MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kernels Culled From Events of Moment in All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

U.S.—Teutonic War News

"Every loyal American must go the limit to help lick the kaiser, and must lend his dollars to Uncle Sam until it pinches and squeezes," was the message brought to Chicago by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury.

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Belgium was granted another credit of $3,250,000 by the United States treasury, making her total borrowings from the United States $107,850,000 and credits to all the allies $5,288,850,000.

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Indications that eight National Guard army divisions will be in France before the end of May were seen in the announcement of the war department that fourth officers' training schools will be held in only 24 camps.

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Maj. Raoul Lufbery of Wallingford, Conn., destroyed his eighteenth German airplane in France on Tuesday. Lieut. Paul Frank Baer of Mobile, Ala., brought down his fifth German machine the same day, thus becoming the latest American ace.

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"Men of action—younger men"—are needed for America to win the war. This was the belief expressed by Secretary of War Baker to members of the house military committee. He added that his experiences and observations while abroad convinced him that the success of the war depends on young rather than old men. A most promising picture of the vast preparations the United States is making in France for the fighting men sums up the secretary's talk before the committee.

European War News

During March British aircraft in France dropped 36,179 bombs, and the German flyers dropped 2,465 bombs, the air ministry announced at London.

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A Turkish official communication from Constantinople says: "We have occupied the fortress of Kars and captured 800 guns."

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Vice Admiral Schroeder, the commander at Zeebrugge, according to reports reaching Amsterdam, will be deprived of his command for being taken by surprise by the British fleet.

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News of the torpedoing in Spanish territorial waters of the French steamer Provence was contained in diplomatic dispatches to Washington from France. The Spanish press, the dispatch said, is incensed over the incident.

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Domestic

Five persons—a farmer, his wife and three children—were slain at Ithaca, Mich., and Herman Wittig, forty-five, a German farmer, has confessed that he killed three of them. The dead are William Kimball, forty; Mrs. Cora Kimball, thirty-five; Clarence Kimball, seven; Charles Kimball, five; Louise Kimball, two.

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William Edenborn, president of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation company and a naturalized citizen of German birth, was arrested by department of justice agents at Shrewsbury, La., on an affidavit charging violation of the espionage act.

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Mme. Marie de Victorica, suspected by federal officials of being a German spy, and who has been active in this county for the last 15 months, was arrested in a Long Island hotel by agents of the department of justice.

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Two thousand men of draft age who were unable to produce registration cards were arrested in Detroit, Mich.

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Carl Dargotz, thirty-five, an enemy alien, arrested last June by federal authorities as a draft evader, but later released, was instantly killed at Seattle, Wash., when a bomb which the police say he was manufacturing, exploded.

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Members of the state constabulary of Michigan took into custody H. Wyman Wells, a farmer living at Tipton, and confiscated about 4,000 bushels of wheat, which it was charged he had been holding for higher prices.

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Twenty-eight jackies were hurt, some of them gravely enough to be sent to a hospital, and the lives of hundreds of others were jeopardized by a collision near Chicago. It was due to a fog. The "Jackie Special" with 1,000 men aboard, was struck by the Waukegan local, which was following close behind.

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Employees of newspapers, no matter in what capacity, are not entitled to deferred classification in the draft, Provost Marshal General Crowder has informed state authorities at Albany.

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The first woman enemy alien to be arrested in New York city under the provision of the new enemy alien law, was taken into custody. She is Sophie Grete Schultz, wife of a German, who is said to be a friend of former Ambassador Von Bernstorff.

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Judge Walter Graves of the Missouri supreme court has been offered by Governor Gardner the United States senatorship made vacant by the death of the late Senator Stone, and which post was refused by Speaker of the House Champ Clark.

The American line steamship St. Paul, a famous passenger liner, overturned and sunk at her pier at an Atlantic port while being warped into a pier preparatory to loading for a trip to Europe. Three men are missing.

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The United States government has decided to take over all raw wool now held in warehouses at the price prevailing on July 30 last. If holders do not agree to sell it at that price the wool will be commandeered.

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President Wilson made a second subscription in the third Liberty loan at a Washington theater, taking $2,000 worth of bonds. He made his first subscription for $1,000 worth at the same theater two weeks ago.

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Washington

Secretary Daniels announced his determination to bring about the indictment of naval contract profiteers. Two instances in which it is alleged that there has been such profiteering have been brought to the attention of the secretary, and he has turned the cases over to the attorney general.

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Holland has placed an embargo on the exportation from the Dutch East Indies of tin, tin ore, cinchona bark, quinine, quinine salts and kapok, all of which are needed by the United States for war purposes. Official notification of the embargo, effective April 22, came to Washington and has caused much perturbation. It was suggested the measure was in retaliation for the American requisitioning of Dutch ships.

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Speaker Champ Clark definitely declined the appointment as senator from Missouri to succeed the late Senator William J. Stone. He declared that he had reached the conclusion that in the present crisis he could best serve his country in his present position at the head of the house of representatives.

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The house adopted the senate resolution for the registration for military service of young men who have reached the age of twenty-one since June 5 last. The measure now will go to conference.

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Income and excess profits taxes are expected to bring about $3,000,000,000 into the treasury in June, or a half billion dollars more than was estimated. Secretary McAdoo announced this, giving the first official information that receipts would exceed the previous estimate of $1,226,000,000 from excess profits and $1,200,000,000 from incomes. The taxes are due June 15.

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Reorganization of signal army corps, with John D. Ryan of New York, copper magnate and financier, as director of aircraft production, was announced by Secretary Baker. The aircraft board continues in its advisory capacity, with Mr. Ryan chairman instead of Howard Coffin, who remains a member of the board.

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Creation of a labor administration, with a director general of labor, is under consideration by President Wilson. The new office would take over much of the work heretofore performed by the labor department.

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Personal

Baleie P. Waggener, general solicitor for the Missouri Pacific Railway company, died at Atchison, Kan. Mr. Waggener held many political offices, having been mayor of Atchison and had served in both branches of the legislature.

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The funeral of Second Lieut. Dinsmore Ely of Chicago, formerly of the Lafayette squadron, who died from injuries received in an airplane accident, was held at Versailles, France, with military honors.

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Foreign

Correspondents of Stockholm newspapers in Finland telegraph persistent rumors in circulation there of important happenings in Russia. The most definite rumor declares that former Grand Duke Alexis, son of the former emperor, has been declared emperor, with Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch as regent, and that the new government would refuse to recognize the bolshevik peace treaty with Germany.

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Holland has yielded to Germany's demands concerning transport and the supply of sand and gravel, although it is understood that the amount of sand and gravel will be limited instead of unlimited, according to a dispatch from The Hague to the London Daily Mail.

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German newspapers received at Zurich say that two large powder factories at Glazenbach, near Salzburg, have been destroyed. The explosions were caused by incendiaries and caused many casualties.

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Princess Marie Antoinette, mother of Empress Zita, has been ordered to leave Austria, according to a dispatch to Paris from Geneva. Empress Zita has been blamed for Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixtus, in which he made overtures for peace to France.

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Ireland's workless day, decided upon by the labor bodies as a protest against conscription, proceeded according to the leaders' plans. The stoppage of work in Dublin was virtually complete. There was no disorder.

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The Amsterdam Hetvolk announces that the German minister to the Netherlands has left The Hague for Berlin and that the Dutch minister to Germany is returning to The Hague.

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It is reported in nationalist circles in London that an order in council will be signed enforcing conscription in Ireland next week, says a Central News dispatch from Dublin.

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Viscount Motono, Japanese minister for foreign affairs, has resigned, according to a dispatch from London.

We Do Not Know What War Means

War Correspondent Declares Even Neutral Countries Feel It More Than We.

MUST MAKE EVERY SACRIFICE

To Win This War the American People Must Awaken to Full Realization of All It Means and All It Demands.

Chicago.—"We do not know that we are at war. Five thousand miles away our troops are moving into battle. In a million American homes, the casualty lists are watched with anxious eyes. Tears and anguish and heartbreaks are the price we must pay to write a headline of Victory," declared Oswald F. Schuette, for three years war correspondent of the Chicago News with the armies of the Central powers, in an address before the Press club of Chicago.

"A year ago we unfurled the battle flags of the republic. We pledged ourselves to the greatest sacrifice this greatest of world wars might demand. The American people are ready to make that sacrifice. But so far we do not know over here what war really is. I have come out of three years in that inferno. All Europe is aflame. It knows it is in the war. Even neutral countries such as Switzerland feel it a hundredfold more than we. There economy and conservation is no longer a matter of preachment, of voluntary sacrifice. It is a matter of enforced necessity, of grim compulsion. They are not saving food to feed someone else. They are saving because they have too little themselves. And in the warring countries, there is war in every breath. War is a tragic reality for them. They do not need flags in the streets to remind them of the war—and you see few flags over there. War portions out their meager rations. War is their cook. War allots the comforts of their daily life, and the proportions are small. Luxuries are gone. War stalks through their streets with the soldiers in uniform. War's shadow is behind the mothers who pray in the churches that their boys may be saved.

"We hardly know these things. We are reveling in luxury, and call it war economy. We think we are saving, yet I have seen more food wasted in the two weeks since I landed in New York than in the three years of my war experiences.

"I do not say this as a complaint. I say it as a warning. We must learn quickly the great lessons of this war. For every day we wait now will cost us two later on. If we wait long enough, they will cost us weeks. To win this war, we must awaken to a full realization of all it means and all it demands. We must be in it, not one million strong, but one hundred millions strong. We must make economy not a fad or a principle, but a sacrifice.

"Five weeks ago, I was in General Pershing's headquarters in France, and saw our soldiers march out to unknown destinies in the trenches. Proudly they marched, knowing that they carried with them the hearts and the prayers of our great nation. Now it is up to us to show them that we are behind them. And we will do so.

"Don't be misled by any false tale that our enemy is collapsing, that Germany is on the verge of revolution, that her army is ready to mutiny, that her people are starving. We have believed too many such reports in the year that has past. Germany is not starving. She has been mighty hungry for three years. But Germany knows that she is in the war.

"Shortly after the break of diplomatic relations a year ago, when I was still in Berlin for the Daily News, an American colleague, the Berlin representative of the Associated Press, contracted pneumonia. It was a critical case. The physicians said they could cure the pneumonia. But they said the patient would never recover. The Berlin food rations, they said, would not permit that. Patients such as he, they say, invariably died. That was the penalty of war. For it takes eggs and butter and milk and other unknown luxuries to bring a man back from the grave. At that time, the Berlin egg ration was about one every three weeks. Every three weeks, by the calendar, a coupon on the egg card would be validated to entitle the holder to purchase one egg from the grocer with whom his name had been registered. Often the groceries did not have eggs enough to fill even this scanty order. But we sent out an appeal to every available American to help. We mobilized every egg in the American colony in Berlin. We gathered all the butter we could find. We asked no questions when there seemed some doubt as to the strictness with which the "one egg every three weeks" regulation had been obeyed. But this patient had three delicious omelettes a day for three weeks. No one else in all the Central powers, not the kaiser nor Hindenburg, had reveled in any such luxury of eggs in three years of war. But it saved his life. It was the mobilization of the eggs, not the physicians, that did it."

Will Not Spare Brother.

St. Louis, Mo.—Lieut. Frank X. Tomasewski, who is in this city recruiting Poles for the French army, faces the fact that some day he may have to fight against two of his brothers who are serving with the German forces. He declares that if he ever meets either one of them in "No Man's Land" he will try to kill them.

Woman Wins Rank of Chief Yoeman

Attains Highest Grade in Navy Open to One of Her Sex.

HAS DONE EFFICIENT WORK

Had an Important Part in Building Up Armed Guards' Organization—Now Keeps Records of This Service.

Washington.—The encounters of American merchant vessels with German submarines constitute one of the most thrilling chapters of the war. When the president ordered our merchantmen armed for protection against undersea attack the navy was called upon to furnish hundreds of guns and thousands of trained gunners to man them. To perform this task a new branch of the service was organized—the "armed guards." Even before this country declared war they were on active duty, and the first man of the navy to lose his life in service against the enemy was a member of the armed guards, John I. Eopolucci, lost in the sinking of the Aztec April 1, 1917.

One of the most efficient aids of Commander Farley in building up the armed guards organization was a young woman, Miss Helen E. Brooks, now confidential secretary to Lieutenant Commander Hall, who succeeded Commander Farley.

Shares in Big Events.

Miss Brooks has had a share in many of the most interesting incidents of the war. It was to her desk that the news came of the sinking of the Aztec and the Vacuum. She received the account of the sinking of the first German submarine by the Silver Shell; of the long battle of the Moreni which fought an enemy U-boat until almost the entire ship was in flames; of the four-hour fight of the J. L. Luckenbach which, though hit many times, refused to surrender. She made out the lists of the first men taken prisoner by Germany, members of the armed guard of the ill-fated Campana. She has transcribed many letters of recommendation of men for heroic deeds, and many messages transmitting to relatives the sad news that a son, husband or brother has been killed or wounded.

The names, ratings and addresses of next of kin of all the members of the armed guards are kept on cards, in a separate envelope for each vessel.

The records of all those who lose their lives in the service of their country are kept in a special division. These constitute the navy's "roll of honor." Those who have been commended for heroic deeds also have a special place—and there are hundreds of them already, though we have been at war less than a year. The department seeks to secure and keep on file photographs of all the men of the navy killed in service against the enemy, and those specially commended. Miss Brooks has had a hand in building up these measures to perpetuate the memory of the navy's heroes and preserve interesting and authentic material for history.

Won Rapid Promotion.

Enlisting in the naval reserve in April, 1917, as a yeoman, third class, Miss Brooks has already risen to the highest rank open to women in the navy, that of chief yeoman. As secretary to Lieutenant Commander Hall she superintends the work of two yeoman stenographers and a mail clerk,

Chief Yeoman Brooks.

all three of them men. Like all the other women yeomen, she is regularly enlisted in the navy—enlisted for the term of the war. At first they were commonly termed "yeowomen" and "yeomanettes," but these nicknames are frowned upon by naval officials, whose attitude has been well expressed by Rear Admiral McGowan, paymaster general of the navy: "They must not be called 'yeowomen' or 'yeomanettes.' These women are as much a part of the navy as the men who have enlisted. They do the same work and receive the same pay as men of the same rating. They are yeomen, and have done yeoman service in the immensely increased work imposed upon the navy by the war."

MARINES FORM THEIR FAMOUS SLOGAN

This remarkable photograph shows the words of their winning slogan formed by 800 marines in training for the battlefields. It took just seven minutes from the time the word of command was uttered until every man was in his place, forming the slogan "First to Fight" in living letters.

IGNORES DAYLIGHT SAVING

Maine Miller Probably Only Man in Country Not Affected by Change.

Kennebunkport, Me.—James D. Perkins, proprietor of a tidewater mill, is probably the only man in this country whose hours of labor were not affected by the new daylight saving plan.

The mill, located on the Mousam river, is operated by the tide. When it is full, Mr. Perkins closes gates and confines the water to a reservoir. As the tide ebbs he opens the gates to allow the water to escape into a sluiceway.

As the tide is about an hour later each day, Mr. Perkins cares nothing for clocks or the sun, or any other daylight saving plans. He is following the tide schedule, as he has for many years.

A Wisconsin inventor has patented skis with pivoted footpieces that send a wearer along over snow or ice as he presses his toes down against the runners.

USE "CHAIN ROCKETS"

Germany's Favorite Device Against British Air Raids.

Sends Up Barrage of Fire Balls Which Lights Up the Entire Sky.

Behind British Lines in France.—One of Germany's favorite devices for opposing British airmen on night raids or reconnaissances, is a barrage of the so-called "chain rockets." These consist of long chains of brilliantly luminous balls, bright green in color, which are sent upward like skyrockets in strings of 30 or 40, and which hang suspended in the sky for a considerable time, apparently for the purpose of catching the airplane and setting fire to it.

