pike.

Vegetables For Prisoners.

Several wagon loads of new potatoes, cabbage and beans have just been received at the State Reformatory from the Reformatory farm. About forty convicts are at present employed at the farm and, according to Warden Wells, the institution will have all the vegetables needed from now on. Last year 12,000 gallons of vegetables were canned and as that was the first attempt at canning vegetables for the winter the prison authorities doubtless will increase the output of canned goods this season.

School Census Shows Gain.

The school census for 1916 shows a gain of 2,410 children of school age over the census of 1915. According to the census report compiled by the Department of Education there are 742,487 children in Kentucky between the ages of 6 and 20, of which 667,062 are white and 74,445 are negroes. Of this number 112,841 whites are listed in the cities and 604,222 in the rural and graded districts; 23,323 negro children are listed in the cities and 51,[illegible] in the rural and graded districts.

State Urges Cleanup.

A state-wide clean-up to avert any possible epidemic of infantile paralysis in Kentucky has been ordered by the State Board of Health. The proclamation follows:

Whereas, infantile paralysis, essentially a disease of cities and towns and of childhood, although sometimes occurring in country districts and in adults, in a severe epidemic form exists in New York and has already spread to other sections, eight positive or suspicious cases having been reported in this state within the last twenty-four hours, the disease having an average death of about 25 per cent, and a large portion of those surviving being more or less completely paralyzed; and, whereas, everywhere the tendency of the disease is to break over official control and spread, especially in the presence of filth and flies in and about the home, yards, alleys and streets, unless every case is rapidly isolated and all discharges from the throat, nose and bowels are promptly burned or disinfected until complete recovery, and the assembling of children is prevented in really infected districts, now, therefore,

Be it known, that the State Board of Health, in the exercise of authority vested in it by law, and in the discharge of a public duty, hereby urges and directs that the health and civil authorities of every city and town in Kentucky take immediate steps to clean all alleys, streets, tenements, public places and vacant lots and, by rigid and systematic inspection, to require the cleaning and liming of all back yards, cellars and premises, and the thorough screening of homes, although in the presence of this emergency no good citizen should wait for the law to force him to an evident duty for the protection of his family and community. In the existing emergency visits of children under 15 years of age from infected or suspected cities should be discouraged, and, when permitted, the names and addresses of all such children should be recorded in the health office. Upon the occurrence of a suspicious case it should be immediately reported to the health officer and, without fear or favor, so rigidly isolated that no one can enter the room except the nurse and physician, and the house placarded, or, preferably, sent to the hospital, and all discharges burned or disinfected as in a case of diphtheria and scarlet fever. All of this should be most thoroughly done or it will do harm by giving only a false sense of security. In the event of the disease in any city or town, except it be an imported case which can be cared for as above indicated, the local authorities are asked to consider the advisability of restricting the assembling and travel of children in places of amusements, schools, on street cars and trains and, so far practicable, on the streets. All health officers are required by law to report this disease to this board, and they are hereby requested to do so by wire at its expense.

Vacancies Are Filled.

Vacancies in the staffs of the three state hospitals, which will occur August 1, were filled by the State Board of Control. The staff of the Eastern State Hospital at Lexington is unchanged, Superintendent J. A. Goodson, Dr. Minnie Dunlap, third assistant physician, and Steward James H. Reid being reappointed. Bain Morrison, of Lexington was appointed attorney for the collection of fees for the institution. At Lakeland Dr. Charles Voorheis, of Lexington, was appointed third assistant physician in place of Dr. A. J. Davidson, of Prestonburg, Republican. J. A. Abrams, of Louisville, Democrat, succeeds George L. Barnes, of Frankfort, as steward; A. A. Hulett, of the People's State Bank, Frankfort, succeeds George G. Speer as treasurer of the institution, and Eugene D. Moseley, of Bedford, succeeds M. B. O'Sullivan, of Louisville, as attorney. At the Western State Hospital, Hopkinsville, from which Superintendent H. P. Sights, of Paducah, resigned, Dr. Fred L. Larue, of Smithland, Democrat, was appointed superintendent. Dr. Louis B. Trigg, of Glasgow, succeeds U. G. Davis as third assistant physician, and Samuel Byars, of Elkton, succeeds W. J. Childs, of Hopkinsville, as steward.

Paducah Election Case.

Judges Settle, Carroll and Hurt heard the arguments in the Paducah election case, in which E. J. Paxton, Don Marton, Zach Bryant and Frank N. Burns, appointees of Commissioner L. A. Washington, are seeking to reinstate an injunction restraining Mayor Ernest Lackey and Commissioners Hal S. Corbett, Sanders E. Clay and George Wallace, appointees of Gov. Stanley, from performing the duties of the offices. The case was argued by John K. Hendricks, of Paducah, and James H. Hazelrigg, of Frankfort.

Stanley Pardons Two.

Gov. Stanley pardoned Chit Hendley, of Hardin county, sent to the penitentiary in 1909 for killing James Miller. He was given a twenty-year sentence. Corbett Buckingham, of Graves county, a boy 15 years old, serving a term in the House of Reform for housebreaking, also was given his liberty by the Governor.

Buying Supplies.

The State Board of Control in session here is buying dry goods, clothing and bedding for the state hospitals. It is probable that several appointments will be made by the board this week.

Charged With Horse Stealing.

Will Henry, arrested here on a charge of horse stealing, preferred in a warrant secured in Covington, was taken there by Deputy Sheriff McChesney.

Fire Damage Repaired.

The Frankfort Chair Co., which was greatly damaged recently in the reformatory fire, has notified the State Board of Prison Commissioners that it can put all the men under contract at work the first of the week. The board will erect a new building.

Sent to Prison.

Charles T. Tucker, of Frankfort, arrested five years ago for using the mails to defraud, and convicted, was sent to the Atlanta penitentiary to serve 15 months.

MAD NEGRO SLAYS 5

CHICAGO MANIAC IS THEN KILLED BY BIG FORCE OF POLICEMEN.

HOME CONVERTED INTO FORT

Madman Holds 150 Officers at Bay Several Hours—Attackers Are Finally Forced to Use Dynamite to Dislodge Crazed Black.

Chicago, July 19.—Six persons are dead and three wounded as the result of a pitched battle between 150 policemen and a negro maniac and his wife, barricaded in a house on Irving avenue. The battle was ended only when the police dynamited the flat building in which the negroes were quartered, after hundreds of shots had been fired.

The dead:

Stuart Dean, aged sixty, policeman.

Edward Knox, negro, aged thirty-four.

Alfred Matthews, negro, aged thirty.

Henry J. McIntosh, negro, about thirty, the murderer, died in the Park Avenue hospital.

Hattie McIntyre, negress, aged about thirty, wife of the murderer.

Mrs. Josephine Overmeyer, aged about twenty-eight, 315 North Oakley avenue.

The wounded:

Edward Clement, detective sergeant; condition serious.

John Coughlin, detective sergeant; wounded in the right hand.

Grover C. Crabtree, policeman, aged twenty-seven; shot in the right wrist and the right elbow.

Mrs. Sadie Knox, aged forty; shot in the back.

John Lavin, policeman; right arm injured.

It was shortly after six o'clock in the morning when Edward Knox, who lives next door, heard firing, and stepped out of his house. He dropped instantly, and Mrs. Knox went out to see what had happened. She was wounded, and the police were unable to get to her assistance until after the house had been blown up.

The police then appeared, and the minute they showed up McIntosh opened fire. It is presumed that his wife also assisted him in repelling invaders, for she also wore a belt full of cartridges around her waist.

Police Captain Wesley Westbrook, in charge of the detail, called for reenforcements, with rifles, and hundreds of shots were fired into the house. There came a lull in the firing from the besieged pair, and a charge was ordered. Policeman Dean was shot as the police gained the door, and Crabtree was shot through the arm and neck as he carried Dean's body away.

It was then that Captain Westbrook decided to dynamite the house.

LARGE ARMY IS ON BORDER

Ninety-Eight Thousand United States Soldiers Have Been Massed, Is Official Report.

San Antonio, Tex., July 19.—Ninety-eight thousand state troops are on the border or on trains bound for there. These official figures were issued today. These militia forces come from 38 states, according to General Funston, only ten of the states not being thus far represented.

The state troops are encamped at San Antonio, Brownsville, Pharr, Laredo, Del Rio, Marathon, Eagle Pass, Presidio, Marfa and El Paso, in the state of Texas; at Columbus, N. M., and Douglas, Ariz. Small detachments are also located at intermediate points.

For military reasons, General Funston stated, it was impossible to give the numerical distribution at the various bases.

CLARKE NAMED NEW JUSTICE

U. S. Judge of Cleveland Succeeds Hughes—Was Appointed to Bench in 1904.

Washington, July 15.—President Wilson Friday sent to the senate the nomination of Federal Judge J. H. Clarke of Cleveland, O., to be associate justice of the United States Supreme court.

Judge John Hessin Clarke is now on the bench of the United States district court at Cleveland. He was born at Lisbon, O., on September 18, 1857. In 1914 he was appointed to the bench of the United States district court.

Judge Clarke has all his life been a Democrat in politics. He ran for the United States senate against Mark Hanna, Republican candidate, in 1903.

Judge Clarke is a bachelor. Most of his leisure time has been spent in reading and in a study of naturalization and Americanization of immigrants.

RUSS ADVANCE NEAR RIGA

Artillery on Land and Sea Aids Progress in the Vicinity of Remmern.

Petrograd, July 17.—The Russian official statement says:

"On the right wing of our Riga positions, supported by artillery on land and sea, we made some progress in the region west of Kemmern. On the remainder of the front there were local engagements which did not modify the general situation."

Thoughts Above Finance.

Robert Louis Stevenson had no money sense whatever. He and Mrs. Stevenson once went to Paris for a pleasure trip. They had a check for $500, and some loose money, and they meant to have a good time, and stay as long as their money held out. After a few days they found their funds running short; they could not imagine what they had done with it all, but as there seemed to be very little left, they decided they had better go home while it lasted. When they got home they found the check for $500 among the papers on the desk. They had not cashed it at all, and they did not even know they had not.—S. S. McClure.

What Did He Mean?

Mrs. Flatbush—"I understand the Eskimos are very keen domino players, and sometimes bet heavily, even putting up their wives and losing them." Mr. Flatbush—"Well, I bet there are a lot of good losers among the Eskimos."—Yonkers Statesman.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE

Thomas Mott Osborne, the wealthy prison reformer, was enthusiastically welcomed by the convicts at Sing Sing on his return as warden.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS IS SPREADING IN THE EAST

U. S. Public Health Service Takes Steps to Prevent Disease Transmission—Cases in Illinois.

New York, July 15.—One hundred and sixty new cases and 31 deaths from infantile paralysis in Greater New York were reported to the health department last night. The report covers 24 hours. The biggest increase was in Brooklyn.

City officials have turned their attention to quieting the panic caused among residents of all boroughs by the epidemic of infantile paralysis and the fear that the plague could not be controlled. The terror has already caused immense loss to property owners. Entire blocks of tenements in which the disease has appeared have been deserted.

Washington, July 15.—Senior Surgeon Charles E. Banks of the public health service, who is to direct the work of preventing the interstate spread of infantile paralysis from New York, has arrived here. After a conference with officers of the public health service, Doctor Banks left for New York, accompanied by Dr. William Colby Rucker, also of the public health service.

Mendota, Ill., July 15.—Edward, the five-year-old son of William McDonald of Arlington, nine miles west of here, died of infantile paralysis.

WILSON TO GO TO WISCONSIN

President Going to the Lake Country for Two Weeks' Vacation, Says Report.

Rhinelander, Wis., July 18.—That President Wilson is to come to Wisconsin's lake country for at least two weeks of fishing and to hide away from the cares of office preliminary to his fall presidential campaign is the word that came out of the northern lake region when Gus Nolan of the Hotel Northern on the Tomahawk lakes near Woodruff announced that he had been notified to reserve a cottage with four rooms some time in August. The president is coming on the recommendation of Attorney General Gregory, who was in Wisconsin last year.

TREVINO ISOLATED BY VILLA

All Lines of Communication South of Chihuahua Cut—May Attack the City.

Chihuahua City, Mex., July 17.—All lines of communication from here southward have been cut by Villa. Intense excitement prevails here. The bandit is believed on his way to take the city.

A train which started for Mexico City returned with the report that the railroad track north of Jiminez had been torn up for miles. Telegraph and telephone wires also have been cut.

N. W. HARRIS IS DEAD

Founder of Big Banking House Succumbs to Heart Attack of Last May.

Lake Geneva, Wis., July 17.—Norman Walt Harris, Chicago banker and philanthropist, died at Wadsworth hall, his summer residence here.

Mr. Harris had been ill about two months, following an attack of heart disease last May in Seattle, when he and his wife and a son, Prof. N. Dwight Harris, were returning from a trip to Japan. He was seventy years old.

AUTO PLUNGES INTO RIVER

Two Girls and Man Drown When Machine Plunges Off Bridge at Sioux City.

Sioux City, Ia., July 18.—An automobile carrying four residents of Jefferson, S. D., bound for Sioux City to attend a circus, dashed through the railing of a bridge over the Sioux river here and three occupants of the car were drowned. The victims were: George Fountain, thirty years old; Florence Wakefield, seventeen, and Evelyn Wakefield, fifteen.

ORPET IS SET FREE

JURY REACHES VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL AFTER TAKING THREE BALLOTS.

OUT FOUR HOURS AND HALF

Youth Sat Unmoved in Chair as If in Stupor When Finding Was Announced — Mother Leads Youth From the Courtroom.

Waukegan, Ill., July 17.—Will Orpet is free.

The jury reached a verdict of acquittal after four hours and thirty-nine minutes' deliberation and three ballots. The verdict means the young college student was not responsible, in the eyes of the law, at least, for the death of Marian Lambert, his one-time sweetheart, February 9.

And thus ended the story of clandestine love, deception and death which began when Orpet and Marian were high school students together.

She paid her part of the penalty by death by poison within the shadows of the three oaks in Helm's woods. Orpet paid his part by two months of torture at the hands of the state in its attempt to convict him.

Judge Donnelly received the verdict from James C. O'Shea, the foreman of the jury. The stuffy little courtroom was crowded. The verdict was read. The words "Not guilty" were heard.

A woman screamed and several startled cries from other women were heard. The bailiff rapped for order, but the spectators swarmed toward the defendant. Some left the building and carried out the cry that he was free.

Orpet sat unmoved in his chair as though he was in a stupor. He was not the same Will Orpet who had sat in the courtroom for the last two months—calm, cynical, sneering. Beside the defendant were his mother, Mrs. Edward Orpet, and Mrs. Edwin Taylor, his landlady in Madison, Wis.

The mother of the boy burst into tears when she realized he was free. From the very first day of his imprisonment she has stood by him. And each session of the court saw her seated beside him.

She took his arm and led him from the courtroom, from the throng of persons who encircled him. In an anteroom she put her arms around him and kissed him. She has believed in his innocence from the start.

The youth's father was not in the courtroom. Neither was Frank Lambert, father of the dead girl. He attended the closing argument to the jury, but went home when the jury retired to deliberate. His wife is ill, worn by the long anxiety of the trial.

In speaking of the verdict, James H. Wilkerson, one of Orpet's counsel, said:

"Such unanimity on the part of the jury certainly shows how the evidence impressed the jury. The fiding ought to convince everyone the boy is still worthy of confidence.

"Orpet will go away for a rest. Then he will return and resume his studies. He will take up his work and go on as if nothing had happened. He is worthy of confidence and will go out and prove it to the world, too. The black shadow which hung over him has been swept away. He should be accorded the same chance any other young man has. The jury has said he is innocent, and the world should receive him as such."

Judge Donnelly had little to say about the outcome of the case.

"I have nothing to say, either in condemnation or commendation," he said. "It is the province of the jury to say—and the jury has said. I have nothing to add."

The trial cost Lake county $30,000.

NEW ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS

U. S. Battleships to Be Equipped With Most Efficient Guns of Kind in World.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced that every battleship in the United States navy will be equipped soon with "the most effective anti-aircraft guns in the world."

The guns were designed by Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, chief of the navy bureau of ordnance, and his assistants. The guns were built at the Washington navy yard and were successfully tested at the Indianhead (Md.) proving grounds.

"This new gun," Secretary Daniels said, "is very powerful and if desired will shoot straight up in the air at an angle of 90 degrees to a height of 27,600 feet, having range sufficient to reach aircraft at any altitude at which they operate effectively."

FIVE PERSONS DIE IN FLOOD

Hundreds Reported Homeless in North Carolina—Damage Several Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Asheville, N. C., July 17.—Five persons are reported to have lost their lives and hundreds have been made homeless by a flood which carried away mills and homes along the banks of the French Broad river here. The damage is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.

The flood waters invaded the Vanderbilt estate, Biltmore, and an unverified report was that Capt. J. C. Sipe, Miss Mabel Foster and Miss Charlotte Walker had been drowned there.

Montana's Sapphire Mines.

The state of Montana is one of the world's richest fields for sapphire mining, competing on fairly even terms with the great sapphire districts of the far East and has already produced nearly $2,000,000 worth of these highly valued gems.

Just So.

"Just what do you mean by classical music?"

"Why, it's the kind of music you like because somebody tells you you ought to like it."

U. S. INVESTIGATING ENGLAND'S BLACKLIST

PREPARING FOR ACTION IN DEFENSE OF AMERICAN INTERESTS HIT BY BLACKLIST.

British Embassy Requested to Supply Further Information As to Application of Rule.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—An informal request has been made by the state department to the British embassy for information concerning the application of Great Britain's "trading with the enemy act" to American business firms and corporations. Facts also are being sought from the concerns in the United States which have been placed on the so-called blacklist under the act. It was stated officially at the department that the government was preparing to act in defense of American interests, and that the next step would be to instruct Ambassador Page to request further information from the British Foreign Office.

Minister Van Rappard of The Netherlands, discussed the black list with Acting Secretary Polk. The Netherlands consider that its interests as a neutral in this connection virtually are identical with those of the United States, and therefore is eager to determine what steps the American government will take. It is said the Dutch government has made frequent representations to Great Britain on this subject in the past without favorable results. Minister Van Rappard also discussed with Mr. Polk various other questions, including British interference with neutral mails.

FLEET STRUCK BY A MONSOON.

London.—Two hundred fishermen are believed to have lost their lives in a monsoon off the coast of Colombo, Ceylon, according to a dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Co. A large fishing fleet was caught by the storm and more than one hundred boats failed to return.

GREEK OFFICERS ARE RETIRED.

Saloniki.—A royal decree was published here retiring the Greek army officers who were implicated in the wrecking of the offices of the newspaper Rizoastis and the mortal wounding of its editor. The private soldiers involved will be court-martialed.

AUTOMOBILE PARTY ROBBED.

Bellaire, O.—Six young men of this city, riding in an automobile, were held up west of here at midnight by two masked men and robbed of money and valuables amounting to $400.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 82@82½c, No. 3 white 81½@82c, No. 2 yellow 81½@82c, No. 3 yellow 80½@81½c, No. 2 mixed 81½@82c, No. 3 mixed 80½@81½c, white ear 82@82c, yellow ear 83@84c, mixed ear 81@82c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $18@18.50, No. 2 $16@16.50, No. 3 $14@14.50, No. 1 clover mixed $15.50@16, No. 2 $12.50@14, No. 1 clover $11, No. 2 $9.

Malt—Spring barley 93c@$1.02 per bu, low grade 91@93c.

Oats—No. 2 white Northwestern 45½@46c, standard white Northwestern 45@45½c, No. 3 white Northwestern 43½@44½c, No. 3 white local 42@43c, No. 4 white 41@42c, No. 2 mixed 42@43c, No. 3 mixed 40@41c, No. 4 mixed 38@39c.

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.20@1.22, No. 3 red $1.16@1.19, No. 4 red 98c@$1.14.

Eggs—Prime firsts 24c, firsts 22½c, ordinary firsts 20½c, seconds 17½c; duck eggs 21½c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 26c; 1 to 1½ lb, 20@23c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 17c; under 4 lbs, 17c; roosters, old, 12c; spring ducks, 2 to 3 lbs, 15c; 3 lbs and over, 15c; ducks, white, 2 lbs and over, 14c; under 3 lbs, 13c; colored, 12c; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 21c; old tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 21c; crooked breasted, 10@12c; cull, 6@8c.

Cattle—Shippers $7.50@8.50; butcher steers, extra $8.25@8.50, good to choice $7.25@8.25, common to fair $5.50@7; heifers, extra $7.75@8.15, good to choice $7@7.65, common to fair $5@6.50; cows, extra $6.50@6.75, good to choice $5.75@6.35, common to fair $4.25@5.25; canners $3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders $5@7.50.

Bulls—Bologna $5.50@6.50, fat bulls $6.50@7.

Calves—Extra $11.75@12, fair to good $8.75@11.75, common and large $5@11.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $9.90@9.95, good to choice packers and butchers $9.90@9.95, mixed packers $9.85@9.95, stags $6@7.50, common to choice heavy fat sows $7@9, light shippers and select medium $9.90@9.95, pigs (110 lbs and less) $6.50@9.60.

Sheep—Extra $6.50@6.75, good to choice $5.50@6.50, common to fair $2.50@5.

Lambs—Extra $10.50@10.60, good to choice $9.25@10.50, common to fair $5@5.75.

STORM HITS CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cleveland, O.—Torrential rains, breaking with the force of a cloudburst, came with a tropical electric storm that hit Cleveland, flooding streets and basements, choking sewer mains and demoralizing street car traffic. Lightning struck several buildings, causing one blaze that gave firemen a battle. A cave-in of a pavement at East Ninth street and Euclid avenue endangered scores of lives, while families on the West Side were driven from their homes in the rush of water.

FIRST SUBMARINE BUILT IN U. S.

Quincy, Mass.—The submarine Isaac Peral, said to be the first war craft ever built in this country for Spain, was launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation here. The vessel, named for a Spanish inventor who experimented years ago with submarines, is 200 feet long and has a normal cruising radius of 3,500 miles without renewal of fuel supply. She is similar in design to the M type of submarines being constructed for the United States.

HORSE CARDS

Berry's Pride.

a shire Draft Stallion, who is conceded to be the best draft horse ever offered for service in this community. Not only a perfect individual in every respect, but has proven himself a sire of the greatest merit; a sire of the most uniform set of colts ever produced here and a sure foal getter, scoring live foals 80 per cent. of mares served. We have refused several tempting offers for this horse, as we believe he is without a peer as a producer, standing 16.1 hands high, of perfect coloring, a dark dappled bay, star and blaze, two hind feet white, whose dam and sires combined weights were 4100 lbs. He himself weighing in his 3-year-old form 1800 pounds.

BERRY'S PRIDE is by King Albert IV. 8685; he by Intake Alberh 20596; he by Loching's Alberh 15695.

1st dam by Imported Hickson Blaze.

2nd dam by Imported Reeseller.

TERMS $10.00.

The Regulator 3420.

This Jack is the only son of the Jack which Mr. Sam Ralls, of Bath County, says was the greatest sire of show mules he ever showed. This Jack is 15 1-2 hands high, jet black, with white points and has already proven himself a sire of show mules, being the sire of the winner at Paris, Ky., in 1915, and this mule was pronounced to be the largest and best colt out last season and its dam being only half draft.

$10 To Insure Living Colt.

While we do not make a specialty of barren mares, yet we know and have proven scientific impregnation to be the safest and surest method of securing live foals. At one service last season we impregnated thirteen mares from one service and secured twelve foals.

Our hours for breeding will be 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. If you desire to breed your mares at our stable come at either of these hours and we can take care of you, it matters not how many you bring.

Care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but not responsible should any occur.

Lien retained on colts got by above stock. Money due in all cases when colts comes or mare is parted with.

J. W. Berry & Son
Moorefield, Ky.
P. O. Address, Carlisle, Ky., R 2.

The Splendid Young Stallion

HAMBLETONIAN CHIEF

will make the season at

$10 To Insure a Living Colt

1st dam, Sallie Shanklin, by Clark Chief, Jr., 2:16.
2nd dam, Crippie, by Turfman, 1866.
3rd dam, Jennie, by Warfield (Forman's)
4th dam, Nan, by Slasher, (McClelland's)
bred by W. L. Piper, Carlisle, Ky.
Sired by Egalite, 1866.
Egalite's 1st dam, Stockbridge Belle, by Stockbridge Chief, sire of dam of Gloucester, 2:17, Black Diamond 2:09¼, David B 2:09¾ and others.
2nd dam, Sue Letcher, by Alexander's Norman 2, sire of Lula 2:15, May Queen 2:20, and the dams of Norval 2:17 1-2, Norman Medium 2:20.
3rd dam, the Letcher mare.
HAMBLETONIAN CHIEF is a great son of Egalite and a grandson of the noted Old John, or Clark Chief, Jr.
This is a splendid bred horse and is a grand individual. He is a beautiful bay, a heavy black mane and tail, 16 hands high and perfect in form.
Will make the season of 1916 at the Piper place, near Carlisle.

At the same Time and Place, the Fine Young Jack

BOB

will make the season at

$10 To Insure a Mare Mule
$8 To Insure a Horse Mule

Bob is four years old and a fine individual. Bob is by Nicholas Duke and out of a dam by Van Doren's Jack, he by Tibb's Jack. A splendid line of breeders.
Season money due when colt comes or mare is parted with. Lien retained on colt until season money is paid. Not responsible for accident, but care will be taken to prevent same.

W. L. Piper & Co.
Carlisle, Kentucky.

TAYLOR SIMMONS

32489

BY

SIMMONS BOY, 17517

TAYLOR SIMMONS will make the season on the Griffith farm, on the L. & N. R. R., and the Clintonville pike, 1 mile from Paris, at

$10 To Insure a Living Colt

First dam Brillanta, by Wilkes Boy 3803.
Second dam, Grace Ashland, by Ashland Chief 751.
Third dam, Brown's Pilot.
Fourth dam, by Boston, thoroughbred.

TAYLOR SIMMONS is a dark bay, 16 hands high, small star in the forehead. He is an inbred Wilkes Stallion, and he must be seen to be appreciated.

CALE ASBURY,
PARIS, KY.

Always at Your Service for Printing Needs!

Is there something you need in the following list?

Birth Announcements
Wedding Stationery
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Bill Heads
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Statements
Milk Tickets
Meal Tickets
Shipping Tags
Announcements
Briefs
Notes
Coupons
Pamphlets
Catalogues
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Post Cards
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Receipts

Prompt, careful and efficient attention given to every detail

Don't Send Your Order Out of Town Until You See What We Can Do

"FIGHTING SIXTY-NINTH" GETTING AWAY

A scene at the railroad siding showing the crowd of spectators, among whom were the wives, mothers and sweethearts of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," the first infantry outfit of the National Guard of New York to leave for the mobilization camp at Camp Whitman, Beekman, N. Y.

IS REAL PRODIGY IN MATHEMATICS

William Stong Solves Most Intricate Problems Quickly and Without Effort.

ANSWERS APPEAL INSTANTLY

Has Declined Many Offers to Travel and Demonstrate His Gift in Public—Enjoys Amazement He Evokes.

Bloomington, Ill.—Illinois possesses a mathematical prodigy in William Stong, twenty-eight years old of Tazewell county. He has been able to solve any problem in arithmetic that has been given to him. He reels off millions and billions with equal precision and promptness. One of his feats is to wander down to the railway station when a freight train dashes away and add up the numbers on the sides of the cars. By the time the last car has passed he has the total.

People who are skeptical concerning his powers come long distances to test them. They are primed with brain-racking problems, but all prove easy for Stong. One of the most common questions relates to the number of seconds in a lifetime, given the date of birth. One who propounded this problem gave him the date January 26, 1873. Right off the reel came this reply: "15,873 days, 378,392 hours, 22,703,540 minutes, 1,362,211,000 seconds."

William Stong.

Another problem was: "It is 155 miles to Chicago. How many pounds of rails in the track at 80 pounds to the yard." Without hesitation came the reply: "436,380,000."

Some of His Feats.

Another one was: "An automobile wheel is 30 inches in diameter. How many revolutions will this wheel make in traveling the 100 miles to Chicago?" Strong came back with this answer: "104,476 revolutions."

A nail problem came next. He was told that 32 nails were to be driven. One cent would be paid for the first, 2 cents for the second and double the sum for each succeeding nail. He was asked how much he would be paid for the thirty-second nail. Almost instantly the answer given: "21,474,000.48."

One skeptic propounded: "With 25,000 miles around the earth and silver dollars at an inch and a quarter in diameter, how many will it take to girdle it?" Stong answered: "1,267,200,000."

"The Illinois river flows at the rate of 400 cubic feet an hour. If a reservoir was constructed one mile long, one mile wide and half a mile deep, how long would it take to fill it if the water from the river was diverted?" Strong hesitated for a few moments and then gave the answer: "183,997,440 hours." One man tested Strong with this railroad problem: "There are 750,000 miles of steam railroads in the world. There are 352 rails to every mile. To every pair of rails there are 18 ties with 4 spikes per tie. There are 5 bolts to every rail and 2 steel plates per tie. How many rails, ties, spikes, etc." Within a few moments Stong told his audience to put down the following answer: "There are 264,000,000 rails, 2,367,000,000 ties, 528,000,000 flanges, 950,504,000,000 spikes, 1,302,000,000 bolts and 4,732,000,000 plates. At 85 pounds to the yard there are 224,400,000,000 pounds of steel in the rails. At 50 tons per carload, there would be 2,244,000 cars or 44,880 trains of 50 cars per train."

Was Despair of Teachers.

He was asked to give the total of all the numbers from one up to 9,600, adding them together. His answer was 46,084,800. The total of the numbers from one up to 78,000 was 3,042,039,000.

Stong was asked how many bricks would be required to lay a pavement from New York to San Francisco, 3,578 miles, the pavement to be 60 feet wide and the brick 8 inches long and 2 inches wide. He figured that it would require just 10,201,377,600 bricks.

Asked to divide 68,719,476,736 by 32,768, he answered instantly: "2,097,165."

Stong says this peculiar talent has been with him since early youth. He was the despair of the teachers and the envy of the other children when he solved problems in a moment that required hours for the others. He says there is no particularly severe mental strain when working out the problems, that the answers stand out in front of him, so promptly is the response of his extraordinary brain to the demands that are put upon it. Stong never grows impatient when there are undue demands made upon him for answers to their problems. He treats all courteously and enjoys the look of amazement he evokes.

Stong has had many opportunities to travel with a circus and exhibit his extraordinary mental gift, but has declined all offers.

FINANCIER DISOWNED SISTER

Displeased Over Her Marriage, He Gave Her No Share in His Fortune.

Baltimore.—By the will of John Black, aged retired financier, probated recently, $275,000 is left to a number of Episcopal institutions and the Johns Hopkins university, which also became residuary legatees. The estate is estimated at $1,000,000. Provision was made for one of the financier's two sisters. She, however, died a few weeks ago.

Mr. Black had another sister, Harriet, whom he disowned about forty years ago because she married a Doctor Adler, a Jew. Mrs. Adler also is dead, but there are two or three sons surviving, one of whom is said to be a rabbi, who are now believed to be in New York or Philadelphia.

The estrangement had been complete between Mr. Black and his sister Harriet, although Elizabeth, the other sister, is said to have forgiven her sister, and had her picture hanging in her bedroom.

Mr. Black never married, and his nearest relatives in Baltimore are said to be second cousins.

Living Family Tree.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Mervin Alcide Belcourt, who arrived last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Belcourt, west of Devils Lake, has the distinction of having a living family tree, the size of which is in the record-claiming class. Besides two healthy parents, Mervin has a grandfather, two grandmothers, a great-grandfather and two great-grandmothers. The great-grandparents are Eugene Belcourt of Montreal, Mrs. Mary Fognant of Seattle, Mrs. Eugene Belcourt, Montreal. The grandparents are Mrs. Alcide Belcourt of Grand Harbor, Alcide Belcourt of Grand Harbor and Mrs. Sarah Bellrose, Williston.

"Goes to Wedding;" Brings Spouse.

Scranton, Pa.—Miss Margaret Clarke, a telephone operator, whispered to her mother the other night that she was going to a wedding. The next day she returned with "Jack" Scanlon, a chauffeur, in tow. "Whose wedding was it?" the mother asked. "Ours," said Margaret.

WANTS TO FIGHT, BUT IN AMERICA

James Bracy, Black, of Portsmouth, Doesn't Care for Foreign Legion.

"SCRAPS" AROUND WHOLE LOT

Isn't Afraid of the Germans, but Wants to Battle With Them at Home Where He Knows the Country.

By FRED B. PITNEY.

Paris.—"Yo all is Americans, isn't ye?"

It was a very plaintive query, indeed, and I turned from the automobile in which I had ridden into La Vallbonne, the headquarters of the foreign legion, to see a small and very black negro in the uniform of the French army watching me anxiously.

"Yes," I replied, "we are Americans. Are you?"

"Yassuh," said the negro. "Je suis Americain. Parlez-vous Anglais? Ah comes f'om Po'tsmo'th, Virginia. Mah name is James Bracy, suh. James Bracy, B-r-a-c-y. Is yo' got dat name right? Perhaps, yo' wants to write it down?"

James was not martial. He was feline. He was like a small kitten, playing around, begging to be scratched behind the ears.

"How do you come to be here?" I asked.

"Ah come in a grand ship to Bordeaux, wrastlin' hosses," he replied, "an' when Ah got there, there wasn't no way to git back, so Ah 'listed."

"How long ago was that?"

"Eight months, suh."

He Knows Norfolk.

"I suppose you know Norfolk, James."

"Norfolk?" exclaimed James. "Why, of co'se Ah knows Norfolk. Ah comes from Po'tsmo'th."

"And Old Point Comfort?"

"Suh?"

"Old Point Comfort, Chamerblain's hotel, Fortress Monroe."

"No, suh. Ah don't know none of dem."

"But if you come from Portsmouth and know Norfolk, you must know Old Point. It's only eight miles away."

"Aw-h," said James, "you means Hampton Roads. Why, yassuh, Ah knows Hampton Roads. Ah sailed outtah Hampton Roads when Ah come heah."

James crept a little closer, and became confidential. "Does yo' all reckon America is goin' to git into de wah?" he asked.

"Do you want America to come in?" I queried.

"Yassuh," he said eagerly. "Yassuh, Ah suo' does want America to come into dis heah wah."

"Why?"

Wants to Fight Germans.

"Cause," he replied, "ev'ybody roun' heah says if America comes in we all Americans 'd be 'matically released an' could go home. An'," he added, pleadingly, "Ah sho' would like to weah some clo'es again—some reg'lar clo'es. Dese heah ain't clo'es, rightly speakin', an' Ah sho' would like to weah some clo'es again, suh."

"But don't you want to fight the Germans, James?" I asked.

"Yassuh, yassuh," he said. "Yassuh, Ah wants to fight de Germans. But Ah wants to fight 'em at home. Ah sho' wants to lick de Germans to a finish. But Ah wants to do it in de United States of America. Ahse eager to fight de Germans. Dey ain't nobody moh eager'n Ah am to fight 'em in Po'tsmo'th, Virginia, wheah Ah knows de country an' de people an' Ah can fight 'em right."

"You must have had some experience already, James," I said. "You have been in the legion eight months; you must have done some scrapping."

"Oh, yassuh," he replied. "Ah done right considdahbul scrappin'."

"What part of the front have you been to?" I asked.

Scraps Around a Whole Lot.

"Ah ain't been to de front," he said. "Theah's a couple of other fellahs an' me scraps aroun' heah a whole lot. Sometimes we wrastles an' sometimes we scraps, but mostly we scraps."

We had gone to La Vallbonne to see the American members of the foreign legion who were still at the depot, and I asked James if we would see him in the squad.

"No, suh," he said, "Ah ain't goin' to be in it."

"Why not?" I asked.

"Ah heahd yo' all was comin'," he explained, "and Ah went to Sergeant Bouligny an' Ah says to him, Ah says, 'salutin' of co'se, 'sergeant,' Ah says, 'when de gemmuns comes to see de legion, Ahse ready, when' yo' is. Yo' can call on me,' Ah says.

"But Sergeant Bouligny comes from New Orleans, an' he looked at me an' he says, 'We don't need you,' he says, an' he turned 'roun' an' walked away. Ah reckon it's 'cause Ah'm cullud, so Ah come ovah heah to ask yo if yo' all thinks Mistuh Wilson is goin' to do anything 'bout de wah so we all can go home."

Train Rider No Respecter of Irons.

Birdsboro, Pa.—Rudolph Michelott, a train rider arrested by an officer of the Reading railroad, managed to jump a freight train and escape in spite of the fact that both his hands were manacled in irons.

Girl's Fine School Record.

Eugene, Ore.—Beatrice Yoran, daughter of ex-Mayor D. A. Yoran, has completed a remarkable school attendance. When the high school closed recently this student had rounded out 12 years without once being reported absent or tardy.

Making Brooms Last.

Brooms dipped for a minute or two in boiling suds once a week will be made tough and pliable so that their period of usefulness will be greatly lengthened.

ORCHARD SHOULD HAVE PLACE ON FARM

Frazer Apple Tree in Eastern Washington.

The apple is the most cosmopolitan of all fruits, the most valuable, delicious, healthful and interesting. A good orchard is the joy of the whole family and should have a place on every farm where apples can be grown successfully. It is unquestionably the first fruit in importance in America, says a writer in Successful Farming. Considering its adaptability to all sorts of climates, its superior culinary qualities and its health-giving properties, it is very hard to understand how one can plan a farmstead without including, at least, 40 apple trees.

In spite of the wide adaptation of different varieties of apples, the personal element enters into the problem to a very large extent. With respect to apples the farmer is more influential than soil or climate. Some of the best varieties may be grown to a high degree of perfection in nearly every state in the Union. Before deciding to plant an orchard for family use one should study the matter with some care, making sure that varieties are selected that do not have to be grafted over.

By careful study it is possible to make up a list of trees for the home orchard that will provide a succession of fruit from midsummer until late in the winter or early spring. It is fully as important to know what to leave out as it is to know what to plant. By testing out new varieties on single grafts one can experiment with other varieties to determine if they are adapted to his soil and climate.

Making the Start.

One must understand at the beginning that an apple tree needs cultivation and fertilizing just as much as a row of corn or a field of grain; yet as a rule nothing is so neglected and starved. The first problem is fitting the ground for planting and I know of no better or cheaper method than plowing under a thick, heavy sod in the fall, planting a hoed crop the next spring, sowing a cover crop the next fall and plowing again in the spring and fitting for planting the trees. The trees must have an abundant supply of phosphoric acid and potash and enough nitrogen to stimulate a healthy growth of wood. The roots must be protected during the winter with a cover crop, and if the orchard is exposed to winds and sever storms, it is well to plant a windbreak on the exposed sides. A double row of pear trees, or other close-growing fruit or ornamental trees will form a very effectual windbreak. If one has sufficient land an evergreen hedge is desirable.

Site for Orchard.

In selecting a site for the family orchard, the best land in close proximity to the house, other conditions being favorable, should be selected. There is no acre of land on the farm that will pay better returns than the apple orchard. Select soil that is well drained by natural or artificial drainage.

In selecting nursery stock it is best to buy trees that have been grown in your own locality. It is a well-known fact that trees and vines adapt themselves to the soil and climate of the section where they were grown, and I believe that it is true in regard to the apple tree. Always get nursery stock, so far as you can, from the same latitude; especially, do not send far South for apple trees. Buy your trees of good, reliable nurserymen, specify what you want, be willing to pay for it, and buy when it is possible to obtain them. Many will not agree with me when I say buy one-year-old trees, but I am convinced from experience that they will give better results. One uncertainty in buying older trees is the fact that many of them are culls that are carried over. One-year-old trees are easy to handle, they are just as vigorous and in many parts of the country where low heading is practiced they are easier to train in the desired way.

Crops in Orchard.

Now as to crops to grow in the young orchard. You can grow any hoed crop that requires thorough cultivation and that does not take up too great quantities of moisture. Potatoes, tomatoes and all market vegetables or small fruits will do well in an orchard. These crops will help pay for the use of the land when fertilized liberally and what is not utilized by these crops from year to year will supply plant food for the young trees. Such crops also serve the functions of a cover crop and prevent the loss of moisture and fertility. The more attention you give to cultivating and fertilizing the crops that are grown in the orchard the better care you are giving the trees.

One fundamental error in orchard planting is setting out the trees too close and putting out too many varieties. Of course, 40 feet seems a long distance apart for little trees, but a few years is sure to bring many changes, and if we succeed in growing fine trees we must give them plenty of room to spread. Pears, peaches and plums may be planted between the trees and by the time the apple trees come into bearing they will be ready to remove.

Trees Headed Back.

Trees should be headed back when they are planted. The modern medium-headed type is to be preferred. If we get a tree headed from three to four feet it must be a suitable tree to begin with. Select trees with a stem of moderate height so that when it comes to be the proper size you can have a good bearing capacity on the trees. When the trees are planted, prune each little branch back to within a few buds in a way that will make a good framework in the air. Try to build a frame around an open center. If the tree makes a good growth the first year head it back about one-third of the year's growth and continue the same heading-back methods as long as it is possible to reach the limbs from the ground, so as to secure a solid and compact form of a tree. Winter and spring pruning will give the best results.

One mistake made by many growers is that of not spraying the young trees. Dipping the nursery stock in a mixture of sufficient strength to kill every trace of San Jose scale will do no harm and it may do a great amount of good. Lime-sulphur is the best remedy, and it will do the business. Mix a barrel of the mixture and dip the trees down to the roots before planting them and get started right. After that give the trees an annual spraying with lime-sulphur. It not only destroys the San Jose scale, and all other scales, but it is good for all forms of disfigurement and discoloration on a tree and makes it healthy and vigorous. If we keep ahead of the numerous insect and fungus pests we must get right after them at the very start.

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS PRIME ESSENTIAL

Farmer Should Not Attempt to Manufacture Concrete Fence Posts on the Farm.

Fence posts are one concrete product that the farmer should not attempt to make on the farm, insists R. W. Crum, concrete expert of the engineering division at Iowa state college. Making a fence post that will really last as long as a post should, requires an expert knowledge of mixing and curing that the average man does not have.

When ordering fence posts from the manufacturer, Mr. Crum recommends a post "with a steel re-enforcing strong enough to act as a post itself." It should be at least seven feet long.

Pasture for Pigs.

By furnishing the pigs with plenty of pasture we can produce an even gain on a small amount of grain food and save a lot of fertility.

Farm Science Defined.

Farm science is nothing more than knowing how to do things right.

Protect Water Trough.

Why does not every farmer erect a neat shade of some sort over his water tank or trough? An opening only on one side is all that is necessary. Such a protection keeps out snow and sleet in winter and the hot sun in summer.

Look for Leakage.

If you have lost money during the past year, look for the leakage; it may be you are carrying too many star boarders among your cows, sows and poultry.

Good for Poultry Yard.

Plum and cherry trees are especially adapted to the poultry yard, and are greatly benefited by the presence of fowls about their roots. Peach trees will grow more rapidly and sooner produce fruit and give abundant shade.

Encourage the Birds.

Protect the birds. Give them houses and shrubbery and they will work for you and give you entertainment. Place a pan of water where they can drink and bathe.

RUSSIANS SWEEP ON

CAPTURE HUNGARIAN TOWN OF KIRLIBABA ON THE TRANSYLVANIA FRONTIER.

DRIVE BACK VON LINSINGEN

Berlin Admits His Withdrawal Behind the Lipa River—British Storm and Capture Another Mile of German Second Trenches.

Petrograd, July 18.—The Hungarian town of Kirlibaba, in the Carpathian mountains on the frontier of Transylvania, has been captured by the Russians, the war office reported.

Kirlibaba is 40 miles southwest of Radautz and represents a rapid advance of the Russians through the Carpathian mountains.

The official statement reports the capture of German trenches near Riga (at the extreme northern end of the front) and the capture of more men and guns. The text of the statement follows:

"The forces of General Sakaroff have defeated the enemy at Svinhui (Sviniusky). One thousand prisoners and five guns were captured. General Vladimir Dragmiroff has been wounded in the fighting.

"On the lower Lipa we captured 326 officers and 58,872 men, 24 guns and 14 machine guns. In Volhynia we have captured 30 guns. We occupied Kirlibaba, on the Transylvania frontier.

"Many German trenches have been captured near Riga."

Berlin Admits Retreat.

Berlin, July 18.—Withdrawal of the German army of General von Linsingen in Volhynia (on the eastern front) is admitted in an official statement issued by the war office. The report states that the Germans checked the Russians on the Lutsk front, but withdrew behind the Lipa (Luga) river.

London, July 18.—Another mile of German second line trenches has been stormed and captured by the British on the Picardy front northwest of Bazentine-le-Petit. The last of the German defenders have been driven from their ruined positions in Ovillers and La Boisselle.

These advances, announced in an official report from General Haig's headquarters, are supplemented by an official report of the capture of 10,938 men and a vast quantity of big guns, howitzers and munitions in the spectacular British offensive since July 1.

BATTLE ABOVE SNOW LINE

Cossacks Victors Over Turks in Armenia—Capture Flag, Arms and Prisoners.

Petrograd, July 19. — Successful fighting above the snow line by the Russian troops in Turkish Armenia is reported by the war office. The announcement follows:

"Caucasus front—The offensive on our right wing continues. On the 17th our brave mountain Cossacks had great success, courageously dislodging the enemy from powerfully organized positions. In some places not only did the Cossacks attain the snow line but even crossed it.

"In the region of the town of Medlidag they captured two machine guns, a quantity of arms and prisoners.

"In the region of Taurus we captured a complete Turkish company.

"In the course of the attack of the 15th before Baiburt we captured a Turkish flag."

CLEANUP IN PHILADELPHIA

Quaker City Is Rocked by Raid on 104 Resorts—522 Prisoners Are Taken.

Philadelphia, July 17.—A raid in which 104 resorts were cleaned up and 522 prisoners taken stunned the tenderloin. Among the men and women gathered in the police net were some of the most desperate and hardened characters in the country, and at least three couples of respectable families, not to mention many of hitherto unspotted reputation.

The very bottom of the underworld fell out. From 11 o'clock at night, when the raid began, until late next afternoon, every known rule in the tenderloin districts was turned topsyturvy. There was not a branch of forbidden business which was not affected and shocked into momentary respectability.

WORLD RECORD IS SHOWN

Department of Commerce Reports 1,240,000 Tons of U. S. Ships Now Building.

Washington, July 18.—Figures compiled by the department of commerce show that on July 1 there were building in American ship yards steel merchantmen totaling 1,240,000 tons, declared to be a world record in shipbuilding.

The record construction for Germany was in 1914, according to the government statistics, when the total tonnage was 920,000. Great Britain last year constructed 650,919 tons.

On July 1 American registry of ocean merchantmen covered in round numbers 2,500,000 tons.

Russian Regiment Annihilated.

Constantinople, July 18.—North of Chorok—the Chorrokh valley in the Caucasus—a Russian regiment has been surrounded and annihilated, the Turkish war office announced.

A Question of Dignity.

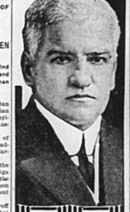
Towards the close of the Irish revolt a band of about two hundred rebels decided to surrender, but considered it beneath their dignity to give themselves up to the two policemen who, at that moment, were the only representatives of law and order near. Their leader accordingly telephoned to the nearest barracks and asked that a more imposing force should be sent to take the rebels in charge. Being only too willing to oblige, the officer sent a considerable detachment, and the insurgents were thus able to march to their place of detention with unruffled dignity between the ranks of their armed guards.

Entertaining the Neighbors.

"I understand that Mrs. Flubdub entertained some of her neighbors informally yesterday." "Yes, she and her cook had a quarrel on the front porch."

There are 25,471 miles of railroad in France, in which are over 60,000,000 ties.

JUDGE JOHN H. CLARKE



Judge John Hessen Clarke of the United States district court for the northern district of Ohio was nominated by President Wilson to be an associate justice of the United States Supreme court to succeed Charles E. Hughes. His home is in Cleveland.

UNITED STATES COLLIER SINKS OFF CHARLESTON

Vessel Carried Sixty Marines, Crew of Seventy Men and Twelve Officers, All Saved.

Charleston, S. C., July 15.—The big naval collier Hector, carrying 60 marines in addition to her crew of 70 men and 12 officers, sank off Charleston on Friday, according to a report from Captain Hunt of the tug Vigilant, which tried to go to the Hector's assistance.

Officials at the navy yard here announced that the crew of the naval collier Hector, reported sunk off here, had been taken off in small boats.

The Hector left Port Royal for Santo Domingo on Thursday. It attempted to put into port here when the storm disabled it, but, according to Captain Hunt, went down about nine and one-half miles from the Charleston lightship. Captain Hunt said part of the collier's superstructure remained above water.

The Hector displaced 11,200 tons, was 384 feet long, and was built at Sharrows Point, Md., in 1908.

Atlanta, Ga., July 15.—The hurricane which swept the South Carolina and Georgia coasts cost [illegible] lives and tied up shipping.

Tybee island, a summer resort below Savannah, was partly inundated and many persons left the island. At Charleston a government boat carried 450 persons from Sullivan's island to Charleston.

The passenger liner Lenape, which arrived at Charleston from New York, remained there rather than try to proceed to Jacksonville, while the liner Somerset was tied up at Savannah. No serious damage had been reported from along the coast.

MANY BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

Nine Steamers and Trawlers Destroyed by Mines and Submarines—Some of Crew Saved.

London, July 17.—Lloyds announced that the British steamships Mopsa and Alto were sunk. The crews were saved.

The British steamers Sylva and Ecclesia also are reported to have been sunk. The Ecclesia, the announcement says, was unarmed.

The British patrol trawlers Onward, Hull, Era, Aberdeen and Nellie have been sunk by German submarines, according to a dispatch from Aberdeen to the Central News agency. Eleven survivors of the trawlers have been landed.

BELGIANS DEFEAT GERMANS

Reach Shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza in Africa After Seven-Hour Battle.

Havre, July 19.—Belgian troops operating in German East Africa have reached the shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza and in a seven-hour engagement fought July 7 they dispersed the Germans opposing their advance, taking the German commandant prisoner and inflicting a number of losses on the Germans, according to an official statement issued by the Belgian war office.

AGREES TO NAVAL PROGRAM

Senate, Without a Roll Call, Gives Approval to Building of Many Powerful Warships.

Washington, July 19.—Three-year naval building program of 16 capital ships was agreed to by the senate this afternoon without roll call.

In addition to the 16 capital ships, the building program provides for ten scout cruisers, 50 torpedo boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines, one Neff system submarine, two gunboats, and many auxiliary craft.

I OWE MY HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. Robt. Stopiel, Moore Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want good results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Japanese in Seattle utilize ferns as food.

For any sore—Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

He—"I would die for you." She (wearied)—"Well, what are you waiting for?"

FOR BABY RASHES

Cuticura Soap Is Best Because So Soothing and Cooling. Trial Free.

If baby is troubled with rashes, eczemas, itchings, chafings or hot, irritated skin follow Cuticura Soap bath with light application of Cuticura Ointment to the affected part. Nothing so soothing, cooling and refreshing when he is fretful and sleepless.

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

Clock for Crown Prince.

Attesting their loyalty to the land of their nativity and as an expression of good will towards the royal family, Japanese residents of Washington, Montana, and Alaska have had made a bronze and onyx clock as a gift for the crown prince of Japan. Before the gift can be officially tendered, however, permission must be obtained from the royal household.

The clock is 5 feet high and 14 by 14 inches at the base. Surmounting the entire clock is a globe with a bronze and silver meridian ring encircling the earth at the equator. On a separate limb is a highly polished bronze ball representing the sun in its relation to the earth at the various times of day.

"Thirty-nine; Going on Fifty.

"How old are you?"

Charles Pettijohn, a lawyer, was questioning a woman client, seemingly fifty or more.

"Thirty-nine."

"Speak right up," urged Pettijohn as the woman answered in a low tone. "You need not be ashamed of the questions."

"Thirty-nine," reiterated the woman, in the same tone.

"What did you say?"

"Thirty-nine, going on fifty."—Indianapolis Star.

Everybody's business is the gossip's business.

Adds a Healthful Zest to any Meal

Most everyone likes a hot table drink, but it must have a snappy taste and at the same time be healthful. Probably no beverage answers every requirement so completely as does

POSTUM

This famous pure food-drink, made of roasted wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, affords a rich Java-like flavor, yet contains no harmful element.

The original Postum Cereal must be boiled; Instant Postum is made in the cup "quick as a wink," by adding hot water, and stirring.

Both forms of Postum have a delightful aroma and flavor, are healthful, and good for children and grown-ups.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.