GORITZ TORN TO PIECES IN LAST GERMAN DRIVE

Correspondent Sees Shell-Battered City Just Before the Italians Retreated.

PAINTS PICTURE OF RUIN

Newspaper Men Have Narrow Escape as They Watch Artillery Battle—Outlines of City Still There, but It Is a City Sieved by Bombardment.

Headquarters of the Italian Army, Northern Italy.—Goritz is a symbol. "On to Goritz!" was the cry of the duke of Aosta's soldiers as they pressed through the little town of Lucinico a few months ago, fighting their way down to the Isonzo river, then across the western bridge leading to the city, when the cry changed to "Goritz at last!"

Then this was reversed when the overwhelming invading force of Austro-Germans took up this same cry, "On to Goritz!" pressing down from the north, across the northern bridge to the city and ending with "Goritz at last!"

Thus Goritz has become a symbol of the huge change which has occurred. It was one of the furthest points forward on the Italian line, the center of a vast arc of fighting front stretching from Plezzo, far in the north, down to the Adriatic at Montefalcone, and it was the most populous and important city in the great crescent of territory which the Italian army had sliced off southwestern Austria—some six hundred square miles in all. And so Goritz was symbolic of that entire region which has twice changed hands in this war, and of the furthest advance in the first Italian campaigns.

I went to Goritz and saw the city on the eve of its agony. It was the last trip made there by anyone outside the military before the retreat began. The roar of the great Austro-German offensive already had commenced, though for the moment it was taken for a spasmodic renewal of the cannonade which had been going on for weeks. Within twenty-four hours the enemy had crossed the Isonzo 15 miles further north, turned the Italian left wing, beaten back the second army under General Capello, threatened to envelop the third army under the duke of Aosta, brother of the king of Italy, and put in execution that gigantic hammer stroke by which they hoped to finish Italy and cripple the whole entente.

Roads Left Clear.

My trip was made by invitation of the supreme command, with staff editor from headquarters as escort. As we sped along the road in the big army automobile I noted there were no troops along the road and bordering fields as one sees approaching Verdun or in the Somme or Flanders. This absence of troops in the rear was part of the system adopted, it was explained. All the reprovisioning of the army was done at night and the roads were left clear by day most of the time.

Ten miles out we crossed the Italian-Austrian frontier and entered Austria.

At Cormons, an Austrian village on the road, the signs above the shops were all in Italian, showing the Italians were right in the claim that all this section was racially Italian.

The cannonade began to be heard for the first time ten miles west of Goritz—a low rumble to the north and east, with now and then the muffled boom of a great gun. Day by day the fire was getting heavier, said our escort, who knew the ground by heart, and he added that the enemy forces had been increased from 120 battalions to 330 battalions.

As we passed through the town of Lucinico, a far-out suburb of Goritz, it was seen to be half destroyed. Along the main street ran rows of battered buildings, with walls half down and shell holes making ugly gashes. But business was going on, men were at the cafes and women and girls strolled the street unconcernedly. Now the automobile turned up the steep side of Padgers hill, one of the outer defenses of Goritz where bloody hand-to-hand fighting occurred. One could see the old trench and wire system, now grass grown. All this hill had been swept bare by shell fire, but nature had kindly obliterated the scars and the hillside was again smiling with its verdure. The sound of firing had now increased to an enormous roar as we passed Padgers hill.

Turning the corner of a shattered wall we saw the Isonzo river lying ahead and on the further side Goritz rising in terraces with the huge battlements of the citadel towering on the right. The river looked about the width of the Potomac at Washington, but with swifter current from the mountain feeders. Along the edge of the river ran rows of shell-torn walls with gaping windows. This whole water front had been torn to pieces, and yet many of the demolished remnants of the buildings were occupied and work along the river wharves was proceeding.

Old Bridges Replaced.

The Isonzo river was crossed by the wooden bridge which Italian engineers built after all the old bridges had been blown up. On one side lay the wreck of a big pontoon. It was on pontoon bridges that the Italians entered the city and this wreck was one of the remnants of that crossing. The big railroad bridge was lying in a wreck from artillery fire. Further on was the massive stone bridge, with one of its main arches blown to pieces. Near these bridges lie several important paper mills, where paper is made for government notes. All these mills were masses of ruins, with a few tall chimneys still standing among the debris.

Goritz itself was under the rain of terrific bombardment, for the full force of the great offensive was now only a few hours off.

And yet with the imminent danger many persons still clung to their houses and belongings with that same tenacity which makes the Vesuvian peasants cling to the mountainside when the volcano is raging and threatening to bury them. But most of these people on the streets are the poor who could not get away and the small shopkeepers who cannot afford to abandon their goods. The big stores are all closed and the place has an air of a deserted city, with only a few stragglers bringing up the rear. Goritz had 30,000 people, but only 5,000 are left, and these make only a scattered showing in the wide main street fringed on either side with its shell-torn fronts. It was raining hard and this added to the lugubrious spectacle.

Entering the city we passed the extensive Jesuit establishment where 600 seminarians are located. One corner was knocked off, the cornices were hanging and several big holes told where the shells had found a mark. The main contour of the street was preserved and the buildings were intact as a whole, but every second or third had been hit, some collapsing entirely, others with their front wall gone and their upper rooms with household goods showing from the street. But there was no vast area of completely leveled debris, as at Verdun or Monastir. The outlines of a city were still there, but it was a city sieved by bombardment.

Trip to the Citadel.

The trip to the citadel was the event of the day. This is a huge pile, with old-time moat and battlements and a great tower dominating the whole country for miles around. Here we were to view Mount Gabriel, Mount Michael, the Bainsizza plateau and the whole range of ground which had passed through this upheaval. It was uphill to the citadel. Everything showed the havoc of long continued fire. In one great court there was a pretty little chapel which had come through the ordeal untouched, though all around was a wreck.

Once upon the battlements a commanding view was ahead. There was one point of vantage where this view was particularly good, known as the observation post. We halted a moment, about to enter the post, but others wished to push on to the very front of the wall, and this view prevailed. It was a most fortunate decision, as we soon after had reason to know.

On the battlements a splendid view stretched out for miles over this battleground of mountains, valleys and plains, with the city houses clustered below and the roads winding off through the valleys and foothills. There in front was Mount Gabriel, this side held by the Italians, the other by the Austrians.

"There runs the dividing line," said the escort, pointing to a line of trees and depressions near the summit.

The Italian trenches could be plainly seen, but there was no need of indicating a dividing line, for the bursts of smoke along one side of the summit and the answering bursts from the other side told where the line was. Off to the left was Mount Michael, once swept clean by shell fire, but now green again. Nestled in a hollow was the convent of St. Catarina. The Bainsizza plateau was off to the left, and through the mist were the dim outlines of snow-topped Mount Nero, that outpost of the Italian advance.

As we stood surveying this scene there was the steady rumble of guns, with the crack of quick firers and then the long "whiz" of ever passing shells. But there was one "whiz" which instantly engaged every attention. We could hear it coming, and it was not going over, nor under, nor at either side. Every one instinctively recoiled, and then—

Crash!

No More Observation Post.

Five of us went down in a heap, stunned as with a hammer blow. There was a great, enveloping noise, with the smash and crack of walls, the flying of fragments, and then the heave of tons of earth, mortar and masonry, plowed up by the huge missile.

It had struck that observation post, just 15 feet away, which we were about to enter. There was no more observation post; it was swept clean. But fortunately the shell had gone straight through, battering down massive walls and digging a deep trench into the earth where it had exploded underground, throwing up great geysers. But while the earth and stone flew like hail, the underground explosion had held the shell fragments. Stunned as we were, the first impulse was of self-preservation. A hasty glance showed no one was seriously injured, though the trickle of blood on the right temple of one of the party told that a flying stone had found a mark.

"They have this range," said the escort as we struggled to our feet, "and one shot means that another will follow."

There was a hasty scramble from the battlement, over the tons of debris thrown up, which now completely blocked the three-foot path skirting the wall.

The shell had suddenly brought to a close our observation of the battle front with all its tragedy and majestic beauty. But worst of all, it put an end to all trips to Goritz, for the officer said no further chances of this kind could be taken. It was just as well, for now the great offensive of the enemy burst unexpectedly, and with it came the retreat from the Goritz line. Fortunately or unfortunately, I had seen it at the last moment when the tide was turning.

Situation Explained.

At the cafe where we went for lunch the officer from headquarters laid out the big military map on the table and explained the military situation. It was this: The enemy was bringing great masses of men to the north of the Bainsizza plateau. His design was evident. The Italians by their last advance had swung a ring which was threatening Trieste. To save Trieste the enemy must force the Italians back to the Isonzo river, as another Italian offensive would clear the Carso range and give the Italians the mastery of Trieste. To the enemy the time had come when he must act before the Italians played their final card and held the jewel of the Adriatic.

As we pored over the map the increasing roar of the artillery told that the enemy was losing no time in his part of the military game. The proprietor of the cafe was an intelligent old man, and I asked him if the fire we heard was the same as usual. He shook his head and said: "No, it is very much heavier and it seems as though something was going to happen." This was the instinctive feeling of the people on the spot who had gone through this day after day for months. They felt the blow coming.

On the corner there were two women of the working class talking together under an umbrella, for it was raining hard. Their indifference to the shelling seemed strange, and I stopped to ask them if the bombardment did not frighten them and keep them awake at night.

They were puzzled for a moment, as though not comprehending such an inquiry, and then they shrugged their shoulders.

"We are used to it," they said. "It used to frighten us at first, and the children still cry at night. But what can we do?"

These were typical townswomen who had become habituated to the danger and destruction all around them and were now stopping on the street corner in the rain to exchange the latest gossip. One of the women had the features of an Austrian, and she smiled as she heard the rumble of the Austrian guns and looked off toward the enemy lines so near.

Within three hours when we got back to headquarters the full force of the blow had been struck and the great Austro-German offensive against Italy was in full operation.

Girl Triples Wages.

Denver, Colo.—From $10 per week as a presser in a local dry cleaning establishment to $30 a week as a machinist in a plant that is working on war munitions is the sudden jump of Miss Titania Bittner, pretty seventeen-year-old Denver girl.

OBSERVATION POST IN THE VOSGES

This is a well-organized observation post of the French in the Vosges mountains.

BRITISH PLAN SALVAGE ARMY

Experts Propose Saving of $500,000,000 Yearly Discarded War Material.

London.—A huge scheme of salvage which is expected to save Great Britain $500,000,000 a year is about to be put into operation under a board of twelve army experts for the purpose of collecting and bringing back from France the whole of the war material that has been lying there unused and half used and remaking it for the army.

In this fashion enormous quantities of copper, steel and various commodities, which otherwise would need to be brought from the United States, will be made available, effecting a large saving in tonnage.

There are dumps in France so extensive that it will take 1,000 men weeks to remove them. The task will be undertaken systematically and spread over a period long enough to avoid any strain on labor at the front.

Big Profit in One Hog.

Lindale, Ga.—Charles Guyton, a farmer, bought a hog last September for $25. He slaughtered the animal the other day and sold it for 30 cents a pound. The hog weighed 900 pounds, dressed, and brought $270, a net profit of $245.

Ozone plants for the purification of drinking water have been established by ten European cities, four in France, four in Germany and one each in Italy and Russia.

"LIBERTY FEET" IS LATEST

Persistent Military Training Is Broadening and Lengthening Feet of Soldiers.

Washington.—"Liberty feet" is the latest development in military circles. Persistent military training is broadening and lengthening the feet of the soldiers. The quartermaster's department is being supplied with a stock of much larger sizes, primarily because General Pershing has ordered that the old maximum No. 12 be increased to Nos. 13 and 14, and other sizes accordingly.

GETS "SHOWER" OF EGGS

Gift of Little Children in Tennessee to Blacksmith Evangelist at Close of Revival.

Knoxville, Tenn.—One hundred and three eggs was the gift of little children at Pin Hook, Tenn., to Rev. J. T. Sexton, well-known blacksmith evangelist, who has just closed a revival at that town. On each of the eggs was written the name of the child who had given it. Although some wanted to "shower" him with eggs, Rev. Mr. Sexton insisted that none should give him more than one egg.

Burglars Disregard Cash.

Puyallup, Wash.—H. E. Barney runs a clothing store here where burglars broke in and took $200 worth of clothing, but disregarded $1,000 in hard cash that was in the safe.

SHEEP RAISERS ASK FOR NEW DOG LAW

WOULD INCREASE WEALTH OF STATE FROM SHEEP $16,000,000 WITHIN A YEAR.

NOT MANY LOCAL MEASURES

Bills in Senate Make Up Program Before Kentucky General Assembly—Fiscal Reforms in Order—Educational Standard to Be Raised.

—Frankfort.

Kentucky's sheep and cattle and swine breeders and feeders are saying to Kentucky's General Assembly: "If you will protect our flocks and herds from destruction by dogs we will increase the wealth of the state in sheep alone $16,000,000 within a year from the date an adequate dog law is enacted."

"We live stock men framed what we thought was a very reasonable bill," said Mr. Weil, one of Kentucky's ablest and best posted live stock men. "We do not ask for the destruction or the excessive taxation of dogs. We are merely asking that dogs be restrained from the destruction of sheep; that the owner of the dog be required to keep his dog on his own premises; that a tax sufficient to make it worth while in each county to see that the law is enforced and to indemnify the owners of sheep for any that may be destroyed be imposed; that the number of dogs to be maintained in the state be limited to the useful breeds, and that the worthless cur be cast off.

"Kentucky now has within her boundaries only 411,000 sheep. It is not because sheep are not profitable under normal conditions that there are in this state so few of them, for we know that at the present price for mutton and wool a profit of $16 per sheep can be made. There are unoccupied lands in the mountains of Kentucky, unoccupied in a sheep-breeding sense, that would produce the hardiest, most desirable of breeding ewes in such abundance that Kentucky soon would have the people coming in droves from the plains states for their stock. It would produce such ewes as could readily be sold for $15 each after shearing time.

"I say it without fear of successful contradiction that within a year after we secure a law that will guarantee the land owner and the farmer who operates the land of others on rental or shares there shall be reasonable protection from the devastation of flocks by dogs, that the sheep census in Kentucky will be greater by 1,000,000 than it is today.

"Aside from the wool, think of the increased production of excellent meat, and do you know that we are facing a meat famine in this country as certainly as we are living to talk about it, unless we do something practical and swift to avert it. Yes, sir, there is an appalling shortage of beef cattle in the country, as well as of sheep and hogs."

A delegation of live stock men were in Frankfort to meet with Governor Stanley, Attorney General Morris, Chairman Logan, of the State Tax Commission, and others relative to the proposed law.

Legislation Taking Form.

After three weeks of the 1918 session of the General Assembly the general character of legislation proposed is taking form. There are fewer than usual measures of a local nature and more tendency toward the enactment of programs of legislation.

For instance, there is the revenue and taxation suite. First is the proposed budget system, by which the General Assembly every two years will have laid before it the expenses of all departments since the last session and an estimate for the ensuing biennium and will make all appropriations for that period with a knowledge of departmental needs and prospective revenues.

The appointment or the election of county tax commissioners, instead of assessors, qualified by examination under the State Tax Commission, and eligible for more than one term; an increase in their pay and a change in the time of making assessments to July 1, giving them two months longer to do their work thoroughly, are all of a piece with the general reformation of the state's fiscal policy.

The educational suite has as its purpose increasing the pay and standard of teachers. It begins with the county superintendent, placing educational qualifications on him and increasing his pay and requiring him to earn it.

The road department plans to protect the roads with wide tires and make it mandatory on a county to maintain up to standard roads built with state aid.

The Department of Agriculture is planning a bill to strengthen the hand of the Live Stock Sanitary Board against live stock diseases in the war emergency, when food stuffs count more than anything else.

For the teacher a reduction of the maximum school age from 20 to 18 years automatically increases the salary, because the pay of teachers is based partly on the average attendance and young folks over 18 don't go to common schools much.

The Banking Department is devoting its attention to perfecting means whereby State banks can become identified with the Federal Reserve Banks to strengthen the Government's financial facilities.

Few municipal measures are under consideration. Louisville is asking almost nothing; second class city bills affecting Covington, Lexington, Newport and Paducah, include an 80 cent levy allowance for their school boards; regulations concerning railroads paying their proportion to abolish grade crossings, and the disposition of the sinking fund surplus.

Third class cities are asking permission to make their assessments at the same time as the state and counties, and smaller municipalities have expressed few wants.

The extension of the civil jurisdiction of magistrates in first, second and third class cities to a maximum of $200; an increase in their criminal jurisdiction and authority of county court to try all misdemeanors are provisions of the most numerous of county and district measures.

Bills to make circuit clerks trustees of the jury fund in counties having less than 75,000 population, somewhat in accordance with the suggestion of State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell some time ago, and to have all testimony in equity proceedings by depositions taken before the master commissioner, also are in committees' hands.

Asserts Solons Are Underpaid.

Advising the Legislature to pick the beams out of its own eyes, instead of trying to remove the motes out of the eyes of the other state departments in the way of useless offices and ruthless expenditures, State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell shocked the house by informing its members that the Legislature is the biggest offender. He declared that members of this session have so far been paid at the rate of $7.23 an hour for their work, and insists that at this rate their annual salaries will be $3,700 to $3,900 for each member.

The statement of Sewell was made in a report complying with a resolution of Representative Musick requesting information as to the salaries paid in the various state departments, and for the advice of Sewell as to needed changes looking to retrenchment and reform.

This report brought forth the motion from Representative Musick that the State Inspector and Examiner be thanked for the information received concerning the House and the lack of information concerning other departments of the state. He asked that report be printed.

To this motion Representative Rice objected because of the expense, but insisted that the members of the Legislature are underpaid. He said that frequent adjournments are necessary and that no member ever makes money out of the salary he receives as a member of the House. He declared that the State Inspector and Examiner should have furnished the information desired under the resolution.

To prove his sincerity if questioned Representative Musick said he was willing to pay back any money to the state he had drawn, if it had been illegally drawn, and he believed every other member would do likewise. He agreed with Representative Dill in all he had said.

The matter was not disposed of when the orders of the day were taken up.

The administration redistricting bill, dividing the state into 38 Senatorial districts, passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 4.

In the House the bill of Representative Minor, providing for the organization of combined banks and trust companies in counties having a population of 25,000 or less with a capital stock of $50,000, passed, 76 to 3.

Representative Klair's bill to permit the investment of the surplus of sinking funds by cities of the second class in the city's bonds by loaning the surplus on real estate mortgages passed, 73 to 1.

The anti-shipping bill of Representative Dycus was recommitted, with leave for the committee to report at any time.

The measure of Representative Klair to provide for a district detective under the Commonwealth Attorney in counties containing cities of the second class, with courts of continuous session, passed, 75 to 4.

Representative McDonough's bill to fix fees for the court reporter in Jefferson county at 15 cents for 100 words, passed, 79 to 0.

An unfavorable report was made on the bill to require the date of canning on all canned goods, which kills the bill.

The House ordered to its first reading the bill of Representative R. T. Smith, to prohibit the slaughter of any except Jersey calves under 12 months old.

The bill of representative Hager, to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to a minor, and the bill of Representative Radcliffe, to designate the fourth Friday in October as temperance day, were reported without expression of opinion.

Bee Men Seek Legislation.

Two bills which will have the backing of the Kentucky Bee Keepers' Association and intended to increase the production of honey to make up for the shortage in sugar are to be introduced in the General Assembly. One is to provide for the inspection and treatment of bees by state employes with a view to preventing the spread of bee disease, and the other is to have the county agents in the state take up the subject of bee culture as a part of their work for the betterment of the state's productiveness.

Kentucky Farm Products.

Farm products raised during the year 1917 by the 4,000 members of the boys' agricultural clubs in the state amounted to approximately $150,000, the annual report of Otis Kercher, head of the work for Kentucky, shows. As compared with the record made by the members of these clubs the previous year, the report shows that the total membership and the amount of products raised in 1917 amount to more than four times the number of members and the value of their work in 1916.

Pauper Idiot Claims.

The increase in pauper idiot claims in this state in the last 25 years is six times as great as the increase in population. This startling information is contained in a report made to Governor Stanley by State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell of the conditions and expenses connected with the care of pauper idiots in Kentucky. As shown by certifications of circuit clerks in September, 1917, there were 2,352 pauper idiots living in this state, each of whom is entitled to $75 a year.

Brigadier General at Twenty-Eight.

The war has seen some rapid promotions, but probably the most rapid is that of B. C. Freyberg, who, at twenty-eight years old, has been gazetted temporary brigadier general. Born in New Zealand, Freyberg was twice wounded in Gallipoli, where he won the distinguished service order for swimming ashore in the Gulf of Saros and was mentioned in dispatches doing with the evacuation of that place. He won the Victoria Cross when leading the naval brigade at Beaucourt last November, was wounded four times during that battle and was injured at Antwerp.

Purchasing in Season.

With fruits and vegetables the price is often determined by the season. A vegetable out of season is much more expensive than one in season, but it is no more nutritious. In order to purchase to best advantage, the housewife should understand such things and should also be familiar with general market conditions.—Exchange.

PERSHING PRAISES HIS FIGHTING MEN

HE SAYS THEY LEAD CLEANER LIVES THAN EVER DID ANY SIMILAR BODY OF MEN.

MOTHERS MAY REST ASSURED

Feed Manufacturers and Dealers Must Secure Licenses by February 15—New Courses Added to Medical Training Camps.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—In a recent communication to Secretary of War Baker, the commander of the American expeditionary forces said:

"There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends, and the country. A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diets, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their tasks. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by our allies. American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new luster on American manhood."

Manufacturers of and dealers in commercial feeds for live stock, cattle and hogs must secure licenses under the food administration by February 15. This covers baled hay, shelled and ear corn and many other commodities intended for use as feeds or as ingredients in mixed feeds. The only exceptions are for millers manufacturing bran and dealers in coarse grains, who have already been placed under food administration licenses.

Applications for license should be addressed to the license division, Food Administration, Washington, D. C., specifying the nature of the business to be licensed.

Ten new sections are included in the courses for officers in medical training camps at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Riley, Kan. Fort Riley has a capacity of 7,000 men, and enlargement of the school at Fort Oglethorpe to the same size has been authorized, its present capacity being 5,500. The ultimate needs of the medical department of the army look to training camps with capacities totaling 35,000 to 40,000 officers and men.

There have been graduated from medical training camps since June 1, or are now under instruction, about 9,000 officers and 20,000 enlisted men. Various groups now in active service have been trained, including officers and men to operate ambulance companies, field hospitals, evacuation hospitals, base hospitals, and hospital trains.

For work in the enlisted Veterinary corps, 2,000 men not subject to call under the selective-service law, are wanted. They will be assigned to duty in veterinary hospitals and for other purposes in the corps. Service overseas can be expected shortly.

There is particular demand for veterinary and agricultural students, farmers, stablemen and others accustomed to handling horses. A few men of the following occupations will also be accepted: Horseshoers, saddlers, pharmacists, cooks, typists and stenographers.

Pay for enlisted men and noncommissioned officers ranges from $30 to $56 a month, food, clothing, and quarters. Applications for enlistment can be made at any army recruiting office.

One of the functions of the newly established war service exchange will be to answer inquiries of persons desiring to serve in the army. It will also keep informed of needs of the various branches of the service as to personnel, and direct suitable persons as to where and how to apply, and will co-operate with the department of labor and other agencies in locating and supplying men needed for special purposes by various branches of the service.

Inquiries regarding enlistment opportunities, etc., should be addressed to the War Service Exchange, room 529, State, War, and Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

To conserve tin, linseed oil, and other ingredients of paint and paint containers necessary for war use, manufacture will be limited to 32 shades of house paint after July 1. Some firms are now making 100 shades of this class of paint.

Enamels will be restricted by the manufacturers to eight shades, floor paint to eight, roof and barn paint to two, shingle stains to 12, carriage paint to eight, architectural varnishes to ten. Half-gallon cans will not be used, and some other sizes will be discontinued.

The food administration estimates the total number of ocean-going vessels now afloat at 30,000, having a gross tonnage of 45,000,000 tons. Losses of shipping during the war have totaled about 8,783,080 tons, and the supply of ships is about 20 per cent short of normal.

Shipbuilding in France has been at a standstill since the beginning of the war; England's output is less than normal; Japan is hampered by lack of material; the American ship supply is only beginning.

The overseas service of the American Library association is in operation. Although space is extremely valuable aboard transports, they have been provided with bookcases holding collections of books which are used as circulating libraries on the way over. The cases are emptied at port of debarkation and the books sent to the men in the field.

As a means of further increasing the supply of books among the overseas forces, the association plans to have each soldier carry a book in his kit, to be put in circulation when he reaches the other side.

Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture has set forth the policy which he thinks should be followed in highway construction during the war:

"So far as it is practicable to do so, this department will urge the maintenance of the highways already constructed; the construction and completion of those highways which are vitally important because of their bearing upon the war situation or for the movement of commodities; the postponement of all highway construction relatively less essential or not based upon important military or economic needs. The department is preparing to suggest to the state highway departments the preparation of a schedule of work for the federal aid projects for 1918 in line with this policy."

Road construction and maintenance in the United States involve an annual expenditure of about $300,000,000.

The department of labor is arranging to bring into the United States 110,000 laborers for railroad and farm work, from Porto Rico and the Virgin islands, according to Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of the department of labor.

Mr. Post declares there is no necessity for importing common labor from Mexico or China. Porto Rico is an agricultural territory and yet has a density of population exceeded by only three states. A considerable surplus of workers exists on the island. It can furnish 100,000 laborers, and the Virgin islands can send 10,000 more.

Arrangements are being made to bring over 50,000 men as soon as tonnage is available.

A recent report made by the United States consul in Tasmania, an island state of Australia, includes the following:

"The general scheme for the repatriation of returned soldiers contemplates placing them upon the land. At a recent conference between the commonwealth and the state authorities, it was decided that each state would have to find the land, while the commonwealth government would advance up to $2,433 to improve the holding of each returned soldier and to procure the necessary stock and implements. In this state it was deemed that the crown lands would prove too difficult to improve to attract returned soldiers, and it was decided to purchase large estates and divide them up into small farms and to use the money advanced by the commonwealth government for buildings, fences and tools. The money expended by the state in purchasing the land, as well as the money advanced by the commonwealth for improvements, is a lien upon the property and must be repaid in small annual payments. It was also decided by the commonwealth to advance money to returned soldiers who may desire to rent land. Bills will be introduced into the various parliaments at once so that this scheme can be put into operation throughout Australia."

For purposes of operation railroads of the United States have been placed in three divisions, as follows:

Eastern Railroads.—The railroads in that portion of the United States north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of Lake Michigan and the Indiana-Illinois state line; also those railroads in Illinois extending into it from points east of the Indiana-Illinois state line; also the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and the Virginian railways.

Southern Railroads.—All railroads in that portion of the United States south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi river, except the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and the Virginian railways, and also those railroads in Illinois and Indiana extending into those states from points south of the Ohio river.

Western Railroads.—All railroads not included in the above definitions and, broadly speaking, all railroads in the territory west of Lake Michigan and of the Indiana-Illinois state line to the Ohio river and west of the Mississippi river from the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico, excepting those railroads in Illinois included in eastern territory and those railroads in Illinois and Indiana included in southern territory, as above stated.

According to information received in Washington, butter is selling in Berlin at $2.25 a pound, sugar at 56 cents a pound, ham and bacon at $2.11 a pound, and white soap at five bars for $1.12.

For the unit of women telephone operators to be sent to France a distinctive uniform is being provided. Salaries range from $60 to $125 a month, with allowance for rations and quarters. Successful applicants must speak both French and English with ease.

The department of agriculture estimates that only one-third of the marketable surplus of the potato crop had been moved by January 1, 1918. Last year's potato crop was the largest ever produced in the United States.

There is nothing in the fuel order of January 17 to prevent the operation of automobiles, motor vehicles of all classes being considered as coming under the head of public utilities. In keeping with this ruling garages have been exempted.

According to a report by the American consul at Geneva, Swiss live-stock quotations near the end of 1917 were: Oxen, each $230; bulls, $130; cows, $200; calves, $180; young pigs, $14; sheep, $14; fat hogs, per pound, 32 cents.

Elder-Ducks.

Elder-ducks are numerous everywhere in Norway. Being the producers of the valuable elderdown, a staple article of trade in Norway, they are rigorously protected by law, and are in consequence so tame as in many places to approximate to domestic fowl. The birds are regarded with far from friendly eyes by the fishermen, by reason of the damage they work among the spawning-beds of the fish. Lobsters in particular suffer severely from their depredations, the "fruit" of a female lobster being an especial dainty to the elder-duck.

Economy and Waste.

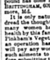
"Economy is the parent of Integrity, of Liberty and of Ease; and the beauteous sister Temperance, of Cheerfulness and Health; and Profuseness is a cruel and crafty demon that gradually involves her followers in dependence and debts; that is, fetters them with 'irons that enter into their souls.'"—Hawkesworth.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Nellie B. Brittingham, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.



GARGET or CAKED UDDER in COWS can be overcome by feeding now and applying Dr. David Roberts' BADGER BALM. [illegible] Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., [illegible] Waukesha, Wis.

Germans Eat Sea Weeds.

Germany is, despite its contrary claims, getting desperate for food. A recent issue of the International Review of Science and Practice of Agriculture announces that the Prussians are eating seaweed as one of the food substitutes. They boil the ill-smelling water growth and disguise it in cakes, hoping to derive the unquestioned nourishment which it possesses without being too conscious of it. Rhubarb leaves are also used now. Wheat and oats straw is ground, sugar beet seeds are made into meal. Nuts from the forest are collected and made into flour. Grape seeds are saved and ground also. Countless weeds from the fields are cut, dried and boiled in soup.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Why He Liked Church.

"Do you like to go to church, Sam?"

"Oh, yes, sah, I likes t' go t' church, sah."

"And do you like to go to experience meeting, too, Sam?"

"Oh, no, sah, I doesn't like those sperience meetin's."

"Why don't you like the experience meetings, Sam?"

"Why, boss, how's a feller goin' t' sleep wiv everybody talkin'?"

Would Not Repeat It.

"So you stuck out your tongue at your teacher, did you?" said the father.

"Yes, I did, father."

"What did she say?"

"I can't tell you, father."

"Why not?"

"Because she told me never to repeat it."

Watch Your Skin Improve.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free sample address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Big Phone Service.

More than 70,000 cities and towns in the United States use 9,151,211 telephones. It is estimated that an average of 8,000,000,000 messages are sent over these lines annually.—People's Home Journal.

The Reason.

"They put everything on me. I'm always the goat." "That is because you will persist in butting in."

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night will prevent and relieve tired eyes, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

Don't waste time trimming a brush to paint the mistakes of yesterday.

Chronic Constipation is as dangerous as disagreeable. Garfield Tea cures it. Adv

Greenland has no infectious diseases.

General Cornfield outranks them all.

ALMOST FRANTIC

Had Kidney Trouble From Childhood and Was Discouraged. Doan's, However, Brought Health and Strength.

Mrs. C. Anderson, 4104 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had kidney trouble from childhood and three years ago a severe spell developed. If I stooped, a terrible pain took me in the small of my back, and for several minutes I couldn't straighten. Often at night the pain in my back was so bad I had to prop myself up with a pillow. It seemed as if my back would break. Watery sacs formed under my eyes and my feet were so swollen I had to wear slippers. Sudden dizzy spells came on and pains in my head drove me almost frantic.

"I felt tired and weak and had hardly enough ambition to move. Nothing seemed to help me and I was discouraged until I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me completely and my health has been of the best ever since. Doan's surely deserves my endorsement." Sworn to before me, FRANK H. POCH, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

Love's Messenger

By VIRGINIA LEE

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

Matt Burns stepped from a woodland path, past the edge of a little bush guarded covert and deposited upon the greensward a basket, well filled. He chuckled and grunted with evident self-satisfaction. Then his eyes rested with a quick, tender light upon a boyish-faced, invalid-looking man, many years his junior, who sat with his back to a tree, dozing.

Beside the latter was a pad of blank paper and a pencil, and alongside of these was a folded sheet. Both Matt and his friend, or rather charge of his, were tattered as to raiment, and a smoldering wood fire, some handy utensils, made the whole presentment tramplike in its suggestiveness.

"Poor fellow!" soliloquized Matt. "At the rhymes again, I suppose. Hi! I say—famous luck!" he added, with a kind of hilarious cheer to his tones, for the other had suddenly awakened. Erick Doane glanced lingeringly at the basket and then inquisitively at the face of the other.

"You sold the poem?" he questioned eagerly.

"I did, and no trouble at all. Oswald & Ewing just exactly grabbed it, and say! ordered another one for a big sale they've got on for Saturday. I got two dollars, and we're fitted out with viands for three days. I happened to mention about you and our fix, and the head of the firm got quite interested, and said he'd double the price if you made the poem a funny one."

"Now, isn't that fine!" cried Erick, his wan face aglow with pleasure.

"Cheap, too cheap," declared Matt, wagging his head sapiently. "Why, if we were fixed so you were comfortable and easy in your mind, you could turn out regular high-up magazine stuff, or get out a book and all that, and make a fortune in a year."

"That's a dream, Matt," said Erick, sorrowfully. "You overestimate me, dear old fellow that you are. I can jingle together a few simple rhymes, but real poetry takes genius, and I'm a long way from having that."

"Is that so?" vociferated Matt stormily. "I know better. What did we do at the last town, where you wrote a dedication poem on a new city hall they were putting up? Five dollars from the orator of the occasion. And the little two-line rhymes you got up for a party of some young folks. Ten cents apiece, and forty of them. Say, Albert Tennyson would have doted on you, and Lord Byron would have made you his close pal."

Erick smiled indulgently, and then the two fell to discussing the edibles the basket contained. They were tramps, homeless, friendless, but one was a poet in a way, and the other had a great purpose in view and they were by no means of the ordinary drift of hoboes.

Matt Burns, true professional, had picked up Erick Doane, who was the poorly paid clerk of a cheap lodging house. The latter was frail, sickly, unable to do a man's work, and a physician had told him that he could not live long unless he located permanently in a warm climate.

Big hearted Matt took a fancy to the young fellow. He grew proud of his poetic efforts, he experienced a certain satisfaction in becoming "the patron of a man of genius."

"I've adopted you, Erick," he said one day. "I'm going to get you to Florida before the cold sets in, and bunk down in some snug spot there, and you shall develop your literary abilities while I work the roads, see?" And now they were carrying out the program.

"What's the new screed, Erick?" inquired Matt, as he noticed the folded sheet lying on the grass.

"Oh, that is a set of rhymes of the love sort," answered Erick casually. "I never was in love, but that's the kind of stuff I would write if I were."

"Send it to some magazine, Erick," suggested Matt, "and maybe you'll catch on."

But Erick smiled dubiously, for he knew that he was simply a rhymester and not a poet. And when next he sought to show his love verses to Matt later on, the wind had blown them away or something else was responsible for their mysterious disappearance.

This was responsible: a dog, a smart little fox terrier, trained by its indulgent master to carry small packages in its teeth. Unnoticed by either of the tramps, little Gyp had scurried across the grass, picked up the folded sheet, and holding it daintily, scampered back to the side of its strolling master.

Waldron Rossiter noticed that his canine favorite was carrying a scrap of paper in his mouth, but that was not uncommon, and he bestowed only casual attention upon the circumstance. He was thinking of Netta Brice, and a certain trace of self-consciousness was apparent in stride and manner as he passed the house where the beloved one lived. Rossiter was of a shy, retiring nature, and he simply lifted his hat to Netta Brice on the porch and passed on.

Not so Gyp; Miss Netta had fed him too many dainties to be forgotten. The animal darted in through the gateway, deposited the love poem at Netta's feet, received a chocolate from a box at her side and then rejoined his master.

That evening Waldron called upon Netta. He was immensely gratified to observe her graciousness and interest. Her eyes were sparkling as though some new great joy infused her. Finally she lifted a folded sheet from a stand. "Gyp was a faithful messenger, Mr. Rossiter," she said. "The lines are beautiful."

"The lines?" repeated Rossiter vaguely.

"The poem."

"You mean—"

"Why I supposed—" and there Netta floundered. Rather confusedly she told of Gyp bringing her the poem, and she supposed—she supposed—

"I declare!" Rossiter relieved her embarrassment by saying after he had read the lines. "Miss Brice—Netta," he added in a low, intense tone, "those are just my sentiments and—"

At that critical moment Netta's mother came into the room and the avowal trembling on his eager lips, and the expectant, blushing face so near to his own lost its force. Still, Waldron Rossiter left the rose-clustered cottage that night feeling that he was closer to Netta than ever before.

He essayed to trace the origin of the poem next day. Taking Gyp with him, Rossiter went over the route of the day previous. When the animal neared the hide-out of the tramps he darted towards it. Erick Doane was seated under a shady tree, writing. This was suggestive to Rossiter. He approached and engaged Erick in conversation. Soon he knew that he was the poet whose effusion had paved the way to happiness.

Then Matt appeared. Waldron Rossiter was gentle hearted and sympathetic. He was full of good feeling towards the twain, for had not the poem brought Netta nearer to him?

"See here, friends," he spoke, "I am mightily interested in your plans, and I want to help you on your way. I have a bungalow on the Indian river, down in Florida, vacant most of the year. What say you to going there, fare paid, and becoming caretakers till I want to use it? Then we can make some permanent arrangements."

Both Were Tattered.

"You don't mean it, boss!" spoke up the delighted Matt, honest tears of gratitude in his eyes, while Erick voiced his appreciation of the kind offer with sincere emotion. Rossiter that evening again called upon Netta.

"I have found the poet," he stated gayly.

"Indeed?" murmured Netta.

"Yes," and Rossiter recited all the circumstances of the case.

"The young poet says he has a great wish," continued Rossiter.

"Which is?"

"To write out his congratulations for my wedding, Netta," and he drew nearer to her. "Dare I hope that it may be our wedding?"

And Erick Doane, happy and well in his new Southern nest of comfort, received the order for the poem a few months later.

Easy to Increase Acreage.

Not only can we greatly increase our acreage of useful food crops by such impressive and expensive methods as draining swamps and irrigating deserts and the homely one of plowing up pastures and brush patches, but the experts have also been faithfully telling us such unpalatable, but now hopeful and promising truths as that our acreage yield of any of the great staples, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, is barely half that of the average yield of any of the countries of western Europe, so that we have plenty of room to grow and improve.

This inferior yield from our matchless American soil is due partly to less labor applied per acre, partly to less fertilizer. Here our experts come forward with another even more encouraging statement, and that is that there is now, in the light of modern agricultural science, practically no such thing as a poor soil, or an exhausted soil.

To Mail Coins.

A safe and handy method of inclosing small coins in letters, if you do not happen to have the regular coin holder at hand, is to use a piece of corrugated cardboard, such as may be found in discarded wrappings, egg boxes, etc. Simply cut a slit in one side of the corrugated board, push the coin in and press it down flat, says Albert B. Wegener in Popular Mechanics magazine. Be sure to write on the outside of the cardboard, "Coin in here" or "Money inside the card," so that the receiver can readily find the coin between the sides.

Not Unhealthy Climate.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the climate of the Dominican republican is hot, humid and unhealthful. While the climate of this republic is tropical, it is pleasant and salubrious. Although it is very warm during the middle of the day, the temperature even in summer seldom reaches 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and the nights at all seasons are cool and pleasant. The climate is tempered by the trade winds, which blow almost continuously during the day, and at night the land breeze from the mountains is equally refreshing.

Not Consistent.

Bix—No meat for me. I never eat anything that costs the life of a living creature.

Dix—Then drop that potato you're eating. Don't you know that the production of potatoes costs the lives of millions of poor potato bugs?—Boston Transcript.

Poland's Two Great Rulers.

Of all Poland's rulers, two only left even a temporary impress on the map of Europe—the one Queen Jadwiga, or Hedwig, whose shrewd marriage with Jagello, Prince of Lithuania, made Poland the greatest state in Eastern Europe; the other John Sobieski, whose sword delivered Vienna, and perhaps all of Christendom, from the Turk. Of no other Polish monarch has history any glorious deed to commemorate, and it was perhaps fitting that the last king should have been Stanislas Poniatowski, a once favored lover of whom Catherine of Russia had wearied, tossing him the throne of Poland as a sort of alimony.—Willis J. Abbott in Munsey's Magazine.

The Poor Druggist.

A certain druggist in this city recently received the following curt and haughty note in a harsh feminine scrawl: "I do not want vastoline. I want glisserine. Is that plain enough? I persoom you can spell."—Florida Times Union.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

MAKE CITY DAIRY REGULATIONS REGULATE

Legislation Properly Drafted and Enforced Will Promote Milk Production Under Sanitary Conditions.

ENFORCIBLE MILK LAWS FOR TOWNS

First See That They Meet Local Conditions, Say Specialists.

RECOMMEND THREE GRADES

Possible to Frame One Ordinance That Will Be Suitable for All Communities—Form Prepared Which Will Assist.

Milk laws should meet local conditions. Ordinances governing the dairy industry must be prepared with care and be enforced. Officials of the United States department of agriculture say that it would not be wise to attempt to draft a milk ordinance, with its standards, grades, and requirements, without a special study of local dairy conditions as well as the purposes of such an ordinance. One of the most important considerations must be the reasonableness of the law. A law which works an unnecessary hardship on a legitimate industry is not reasonable, and a law so stringent that it cannot readily be enforced will defeat its own ends.

Form Prepared to Assist.

In a strict sense it is impossible to frame one milk ordinance that will be suitable for all communities. The bureau of animal industry and the bureau of chemistry of the department, however, responding to a constant demand by municipal authorities for some form of milk ordinance that will best meet the requirements and which can be used as a guide, have prepared a form which it is believed would assist in bettering the milk supply.

Three Grades Considered.

A special feature of the ordinance is the grading of milk and cream, which is believed to be of paramount importance. A great sanitary and economic question will be solved, it is asserted, if practical grading of milk, with the consequent grading or selling price, can be enforced. Three grades are considered—"Certified," Grade A, and Grade B. Pasteurization is compulsory for Grade B but optional for the others. Community health departments must determine from their own experience the score and bacteria count permitted for Grades A and B, which represent the largest quantities of milk sold. Grade A must be of such quality that there will be no question as to its purity and safety. Grade B can be of lower grade than A because pasteurization is obligatory. No grade below that of B is recognized.

NEED HELP ON MILK LAW? EXPERTS' ADVICE AVAILABLE.

A study of the milk ordinances of many cities, large and small, shows a great diversity of opinion among lawmakers and their advisers as to what constitutes a proper milk ordinance. A great lack of uniformity among laws, some of which are entirely out of date, has been noted. Many of them seem to be transcripts of ordinances in force in other cities, placed in the municipal series of laws without regard to local conditions, and some contain provisions which are unnecessary and unreasonable and cannot be enforced. Bulletin 585 of the department of agriculture suggests a form of ordinance which, it is believed, will prove to be a satisfactory framework upon which the average town or city can build a finished, practicable law that, properly enforced, will improve the average milk supply and work toward a desired uniformity of food laws.

Meat Supply Is Inspected.

Every pound of meat or meat products which reaches the mess tables of Uncle Sam's fighting forces is inspected at least twice by experts of the United States department of agriculture—first at the establishment where it is packed or prepared, and finally at the camps. This extra precaution is taken to prevent food made unwholesome by adulteration or through tampering by enemies from reaching American soldiers and sailors. Laboratory analyses of samples taken from supplies at the camps show if the foods have been made injurious by tampering.

Twenty-six hundred experts of the meat-inspection service of the department of agriculture are stationed throughout the country at establishments which prepare meat and meat products for interstate and foreign commerce. These inspectors personally examine the live animals, the carcasses, and all parts thereof at the time of slaughter. They continue to inspect and to reinspect the meat and meat products throughout the different stages of preparation. All meat which is unsold, unhealthy, unwholesome, and otherwise unfit for food is condemned and destroyed in the presence of the inspectors. Some 70 inspectors of this service have been detailed to the various military and naval camps. All meat and meat products for the army and navy are obtained only from inspected establishments, and every consignment must bear the government stamp "Inspected and Passed."

Store Ice to Save Ammonia.

Every ton of natural ice gathered and stored this winter will help in war-time conservation of ammonia, which is vitally important in the manufacture of fertilizers and explosives. Ammonia is a necessity in the manufacture of ice, and the salts of ammonia are regarded as essential in making certain fertilizers. The man who harvests ice now and stores it in pits or ice houses may have the satisfaction next summer of helping out his neighbor who depended on an ice plant. In addition to the saving of ammonia, conservation of coal is to be effected through the harvesting of natural ice. American ice factories and refrigerator plants, according to figures of the United States fuel administration, use annually 15,000,000 tons of coal.

President Wilson, by a proclamation signed January 4, has required all persons, firms, corporations and associations, except those specifically exempted by the food control act, engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing ammonia, ammoniacal liquor or ammonium sulphate, from whatever source produced, to secure license on or before January 21, 1918.

Cheap Source of Protein.

Milk at 15 cents a quart is as cheap a source of protein as sirloin steak at 34.3 cents a pound or eggs at 41.9 cents a dozen. Milk at the same price is as cheap a source of energy as sirloin steak at 21.2 cents a pound or eggs at 20 cents a dozen. Protein and energy are two important necessities for which we eat food. Milk contains the body-building materials—protein and mineral substances, such as lime and phosphorus—needed to renew body wastes and promote growth by forming new tissues and fluids; and it also supplies the energy for carrying on body functions.

The average person in this country uses only a little more than a half pint of milk daily. This quantity can be increased very profitably when safe milk is available. Many persons think of milk only as a beverage, but if they understood that it is really a nourishing food they would increase the allowance. Economy in the diet does not always depend on limiting the use of certain foods, but it is sometimes a question of actually increasing the use of foods which furnish nutritive material at relatively low cost. Milk belongs to the latter class and the housewife would do well to study its food value and decide whether her family is using as much as it should.

Man's Part in Dairy.

The dairy cow can be depended upon for production, but preservation of the milk is man's part.

VARIETY OF FEED ESSENTIAL

Best Results Cannot Be Secured Where Fowls Are Fed on Only One Kind of Grain.

Good results cannot be obtained when fowls are fed on only one kind of grain, for trying to get sufficient nourishment out of one kind of grain is hard on their digestive systems and they cannot get enough material to make the different parts of the egg from any one kind of food.

MORE SHEEP ARE DEMANDED

Conditions Should Be Made Conducive for Regeneration of This Industry on Farms.

There are a number of plausible excuses why sheep are not more generally kept, but the time has come when conditions should be made conducive for a general regeneration of this branch of animal husbandry. The nation demands it as a patriotic measure.

Wealth and Happiness.

Many who seem to be struggling with adversity are happy, whilst some in the midst of riches are miserable; that is the case when the former bear the pressure with constancy and the latter employ their wealth thoughtlessly.—Tacitus.

The Wise Humming Bird.

Before a thunderstorm the Australian humming bird covers the top of its nest with cobweb, which is a nonconductor of electricity.

Talks Like a Man.

The gray parrot of western Africa is credited with having a greater power of imitating the human voice than any bird of the species. It has long been a favorite and is the subject of many stories of greater or less credibility.

Has Another Think Coming.

The man who thinks he knows it all generally marries a woman who teaches him a lot more.—Boston Transcript.

METHODS SHOWN OF PIG RAISING

Work of Boys' Pig Clubs to Be Displayed by Motion Pictures.

TO INCREASE PORK SUPPLY

United States Department of Agriculture Is Organizing Farm Youths in All Parts of Country—45,000 Members Enrolled.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Motion pictures, to be shown in picture theaters in all parts of the United States, will show the work of the boys' pig clubs which the United States department of agriculture is organizing in all parts of the country in co-operation with the extension divisions of the state agricultural colleges. The Pig Club film is the second of a series of official films of the department to be released through one of the large motion picture companies which is to distribute them. This educational film will help to increase the pork supply. It shows the method of instructing farm boys, and in some instances girls, who have joined the agricultural clubs, how to raise better pigs, and the methods used by club members in carrying out instructions. The first pig club was organized in Louisiana in 1910. Now approximately 45,000 members are enrolled in the pig clubs throughout the country.

Best Methods to Be Shown.

The first lesson taught in the film story is that it costs no more to feed and care for the pig of carefully selected stock than the scrub, while the results in meat produced is greatly in favor of the well-bred animal. The picture shows further how to feed and care for the pigs, how to protect them from disease, and how to shelter them from the inclemency of winter and the heat of summer. The results of wise selection and intelligent care are shown in the well groomed, fat, healthy porkers wearing the prize ribbons they have won at county and state fairs.

PIG CLUB MEMBERS EXHIBITING PRIZE HOGS.

Aid in Increasing Supply.

"The practicability of producing rapid increase in the pork supply and of bringing greatly increased profits to the farmers who produce it are lessons which the bureau of animal industry wishes to call to the attention of all farmers," says an official of that bureau, "and it has been found that education of the farm youths is bringing about valuable indirect education of their elders in the possibilities of more profitable hog lots.

"It has become urgently important, as a war measure, that this country greatly increase its production of foodstuffs, especially of meats and fats. They are needed for our people at home, for our armies abroad, and for the armies and people of the entente nations. While the department of agriculture is working hard to increase our supply of beef, effective increases in the number of the country's cattle is necessarily slow, while much more rapid results can be obtained in the production of pork, as well as mutton."

MANURE APPLIED IN WINTER

Advantageous to Asparagus and Rhubarb at This Time—Some Use Large Amounts.

Stable manure may be applied advantageously at this time to asparagus and rhubarb. Intensive growers use large amounts as 25 tons to the acre, but half this quantity will be found of great value.

LIME IS OF SPECIAL VALUE

Greenhouse Growers of Vegetables Make Applications Regularly and Systematically.

The use of lime in soils at any time is of special value from the standpoint of sanitation. Greenhouse growers of vegetables, almost without exception, apply lime regularly and systematically.

Benefit of Bulletin Board.

Have you a bulletin board at your front gate? By judicious advertising you can sell a lot of surplus stuff direct to the consumer.

Proper Growth of Gilt.

The brood sow, if a gilt, should be as growthy as possible, medium to good in condition, but not fat.

Reasonable Gain for Gilt.

It is well that the gilt make a reasonable gain during the breeding season.

Gaza, a Place of Trade.

In almost every particular the modern Gaza is an Egyptian rather than a Syrian town. It is full of rich vegetation, and its many glistening minarets show up against the dull green of innumerable olive trees. Gaza is still, as of old, a place of trade, of camels and caravans, and its bazaars are loud with traffic and filled with merchandise.

To Mend Marble Ornaments.

To mend marble ornaments, plaster of Paris, finely powdered, is soaked in as much saturated solution of alum as it will absorb. The mixture is baked in a slow oven, and when hard it is ground to a powder. This powder, mixed in water and applied like plaster, sets very hard, will take a very good polish, and, if properly colored, makes a capital imitation of any kind of marble.

The old idea that what goes up must come down doesn't appear to fit very well in modern marketing.

COW BETTER WITHOUT HORNS

Danger of Animals Hooking Each Other Is Eliminated—Apply Caustic Potash on Calf.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the average dairy it is better that cows be without horns, as the danger of their hooking one another is thus prevented. Only in purebred herds, where the appearance of the herd is considered important from a show or sale point of view, is there any justification for allowing horns to grow. It is much easier to prevent the growth of horns than to remove them.

The points that ultimately will develop into horns can be felt as small buttons imbedded in the skin. The prevention is most effective if the treatment is applied when the buttons are just large enough to be felt, which is usually the third and the seventh days. To prevent their development, the hair should be removed from the horn buttons; a stick of caustic potash or soda, wrapped in paper to protect the hands of the operator, is then moistened with water and rubbed on each horn button two or three times, allowing the caustic to dry after each application. Care should be taken to apply the caustic, which should not be too moist, to the buttons only, for if it touches the surrounding skin it will cause unnecessary pain. Immediately after the application the calf also should be protected from rain, in order to prevent the caustic from spreading. If the operation is carefully performed the horns will make no growth. If scurs or horn growths appear, it is an indication that the caustic was not properly applied.

WEEDS ARE VALUABLE CROPS

Only Short Time Ago Tomato Was Generally Believed to Be Poisonous—Clover Was Despised.

The weeds of yesterday may become the cultivated crops of tomorrow. Not many decades ago, at least in the memory of some persons now living, the tomato was a weed of little value and generally believed to be poisonous. Not more than five years ago sweet clover, which grows so profusely along the roadside in many states, was a despised weed. Now it is a valuable forage crop and soil improver, the demand for the seed being greater than the supply. Western farmers are finding that even the much-detested Hessian thistle makes good silage for stock feeding. Every plant that grows has a useful place in the economy of nature. That some plants are weeds is because we have not yet learned how to utilize them to our advantage.

CORN PRODUCES SLOW GAINS

It Is Deficient in Protein and Mineral Matter Necessary for Growing Animals.

When fed alone to young pigs, corn produces relatively slow gains at a high feed cost. Supplemental protein feeds will make faster gains at a lower feed requirement per unit of gain. While corn is the chief feed for fattening hogs, it is deficient in protein and mineral matter necessary for growing animals. A food rich in protein and minerals when fed with corn is, therefore, highly beneficial.

FATTEN ALL MARKET FOWLS

This Should Be Done Before They Leave Farm for Added Weight and More Profit.

Fatten all chickens that are to be marketed before they leave the farm or poultry yard. This can be done by confining the birds for a week or ten days and feeding them a good fattening ration. They will be marketed in better condition and their added weight will bring additional profit.

POTATOES SOLD BY WEIGHT

Announcement Made by Food Administration to Prevent Confusion in Making Comparisons.

Potatoes are now sold at wholesale on the hundredweight basis, not by the bushel as formerly. The United States food administration makes this announcement so that persons comparing current prices will not confuse them with quotations referring to bushel measure.

Farms for Turkey Raising.

Grain and stock farms are particularly well adapted for turkey raising, and it is on such places that most of the turkeys are found.

Storing Cabbage.

Cabbage may be wrapped in paper and placed on shelves or hung from the top of a root cellar.

Paradoxical Pullet.

Paradoxical as it may seem it is the early laying pullet that is also the late laying bird.

MINISTER'S CHUM

By VINCENT G. PERRY.

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It was just another of Effie's disappointments, but it seemed harder than the rest. She had built so much on the success of her first attempt at directing an amateur theatrical production and now she was faced with failure. It was the night of the second rehearsal—so wretched an affair that she was sure she would have to give up.

She was roused from her thoughts by the sound of the outer door opening. A man stood in the doorway.

"Am I late for the rehearsal, Miss McIntosh?" he asked as he stepped inside. It was Mr. Sterling, the minister's college chum, who was spending a few weeks at the rectory.

"I am sorry, it is all over. You promised to come and see that things got along all right, Mr. Sterling."

"Did they?"

"I hoped it would be better." She said.

"That is too bad," he consoled. "How would it be if I helped you in earnest. I had a little experience in amateur theatricals when I went to college."

"Why didn't I think of it before?" she exclaimed. "Will you play the leading part?"

"I'll have to hear the play before I consent—suppose you read it to me now."

They found a seat close to the stage and Effie commenced reading. His eyes never left her face for an instant but she was so engrossed in the lines that she did not notice him. After an hour of steady reading Effie closed the book. Sterling watched her closely for a moment and then exclaimed earnestly, "Gad, young lady, you have talent!"

"Thank you," Effie laughed. "Will you play the part of Randolph?"

"I don't like the play," he announced. "I have a copy of a much finer one in my trunk. If you will change to it I will be glad to take the leading role and there is a splendid part in it for you—a part to fit your talent more than the one in this play."

The play was better than Effie had imagined a play could be. The part just suited her but she feared she could not do it justice. Sterling brushed the fears aside and a week later rehearsals were well on the way for the new play.

As the date set for the performance drew near, Effie's confidence grew. It was going to be a big success, there was little doubt of that. Mr. Sterling had worked untiringly with her and the others to make life and energy appear in the lines. She knew his criticisms were given just where they were needed and it helped her to make her part what she knew it should be. He went through his own part like a professional. If a man with talent like he had couldn't find a place on the stage what hope was there for her, Effie often wondered.

The all-important night arrived. Effie's preparations made her arrival late. When she entered at the rear door and emerged on the stage she was greeted with a big surprise. The stage was set with bright new scenery and two stage carpenters were putting on the finishing touches. Mr. Sterling was responsible for it all, she knew, and hastened to find him, but he seemed to be evading her and she had to give up to dress for the first act.

The curtain went up on a full house. Effie had time to see that before she was lost in her part. The man who was acting beside her was not the Mr. Sterling with whom she had rehearsed; he was the character of the play. His acting was wonderful; she realized that and it spurred her to greater effort. The applause that resounded through the hall at the conclusion of the act told her her efforts were appreciated and the play was a success. Curtain call after curtain call Sterling and she had to respond to.

After it was all over and Effie had partly awakened from the spell it had cast over her, she sought out Sterling. He did not evade her this time.

He did not give her a chance to speak. "You did wonderfully, little girl. That last scene was one of the prettiest pieces of work I have ever seen. It made me wish I was making love to you in real earnest," he said.

"Isn't that strange—your acting affected me in the same way," she blushed. "You were so wonderful—so like a real actor."

"Then you wouldn't mind my making love to you—asking you to marry me in real earnest?" he asked, taking her hand.

"Oh, but you wouldn't—you are not in earnest," she stammered.

"I was never more in earnest in my life. I love you and I want you to go back to New York with me as my wife and open the season with me in the part you played tonight."

"New York—open the season? Then you are a real actor—you are Frederick Sterling, the famous star? Oh, why didn't you tell me before?"

"Because you never asked me, dear. I thought you would like me just as Fred Sterling, the minister's college chum. Are you not angry?"

"No, not a bit. I am glad you did not tell me for I would never have dared to learn to love Frederick Sterling and I have learned to love you, Fred," she answered with a smile as she raised her lips for the first real kiss.

Just the Man.

"Doc, I got the shakes."

"Um."

"Kin you cure my ague?"

"Mebbe," said the rural druggist, "but why cure it? I'll pay you good wages to stand at the sody fountain and shake up milk shakes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Proof.

"A wild goose could not possibly be a timid creature."

"Why not?"

"Because it always dies game."

Spoiling Papa.

"Vivian, dear," said the indulgent father to his four-year-old daughter, "if you like your new dolly, you ought to come and put your arms around my neck and give me a kiss." Vivian complied, but as she did so, she remarked: "Oh, papa, I dest spoil you dwedful!"

A Nice Plan.

Boy—The man in room 23 says to big his bill Sunday morning.

Clerk—Why on Sunday morning?

Boy—'Cause he's going to leave here on Saturday.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

Urge Eating of Oysters.

The oyster production of the United States is greater than that of all other countries combined, and there is available in this resource a vast quantity of animal food which should be utilized to the utmost at this time.

Federal and state inspection are now given to the sanitary condition of the beds and the handling of oysters, and the producers are co-operating to assure the purity of the product.

Particular attention is called to not only the harmlessness but the excellence of "green-gilled" oysters. The gray-green color characteristic of this condition is never found on the body of the oyster, but is confined to the gills, brought into view when the edge of the oyster "crimps" in cooking. It is derived from a vegetable coloring matter in some of the delicate microscopic plants on which the shellfish feeds. Green-gilled oysters in France are regarded as the best obtainable.—Department of Commerce Bulletin.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfil the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that, so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Some Mixup.

At a munitions canteen a workman had called for a cup of coffee. Half a minute after receiving it he was back at the counter.

"There's something funny about this coffee, miss," he said; "it tastes just little cocoa."

The waitress sipped it and apologized.

"I'm so sorry," she said; "I've given you tea."

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

A Convert.

"Are you at work on any spring poetry?"

"I have taken a great fancy to it lately. It's the only thing I know of that refers with confidence to the possibility of such a thing as warm weather."

Restaurant Persiflage.

Bill—Gee! See those sinews in this chicken's legs!

Gill—Tough, aren't they?

"He was a game rooster, I'll bet."

"Then these are the sinews of war."

For Constipation, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney troubles, take Garfield Tea. Adv.

The faster a fellow runs in debt, the farther he gets behind.

Costs Less and Kills That Cold

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

The standard cold cure for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store

Children Who Are Sickly

When your child cries at night, tosses restlessly in its sleep, is constipated, feverish or has symptoms of worms, you feel worried. Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children

for use throughout the season. They tend to Break up Colds, relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy Worms. These powders are pleasant to take and easy to give. They cleanse the stomach, act on the Liver and give healthful sleep. Don't accept any substitute. Used by mothers for 31 years. Sold by all druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y. Be sure you ask for and obtain Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

take a prompt and effective remedy—one that acts quickly and contains no opiates. You can get such a remedy by asking for

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