Important News Events of the World Summarized

European War News

Recapture by the Austrians of the important town of Berat, Albania, was announced by the war office at Vienna.

• • •

Italian airplanes recently dropped propaganda manifestos on Agram, capital of Slavonia and Croatia, according to Austrian advices received at Berne.

• • •

There are persistent rumors from a German source, says the Amsterdam Telegraaf, that a German battalion on being ordered to the front unanimously refused to go, whereupon every tenth man was shot.

• • •

The steamer Eric of Phuntons has been added to the list of submarine victims off the Canadian coast. Five of the Eric's crew, New Foundlanders, perished when the submarine opened with its guns.

• • •

The supreme command in Finland has been dissolved by Premier Svinhufvud, the Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin says, and General Wilkman has been appointed to command the Finnish army.

• •

Japanese troops are completing their concentration on the Ussuri front, according to dispatches to London from Vladivostok. At Engeneuka, sailors supported by armored cars attacked the bolshevik troops in the face of heavy artillery fire and routed them.

• • •

General Seminoff's opponents in the trans-Baikal region have withdrawn as a result of the arrival of Japanese troops at Manchuri, according to a Tien Tsin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company at London. Only 2,000 of the bolshevik troops remain in that region.

• • •

Chemical factories at Mannheim and the railway station at Frankfort were successfully attacked by the British independent air force, according to an official communication issued in London. All the British machines returned safely to their base.

• • •

Many Alsatians were captured by the British in the drive around Bapaume. Happier men than these it would be hard to find anywhere, says a dispatch received from France. They fell on their captors, embraced them, and spoke in French of being "liberated."

• • •

Foreign

The total number of persons arrested in Finland on account of the insurrection in that country up to August 19 was 32,701, according to a dispatch received in Stockholm from Helsingfors.

• • •

Rebel forces have gained successes against the government troops near Amoy, says a dispatch from Peking. The government troops in the province of Fukien, consequently, are said to have been placed in a dangerous position.

• • •

Germany has accepted all of Spain's conditions stipulated in the recent note on submarine sinkings sent to the imperial government, according to an announcement made by Premier Date at Santander, the London Times learns. The German government agrees to the replacement of Spanish vessels sunk by U-boats in the future by German tonnage interned in Spain's ports.

• • •

Washington

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was elected unanimously to be floor leader by Republicans of the senate in conference, to succeed the late Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire.

• • •

First Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell was made director of munitions by Secretary Baker. John D. Ryan has been appointed second assistant secretary of war and director of aeronautical section of the war department.

• • •

The man-power bill bringing within the army draft all men from eighteen to forty-five years old was passed by the senate with a modified work-or-fight clause. The senate was recorded unanimously for the bill. All efforts to change the age limits or to direct separate classification of youths under twenty-one failed, and the measure now goes to conference between the house and senate with no difference for serious controversy except the work-or-fight provision.

• • •

An earnest warning against "insidious and poisonous" German peace propaganda and a declaration that peace must be dictated to and not negotiated with Germany to place her in a position where she never again can disturb the world's peace were made in the senate by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican of the foreign relations committee.

• • •

A house bill suspending customs duties on American Red Cross imports was passed by the senate and sent to President Wilson for his approval.

• • •

Reports to the navy department of the sinking by a submarine of four fishing schooners off Point Platts, Newfoundland, gave their names as the Maurice R. Adams, the C. M. Walters, the J. J. Flaherty and the F. B. Walters.

• • •

Three American marines were killed and one wounded in a bloody fight with bandits in the Seibo province of Santo Domingo on August 13. A report reaching marine corps headquarters in Washington says many of the bandits were killed or captured.

U.S.—Teutonic War News

American airmen raided the great Austrian naval base of Pola, on the Adriatic, the Italian admiralty announced at Rome. During the fighting one airplane fell into the sea. Other airmen dived and rescued the pilot, then destroyed the damaged machine.

• • •

Six members of the crew are believed to have been drowned or killed by the torpedo explosion, and nine members of the crew and one member of the naval armed guard are still missing as the result of the sinking of the American steamer Lake Eden in foreign waters, says a navy department statement.

• • •

Fifty-five officers, noncommissioned officers and men of a certain American division were awarded the Legion of Honor, the military medal, the war cross, or distinguished service cross at the most brilliant decoration ceremony the American army has held in France. Similar decorations have been awarded 72 others who are in a hospital. Most of the awards have been made for gallant conduct in the Marne battle.

• • •

"You may tell the American people that their soldiers are admirable," Marshal Foch said to a correspondent in France. "They ask nothing better than to go to their death. They can be reproached only with rushing ahead too fast—it is necessary to hold them back."

• • •

Sporting

Coincident with the clinching of the National league pennant by the Cubs at Chicago Saturday came the official announcement from the National commission that the world's series will open September 4 in Chicago, which means that the Chicago fans will see the start of the big show.

• • •

Domestic

About 260,000 unnaturalized male Germans live in the United States and have registered with police and postmasters under alien regulations, the department of justice reported.

• • •

Following the breaking off of negotiations between the Pacific Coast Steel company at Seattle, Wash., and employees engaged on contracts for the Emergency Fleet corporation, a strike was decided.

• • •

Mrs. Vladimir Scorbulics and four of her six children were burned to death when their home was destroyed by a fire at Martin's Ferry, O. It is believed the oil stove exploded.

• • •

Fire in the Green River Distilling company at Owensboro, Ky., destroyed the plant and 43,000 barrels of whisky. The whisky alone was valued at $2,840,000, and the loss to the government in taxes is $6,750,000.

• • •

The steamer George Hudson, in the coast fisheries service, struck on the rocks off Watch Hill, R. I., in a heavy fog and sank. Three of her crew have reached shore. The steamer carried a crew of 24.

• • •

Six deaths were caused in aviation accidents at flying fields in this country during the week that ended August 27, the war department announced. There was one fatality for every 3,638 hours of flying, or 291,040 miles of air travel.

• • •

American submarine chaser No. 209, operating out of Philadelphia, was mistaken for a submarine by a merchant steamer off Fire Island, N. Y., and sent to the bottom. Seventeen members of the crew, including the commander and the executive officer, are missing.

• • •

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States district court of New York has issued a decision in which he declares the sinking of the Lusitania was the act, not of civilized warfare, but of a pirate. The decision dismissed the suits against the Cunard line aggregating nearly $4,000,000, brought by heirs of persons who perished with the Lusitania on May 7, 1915.

• • •

The fuel administration called on the public east of the Mississippi river to stop using gasoline for passenger automobiles, motorcycles and motorboats on Sundays until further notice. Unless voluntary action on the part of the public improves the gasoline situation, notice is given that the administration will be obliged to enforce prohibitory regulations.

• • •

Michigan's first wartime primary election was one of the most abnormal in history. Henry Ford has won the Democratic nomination for United States senator by a wide margin over James W. Helme. Truman H. Newberry has captured the Republican nomination, with Chase S. Osborn second and Ford, the other G. O. P. aspirant, trailing.

• • •

Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, who arrived at an Atlantic port on board a steamship, expressed the belief that the food problem of the coming year would be met with much less difficulty than was experienced in the past year. "American soldiers in Europe are being fed extremely well," said Mr. Hoover.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Bert McCain, Mrs. Pearl Lantz and Mrs. Guy Taylor and three-year-old child, all of Camden, Ind., were killed when their automobile was struck by an interurban.

• • •

Loss of a naval seaplane with its crew—Ensign Donald C. Pero, W. J. Juegel, chief machinist's mate, and F. A. Newman, machinist's mate—in collision with another seaplane off Fire Island, was announced by the navy department.

• • •

Congressman Henry Allen Cooper suffered a severe sprain of his neck when thrown from a taxi as he was driving to Edgerton, Wis., to deliver a speech. He was removed to the Mercy hospital and later taken to his home in Racine.

YANK SOLDIERS COOL, WILLING AND DETERMINED

Our Doughboys Mean Business When They Take the First-Line Trenches.

THEIR EFFICIENCY EVIDENT

Veterans Before They Enter the Trenches, by First-Rate Military Training If Not by Experience—Every Man in Line Has Personal Grudge to Settle With Huns.

With the American Troops in Alsace-Lorraine.—By the dim light of the moon you could barely see the stream of doughboys pouring out of the sheltering woods and scraping over the dusty French road toward the trenches. They said very little and trudged along with that measured swinging tread which enables Europe's veterans to carry their heavy packs almost unheard-of distances.

The stream seemed unending, as the United Press staff car picked its way from squad to squad without using lights, without falling in ditches and without touching a single doughboy. Finally one section of the human stream halted in a ruined village. The press car stopped, too, for beyond this point everything except ammunition and food goes on foot.

The officers gave the order to rest, and a lot of packs dropped to the ground, followed by doughboys. Their rifles they never dropped. In the moonlight you could see the ground covered with resting soldiers, mostly sitting. There was a clicking of rifles and sounds of tightening packs, and bits of gossip which could come only from a group heading for its first night in the trenches.

Indifferent to Danger.

These were Uncle Sam's citizen soldiers, new men just over from "the states," as they have a habit of calling home when over here. A few questions revealed the fact that a year ago these boys were clerks, carpenters, students and whatnot, in civilian clothes. Six months ago they were in a training camp. Now they were soldiers in France, and tonight they were making their genuine debut into the war for civilization.

There was no wild enthusiasm nor any evidence of fear or even apprehension among those citizen-soldiers as they rested before making the last lap into the trenches. There was a matter-of-fact sort of confidence prevalent, and every man was making the most of the breathing spell to see that he was 100 per cent ready for battle. Interest and talk centered around the clicking rifles and other equipment.

"This old gun's sure going to do some work from now on," said one doughboy to his pal, as he played with the rifle fondly. "It's the best gun in this army."

"Say, you never shot this gun," replied the other. "Nobody ever did, and nobody will but me. It's some Boche-getter. It was made for me 'specially, Bo."

Officers went through the crowd, giving a final warning about use of gas masks, and attention centered around masks for a moment. A lot of chaps tried them on again. Then packs again were adjusted, and the group of doughboys streamed slowly on.

Ready for Business.

As they got nearer the front trenches the word was passed to walk more quietly. Conversation except in undertones stopped, and they descended into trenches. All you heard was the steady knock of hobnailed shoes on the trench duckboards, as these new arrivals were quietly initiated to the trenches in France. Quietly and without commotion the officers stationed their men, with lookouts watching across moonlit No Man's Land, the former occupants of the trenches left, and the relief was completed.

There is something about the fearless quiet way these new doughboys take the trenches that makes you feel they know a lot about warfare. They are veterans before they enter the trenches, by first-rate military training if not experience. Their discipline is fine, and their efficiency tells you they are ready for business—meaning whipping Germans.

"Well, you can tell Kaiser Bill we're here to fight," said one doughboy, as he took his station. "Hear the Germans say we're just a crowd of untrained boys. We'll soon show them we're soldiers."

It happens this doughboy's platoon did it very soon. The next night 150 Germans came over, and fifty of these "untrained boys" withstood the attack and stuck to their guns. The Germans who were still alive and able to run, retreated, double-quick time.

All in Day's Work.

Speaking of the way the newly arrived Americans take to the trenches and to their duties, one brigadier general, who had just finished a complete relief, said: "They're not exactly glad to get into the trenches. I guess no one is glad of that. But these boys all figure it's work to be done, and they're here to lick Germans. They're keen to get the job done. They're confident, all right, but not boastful, because they know there's a lot to learn."

A doughboy gave his version of how he and his pals felt while out there facing No Man's Land for the first time. "We're not scared of the Germans, and when the time comes, we'll show them. We're going to do our best, which is about all they ask of us. Believe me, it's going to be a mighty good best."

The new men in the fighting game adapt themselves to the front quickly as did the first Americans over. Every night it is "over the top" for patrols of them, and in a few days they are entirely familiar with No Man's Land. The German front trenches next fall in the line of investigation and the Germans soon adopt the policy of falling back to avoid fighting.

Back of the lines on the home side, bank clerks, barbers and men of every profession who have temporarily become soldiers soon make themselves at home among the ruins and in woods. They eat army "grub" and relish it more than the most delicate meal they ever ate from a white linen covered table and real dishes, especially if there has been work to do. Soldiering agrees with them, you can see, by the work they do, the meals they eat and the huskies they have become.

Chauffeur Gets "Fresh."

Discipline is fine, even if it is hard. A major tells how his chauffeur became a little "fresh" one day. Knowing the doughboy was a good chap, the major took him aside and talked to him instead of "bawling him out" before the crowd. The doughboy apologized.

"I'm sorry, major," he said. "You see I own a couple of businesses back in New York, and have more than a million dollars in my own name, and it's a little hard to remember my place in the army now. But I'll do it, somehow."

You think you are in an international army when you visit some of the new American units now in the lines. One company from New York boasts that its members know seventeen languages, and if you wander in on them about mess time, when talking and plates full of "grub" have been emptied, you are convinced.

But all of these doughboys are ardent Americans, and they have won the admiration of their comrades who can speak the tongue without an accent. They are all snappy looking soldiers.

Sure of Success.

The new units have dragged their clean and fresh-looking equipment, such as supply wagons, camp kitchens, machine-gun outfits and all that is needed up into the Alsace and Lorraine hills. The line runs up and down steep mountain sides and across pretty valleys. It is beautiful country and a fine place to be initiated to the front, for the doughboy must be on the alert all the time. In this area there is a shell-swept, well-wired No Man's Land across which Germans cannot come without being easily detected. Woods and hills and wild country make the place one in which only strict attention to business will keep the Germans out.

These doughboys in the line have no hankering to "take things easy." Every man in the line will tell you in confidential tones that he has a personal grudge to settle with the Huns for dragging the world into this nasty business, and the sooner aggressive action is taken the sooner Germany is going to be punished and war made a thing of the past.

This is the job every doughboy figures he has to do, and the confidence with which he takes to the trenches tells the world he will succeed.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL

The Duchess of Atholl, one of the prettiest women in England, and the wife of the new duke of Atholl, who has inherited many peerages and prerogatives from his ancestors, including a cathedral in Perthshire and the right to maintain an armed guard of a thousand men with artillery complete.

BROTHERS ARE RECONCILED

Enlistment in Marine Corps Ends Feud of More Than Two Years' Standing.

St. Louis.—Two brothers who have not spoken to each other for two years, although they slept in the same bed and ate at the same table, became reconciled through their enlistment in the Marine corps.

The boys are Dan and Angelo Tarantola of this city. Dan is twenty and Angelo eighteen. They fell out when Angelo broke up a game of marbles in which his brother was playing.

Angelo joined the Marine corps. His brother learned of it and came to the train to bid him farewell. After becoming reconciled there Dan decided to join the marines and be with his brother.

So he enlisted two days later and the brothers are now at Paris Island, S. C., where they are again fast friends, after two years' part of silence.

HEART RIGHT SIDE, REJECTED

Patriot Who Tried Twice to Enlist Has Cardiac Organ in Right Breast.

Philadelphia.—Another freak of nature was uncovered recently, when Dr. John H. Bailey, medical director of local board No. 22, refused to accept George W. Nicholson for the army because his heart was on the wrong side, even though it was on his right. Nicholson is thirty years old and pleaded desperately to go. Some months ago he tried to enlist, but was turned down because he was under weight, his examiners at that time being unaware of his cardiac peculiarities. When he was called for examination before the draft board Doctor Bailey made the discovery of the true location of his heart.

HAS FIVE BOYS IN WAR

Mrs. A. P. White Is the Champion War Mother of Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The champion war mother of Tennessee, and, perhaps, of Dixie, is Mrs. A. P. White of Powell Station, Knox county. She has five sons in the service: Captain Roy D. White, Lieutenant John H. White, Private William Homer White, Cook Marvin B. White and Private Edgar White.

"All my boys volunteered," she declares proudly.

SIBERIAN ENEMIES ROUTED BY JAPANESE

HEAVY MACHINE GUN FIRE FAILS TO STOP THEM AFTER THEY FIND MUTILATED BODIES.

Russian Volunteers Are Disarmed—The Japanese Report That the Allied Troops Are Advancing Steadily—Bolsheviki Retires.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Harbin, via Peking.—General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader, continues his advance toward Chita and has captured Dawna Station and Karaner-Siding. The Bolsheviki have retired to Sekatui-Siding.

Vladivostok.—The enemy in considerable numbers attacked desperately along the Ussuri front. All the allied forces participated in the fighting except the Americans. Upward of 300 of the enemy were killed. The Japanese bore the brunt of the fighting. They captured two armored trains and several field guns. According to a wounded Czech, the Japanese, infuriated by finding mutilated comrades on the battlefield, charged and routed the enemy in the face of heavy machine gun and rifle fire. The Japanese report that the allied troops are advancing steadily. Entente Allied and Czecho-Slovak patrols succeeded in disarming all the Russian volunteers in Eastern Siberia.

Advices received in Washington on Wednesday from Vladivostok said that General Horvath had completely failed in his attempt, with the aid of General Pleshkoff, to establish a dictatorship in Siberia. Representatives of the Entente Allies at Vladivostok promptly intervened to uphold the authority of the new Democratic Government in Siberia and what promised to be an embarrassing situation was soon cleared away.

Sold By Alien Property Custodian.

Washington.—Immediate steps will be taken, Alien Property Custodian Palmer announced, to liquidate the large German-controlled tobacco jobbing firm of H. Neuberger & Company, Incorporated, of 130 Water street, New York City. The concern recently taken over by the Government, did a large speculative business in leaf tobacco and has $300,000 worth of leaf tobacco in storage which will be sold shortly. Included in the holdings of the Neuberger Company are 50 per cent of the crop of the Connecticut Tobacco Company, of Hartford; 37 per cent of the stock of the Griffin Tobacco Company, of Connecticut, and 25 per cent of the stock of the Arthur Corey Tobacco Company, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Engineer Gets $3,700 Back Pay.

Richmond, Ind.—Carl Christy, Richmond railroad engineer, dismissed by the Pennsylvania railroad two years ago because of a wreck, has been ordered reinstated by the Government with back pay, amounting to $3,700. Christy is serving with the engineers in France, and his pay will date from the day of discharge to the day of his enlistment. His wife and two children reside here.

Patrol Sends German Plane Down.

With the American Army on the Lorraine Front.—An American patrol of four machines met a German Fokker in the region of Manonville and dived upon it. Lieutenant Armstrong fired 230 shots at the enemy plane. There was a burst of flame from the aircraft as it turned and made for the German side, falling as it crossed the line at Pont-a-Mousson.

Must Order Early.

Columbus, O.—As a means of conserving man-power and gasoline, complying with the Federal request, the ice cream manufacturers and milk men of Columbus at a meeting decided that, effective September 1, no orders for delivery after 9 o'clock in the evening will be accepted. This applies to residences, restaurants and all consumers generally.

Africans Bar German.

London.—Regulations are being drafted by the South African Government to prevent the use of the German language in public places. At a mass meeting at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, a protest was made against the increased cost of living and the appointment of a food controller was demanded.

Losses 2,000,000 Suffered By Germany.

London.—It is estimated by experts here that the German losses in killed alone now reach a total of more than 2,000,000, and probably reach 3,000,000. These figures were given out after a study of tables of German and allied losses, which have been published.

War Expenses One Day $156,000,000.

Washington.—The Government paid out $156,000,000 for ordinary war expenses, making the largest single day's expenditures for these purposes in the nation's history. This was in addition to disbursing $20,000,000 on foreign loans and a number of minor expenses.

Constantinople Bombed.

Basel.—A Turkish communication dated August 29 announces that airplanes raided Constantinople on the night of the 27th. They dropped bombs and manifestations.

Australia Buys Mines.

Melbourne.—Premier Watt announced that the Australian Government was acquiring an option to purchase Blythe River iron mines in Tasmania. The consideration for the purchase of the mines will be $550,000.

Further British Credit.

Washington.—An additional credit of $400,000,000 for Great Britain was established by the Treasury. This brought the total of credits to Great Britain to $3,725,000,000 and of credits to all the allies to $7,002,040,000.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

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

MORE WOOL FOR UNCLE SAM

These Ewes Have Been Cared for to Produce Good Fleece.

FLOCK OF SHEEP WILL HELP WOOL

Autumn Is Most Favorable Time for Making Start, Says Agricultural Department.

FLEECE NEEDED BY SOLDIER

Good Grade Ewes and Pure-Bred Ram Are Best for Beginners—Consider Class of Pasture and Feeds Available.

Sheep husbandry on farms can do much to relieve the threatened inadequacy of the wool production in the United States. The farmer who will start and care for a new flock this fall will have a patriotic part in meeting the country's need for more wool to equip our soldiers and sailors.

Late summer or early fall is the most favorable time to make a start in sheep raising. Ewes can be procured more readily at this time, and when purchased can be kept on meadows, grain stubble fields, or late-sown forage crops, to get them in good condition for breeding. Experience with the ewes through fall and winter will also render a beginner more capable of attending to them at lambing time. It is seldom possible to buy any considerable number of bred ewes at reasonable prices.

Selection of Stock.

The inexperienced sheep raiser should begin with grade ewes of the best class available and a pure-bred ram. The raising of pure-bred rams can best be undertaken by persons experienced in sheep raising. The selection of the type and breed of sheep should be made by considering the class of pasture and feeds available and the general system of farming to be followed, along with the peculiarities of the breeds and the conditions and kind of feeding and management for which each has been especially developed.

It is highly advantageous for all, or a majority, of the farms in a neighborhood, to keep the same breed of sheep, or at least to continue the use of rams of the same breed. After a decision has been made as to a suitable breed, the aim should be to obtain ewes that are individually good and that have as many crosses as possible of the breed selected. With such a foundation and the continuous use of good pure-bred rams of the same breed, the flock will make continuous improvement. In looking for ewes of desired types and breeding it will often be found impossible to get them near at home at a reasonable price. Ewes from the Western ranges can be obtained directly from a stockyard market. For the most part the range ewes are of Merino breeding. First-class ewe lambs, and less often older stock bred on the range and sired by rams of the down or long-wool breeds, are sometimes obtainable. These, or even the Merino ewes, furnish a foundation for the flock that can be quickly graded up by using rams of the breed preferred. The lambs from Merino ewes and mutton rams grow well and sell well if well cared for, but the yield is less than when ewes with some mutton blood are used. The sheep from the range are less often infested with internal parasites than are farm sheep, and in the large shipments there is opportunity for closer selection.

Young Ewes Preferred.

Yearling or two-year-old ewes are preferable to older stock. Ewes with "broken mouths"—that is those that have lost some of their teeth as a result of age—can be purchased cheaper than younger ones, but are not good property for inexperienced sheep raisers.

In buying ewes, particularly those from the range, it is desirable, when possible, to examine the udders to see that they are free from lumps that would prevent the ewes from being milkers. It is necessary to guard also against buying ewes that are useless as breeders, because of the ends of the teats having been clipped off at shearing.

Size of Flock.

Persons wholly inexperienced with sheep will do well to limit the size of the flock at the start. A beginner can acquire experience quite rapidly with 8 or 10 ewes. It is very doubtful, however, whether anyone should make a start with sheep unless the arrangement of the farm and the plan of its operation allow the keeping of as many as 30 ewes, and in most cases 60 or more will be handled better and more economically than a very small flock.

The economical disadvantage of a very small flock lies in the fact that the hours of labor are practically the same for a dozen or 20 ewes as for the larger flock. The fencing to allow desirable change of pastures or to give protection against dogs is about the same in either case, so that the overhead charges per ewe are much smaller in the case of the larger flock. Furthermore, the small flock on a farm having large numbers of other animals is unlikely to receive the study and attention really needed or that would be given to one of the chief sources of the farm income.

CLOTHE A SOLDIER

Start a new flock now and clothe a soldier boy for Uncle Sam. Twenty sheep, at least, are needed to provide wool for his hat, his shirt and socks, his underwear and blankets. How many boys are you going to keep warm?

Housing the Flock.

Equipment for raising sheep on farms need not be expensive. In mild latitudes little housing is needed, and the main need is for fencing and pastures of sufficient number and size to allow frequent changing of flocks to fresh ground to insure health. Where winters are longer and more severe, buildings and sheds are necessary to furnish protection from storms, though no special provisions are needed for warmth. Dryness, good ventilation, and freedom from drafts are the first requisites of buildings for sheep. Convenience in feeding and shepherding must also be held in mind in locating and planning such buildings or sheds.

Small flocks can be cared for in sections of barns having stabling or feed storage for other stock, but with a flock of, say, 100 ewes separate buildings are desirable. The interior arrangement of these buildings should be such as to require a minimum of labor and the least possible moving of the ewes in doing the feeding and caring for them during the lambing season. A building of this type can also be utilized for fattening purchased lambs to be disposed of before lambing begins in the regular farm flock. A good supply of feed racks, grain troughs, etc., can be provided at small expense and will save labor and prevent waste of feed.

Fall Feeding for Sheep.

Stubble and stalk fields may well form the principal means of sustenance for the breeding flock in the fall if they are used before the rains injure their feeding value. Fence strips in plowed fields may also give good grazing for a few days. Clover and grass pastures may well be left until the stubble and stalk fields have been used. For regions where the winters are open, a heavy stand of well-cured bluegrass will help very much in carrying the flock through the winter in good condition. Green rye pastures in the late fall give considerable succulence and furnish exercise for the flock. In the South velvet beans will be found of great help in carrying the flock into January.

Milk Is Nature's Food.

It is very difficult to compare foods on the basis of mineral matter they contain, but all physiologists agree that milk is very valuable from this standpoint. It is food prepared by nature especially for the growth and development of the young. A quart of milk a day is a good allowance for a growing child.

DAKOTA "PRAIRIE DOG" BECOMES "DEVIL DOG"

St. Paul, Minn.—"Say, pard, I'm a 'prairie dog' from North Dakota and I want to go over there and become a 'devil dog,'" and, relieving himself of this sentiment, William D. Knickerbocker of Dogden, N. D., took his place in line in the United States marine recruiting station here.

Knickerbocker passed an almost perfect physical test and is now on his way to Paris Island, S. C., to the marine training station there.

SOLVES FARM HELP PROBLEM

Ohio Farmer Hit on Plan of Cultivating and Plowing All in One Trip.

Bucyrus, O.—The problem of farm help has been solved by Gus Spiegel, Crawford county farmer.

Hitching three horses to a riding plow Spiegel lets it follow him over his 24-acre farm as he goes ahead with another team driven to a cultivator. The driverless team has never made a skip, Spiegel says.

MAKING HAT CORDS FOR OUR FIGHTERS

The manufacture of hat cords for the various branches of the United States army is in a large part carried on by women in factories in this country. This picture shows the machine wrapping twisted threads for hat cords.

DEEPEST LAKE IN COUNTRY

Large Body of Fresh Water in Oregon Depth of Which Cannot Be Measured.

Portland, Ore.—A lake known as the "Great Sunken lake" is reported to be the deepest lake in this country, and perhaps in the whole world. Located in a valley of the Cascade mountains, about seventy miles north of Jacksonville, Ore., this lake, which is almost [illegible]teen miles long and four miles wide, is so deep that its depth cannot be measured. It is situated so far below the crest of the mountains that winds cannot reach it, and its surface is like a sheet of glass. It is sometimes called the "Lake of Mystery."

Defends Kaiser—Hospital.

St. Louis.—Nick Aurest, thirty-two, an Austrian, defended the kaiser in an argument in a saloon here. He was taken to the City hospital with several scalp wounds. His assailant escaped.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Corn silage is equivalent in feeding fattening cattle to about two-fifths of its weight of good alfalfa or clover hay.

• • •

The importance of keeping hogs free from worms should not be overlooked. Worms are a great curse to the swine-growing business.

Alfalfa, blue grass, clover, cowpeas, rape and soy beans all make valuable pasturage for the brood sow and her fall litter.

• • •

Records indicate that mules do more work on a given cost than either geldings or mares, and likewise geldings do more work than mares.

• • •

Corn silage enables us to fatten cattle by the addition of very little grain, say three to seven pounds per thousand-pound steer daily.

Vestee Smart and Easily Made.

Vestees may be made from any kind of material, and can be either a mere strip of corded silk or a gorgeous creation fashioned from cloth-of-gold or Chinese brocades. In some cases these vests are in reality sleeveless tunics, which slip on over the head and are to be worn with or without a jacket. An especially handsome tunic of this sort is one made from silk crepe in a Paisley design, joined under the arms by narrow strips trimmed with buttons. Such a garment is essentially for country club use. It is smart, easily fashioned at home, and, in many respects, practical.

Togs for the Little Chap.

For the little chap of the family linen rompers in tones of gray, blue, tan, dark blue or cream, with collars and cuffs of white linen. Directly in the center front of the waist have an appliqued elephant, cat or dog. It is sure to delight the heart of the small child.

TURNS FORGER TO ENLIST

Rejected Youth Says He Thought Commission of a Crime Would Help.

Muncie, Ind.—So determined to enter the army was Paul Love, age eighteen, that, according to his own story, he turned forger in the hope that a criminal record would make it easier to enter his country's service.

The youth, on being arrested after he had tried to pass a bad check for $17 on C. W. Koehlinger, owner of a bicycle store, told the police he had read several times in newspapers where criminals had been released by courts when they agreed to enlist in the army. He said he had been rejected when he tried to enlist and he thought by committing forgery, being arrested and then promising to join the army to escape punishment, the road might be opened to his entrance into military service.

The youth is being detained and he may be recommended for army service.

Population of the Earth.

In 1787 the population of the earth, according to Busching, was about 1,000,000,000; in 1800, according to Fabri and Stein, only 900,000,000; in 1833, according to Stein and Horschelman, 872,000,000. In 1858 District estimated it at 1,200,000,000 and Kolb in 1865, at 1,220,000,000. According to the latest calculations the earth is inhabited by 1,400,000,000 human beings.

Enough Said.

"Father, I saw a spider kill a fly."

"Did you, son? That was a cruel thing for the spider to do."

"Son" thought about it a few minutes and then said: "I bet nurse has killed 10,000 with the killer she keeps in her room."

Father offered no further comment.

Typewriters for British.

Some 30,000 or 35,000 typewriting machines have been supplied to the British government departments at home and abroad.

Hat Notes.

Hats are not doing anything by halves this season. If small, they are very small. If expansiveness of brim is their ambition they go the limit in breadth and to emphasize it add a flatness in crown and trimming. When they are of straw they are the roughest straw and if they started out to be tailored the severity of their lines is perfection. At the moment they wish to stimulate perfect purity in all white creations. Wings, breasts, straw, ribbons, flowers, all are in spotless white, not even dimly shadowed by an unpleasant thought of how long they can remain clean.

Waists Open on Side.

Side-front openings are a feature of new blouses, though these have a slip-on appearance. Many back-closing waists are also seen, for these permit of more artistic trimming of the front than when this section is broken by an opening.

Skeptics always stumble at truth.

NEWS CULLINGS From Kentucky

Henderson.—Miss Mary Arvin, Red Cross nurse, whose home is in this city, has been decorated in France for bravery.

Maysville.—The officials of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad have given to Mayor Russell 600 old ties which the mayor has stored to be given to the poor next winter for fuel.

Harrodsburg.—Bud Devine, a merchant at Nevada, this county, was badly hurt when he lost control of his machine and ran into a bannister on a bridge on the Perryville pike.

Frankfort.—The following counties have voted the 20-cent road tax: Pike, Martin, McCreary, Owsley, Wolfe, Fulton, Livingston, Nelson, Shelby, Henry, Carroll, Owen, Franklin and Grant.

Harrodsburg.—The French and Belgian Relief have shipped from here thirty-five wool comforts, eight large and forty small quilts, sixty-seven boys' knee pants and twenty-five boys' waists.

Frankfort.—A reward of $100 has been offered by Gov. Stanley for the arrest and conviction of Spencer Browder, a negro, charged with the murder of Carrie King, a negro woman, at Guthrie. He is supposed to be in Tennessee.

Whitesburg.—About 2,000 United Mine Workers of America have been organized in the Elkhorn coal fields of this county by John Ramsay and others within the past three or four days. Practically every operation in this field have solidly pledged themselves to the union.

Harrodsburg.—Virgil Kelly, the only prisoner in the workhouse, escaped by tying two blankets together and letting himself out through the ventilator. He was captured and at his trial was fined $12 for breaking out of the workhouse, $12 for being drunk and $75 and costs for firing his pistol promiscuously.

Paris.—Another big Bourbon land sale was closed when D. M. Hurst, a farmer living on the Millersburg and Cane Ridge pike, sold his farm of 2?0 acres to John Leer for the sum of $350 an acre. The farm is one of the best in the country, well improved, and in the high state of cultivation.

Pikeville.—K. L. Varney, federal and state agricultural worker in this section, is helping the farmers to secure seed wheat for fall sowing. It is planned to have from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of wheat sown in the Sandy Valley. Mr. Varney's father, A. H. Varney, is now agricultural agent for Pike county.

Frankfort.—James Estes, a guard at the Reformatory, dropped dead while on duty on the wall. Coroner Lecompte pronounced his death due to apoplexy. Estes was sitting in a chair of his guard house at the northeast corner of the wall when he was seen to fall forward. He had been here a year and came from Bell county.

Danville.—The Kentucky Florida Oil Co. had a new drilling outfit unloaded at Crab Orchard. It will be taken to the oil field near Ottenheim and drilling with it will begin in a short while. The gas and oil company of the Milton Warren lease has given new impetus to drilling and many wells will be put down right away.

Danville.—Hendren Brothers, of Kirksville, lost seventeen head of fine cattle when lightning struck an oak tree under which a herd of fifty head had sought shelter from the heavy downpour of rain. The same storm caused the loss of two valuable horses to J. L. Rowlett, on the Lancaster pike. They were struck by lightning and killed.

Cynthiana.—Herman Moore, aged about eight years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Moore, of this city, was painfully hurt when he ran in front of an automobile on the Oddville pike. The little fellow was riding on a wagon and jumping off became confused and ran directly in front of the machine, which dragged him a short distance and ran over him.

Hawesville.—Hancock county has furnished five times her quota of one nurse to the United States Nursing Reserve. Names enrolled to date are: Misses Lois Ayres, Charlie Puckette, Dorothy Herzog, Flora Davies and Bruce Temple. The first three named are members of Hawesville's younger set. Miss Davies is one of Hancock's school teachers and Miss Temple had planned to enter the teaching profession this coming term.

Nicholasville.—Clarke Wagener severely cut his brother, Robert Wagener, it is charged. Robert Wagener had just arrived home from Louisville, where he is a member of the artillery. Although the wounds are severe, recovery is probable. It is said they had not been friendly for some time.

Winchester.—Duck Rice, carpenter, residing on the Mt. Sterling pike, of this city, was slightly injured when he was knocked to the ground by a billboard when the board was struck by a motor car.

Louisville.—Alleging that injuries suffered by her November 21, 1917, by the falling of an elevator in the Hotel Henry Watterson, where she was then employed, produced a permanent paralysis and rendered her speechless, Edith A. Barres filed suit against the hotel company for $50,000 damages.

Frankfort.—George, the 3-year-old son of George Lewis Roberts, narrowly escaped being drowned in Elkhorn creek. He was rescued by his father as he was sinking the second time.

Olive Hill.—W. H. Smith, of this place, died as the result of being mangled by Chesapeake & Ohio Train No. 27, when he stepped in front of the train as it was approaching the passenger station here. One arm and a foot were amputated and he suffered severe shock and bruises. He died within an hour.

Richmond.—John Steele, one of Jessamine county's most prominent farmers, was seriously hurt when a horse he was driving was frightened while Mr. Steele was standing with his foot on a wheel of the vehicle. Fearing the horse would run away Mr. Steele attempted to lunge back into the seat and was internally injured.

Hawesville.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nugent, of this county, have registered $100 worth of War Savings Stamps which they have purchased since the drive in June. Mr. Nugent served under the Stars and Stripes during the Civil War and is now investing a large part of the pension which he receives to help whip the Kaiser.

Carrollton.—Raymond Deweese and John J. Williams, both of Carrollton, were schoolmates. They enlisted in the regular army on the same day, July 5, 1917, and have been serving with Company L, 9th infantry, in the Momaisne Marne front. Telegrams were received by their parents here that they were wounded on the same day, July 18.

Lexington.—Claude Rogers, 41 years old, thoroughbred breeder, of Midway, was killed in an automobile accident, 13 miles from this city, and Davis Master, of Rookwood Stud, of the same place, was seriously injured when the car in which they were riding was struck by the C. & O. Passenger Train No. 22. James Rush, a colored boy, who was also in the car, was killed.

Whitesburg.—Hale and hearty at ninety-six, Bob Bates, father of twenty-two children, all living, rode horseback from back on the headwaters of Rockhouse creek to this city, twelve miles to attend Circuit Court. Uncle Bob is as active as most men of sixty. He is till actively engaged in the stock business, having recently returned from the Bluegrass section, where he took a fine drove of cattle.

Paris.—During a rain and electrical storm lightning did much damage on the farm of Ben F. Buckley, near Buckley's cross roads. Lightning struck a barn killing six big hogs. It also hit a stock barn on the farm of J. M. Hall. At the old homestead of J. M. Thompson on the Greenwich pike the residence was set on fire, which was later extinguished with but little damage.

Frankfort.—According to an opinion given to T. M. Jones, Assistant Auditor, by Attorney General Morris, the owners of dogs will have to pay the 1917 dog tax. In drafting the new dog tax law, the old law was repealed, and the question has arisen as to whether or not the tax could be collected under the law was repealed. Attorney General Morris says that the tax must be collected by the Sheriffs, and paid into the State Treasury as usual.

Louisville.—Editorials written by Joseph Richardson in the Glasgow Times, intimating perjury by affiants and corruption on the part of public officials in draft cases, prompted a hearing before the district draft board, which concluded with a denunciation of Richardson's conduct by Chairman Sloss and the charge by Judge W. L. Porter, of Glasgow, that Richardson had been responsible for great disaffection and disloyalty in Barren county.

Covington.—"Gentlemen, we have a serious matter for consideration before us. I suggest that we engage in prayer before we go into this case," said a juror in the case of Jesse T. DeRossett, of Louisville, an L. & N. railroad conductor, who was found not guilty of the charge of violating the espionage law in the United States Court. Before beginning a discussion of the evidence in the case the jurors bowed their heads while one of their number offered prayer and asked the Almighty to guide them in their deliberations. The jury deliberated for nearly two hours.

Louisville.—Thomas King, aged 39 years, a railroad construction contractor of Louisville and Frankfort, was killed and four other persons were injured when the automobile in which they were riding skidded on an oiled road one mile east of Middletown, causing it to turn over three times. Those injured are Miss Katherine Tobien, daughter of the late Dr. H. L. Tobien, of Frankfort; nose broken, lip badly cut, deep gash over each eye and back and body bruises. Mrs. Richard Stoll, Jr., Lexington, bruised about the body. Edward Fennell, assistant bookkeeper at Lakeland Asylum. Richard Stoll, Jr., Lexington, bruises about the body.

Lexington.—News was received here that John G. Lockabay was run over and killed by a train near Corbin. Lockabay was on his way to work at Corbin and was accompanied by his son. The son sustained the loss of both legs.

Harrodsburg.—The city commissioner has prohibited street and yard sprinkling in order to conserve the water in the reservoir for fire purposes. The hot, dry weather has made the reservoir, which is fed from Salt river, very low.

Lexington.—The State Board of Control has arranged with the Bromwell Brush and Wire Co., of Cincinnati, to install a plant at the Greendale Reform School, where the boys will work in shifts to learn a trade and also produce something while in the institution.

Danville.—Dogs were after the few remaining sheep belonging to Messrs. Clarence and Lewis Tucker. The sheep were so thoroughly frightened that they broke and ran onto the front porch for protection.

Matron's House Dress of Gingham

Now is the day of all sorts of service suits—overettes, war overalls, coat and breeches, mountain suits and others that mark the departures of women into new fields of work and into new kinds of convenient clothes for outdoor and even for indoor wear. Meantime the reliable and time-honored gingham house dress is a service suit that shows no sign of losing its popularity.

Gingham and gingham patterns in other materials lead in point of popularity—percale and some heavier cottons; chambrays and cotton crepes—even printed lawns and voiles have a place in this considerable company of house dresses and designs are varied to suit the ages of wearers and the sort of service the dress is to give. In the picture a gingham dress designed for a matronly wearer is equal to all the emergencies of an average day at home. It is a one-piece dress easily put on, has jacket fronts on the bodice with vest and collar in white figure. There are pockets at the side that prove to be both practical and decorative. They are faced with pique and turned back in two tabs fastened down with buttons.

Old-fashioned rickrack braid has come back into favor as a trimming for house dresses and is also used on afternoon frocks of organdie. Combinations of plain and plaid ginghams are and always will be good in dresses of the kind shown above. For kitchen work designers make shorter sleeves and plain waists joined to skirts with wide belts. The frock illustrated will do for marketing. Because gingham is used for aprons and house dresses is no reason to infer that it is not made up into frocks for other wear. Handsome gingham frocks, made up with organdie collars and cuffs or with fine Swiss embroideries are taking the place of silks in many a war-time wardrobe. They do not suffer by comparison, for they are smart, with a flavor of their own.

Double Knot With Loops.

Fasten your belt in the back with a double knot with loops.

What Expert Designers Are Making

The advantage of leaving the designing of children's clothes to specialists in that line of work is apparent. They are less apt to make mistakes than other people are, and only the efforts in which they are successful get beyond the designing room and into the workrooms of manufacturers of children's frocks and other garments. Early in July the advance guards of the new styles for fall make their appearance in the large shops and department stores, and mothers with foresight investigate them, either to buy for the coming season or to become familiar with whatever new style features are introduced.

Those who have their children's clothes made at home can gather from these early displays ideas worth copying. The question of economy is one that the individual must settle for herself. The simplest cotton dresses can probably be bought ready made as cheaply as they can be made at home, but the better grades in cotton or wool or silk are considerably higher in price than for several seasons past and the chances are that there is a considerable saving in making them at home.

The pretty model pictured above, for a girl of eight to twelve or thirteen years, is suited to any of the materials used for the dressier frocks for little girls. It has single box plaits across the front and back of the skirt with pockets at each side on the unplaited portions. The bodice simulates a little jacket with tabs at the front that extend over the flat plain belt. This belt is in a contrasting color and might be made of silk for a wool dress. A little embroidery in the simplest designs embellishes the collar, cuffs, pockets and tabs, done in floss the color of the belt. Flat silk buttons fastening with cord loops, form another decorative feature.

Julia Bottomley

Little Folks' Apron.

Little ones who can sew will find this apron very easy to make either for themselves or a little friend. Dotted swiss or any thin material makes a very dainty apron. For a child eight years old, one yard of material is sufficient. Also one yard of insertion and two and one-third yards of ribbon about one and a quarter inches wide are needed. The material should be 24 inches wide. Measure the length needed, allowing for a three-inch hem. Make two tucks at bottom of apron and then sew on the insertion. Then make two more tucks above the insertion. Measure across the chest for the band, and sew on insertion and plait the material into the band. Cut the ribbon in half and sew to each end of the band. It goes over the shoulders and is crossed at the back, brought round the waist and tied in front in a bow.

Piping Adds.

Pipings of bright colors make otherwise plain frocks very interesting.

Catch-All Bag Is Useful.

A useful and ornamental catch-all bag placed on the end of the sewing machine to hold ravelings, clippings, etc., will save the time it takes to clean up sewing litter. When not in use it may be neatly folded and put away with the machine. One seen lately was made of a pretty yellow and green chintz with heart shaped ends of cardboard, covered inside and out, to which was gathered a straight ten-inch strip of the same material. Rings were fastened to either side and a yellow ribbon run through them. A convenient feature of this bag is that when spread open it will "set" wherever placed, remaining open for contributions.

Plaid-Edged Neckwear.

Some of the smart midsummer neckwear is of organdie, with tiny pipings and plaitings and flutings of checks and plaids, in all the colors of the modern dye pot rainbow. The colors are sometimes in organdie or other cotton fabric, sometimes in silk.

Shoes for Women.

High shoes will continue in vogue for women and misses the coming winter, but next spring will see marked changes in shapes and colors as a result of the war. This was pointed out by speakers at the annual shoe and leather style show in session recently at Boston. Under the rules issued to shoe manufacturers by the war industries board, it was explained, the spring styles of 1919 will be in two shapes of brown and black and white. No shoes will be more than eight inches in height. Heels will be low and the curves which grace the heels of present styles will be missing.

The question of evening gowns or dinner frocks is still before the public and extremely beautiful models are shown, but the demand is steadily growing less.

Last year's fascinating chain girdles gripped the public fancy to such an extent that they seem to be just as much in demand this season as last.

YORK TOWER IS VERY OLD

Building Has Been Feature of Ancient English City Since Sixteenth Century.

York, England, is a very old town and the Red tower of York is almost if not quite as old as the town. The tower is small and square, built of red brick—wherefore its name. Where the walls are perfect they are four feet thick. The Red tower was built early in the sixteenth century, when architectural fashions decreed red brick trimmed with mortar as the thing for embattlements.

Since that time the square little tower with its demure gabled roof and dormer windows has undergone many changes. The mighty battlements overlooking the Foss river, of which this tower was once a small part, have crumbled away, and the nearest point of the Foss river, a branch of which used to flow at the tower's very base, is now 600 feet away. The Red tower, with the pleasing contrast of gray limestone walls about it, now guards the Foss islands.

It is said that in the time of William the Conqueror a band of that ruler's engineers formed a large basin embanking the river. Later, in 1855, a fine road called the Foss Island road was built above the river.

Although the old loopholes and water tower have not been used for many a year, the large rooms on both floors of the tower have been much used, and the huge fireplace has served its purpose well. The little Red tower was used for a long time as a place to manufacture brimstone—in fact, many of the good folk of York have called the tower the Brimstone house ever since. It has also been used several times as a horse stable—quite a comedown for the valiant little tower. But on the whole the folk around about York point to the Red tower as a relic characteristic of the defenses of York's early days.—Chicago Daily News.

Beginning of "News."

Early newspapers modestly claimed that they published important happenings in all quarters of the earth, and to prove it printed on the first page of each issue a cross with letters N. E. S. and W. at its points, to indicate the four directions of the compass. A day came, however, when some busy editor, pressed for time, left out the diagram, and printed the letters in a straight line on his outside page, N. E. W. S. The next step made them into the single word "news." A very considerable number of North Americans spend their days and nights seeking news and preparing it for a critical public. Almost one-half the newspapers of the world are published in the United States and Canada.—New York Evening World.

Rotten Row.

Possibly the well-known fashionable promenade in Hyde park, London, derived its curious name, Rotten Row, from the soft material with which the road was covered. It has been suggested that it is a characteristic British corruption of Ratten Row, the Norman term for "roundabout way," that is, the way corpses were carried to avoid more public streets. There were such paths in those old days of plague and infection, and no doubt they were necessary. A commonly received explanation of the name is that of Camden—"Rotteran" way, that is, "muster" way, because soldiers were mustered there. There is still in use the word "rot," a file of six soldiers.

Coincident.

Doubtless it is merely coincidence, but one does not fail to note that Mohammed V, whose name has a strong jitney flavor, succumbed at a time when the proposed six-cent piece seemed about due.—Seattle Post-Intelligence.

Figuratively Speaking.

Miss Gabbalot—Poor Miss Phattleigh? She is so large that strangers comment about her on the street.

Miss Giggle—Maybe she has one of those figures of speech.

Yes, Jim, Until You Kick In.

Jim—Your wife does know how to dress, old man. You have to hand it to her for that.

Tim—Yes, and also foot the bills.—Cartoons Magazine.

Disappointed.

"They're disappointed in their boy."

"In what way?"

"He's in the army."

"Well?"

"He's been in France two weeks now and they haven't heard that he has killed a single German yet."

Soon Warmed Him.

Father was feeling out of sorts, and was inclined to be a bit "raw."

"Get away from the fire, my boy!" he said to Thomas, junior. "The weather isn't cold!"

Thomas put on an injured air.

"Well, I ain't warming the weather!" he answered. "I'm warming my hands."

Then pa warmed his!

Prison for Hard Cases.

Why should a turtle be put in prison? Because his is a hard case.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $31@32, No. 2 $29.75@30.75, No. 1 clover mixed $29.50@30, No. 2 clover mixed $27@28.50, No. 1 clover $23.50.

New Oats—No. 2 white 71@71½c, standard white 70½c, No. 3 white 70c, No. 2 mixed 68@69c.

Corn—No. 2 white $1.75, No. 3 white $1.70, No. 2 yellow $1.60@1.70, No. 3 yellow $1.60@1.65, No. 2 mixed $1.55@1.60, white ear $1.65@1.70, yellow ear $1.60@1.65, mixed ear $1.50@1.60.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 48½c, centralized creamery extras 47c, firsts 44c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 42c, firsts 40½c, ordinary firsts 37c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 31c; under 1½ lb, 32c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 28c; do under 4 lbs, 28c; roosters, 19c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers $13@16.75; butcher steers, extra $14@15.50, good to choice $12@14, common to fair $7.50@11.50; heifers, extra $11@12.50, good to choice $10@10.75, common to fair $7@9.50; cows, extra $9.75@12, good to choice $8.50@9.50, common to fair $6.75@8; canners $6@6.85, stockers and feeders $7@13.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $19.50@19.75, good to choice packers and butchers $19.90, Medium (160 to 200 lbs) $19.90@20.10, stags $11@14.50, common to choice heavy fat sows $12@16.50, light shippers $19@19.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) $13@18.25.

Sheep—Extra $11.50@11.75, good to choice $10.50@11.25, common to fair $8@9.

COMMERCIAL POTATO CROP HARVESTED BY USE OF DIGGER—SORT AND SACK IN FIELD

Horse-Drawn Potato Digger in Operation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Where an early crop is grown, the date of harvesting is largely governed by market conditions. If the price is high, a crop may often be harvested profitably when it is half or two-thirds grown, whereas if prices are low it is generally advisable to allow the tubers to reach full development before they are dug. In the case of late varieties destined for winter consumption it is the usual practice to delay harvesting as long as it is safe to do so without running unnecessary risk of freezing the tubers.

Use Elevator Digger.

With few exceptions, the potato crop is harvested with an elevator digger drawn by horses. When the crop is sold from the field, it is a common practice to sort and sack the potatoes as they are picked up. The sorting or grading of potatoes in the field is most economically done by using a potato grader of the shaker or belt type. These graders are mounted upon a wooden sled and are hauled along by a horse. The sorter has two screens, arranged one above the other. The diameter of the openings in the upper screen in some graders is 1⅞ inches and in others 2 inches, while the lower one may have openings anywhere from ½ to 1¼ inches in diameter. Some makes of graders or sizers have wire-mesh screens with square openings, while others have circular or oblong openings with circular ends.

Pickers and Sorters.

Three pickers usually work with one sorter, each taking a row. The potatoes are picked into wire or splint baskets having a bail handle, and as the baskets are filled they are dumped on the upper part of the top screen and then shaken down. The large potatoes passing over the top screen are diverted into one sack and those passing through the upper screen and over the lower go into another sack. One man drives the horse and operates the sorter while another sews the sacks and assists in loading the wagons. One digger with the necessary crew of men and teams can harvest from three to four acres a day.

Our Allies and Our Duties.

Let us always remember and embrace every occasion to acknowledge our debt to our allies, who have held back the tide that threatened to engulf us with them while we were unaware of our danger and prospering while they bled. Let us ever walk humbly before splendid, unconquerable France, grim and uncomplaining Britain, valiant and suffering Italy, and let us stand uncovered in the presence of poor, ruined Belgium, the bravest of all the sons and daughters of men, who grappled the beast with her bare hands and held him a brief moment until the hosts of defense could be assembled. And through all the dark days and years to come let us keep our bodies strong, our minds clear, our hearts pure, so that when we have finished the horrid butcher business we can wash the blood from our hands and leave no stain upon them, brush our garments and leave no smoke of battle upon them, and present our souls to our God unblushing and unabashed. In this spirit let us go to each daily task, however hard it may be; in this spirit let us rally for war as for a holiday, for the day of victory will be indeed the holy day of the world's redemption.—From Address by Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

BOYS AND GIRLS WORK HARD

Produced and Conserved Products Last Year Worth $10,000,000—Many Were Enrolled.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More than 2,400,000 boys and girls were reached through club work last year, according to a compilation recently made by the United States department of agriculture, which supervises this work in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges. Of this number approximately 350,000 made complete reports, which show that they produced and conserved products amounting to $10,000,000. In the 33 Northern and Western states 840,606 boys and girls were enrolled. Of this number 160,625 made complete reports and produced and conserved products valued at $3,700,000. In the South there were 115,745 boys enrolled in the regular work, who produced products valued at $4,500,000, and 73,306 girls who produced and conserved products valued at $1,500,000. In the emergency club work in the South the club leaders reached over 400,000 boys and approximately 1,000,000 girls who produced and conserved products valued at more than $4,000,000.

COUNTY AGENTS TEACH MANY

Farmers in Southern States Given Instruction in Growing of Crops and Other Problems.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The war emergency brought a great increase in the number of farmers, farm women, and boys and girls instructed by county agents in problems of greater food production and conservation.

According to reports to the office of extension work South, of the states' relations service, 308,723 farmers in the Southern states were reached during 1917 with definite demonstration in the growing of crops, raising and feeding of live stock, marketing and other problems. The number of acres covered by the crop demonstrations alone in 1917 was 2,857,485. In addition to these a conservative estimate of the number of farms directly reached by the county agents in 1917 is 1,650,000. The figures represent about 60 per cent of all farms in the South.

Agents are giving advice and help in one way or another to nearly every one with whom they come in contact, and the direct and indirect influence of the county agents' work and the proportion of the farmers reached is thought to be much higher than the figures given.

WAR WORK BY COUNTY AGENTS

Not Only Laboring for Department of Agriculture, but Also Aiding Food Administration.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The county agents and home-demonstration workers employed in the United States are not only instructing farmers and farm women in food production and conservation, but are assisting in other essential war work. They are not only working for the department of agriculture but are assisting the food administration, the treasury department, the war department, the navy department, the department of justice, and the department of labor.

They have taken part, in addition to their regular activities, in such work as food surveys, seed surveys, seed distribution, obtaining credit for farmers, selling Liberty bonds, eradication of live stock diseases, surveys of insect pests and campaigns for their destruction, marketing farm products, preferential or priority shipments by rail of farm products and all farm supplies, and dissemination of information given out by the war department, the council of national defense, and the committee on public information regarding the war, and other matters affecting the national policy under war conditions.

Heat Is Trying on Cows.

The hot summer weather is likely to be trying on cows. Make provisions for shade and give all the protection possible against flies. Cows should have pasture and water in abundance if they are expected to produce during the summer.

Thinning Fruit.

Thinning of plums, pears, peaches, apples and quinces is best done by removing first the defective specimens, then taking off the excess ones that would touch each other when mature.

Plow, to Destroy Weeds.

One and a very good reason why stubble fields should be plowed soon after the grain crop is harvested is to destroy weeds.

Remove All Trash.

At all times of the season, gather up and destroy all old vines, stalks, and refuse as soon as the crops are harvested.

PROPPING FOR FRUIT TREES

Not Only Conserves Present Crop, but Saves Tree for Future Bearing—Done Any Time.

Growers have found economy in propping their heavily-loaded trees, not only to conserve the present crop, but the tree for future bearing. Propping is done at any time throughout the growing season when the weight of the fruit bears the limbs down so that there is danger of their breaking.

CANNERGRAMS

Sterilized, sealed, saved—the three "S's" of home canning.

The useful life of a preserving jar—filled in summer, ready by fall, emptied in winter—hungry to save more food next spring and summer.

Persons of every level should can, the family in the top flat as well as the dweller in the bungalow.

You don't need even a foot of earth to raise a canned garden—in fact the less dirt the better in home canning.

The colors of those jars of canned and preserved products put a service emblem in your kitchen.

Brighten the corner in that kitchen closet—with canned beans, fruits, berries.

Pantry patriotism—preserving perishable products in periods of plenty to provision people when production has passed.

Get down to cases—cases of home-canned products.

A row of filled preserving jars is a good defense against winter.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. Johnson, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

For Sale, Ohio Farm

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 35—1918.

That Stumped Him.

I was taking the examination for the aviation signal corps when a young fellow came into the room to take the examination. While the sergeant was examining the one ahead of this man he was studying the letters on the eye card intently. The sergeant noticed it, so when he got to the eye test he said so that all could hear him: "Well, I suppose you know this side pretty well by now, so I guess we will turn it around and read the other side."—Exchange.

Hay Fever—Catarrh
Prompt Relief Guaranteed
SCHIFFMANN'S CATARRH BALM

HE WAS THERE TO SLEEP

And a Little Thing Like the Building Burning Couldn't Rouse "Dutch" From Slumber.

At camp "Dutch," as he was called, was reputably the biggest sleepyhead and most absent-minded individual existing.

One night "Dutch" was, as usual, in blissful repose, when some of the buildings in the barracks caught fire and the alarm was spread rapidly to all parts of the camp, and the fire finally came alarmingly near the bunk where "Dutch" was dreaming of shooting the Huns into Hades.

In his sleep "Dutch" finally got up and wandered to another part of the barracks, where he crawled into someone's bunk and peacefully slept on amid the roar and blatter, flames and smoke.

Not until long after the building had burned to the ground and only cinders and ashes were left did any one think of "Dutch." After a prolonged search they finally found him, sweetly and blissfully sleeping with the cover pulled up around his chin like an innocent babe, and closely clasping in either hand his girl's picture and a safety razor.

Search Goes On.

"What has become of the search for the philosopher's stone?"

"The search changes with every age. Now we're looking for a tire that won't puncture."

Nothing is worth while if it hasn't the good of the nation behind it.

The Wear and Tear on that boy of yours during the active years of childhood and youth necessitates a real building food.

Grape-Nuts

supplies the essentials for vigorous minds and bodies at any age.

"There's a Reason"