Important News Events of the World Summarized

Personal

Charles Rock, the well-known English actor, died in London.

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The baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie S. Chaplin is dead at Los Angeles, Cal. The child lived but 70 hours.

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Washington

One officer and six enlisted men were killed in the destruction of the American mine sweeper Richard H. Buckley by the explosion of a mine in the North Sea, according to a Washington dispatch.

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Over 4,000 Chicago post office clerks are affected by an increase in wages of $100 annually, which was authorized by the post office department in Washington.

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Without a record vote, the senate at Washington adopted Senator Lodge's resolution asking the president for information as to an alleged treaty negotiated between Japan and Germany in 1918.

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Resumption of mail service between the United States and Germany, effective immediately, was provided in an order signed by Postmaster General Burleson at Washington.

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The house at Washington failed to pass the agricultural appropriation bill, with its rider repealing the daylight saving law, over the veto of President Wilson.

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President Wilson at Washington discussed the peace treaty at some length with Senators King of Utah and McKeller of Tennessee, who were among half a dozen White House callers.

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"Vastly improved conditions" were found in Mexico by Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican ambassador to the United States, he said upon his return to Washington after a month's absence.

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Preparations for the early return of General Pershing and his personal staff from France is indicated, army officials at Washington said, in recent dispatches from abroad.

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Notwithstanding strong opposition by the government, a house of commons committee at London approved by a vote of 15 to 12 a clause in the alien bill restricting the employment of aliens in Great Britain.

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Argentine government reports show that 1,000,000 sheep and 100,000 cattle have been drowned in floods in the southern part of Buenos Aires province.

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The national council of the socialist party at Paris decided to oppose ratification of the peace treaty. The vote was 1,420 to 114, with 387 abstentions.

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The American First division completed the taking over of the outline post of the bridgehead from the Second division, which is preparing to start entraining at Coblenz for home.

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Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, arrived at London with his staff to take part in the peace celebration. He was met at Dover by Gen. Sir Henry S. Horne and a guard of honor.

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Strike disorders occurred at various places in Italy, according to a Rome dispatch. At Lucera eight persons were killed and thirty wounded.

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The government of Premier Nitti at Rome, which took office several weeks ago, received a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies. The vote passed 257 to 111.

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The British airship NS-11, which left Pulham in a 48-hour flight, was struck by lightning and its crew of 12 men lost, according to a London dispatch. The NS-11 was engaged in mine-sweeping.

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A terrific battle between armed strikers and police is reported from Lucera, southern Italy. Six persons were killed, three are dying and twenty-five were wounded.

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Germany, not Holland, will be asked by the allied and associated governments to hand over the ex-kaiser for trial, according to the latest semiofficial information received at London.

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Four men, convicted of illicit speculation in sugar, were sentenced to from one to fifteen month's imprisonment and fined in the aggregate $20,000 by the criminal court at Marseilles, France.

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Enver Pasha, Asha Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha, leaders of the Turkish government during the war, were condemned to death at Constantinople by a Turkish court-martial.

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The dirigible R-34 completed her re-

WILSON GIVES PEACE TREATY TO SENATORS

Makes Strong Plea for the Adoption of the Document Without Changes.

MUST MAINTAIN NEW ORDER

All Conferees, the President Says, Were Agreed That League of Free Nations Was an Absolute Necessity for World's Peace.

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson in presenting the peace treaty and the League of Nations to the senate today in an epochal session explained to the senators and to the American people his reasons for asking ratification without change or reservation. He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated.

The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me even to summarize or to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treatise. My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your committee on foreign relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer; and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them.

I shall at this time, prior to your own study of the document, attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose.

Cognizant of Paris Moves.

In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there—of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field on which the old lines of international relationship, and the new alike, followed so intricate a pattern and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which ...

... ize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety.

The first, never-to-be-forgotten action at Chateau Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, back, were never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope.

Put New Heart Into Allies.

The mere sight of our men—of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made everyone who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops.

They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands swelled to millions their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecast. Finer men never went into battle; and their officers were worthy of them.

Comrades in Great Cause.

This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armies America sent to France, but perhaps, since I am speaking of their mission, I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great cause.

They were terrible in battle, and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

Hard Task at Peace Table.

And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their free- ...

... and exceptional relations ... property safeguarded ... not be provided for ... were at some future ... make choice what sovereignty they would live under; no certain uniform method of arbitration secured for the settlement of anticipated difficulties of final decision with regard to many matters dealt with in the treaty itself; the long-continued supervision of the task of reparation which Germany was to undertake to complete within the next generation might entirely break down; the reconsideration and revision of administrative arrangements and restrictions which the treaty prescribed, but which it was recognized might not prove of lasting advantage or entirely fair if too long enforced, would be impracticable.

A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world, the world of civilized men.

That there should be a League of Nations to steady the counsels and maintain the peaceful understanding of the world, to make, not treaties alone, but the accepted principles of international law as well, the actual rule of conduct among the governments of the world, has been one of the agreements accepted from the first as the basis of peace with the central powers.

Saw Necessity for League.

The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected. But at first I think there was a feeling among some of them that, while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a counsel of perfection which practical men, long experienced in the world of affairs, must agree to ... with many misgivings.

It was only as ...

THE I. W. W.'S PLAN TO DESTROY GOVERNMENT

DECLARED I. W. W. HAD ORGANIZED MANY THOUSAND WORKERS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

On a Platform Which Included in Its Planks One Calling For the Destruction of the American Government.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, testifying before the joint legislative committee investigating radical and seditious activities in this state, declared that the I. W. W. had organized many thousands of workers throughout the country on a platform which included in its planks one calling for the destruction of the American Government. The most powerful of the radical organizations, Mr. Holland asserted, was the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America, with a membership which he estimated to be 70,000. As an evidence of the wide-sweeping plans of the I. W. W. letters were read into the testimony, before Mr. Holland took the stand, in which I. W. W. leaders urged European and South American workers to join in a scheme for "an international revolutionary industrial union."

One of the most ambitious projects was the organization of the marine workers of the two Americas and the maritime European countries into "one big union." The most fruitful field found by the radicals in this country, according to Mr. Holland, has been the garment industry, the second greatest industry in the United States. Asked for the principles of the organization formed by the I. W. W. among the garment workers, Mr. Holland re- ...

COUNTRY'S BEET-SUGAR CROP

Quantity Produced Last Season About the Same as That of the Season Before.

The beet-sugar output of the United States for the 1918-19 season, which has just closed, was 764,867 short tons, or 1,529,734,000 pounds. This total is from the final reports made by factories to the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture, and is almost the same as last year (1917-18), when 765,207 tons were produced. The beet-sugar production of leading states in 1918-19 was: Colorado, 191,880 tons; Michigan, 132,092; California, 122,795; Utah, 105,794; Nebraska, 63,494; Idaho, 44,682; Ohio, 35,476; Wisconsin, 13,358; other states, 55,297 tons.

The beets from which this sugar was made, the crop grown in 1918, were harvested from 593,887 acres and amounted to 5,890,227 tons, valued at $58,908,000. In 1917 there were 664,797 acres harvested, yielding 5,980,377 tons of beets, valued at $44,192,000.

Town Built by Asiatic Greeks.

While the war in Europe has been destroying cities, archaeologists in India have been excavating a town that was probably old in the time of the Kushan king, Kadphises II, who flourished about A. D. 85 to 120. The town thus revealed by the excavators was built by the Asiatic Greeks who invaded and conquered the Punjab, and the walls and rooms of the king's palace suggest that the architects derived their ideas from the royal dwellings of Mesopotamia and Assyria. Beyond the palace still remain the ruins of houses outlining a street; and one odd thing about these old buildings is that they have no doors, which leads to the assumption that they were once basements and that those who used them entered from above by stairs or ladders. One of the buildings excavated is held to have been built by the Emperor Asoka, who made Buddhism the state religion of India ...

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

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

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

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

Expert Judgment.

Two store girls were interested spectators when "The Heart of Wetona," an Indian picture, was being screened. Wetona, played by Norma Talmadge, was pretty enough to win the admiration of any hero, but one old squaw in the picture was a sight.

"I wonder if that is Wetona's mother," one of the store girls said.

"I don't know, but if she is I can tell ...

TALK OF MOVE IN HUNGARY

THANK FRIENDS IN AMERICA

MARBLE POLISHING FOR BLIND

INCREASE WEIGHT AND VITALITY WITH PHOSPHATE

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Banner Lye

Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER

Rebels Now Rule Half of Mexico

Official Information Shows Carranza Barely Clings to Control Over Rest.

HAS ONLY 60,000 TROOPS

President Is Too Weak to Keep Order as Bandits Harass Whole Country —Industry Snuffed Out and Morale at Low Ebb.

New York.—The Mexican problem was never more troublesome. Conditions in that revolution-racked land were never more chaotic than they are today. Carranza now controls little more than one-half of Mexican territory and his hold on that is not at all secure. Opposed to him are six organized rebel organizations, not including the Sonora Yaquis, while everywhere his authority is hampered and his troops harassed by organized banditry.

Bearing upon actual conditions in Mexico, the New York Times has come into possession of certain information, now in the official possession of the United States government. Verification of these statements which follow is to be found in the archives of the government in Washington.

Carranza has officially claimed that he is supported by a regular army of 120,000 well disciplined and well equipped troops. This statement is not borne out by the facts in the case, and the truth of the matter is that his armed forces number not more than 60,000 officers and enlisted men, who are poorly equipped, whose morale is at low ebb, yet upon whose loyalty depends Carranza's sway over a people who number more than 115,000,000.

Today the Coahuila "chieftain" is exercising authority in those parts of Mexico not under rebel or bandit domination as a dictator and through the promulgation of executive decrees. Of the great American border-line Carranza is in control of not much more than one-third, while the whole of southern Mexico is severed from "federal control" by a stretch of rebel-controlled territory that on the Atlantic extends from the rich oil lands of Tampico almost to the City of Vera Cruz, and on the Pacific by the entire coast line of the great state of Oaxaca. Lower California has become to all intents and purposes independent of the government that sits in Mexico City.

Three General Divisions.

The contending forces in Mexico ...

... today at its maximum strength. It is an army poorly organized and poorly equipped. Of this army a large proportion is held in or near Mexico City, leaving the remainder, numbering less than a full division, according to the American organization, to guard and maintain supremacy in the states of Nuevo Leon, eastern Coahuila, southern Durango, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Michoacan, Jalisco, Tepic, Zacatecas, Guerrero, Colima, Chiapas, Campechy, Yucatan, Tabasco, Quintana Roo, and the eastern or Atlantic edge of the state of Vera Cruz, which territory on paper remains under federal control.

The big transcontinental stretch of rebel-controlled territory, which averages more than 100 miles in width, and which forms an unbroken barrier from ocean to ocean, completely separates the federal-controlled states of the south—Chiapas, Campechy, Yucatan, Tabasco, part of Vera Cruz and Quintana Roo—from the states or parts of states over which Carranza still holds sway in the north.

Villa Forces Strongest.

Of the organized opposition groups which are seeking to overthrow Carranza, the most powerful is that which is operating in Chihuahua and neighboring states under Angeles and Villa. The Villistas, as this force is popularly known, is not the unorganized, poorly equipped, and undisciplined force that a great many people in this country think it is. It is, on the other hand, probably the best organized and equipped military organization in Mexico. It numbers 10,000 men commanded by Angeles, the French trained rebel leader, with Villa second in command. It is well equipped with rifles and is said to have a fairly well organized artillery arm, and the Villistas fire the best ammunition, which, as a rule, is American made and is smuggled across the Rio Grande by "gun runners."

The Angeles-Villa forces are today practically in control of the entire state of Chihuahua, a large part of Durango, the eastern part of Sonora, and the western part of Carranza's own state of Coahuila.

The one part of Chihuahua that Angeles and Villa do not control is the border city of Juarez, opposite El Paso, and they would today be in possession of that much-needed border port but for the fact that they brought about American intervention in their plans by firing over the border into the Texas city. The Americans did not go to Juarez to help Carranza, as some people think, but solely for the purpose of safeguarding the lives of Americans on the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

... need of ammunition and other war materials. Despite this handicap, however, the Felicistas, as the Diaz rebels are known, continue to be a force, and all the efforts of Carranza to break up the organization have failed. The Felicistas are operating in the state of Tamaulipas in the north and in part of Hidalgo, Puebla, and Vera Cruz in the south. The southern Felicista area forms the center link in the rebel ocean barrier.

The state of Morelos and small parts of the states of Mexico and Guerrero form the area in which the famous Zapatistas are and have been operating for the last seven years. As for Cantu, in Lower California, the situation there can be dismissed with a word. Cantu is in absolute control of that part of Mexico, and Carranza is making no effort to interfere with the independent state that Cantu has set up.

Smuggle Arms In.

The seventh of Carranza's troubles are the Yaquis of western Sonora. They are operating in bandit groups and number probably several thousand. Like the Villistas, they are armed and equipped by smuggling from the United States. The Yaquis are among the hardest and best fighters in Mexico, and little if any effort is being made by the federal government to restore order in that part of Sonora under their domination.

Lastly, the bandits. Official reports prove that everywhere in Mexico the outlaw bands are to be found. Their number is unknown, but they are powerful enough to hold the attention of a considerable part of Carranza's hard-pressed little regular army of 60,000 men.

Briefly, what precedes gives the line-up of the factions that are fighting for control of Mexico.

Bat on Shoulder Called Good Luck in Poker Game.

Canton, O.—Mystery surrounding the purchase of live bats at $10 by Cantonians was solved when one of the purchasers explained that bats bring good luck.

During the last several weeks a number of bats have been sold in Canton. Advertisements have been run in the newspapers and many persons are anxious to obtain them.

"If you keep a bat in your pocket or let it perch on your shoulder when you sit in a game of cards, you are sure to have good luck," remarked one bat owner. He added he knew a man in Chicago who owned a bat and he always had good luck.

News Cullings From Kentucky

Somerset.—R. D. Stephens and family left for California to make their future home. They will go by way of Twin Falls.

Cynthiana.—While handling an unruly pony at her home near Ewalt Cross Roads, on the Cynthiana pike, Mrs. R. C. Biddle was thrown to the ground, sustaining a broken arm.

Louisville.—Mrs. Anne Alma Lee, aged 22, was shot and killed by her husband, Elmer Lee, who was awakened by a noise in their home in Highland Park and fired on her with a shotgun, thinking her a burglar.

Greenville.—William Welborne, 79 years old, was shot and probably fatally injured by his stepson, William Neeley, 31 years old. Neeley has been in an asylum and is said to have blamed Welborne for his being confined.

Ashland.—Winfred Buckwalter and Paul Baird, Boy Scouts of Pittsburg, arrived in Ashland, having left Pittsburg June 10, making the trip on bicycles for scout honors in that city. They went from here to Greenup, where they will visit until the last of July.

Lexington.—Fayette county will be asked to raise $2,500 and the State of Kentucky $20,000 in the illiteracy book fund campaign. The money raised will be used to purchase books for illiterates and some of it will be used in Clark and Woodford counties, it was stated.

Frankfort.—J. Whitt Potter, of Bowling Green, and John P. Haswell, of Louisville, came here to make the formal transfer of the old Potter College at Bowling Green to the State of Kentucky. The state is using this building for an educational institution. The amount involved in the deal is $10,000.

Danville.—Edmund Johnson met death instantly on the Lebanon pike near the turkey pens. He was hauling a calf in a crate in a small wagon. The wagon overturned and Johnson was thrown out and the crate and calf fell upon him, breaking his neck. The calf was not hurt. Johnson worked for R. T. Quissenberry.

Frankfort.—Governor Black issued a requisition for the return of General Wright, held in Indiana and wanted in Louisville on a charge of stealing ...

Paris.—While shopping in this city Mrs. William Gay was robbed of a hand bag containing about $25 and a number of papers. The bag had been left in her machine while she was making some purchases.

Middlesboro.—Policeman W. B. White was convicted here for the slaying of John Lane two years ago. The jury returned a verdict of ten years. White has a wife and nine children. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

Mt. Sterling.—While the family was out of the room, Bascom July, 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. July, who have recently moved to this city, got hold of a pistol and discharged it, blowing off the end of one of his fingers.

Frankfort.—Governor Black remitted two fines, one of $100 and one of $50, against Henry Brewster, of Floyd county, convicted of gambling before he went to the army. Brewster was in action with the Twenty-ninth Infantry and was wounded and gassed.

Somerset.—The twelve men selected from the fifty summoned to Whitley City for jury service in the Lemon Sexton case brought in a verdict of life imprisonment in the penitentiary. Lemon Sexton killed Harrison Brown in McCreary county, May 18, 1918.

Lawrenceburg.—Two thousand bass were distributed in Salt River from Bond's Mill to Hammond Creek. These were two inches in length and, it is claimed, will weigh a pound in the year. Between five and six million were hatched at the Frankfort hatchery in May.

Cynthiana.—The city commissioners decided to have all poles and overhead signs removed from Pike street, between Main and Church, and the city attorney was instructed to draw the necessary ordinance. The street is being widened and the sidewalks narrowed in this busy section.

Cynthiana.—Charles R. Lail, aged 50, died at the New Harrison hospital from injuries received when he fell from a ladder on the Thomas D. Urmston farm recently. Mr. Lail had the contract for wiring the house and barn. A rung of the ladder broke and caused him to fall to the ground.

Paris.—Mrs. Martha Savage, 82 years old, widow of Dr. W. H. Savage, who for many years conducted the college for women at Millersburg, this county, was killed when in an automobile accident at Elhamber, Cal. Her grandfather, W. Miller, was the founder of the town of Millersburg.

Crab Orchard.—A beautiful garland of pink June roses was presented at ...

GRAIN GROWERS ORGANIZE CO-OPERATIVE THRASHING RINGS FOR EFFICIENT WORK

Teamwork Helps at Thrashing Time.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a farmer plans to thrash from the field, engages a custom thrashing crew to do the work on a certain day and the outfit does not appear until three weeks after the specified time, is it any wonder that the countryman makes a few pointed remarks concerning custom thrashermen in general and this one in particular?

Unreliability of custom thrashers, labor complications which often arise when two outfits reach a neighborhood the same day, the expense of custom thrashing, the careless and extravagant work of some hired machines, and similar factors have caused grain growers in the corn belt to organize co-operative thrashing rings for the purchase, maintenance and efficient operation of thrashing machinery.

Benefits of the thrashing ring are shown in an instance reported by the United States department of agriculture. One large thrashing ring which has been particularly successful and which has met all expenses and paid for itself in four years out of the money ordinarily paid by the members for custom thrashing is the Up-to-Date Thrashing company of Livingston county, Illinois, which is composed of ten members who own 15 farms. ...

... feed during the harvest season.

Practically all the thrashing rings perform some outside work as accommodation at the customary rates, or to enlarge the ring in order to secure all the necessary help.

When a ring buys all the machinery new—separator, power, clover huller, and possibly a grain sheller or a silage cutter—and builds a shed to house the implements, the total capital under prewar prices required usually amounts to $3,000 or $4,000. When it is possible for the company to hire a good engine or some other part of the equipment, it may not be advisable to buy.

Thrashing for the various members of the ring is performed on a business basis, an average day's work being regarded as 2,000 bushels of oats, or about 1,000 bushels of wheat or rye. Record is kept of the time put in by each laborer and the costs of the work are distributed among the members on the basis of the amount of grain thrashed. Farmers interested in the organization and promotion of thrashing rings may obtain copies of the publication describing them by writing to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BIG POTATO YIELD

Western Canada Man Raised 600 Bushels on Two Acres.

He Thinks He Did Pretty Well, but There Were Even Larger Crops in the Neighborhood—Live Stock Men Prosper.

As a by-product the yield of potatoes on the farm of Ben Pawson of Coaldale, Alberta, was somewhat of a paying proposition. Coaldale is in the Medicine Hat district of Alberta. Medicine Hat is a place, pictured in the mind of many Americans, where the weather man holds high carnival, and when he wants to put a little life or spirit into the people just moves the mercury down a few notches. The rascal has thus given Medicine Hat a rather unenviable place on the map. But it isn't half as bad as it is pictured. Anyway, Ben Pawson likes it. Last year he grew six hundred bushels of potatoes on two acres of land that had no special preparation, and only the usual precipitation, or rain, as the less cultured would call it. When he couldn't work at his hay or grain, because of the damp mornings, he gave them some attention. And then evenings between supper and chores and bedtime he gave them some work. Anyway his yield was six hundred bushels, and he sold the whole lot for $285. Ben is satisfied. Still there were larger yields than this in the neighborhood.

If one might speak of hogs in the same breath in which you speak of potatoes, there is nothing in the ethics of literature that would create a debarment. Taking advantage of this license it will not be out of place to state that large potato yields are not the only feature of interest in this new and interesting country. Amongst others hogs are having a good deal of attention. Not long ago, hogs reached the $23.00 mark on the Calgary market. It doesn't cost much to raise a hog and very little to bring him to a weight of 200 pounds. Don't cost much! Certainly not. But what about the man who recently paid $350 for a Duroc Jersey Boar? That was all right. That man knew what he was doing. He was doing what a great many other farmers in Western Canada are doing today. ...

DEHORNING IS NOT PAINFUL

WOOL POOL IS REORGANIZED

INSPECT THE GARDEN DAILY

STUDY DEMANDS OF MARKET

COMFORT FOR OUR MERCHANT SAILORS

RUSSIAN MASSES LIKE MUSIC

LEFT FORMATION TO FIGHT