The rockets must be driven up with tremendous force, probably from a gun, for they rise to a height of 10,000 feet, and can be placed with great accuracy. The fireballs appear to be about a foot in diameter. As they rise they are often caught by the wind, and assume beautiful curves. Sometimes the whole line topples and turns before it vanishes, floating for a few moments like a row of strange green Japanese lanterns. It is supposed that the balls are supported in the air by small parachutes.

Thousands of these chain rockets are fired by the Germans on every occasion when the entente airmen attack a town or camp. They are part of the regular shrapnel barrage which is used to hamper the attackers, but they give a much more spectacular effect than the bursting shrapnel, which only gives a momentary flash in the sky and then is gone.

If a machine is caught by a searchlight, hundreds of the chain rockets are straightway sent up toward it. They make a remarkable spectacle, as they are seen climbing up the sky and passing, one by one, across the beams of light, and finally appearing in their appointed station in the upper darkness.

SEND HUSBAND TO TRENCHES

Unanimous Verdict of Woman Jury in Divorce Suit in San Francisco.

San Francisco.—The first jury of women to try a divorce case in this state deliberated 15 minutes and then returned a verdict in favor of the wife, who testified that her husband had beaten her.

"What punishment would you advocate for a wife beater?" Judge Graham asked of the fair jurors.

"Send him into the trenches to fight the Germans," was the unanimous verdict.

No Need of Worrying.

Paris.—Capt. Archie Roosevelt, son of the ex-president, was well on the road to recovery, from wounds received from a shrapnel shell, when a correspondent saw him in the Red Cross hospital in France. Said he:

"The Red Cross is doing everything possible for us. If our folks could see the way we are being taken care of they would stop worrying."

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of most important events transpiring in state

Carlisle.—Preparations are being made for a record acreage of potatoes in Nicholas county this season.

Maysville.—In Dr. Locke's investigation of the county school children he has found a large number of cases of tracoma.

Harrodsburg.—David Barnett accidentally broke a bottle of nitric acid which he had placed in his hip pocket and was so badly burned that his condition is dangerous.

Whitesburg.—At Sergent, in this county, Howard Blanton, a farmer, shot and severely injured Floyd Bates, a schoolboy, 17 years old, his brother-in-law, as a result of a quarrel.

Paris.—In crossing High street at Seventh an automobile occupied by N. B. Hedges and J. C. Dodson was struck by an interurban car and wrecked, but neither of the occupants were injured.

Olive Hill.—In a quarrel in a poolroom here James M. Middleton, it is charged, shot Burney Jesse twice in the legs and Howard Case once in the abdomen. Middleton escaped. Case is in a critical condition.

Winchester.—The smallest baby ever born in Winchester is the little girl born to Mr. and Mrs. Amos Johnson, of Holly avenue. The child weighs less than a pound and a half. She has been named Little Mae.

Whitesburg.—H. C. Moore, police officer of Jenkins, was acquitted in the Letcher Circuit Court here of the slaying of Ned Lytle at East Jenkins several months ago while trying to make an arrest. Lytle was from Floyd county.

Lexington.—The four hundred men who will be sent to the University of Kentucky by the War Department for special technical training will come from Tennessee, it was announced by Provost Marshal General Crowder, who issued a call for 1,190 draft registrants from four states.

Newport.—Action on a resolution calling for the elimination of the German language from Campbell county churches and for suppression of German language newspapers was postponed until next month at a meeting of Campbell County Ministerial Alliance at Grace M. E. Church.

Cynthiana.—Roy Blake, 25 years old, a well-known character of the northern end of Harrison, was shot and killed by Ed Stone, a young man of the same community. Blake and Stone, who were friends, had attended County Court together at Cynthiana and then started home in a carriage. The shooting followed a quarrel on the way home.

Frankfort.—Charles Winkles, a native of Austria, has filed a petition in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court in this city, to become a citizen of the United States. He was born at Trieste, and landed in this country on the 2d of August, 1914. He renounces allegiance to Charles II, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary.

Bowling Green.—Two men are held here by the authorities and are believed to be spies. They gave their names as Paul Pickner, aged 20 years, and Mike Fisher, aged 16 years, when arrested on a charge of swinging a train. Both admitted that they were natives of Austro-Hungary, and further stated that they did not register under the alien enemy act of Congress.

Louisville.—Walter Bird, 25, and Robert Stubblefield, 27, negro expressmen, were on a roof at Ninth and Grayson shoving $320 in bills under a shingle when Detectives McGilcuddy, Staab, Condley and Bowles arrived on the scene in a police machine and arrested them upon grand larceny charges in connection with the theft of the money from Mrs. Jack Howard, wife of a well-known jockey.

Harrodsburg.—Joseph Goodlett and John Guinn met with a serious accident while at work mining barytes and fluor spar on the place of John Harlow, between Burgin and Dix river. They were down in a ten or twelve-foot excavation when it caved in on them. Goodlett's collar bone and a number of ribs were broken and it is feared he can not recover. Guinn received very painful injuries, but will recover.

Jamestown.—The body of John Gaskill, a farmer, was found in a fence corner at Grider's schoolhouse by a woman. She notified the police and Paul Acree, a young man, told the officials that he killed Gaskill in self-defense, the officers say.

Frankfort.—Miss Cynthia Peterson was awarded $50 damages in the Circuit Court against the city of Frankfort, on account of defective sewerage which caused her property to be overflowed by flood water and damaging same. She had sued the city for $1,500.

Whitesburg.—John Mason, a farmer of the Camp Branch section, was required to execute a $500 peace bond for threatening talk to Judge John F. Butler, presiding in the Circuit Court here. Mason had just been fined $100 for cutting up a cow belonging to a neighbor and was wrought up.

Harrodsburg.—At the public sale of R. W. Purdom a Buff Orpington hen, donated by Mr. Purdom to the Y. M. C. A., brought $29.25. It was redonated several times, the highest price it was bid at any time being $10.

Maysville.—The churches here will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" every Sunday at one of the services.

Maysville.—Miss Richerson, local librarian, has shipped to Camp Zachary Taylor 1,204 books. A thousand more volumes are yet to be sent.

Harrodsburg.—County Clerk Menaugh has received the sheep claim money, amounting to $658.74, about one-fourth of the claims registered.

Maysville.—A letter from Turner Luttrel, in France, states that he has recovered from a shrapnel wound in the head and is ready to go over the top again.

Owensboro.—Despondent because he had been called in the draft, Elijah Tanner, a young farmer, hanged himself in his father's barn at Whitesville, this county.

Maysville.—James Hicks and Patrick Hicks, brothers, were arrested here charged with failure to file their questionnaires by the board at Charleston, W. Va.

Maysville.—A sensation was created in this section of the county when it became known that Mrs. Frank Ellis had sued the parents of her husband for $15,000 for alienation of affections.

Maysville.—Ray Mason, aged 14 years, enlisted in the army. His father succeeded in getting him out. Ray then ran away and enlisted again; then his father consented for him to remain in the army.

Ashland.—Woods Riddle, 55 years old, a carpenter, was hit by an automobile and instantly killed. S. S. Porter, coal operator, who was driving the machine, is out on $3,000 bond. Riddle leaves a family.

Frankfort.—The little daughter of Paul Ellis fell into an old well near their home on Holmes street, but was rescued by John Fairchild and M. A. Morris. She was playing about the well when the cover broke through.

Lexington.—Charles Bohannon, of West Main street, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Malcolm Brown on a charge of robbery. Bohannon is alleged by officers to have robbed and beaten a wealthy Indianian at his home in Kentland. He was taken back to Kentland.

Covington.—Patrick Kearney, one of the trio of bandits who robbed the Ninth Ward Building Association in Covington during which two citizens and one of the robbers were killed, was found guilty of first degree murder and sentenced to death. The jurors deliberated an hour and a half.

Lexington.—The War Garden Club, of which Commissioner Harry Schoonmaker is chairman, has so far disbursed $574.40 in the successful prosecution of its work, according to the report of Miss Mayme H. Ott, treasurer of that organization, filed with the Board of City Commissioners.

Louisville.—Charging that it was through gross negligence on the part of the officers of the German Savings Fund Co. Building Association that George L. Martin was able to embezzle the sum of $253,470.61, the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Co., trustee for the defunct association, brought suit to recover the whole amount.

Mt. Sterling.—County Clerk Keller Greene has received this county's prorata for sheep claims and checks are ready for those whose claims were allowed. Claims to the amount of $1,500 were filed from this county on which payment is being made on a basis of 27 cents on the dollar. Montgomery county pro-rata of the state fund is $459.84.

Paris.—Realizing that the teachers of the Paris high school were paid a salary entirely out of proportion with the present high cost of living, the Paris Board of Education, after re-electing most of them to their present positions, also gave them a substantial increase in salary. At a meeting to be held in the near future the board will select a superintendent of the high school to succeed T. A. Hendricks, resigned.

Paris.—John Morrison, of Paris, an engineer on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, has a son in the United States army. A few days ago Mr. Morrison received a telegram from Columbus, O., ostensibly signed by his son, relating that he had been arrested and needed $25. Mr. Morrison wired him that amount. Two days later he received a message saying that his son had been fined $84, and asking for that amount. Mr. Morrison became suspicious and went to Columbus. The police located the man alleged to have sent the messages. He was fined $200 and sentenced to six months in jail. Mr. Morrison's son knew nothing about the messages since he had not been arrested.

Georgetown.—Matthew Hart, a steeple jack, while repairing the steeple of the court house, the highest point in Georgetown, lost his footing and fell a distance of twenty feet to the roof below and rolled down to the next roof. He escaped with a few bruises.

Maysville.—Lucien Duttrell has entirely recovered from a shrapnel wound in the head and is ready to go "over the top" again. Sergeant Duttrell enlisted at the beginning of the war and has been under fire several times in the battlefield over there.

Maysville.—The citizens of Park Lake, Fleming county, are up in arms, so to speak, over the supervisor's report on land. A large amount of land in this vicinity is not cultivated, but the tax is just as high as are cultivated lands.

Carlisle.—An automobile, driven by James Hall, in trying to prevent an accident with a buggy, went through a fence on East Main street, this city. The auto was considerably damaged and a large portion of the fence wrecked.

EXPANSION OF SHIP BUILDING

MOST EFFICIENT YARDS TO BE GIVEN CONTRACTS, INCLUDING NEW SEAGOING TUGS.

Speedy Construction Is Expected By Hurley—Foreign-Born Officers To Be Employed If Necessary, To Man America's Merchant Fleet.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Expansion of the shipbuilding program to provide for construction of two hundred additional wooden vessels of 4,500 or 4,700 dead-weight tons was announced by Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board. This will increase to 580 the number of wooden ships completed, building or planned. The vessels, which will be either of the Dougherty or Ballin type, will be constructed in shipyards already established, and will be allotted, Mr. Hurley said, among yards which are most efficiently managed. Construction of the ships will be started as soon as vessels now building are off the stocks.

The board also decided to authorize the construction of 25 new sea-going tugs, increasing to 100 the number of such craft now building for the board. The tugs will be employed in coast traffic, replacing those diverted overseas. It also was made known that with the reopening of navigation on the Great Lakes, 34 vessels built there since last fall were brought to the Atlantic and now are en route to Atlantic ports or are loading preparatory to their maiden voyages. They aggregate approximately 100,000 tons. Of 23 ships in lake yards scheduled for completion this month, 16 are so far advanced that they have begun to take on crews and cargoes. These new vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 50,000, have been allocated by the Bureau of Operation of the Shipping Board to the New England coal-carrying trade.

A new American wooden ship construction record was reported to the Shipping Board by the Supple & Ballin Company, of Portland, Ore., which claimed the assembling and placing of 79 frames in a new vessel in a total working time of 44 hours.

The Shipping Board plans to employ foreign-born ship officers, if necessary, to man the new merchant fleet now building. Henry Howard, head of the board's recruiting service, told a conference of ship owners and leaders of Seamen's Unions that it might be necessary to take foreign officers because many licensed American officers have left the sea and will not return.

CITY OF ATHENS RAMMED

Warship Gives Aid To Victims of Disaster and Lands Rescued at Atlantic Port.

An Atlantic Port.—Sixty-six of the passengers and crew of the Savannah Line steamship City of Athens lost their lives when the steamer was rammed by a French cruiser and sunk off the Delaware coast. The missing include eight men, two women and a child who were passengers; seven out of twenty-four United States marines, who were on board, fourteen out of twenty French sailors and thirty-three members of the crew. The ships came together while both were running at a fair speed in a heavy fog which had settled down about midnight. The City of Athens was struck on the starboard side near the bow and went down in seven minutes after the crash. A fire which started on the ship immediately after the collision added to the panic on board the ill-fated ship and hampered the crew in their efforts to launch the lifeboats.

Dynamite Under Steel Wireless Tower

El Paso, Texas.—Four sticks of dynamite, thirty feet of coiled copper wire and detonating caps have been discovered buried under the base of the steel wireless tower at Fort Bliss. The explosives were found by an officer who was training his men in entrenchment work near the tower. The Fort Bliss wireless station is known as the "motor station" for the Mexican border between San Antonio and Los Angeles. It receives messages from the wireless station at Southern Department headquarters at Fort Sam Houston and relays them to the smaller stations along the Mexican border. It is said to be the most powerful station on the border.

British Troops Take 260 Prisoners.

London.—The British troops east of the Jordan River attacked the enemy holding the foothills south of Es Salt, and the mounted troops were within two miles of Es Salt, according to a British official communication, dealing with the fighting in Palestine ad Hedjas. The communication adds that 260 prisoners have been taken.

Fired Shots Which Killed Archduke.

London.—Gavrio Prinzip, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, died in a fortress near Prague of tuberculosis, telegraphs the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company. Prinzip shot to death the Austrian Archduke and his wife while they were on a visit to the Bosnian capital on June 28, 1914, and out of this double murder the European war developed.

Nineteen Men Missing From Craft.

London.—Six officers and thirteen men are missing as the result of the naval disasters reported by the British Admiralty. The sloop Cowslip was torpedoed and sunk April 25 and five officers and one man are missing.

Captain Acquitted of Murder Charge.

Honolulu, T. H.—A jury, after deliberating six minutes, acquitted Captain Henry Allen, retired sea captain, who on April 14 last shot and killed B. J. Walker for cursing the American flag.

Way to Test the World.

There is one way for every man to determine for himself whether the world is growing better or worse. All he has to do is to ascertain whether the number of people who agree with him is increasing or diminishing.—Houston Post.

Seen in a Different Light.

There stood an old peddler resting on the bridge situated near Avoca at the meeting of the waters. He was tired and weary after a hard day's walking, and as he looked down into the waters he murmured: "Sweet Vale of Avoca, Tom Moore called you sweet, but if he had to be on a bed without a blanket or sheet and travel the country without boots on his feet, he wouldn't give a curse where the bright waters meet."

First and Last Thoughts.

In matters of conscience first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence last thoughts are best.—Robert Hall.

WAR MAKES BEARDS FASHION

Soldiers Returning Unshaven Win Favor in Women's Eyes.

London. From the Battle Front.—The war may revive the beard and also the habit of wearing the hair long simply through a dearth of barbers; but in our last great war the beard became fashionable from another cause.

Officers and men alike remained unshaven in the trenches before Sebastopol owing to the severe cold.

When they returned to England many of them still retained their beards, which were so admired by the opposite sex that civilians at once abjured their razors.

To Protect Drafted Men's Farms.

Hickman, Ky.—S. L. Dodds, one of the wealthiest men of west Kentucky, has started a movement to save the homes of men drafted into the army. He has announced that any mortgage or not he holds against a man drafted into the army will be automatically extended from the date of enlistment to the date of discharge. Mr. Dodds points out that unless this practice is generally followed thousands of mortgages on farms and homes will be foreclosed while the farmer is at the front. He has also announced that he will make good for all those men employed by him who enlist or are drafted the difference between the government pay and the wages he was paying them at the time of enlistment.

Boyish Silhouette Remains.

Paris has sent a hint of what the couturiers are doing there, and it is evident that lines will be long and slim. The straight, boyish silhouette remains. Lines and details; details and lines, could be Fashion's slogan for this year, says a fashion writer in the New York Post. Four yards and a half—this, and no more—must cut the spring suit. Yes, verily, of even such short lengths as these are the models to be developed. And so we go on our way gleefully accepting the smart little Eton jackets and pony coats—so youthful, and so cunning. For her whose outlines are plump and round there is the longer coat of finger-tip length, but the skirt must be scant for all types.

New Coatees.

Very becoming over a black or some dark hued frock is a black chiffon cloth or marquisette coatee pouching in sacquelike manner just above a high waistline and edged with the whitest and fluffiest swansdown.

Gaining on Her.

Druggist—How did you find that hair restorer I sold you a fortnight ago?

Henpeck—Great! My wife can't pull out my hair fast enough to keep up with it.

Too Masculine.

Mr. Showgoer—Have you seen the Ginger sisters dance, Mac? They do their turn with bare knees.

Sandy McPherson—No. I never like to see women aping men in their attire.

THE CARLISLE MERCURY

German Allies in American Fields

Hessian Fly, Cinch Bug and Army Worm Ready For Offensive

Ravages of Cinch Bug shown. Plant at left not attacked; plant at right attacked.

Digging ditch to trap marching army worms. Pests crushed by dragging log back and forth through ditch.

By ROBERT H. MOULTON.

THAT the United States is already invaded, not by Germans, it is true, but by their effective allies, and that a great host of these are intrenched in the grain fields is an assertion hard to believe at first, but it is nevertheless strictly true, for the cinch bug is pro-German in our present war, the Hessian fly is still Hessian, and the army worm is an ally of the German army. Our duty of helping to feed our fighting friends being paramount, that of protecting and defending the food supplies we produce is as essential as their production.

As a matter of fact, incurring the expense of producing crops and then letting them fall a prey to our insect enemies is worse than not producing them at all, and the official entomologists of the different states are being mobilized for special service in crop protection. These men are but a handful, however—not enough for an efficient patrol—and so they are calling upon the people for such assistance as they can easily give by keeping watch for the common enemy and reporting the first traces of his appearance in numbers sufficient to threaten serious injury.

What these field insects are capable of in the way of crop destruction is fairly well known, and what the farmer may do for the protection of his crops can best be intrusted to the hands of various state entomologists, whose business it is by bomb, gas and other means to kill these allies of the foe.

Consider two fields of corn, both lying next to heavily infested fields of wheat. One is protected by a circle of oil about its borders. The other is unprotected. The unprotected corn is entered by the insects without hindrance as the ripening of the wheat deprives them of food, and a large part of the corn is destroyed, as shown by the part of the field laid bare next to the wheat. In the other field not a hill of corn is hurt. The road oil poured upon the ground in a line between it and the infested wheat catches the bugs which seek to pass.

Millions Lost in Small Area.

By a somewhat general use of such methods and similar materials in twenty-five southwestern counties of a middle Western state where, during a cinch bug uprising last summer, more than 1,500 miles of barrier were laid down between corn and infested wheat, $1,000,000 worth of corn was saved from destruction at a total cost to the owners of less than $50,000 and of some $10,000 to the state. On the other hand, wheat, oats and corn worth at least $13,000,000 more were lost during the same period for lack of sufficiently general and thoroughgoing action.

Owing to a consequent scarcity of feed many farmers were unable to keep up their stock, and in four infested counties, selected as a sample district for study in comparison with another group of counties not infested, the number of dairy cows fell off in four years 7.4 per cent; beef cattle, 21.5 per cent; hogs, 15 per cent; and horses, 27 per cent. The total sum of this reduction in numbers of the live stock of the four sample counties, due solely to the presence of the cinch bug, was $1,053,318. Trade, banking, education, professional incomes and every kind of business and civic interest naturally suffered from this staggering blow to the agriculture of the region.

Greatest Damage to Corn.

The cinch bug does greatest damage to corn. The adult or full-grown bug is black and about one-eighth of an inch in length, and usually bears conspicuous white wings folded over its back. The young ones are bright red and wingless. The old bugs live over the winter hidden among clumps of wild grasses, especially those known as the "broom sedges," which grow abundantly in uncultivated places throughout the greater portion of the main wheat belt of the United States.

It is the usual habit of the cinch bug first to attack fields of wheat, rye, or barley, and its presence often is unnoticed because the injuries inflicted upon these crops are obscure or of no apparent importance. About harvest time the bugs leave the small grains and crawl over the surface of the ground to the nearest fields of corn, where they begin at once to wreak severe injury.

Corn fields may be protected and the migrating bugs trapped about the time of wheat harvest by plowing a deep furrow along the edge of the field, running the land side of the plow toward the field to be protected. In dry weather the side of the furrow can be made so smooth and the sides so steep that the bugs will find it easier to crawl along the bottom than to climb up the sides. Circular holes from 30 to 40 feet apart, made with a post hole digger, then may be dug in the bottom of the trench. Into these holes the bugs will fall in large numbers, and here they may be killed easily by sprinkling kerosene oil over them. In wet weather a line of liquid tar or crude petroleum, which the bugs will not cross, may be maintained in the furrow bottom.

Hessian Fly Is Old Foe.

Another notorious insect whose function it is, in the order of nature, to take bread out of our mouths is the Hessian fly, so called because Hessian soldiers, hired from their sovereign by King George III, were believed to have brought it over from Europe during the revolutionary war. This pest gives its attention almost wholly to wheat, upon which it levies an average annual tax of approximately 10 per cent. Experts figure that sixty million bushels was the shortage in the 1917 wheat crop of the country which may be charged up to this insect. And its members, increasing year by year, have deterred many farmers from sowing wheat, notwithstanding the rapidly rising market prices.

The Hessian fly is a minute mosquitolike fly which lays its eggs upon the leaves of wheat. These eggs hatch into little maggots which crawl down into the leaf sheaths. There they live upon the plant's sap which they obtain by gnawing into the soft portions of the stem. Usually two, but sometimes three or more, generations of the insect occur during a year.

After the Hessian fly has once thoroughly infested the crop of wheat there is no known means of saving it, and the only known means of preventing damage from the fly is to keep it out of the wheat.

The remedies for the Hessian fly are, therefore, entirely preventive. One is to plow down the wheat stubble immediately after harvest in order to destroy the maggots which remain in it. This is for the protection of future crops. Another is to pay great attention to the preparation of the seedbed for the wheat by plowing early and working and packing the soil thoroughly in order to eliminate lumps and clods, thus producing a finely pulverized, compact, and moisture-conserving bed for the seed. Care should also be taken that the sowing of wheat in the fall is delayed until the fly-free date, information regarding which date can be obtained by writing to local county agricultural agents or state experimental stations. Finally, a good rotation of crops should be practiced wherever possible, and the co-operation of the entire community secured in following these preventive measures.

Daily Action Is Necessary.

The army worm, known as a pest of the farmer from early colonial times, and the locusts or grasshoppers often multiply under favorable conditions to numbers sufficient to devour great areas of both grain and forage crops. Both may be killed easily if attacked in time by sowing broadcast among them a poisoned food which they prefer to the grain and grass plants on which they naturally feed. But this method requires, as a rule, early notice of the impending calamity, prompt organization of the communities concerned for self-defense and general arrangements for the quick supply of all the necessary materials in wholesale quantities—all measures for which careful preparation must be made in advance.

In case the worms are not discovered until they have begun to travel in a mass, usually they can be destroyed by furrowing or ditching completely around the infested area. The worms will fall into the ditches and can be killed easily by crushing them with a log—hitched to a horse or mule—dragged back and forth through the ditch or furrow. Another method is to dig shallow postholes in the bottom of the ditch at intervals of about 20 feet, into which the worms, crawling along the ditch bottoms, will fall. They can then be destroyed by crushing or other means.

Fighting the Cutworm.

The cutworm injury, which usually consists in the cutting off the plants at or a little below the surface of the ground, almost invariably occurs in the spring, beginning as soon as the first plants sprout and continuing until late June or early July, by which time the worms are full grown. The worms feed at night and rest during the day beneath debris or in the soil from one-half to one inch below the surface, and since in most cases they resemble the soil closely in color the cause of the injury often is not apparent. Poisoned baits are effective when cutworms are found to be abundant on corn land, but proper rotation of crops is the best preventive measure. Pasturing hogs upon land supposed to harbor cutworms is a beneficial practice, as these animals root up and devour insects of many kinds, including cutworms, in large numbers. Farm poultry, allowed to follow the plow, is also of great value.

A billion dollars a year on the average is sacrificed to insects in the United States, according to careful computations and estimates made by the experts of the national department of agriculture. It is a prize worth fighting for, especially in these times of threatened scarcity of food. But individual guerrilla fighting to which this interest has been left in the past will no longer suffice—has never sufficed, in fact. Carefully planned campaigns by organized communities, participated in by everyone so situated as to be available, directed by experts and financed so far as necessary by the state, are the only means to success.

OLD WAYS OF TIME-KEEPING

Ancients Watched for Appearance of Certain Stars and Then Announced the Hour of Night.

The stars make one revolution in every twenty-four hours. From this we can readily see how the ancients originally kept track of the passage of time at night.

To do this they appointed a man whose duty it was to watch for and announce the appearance of certain stars in each of the constellations as they appeared above the horizon.

As there are twelve of these constellations from which the zodiacal signs take their names, it can readily be seen that each twelfth part of the starry host passed over the horizon every two hours.

Now let us consider the ancient observer as he sits in his tower with his face to the east.

The sun had set, and darkness is coming on. Low in the eastern sky he sees a brilliant star which he recognizes as belonging to one of the original groups. He calls the time indicated by the appearance of this star and then at intervals announces the hour of night by the appearance of other stars on the horizon.

This ancient custom persisted through long ages. Even after the invention of clocks and watches old communities in Europe and the United States employed watchmen whose duty it was to make the rounds and call the hours of night.

Wonders of Science.

Science does not even try to deal with infinity; high mathematics taught this to be useless. But the division of all matter into electrons is a dividing small enough to give a basis for thought to the most exacting. And the spectroscope has seen light from this minute portion of the metal sodium—fourteen one hundred millionths of a milligram. But this is massive in comparison with one electron.

And many reactions in chemical tests are so delicate as the light from the excessively minute quantity of sodium; quantities are detected in refined chemical analysis comparable to the spectrum analysis in precision, where the analysis is made by light emitted when incandescent, usually made incandescent by electricity.

Why Kindness Is Valuable.

Things that cost nothing are not, necessarily, worth nothing, says a writer. The kind greeting, the pleasant word, the bit of appreciation and of grateful acknowledgment, and all sorts of neighborliness in small ways, may be passed on without the slightest outlay of money or trouble, but only an expense of time, and thought that cannot be measured or counted. And yet—these little courtesies and kindnesses may long outlast some costly gift in the memory and may be treasured among the dearest things of all. As givers and receivers are both blessed by these little interchanges that cost nothing, here is a good way to lay up happiness which is open to all.

IS OVER A CENTURY OLD

Wilmington Man Celebrates One Hundred and First Birthday and Is Glad to Be Alive.

Wilmington, Del.—"It is good to be one hundred and one years young on a beautiful day like this," was the declaration of John Roberts, who recently celebrated the anniversary of his birth. At his home at No. 502 Bayard avenue he answered the doorbell himself and gave a hearty handshake to his visitors, indicating his vigor despite his great age. He is red-cheeked and his head is covered with thick silvery hair. His eyes are clear and bright and he takes a long walk every day for exercise.

Roberts is of English and Welsh descent and a distant relative of the famous British soldier, Lord Roberts. He was born in Peach Bottom, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1817. He fought through the Civil war and takes a keen interest in the progress of the American army in the present war. He has three living daughters, 23 grandchildren, 32 living great-grandchildren, and three living great-great-grandchildren.

He declared he expected to live several years more.

Connellsville, Pa.—A new kind of service flag will be shown by the Methodist Episcopal church here. The congregation is raising $500 for a window that is to be installed in honor of the boys of the church who are in the service of Uncle Sam.

At the Garden Gate

By GEORGE ELMER COBB

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

Bruce Tyrell and Aida Wrenn were acting out a sweet little love story all by themselves. So far they were only friends they told themselves, but their inner consciousness revealed to them that they were fast drifting into that delightful phase of super-existence where life is one rose-tinted, delirious whirl of ecstatic joy.

Aida was a schoolteacher. So was her sister, Marcia, in a rural district fifty miles distant. The family was a pleasant one, the mother of the old-fashioned, fast-disappearing type, indulgent and sympathetic, the father a storekeeper of the town with trade enough to keep things comfortable.

It was by mere chance that Bruce had become acquainted with Aida. The biggest rainstorm Hillsboro had ever known was on the program in active display, one warm spring afternoon, when he was absolutely marooned upon a rise of ground near the roadside, with no shelter except an open stock shed. He was rather glad of the company of two horses which crowded out of the drenching rain with him. They were docile and friendly. It had begun raining just after the bell of the little crossroads schoolhouse called in the odd two dozen scholars from the playground. There was no afternoon recess, for the rain never let up until four o'clock. By that time the roadway was a rushing torrent and the water was up over the steps of the little frame building. At its open doorway stood the pretty schoolteacher, with a dismayed face noting the gruesome prospect, while at the windows the pupils crowded generally, very much entertained by the novelty of their situation.

Conditions were less discouraging at the roof shelter. The water had been over shoe tops for an hour, but a run of a hundred feet in knee-deep water would have landed Bruce on the higher level. A sturdy framework of planks, apparently used as a bridge across some creek or ditch, had been swept from its moorings and had landed directly against the side of the shelter shed. There came a final fearful downpour, resembling a cloudburst, Bruce saw that the water had come up clear over the threshold of the little schoolhouse and was pouring in over the floor.

"Something ought to be done for those refugees. They'll begin to get frightened soon. There may be no danger, but there will be some wailing among those little tots when it begins to get dark."

Bruce studied the watery waste between the shed and the schoolhouse, and then tried to calculate how far the floating, but stalled platform might be utilized as a raft. When he waded around to it the water was up to his knees, and he doubted not that it was waist high farther down the slant in the direction of the marooned pupils and their teacher. Across one side of the shed was stretched a long pole beyond which a food trough had been placed to contain fodder for the horses. It was thick, staunch and secured by nails at both ends.

"The very thing," decided Bruce, tore it loose, waded to the platform and got upon it. Then using the pole as deftly as he had manipulated it when a lad playing the castaway afloat on a home pool, he started his bulky bark in the direction of the beleaguered ones caged within the little schoolhouse.

He was inspired mightily to diligent effort as the schoolmistress appeared at its door, waving her handkerchief encouragingly. The little ones clustered about her and at the windows, keeping up a babel of excited cries and cheers. The experiment was a rare success, and as, for the first time close at hand, the eyes of Bruce rested on the lovely face of Aida Wrenn, he felt all his trouble well recompensed. In the three groups the little ones were rafted across the expanse to where Miss Wrenn, fully familiar with the topography of the vicinity, pointed out a rising bluff path.

"How can we ever thank you for your wonderful work?" she fluttered, as she stepped upon the raft. "What is that?" she added, with a quick backward glance. Then she shuddered. A grinding creak had sounded out; the underpinning of one end of the schoolhouse had given way. Lopsided, the structure toppled and rested four feet deep in the water, crushing the door and windows out of shape, a wreck.

Bruce Tyrrell found himself quite a hero in the eyes of the little community after that.

There came a cloud over the spirit of his dreams one day. As he was passing through a little park square, he diverted his course, but his gaze was fixed on Aida, seated on a bench beside a young man, a stranger. They were so very close together that he seemed to whisper to her at times. Then as they arose to separate, Aida seized both hands of the handsome young fellow and held in a fervent clasp, meanwhile looking earnestly into his eyes.

"Who can he be? And she?" reflected Bruce in a troubled way. "Can it be possible that her heart is already engaged and that I am blindly hoping for a love that can never be mine?"

Bruce grew depressed and was half minded to cease his visits to the Wrenn home. He was magnanimous concerning Aida, for although their relations had been friendly she had really never given him any definite encouragement as a suitor. She was no coquette, he was sure of that, and he blamed his own sanguine nature for the daring presumption that Aida's handclasp had at times been lingering and tender, and that her eyes responded sympathetically to his own ardent glances.

"I can hardly break the engagement for this evening," meditated Bruce, "but tomorrow!"

Aida and himself were to attend a party at Wildwood, a few miles distant on the trolley line. Bruce called for her that evening. Never had she looked so beautiful. A pretty locket and chain he had never noticed before were her only jewelry adornments. Bruce sighed as he recalled that but for his discovery of the day, he intended to present her with a friendship ring he carried in his pocket. Her acceptance of it would have decided him as to the fact that there was some real depth to the interest she had manifested in him.

And, further, never had she been more charming in the kindly, pleasant way in which she received his attentions. He partly took heart of hope that he might be entertaining a suspicion without foundation. Still, he was constrained and unhappy all the evening.

As they left the trolley car on the return trip and proceeded towards Aida's home, the latter paused abruptly with a little cry of dismay.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed, her hand to her throat, "I have lost the locket."

"Are you sure?" questioned Bruce solicitously.

"Oh, yes, I had it when I got aboard the car."

She shook her dress and they retraced their way to the trolley station. It was bright moonlight, but their searching eyes discovered no trace of the missing article of jewelry.

"You had better let me see you home," suggested Bruce. "Then I will return and wait till the car comes back on its return trip. It may be that you lost the locket on the car."

"I shall wait up for your report," said Aida. "I am very anxious about the locket."

Bruce signaled and halted the car as it returned. At his first question regarding the locket and chain the conductor produced the lost article.

"Just found it under a seat," he explained, and Bruce hastened to impart the glad news to Aida. He turned the locket over and over in his hand. Its upper case came open.

"It is as I feared!" he half groaned, and well he might, for a bright ray of moonlight revealed a circular photograph within the case. It was that of the man he had seen with Aida that afternoon. Oh, there was no doubt now of the existence of a rival! Bruce had one thought only in his mind—to return the locket to Aida and forget her.

"Just a minute, please," spoke a voice behind him as he neared the Wrenn home, and Bruce faced a new, astounding circumstance. Turning, he confronted the original of the photograph.

"You are Mr. Tyrrell," spoke the other. "I have heard Aida—that is, Miss Wrenn—speak of you and have seen you once or twice before this. I also know you are her close friend. Will you do me a great favor? Are you going to her home?"

"Yes," answered Bruce, and gruffly, and darkly suspicious.

"Will you hand her this note?" and the other tendered a folded paper.

"Why should I?" resented Bruce, drawing back coldly.

"Must I tell you?" questioned his companion. "Yes, I will. Aida says you are a man to trust. Well, then, I am secretly married to Aida's sister, and the note tells her that Marcia will be here in the morning to break the news to her parents."

"Oh!"

It was passed by as a mere commonplace aspiration by Aida's brother-in-law. For Bruce it expressed relief, and hope and joy. With alacrity he accepted the commission and with delight. He listened later to Aida's explanation that her sister had left the locket at home on her last visit, and Aida had borrowed it for the occasion of the party.

And then Bruce felt that he should also unburden his heart, which he did, and graciously Aida listened to him, and the white moonlight irradiated two glowing, happy faces as Bruce kissed his fiancee good night at the garden gate.

Farming on Paper.

Farming on paper is really rare sport. I have planned entire farms, drawing them neatly on paper, with dotted lines to show the rows of berries and crosses to indicate trees. I have planted my crops, and cultivated them, harvested them, marketed them—always at a surprising profit, and without a moment's worry about weather, caterpillars, birds, or beetles. My hens have all laid 200 eggs a year; my berries have all sold for 25 cents a box. Not a cow ever had hoof-and-mouth disease; not a pig ever had cholera. My farm was always situated on a New Hampshire mountain-side, overlooking lakes and rivers and sunsets. A soil which in reality produces blueberries and sweet fern, where it does not extrude rocks, on my farm is a foot in depth, as soft and moist as brown sugar, and fertile as an English meadow.—R. M. Gay in Atlantic Magazine.

Father Prout and His Diana.

Here is a little story in Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's new book, "Herself—Ireland":

When his friend, Father Rufus, was studying in Rome, Father Prout made him a visit, and seized the occasion to spend a subscription contributed by his parishioners for an altar-piece. He spent days going to artists and dealers in marbles, but found nothing he liked until one afternoon, in a state of great satisfaction, he begged Father Rufus to go with him and see his choice.

"Good heavens!" said Father Rufus, "that is a Diana; you can't have that."

"Oh, yes, I can," said Father Prout, "I don't care what it is, it's lovely and I'll have it. Those chaps of mine over in Ireland will never know the difference!"—London Bystander.

Truth Not in Them Then.

"Will you give me some advice?" asked the youthful candidate. "Why, certainly, my boy," answered the veteran campaigner. "The first thing for you to learn is that you can't feel the public pulse by listening to what men say just after the drinks and cigars have been passed around."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

DIVERSIFIED FARM IS BEST

According to Recent Demonstrations of Ohio Agricultural College It Is Most Profitable.

A well-diversified business pays best for the man operating a general farm in Ohio, according to recent demonstrations of the agricultural college extension service. It will pay better during a long period to have several main sources of income rather than just one. The average labor income on a number of farms where there was but one or no main source of income was but $227. Where there were two main sources of income, the labor income was $551; where there were three, it was $761, and where there were four or more, it was $1,020. The labor income is what the farm furnishes the operator for his labor and management after paying all farm expenses and after deducting 5 per cent on capital invested. In addition, the family has what the farm contributes toward the living.

HOW FIELD PEAS ARE HARVESTED AND UTILIZED AS FEED FOR FARM ANIMALS

Mowing Machine Equipped for Cutting Field Peas—Attachment to Cutting Bar Automatically Removes Hay From Swath and Places It in Windrows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The proper time to cut field peas for hay is when most of the pods are well formed, since considerable of the nutrient value of the plant is contained in the seed. When seeded in mixtures with grain, the time of cutting may be governed to some extent by the maturity of the grain, but the varieties of peas and grain used in the mixture should be chosen that the crop can be harvested at the most favorable period of maturity for both. Formerly, a crop of field peas was considered very difficult to harvest, and much of the harvesting was done with a scythe or an old-fashioned cradle. This was thought necessary, first, because the vines are often tangled and, second, because of the loss from shattering where mower and rake are used. There is now available, however, an attachment for the ordinary mower which consists of guards that extend in front of the cutter bar, lifting the vines off the ground, so that the mower can pass underneath without becoming entangled in the vines themselves. There is also a windrow attachment which effectually removes the peas from the swath and leaves them in a windrow behind the mower. Where such an attachment is not used it is necessary to have a man with a fork follow the mower and move the vines to one side, so that the team and mower will not pass over the peas in the following round. The peas can be left in the windrow or bunched with a rake and left until dry and ready to stack. When stacked in the open it is necessary to protect the stacks by means of canvas covers or with a layer of green grass placed over the top.

The field peas should be cut for seed when the pods are fully mature and the peas have become firm. It is not well, however, to wait until the vine and pods are both dry, since if that is done the loss from shattering is sure to be large.

If the peas are rained on during the period while they are curing in the windrow or in bunches, they should be turned over as soon as the top of the bunch is dry. If this is not done the peas underneath will swell and burst the pods, so that when they become dry a great percentage will shell out and be left on the ground. Whenever possible, the peas which are intended for threshing should be stacked under a shed, but if necessary to build the rick outside, it must be protected as noted for hay.

The threshing of the field pea is usually done with an ordinary grain separator fitted up especially for the pea by the substitution of blank concave teeth below the cylinder. Usually four concave teeth are sufficient to retard the passage of the vines long enough so that the cylinder will break up the pods and release the seeds. By thus limiting the number of concave teeth and reducing the speed of the cylinder about one-half it is possible to thresh the field pea without cracking any considerable percentage of the seeds.

Pasturing Field Peas.

It is a common practice in some localities to harvest the crop by pasturing with hogs or sheep. Many farmers, however, are discontinuing the practice of pasturing their field peas on account of waste and are harvesting all or part of their crop and feeding it in a feed lot. A combination of pasture and dry feed has been found best. The animals after a period of pasturing make better gains on dry feed than where given dry feed during the entire feeding period. Alfalfa or sweet-clover pasture used in connection with field peas noticeably increases the rapidity of gain.

The field pea is often sown in mixtures with small grains, primarily to hold the vines off the ground and thus make the harvesting of the crop easy. Oats are more often used for this purpose than the other grains, although barley is used to some extent and wheat in a few cases. The yield is nearly always larger when oats are used than with either barley or wheat. Mixtures are recommended in all cases where the crop is to be used exclusively for hay. The presence of oats or barley in the pea hay makes a better quality of feed than pea hay alone.

Field Peas as Silage.

It is not economical to put the field pea in the silo alone, on account of its high protein content. It makes a better balanced ration and keeps better when combined with small grain, which should be mixed with the peas in sowing if the crop is intended especially for ensilage.

The field peas intended for ensilage usually are planted in mixtures with bald barley and cut when the barley is ripe. Yield average from eight to twelve tons to the acre. Pea ensilage has a higher feeding value than corn ensilage, but should be fed in connection with a grain ration. For fattening both cattle and sheep it has given excellent results, but is most popular with the dairyman.

One source of pea ensilage is the refuse of pea canneries. This material is not often placed in a regular silo, but is stacked up green as it comes from the cannery and allowed to ferment in the stacks.

Field Peas as a Green-Manure and Cover Crop.

The field pea is well suited for use as a green-manure crop in orchards and is used quite extensively for this purpose in the citrus orchards of California. No other crop except vetch is so well adapted for this use in the southern part of that state.

When used for green manure the peas should not be plowed under until they have reached their maximum growth, unless other conditions connected with the main crop require that the plowing be done earlier.

The most favorable time will probably be reached about the time the first pods are well filled.

The varieties selected for use as a green manure or a cover crop should be those which are known to be adapted to the locality, and one with a good-sized vine is to be preferred over those that make a heavy yield of seed. The large Marrowfat peas, such as the Canadian Beauty, Arthur, Paragon, and Mackay, are well adapted for this purpose, as are also the Prussian Blue and Wisconsin Blue.

The use of a green-manure crop is profitable only in sections where sufficient soil moisture is present to cause the quick decay of the vegetable matter turned under.

BLACKLEG CAUSED BY GERMS

Highly-Bred Calves Should Be Vaccinated Before It Picks Up Little Organisms.

Blackleg is caused by a small germ, an organism about one three-thousandth of an inch long. This organism multiplies very rapidly by one organism dividing into two individuals and these again dividing in the same way. Also by producing very much smaller spores or seeds. These spores are very hardy and resist extreme heat and cold, remaining alive sometimes for many years. As a consequence when a pasture, corral or feedlot is once contaminated with the organism there is no telling how long it will harbor the infection. Disinfecting such premises is impractical. Safety lies in vaccination. In all contagious or germ diseases the animals most likely to get sick are those whose constitution is more or less weakened from any cause—at weaning time, after changing from poorly fed to heavy feeding or vice versa. Immunizing beforehand insures safety. Highly bred calves are also more susceptible than scrubs. Many operators report perfect results when they vaccinate at the same time they brand, dehorn, or castrate. Vaccinate any time for blackleg.

When a calf is turned upon infected ground it picks up some of the spores which gain entrance to the body in various ways—through the bruised skin, through the mouth either with animal licking itself. These spores immediately come into active life, begin to grow and multiply, and if the the food and water or merely by the animal is a susceptible one it contracts the disease. If it is immune the germ will have no effect whatever upon it. Therefore, immunize the calf with a reliable vaccine before it picks up these organisms.

LIME IS ESSENTIAL TO SOIL

Application Means More Green Manure Crops, Humus, Moisture and More Money for Farmer.

Lime is as essential to the upbuilding of farms as is the use of good seed and teams. Too many fields are yielding light crops simply because there is not enough lime to permit the growing of soil-building crops. More lime means better green manure crops, more humus, better storage of moisture, heavier yield of the money crop and more profit for the farmer.

WILL CAUSE STRADDLE-LEGS

Slippery Floors in Incubator Are Blamed for Defective Legs of Young Chicks.

Straddle-legged chicks are the result of slippery floors in the incubator, when the chicks are first hatched. Unless the floors contain something that will not cause them to slip and straddle, they will develop many cases of this kind. Sanded floors or nursery trays of burlap bottoms are good and will save many a bird that would otherwise develop this deformity.

Good Reason to Be Quiet.

One day the children were romping noisily about the room, while Mildred sat all alone, unusually and unaccountably quiet. Said grandma, "You are a lot of naughty, naughty children, every single one of you, excepting Mildred. I must say," smiling approvingly at her, "Mildred is sitting there very nicely and quietly." "Well," unexpectedly roared Mildred, "I guess they'd sit here very nicely and quietly, too, if they had a great big nail in their shoe like I has!"

Bluffing.

A uniformed Y. M. C. A. secretary, returning to a National army camp late one night, discovered that he had forgotten his pass. Upon nearing the guard, he determined to run a bluff, if possible. As the guard commanded him to halt, he marched straight up to the sentinel and asked in a threatening tone: "Since when has a private the right to question an officer? Come to present arms immediately." Without a word the guard saluted and the secretary strode into the camp.

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. Binzer, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Binzer that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Does Your Back Ache?

DO YOU find it difficult to hold up your head and do your work? Distressing symptoms caused by unhealthy conditions. Generally no medicine is required, merely local application of Piso's Tablets, a valuable healing remedy with antiseptic, astringent and tonic effects—simple in action and application, soothing and refreshing. The fame in the name Piso guarantees satisfaction.

PISO'S TABLETS Sold Everywhere 60 Cents

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Old Sores Healed

White Swelling, Necrosis or dead bone, old sores or ulcers of long duration have been healed by our famous BONE HEALING OINTMENT. If afflicted, try it. Tell your friends of this famous remedy. Write for free sample and testimonials of a large number who are rejoicing at being healed of dread afflictions.

GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST

THE WILSON MEDICAL CO., Inc. WEST LAFAYETTE, OHIO

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

and Porto Rico Potato Slips

Guaranteed to head. Prompt shipment. Cabbage plants $1.25 per 1,000, express collect. Mail prepaid, 500 $1.25; Nancy Hall and Porto Rico slips at $2.75 per 1,000 express collect. Cabbage, million lots 75c. Albany Plant Co., Albany, Georgia

Seen Through.

"Germany loves the little nations—Belgium, Roumania, Serbia, and so on—and now it appears that she loves the big nations, like Russia, too."

The speaker was Saburo Okabe of the Japanese embassy.

"But all of us," he went on, "see through Germany as clearly as the pretty Chicago heiress saw through the titled fortune hunter.

"'You love me?' she said to the fortune hunter, lightly. 'Oh, yes, of course—you love for my pelf alone.'"

Soothe Baby Rashes

That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

WILLING TO SHARE DANGER

Brave French Woman No More Afraid of Air Raid Than Her Husband Was of Shells.

All Paris is laughing over the sang-froid of a young married midinette on the occasion of a recent air raid on Paris.

The heroine resides on the top story of a large apartment house, and when the warning was given was sound asleep.

The concierge, finding that she did not descend to the underground shelter, raced upstairs and banged at the door.

After repeated hammerings he woke the lady up, and called to her to immediately descend to the basement as a raid was on and she was in great danger on the top floor.

The reply he got was:

"Go away and let me sleep. My husband is in the trenches. Do you think he gets into a dugout every time a shell falls? Why should I, therefore, be frightened of an air raid?"

Time's Changes.

"Times have changed," mused Broncho Bob. "Times have changed."

"Crimson Gulch does seem less turbulent."

"No doubt about it. In the old days if a tenderfoot refused to take a drink with the boys, they'd shoot at him. Now if they catch one trying to bring a bottle into town with him, they have him arrested."

And now most of us realize that we have kept last year's good resolutions a secret.

NO WASTE IN A PACKAGE OF POST TOASTIES says Bobby

Corn Food Good To The Last Flake