News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

Personal

Dr. Horace Fletcher, widely known as an expert on dietetics, died at Copenhagen from bronchitis, after a long illness.

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Albert J. Earling, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, has resigned at Chicago.

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A Paris dispatch says it develops that Charles M. Schwab is among those who have received the Cross of Chevalier in the Legion of Honor.

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European War News

British troops have occupied Dusseldorf, which has been in the hands of the Spartacans, according to a report from Berlin, says a Copenhagen dispatch.

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A London dispatch says that in raids on the United Kingdom by the Germans during the war, 5,511 persons were killed or injured, of whom 4,750 were civilians.

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A London dispatch says the allies have notified Turkey that unless the Turkish force at Medina lays down its arms immediately the forts at the Dardanelles will be destroyed.

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Peace Notes

The supreme war council reassembled at the French foreign office in Paris at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. President Wilson and French, British, Italian and Japanese delegates were present. It was the first time that the Japanese delegates had attended.

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At Monday's session of the allied military advisers in Paris, presided over by Marshal Foch, the suggestion was made that the allies occupy some of the German ports, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris.

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So pressing are the questions, such as the Russian problem, which must be settled before the actual peace conference gets to work that the armistice, which expires January 17, will have to be extended, says a Paris dispatch.

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U.S.—Teutonic War News

A few American soldiers, coming out of the starvation of German prison camps to the plenty of the American army, have eaten themselves to death, said a medical officer's letter received at Washington.

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A Paris dispatch says if President Wilson has his way, all of America's fighting men now in Europe will be back in the United States within the next eight months. It became known here that the president's conference with General Pershing dealt exclusively with the subject of demobilization.

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A Washington dispatch says Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker of Columbus, O., famous as an automobile driver, was the premier "ace" of the American air force in France, having 26 enemy planes to his credit.

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A Paris dispatch says the American peace commission is making preparations to send an investigating expedition into Germany to determine what should be done to help the establishment of some kind of stable government there.

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Operations in Russia by the United States and its allies are friendly and not hostile, although in opposition to German bolshevik forces, Chairman Hitchcock of the senate foreign relations committee at Washington said in an address, replying to the recent demand of Senator Johnson of California for an official statement of the American policy in Russia.

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Foreign

Wholesale executions of the defeated Spartacans are being carried out by the victorious government troops, according to dispatches from the German capital.

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President Wilson was in conference with the other members of the American mission in the offices of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the military member of the American delegation at Paris. Especial attention is being given the Russian situation in peace conference circles here and a commission to go to Russia is being considered.

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The German garrison at Constance, Baden, has joined the Spartacans and obtained complete control of the town. The soldiers have occupied the town hall and disarmed the population.

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Eichhorn, the Spartacan police chief in Berlin, is reported to have fled from that city, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Paris Matin.

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The air ministry is constructing several airplanes which will be used to fly across the Atlantic in groups, the London Mail reports.

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A battle between the strikers at Buenos Aires and the government forces began at the Vasena iron foundry. Meanwhile the strike movement is spreading and more than fifty unions have joined. At least 100,000 laborers are affected.

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Ignace Jan Paderewski, the great Polish leader, has been wounded by an assassin, who entered the room of his hotel at Warsaw and fired one shot at him, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen reporting advices from Vienna. It is believed he will recover.

A London dispatch says private advices from Germany via Holland assert that parts of Berlin already resemble the shattered zones of Reims, Cambrai and other cities on the French front. Children and women are killed in their homes, yards or gardens, so fiercely has the zone of the machine gunfire been swept over and over again.

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Three hundred strikers and strike agitators were arrested in Buenos Aires, it is learned from government source. This makes the total of the last three days 800, 80 per cent of whom are Russians.

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Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish leader, was only slightly wounded in the attack made upon him by a would-be assassin at Warsaw.

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A Berne dispatch says Count Michael Karolyi has been named provisional president of Hungary. He also takes the portfolio of foreign affairs.

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A Berlin dispatch says George Ledebour and Ernest Meyer, independent socialists, have been arrested by officers and soldiers. The charge against them has not been made public. Ledebour has been one of the most active leaders against the Ebert government. The plant of the Vorwaerts has been recaptured by government troops in heavy fighting. Three hundred Spartacans are reported to have been taken prisoner.

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All members of the bourgeoisie have been arrested at Riga by the Lettish soviet, which has abolished the ownership of private property in that city, according to a Riga dispatch received at Stockholm.

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Washington

The house at Washington passed, 228 to 91, the annual river and harbor bill, carrying $26,000,000.

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According to Washington, the transports Rochambeau, Lapland and Cretic have sailed from France for New York with 150 officers and 4,200 men.

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A Washington dispatch says three cargo ships loaded with 46,906,000 pounds of flour and other foodstuffs, are en route to Gibraltar, where they will be unloaded and the cargoes sent into France for sale to the people at cost.

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The house at Washington passed the administration bill appropriating $100,000,000 for the relief of the starving peoples of Europe. The vote was 242 for and 73 against. The bill now goes to the senate.

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Establishment of motortruck routes to reduce the cost of living by transporting farm produce to the cities is advocated by Fourth Assistant Postmaster Blakeslee at Washington. He asks the senate post office committee to appropriate $8,975,000 in the post office bill for that purpose.

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A Washington dispatch says Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory has resigned, to take effect March 4. President Wilson has accepted and will announce his successor soon after his return from abroad. In his letter of resignation Mr. Gregory says that for pecuniary reasons it is essential he leave the public service. Also for some months his health has not been of the best.

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Demobilization of the American army, General March, chief of staff at Washington, said, is proceeding at a rate which comparative figures show to be more than twice as fast as the British demobilization. Actual figures up to January 10 of men discharged from the American army showed a total of 620,880. British discharges to January 7 numbered 332,658. American troops scheduled for demobilization now number 1,151,000.

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Aid in the extension of American foreign trade is provided in the annual legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for 1920, reported to the house at Washington. The measure carries appropriations totaling $96,318,000, approximately $7,000,000 more than the 1919 bill, and provides for 19,435 salaries, a decrease of 178.

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The arrest and detention, pending their deportation, of all aliens found advocating anarchy or the destruction of property, is planned by the department of labor, Secretary Wilson announced at Washington.

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Domestic

Seven persons were killed and 12 injured in a rear-end collision on the Reading railroad 15 miles north of Philadelphia.

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Twenty-one passengers were killed and 15 injured on the Wolverine express of the New York Central when the Southwestern Limited of the same road crashed into it in a rear-end collision at South Byron, 35 miles east of Buffalo.

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Several soldiers were seriously injured, three firemen hurt and Fire Chief Goetz may lose his eyesight as the result of a fire in a government warehouse at San Antonio, Tex.

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A Chicago dispatch says Capt. B. B. Lipsner, former head of the proposed aerial mail service, announced a corporation is in process of formation, which will have as its object the operation of aerial passenger service between Chicago, New York and intermediate cities.

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The Studebaker corporation of South Bend, Ind., was robbed last Saturday of $250,000 in the fourth issue of U. S. Liberty bonds. Though the Federal Reserve bank authorities have been making efforts, no trace has as yet been found of the identity of the robbers or the exact manner in which the crime was committed.

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A Raleigh dispatch says the North Carolina senate by a viva voce vote ratified the federal prohibition amendment. It was made a special order in the house for January 16.

"DER TAG" FOR BRITISH FLEET IS FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST

Eyewitness' Story of U-Boat Surrender Makes Greatest Naval Historical Incident a Thrilling Narrative of Retribution That Appeals Strongly—No Signs of Any Change in German Discipline.

New York.—The most remarkable element of this remarkable war has been its coincidence, says a correspondent of the New York Sun who witnessed the surrender of the first lot of submarines by the Germans. On that tense November morning when through the gray mists of the North sea came creeping the first score U-boats to surrender to the British navy I stood at the port rails of the destroyer, H. M. S. Melampus.

The setting for the last act of the terrible sea drama of this century was fitting—a still morning with the mists just breaking, a forlorn silver moon lingering, though the red sun was beaming through in the east. Above our heads was a patch of green and lemon sky, and the North sea lay with hardly a ruffle, gray with a hint of gold, like the pulsation of a hidden light.

A British light cruiser—one of the newest—with destroyers on either flank headed in the line of surrender. Two German hospital ships used as transports—the Sierra Ventant and the Titania—followed them. One after another, long low phantoms, some white, some dappled, some black, came out of the mist, their crews standing on deck like a black fence, no colors showing and no sound.

After some maneuvers the procession stopped and before us lay seven submarines, with others out of vision. The sun had grown stronger and the light cruisers and destroyers were picked out in white in their beautiful subtle shapes against the grayness, Admiral Tyrwhitt's flagship, with its yellow flag, in the chief position.

As one looked at the destroyer carrying the British submarine commanders and crews who were to take over the German submarines the British ships seemed to form a circle, and everywhere one turned there was a British white ensign at the peak. The British ships, too, had stopped and seemed to lie expectantly watching the final event.

As one gazed in the silence, this circle of white ensigns and silent ships and the sense of everything focussed on these low, strange marine shapes, hardly out of the sea, was thrilling. To a spectator, the flags seemed as eternal as the hills that looked down on Childe Roland at the hour of his fate. But when the German submarine navy came to its dark tower today there was no bugle blast. The event was accomplished with English decorum and German stolidity.

One Captain Even Wept.

One German commander protested against navigating his vessel into harbor, and his protest was recorded, and he navigated his ship into harbor. Another commander broke down as he left his ship and could not conceal his tears. Another, when the British commander went on board, was unable to speak for a minute, and had to signal to a subordinate to carry on. The commander of the first submarine which the British boarded took his Iron Cross from his neck and ground it under his heel. Some of the submarines were left bare below. Others left sextant, compass, glasses and many articles. In one submarine a melodeon was left as if Germany had no more songs to play. One man left his ship with his guitar under his arm.

As we first caught sight of the submarines our destroyer was crowded with the young British submarine commanders and their crews in a state of exhilaration and high frequency. Only the day before the captain of the Melampus had been decorated with the Distinguished Service order for an exploit against a submarine eighteen months back. His delight at the scene before his eyes was indescribable. And nobody can indicate what it meant in general to these men when they beheld the vessels before them they had sought for through privations and fastings and dangers as knights did for the thing they love.

I have heard the phrase about eyes dancing, but I never saw the fact till then. One of them turned to me and said: "You don't realize the humiliation of it. Fancy throwing in your hand like that. Now if it had been a scrap! It must be terrible for that bunch."

Many officers seemed to feel that side of it. They knew what it meant to have a submarine and they knew what pride of the sea meant. They could understand what the German officers felt. Afterward, when the Germans were on board our destroyer and you saw their faces plainly, and they saw the British navy face to face, that sight was overpowering. The men felt it too.

"You could feel sorry for these poor blighters if they had been destroyer men—but these—"

This destroyer was probably typical of the destroyer class.

Spoke of It as "Der Tag."

One of the British submarine commanders, who spoke of this as "Der Tag," as nearly all of them did (one of them called it "Der Tag Nacht Den Tage"—"the day after the day"), said that he would not forget this day. "It is the anniversary of the day a year ago when they did down my brother."

Among the party on the Melampus was the captain of an Atlantic liner who had been sailing through the "tin fish" since the war began and who had had a great liner, the apple of his eye, torpedoed in the Mediterranean when carrying nearly 3,000 troops, of which he had lost 140.

It was appropriate surely that the mercantile marines who had fought these U-boats that now lay helpless before us all through the four terrible years should have been present at the death. All the appalling tales of heroism and death and suffering in the annals of the merchant service seemed to come to a head in the sight of these low ships on this day of days.

Anchored in a wide line, several miles in extent, our little gray motorboat went dancing across the sunlit water. Each trip we carried four British submarine commanders and their crews. Each time a pretty similar scene was enacted.

The ceremony was not like the ceremony when Nelson's captains took over an enemy ship. The English commander invariably saluted as he went on board and the German acknowledged the salute, and in reply to a request for his papers handed over a blue tracing of his vessel or other technical papers, and gave its number—hitherto strictly withheld.

After the Germans came into the harbor, were taken off the submarines and were taken back to their own transports on two destroyers, one of which was the vessel I was on—the H. M. S. Melampus—the officers came over the sides, saluted and there the ceremony ended. The guard was mounted forward and aft to prevent intercourse with the British crew, but that was hardly necessary. The comments of the crew were very unfavorable and chiefly turned on Lewis guns and bombs.

"Look at them Iron Crosses! What did they get them Iron Crosses for? For doin' down sailor men and women and children—the Belgian Prince, Landovery Castle! That's the sort of thing for the Iron Crosses they're wagging about. Look at them!"

Very Strange Sight.

When some of the men looked with an attempt at superciliousness at the crew that had clustered aft one of our men replied by pointing meaningly to a depth charge on the side. The German submarine men knew well what that meant in the past. It was a very strange sight, the German officers and men on the British destroyer gazing across a few yards of space to the British seamen gazing at them. What waves of will and heart must have passed back and forward in that crowded boat, what pages of racial history!

There was no sign of any change in German discipline. The officers were as one expected and the men were as one expected; everything the officers commanded was immediately obeyed. There was no sign of civilian committees, except that there were two men in civilian clothes on the bridge of the Titania. Strangely enough, there were two similar figures on the bridge of the British Melampus, two shabby-looking journalists. And so again the Wolff bureau can lift its witching voice and tell the dependent Huns the British sailors' soviet was in command of the boarding operations.

The last event of the day was seeing the German submarines, now purged of their crews, lying in bunches of three securely moored in the inner harbor of Harwich.

It was growing dark and their curious ghostly shapes recalled other ghosts—ghosts of women and children and merchant seamen—pallid, bloodless human faces floating onto the lift of the water in the gray deserted wastes of the Atlantic.

Chicken Thief Spends Ten Years in Jail

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Of the last fourteen years Andy Pastor has spent ten of them in the workhouse because he is unable to keep out of other people's chicken coops. He appeared in court again the other day, charged with chicken stealing, and was given two more years.

Boy Convinces Father He Can Make Good

Oak Park, Ill.—In order to convince his father that he can make good on a business proposition, Stephen Horton, son of Benjamin P. Horton, wealthy citizen of this village, has taken to shining shoes, making $10 a week. He is "delivering the shines," too, patrons say.

HAS 300 STORM PHOTOGRAPHS

State Meteorologist of Kansas Has Largest Collection Outside of Weather Bureau in Washington.

Topeka, Kan.—S. D. Flora, state meteorologist of Kansas, has what is said to be the largest collection of photographs of tornadoes, cyclones and dust storms of any weather bureau in the United States, outside of the Washington (D. C.) office. He has some 300 photographs in his collection, most of them of Kansas storms.

Among them are the Omaha (Neb.) storm of March, 1913; the Elmot (Kan.) tornado of June, 1917; the Great Bend (Kan.) cyclone of November, 1915; the Coffeyville cyclone of 1917, and the tornado at Garfield park here in June, 1917. One of the photos shows 1,200 dead sheep, another the side of a house blown away and not a single thing missing from the rooms, and a church completely destroyed except the steeple.

U. S. OWNERSHIP OF STOCK YARDS

OFFERS ONLY HOPE TO FARMERS AND STOCK RAISERS AGAINST MONOPOLY.

Heney Presents Data on Alleged Beef Trust—Sixteen Yards Handle 83 Per Cent of Business, Says Witness—Government Ownership Urged.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Government ownership of the stock yards offers the only hope of the farmers and stock raisers against the monopoly exercised by packers, Francis J. Heney told the Senate Committee on Agriculture. He declared the various forms of licensing suggested in bills now pending in Congress would be about as effective as the "bite of a mosquito on the hide of a rhinoceros." Heney furnished the committee with a mass of data showing, he said, how the stock yards are completely under the control of five big packers, although their ownership has been artfully concealed by a series of interlocking corporations.

The 16 biggest yards in the country over which the big five have control carry on 83 per cent of the meat business of the United States, he said. If this control were broken up by Government ownership and operation, Heney explained, the independent shippers and the farmers would be able to get a "square deal." Correspondence revealing that the packers had made gifts to Congressman James R. Mann, of Chicago, at about the time the Borland resolution was blocked in Congress was given to the committee by Heney. Mann is the Republican leader in the present House and a candidate for Speaker of the next House. It was shown that Mann had been presented a horse valued at $150 by Henry Veeder, counsel for the packers, and that choice cuts of beef also were given to him. Mann in a statement issued later admitted receiving the gifts, but treated the matter lightly. The story of the gifts to Mann came from the files in the Veeder vault which Heney seized and was prevented from using by an order of the Federal Court in Chicago. He said the letters were examined by Hugh McIsaacs, his assistant, and showed that Mann had helped the packers in their fight to prevent any action on the Borland resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the packers. He said Mann accomplished the defeat of the resolution by putting a rider on the agricultural appropriation bill, giving $50,000 to the Bureau of Markets for an investigation. Nevertheless the rider was adopted and Heney said that members of Congress told him that "Mann and Carlin (Representative Carlin of Virginia) hugged each other before the Speaker's desk when the vote was taken."

Vital Changes in Demobilization.

London.—The Central News declares that as a result of the allied discussions in Paris the whole aspect of demobilization has undergone a sudden and vital change, this being shown in the drastic conditions demanded of Germany for a renewal of the armistice. "On authority of an unimpeachable character," says the Central News, "it can be stated that a crisis exists in Europe under which the world war may be resumed any moment. The Allied War Council has arrived at a decision which means that the British people have mistaken the appearance of peace for reality. This decision means that the new British Ministry must revise the whole scheme of army demobilization. The decision is that Great Britain, in proportion to its military strength must maintain an army of occupation on the Rhine for many months. If the rapid increase in demobilization recently announced were continued, in a few months there would be no army in France to undertake the obligations which, by common decision of the allies, have been placed upon British shoulders."

Authority of War Board Is Lost.

Washington.—The authority of the National War Labor Board to enforce its decrees, now that hostilities have ceased, was challenged by counsel for the Bethlehem Steel Company, who has been asked to appear to answer complaints that awards made by the board during the war had not been carried out. Joint Chairman W. H. Taft, of the board, questioned the good faith of the company, and said its present attitude "colors the whole situation with a sense of injustice which makes one yearn for judicial power to compel obedience."

Fire in Dome of Capitol.

Washington.—Fire started in trash in the top of the dome of the Capitol, but was extinguished before any damage had been done.

Berlin Losses Are Enormous.

Berlin.—Berlin's long week of Bolshevism is finally ended. Here and there scattered desperadoes, mostly youths, still fire occasionally from some housetops, and during the night attempts are made by small bands of the followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht to revive the reign of terror. They are insignificant, however, compared with what has passed. Dr. Liebknecht's sister was arrested, and several hundred rebels are locked up, awaiting trial, which must be left to the regular courts.

Paraders Shout For Bread.

Stockholm.—Hunger riots took place in Petrograd, according to advices received here. Ten thousand people paraded through the streets shouting for bread and were fired upon by the Bolshevist troops, who are said to have been Letts. Desperate from hunger, the crowds are reported to have asked the soldiers to fire upon them. Dispatches state that not a single piece of bread is to be found now in Petrograd and that unground oats are being given to the people.

Naturally.

Sunday School Instructor—"And the father of the prodigal son fell on his neck and wept." Now, Alexander Bonetop, tell the children why the father wept.

Aleck—Huh! I guess you'd weep, too, if you fell on your neck.

The Wise Child.

"Mother, did you call us?"

"Yes, my dear, I did."

"You'd better go in," whispered Alice. "When mamma says 'my dear' in that tone she means business."

ON WRONG SIDE OF LEDGER

Somehow Accounts of Three Youths Who Played Halloween Pranks Didn't Seem to Balance.

Every time Halloween comes 'round folks down Columbiana way like to tell about the prank three young men once played on an old couple in the outskirts.

Three days aftre Halloween the old man met one of the perpetrators and said to him:

"John, you know I am not very strong any more. Now, some of the boys took my wagon and put it 'way down there in the swamp. Will you be kind enough to get it out for me?"

And John, like the decent chap he was, worked like a beaver until he had brought back the wagon.

The next day another of the trio was met by the old man, who said:

"Now, Joe, you know me and the old lady ain't as strong as we used to be. Some of the boys played a trick on us and put our front gate up in that tall tree. Will you be good enough to get it down for me?"

The third member of the trio was later accosted by the old man, and persuaded to place into position a shed that had required the efforts of the three to upset. It was a hard job, but he finally succeeded in accomplishing it.

When the three young men met, not long afterward, one observed:

"That was sure some fun we had with old Uriah Umson and his wife."

"Yes," one of the others said, "but doggone it, I had to put that wagon back all by myself."

"And I had to get that front gate down from the tree."

"And I had to fix that shed up again."

"It seems," said the first speaker, "that the Umsons have not only paid us back in our own coin, but have given it to us just about three to one."—Youngstown Telegram.

Thought It Was Housework.

Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance, said at a Washington dinner party:

"The pluck of our boys is tremendous. If you ever hear anything suggestive of funk on the doughboy's part, you can rest assured that investigation will clear it up.

"Like the case, you know, of the chap who said:

"'I'd like to volunteer for the infantry, but mother won't let me.'

"'What!' said a listener. 'A big six-footer like you, and your mother won't let you?'

"'No,' said the young man calmly, 'so I volunteered for mine sweeping.'

"'Mine sweeping? Good gracious, that's more dangerous than infantry fighting by a darn sight.

"'I know it is,' said the young fellow, 'but mother don't.'"

The American Husband.

I wonder whether you American men, when the test comes, are going to live up to your very high reputation. As husbands you are considered to have no equals on the face of the earth. When little jars occur, as they do in the best households, we have been known to tell our lawful spouses that we wished we had married American husbands. Even now, I suppose, you have to eat things that you don't particularly want. The true patriot is the man who can eat an imitation beefsteak, with a smile on his face, and tell the woman who prepared it that it is as good as the real thing.—Mrs. A. Burnett Smith, in the Atlantic.

Town Claims Greatest War Record.

Franklin county's (Pennsylvania) borough, Mont Alto, a little more than a year old as a corporate town, claims the honor of having the largest percentage of population in active service of any town or village of the United States. The population is but 700, and the service flag unveiled has 50 stars. Mont Alto is but three miles from the sanitarium for tuberculosis patients, up on top of the mountain. From this went many of the attaches, none of whom are included in the 50 whose stars adorn the flag.

Best He Could Do.

Unlucky Fisherman—Boy, will you sell that big string of fish you are carrying?

The Boy—No; but I'll take yer pitcher holdin' it fer sixpence.—London Answers.

Wasn't He Cute?

Wifey—You must not expect me to give up my girlhood ways all at once.

Hubby—That's all right. Go on taking an allowance from your father as if nothing had happened.—Brooklyn Citizen.

He Knew Her.

Mrs. Figg—I really ought to go to that club meeting this afternoon, but I can't get up enough energy to start.

Figg—Won't it help you along if I tell you not to go?—Boston Evening Transcript.

So to Speak.

"The professor speaks of the tattooed man—"

"Yes?"

"As a remarkable human document."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white $1.47@1.49, No. 3 white $1.45@1.47, No. 2 yellow $1.50@1.53, No. 3 yellow $1.47@1.49, No. 2 mixed $1.46@1.48, No. 3 mixed $1.44@1.46, white ear $1.49@1.54, yellow ear $1.53@1.56, mixed ear $1.48@1.53.

Sound Hay—Timothy, per ton, ranged from $28.75@31.75. Sound clover mixed $27@29.50, and sound clover $24@26.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 74½@75c, standard white 74@74½c, No. 3 white 74¼@75c, mixed 73@73½c, No. 3 mixed 72@73c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 70½c, centralized creamery extras 69c, firsts 66c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 59c, firsts 58c, ordinary firsts 54c.

Live Poultry—Springers under 4 lbs, 28c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 27c; do 3½ lbs and over, 25c; roosters, 18c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers $12@16.30, butcher steers, extra $13@15, good to choice $11@13, common to fair $7@10.50, heifers, extra $11@12.50, good to choice $10@11, common to fair $7@9.50, cows, extra $9.50@10.50.

Calves—Extra $17@17.50, fair to good $13@17, common and large $6@12.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $17.60, good choice packers and butchers $17.60, stags $10@12, common to choice heavy fat sows $12@16, light shippers $15@15.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) $12@14.75.

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good.—I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. Alice Heller, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with
ABSORBINE
also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. $2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Retiring.

Maude—I hear that your husband is of a retiring disposition.

May—Yes, but not usually before three o'clock in the morning.

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Womens' complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and maybe despondent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the medium and large size bottles at all drug stores. Adv.

Wilhelm's Many Uses.

Former Kaiser Wilhelm has been credited with being a sociologist, archaeologist, poet, music composer, stage manager, yachtsman, and educator. It used to be said of him that he talked music with Saint-Saens and Massenet, sculpture with Reinhold Begas, shipbuilding with Henry Ballin, drama with Suzanne Despres and Assyriology with Professor Delitzsch. His familiarity with the laws of music is reflected in an address he once gave at Frankfort, when he admonished the German singing societies which had been contestants in a competition against attempting to sing intricate pieces in place of simple folksongs, and pointed out that some of the choruses in singing the test compositions had forced up the pitch "by a half, three-fourths, or even by five-fourths of a tone." He has been a "tireless worker in the field of Roman and Byzantine mosaics," and has run a prosperous pottery.

Occupation for an Idle Moment.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "have you a minute to spare?"

"Yes."

"Well, I wish you would tell me exactly what is meant by a 'league of nations' and 'freedom of the seas.'"

His Wife Does.

"Do you think a woman should get a man's wages?" "Well, my wife gets mine," replied Henpeck sadly.

The Popular Choice
People of culture, taste and refinement are keen for health, simplicity and contentment. Thousands of these people choose the cereal drink
INSTANT POSTUM
as their table beverage in place of tea or coffee.
Healthful Economical Delicious

WHERE DISABLED YANKEES ARE RECUPERATING

Entrance to the West Baden hotel, West Baden, Ind., which has been taken over by the United States government at an annual rental of $150,000 to be used for the treatment of disabled soldiers. Thousands of wounded fighters will be nursed back to health at this hotel, famous for its mineral springs and baths.

LIKE LONDON'S SEA WOLF

Whaling Steamship Halcyon Drifts Into Storm-Swept Waters of Arctic and Disappears.

Seattle, Wash.—Like the "Sea Wolf," made famous in Jack London's writings and the ship from which he gained the inspiration for his stirring stories of the northern seas, the famous whaling steamship Halcyon has drifted into the storm-swept waters of the Arctic ocean and disappeared.

Having outlived her usefulness and performed her part in furnishing the world with a masterful romance of the sea, the Halcyon slipped her anchor while lying at Akutan, in the Aleutian islands, was driven to sea before a stiff gale and her destruction is believed to have been certain. No one was aboard her.

It was in the same part of the world that the blind captain's Sea Wolf was wrecked. The Halcyon was built in San Francisco in 1887 and in her varied career has plied in the South sea trade and has been a member of the northern whaling fleet for years. Jack London cruised the Arctic ocean aboard her and this adventure gave him the atmosphere and foundation for his famous story of the "Sea Wolf."

WORTH KNOWING

State-administered workmen's health insurance was indorsed by the Colorado state federation of labor at its recent annual convention.

Canadian Pacific commercial telegraphers at Montreal decided to defer the proposed strike and to present their case to the federal government.

Musical instruments composed principally of wood suffer more from the climate of India than any other wooden structures.

The best lobster fishing known anywhere is on the Atlantic coast. From 77,000,000 to 100,000,000 lobsters are caught every year by Canadian fishermen.

There was no state-owned employment service in France for recruiting labor at the beginning of the war.

Nearly all savages have sound teeth. Imperfect teeth are a sign of civilization.

Pipe with a spiral lock seam is made from strips of metal by a recently invented machine.

GIVES BLOOD TO RED CROSS

Woman Gets $25 for Transfusion Operation and Turns Over Check.

Kansas City, Mo.—A handsome, well-dressed woman answered a recent advertisement of a local hospital for human blood in order that it might be transfused and a life saved. A reward of $25 was offered.

The woman permitted a quart of blood to be given to the sick patient. When the operation was over the doctor started to write out a check for the money.

"Make it payable to the Red Cross," she told him, and it was done.

Indian Keeps His Word.

Milwaukee.—When Will Davis, an Indian, was convicted last August of selling liquor on the Indian reservation he asked permission to return home to harvest his crops and requested that his sentence be deferred until that time. The request was granted. Davis, true to his word, returned after the harvest and is now serving a 60-day term in the house of correction.

High Record for Bear. Rooster Brings $618.

Fairbanks, Alaska.—"Liberty," an Alaska rooster, has brought $618 into the coffers of the Red Cross in this territory. He was started on his money-making tour from Ruby, on the Yukon river, and at each stop he is sold and then sent on his way to another town.

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of most important events transpiring in the state

Bowling Green.—J. C. Hammond, 41 years old, for 18 years local agent for the Standard Oil Company, hanged himself in the cellar of his residence. The body was found by his mother, Mrs. Laura Hammond. Hammond had been in ill health for several years.

Perryville.—Finis Bonta has been elected chief of police of Perryville, and has assumed his duties, and is straightening out things in that progressive little city on the banks of the Chaplin by arresting several "wild horses" and bringing them to the bar of justice.

Flemingsburg.—While Kenneth Hedrick, son of George Hedrick of Grange City, and a boy named McKenney were out hunting McKenney fell and his gun was discharged, the load entering the Hedrick boy's stomach, causing instant death. The boys were about 12 years of age.

Flemingsburg.—Misses Eliza and Hardenia Marshall of the county have resigned as teachers in the high school here and Miss Ruby Day and Mrs. John Hixson have been elected to fill two vacancies. One remains yet to be supplied, caused by the marriage of Miss Pauline Rhodes.

Winchester.—Mrs. B. A. Crutcher fell on the pavement in her yard and broke both bones in her right arm, just above the wrist. The ligaments in the arm were also badly torn and the injury is very painful. Mr. Crutcher, who has had pneumonia, is able to be up and about the house.

Ashland.—Frank Bennett Taylor of Greenup, just below Ashland, was drowned while skating on the back water near his home. He was 19 years old and just home from the Students' Army Training School at Cincinnati. His body was recovered. He was the son of Mrs. Sallie Bennett Taylor.

Mt. Sterling.—Charles Ballard, who has been in the fighting near Verdun, and whose name had appeared in the casualty list, surprised his parents Christmas Day by returning home. Mr. Ballard had been wounded in one ankle and had been in a French hospital; also in one in the United States.

Louisville.—Hugh Scholtz, 21 years old, son of Charles Scholtz, Jr., president of the Joseph Denunzio Fruit Co., 108 West Jefferson street, was arrested by Patrolman Lawler on a charge of manslaughter, growing out of the death Monday of A. Rogowsky, who was struck by Scholtz's auto on Jefferson street, near Floyd.

Bowling Green.—John and Andrew Cole, brothers, 37 and 39 years old, respectively, of Benleo, Warren county, died of pneumonia, and another brother, Robert Cole, 32, is at the point of death with the same disease. They are brothers of Miss Mattie Cole, 35 years old, who killed herself by drowning recently.

Paris.—Mrs. D. D. Wilson, of near Shawhan, is confined to her home suffering from an injury to her eye. She swept up a room at her home and threw the litter in the fire. In an instant there was an explosion and Mrs. Wilson was struck in the eye by a particle from a cartridge that had been swept up and thrown in the fire. It is thought that the sight of the injured eye may be saved.

Georgetown.—"Nobody will ever know what the boys at the front had to go thru, Lieut. Luke Cox Abbett declares in a letter to his father, W. G. Abbett, cashier of the First National Bank. "It was hell in all its hideous forms," the writer declares, "and how I ever came out of six days of it is more than I'll ever be able to understand. I saw men slaughtered by the hundreds. I saw whole platoons and companies completely mowed down by that hellish boche machine gun fire.

Frankfort.—With more pure-bred swine in Kentucky than ever before in its history and more swine than for the last twenty years, the loss from hog cholera has been reduced in the last six years from over $2,000,000 to less than $200,000, Dr. S. F. Musselman, state veterinarian, said in a statement just sent to Washington. The use of vaccine and education in the care of hogs have accomplished the results. The hog industry was waning a few years ago because farmers were losing from cholera more than they could make from the hogs that survived.

Frankfort.—Y. D. Mangan was reappointed chief of police of Frankfort by Mayor W. S. Rosson. Policemen named were M. T. Ellis, Fred L. Gordon, William Haydon, Charles Mitchell, R. G. Montgomery, O. C. Scott, John L. Shields, James Stafford and E. Hobbs Taylor. There was no change in the force.

Frankfort.—Jerry Delph, sentenced to four years from Lexington, had his sentence commuted to one year by Governor Stanley, because a man jointly indicted got only one year.

Lexington.—Mary Ella Brown, the 1-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown of North Broadway, died as the result of burns received in falling into the fire at her house. The child was standing near the fire when she lost her balance and fell into the flames, burning her neck and arms, from which she died, passing away apparently without pain.

Flemingsburg.—Dr. Carlton picked ripe strawberries from his vines on Christmas Day. They were slightly protected by leaves.

Harrodsburg.—The heavy rain caused a tremendous rise in Harrod's Creek, which flows through this city, and many homes along the stream were partially inundated, especially at the Warwick street bridge and below there. Numerous families moved out, but many remained in their homes, moving into the upper stories.

Lexington.—All children attending the city schools were inoculated with the Mayo serum to prevent influenza and pneumonia. The inoculation was given only with the consent of parents or guardians, and to gain this consent Supt. M. A. Cassidy sent a letter to the parents of all the students explaining the serum and the good that has been done by it.

Lagrange.—George W. Findley, aged 47, committed suicide at his home by taking Paris green. He has been in bad health and was despondent over his neglected farm work. When he told his wife what he had done, she called the doctor and antidotes were administered promptly. He seemed to be out of danger, but in about five hours was taken worse and died.

Richmond.—With the thermometer hovering about the zero mark, the residence of Mrs. Robert Miller and daughters, Mrs. S. B. Hume, Misses Sallie and Bessie Miller, caught fire and, despite heroic work on the part of the fire department, the upstairs was gutted, the roof burned off and considerable damage done below stairs. The loss is estimated at from $4,000 to $5,000.

Danville.—No matter what may be the result of the Internal Revenue Department's plans to redistrict Kentucky revenue districts, Danville, it seems, will lose its revenue office. Bruce Taylor, special agent for the Revenue Department at Washington, came here and made an inventory of the office of Collector John W. Hughes and announced that the office will be removed to Frankfort.

Lexington.—The College of Engineering at the University of Kentucky will take up a number of research problems in their study this year, Prof. F. Paul Anderson, dean of the college, said recently. The plans that have been laid out are for an intensive study in testing of automobiles and their efficiency, the production and application of super heated steam and the study of the strength of metal at various temperatures.

Winchester.—Practically all operations in the Eastern Kentucky oil fields were shut down during the heavy rains and the freezing up of the water lines in the various sections. In this section of the mountains the oil men who were in the fields at the time of the hard rains and were unable to return to their homes and were water bound in the sections where they were located, although they have been unable to resume operations.

Frankfort.—An amazing number of dogs in Kentucky have been escaping taxation and are being brought to light by the new law requiring them to be licensed. County clerks are sending requisitions to the Department of Agriculture for thousands of additional license blanks and tags, although they were issued considerably in excess of the number of dogs assessed last year. One clerk already had licensed a thousand more dogs than were assessed and was out of supplies.

Lexington.—Plans for the statewide meeting of merchants to be held in Louisville, to solve delivery problems under postwar conditions, have been developed to include the proposed organization of a State merchants' association for protective purposes as well as adoption of economy measures. Co-operation for protection against cold check frauds, dishonest employes and harmful legislation, the publication of a monthly bulletin giving new ideas on merchandizing and promoting "shop early" campaigns, the establishment of credit rating associations and the adoption of uniform methods of collection, are some of the subjects that will be launched for discussion.

Winchester.—A wreck occurred about twelve miles from Paris on the Paris pike when the car in which Rev. Archie Bedford, Henrietta Bedford and Anna Nelson were riding collided with a Ford car in which Mr. Dennison, wife and two children were riding. The car in which Rev. Mr. Bedford was riding was driven by a chauffeur from Paris, and as to how the accident occurred is unknown to both parties. One wheel of his car was knocked off and the front badly damaged. Miss Bedford and Miss Nelson received several bad bruises while Mr. Bedford escaped without any injuries. In the other car Mrs. Dennison received many injuries, knocking her front teeth out and cutting her face badly. One child was knocked from the car several feet, but escaped unhurt.

Paris.—There seems to be no limit to the high prices being paid for Bourbon county land. All previous records were broken at the sale of the farm of William and Lou Taylor, located near Paris on the North Middletown pike, the various tracts selling as follows: The home place, containing 100½ acres, was sold in four tracts, as follows: 8¼ acres to William H. Whaley for $552 per acre; 33 acres to the same for $490.10 per acre; 9 acres to Charles Peddicord at $291 per acre, and 51 acres to John Sauer for $292.50 per acre.

Winchester.—The Winchester Water Company has notified the City Council that unless back hydrant rentals are paid and a new and definite contract entered into within ten days, the water for fire and all other purposes will be cut off. Because of an unpaid bill, the Kentucky Utilities Company recently cut off the lights. A town wit, when asked what should be done with the Kaiser, said send him to Winchester, where he will be kept in darkness and die of thirst. The bills were unpaid pending legal decisions.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

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

FEED ROUGHAGE AND SAVE GRAIN.

Stock Being Wintered on Government Farm at Beltsville, Md., on Silage and Corn Stover, With Soaked Velvet Beans as a Concentrate.

FEED ROUGHAGE TO SAVE GRAIN

Straw and Stover Satisfactory for Making Up Large Part of Winter Ration.

HUMAN FOOD IS CONSERVED

Largest Profits Returned From Herds Maintained Most Largely on Roughages—Not Good for Fattening Swine.

Only those feeds should be used in wintering live stock which will keep the animals in a thrifty, growing condition. In following this policy it is possible for the stockman to cut down his own feed bills and prevent from going to waste many of his home-grown farm products which in the past have been entirely or partially lost in utilizing as far as possible corn stover, straw and such material, other products formerly fed to live stock, but which are suited and much needed for human food, can be conserved.

It is estimated that the total amount of corn stover and straws burned, plowed under, allowed to rot in stacks, and wasted in other ways is worth over $100,000,000. This is an appalling loss, and if these feedstuffs were used in the feeding of cattle, sheep, and horses it would result in greatly increased profits to individual farmers as well as tend to increase the supply of meat and dairy products.

After three years' study with cattle in the corn belt the office of farm management of the United States department of agriculture has demonstrated that the breeding herds maintained most largely on roughage, such as oat or wheat straw and corn stover (with a very small quantity of concentrate feed, such as cottonseed meal, corn, etc.), are the herds from which the large profits are returned.

How Straw Is Used.

Of the total amount of straw produced annually in the United States 54.9 per cent, or 64,708,000 tons, is estimated to have been used for feeding purposes, while that used for bedding is estimated at 12.3 per cent, or 14,519,000 tons. Accordingly, the total used in live stock production would be about 67.2 per cent, or 79,227,000 tons. The straw that was sold, plowed under, and burned amounts to about 32.8 per cent of the total, or 38,527,000 tons. Thus more than one-third of the total production of straw is being used to disadvantage, one-half of which is an almost total loss. If straw is not used by live stock or plowed under, its value as a soil-enriching material is mainly lost. Its chief value as a fertilizing material lies not in its fertilizing elements, but in its tissues as a source of humus. Because of its value as a food and, when used for bedding, as an absorbent of liquid manure, it is very poor economy to plow straw under when it can be used as a feedstuff or bedding material.

Use Straw and Stover.

Practical experience as well as experimental work has taught that straw and stover can be used very economically in the rations of almost all kinds of live stock. These roughages are and should be used in the fattening rations of all farm animals except hogs, and should compose a larger part of all wintering or keeping rations for cattle, sheep, and horses. Breeding herds of beef cattle or dry dairy cows can be successfully kept on rations composed largely of these materials. Flocks of breeding ewes do well with such feeds when some grain is added. Horses doing very light or no work need little grain if given a plentiful allowance of clean, bright straw or stover. Under certain conditions, of course, grain should be added to the ration, but it should be conserved as largely as possible for human consumption.

Utilize Corn Stover.

The estimated total yield of corn stover in the United States is 245,253,000 tons. According to figures from the bureau of crop estimates, the corn stover was disposed of as follows: 57 per cent (142,000,000 tons) was fed to cattle; 23.6 per cent (58,000,000 tons) fed to other live stock; 3.7 per cent (9,000,000 tons) burned; 10.3 per cent (25,000,000 tons) plowed under; 2.6 per cent (6,000,000 tons) sold and 1.9 per cent (4,000,000 tons) used for other purposes, most of which was bedding. The yield of dry stover, as estimated varies from 1 to 6¼ tons per acre, with the average close to 3 tons per acre. The estimated value is about $2 a ton.

The disposition of corn stover in the United States is very similar in character to the disposition of straw though differing somewhat in degree. About 55 per cent of the straw is fed, while 81.5 per cent of the stover is utilized in that way. Of the stover fed to live stock, however, it is estimated that at least 35 per cent is wasted. Straw is burned to the extent of 15 per cent, while only 3.7 per cent of the stover is disposed of in that manner. Straw sold amounted to 7.8 per cent, while only 2.6 per cent of the stover is marketed. This is to be expected, since straw is more easily handled in marketing. About 12 per cent of all straw is used for bedding, while less than 2 per cent of the stover is so used.

It is needless to say that burning the stover is a great waste, although it seems to offer a quick and easy method of cleaning the ground preparatory to plowing. This system is most largely practiced where the corn is snapped, or husked, in the field, leaving the stalks standing.

In some sections of the United States cattle are wintered with stover as the sole roughage, supplemented with a little grain. Breeding cows or stockers will winter nicely on stover and oat straw, together with a small quantity of either cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, or corn. The meal, when fed without other grain, should be fed in the cake form, preferably of nut size. When fed in that manner it is not lost by dropping through cracks or by being blown away, and is not spoiled by saliva or rain.

In preparing stover for feeding purposes, cutting and shocking under general conditions involves less labor than shredding, and the waste is about offset by the labor factor. Chopping or shredding increases the palatability and reduces the storage space for housing the crop, but the labor involved greatly increases the cost of preparation. If cheap power and labor are available on the farm, shredding or cutting is to be recommended. Dry corn stover may be shredded or cut and put into the silo if sufficient water is added. The waste is greatly decreased in this manner, and the resulting feed somewhat resembles green silage and has been used successfully by some farmers.

A practice in certain sections which is both uneconomical and wasteful is that of "pulling the fodder," or stripping the leaves from the stalk, leaving the stalk to be burned. Of the corn that is allowed to mature in the field, about 19 per cent is handled in that way. Another wasteful practice is that of "topping" the corn, by which the stalk above the top ear is removed and either stored or shocked for fodder. About 13 per cent of the matured corn is so handled. Of the stalks left standing in the field, 35 per cent are pastured, 33 per cent are plowed under, and 12 per cent are burned.

The total value of the stover produced in the United States in 1914 was about $436,867,000. Almost 4 per cent as stated above, or about $14,757,000 worth of it was burned. This waste is astonishing when one considers the feeding value of the material thus destroyed. To utilize the wasted straw and stover by feeding to cattle would, of course, involve the use of large quantities of concentrated feeds.

CUTTING FEED BILLS

The utilization of cottonseed meal and other feeds with our wasted straws and stover would mean not only a tremendous saving in the cost of producing meals and dairy products and in the feeding of horses, but also a great saving in the cost of enriching the soil. The losses from these two sources, from a nation-wide standpoint, as well as from the standpoint of the individual farmer, constitute a greater total than that of all other losses (except that from disease) occurring upon the American farm today.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The brood sow should be kept slightly gaining in flesh from a few weeks before she is bred up until the time the pigs are farrowed.

• • •

For the brood sow a ration consisting of three to four pounds of grain daily should give satisfactory results if the grain is of the right kind.

Frozen silage is unsafe for feed.

• • •

Sheep will eat with relish almost every class of weeds.

• • •

Have you arranged for warming the water for the stock?

• • •

Keep plenty of clean, fresh water before the brood sows at all times.

• • •

Colts that have been neglected when young will need gentling before much training can be done.

How Cabinet Has Grown.

George Washington had only five cabinet officers—a secretary of state, a secretary of the treasury, a secretary of war, a postmaster general and an attorney general. A secretary of the navy was added under John Adams, a secretary of the interior under Taylor and a secretary of agriculture under Cleveland. The department of commerce and labor was created in 1903, under Roosevelt, and the department of labor was made separate under Wilson in 1913.

Eyes Had to Be Blue.

Blue-eyed babies always claim a preponderance of admirers. The fact has just again been emphasized—this time at Hampstead, England. It was announced in the press that the town officials had a "bonny blue-eyed baby" for adoption, and straightway 336 would-be adopters wrote to secure it. Unfortunately it was found that the infant's eyes had been wrongly described. The eyes were not blue, after all, and when they heard of this some of the ladies withdrew their offers.

Ammonia.

Ammonia is found in minute quantity in air, and is a natural product of the decay of animal substances. It is procured artificially by the destructive distillation of nitrogen organic matters, such as bones, hair, horns and hoofs, and is largely obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal.

Optimistic Thought.

Gather roses while they blossom; tomorrow is not today.

The World's Diamonds.

Diamonds of the weight of 28 2-5 tons, of a value of $1,000,000,000, have been taken from the earth from the earliest time to the present day. These figures, however, only concern the stones before cutting, which reduce their weight by half, but multiplies their value by five.

The Locust Tree.

The locust tree was one of the first American trees to be taken to Europe.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The good woman "looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

WHOLESOME DISHES.

A nice breakfast dish for those who are fond of tomatoes and put up a good quantity for winter use is the following: Take a pint or less of tomatoes, the amount depending upon the size and appetite of the family, add boiling water to thin the tomato, two-thirds of a cupful or more (if the tomato is well packed in the can) to a pint of tomato, season with pepper, salt, and as much butter as one can conscientiously use. Prepare bread by slicing, then moisten and heat in a dry oven until very hot, but not dry. Butter each piece and serve covered with the hot seasoned tomato. For those who like sugar, that may be sprinkled on the tomato to suit the taste.

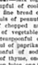
Cottage Cheese Molded With Olives.—Cut slices from four olives, lengthwise, discarding the stones; line a small charlotte mold with two strips of waxed paper, letting the ends hang out on the four sides; these will make the mold easy to remove. With a larding or knitting needle arrange the olives in some fancy design in the bottom of the mold, then press cottage cheese well seasoned with salt, paprika, cream or melted butter, sprinkle with sliced olives and fill the mold with cheese.

Toast With Cottage Cheese Sauce.—Prepare slices of toast, well buttered, and pour over the following: Take two tablespoonfuls of butter, and when bubbling hot add two tablespoonfuls of flour, a half-teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of paprika and a cupful of rich milk. Cook all together until thick and smooth, then stir in one-half cupful of cottage cheese pressed through a ricer. Dip the edges of the toast into hot water before putting on the butter, cover with the hot sauce and serve.

Hot Meat Sandwiches.—Make a good baking powder biscuit dough, using one cupful each of oat flour and wheat flour, roll out in a thin sheet and sprinkle with well-chopped, cooked and seasoned meat. Roll up and cut into six pieces, stand on end, dot with a bit of chicken or other sweet fat and bake in a hot oven. Serve hot with a good cream sauce or brown gravy.

Home in one form or another is the great object of life. It stands at the end of every day's labor and beckons us to its bosom.—J. G. Holland.

GOOD AND ECONOMICAL FOOD.



In spite of the fact that wheat is given us freely, the thinking housewife will try to conserve it as much as possible, as well as saving fats, meats and sugar. With the thousands of starving people abroad there is nothing else of such importance with us, for they must be fed, and largely by America.

Cottage Cheese and Peanut Loaf.—Mix together thoroughly one cupful of cooked cereal, one cupful of fine bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of peanut butter, half a cupful of chopped nuts, one tablespoonful of vegetable oil or cream, one-half teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of paprika, one fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, half a teaspoonful of thyme, one-half teaspoonful of onion juice, one tablespoonful of powdered celery leaves and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Mix into a compact loaf and bake in a pan of boiling water set into the oven. Bake a half hour, or until brown. Serve hot with tomato sauce.

Oat Flour and Wheat Biscuit.—Sift together one cupful each of oat flour and wheat flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and four teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add the oat flour that does not pass the sieve to the sifted material; put in two tablespoonfuls of shortening and mix to a soft dough with skim milk. Two-thirds of a cupful will be needed. Turn with a knife on a floured board; pat and roll into a sheet with a rolling pin; cut in rounds and bake.

Cauliflower With Cheese Sauce.—Boil cauliflower in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and separate into flowerets. Set these in individual dishes. To serve four, prepare a cup of cream sauce, using two tablespoonfuls each of butter substitute and flour, salt and paprika to taste, and a cup of rich milk. Stir in one-fourth of a cup of grated cheese over the sauce and serve at once.

Cottage Cheese Dressing.—Mix together two teaspoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful each of salt, mustard and paprika; add three tablespoonfuls of milk and mix to a smooth paste; pour on five tablespoonfuls of hot milk, stir until smooth then cook over boiling water until it thickens; cover and let cook ten minutes. Beat one egg, add a tablespoonful of honey, and mix well; stir into the hot mixture. When the egg is cooked, gradually beat in four tablespoonfuls of mild vinegar; remove from the heat and add two tablespoonfuls of butter or other fat. When cold and ready to use, beat in one cup of cottage cheese and one cupful of beaten cream.

Nellie Maxwell

To Get Rid of Roaches.

The Bulletin of the Chicago School of Sanitary Instruction has been dealing with domestic pests, the latest issue describing a simple and effective way of ridding premises of roaches. Commercial sodium fluoride mixed in equal parts with flour is dusted over places frequented by the insects, or applied with a dustgun or powder blower. The immediate effect will be noticed that the insects will come out of their hiding places and, after rushing about in a frantic manner for a time, became paralyzed and soon die.

Buddy Dropped a Knit.

A teacher in a kindergarten school was teaching her young pupils the art of knitting. All at once Buddy, who had been doing so nicely, began to scowl. The teacher asked him what seemed to be the matter, and he answered: "Well, I—I believe I dropped a knit."

Somewhat Miffed.

"I want a rug."

"Axminster?" said the salesman.

"No; I didn't ax Minster. I'm axing you."

BOYS' CLUBS TEACH THRIFT AND INDUSTRY AND HELP TO MAKE PROGRESSIVE FARMERS

Club Members Learn More Than Principles of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Agricultural production is not the sum total of achievement by members of boys' clubs in the South. Those youngsters below the Mason-Dixon line raise good crops; also, they raise fine baby beeves and standard pigs. Their sheep are of accredited breeds; their poultry is of the better types; and the gardens they cultivate are model gardens, many of them yielding very worth-while produce. In dollars and cents, the result of those boys' efforts annually mounts up to many thousands; in food supply it is of incalculable value to the 15 Southern states.

But this is only part of the story—a bare enumeration of some of the activities of those Southern lads. The other part is, or should be, more interesting, for it deals with intangible commodities—character, high ideals, educational aspirations, civic pride—evolved from and developed through the training received in boys' clubs. In its effort to strengthen the agricultural extension organization the United States department of agriculture cites some instances to show the benefits of the boys' club work in the South.

Bonds and Bank Accounts.

In Texas there are 1,000 boys receiving higher education—the direct result of club membership. There are 20,000 club boys in that state who bought Liberty bonds, War Savings and Thrift stamps. The same number belong to the Red Cross, and 2,000 have bank accounts. Members of the boys' clubs in Oklahoma, over 13,000, own war securities amounting to $112,818. Their bank deposits total $67,931.86. Also West Virginia has 1,500 club members who have bank accounts. Many own lands and several hundred are in colleges. Arkansas has a record of hundreds of former boys' club members who are in college, and what is more to their credit, paying their tuition with money earned from the sale of of their agricultural products and prizes won in agricultural contests.

A number of the Southern clubs have developed college professors, instructors in agricultural schools—men who learned the scientific method of farming and gained their experience in boys' clubs. Many club members are in the military service. "We have hundreds of club members that are officers in the United States army," writes a Mississippi state agent. Nor have modern business methods been overlooked by those young husbandmen. In some of the states co-operative buying, selling and marketing is the regular practice of boys' club members, and the use of banking facilities, a common custom—the kind of banking, by the way, where the character and industry of the borrowers form the major part of the security. In this connection the testimony of the president of a bank in Mississippi is corroborative. Says he: "So far as my information goes, there is not a single piece of bad paper in the state as a result of loans to club boys." These instances are taken at random.

The influence club boys exert upon their fathers and upon the farmers in their neighborhoods is very marked, state and county agents say. It is the kind of influence that, through practical demonstration, turns skeptics into converts; that makes progressive farmers out of "the-old-way-is-good-enough-for-me" types.

Influence of the Clubs.

But extension agents are not the only ones who note these transformations. Men of affairs have observed them, and right ready are they to tell of civic improvements, better schools, more active churches, marked increase in the demand for better merchandise, new business enterprises, pride in the appearance of their buildings, home grounds, the family acres, and a higher type of community morale—all brought about by boys' clubs and community co-operation.

Increased production, stimulation in every line of agricultural endeavor for the immediate and continued prosperity of their section is one of the important functions of boys' club work in the South. This is being accomplished by instruction and demonstration in correct agricultural methods by the extension service of the United States department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges. And it is being done in the only way possible—through the organized efforts of the very boys who are to develop into progressive farmers and become the substantial producers of the future. However, quite as important a function of this work is the all-round development of the boys themselves. Great stress is laid upon this. Through the agency of these boys' clubs, the members are taught habits of thrift and industry. They are shown the real value of high character, the advantages of education, the possibilities of leadership, the dignity of labor, the importance of co-operation in civic affairs and respect for others' rights. The creditable desire for independence, for land ownership and beauty and orderliness in land possessed is inculcated in them, that they may have the privilege of remaining upon the very soil that nurtured them and become important factors in their country's development.

JOINTWORM IS MOST DESTRUCTIVE ENEMY

Pest Ranks Next to Hessian Fly in Eastern States.

Small Grub Lives in Stems of Wheat, Sucking Juices of Plant—May Be Controlled by Plowing Stubble Deeply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The most destructive enemy of wheat, next to the Hessian fly, in the wheat states east of the Mississippi river and in parts of Missouri is the wheat jointworm. It is a very small grub which lives in the stems of wheat, sucking the juices of the plant and causing a swelling in the stem. Although this insect is sometimes more serious than the Hessian fly, occasionally causing complete destruction, very little is done at present to control its depredations. The insect has a number of natural enemies, but these should not be relied upon. Fortunately the jointworm attacks only wheat, which fact suggests one of the most reliable control measures, that of substituting crops. In the southern part of the Eastern wheat belt the insect may be controlled by plowing wheat stubble deeply after harvest when this does not interfere with the growing of red clover and grass.

The egg from which the jointworm hatches is laid in the stem by an insect resembling a small black ant with wings. When a wheat plant first becomes infected no outward sign may appear. The presence of the worm can be detected when the plant is nearly mature by examining the inside of the stem, usually just above the second or third joint from the ground. Sometimes the point of infestation is very noticeable, there being wart-like swellings on the stem. Another very good indication is the presence in the field of a number of fallen or lodged plants.

The larvae of this insect remain in the old stubble until November or December, when about 90 per cent of them change to the pupa stage. In this form large numbers are winter-killed in the Northern states, but severe weather also kills their natural enemies. Without the assistance of numerous parasitic enemies of the jointworm, wheat growing in the Eastern states of necessity would have been abandoned or the growers forced to adopt effective control measures, say department specialists.

When fall plowing is practiced the stubble containing the pest is buried deeply, thus preventing the insect from emerging the following spring. Whenever this method is adopted the badly infested wheat should be cut high, so that the greater majority of the jointworms will be left on the field in the old stubble and may be turned under and destroyed. In southern Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and other Southern and Southeastern states where double-cropping systems are in general use, it is possible to plow under the stubble without interfering with the cropping system. Where this is not practicable, as is sometimes the case in the more Northern states, substitute crops, such as rye, barley or buckwheat should be grown on heavily infested areas.

TREES NEED TWO SPRAYINGS

Essential That Work Be Thoroughly Done if One Would Secure the Best Results.

Fruit trees that are badly infested with scale need two sprayings during the dormant season, one as early in the fall as it is convenient and the other in late winter. The fall spraying can be given any time after the leaves have fallen from the trees. Let the spraying be done thoroughly, as this is essential if one would secure the best results from the operation.

BETTER ROADS IN LOUISIANA

State to Spend $4,674,000 in Making Improvements and Maintenance During Year.

According to figures compiled in the office of the state highway engineer, $4,674,000 will be spent on road improvement in Louisiana in 1919 in the constructing of 753 miles of highway and maintenance of 470 miles already completed.

Losing Investment in Hen.

A hen that does not lay 100 eggs a year is a losing investment. If every farm had 100 hens laying 100 eggs each, there would be 60,000,000,000 eggs annually in the United States.

Work of Borers.

Borers frequently enter the tree just below the ground, work in the growing layer beneath the bark, and either injure the trees badly or kill them outright.

Batik Lingeries and Negligees.

One of the reasons why batik lingerie and negligees especially commended themselves to women whose dress allowance was ample, and who liked the interesting and novel, was because it was of necessity, at first, hand wrought. It was produced by a slow and laborious process necessitating the use of a film of wax placed over the fabric before the dyeing process took place. There was an urgent demand for persons who could do this batik work; it was the work of artists, and there were few enough artists who had skill in this line of handicraft. Now, however, someone has devised a way of making printed batik that can be turned out yards a minute by machinery. The original design from which it is copied is a genuine hand wrought batik so the reproduced result ought to be of similar artistic merit. At any rate the price is very much more reasonable and almost anyone who wants it now can glory in a batik negligee of barbaric coloring.

A Coated Tongue What it Means

A bad breath, coated tongue, taste in the mouth, langour and debility are usually signs that the liver is out of order. Prof. Hemmeter says: "The liver is an organ secondary in importance only to the heart."

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom.

The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the cinders and ashes from the general circulation.

A blockade in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes. At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloe, jalap, put into ready-to-use form by Doctor Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold for 25 cents by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Stockton, Calif.—"For constipation, sick headache, an inactive liver, indigestion and biliousness there is nothing to equal Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I have tried other things but like the 'Pellets' best of any."—Mrs. F. Campfield, 329 S. Grant Street.

COUGHS and COLDS
disappear in a night and leave the chest free, sleek and well when
GOWANS Rub-It-On
is applied. A pleasant, soothing, healing external application for just such troubles. Ask your druggist. 35c, 60c, $1.00. Pay no more.

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 3–1919.

Had to Admit It.

"Man is a tyrant," declared Mrs. Flubdub. "Isn't he, John?"

"Really, my dear, I hardly—"

"Is he or is he not?"

"He is."—Tit-Bits.

Constipation, indigestion, sick-headache and bilious conditions are overcome by a course of Garfield Tea. Drink on retiring.—Adv.

Their Rich Uncle.

"Hubby, Uncle John sent Yuletide greetings."

"Is that all?"

NO ROOM FOR PESSIMISM

Canada as a Nation Builder.

With Canada's great task in the war before the public, the burdens that she so willingly took and so ably carried, and her recent victory in subscribing $175,000,000 to the 5th Victory Bond Loan more than she asked, he would be a skeptic who would associate the word pessimism with her present condition. Canada deplores the heavy human loss which she has suffered, but even those akin to those lost in battle say with cheerfulness that while the sacrifice was great, the cause was wonderful, and accept their sufferings with grace. It may well be said there is no room in Canada today for the pessimist. The agricultural production of the country has doubled in four years. $140,000,000 are the railway earnings today or 3½ times what they were ten years ago, while the bank deposits are now $1,733,000,000 as compared with $133,000,000 thirty years ago.

There is a wonderful promise for the future.

It is with buoyancy that Canada faces an era of peace. She has triumphed over the soul-testing crisis of war. Before the war Canada was a borrower, and expected to continue so for many years. For the past year and a half we have seen her finance herself. She has also been furnishing credits to other nations.

A recent article in the "Boston Transcript" says:

"The people at home have not been lagging behind the boys at the front in courage, resourcefulness and efficiency. The development of Canada's war industry is an industrial romance of front rank. American Government officials can testify to the efficiency of the manufacturing plant Canada has built up in four short years. In Department after Department where they found American industry failed them they were able to turn to Canada. The full story may be revealed some day."

The same paper says:

"It is a new Canada that emerges from the world war in 1918—a nation transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914.

"The war has taken from Canada a cruel toll. More than 50,000 of her bravest sons lie in soldiers' graves in Europe. Three times that number have been more or less incapacitated by wounds. The cost of the war in money is estimated to be already $1,100,000,000. These are not light losses for a country of 8,000,000 people. Fortunately there is also a credit side. Canada has found herself in this war. She has discovered not merely the gallantry of her soldiers, but the brains and capacity and efficiency of her whole people. In every branch, in arms, in industry, in finance, she has had to measure her wits against the world, and in no case has Canada reason to be other than gratified."—Advertisement.

Generally in Vain.

Retribution is a vigilant watchman on life's highway, and many of us try to slip the guard.

To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

Wasted Time.

Fatigue is prone to look backward, thus measuring the pathway twice.—Exchange.

Brewery workers in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., received an increase of $1.50 a week.

Your Eyes
A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids.