Happenings of the World Tersely Told

European War News

"By reason of the signing of the peace treaty with Russia," says the official communication to Berlin from headquarters, "military movements in Great Russia have ceased." The Germans in their advance through Russia have captured, according to the communication, 6,800 officers and 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, thousands of motor vehicles, 60 locomotives and thousands of railroad trucks.

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Two German submarines attacking troop ships from Australia convoyed by Japanese warships in the Mediterranean, are believed to have been sunk, the Tokyo navy office announces. One convoy fleet was attacked by a submarine February 12.

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The bolsheviki have seized a pier at Vladivostok containing munitions and other goods valued at 100,000,000 rubles (about $500,000), according to advices received at Tokyo. The same dispatch declared the bolsheviki threatened to requisition a foreign merchant ship for their use and that allied warships in the harbor were preparing to land marines.

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Japan and China are dispatching troops into Asiatic Russia, the former into Siberia and the latter into Manchuria, Tien Tsin newspapers announced, according to a dispatch to the London Evening News.

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A German airman bombed various portions of Petrograd. Three persons were killed and five wounded. The material damage was unimportant. The Ukrainian army has occupied Kiev, Gomel and Berdichev.

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Strong efforts made by German troops to debouch from the Neufchatel salient, northwest of Reims, were frustrated, the French war office announced in its statement. The enemy likewise failed to reach the Pompelle fort, southeast of Reims, succeeding only in gaining a foothold with some small detachments to the west of it.

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Further evidence of the growing strain in relations between Germany and Austria over the refusal of the latter to participate in the renewed attack upon Russia is given in an official dispatch received at Washington from France. It quotes the Austrian premier as formally reiterating on February 22 that Austria-Hungary will take no part in military action against Russia or Roumania and will not send her troops into Ukrainia.

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Called in by the Ukrainian government and population to protect them from bolshevik hands, Austro-Hungarian troops have advanced into Little Russia, one wide sector north of the Pruth, the Berlin war office announces.

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The British merchant steamship Tiberia of 4,880 tons gross, owned by the Anchor line, was sunk by a German submarine about February 27 while bound for the United States. The crew was rescued.

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Domestic

Flying an aggregate distance of 35,000 miles in 72 hours, aviation cadets at San Diego, Cal., have broken all records for American aviation training mileage, it was announced.

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Colonel Roosevelt, it was announced at New York, will leave Roosevelt hospital Tuesday, but with his hearing permanently impaired. He is deaf in the left ear.

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Gen. C. C. Hoare, supreme commander of the British Royal Flying corps in Canada and the United States, narrowly escaped death, but was injured severely about the face and head, in a forced landing at Hicks aviation field at Fort Worth, Tex.

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Temporary suspension of the meatless meal and of the special restriction against the use of pork on Saturday was announced by the food administration as a readjustment of its food conservation program. Increased meat production and the necessity for still greater saving in wheat, it was declared, make the change advisable.

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The 1,700-ton ferry steamer Castleton, the coal barge Edith and a government lightship were destroyed by fire at Norfolk, Va. Two firemen aboard the Castleton were burned to death. The explosion of a lamp aboard the Castleton caused the fire.

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Special and speedy legislation to lay bare the confidential files of the great meat packers and disclose what government investigators believe will show plans to take complete control of the meat industry was asked of congress by the federal trade commission.

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By act of congress, Porto Rico went dry Saturday midnight. An election, held early last July, failed to repeal the act, which prohibits importation, manufacture, sale, or gift of intoxicating liquors or drugs.

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Thirty officers and enlisted men of the naval tug Cherokee are believed to have been lost when the vessel foundered in a fierce gale off Fenwick Island lightship, 22 miles from the Delaware capes. The survivors who got away on the first life raft were safely landed by a British steamer.

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Lieut. U. S. Grant IV, grandson of the Union general, was married in Spartanburg on October 4 to Miss Matilda Bartikofsky of New York city. The news of the wedding was announced on March 2.

The first tangible evidence of a revulsion in feeling toward pro-German pacifism among radicals in America as the result of the Prussian invasion of Russia was manifested in Madison hall, New York, at a great gathering of Socialists. The audience cheered the war and Woodrow Wilson and adopted almost unanimously a demand that all Socialists unite in support of the war as the only practicable means of saving ideals of democracy from Teutonic obliteration.

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Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on behalf of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, of which Mr. Gompers is also president, sent to the Russian people a message of cheer and "pledge of high resolve and a fixed purpose" to defeat autocracy.

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Earl Dear was found guilty of the murder of Rudolph Wolfe, chauffeur of Dr. Philip Schuyler Doane, by a jury in Judge Kersten's court at Chicago. His penalty was fixed as death. His accomplice, Eugene Harnett, was also found guilty, with punishment from fourteen years to life in prison.

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Miles of telephone and telegraph poles are reported down in southeastern Kansas as a result of a windstorm, and railroads are having difficulty in moving trains.

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Count Minotto, son-in-law of Louis Swift, millionaire meat packer, detained as an enemy alien, was held by the department of labor for action by the department of justice.

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Twelve Mexicans were killed and several were wounded when a band of 30 Mexicans fired on an American cavalry detachment in command of Capt. Kramer Thomas near Marfa, Tex.

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Investigation of the treatment of Private Albert Heatwood of Liberal, Kan., who died of spinal meningitis at Camp Doniphan, Okla., has resulted in Secretary Baker ordering the trial by court-martial of Maj. Phillip B. Connelly, medical corps, and First Lieut. Walter H. Kirkpatrick.

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Washington

Secretary McAdoo named April 6 for the opening of the third Liberty loan campaign. It is the first anniversary of our entrance into the war. The amount terms and conditions are dependent upon legislation.

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Summary action against mismanaged shipyards was announced by the United States shipping board. Twenty-four steel ship contracts were canceled. Further cancellations are under advisement. Inspection is being made of inefficient yards with a view to commandeering them.

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The house, by a vote of 337 to 6, passed the administration railroad bill fixing two years as the period after the war for which the roads may be held by the government and leaving the supreme rate-making power with the president.

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Members of the senate and house military affairs committees, high army and navy officers, representatives of the allied missions in Washington and a large number of civilians witnessed the first demonstration of the Browning machine gun. It was staged under the auspices of the ordnance department. The new weapon met every test.

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Sensational charges that rules and orders of the national food administration at Washington have enabled the big meat packers to gain control of practically all of the country's output of certain food products and restrict the business of their small competitors were made at the hearing in Chicago before Basil M. Manly, examiner for the federal trade commission.

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Foreign

Authentic information received at The Hague from Asia Minor direct, is that the entire Armenian male population of Samsun, thousands of whom were driven there by the Turks, and including children, have been massacred.

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Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has demanded the abdication of King Ferdinand of Roumania in favor of his brother, William, or a successor picked by the people, according to a Berlin dispatch to Amsterdam. The demand was included in the peace terms submitted to Roumania.

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U. S.—Teutonic War News

American troops repulsed a strong German attack in the salient north of Toul, France. There were many American casualties, one of the killed being a captain who was graduated from West Point in 1917. The raid was a complete failure, three German prisoners remaining in American hands. The ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead.

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Japan has directed inquiries to the entente powers and the United States government to test their feeling toward a proposal to institute joint military operations in Siberia to save the war supplies stored at Vladivostok and along the Siberian railroad.

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"English and Scotch troops carried out successful raids against the enemy's trenches on Greenland hill, north of the Scarpe river," said the London war office report. "Twenty-four prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us."

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Three American soldiers were killed and nine badly "gassed" in two formidable gas attacks made by the Germans on the American positions in the Toul sector with projectors. The enemy also heavily bombarded the American batteries with gas shells, but without result.

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A strong German attack, following a heavy barrage fire against the American trenches in the Chemin des Dames sector, was repulsed with losses to the attackers. There were no American casualties.

To Brighten Dull Tints.

Neutral colors are so popular at present that the brunette who took joy in the bright shades that were made for her peach-bloom cheeks feels somewhat slighted. For her, however, is the trick of livening the prevailing dullness by linings of striking brilliancy or of adding some bright touch to relieve the otherwise somber effect of the costume. A waistcoat of silk or of embroidered leather is a means to this end, but the woman who catches at such arterial strokes must be sure to choose a style that is becoming. The "grande mademoiselle" variety, for example, with its bouffant skirt and military sash, is only for her of the slenderest silhouette.

Coat Dress.

There is much talk about the coat dress for spring, the strictly tailored suit being somewhat passe.

Crocheted novelties are used over and over as trimmings on many French blouses.

FIRST MOVE TO MERGE OFFICERS

KENTUCKY SENATE PASSES BILL TO AUGMENT POWERS OF STATE HEALTH BOARD.

APPROVE FARM LOAN BOND ACT

Measure, Endorsed by McAdoo, Makes Farm Loan Securities Legal Investments For Persons Who Are Acting in a Judiciary Capacity.

—Frankfort.

Taking a step in the direction of retrenchment and reform, the Senate by the vote of 24 to 0 passed the bill of Senator Burton to merge the offices of the Hotel Inspector, Food Inspector and Tuberculosis Commission into the State Board of Health. The bill increases the membership of the Board of Health from eight to ten members. Of the members, nine are to be appointed by the Governor, the tenth member, who is to be the secretary and Executive Officer, to be selected by the other members.

The members appointed by the Governor shall be four from the State Board of Health, graduates of the four schools for physicians; two from the Board of Tuberculosis Commission; one from Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, to be selected from a list of five; two from the state at large, who must be duly accredited physicians.

The bill carries an annual appropriation of $75,000 for the work of the department. Senator Leach made an effort to reduce the appropriation to $50,000, but his amendment was voted down. The appropriation is $10,000 less than is now being appropriated to carry on the work of the various departments merged in the State Board of Health.

The appropriation will be used in establishing and maintaining the bureaus, salaries of the Secretary, heads of the bureaus, clerical hire and other incidental expenses.

The State Board of Health will establish and maintain the following bureaus: A Bureau of Tuberculosis; a Bureau of Vital Statistics; Pure Food and Drugs Bureau; a Bureau of Sanitation; a Bureau of Hotel Inspection and the Bureau of Epidemiology and Bacteriology.

The bill incorporates all of the laws relating to the creation of county and district departments of health, hotel inspection, pure food and drug laws and the law for the prevention of tuberculosis.

House Action.

The House passed the resolution to permit P. E. Edwards, who was sheriff of Muhlenberg county during 1863 and 1864, to sue the state to recover $188.

The bill of Representative Candel to increase Confederate pensions to $12 a month was made a special order at 2:30 o'clock.

Speaker Crowe have been detained at LaGrange, he designated Representative Rice to preside. As the Rules Committee takes charge Saturday most of the afternoon was taken up in efforts to make special orders.

A committee, composed of Representatives Waggoner, Swope and Ballard, was appointed to investigate the charge that some of the pages are "playing hookey" on their job. The bill of Senator Frost to provide for a lien on land in levee districts for construction, repair, enlargement and maintenance of levees and provide for proceedings as in drainage cases passed, 61 to 1.

The House passed a resolution by Representative Lasley indorsing C. R. Reed, a Kentuckian, for Governor of Alaska.

A resolution to refund to certain saloonkeepers of Ft. Thomas the money on unused periods of their licenses was introduced by Representative Dill.

Unfavorable Report.

The Senate Committee on Kentucky Statutes has decided to report unfavorably the bill of Senator Selden R. Glenn to permit boys of 10 years of age or over to carry newspaper routes out of school hours.

The bill of Senator Richardson, to limit State Text Book Commission to charging 50 per cent of text books once in five years, will be reported favorably, with an amendment exempting cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes.

A favorable report will be made by the same committee on the Senate bill of Senator Richardson, to abolish and recreate the State Tuberculosis Commission, composed of seven members, to be appointed by the Governor, providing for sanitaria and appropriating $30,000.

Milk Industry.

The Frankfort Chamber of Commerce has not had a very substantial response to request for the names of citizens who would be interested in the location of a clarified milk industry in this city. Fewer than a half dozen householders have telephoned to the Chamber of Commerce, advising that they would be glad to see such an industry started in Frankfort and giving the amount of milk that they consume daily. The time is limited in which the Chamber of Commerce has opportunity to secure this industry.

Farmers Prove Loyalty.

The farmers of Simpson county have notified Commissioner of Agriculture Cohen that they will grow an acre each of any one crop designated by Commissioner Cohen and deliver the crop free to Camp Zachary Taylor. Commissioner Cohen designated Irish potatoes and he believes that 500 farmers of Simpson county will grow an acre each of Irish potatoes for the American soldiers. Commissioner Cohen believes that it would be a good idea for other farmers to get behind the movement.

Dry Measure Is Up to Governor.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Taylor anti-shipping bill and passed the measure, 21 to 3. It now goes to Governor Stanley for his signature. It is a "bone dry" law. The amendment which the Senate concurred in provide that liquor may be shipped into dry territory for sacramental purposes, and give a distiller in dry territory the right to ship intoxicating liquors into wet territory over a common carrier.

Permanent support was given the University of Kentucky, the Eastern Normal School and the Western Normal School, when the Senate passed the bill of Representative Arch L. Hamilton, of Fayette county, which in effect makes a redistribution of the forty-cent state tax and places the three institutions in the general tax of 40 cents on the $100. Not a vote was cast against the bill, and but one amendment added, that being an emergency clause.

Senator's Perry's effort to suppress trading stamps met with defeat, the Senate tabling the bill and the substitute offered by Senator Helm and all pending amendments, 18 to 16. This was done after many of the Senators had indulged in debate discussing the bill and the Helm substitute. The substitute of Senator Helm sought to legalize the trading stamp business by imposing a state tax of $250 on trading stamp concerns, a local tax, and county tax of $15 on merchants using same.

The House concurred in all the amendments to the red light nuisance abatement bill as made by the Senate. The bill provides for the abatement of disorderly houses by injunction. The bill passed 68 to 1.

The bill of Representative Arch L. Hamilton to provide compensation for court reporters of 25 cents a hundred words for transcripts and 6 cents for duplicate passed by the vote of 72 to 0.

The Committee on Agriculture reported that the resolution of Representative R. T. Smith to investigate the four great tobacco manufacturing concerns of the nation should not pass.

The committee said that while the companies mentioned could control the crop, yet there is no evidence of it, as tobacco is selling higher than was ever known in the history of the industry.

There was not a ripple in the reports of the committees until the bill of Representative R. T. Smith, of Hart county, to prohibit the slaughter of calves was reached. He moved that the bill be advanced to its third reading, the report of the committee notwithstanding.

Representative Smith made a speech in support of his motion, stating that 72,000 calves from Kentucky were slaughtered. The motion was opposed by Representative Thomas, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Passage of Nunn Bill.

The passage of the Nunn measure making farm-loan bonds legal investments for persons acting in a judiciary capacity, was approved by the Senate. As soon as the upper branch was called to order Senator Nunn read a telegram from Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo, urging the passage of the bill. Existing conditions, he said, make it important that money should be available for agricultural development and extension. Not a vote went on record as opposed to the bill.

The bill of Senator Hunteman, to furnish the University of Kentucky, the Normal Schools and the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute with copies of the statutes and acts of the General Assembly passed, 29 to 1, Senator Gardner opposing it.

The Senate, by the vote of 27 to 1, passed the bill of Representative Spurrier to provide for one tax supervisor for each magisterial district.

Senator Richardson entered a motion to call from the Committee on Revenue and Taxation the bills to subject machinery, raw material and products in course of manufacturing, money in hand, notes, bonds, accounts and other credits to local taxation; and to increase special tax on double stamp goods to 10 cents the gallon.

Senator Glenn, on behalf of the committee, announced that both bills would be reported unfavorably by the committee and that Senator Richardson had been so informed. Senator Richardson said what he wanted was a committee report in order to get the bills before the Senate. Senator Glenn said that the bills would be reported, and Senator Richardson did not push the matter further.

The bill of Senator Meriwether Smith to provide for contest of constitutional amendments, passed, 24 to 0. When the measure was up for consideration last week several of the senators objected to certain provisions, and as a result the bill was recommitted.

The bill was reported back with two amendments, one giving the Franklin Circuit Court exclusive jurisdiction, and the other, in effect, making the general election law applicable to the bill. All contests on constitutional amendments will be identical in procedure and law as those for contested state offices.

Aid Confederate Home.

Colonel Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, addressed the House as a Committee of the Whole on the bill of Representative Richard Radcliffe to increase the appropriation for the Confederate Home from $2,500 to $5,000 a month. During his speech he aroused the members to the highest pitch of patriotism by tributes paid to the soldiers of the Confederacy and the Union whose sons and grandsons, he said, are fighting under the stars and stripes across the sea. The bill was passed, 89 to 0.

Patriotic Address.

The Rev. J. J. Gravatt delivered a very inspiring and patriotic address at the Second street school, the occasion being the awarding of ten gold medals for the best essays on "The American Flag and What It Means to You." These medals were offered by the Capital Trust Co. of this city, under the auspices of the Associated Patriotic Societies of America, and the contest was open to every student in the city schools, beginning at the third grade.

Also High-Priced Feed.

Along with the high prices farmers are now realizing for their live stock comes the high-priced feed necessary to make the stock ready for market.

Skim Milk Helps Pigs.

Skim milk is of great assistance in growing and fattening pigs, particularly during the first few months.

Not Injurious to Sows.

Buttermilk and skim milk are not injurious to breed sows.

Gentle Sow for Breeding.

No sow should be used for breeding unless she is gentle. If she is not gentle, do not go near her for several days after farrowing in order to avoid getting excited. Worry and excitement are not good for the sow.

Every Plant a Weed.

Every plant is a weed that grows where not desired and some of our most valuable plants, among them the tomato and the white potato, were once considered weeds and of no value.

BENEFIT TO GO TO CONSUMER

OF ANY SPECIAL ALLOWANCE MADE BY REFINERS TO DISTRIBUTORS.

Distributor, 'Tis Said, Is Receiving "Extras" to Cover Advertising and "Boosts" By Salesmen—Buying Power of Dollar Has "Shrunk."

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Consumers of sugar must be given the benefit of any special allowance made by refiners to distributors, the Food Administration announced, in calling attention to its recent statements discountenancing sales of sugar by wholesalers and jobbers at an advance over delivered cost of more than 15 cents to 25 cents a hundred pounds. The Administration said it had received reports that refiners were offering a special allowance or extra compensation to distributors by reason of special services, said to have been performed by distributors' salesmen, or as an equivalent of advertising expenses.

The first definite report to the Food Administration of a saving of ammonia has been made by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of New York. In December, January and February it curtailed its consumption more than 60 per cent, saving a total of 22,464 pounds.

"If the experience of the Knickerbocker Co. is typical of the industry," a Food Administration statement said, "the actual needs of the country may be met without undue curtailment of ice consumption or of refrigeration."

The Administration announced recently that there must be a sharp curtailment in the use of ammonia in commercial manufacture to meet the demand for the commodity in the making of munitions of war.

The high cost of living in the national capital has not been due entirely to the war, as statistics compiled by the Department of Labor show that the food buying power of a dollar has been shrinking for 10 years in Washington. A dollar now will buy only as much flour as 50 cents would 10 years ago. A dollar's worth of corn meal could have been bought for 34 cents, and a dollar now is equal to 40 cents in the purchase of eggs. The amount of sirloin steak which a dollar will buy has decreased from 5.2 pounds to 2.7 pounds, pork chops from 6.3 pounds to 2.6 pounds; bacon, sliced, from 5.3 pounds to 2.0 pounds; ham, sliced, from 4.4 pounds to 2.1 pounds; lard, from 7.3 pounds to 2.0 pounds; hams, from 5.6 pounds to 2.9 pounds; butter, 2.7 pounds to 1.7 pounds; milk, a quart, 12.4 quarts to 7.1 quarts; potatoes, from 4.3 pecks to 1.9 pecks; sugar, from 18.2 pounds to 10.4 pounds.

U-Boat Refuses Aid to Steamer.

London.—The Norwegian steamer Havna, of 1,150 tons gross, has been torpedoed without warning. She sank in less than one minute. The crew of 18 had no time to launch a boat and jumped into the sea. The captain and five survivors were landed here. The captain of the Havna fears the remainder of the crew were drowned. With five companions Captain Hermansen spent a terrible night on a raft, exposed to intense cold. They found an upturned lifeboat at dawn and managed to right her. They had drifted about for 50 hours, when rescued by an American destroyer. One man died in delirium; the feet of the others were frozen. The Germans watched the men struggling in the icy water, said Captain Hermansen, but did not offer any help.

Charged With Embezzlement.

Washington.—Charged with embezzlement of several million dollars from the French Government in dealings with American motor truck manufacturers, Frank J. Goldsoll, wealthy retired French soldier, is held in jail here awaiting extradition proceedings, which will begin March 20. Goldsoll is accused by the French Embassy of having appropriated to his own use huge commissions on war contracts which he was sent to the United States to execute for his Government. Preliminary arrangements for his release in custody of a marshal were held up by order of United States Commissioner Hitt, and Goldsoll was remanded to jail.

District Attorney Reveals Suicide.

New York.—Gambling losses of $26,400 at chemin de fer preceded the attempt of Captain Nicholas Iseguine, Russian army officer, to take his life here some time ago. This was brought out at District Attorney Swann's vice gambling inquiry when Captain Iseguine was called to the stand as a witness.

Mexican Service Badge.

Washington.—Issurance of a Mexican service badge was announced by the War Department for all officers and enlisted men who served in Mexico as members of the Vera Cruz expeditions, as members of the punitive or other expeditions, those who participated in engagements in which there were casualties to United States troops and members of the Mexican border patrol in proximity to engagements resulting in casualties among their units.

Wonderful Records Being Made.

Washington.—Student aviators at the various flying fields are so keenly jealous of the records made by other fields that new records for the day's work are being established frequently. Officials here believe the competition is responsible for the splendid morale among the fliers and the progress being made by them. One of the fields near Ft. Worth, Texas, recently reported a total of 75,000 miles, or three times around the world, flown by the students in one day.

Luckily for Some Poets.

"In early English days they took a poet who failed to please and tossed him in a blanket."

"Yes," answered Grannie Bilem. "People take care of things better now. A perfectly good blanket is too valuable to be treated in any such fashion."

Expert in His Line.

Willie Willis—What's a "second-story man," mamma.

Mamma Willis—Your father. If I don't believe the first one he tells he always has another one ready.—Life.

MUCH GOOD FOOD IN FOREST

Pioneer Knew the Value and Number of Edibles That Can Be Found There.

It is stated that Daniel Boone and other pioneers could go into the wilderness with only a rifle and a sack of salt and live in comfort on the game and other wild food which the woods afforded. While few people want to try that sort of thing nowadays, persons who knew the food value of fruits of our native trees and shrubs are, according to foresters, able to use them to good advantage in supplementing their foods.

Aside from the numerous edible mushrooms, roots, fruits of shrubs, and smaller plants, the trees of our forests afford a large variety of edibles which are highly prized by woods connoisseurs. First in importance, of course, are our nuts—beechnuts, butternuts, walnuts, chestnuts and chinquapins, hazel nuts, and several kinds of hickory nuts, including pecans. The kernels of all of these are not only toothsome, but highly nutritious, and are used by vegetarians to replace meat. The oil of the beechnut is said to be little inferior to olive oil, while that of butternuts and walnuts was used by some of the Indians for various purposes. The Indians, it is said, also formerly mixed chestnuts with cornmeal, and made a bread which was baked in corn husks, like tamales. In parts of Europe bread is made from chestnuts alone. The chestnut crop in this country is being reduced each year by the chestnut blight disease, which in some sections is gradually killing out the trees.

Keep Promises Made Children.

If failure to keep promises is evil in the business and social world at large, it is calamitous in the home. One cannot be too careful about making promises to children. None should be lightly made, and when made, they should be scrupulously kept, even in seemingly unimportant things. If one would have children truthful, one must oneself first be true. They should early learn the value of truthfulness in promises. One has no right to promise a thing to rid oneself of importunity. When one is not ready to promise, one should say so and stick to it. No matter is unimportant that has a bearing on truthfulness. It does not take long for a child to learn when a parent breaks promises foolishly or lightly. Then such a child ceases to respect a parent's word in anything. Slow to make a promise, but swift to keep one, should be an ideal for all.—Milwaukee Journal.

Lindley Murray.

Lindley Murray was a noted Anglo-American grammarian, who lived from 1745 to 1826. He was born at Swatara, Pa. In 1784, at the age of thirty-nine years, he settled in England, and it was there that he compiled and published his English grammar and English spelling book that gave him considerable prominence in his own time and for which he is remembered today. For many years these were the textbooks used in the majority of English schools. His English home was at Holdgate, about a mile from the city of York, and it was there that he did his literary work. His grammar has been severely criticized for its obscurity, blunders and deficient presentation of etymology, but it made his name a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. His later years were devoted to the study of botany.

Length of Lobsters.

Whatever may be the excellent intent of the bill filed in the Massachusetts legislature reducing the length of lobsters that may be legally taken from 9 to 8 inches, the measure might well be entitled a bill to further the extermination of the lobster. The lobster is rapidly disappearing, partly, at any rate, because young and immature specimens are permitted by law to be caught. The present 9 inches in this state is shorter than the Maine law allows—and that is none too long.—Boston Post.

Discipline.

Know you not that our business here is a warfare, and one must watch, and one go out as a spy, and one must fight? You neglect to do the bidding of the commander, and complain when he hath laid somewhat rougher than common upon you, and you mark not what, so far as in you lies, you are making the army to become, so that if all copy you, none will dig a trench, none will cast up a rampart, none will watch, none will run any risk, but each will appear worthless for warfare.—Epictetus.

Think Pleasant Thoughts.

Think pleasant, cheerful thoughts if you want to be healthy in body and mind. Anger, annoyance, and hate are poison. Let them into the heart and they infect the very fountain of life. Hopeful, kindly thinking does as much as anything toward securing a good digestion, sound sleep and general good health.—Girl's Companion.

Lucky and Wise.

If you can speak two languages, you are lucky; if you speak one honestly, you are wise.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patent $10.80@11.15, hard patent $11@11.25; rye flour, Northwestern blended $11.50@11.75.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $33.50, No. 2 $32@33, No. 1 clover mixed $32@32.50, No. 2 $31@32, No. 1 clover $31@31.50.

Corn—Quotations on sound ear corn: White ear $1.55@1.65, yellow ear $1.40@1.50, mixed ear $1.35@1.45.

Oats—No. 2 white 95½@96c, standard white 95@95½c, No. 3 white 94½@95c, No. 2 mixed 92@93c, No. 3 mixed 91@92c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 50c, centralized creamery extras 47½c, firsts 45c, seconds 44c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 31c, firsts 30c, ordinary firsts 29c, seconds 28c.

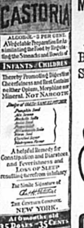
Live Poultry—Sale of fowls and pullets is prohibited by authority of Food Administrator Hoover from February 11 to May 1. Broilers, under 2 lbs, 30c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 30c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 30c; roosters, 22c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers $10@12.75; butcher steers, extra $10.50@11.50, good to choice $9.50@10.25, common to fair $7@9; heifers, extra $10.50@11.50, good to choice $9.50@10.50, common to fair $7@9; cows, extra $9@10, good to choice $8.50@9, common to fair $6.75@8; canners $6@6.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $18, good to choice packers and butchers $18, mediums and mixed $18, stags $10@13, common to choice heavy fat sows $10@16, light shippers $17.50@18.

Sheep—Extra $11.50@12, good to choice $10.50@11.50, common to fair $6.50@10.



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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Spring Run of Distemper
MAY BE WHOLLY AVOIDED BY USING "SPOHNS" A small outlay of money brings very great results. It is a sure cure and a preventive if you use it as per directions. Simple, safe and sure. The $1 size is twice the quantity and an ounce more than the 50c size. Get your horses in best condition for late spring and summer. All druggists, harness dealers or manufacturers.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind.

Strategy.

"After all," said Attorney General Gregory at a dinner in Washington, "was there ever a great talker who wasn't a great bore? Look at Coleridge.

"I said to a man the other day:

"'The judge is a splendid talker, isn't he?'

"'The finest,' said the man, 'I ever escaped from.'"—Case and Comment.

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes relieved over night by Roman Eye Balsam. One trial proves its merit. Adv.

Virgin of Fate.

"When I began business," said the plutocrat wearily, "I made a solemn vow that when I had made an even million I would quit."

"But you've made that many times over," said the other man, "and still you are accumulating."

"That's the curse of it. Whenever I think I've made an even million I find on figuring it up it's either a little more or a little less, and I've got to renew the heartbreaking struggle." And the unfortunate man sighed heavily.

Pure blood is essential to Good Health, Garfield Tea dispels impurities, cleanses the system and eradicates disease. Adv.

Why She's Barred.

"I haven't seen a milkmaid in musical comedy for a long time."

"Evidently you haven't followed the trend of girl shows."

"No?"

"A milkmaid is supposed to wear some clothes, even on the stage."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Be careful to develop your talents.—Charles Dickens.

Protested Proverb.

"Half the world does not know how the other half lives"—this we think is a large overestimate of the number of people who mind their own business.—Boston Transcript.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

If there is anything in the pot when a gambling place is raided it may be applied on the costs and fines of the owners of the money, Attorney General McGhee of Ohio rules in effect.

Save 9¼c. By Buying Ever Reliable
HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE
No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9¼c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store

MEAT TASTES BETTER COOKED
And tobacco now tastes much better toasted.
You'll know this when you smoke the famous Lucky Strike cigarette, the real Burley cigarette.
It's toasted
It's toasted to develop and seal in the Burley tobacco flavor.

10¢
Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. INCORPORATED

THE AUTO SALVAGE COMPANY, INC.
The largest dealers in America having used parts and new accessories for over 130 makes of cars and offer you
50% to 75% SAVINGS
FREE [illegible]
THE AUTO SALVAGE COMPANY, INC.

KNITTING MACHINE SPEEDS UP WORK

The comforts committee of the Navy League of the United States has installed in its headquarters several knitting machines for making sweaters, mufflers, socks and other wearing apparel for our fighters.

U. S. Soldiers Confident They Can Whip Boche

Troops in France Are Training to the Highest Point of Efficiency.

KNOW NO FEAR OF FRITZ

Soldier Writes of Work and Experiences With Army at the Front—Old Regulars to Be Used as Crack Units of the United States Forces.

Dear ——: This is the first time I have had—or have taken—for letter writing in some days. I wrote home, and will devote the rest of the minutes between now and bedtime to a long-delayed letter to you. I only just returned to my company after being away for a month—in a blamed sight colder place. I had a long and wonderful trip, the details of which I can't, of course, recount. Let it be mentioned, however, that among other things I did was sleep in a real steam-heated room, with sheets, five electric lights, all going at once, and a bathroom. I was a next-door neighbor of Hank Wales, of the I. N. S., who, I discovered, worked in Sacramento, taking the job I left when I went to Panama. He knows you, and I mentioned that I did, but didn't go into any details. My trip, my one night of luxury and my reversion to the life of the army have brought a realization of one thing, though:

To pervert the title and main strain of the latest Broadway and first-line trench hit, the fun is over, over here. From now on it's business.

France, to the American soldier, never again will be what it has been. This thought began to formulate itself in the minds of the lucky Americans who came over here in the late summer of 1917, about the time the snow began to fall and the fog to come in from the coast. Now it has crystallized. The grave, whole-souled, sincere six-months' welcome of France is over. It was a welcome not so much regal as it was genuine—not one such as is spoken at a banquet when the mayor turns the hypothetical keys of the city over, but of the man who opens his home and his all and says, not in words, but in deeds, "You are one with us; what we have is yours." And fortunate were the Americans who were present at this welcome. The army that comes this year will be welcomed, but not as we were.

No Longer a Novelty.

Not that France has intentionally moderated her tone. There has been a merely natural relaxation, of course, and the "soldat Americaine" now is accepted more as a matter of course than as a novelty. But the big factors are that the United States is getting into the war—and it is winter. There is less liberty now than there was—no all-night passes, and frequently Sunday is broken by inspection and drills. There is no military permission to visit nearby cities except on business. Visiting of the cafes is permitted only between noon and 2 p. m. and 6 p. m. and 8:30 for officers and enlisted men. Winter has brought long nights and cold days, its Red Cross sweaters and the 17 pairs of socks from home, and, incidentally, the keenest appreciation of three fruits of civilization which "back home" are such common-places that their existence creates no more thought than the flea on Hector's back.

These are light, heat and water.

War, and its concomitant economies, cause a step backward in evolution and human progress—superficially, at least—and luxuries vanish, one by one, while what, the American of today subconsciously considers as necessities are stinted. An aeon or so ago water and artificial heat and light might have been considered a luxury, or a dissipation by our developing ancestors. But they are normally in the class of things we must have. There is, of course, no alarming scarcity of any of these things. Merely a conservation.

Over here we hear that the lights are going out on Broadway, and Dearborn street, and Canal street, and Market street; that they are mixing soft coal with hard to conserve, but at the same time give the flat dweller a warm radiator to get up by. And then we figure that the scintillating, on-and-off cigarette sign, at the corner of Broadway and Sixth avenue, for instance, would supply enough light for a whole division; that just one of those restless snakes pursuing each other around the edges of that sign would illuminate the whole of this Grand Hotel du France, in which we now are billeted, and be a distinct betterment on our present two-candle power (actual) lighting plant.

Every Town Has One.

I am divulging no "outstanding physical characteristics which might betray locality" when I mention the Grand Hotel du France. They are as common as Maxim's restaurants in the United States. Every town has one, and they generally are august, aged hostelries, living, like the Mississippi river steamboats, on their reputation. This one is a comparative juvenile. It is only one hundred and one years old, according to a corner stone we discovered the other day. But at that it hasn't got electric wiring and plumbing and a furnace in the basement, and if we only had just the ratio on the end of that snake's tail hanging on a cord in room No. 12 there would be four jubilant soldiers in that "petit chambre."

When the United States took over the Grand Hotel du France it got it unfurnished, of course. It immediately refurnished it with two double-decker bunks of the latest type—nothing more. We sleep two in a corner, and I have one of the lowers. We have discovered, by the way, a virtue in this arrangement. The beds are sturdy, but can be jarred by a jiggling of the body, and in the event that your bedmate, above or below, is addicted to snoring (and you would be surprised how many soldiers are) you can always stop him by "rocking the cradle" until he turns over. This is very handy. It saves looking all over the room for a shoe when you get up in the morning.

There are four of us in this room. The most optimistic of the succeeding landlords of this hostelry must have had trouble in recommending it to the four generations of transients who have abided here and gone. But all the soldiers do not fare so. We are lucky! A relative of a soldier "billeted out" was looking for him recently. The headquarters of the company were in a former private dwelling house.

"Take a look upstairs," said a brother soldier. "If you don't find him there look out in the carriage house and in the barn loft. If he's not there he'll be in the chicken house."

Our room doesn't afford even that relic of the castle and pride of the bungalow, a fireplace. But our next-door neighbor's does, and we are officially assigned to hang out around his grate. That solves the heat problem, and also the bathing question.

Bathing facilities are limited in France—at least that, in all of France, for example, there is probably not one of those boors who bothers you about statistics on his daily matutinal inundation. I do not know the favorite Saturday night pastime of the people, either, but I can say that if there is a modern bathtub in this particular town the Americans have not yet found it. So we merely heat a kerosene canful of water—at our neighbor's fireplace—and take a "bird bath." As there are eight men who must perform this ablution about one fireplace, and a good soldier takes a bath twice a week, and there are only seven nights in the week, this grate is a busy place.

Drinking water is obtained only after difficulties sometimes. The American doctors are taking no one's word about the supply but their own, and we are allowed to partake only after samples have been tested. Frequently, when in a town, the municipal supply is avoided and the supply is brought in trucks from distant points. But I am not so skeptical of water as I was.

Our [illegible] was near a hospital. In front of [illegible]spital always hung a big canvas [illegible] full of invitingly cool water. I [illegible] speak for the whole company, but my squad I know used always to drink thereof. We had kept it up for something near a month when one day a doctor in tortoise-shell glasses and a white apron espied a soldier partaking at the bag. He became immediately very vociferously apprehensive and expostulatory.

"For the great jumped-up Holy Moses, man," said he, "don't drink that. That's where we keep all the samples of contaminated water from this part of France."

Find Disease Germs.

In the last 17 days we've found germs of 13 deadly diseases right in that container. There are nine million bacteria to the square inch in that—enough germs in that bag to kill the whole German army. I should say that our squad consumed several cubic feet of that water, and I don't know enough about mathematics to compute the number of germs. But we're all alive, and that was two months ago.

But enough of this gassing. I resolved to be brief in my letters, and here I've brimmed over onto the third page. It has been cold where I am, but the last few days have been like springtime. Where I was last was up in the snow belt, where it gets on the ground and stays there, the only hopeful word the natives can give being that "it goes off the ground in April." Without going into details, though, I learned one hopeful thing. While away I had an opportunity of talking with a lot of Americans who have been in the trenches. They were from different groups of troops and had been "in" at different times. And they all were confident that the Americans can whip the Germans at every stage of the game. This isn't the boast of a few, but the consensus of the calm opinion of about 40, I guess, that I talked to. It was very encouraging, coming from men who have had a mouthful of the front. Most of the fellows were from the old American regular army—from the units over here, which are the only ones still intact, I believe. They are being trained to the highest point of military efficiency possible, and, they say, are to be used as the crack units of the United States forces, corresponding with the famous "shock" units of the German and other armies. I guess the same is true of the Rainbow division of the National Guard, which got such a send-off in the States.

Regulars Fare Worse.

The old regular army fellows seemed to have fared worse than the rest of us. They came over early in the game, most of them straight from the border with only a few days in the East, and went into training immediately. They were quartered up where the war has left an obvious mark and taken most of the superficialities. They've been going hard ever since, learning everything of the latest weapons, maneuvers, signals and military science that the French, British and Americans had to teach them. They're probably the soundest bunch of men, physically, in the world. And yet they're greatly neglected. This is because they come from the United States in general and no place in particular. Most of the regiments here come from a distant locality, and the folks back home organize welfare societies and send 'em tobacco and sweaters, but the regulars don't get in on this.

I had a few letters from the coast and probably will get more when the Christmas mail, which is still coming in, catches up.

Till la Guerre is Finis,

ROSS.

P. S.—The army censor who O-K'd the above letter added in his own handwriting the following wail:

"P. S.—Above statements regarding the regular forces being more or less forgotten are true, too true. I, too, am from the regular service and I happen to know we were overlooked only too well."

PROTEGE OF MRS. MARSHALL

Clarence I. Morrison, now Morrison Marshall, protege of Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the vice president, has developed from a tiny, underground infant to a bouncing seventeen-months-old boy. Mrs. Marshall found him in a Washington diet kitchen infirmary and asked the mother to loan him to her for care in her own home. He was one of twins, and the mother is caring for the other. The Marshalls have not adopted this one, but they have an indefinite "loan" of him. Part of his rejuvenation was due to a few weeks in Michigan and Arizona where his foster parents went for a vacation.

SHOWS SPIRIT OF ALLIES

Letter From French Girl to Red Cross Worker Gives Vision of the War.

Chicago.—A letter from a sixteen-year-old French girl to Dr. John Finley of this city, who is active in Red Cross work, contains a vision of the meaning of the great war. In part, she says:

"It was almost a river, almost a brook, called the Yser, and the birds could fly over it with one sweep of their wings. And on the two banks there were millions of men, eye to eye. But the distance which separated them was greater than the stars in the sky; it was the distance which separates right from wrong and justice.

"The ocean is so vast that the sea gulls do not dare to cross it. During seven days and seven nights the great steamships of America, going at full speed, drive through the deep waters before the lighthouses of France come into view; but from one side to the other hearts are touching."

Cowboy Prefers Saddle.

Cleveland.—When E. J. Moore returns home from taking his wife out riding in an auto he saddles his horse and rides through the parks.

Moore was a cowpuncher thirty-five years. When he came East he brought his horse with him.

"They started to herd cattle on the ranges in autos and I concluded it was time to quit," he said.

REFUSES TO STAY AT SHOW

Former Newspaper Man Is Carried on Board Transport to Join Flying Corps.

Johnstown, Pa.—Carried on board a transport in New York harbor on a stretcher bound for the fighting front in France, Lieut. Joseph L. Dickson, twenty-four, a former newspaper man of Eldestown and now in the flying corps, refused to be left behind, although unable to walk.

An operation a few days before he was ordered to leave had kept him confined to his bed.

TONGUE STICKS TO RAIL

Wildcat Loses Member When Unable to Get Out of Way of Shifting Engine.

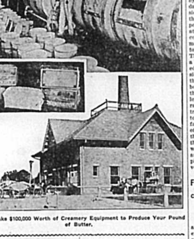
Bellefonte, Pa.—While running a shifting engine to a mine in the Snow Shoe region when the thermometer registered 22 degrees below zero the crew noticed a wildcat on the tracks ahead, apparently caught by the head. When the locomotive struck the animal it ran into the woods with a gurgling cry. On investigation, the men found the cat's tongue hanging to the rail.

The wildcat had come to a spring nearby and evidently stepped into the water, with the result that when it was crossing the tracks and stopped onto a frosty rail its foot immediately froze fast. In attempting to lick its foot loose the cat's tongue was caught.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

BUTTER—MAKING IT GOOD AND SAFE FOR YOU.



It May Take $100,000 Worth of Creamery Equipment to Produce Your Pound of Butter.

BUTTER MAKING IS EXPERT WORK

Process Is Just as Technical as Manufacture of Piece of Cotton Cloth.

MILK IS SKIMMED ON FARM

Cream Is Tested, Pasteurized, Cooled and "Ripened" Before Churning—Disease Germs and Bacteria Destroyed.

This is the story of creamery butter—the steps in the manufacture of the high-grade product which comes to your table each week. Taking this food for granted, you probably have not realized the rather intricate and technical process through which it passes from milk to the finished product. If this story will inspire a sympathy which leads to a more careful and conservative use of butter it will have served its purpose.

The process of manufacturing creamery butter in a modern factory is just as technical as the manufacture of a piece of cotton cloth. In most instances the milk is skimmed on the farm by means of a hand-operated centrifugal separator, which extracts the cream much more efficiently than the old-time gravity system. The cream may be hauled to the creamery by the farmer or it may be shipped in from a farm 100 or more miles away.

As the cans of cream arrive they are inspected and sampled in order to determine their value for buttermaking. The cream is then poured into huge vats holding 300, 600, or more gallons, in each of which is a coil, or similar device, that when put in motion agitates the cream and thoroughly mixes it. Hot water and steam can be turned into these coils to heat the cream. In many creameries the cream is heated in this way to a temperature of about 145 degrees F., held at that temperature for about 30 minutes and then cooled. The process is known as pasteurization. The object is to kill any disease germs that may be in the cream and to destroy nearly all other bacteria. This protects the health of the consumer, improves the keeping properties of the butter, and enables the creameryman to control the ripening of the cream and develop the proper flavor; it also insures a uniform flavor in the butter.

A Starter Produces Flavor.

By running cold water through the coils in the vat the cream is cooled to a temperature of between 60 and 70 degrees F., and then a quantity of starter is added to produce the flavor. The starter is a culture containing many millions of lactic-acid bacteria grown in pasteurized skim milk until the milk has soured and curdled. The lactic-acid bacteria produce the desirable flavor in ripened-cream butter. When the cream is sufficiently ripened or soured it is cooled to a temperature of between 40 and 60 degree F. and held at that temperature for two hours or more, after which it is run into one of the huge churns which have a capacity of 1,000 or more pounds of butter. Although commonly called churns, they really are combined churns and workers, because, unlike home buttermaking, the butter is both churned and worked in the machine.

The churn is filled only one-third or one-half full, so that when revolved the cream which is carried up by the motion of the churn has plenty of room to fall. The concussion thus produced causes the minute globules of butterfat to gather into granules of butter. When the churn is stopped after having been run for about an hour granules of butter about the size of grains of wheat or corn will be floating on the surface of the buttermilk. Then the buttermilk is drawn off through a hole in the bottom of the churn and the butter granules washed with pure, cold water. After draining, salt is added to the granular butter which is still in the churn.

The big wooden rollers are then put into gear, the churn started and the butter worked in the churn until the salt is all dissolved and the butter has a waxy body. The butter is removed and packed into tubs or made into pound prints and put into cartons in the form in which it goes to the consumer.

Many Scientific Tests Made.

Many creameries have well-equipped laboratories in which the numerous scientific tests that are a part of the creamery business are made. A sample of every can of cream that is received is tested by means of the Babcock test in order to determine the per cent of butterfat. By this means the pounds of butterfat for which the farmer is to be paid is determined. The sourness or acidity of the cream or milk is determined by means of another test which involves the use of carefully calibrated glassware. In order that the buttermaker may be able to turn out butter having approximately the same composition day after day he tests a sample of butter from each churning for moisture and salt. Both of these tests require skillful workmanship and the use of delicate scales. Because of the highly specialized and technical apparatus used in a creamery the operator of the factory must necessarily be a technically trained man, and in fact many are graduates of special courses at the state agricultural colleges. On account of the large and expensive machinery required the creamery business demands the investment of considerable capital. The small country creamery may possibly be built and equipped for less than $10,000, but many of the larger plants cost more than $100,000.

MAKE THE SOWS EXERCISE.

One of the biggest hindrances to the farrowing of good, strong, vigorous litters is lack of exercise for the sows. During cold and snowy weather hogs like to lie around the sleeping quarters and be comfortable. That, however, is not what they should do all of the time. The proper exercise for a brood sow is that which she will take voluntarily and not through force. She should get her corn ration by hustling for it in the stalk fields and not by getting it around the sleeping quarters, on feeding floors, or in troughs. Protein feeds in the form of shorts, tankage, oil meal, or alfalfa hay should be supplied.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The sows should always have as the basis of their ration the grazing from a good permanent pasture.

• • •

The greatest care must be exercised in feeding silage to horses, as any mold either in the silo or in the feed troughs is almost sure to cause trouble, and frequently death.

Sacrificing reliable mothers has put many a farmer out of the hog business.

• • •

More care is necessary in fattening calves than in feeding grown cattle, but whenever possible, it is best to raise and finish beef cattle on the same farm.

• • •

The rather common practice of hauling the hogs to town and bringing home a ham and a side of bacon adds considerably to the high cost of high living on a good [illegible] farms.

Do Something You Dislike Each Day.

A writer in the American Magazine says: "There is only one way to keep the will active, and that is by exercising it. The will is like the muscles, for even the finest of athletes soon gets out of condition unless he exercises. A man ought to do every day something that he does not care to do, just for the sake of exercising his will. That sort of exercise keeps it in condition ready for the harder things of life when they occur, and, above all, prepared for emergencies that may spring up. The doctrine of preparedness is much better understood now than it was at the beginning of last year. It is as true for the individual as the nation. It may cost a good deal of time and energy and money, but it saves in the end."

Roomy.

"I had a wash at the Sailors' home and let my clothes dry on me. They were filled up with another ship's crew."—Halifax Survivor in New York Evening Sun.

PLANTS PURIFIERS OF AIR

Their Consumption of Carbonic Acid Gas, Always Going On, Is of Great Benefit.

Plants do not breathe or have any action corresponding to the breathing of animals. Oxygen is essential to the sustaining of life in animals, including human beings, and in breathing air they consume or appropriate the oxygen it contains and give out carbonic acid gas, which is poisonous. Plants do not consume oxygen, but they consume carbonic acid, thus helping to purify the atmosphere, which is to some extent rendered impure by the breathing of animals. They do not generate oxygen, but they release it by consuming the carbonic acid. Tyndall, a celebrated scientist, says: "Consider all the fires in the world and all the animals in the world continually pouring their carbonic acid into the atmosphere. Would it not be fair to conclude that our air must become more and more contaminated and unfit to support either combustion or life? This seems inevitable, but it would be a conclusion founded upon half knowledge, and therefore wrong. A provision exists for continually purifying the atmosphere of its excess of carbonic acid. By the leaves of plants this gas is absorbed, and within the leaves it is decomposed by the solar rays. The carbon is stored up in the tree, while the pure oxygen is restored to the atmosphere. Carbonic acid, in fact, is to a great extent the nutriment of plants, and inasmuch as animals in the long run, derive their food from the vegetable world, this very gas, which at first sight might be regarded as a deadly constituent of the atmosphere, is the main sustainer, both of vegetable and animal life."

FINEST WEATHER IN TROPICS

Climate So Delightful That the Average Person Would Soon Tire of the Monotony.

The days were wonderful, and the alternations of sun and wind were as exciting as the discovery of the strange Malayan beasts and birds. The sun rose softly—no breeze moved cloud or leaf, and even the light came at first moderately, indirectly, reflected from the higher peaks, or heliographed from the mirror of a half-hidden, distant waterfall. In early afternoon—one never knew just when—the faintest of breezes sifted down and blurred the lacery of tree-fern shadows. The wind was cool and soon strengthened, and by night the air was surging violently through the gap, siphoned from the cold summits down to the hot, humid valleys. Day after day one reawakened to the sense of tropical surroundings from a conviction of a northern autumn, with the wind full of swirling leaves and the fronds soughing with the same sad cadence as the needles of scented pines of the northland.—William Beebe, in The Atlantic.

Are You a Dangler?

A dangler is one who dangles, that is one who awaits the decisions of other people instead of choosing his own course and making circumstance conform to it. The dangler may be found any day in the open market, complaining because nobody hires him, or her, as the case may be. Our most celebrated and successful laborers asked no odds of anybody. They simply went to work, somewhere, anywhere that offered opportunity, and then they helped to build up the community that supported them and so became in time "grand old men," who to undiscerning minds seemed to have been wonderfully favored by fortune. They did not dangle, but became the strong supports upon which folk of a weaker sort leaned, and not in vain, that virtue would come out of them.

Artificial Sponge Propagation.

The growing scarcity of sponges has warned those familiar with harvesting them that unless means are provided to augment the natural supply the sponge industry will be seriously crippled in a few years more. An Englishman, living in Florida, some time ago selected a site off the Florida coast, where he started a sponge farm. At present he has about 600,000 sponges, which are capable by subdivision of increasing about tenfold every three years. At the end of three years an annual yield of 2,000,000 sponges can be had.—Portsmouth Chronicle.

The Big Mistake.

The only big mistake the Lord ever made, writes Aunt Mandy in the Paris Mercury, was in leavin' so many places to put things. I've been lyin' to the major ever' Saturday night for fifty years about his red flannel underwear an' he always ketches me in it. No woman kin keep her religion an' have the job uv puttin' a man's things away once a week for that long. It 'ull make a liar out uv the best woman that ever lived, an' it makes me ashamed ever' time I think uv how the major has kept his confidence in me.—Kansas City Star.

Habitual Tendency.

"This show was written for the tired business man," remarked the manager. "The production cost a fortune."

"That's the one thing," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "that bothered me. I'm a tired business man myself, and I got so busy figuring how you are going to get interest on your investment that I couldn't keep my mind on the performance."

First and Last Stages.

"How long have you been married, old man?"

"Long enough to pity bachelors. How long have you?"

"Long enough to envy them."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Helping the Country.

Bill—He's always bragging about his ancestors.

Jill—I know it.

"But they never did anything for the good of the country, did they?"

"Sure. They died."

Knew His Business.

Ardent Suitor—Oh, Marion; How beautiful you look tonight!

"Now please don't, Bruce; you know I don't like to be flattered."

"No nice girls do!"

(And the rest was comparatively easy).—Widow.

In One Way.

"What is your opinion about this proposal for the government to take over the packing industry?"

"Oh, I suppose it would be a meet arrangement."

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Greeting fair, and room to rest in;
Fire and water from the well—
Simple gifts—are given freely
In the house where good men dwell.

HELPFUL IDEAS.

In buying a chicken or fowl it is more economical to buy a large one than one that is small, as the proportion of meat to the bone is greater. The bones may be covered with water after the meat has been served, with a piece of celery, a slice of onion with a bit of rice or barley making a good soup. Any bits of meat may be used in combination with apple, potato or other vegetable for a salad, or used as stuffing for boiled onions and then baked or in a white sauce on toast. Other ways will occur to the progressive woman, to dispose of bits of chicken or other meats making palatable dishes.

Cheese is a food which should be more commonly used. It is highly nutritious, very concentrated and with no waste. Compared to many of our high-priced meats it is economical and a pound of cheese equals two pounds of meat as to food value.

Cornmeal Muffins.—Sift together three times one and a half cupfuls of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one and a half tablespoonfuls of cornmeal, half a teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, then add three-fourths of a cupful of milk, two well-beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls of melted shortening, mix and beat well, then pour into buttered muffin pans and bake twenty minutes.

Coconut Indian Pudding.—Mix together one tablespoonful of fresh grated coconut, two tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of minute tapioca, one-half cupful of molasses, one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of shortening, one quart of milk and salt to taste. Pour into a buttered dish and bake two hours. Serve hot with cream.

Fig and Nut Pudding.—Stir a half teaspoonful of salt into two cupfuls of boiling water, add a half cupful of sugar and stir in enough graham flour to make a mush. Cook a half hour, then add a half cupful of chopped figs and a few finely chopped Brazil nuts. Serve with whipped cream. This is an emergency pudding which will be good enough to try again. Raisins or dates may be substituted for figs and other nuts may be used if desired.

The beauty of the house is order, the blessing of the house is contentment, the glory of the house is hospitality, the crown of the house is godliness.

GOOD EATING.

Those who are fortunate enough to be able to obtain rabbit will not suffer for good, wholesome meat. A rabbit should be hung two or three days, not longer unless kept in cold storage. The age of the rabbit may be told by the paw. If there is a little hard nut in the paw which cannot be easily broken with the thumb and finger, the rabbit is an old one. If it has entirely disappeared and the paw resists pressure it is too old for anything except a stew. When dressing a rabbit there is a thin membrane which extends from the flanks over the intestines. If this is removed the strong flavor which to many is highly objectionable, goes with it, making the flesh delightfully sweet.

Rabbit Fricassee.—A young rabbit is the only kind to use for such a dish. After carefully dressing it cut it up in serving-sized pieces or into quarters and eighths. Roll in highly seasoned flour and brown in a little hot chicken fat, then simmer until tender and when nearly cooked add cream or rich milk. Cook until a nice gravy is formed, then serve hot with mashed potatoes.

Rabbit With Carrots.—Prepare the rabbit as for a fricassee, and when browned add a quart or less of finely shredded carrots cut in matchlike pieces with a small chopped onion and plenty of seasoning; add water to simmer and let cook slowly in a frying pan on the back of the stove or in a casserole two or three hours.

Luncheon Dish.—Free left-over fish from bones and skin and flake with a fork. To a cupful allow a teaspoonful of flour with a quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard, a dash of cayenne, a tablespoonful of butter and a few dashes of salt. Rub these ingredients together, adding enough lemon juice to moisten and half fill scallop shells, cover with buttered bread crumbs and set in the oven until well heated through.

Dry cake crumbs make excellent puddings stirred into a custard and baked.

Nellie Maxwell

Uneven Justice.

Mr. Urban—I see where the German government put down the labor strike by threatening to shoot all the employees who would not work.

Mr. Suburb (bitterly)—How unjust things are in this world! The law would soon take hold of me if I tried that game with our cook.

Egyptian Reed Pipes.

Specimens of Egyptian reed pipes, some of them more than 3,000 years old, have found their way into the museums. In them are, perhaps, to be found the secrets of those scales which are all that survive of a musical art too ancient for history. One writer assumes that the instinct for harmonious proportions and symmetry possessed by primitive man led him to place the holes at equal distances along his reed pipe. Thus a system of scales came into being quite naturally by purely mechanical means.

Watch Out.

Now that the paragraphers have begun to ask "What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to shave the back of his neck?" it's time for the barbers to sit up and take notice.—Buffalo Times.

Useful Invention.

A recent invention enables a person to take a steam or hot air bath at home, a hood fitting over one end of a bath tub confining the vapor from the regular hot water supply.—Houston Post.

"Blue" and Worried?
"Blue," worried, half-sick people should find out the cause of their troubles. Often it is merely faulty kidney action, which allows the blood to get loaded up with poisons that irritate the nerves. Backache, headaches, dizziness and annoying bladder troubles are added proofs that the kidneys need help. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands thank them for relief from just such troubles.
An Ohio Case
Mrs. James B. Myers, 411 N. Fifth St., Upper Sandusky, O., says: [illegible]
Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA
The food drink without a fault
Made of high grade cocoa beans skilfully blended and manufactured by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals. It is absolutely pure and wholesome, and its flavor is delicious, the natural flavor of the cocoa bean.
The genuine bears this trade-mark and is made only by
WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
DORCHESTER MASS.
Established 1780

DRAIN TILE
IF YOU OWN A LITTLE FIELD FOR THE LAND'S SAKE DRAIN IT WELL TO MAKE IT YIELD
LET US SUBMIT PRICES
CINCINNATI CLAY CO.
UNION TRUST BUILDING
CINCINNATI, OHIO

WHEN YOU THINK FLAGS
Think of Factory Price
AMERICAN FLAG MFG. CO., Easton, Pa.

Barber Shop For Sale [illegible]

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 10-1918.

A Dirty Grin.

"It was that dirty grin on his face that made me do it," said Fred Schmitt, chef at the Hotel McCurdy, in the Evansville city court, where he was charged with assault and battery on Jack Gillman, age thirty-six, employed in the hotel kitchen. Gillman had quit work without giving notice and Schmitt would not pay him until another man had been employed to take his place.

"What is a dirty grin?" asked Val F. Nolan, prosecuting attorney.

"It's a nasty grin."

"What's a nasty grin?"

"Aw, it's a grin that—well, you know it's a sort of grin that—aw, well, I didn't take a photograph of it."

Schmitt was fined $5 and costs.—Indianapolis News.

FRECKLES
Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots
[illegible]

Harold a Patriot.

Harold Irby, eleven years old, 340 West Thirty-ninth street, has the kind of patriotism that is willing to make the sacrifice of a treasured belonging. Harold decided to sell his electric Christmas tree illumination system and give the proceeds to a patriotic cause. The equipment was sold through an advertisement for one-half of its cost and the money will be divided between the Red Cross society, of which he is a member, and the Y. M. C. A.—Indianapolis News.

Garfield Tea, taken regularly, will correct both liver and kidney disorders. Adv.

He Must Have Run Then.

Dr. J. P. Naylor, head of the physics department of De Paul university, was walking down a slippery sidewalk and, hitting a particularly icy place, fell down.

H. M. Gorrell, Doctor Naylor's assistant, was following him. "You are somewhat of an architect, aren't you, doctor?" asked Gorrell.

"How's that?" asked the professor.

"You are making blue prints."—Indianapolis News.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

False teeth are one thing, but a false tongue behind them is another.

Nothing rattles a timid belle like an engagement ring.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
[illegible]
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO