MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

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

Peace Notes

The entire Chinese peace delegation has cabled to the Peking government tendering its resignation in a body, it was semi-officially announced at Paris.

Personal

Pope Benedict at Rome has appointed Mgr. Dennis O'Connor of New York, Rev. James A. Griffin of Salix, Ia., and Rev. George J. Waring, chancellor of the army bishops, as his domestic prelates.

Washington

President Wilson has issued a call by cable for a special session of congress to meet Monday, May 19. Secretary Tumulty, in making the announcement on Wednesday, said it would be impossible for the president to be present for the opening of the special session.

Orders were issued by the war department at Washington for the recruiting of 8,000 men to serve as replacement troops for American soldiers now in Siberia.

A Washington dispatch says it requires $2,500 a year to keep the average American family, government investigators have found. Furthermore, the cost of living throughout the United States still is soaring.

Sale of eight National Guard and four miscellaneous camps for a total of $548,000 was announced by the war department at Washington. The bidders assumed all damage claims against the government.

There is an acute shortage of men for the United States navy, according to Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting secretary of the navy, who telegraphed to Lieut. Com. D. P. Wickersham, in charge of recruiting at New York, urging a vigorous campaign for enlistments.

Roger C. Treadwell, the American consul who was captured by the bolsheviki, has reached Stockholm, the state department at Washington announced.

Restrictions on the export of silver and standardization of the price at $1.01½ per fine ounce were removed by the federal reserve board at Washington, thus in effect establishing a free market for silver in the United States and throughout the world.

The situation in northern Mexico is again reflected as serious in advices received at Washington from Mexico City and the border. The state department has been advised that 2,000 employees of an American mining company at Santa Eulalia have been removed to Chihuahua City because of threats by Villa, the bandit leader.

A Washington dispatch says daily expenditures of the war department from March 15 to April 15 averaged $14,502,000, against $28,711,000 between July 1, 1918, and last January 31.

Demobilization of the army has returned 1,942,[illegible] officers and men to civil life, the war department at Washington announces.

Foreign

British troops broke up a forbidden meeting at Athlone, Ireland, by charging upon the crowd with bayonets. A number of persons were wounded and armored cars have taken possession of the place.

Allied troops advancing southward along the Murmansk railway captured Mesalskaya, 25 miles south of Urosozero, a London war office announcement says. The bolshevik resistance was strong.

Bavarian Spartacan forces have blown up a train crowded with republican troops near Munich, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. Three hundred bodies, the message adds, have been taken from the wreckage.

A Vienna dispatch says Bela Kun, Hungarian premier, has accepted the allied demands for the surrender of Budapest.

General Griffin, military commander, has withdrawn his proclamation constituting Limerick, Ireland, a special military area.

Josephus Daniels, American secretary of the navy, was the guest of Sir Eric Geddes, minister without portfolio and former first lord of the admiralty, at a luncheon at London.

Herr Klingelhofer, a member of the Munich communist government, has been executed after a trial by court-martial, a telegram from Augsburg says.

President Poincare said to the cadets of the Paris Polytechnic school who have just returned to Paris from the front: "The enemy laid down his arms only to escape disaster. If he attempts to forget what the generosity of the allies spared him we have the right and the means to recall that fact to him."

Admiral Kolchak's army, driving the bolsheviki before it southwest of Sterlitamak, has advanced almost ninety miles, according to a dispatch from Omsk dated April 24.

Another attempt against Premier Clemenceau apparently has been frustrated by the arrest of a nineteen-year-old youth, who was seized near the entrance of M. Clemenceau's home at Paris.

Defeated along the entire eastern front by the Siberian forces, the bolshevik forces are retiring in disorder, the Russian newspaper Russkaya Pjisni says.

"German militarism has been broken forever," is a statement attributed to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, reports of whose resignation have been received at Coblenz.

The commander of the Bavarian Red army, Herr Eglhofer, was shot and killed after being sentenced to death by court-martial, according to a Bamberg message to the Berlin Tageblatt.

All Munich celebrated the victory over the soviet government. The streets were crowded with people, who cheered the passing troops or gave them refreshments. Captured Spartacides were hooted as they passed.

Domestic

John Greber, a farmer living near White Deer, Tex., shot and killed his mother and a younger sister, wounded, probably fatally, an elder sister and then shot himself. He is expected to die.

Disrespect for the American flag and a show of resentment toward the thousands who participated in a Victory loan pageant at Chicago may cost George Goddard his life. He was shot down by a youth in the uniform of the United States navy when he did not stand and remove his hat while the band was playing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

At a Victory loan rally at New York Mme. De Cisneros sang and then exchanged a series of kisses for $1,000,000 subscriptions.

Joseph H. Shea, the American ambassador to Chile, will leave Santiago for New York on a four months' leave of absence.

Lieut. H. C. Muckey of Cleveland and Lieut. J. P. Haddock of San Diego, Cal., were killed at Deer park, near Houston, Tex., when their airplane fell.

Continued rumors of fighting between Mexican troops and Villa rebels at Jimenez continued to be received at El Paso, Tex.

Paul Frederick Volland, president of the P. F. Volland company, art publishers at Chicago, was shot and killed in his office by Mrs. Vera Trepagnier, widow of a wealthy sugar plantation owner of New Orleans.

A first contingent, 1,000 men, of the 50,000 troops volunteering to relieve an equal number of doughboys now with the American army of occupation in Germany, sailed from New York for Europe on the transport Agamemnon.

Fire destroyed Happy Land park, 35 bungalows, four hotels and four bathing pavilions at South Beach, Staten Island. The body of a woman who had been employed in the park was found in the ruins.

Dr. Horace Augustus Reddish of Jerseyville, Ill., was arrested at Alton, Ill., on a warrant charging him with the murder of his father, Stephen Reddish, sixty-eight, wealthy Jersey county land owner.

Two masked men robbed the Clark County bank at Washougal, Wash., of $7,000 in currency and silver and escaped in an automobile.

Seven thousand bewhiskered, red-necktied professional anarchists gathered in Gary, Ind., to make good their promise of staging a parade and street demonstration. There was no parade; there was nothing so dignified as a "demonstration." Fifty police armed with riot guns, 25 deputy sheriffs with automatic pistols, several hundred returned soldiers restless for a fight and a volunteer organization of Gary citizens was the reason.

A Panama dispatch says Maj. R. M. Clark of California and Lieut. R. G. Tonkin, Atlanta, Ga., were killed in an airplane accident at Miraflores Locks.

The senate at Springfield, Ill., passed, 29 to 11, the Anti-Saloon league law enforcement bill, called a search and seizure measure, to enforce anti-saloon laws in dry territory.

Two naval aviators, Ensign Adams and Chief Machinist's Mate Corey, flying a naval scout plane at the Rockaway Beach naval air station, were killed when the machine collided with the top of a hundred-foot high hydrogen tank.

The bodies of Joseph C. Tolbert, sheriff of Lafayette county, and John McDonald, his deputy, were found by a posse seven miles southeast of Lexington, Mo., in a wheat field. The men were the victims of three motorcar bandits.

Gunner Richie of the Charleston navy yard was drowned and Pilot Whelan seriously injured in the fall of a navy hydroplane into the Savannah river near Augusta, Ga.

A triple drowning occurred in the Black river, eight miles from Cheboygan, Mich., when Rev. Father Charles H. Dequoy, pastor of St. Anne's Catholic church; Alfred Dequoy, both of this city, and Rev. Albert Dequoy of Alverno met their death. The boat from which they were fishing capsized.

Patti's Beauty Vanishes.

According to a writer in Everybody's Magazine, "Patti lives, not only in our hearts, but really, in the flesh, at the age of seventy-six, in her magnificent castle of Craig-y-Nos, ten miles north of Swansea, in South Wales, on which she has spent quite half a million. She lives there with her third husband, Baron Cederstrom, and sometimes, when they feel inclined, they throw open their theater, a replica of the Bayreuth theater, to the countryside and give one of the operas in which Patti once thrilled the world. Until recently Patti was even sometimes prevailed upon to appear at Albert hall in London for the benefit of some charity, but her beauty is quite gone—it vanished far earlier than her voice—and so for the most part she is happiest in her Welsh fastnesses among the neighbors, who will always call her the 'Queen of Wales.'"

For cutting wornout rubber tires from steel motortruck wheels a power saw has been invented.

PEACE TERMS FOR GERMANY MADE PUBLIC

Treaty Makes Berlin Responsible for All Losses Caused to Allies.

FIRST PAYMENT 5 BILLION

Pact Provides Return of Alsace-Lorraine; Internationalization of Saar Basin and Danzig; Territorial Changes for Belgium, Denmark and East Prussia; Upper Silesia to Poland; Foe Must Agree to Trial of Ex-Kaiser and Approve League.

New York, May 8.—An official summary of the peace treaty delivered to the German delegates at Versailles by representatives of the associated powers was made public here by the committee on public information. It follows:

Paris, May 8.—The treaty of peace between the 27 allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

80,000 Words in Pact.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into 15 main sections, and represents the combined product of over 1,000 experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18, the treaty printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity.

Does Not Deal With Foe's Allies.

It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty.

The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes given in the third; European political classes in the fourth. Next are the military, naval and air terms, as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic section, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees and the final clauses.

Restores Alsace-Lorraine.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in east Prussia cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Must Pay for Damages.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks ($5,000,000,000), subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 14 most-favored nations tariffs, without discrimination of sort; to allow allies and associated nationals freedom of transit through.

Must Agree to Trial of Kaiser.

She agrees to accept highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former, and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

Must Accept League.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of commissions for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin till a plebiscite is held 15 years hence, the high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig and east Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

Army Cut to 100,000.

Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts forty kilometers east of the Rhine razed, and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allied occupations of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

Navy to Six Battleships.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Agreement of Allies Stated.

It states that: Bearing in mind that on the request of the then imperial German government an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the five allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the allied and associated powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successfully involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries (having communicated their full powers found in good and due form) have agreed as follows:

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

Section 1. League of Nations. The covenant of the league of nations constitutes section 1 of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific duties in addition to its general duties.

WHAT GERMANY MUST DO TO GAIN PEACE

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

Temporary internationalization of Saar coal basin.

Permanent internationalization of Danzig.

Territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark.

Cedes Silesia to Poland.

Removes all territorial and political rights outside Europe.

Renounces "especially" her rights in Morocco, Egypt and Siam.

Freedom of transit through her territories.

Highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts.

Provisions as to unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial subjects.

Agrees to trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and customs of war.

Holland to be asked to extradite the former kaiser and Germany to be responsible for delivering the latter.

Accepts league of nations in principle, but without membership.

Germany recognizes total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

German army reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.

Conscription within German territories abolished.

All German forts for 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed.

All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.

Germany accepts any agreement reached with its former allies.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation is made.

Any German violation of conditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitutes an act of war.

German navy reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, with no submarines.

German navy personnel to consist of not over 15,000.

HAVE CONFIDENCE IN ITALY

Why Czecho-Slovaks Would Prefer to See That Country Secure the Port of Fiume.

Paris.—It is understood that an agreement was reached between the Italian and Czecho-Slovak governments wherein the Czecho-Slovaks supported Italy's claim to Fiume. One of the principal reasons hitherto proffered for refusing this port to Italy was that Fiume is the natural outlet to the Adriatic for southern Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Roumania and Hungary as well as for Jugo-Slavia.

The reason alleged by the Italians for the other interested nations supporting their claims against the Jugo-Slav claims is that these nations compete in the use of this port with the Jugo-Slavs, but not with Italy. They believe therefore that they would receive fairer treatment in shipping matters from the Italians than it is likely they would from the Jugo-Slavs.

A Touch of Color.

Did you ever think that sometimes in your endeavor to get your rooms harmonious you were apt to make them too monotonous? Many a perfect room is spoiled because the owner is afraid to put a splotch of color here and there, and it looks characterless. That is where this new painted furniture plays such a big part. It is a mistake to use too much of it, but a piece or two in a quiet room will liven it up, and give it exactly what has been lacking for so long. If your living room seems to lack life, buy a piece of furniture done in lacquer or enamel with vividly colored decorations, properly placed, and see what wonders it will work. There are ferneries, sewing tables, clocks, tea tables, goldfish bowls and stands, book ends, tobacco jars and many more things that have been transformed into glorious bits of color that will add just the right touch to your room.

Women billposters are adding to the fame of Coney Island.

THE ATLANTIC MAY CLAIM FLYING BOAT

WARSHIPS SEARCHING FOR NC 4—MISSING CRAFT SAILING OVER COAST OF MAINE.

Two Other Water Birds in Halifax on Time, Completing First Leg of Journey Safely—Pilots of Craft Greeted Warmly on Arrival.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Halifax, N. S.—Two of the American navy seaplanes, the NC-1 and the NC-3, arrived here, thus finishing successfully the first leg of their transatlantic flight. The NC-3 took the water at Eastern Passage and the NC-1 later. No reports have been received here regarding the NC-4, which developed trouble with one of her engines not long after leaving Rockaway Point. Commander John H. Towers, who brought the two giant seaplanes safely to port after a flight of 540 miles from Rockaway Point, in nine hours, announced that he expected to get away shortly on the second leg of the journey, which will take the aircraft to Trepassey, N. F., a distance of 460 miles.

Commander Towers based his expectation on a report of Prof. Alexander McAdie, the meteorological expert at Harvard University, who sent the word from Halifax which caused the aviators to take the air. Prof. McAdie said that the present favorable atmosphere conditions were likely to continue. Meanwhile destroyers and other craft are searching for the missing NC-4, commanded by Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read, which fell behind the other craft because of engine trouble. When midway between the destroyer McDermott, stationed at Cape Cod, and the Kimberley, which was No. 2 in the chain of craft stationed along the coast, to protect the airmen in their flight, he reported that he would be forced to descend because of a defective engine.

The McDermott was seen to steam off at full speed to the assistance of the NC-4, but no word had been received aboard the U. S. S. Baltimore, the mother ship, stationed here, to indicate that she had been picked up.

The airmen reported, however, that at the point at which the NC-4 was compelled to come down the sea was reasonably calm and they expected no serious difficulty would be encountered in rescuing the men or saving the plane.

President Will Cable His Message.

Washington.—As President Wilson will not be present at the opening of the special session of Congress May 19 he will cable his message from Paris and it will be read immediately after Congress convenes, it was announced at the White House. Cable advices received at the White House indicated that the President would not hasten his return to Washington because of the extra session. There was no intimation as to when he expected to return to the United States, but the general belief now is that this will not be before June 1.

Senator Humbert Cleared.

Paris.—Senator Humbert, who has been on trial by court-martial on a charge of having had dealings with the enemy, was acquitted. Captain Georges Jde Ladeux, former Chief of the Intelligence Bureau of the Ministry of War, a co-defendant with Humbert, was acquitted. Pierre Lenoir, still another of the co-defendants, was sentenced to death, while William Desouches was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison.

Leniency Shown to Fifty Violators.

Washington.—Fifty more men convicted during the war of having violated the espionage act have been granted clemency by President Wilson, on recommendation of Attorney-General Palmer, in pursuance of the policy recently announced of being lenient to those who have served a year or more in prison and whose sentences appear excessive. Only one complete pardon was given by the Department of Justice.

1,000 Quarts of Whisky Confiscated.

Monroe, Mich.—Sixteen men were taken from a Detroit-bound Michigan Central freight train and 1,000 quarts of whisky confiscated when Sheriff Bairley and seven deputies searched the train. Shots were exchanged between the officers and the men who were guarding the whisky, some of whom made their escape.

Kerensky Is in Paris.

Paris.—Alexander Kerensky, former Russian Premier, is in Paris it became known. He has not, however, made an appearance in Peace Conference circles.

Train Strikes Auto—Three Die.

Columbus, O.—When a passenger train on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad struck his touring car at a crossing three miles southeast of this city, Dr. W. E. Shadrach, a Lancaster (Ohio) dentist, was killed instantly; a daughter, Loraine, 13 years old, died a few minutes later; another daughter, Helen, 10 years old, died at Grant Hospital, and his widow, Mrs. Glenna Shadrach, 35 years old, is at the hospital with injuries that may cause her death. A third daughter, Ruth, 2 years old, was left at Lancaster.

Slackers To Be Arrested.

New York.—Arrest of 2,500 slackers will begin in Brooklyn within a few days, it was announced by United States District Attorney Bell after conferences with Federal Judges Garvin and Chatfield and Federal Marshal Power.

Storm Sweeps Rio Grande.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—Fifteen persons were killed when a tornado swept the Lower Rio Grande Valley, demolishing farm houses and doing great damage to growing crops.

Point of Uncertainty.

"So the document was signed, sealed and delivered," remarked the man of formalities.

"It was signed and sealed all right I am not so sure about its being delivered. The most I could do was to put it in the post office."

Sure Sign.

"I noticed when at your house your mother has a pair of striking black eyes."

"Good heavens! Has she and the old man been at it again?"

KENTUCKY NEWS

Items of Interest From All Sections of the State.

Frankfort.—Dr. David Barrow, Lieutenant Colonel and head of the hospital unit bearing his name, which recently returned to Lexington from overseas, was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Stanley with the rank of Colonel.

Covington.—Fearing a mob which had surrounded the Independence (Ky.) jail would return, Deputy Sheriff Newman Armstrong and Deputy County Jailer Edward England transferred Lewis Walker, 35 years old, Negro, charged with horse stealing, to the Covington jail.

Marion.—Thomas H. Bugg, who recently became violently insane and murdered Mrs. Neil Alexander and burned the property of various other parties in Crittenden county, was tried by a jury in Judge Carl Henderson's court and adjudged a lunatic. He will be conveyed to the Hopkinsville asylum.

Louisville.—Howard Vittitow, 18 months old, son of H. M. Vittitow, was strangled to death when he placed his head between two wooden fence palings. The child was endeavoring to watch other children at play. He lost his foothold after getting his head through the fence, is the version of the child's family.

Lexington.—John Henry Bledsoe, 10 years old, was sentenced to serve eleven years in the State Reform School at Greendale by Judge Bullock, in the Juvenile Court, on a charge of stealing two horses. The child has been in Juvenile Court several times within the last few months on various charges.

Carlisle.—Several merchants of Carlisle were defrauded of money on bad checks by a young man who visited their places of business and purchased goods and presented checks in payment, the checks being several dollars more than the amount of the bill. On presenting the checks to the bank merchants were notified they were no good.

Mt. Sterling.—As a result of the alleged altercation between Roger Greene of the county, and Policeman Rufus Stockdale, in which it is claimed that the officer lost his temper and struck young Greene with a revolver, Greene has brought suit in the sum of $11,000 against Stockdale and his bondsmen, the National Security Co. of New York.

Lexington.—George Witt, 15-year-old white boy of Winchester, was arrested by Assistant Chief Thompson and Detective Donlon after, it is alleged, he passed a check on Frank Block for $7. The name of "Ed Thomas" was signed to it. According to the police the boy admitted passing several other checks in the city. He was charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses.

Hazard.—The 20-cent road tax has carried in Perry county by about 1,500 votes. One precinct voted against the proposition by a plurality of 60; two other precincts did not hold any election. The county will appeal for State and Federal aid, based on the approximate revenue to be collected under this 20-cent tax, and work likely will begin on roads in Perry county during the summer and fall.

Louisville.—Grace Louise Ihrt, 18 months old, was left playing alone in the back yard of her home, 3719 Greenwood avenue, for three minutes while her mother went into the house to attend to some duties. When the mother stepped out to call her baby she found the little one with her head submerged in a ten-gallon lard bucket. The baby had drowned in the brief interval that the mother was away from its side.

Paducah.—Acting for the Commonwealth of Kentucky under the State escheat act, Attorney General Chas. K. Morris and W. Mike Oliver, at Paducah, have brought suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Co. for possession of property in and near the city, worth many thousands of dollars. The action was filed in McCracken Circuit Court. Robert L. Green, Auditor, is also a part on the plaintiff's side.

Louisville.—The stockholders of the German Savings Fund Building Association, which is alleged to have been looted by George L. Martin, its secretary, will get 35 cents on the dollar, according to a settlement which has been offered by the directors and which has been accepted by more than fifty-one per cent of the creditors, according to information here.

Nicholasville.—At a meeting of the board of education it was decided to continue school through the month of June, that students may have an opportunity to complete their courses. On account of influenza last winter school was dismissed for several months.

Frankfort.—Circuit Judge R. L. Stout handed down a ruling knocking out the action of the State Text Book Commission in adopting certain textbooks for the public schools at its meetings here several weeks ago.

Paris.—A roadster, driven by Dewey Myers, of Clintonville, Bourbon county, was badly wrecked when it went over an embankment on the Paris pike, near Hutchison, landing upside down in the ditch. Mr. Myers escaped with a few severe bruises.

Danville.—Mrs. T. D. Tapp, of Springfield, came near losing her life at the Southern railway station in Danville when a block of ice which was being loaded on one of the cars accidentally fell and struck her on the head.

Richmond.—The old McCreary building on West Main street, which is probably a hundred years old, and in which a number of prominent Kentuckians have lived, is being torn down and will be replaced by a mammoth garage to be erected by the Richmond Motor Co.

Louisville.—Little salvage will be effected at the plant of the Cotton Seed Products Co., which was destroyed by fire. The total loss is expected to reach a figure between $500,000 and $600,000, and is covered by insurance, according to the company. Two hundred bales of government-owned cotton was burned.

Munfordville.—The election held in the graded public school districts of Canmer and Hardyville resulted in favor of consolidating the districts and maintaining the school midway between the villages, which are situated about three miles apart on the Jackson Highway. The vote was 262 for and 216 against the consolidation.

Frankfort.—The Court of Appeals granted a writ of prohibition to the Adams Express Co. restraining Circuit Judge William A. Young from trying it on ten indictments in Rowan county, in which the company is charged with delivering liquor to an inebriate. The court holds that a common carrier is not liable to indictment under the statutes.

Frankfort.—A jury in the circuit court gave judgment against the Frankfort Elevator Coal Co. for twelve hundred dollars in the case of Williamson vs. The Company. The plaintiff prayed judgment for $20,000 damages claimed to have been suffered when a pile of coal in the Holmes street yard of defendant fell upon and crushed him.

Winchester.—About one hundred pupils of the Winchester high school went on strike because the Board of Education had dismissed a teacher, Miss Nannie Tucker, for years an instructor at the high school, was ordered released at a meeting of the board. When the children in high school learned of Miss Tucker's dismissal they "walked out."

Paris.—E. L. James, a prominent New York horseman, purchased of Letton Vimont, of near Paris, his famous premium saddle mare Blonda for $1,000. Mr. James also purchased of Allie G. Jones, of North Middletown, a fine chestnut gelding by Bourbon King for $800. Mr. James was represented in the purchases by H. Clay Sharp, of Lexington.

Mt. Sterling.—Joseph W. Rayborn, a farmer, living on Winn street, committed suicide. He placed the muzzle of a shotgun in his mouth and pulled the trigger with his toe. The top of his head was blown off and death was instantaneous. The cause of Mr. Rayborn's act was despondency over the death of his wife four months ago and on account of his own ill health.

Elizabethtown.—At Grahamton, a few miles from Camp Knox, is the oldest man in this section of Kentucky or in the state. He was a Federal soldier and draws a pension, a good part of which he invested in mule tobacco, and he disproves the idea that tobacco shortens life, as he has used the weed for nearly eighty years, and when in his prime drank his share of apple jack. His name is William Johnson and goes by the nickname of "Tubby." As far as his movements and his activities are concerned, he does not look over 65 and no one would imagine that he but recently celebrated his 102d anniversary and has prospects of many more.

Murray.—Following a vision in which the Lord informed the Rev. H. Boyce Taylor, pastor of the Murray Baptist church, that He did not wish him to stay in jail longer, the minister was released from custody and went immediately to his church, where he held the regular services. Members of his congregation came to his rescue and paid all the fines assessed against him. The Rev. Mr. Taylor surrendered to the sheriff of Calloway county two weeks ago after he had refused to pay fines upon conviction of having violated an order of the State Board of Health forbidding public meetings while the influenza epidemic was raging.

Paris.—Dr. Wm. Kenney, of Paris, had an exciting experience with a mad dog near McGinnis' store on the Lexington pike. He was passing the store in his car, when some one notified him that a rabid dog was attacking stock and had attempted to jump into a passing automobile. Dr. Kenney secured a shotgun and fired a shot at the dog. It took effect, but the dog continued to advance. A second, third and fourth shot failed to stop the animal, which continued to advance, compelling the doctor to board a passing auto. Backing the car the doctor took a shot at close range, which killed the animal. A number of head of cattle attacked by the rabid animals will be killed.

Georgetown.—In a recent edition of the London Times a large portion of the editorial page was devoted to the work of the Y. M. C. A. in England. Special emphasis was laid upon the splendid work of Secretary Robert T. Hinton, former athletic director of Georgetown College. Professor Hinton has been in charge of the southern division of association work in the United Kingdom and has organized the recreational work of the soldiers to such an extent that championship games are being played every week-end.

Lexington.—An unknown white man, wearing a gray overcoat, a red sweater, a dark pair of trousers and pair of rubber soled, brown canvas shoes, was struck and killed by a Q. & C. freight train at Blanchester Station. The man was apparently 6 feet 2 inches in height, and had dark hair and blue eyes, and was of a fair complexion. The train inflicted a deep wound in the skull, which opened the top part of his head, also knocking two holes in the man's side, instantaneously killing him.

Attracts Public Attention.

The county that is best organized in regard to its agricultural interests will attract the attention of the buying public. That means profitable agriculture.

Growing French Endive.

French endive was grown in considerable quantities in this country last year.

Most Prosperous Farmers.

Farmers who have saved feed are generally the most prosperous.

Good Supply of Nitrogen.

Poultry droppings collected and kept dry until next year will furnish a good supply of nitrogen for garden crops.

Plan Garden Early.

Plan your garden early and before buying the seed. This will save you money and make the work easier.

Running Water Convenient.

Running water is also a big convenience and labor saver in work around the barn.

FINE CROPS. SURE

Outlook in Western Canada Never More Favorable.

Perfect Weather Conditions Enabled Early Seeding and Wheat Has Long Been Above Ground in the Land of Opportunity.

The greatest optimism prevails throughout every district in Western Canada. From the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the slopes of the Rocky Mountains the farmers have been busy for three weeks in seeding operations. Last fall, even for Western Canada, was an exceptional one. Threshing was completed at an early date and the amount of fall plowing made ready for crop from fifteen to twenty-five per cent more acreage than in any year in the brief history of the country. Therefore there was ready for seeding this spring an acreage away beyond anything ever before experienced in that country.

On April 20 Calgary (Alta.) reported that in south country points there was a notable spirit of optimism amongst the farmers there. Moisture and weather conditions were good, while land in most places was in the best possible condition. More tractors were being put into operation than in any previous year. In some parts of the south country, however, there was a marked shortage of labor, but in the consideration of the country as a whole the labor outlook was bright.

Seeding operations were well under way in every part of Western Canada by the fifteenth of April. The practice of the farmers in that country is to commence as soon as the frost is out of the ground enough to allow the few inch seed bed to be worked up well. Beneath this the ground may still be frozen, but from this frost the young and tender wheat roots get the moisture at first so necessary to its existence. The warm days of spring and the long hours of sunlight that are ushered in with it thaw the frost out day by day and pay to the growing plant the moisture as it is needed. Nature's way of producing moisture to the young wheat plant is one of the chief reasons why Western Canada has become world famous as a wheat-producing country. What may be said of wheat can as truly be said of oats and barley, and yes, in fact, corn, too. Rapid and strong growth is stimulated in this manner. Heavy spring rains usually occur after seeding is over and the grain well above ground.

Already a report has been received, dated April 20, that a farmer near Cabri, Saskatchewan, had 180 acres of wheat showing above the ground.

A good, strong and sturdy wheat plant is necessary when it is expected that there will be produced a forty-bushel to-the-acre crop of wheat of a quality that will weigh out its sixty-five pounds to the measured bushel.

These spring wheat conditions represent but one of the reasons why Western Canada has been able to produce, with so little effort, world's record grain crops, wheat and oats that have carried off all championship awards at America's largest expositions.

Western Canada has this spring shipped ten thousand bushels of Marquis wheat, the variety that holds most of the world's championships, to Australia, where it is to be tried out. Seventy-five thousand bushels of the same variety has been sent to France to be used for seed.

The wheat lands of Western Canada are probably the most undervalued of any on the continent.

A comparatively small acreage of Western Canada's lands has been sold as high as $60 an acre. The greater portion of the best farming land in its unimproved state may be purchased at $25 an acre. The comparison between these prices and an annual revenue derived from grain-growing alone, with big yields and present prices, can but more firmly impress one with the certainty of a rapid increase within the next few years.—Advertisement.

Reason for Faith.

At Princeton they tell of a freshman who, as he blithely went his way whistling on the streets one day, was accosted by a classmate: "Whither way?"

"I'm going up to Doctor Smith's to be examined for appendicitis," said the other.

"Great Caesar!" exclaimed the classmate, "you don't seem to be very much worried about it."

"Oh, no," said the freshman, "there won't be anything doing. I've never been able to pass an examination the first time in all my fair young life."—Everybody's Magazine.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and 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.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Push and Go.

"Here, boy," said the wealthy motorist, "I want some petrol, and get a move on. You will never get anywhere in the world unless you have push. Push is essential. When I was young I pushed, and that is what got me where I am."

"Well, guvnor," said the boy, "I reckon you'll have to push again, 'cause we ain't got a drop of petrol in the place."—Boston Transcript.

The old-fashioned medicines have not been displaced by modern science. As a Spring medicine, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have had unrivaled merit for 43 years.—Adv.

Supply Exhausted.

Jennie came home from her playmate's, saying she was too mad to play with Jane any longer. Before night she teased to go back and play with Jane.

"I thought you were angry with Jane," her mother said.

"Oh, I was," replied the child, "but there wasn't enough mad in me to last all day."

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

PLACES READJUSTMENT DATA AT COMMAND OF BUSINESS WORLD

Research Division of the Council of National Defense Offers All Its Facilities to Aid in Reorganization of Industry and Resumption of Trade—Burden of Reconstruction Must Fall on Industry.

Washington.—The council of national defense announces its readiness to place at the command of the business world the information contained in the voluminous collection of data brought together, classified, indexed, and partly digested by its reconstruction research division. It also offers the services of this division in the procurement of such further special information as may be desired and which may aid in the reorganization of industry and the resumption of trade, or which may in any other manner promote progress in the reconstruction.

Just what the information here offered consists of may be indicated best by reference to some of its sources and by mention of a few subjects under which the material is subclassified:

Official Information—The division has undertaken to chart all the federal official bodies that have a point of contact with demobilization or reconstruction, and to possess first-hand, up-to-date information as to accomplishments and plans of each such body or bureau. Furthermore, through its "field service," branching out into 184,000 state, county, and community organizations, including some 1,000 women's units, the division is enabled to maintain direct contact with every sort of state and local reconstruction activity in the land. A digest is kept of state reconstruction news.

Foreign Reconstruction—The division has access to every important report of foreign reconstruction activity, proposed or accomplished, that reaches this country.

Domestic Business Background—The division has official contact with all the war administration boards, bureaus, and investigation commission, as well as with the federal departments themselves. Thus it has access to a great deal of statistical and other unpublished information, ranging all the way from domestic prices data and production estimates, wage data, labor supply problems; to notes on foreign production, the foreign labor and emigration situation, foreign market conditions, and finance. The division has advices as to which industries and which sections of our country are picking up and making their reconstruction readjustments the more promisingly. Of course such a range of information, covering physical resources and available goods, the money and credit outlook, relative price and price tendencies, foreign prospects, and the trend of actual business development as represented by reports of current projects and undertakings throughout the United States—such a survey must tend to yield more reliable impressions as to what the future may be expected to bring than can be derived from the more restricted basis of judgment of the average business group.

Devices of Clipping Bureaus.

Public Opinion and General Information—The division has its own clipping bureau, supplemented by the service of the chief commercial clipping bureaus. Thus it is enabled to sift practically everything in public print that has a bearing upon any phase of reconstruction. All this material is classified, indexed, and made ready for reference. The industrial or financial organization or trade paper that chooses to tap this resource will no doubt find unexpected stores of information. From the siftings of its incoming information the division issues a daily digest of reconstruction news, intended primarily for the use of the council and government bureaus, but available also to other institutions whose relations to reconstruction problems are such as to entitle them to the service.

In thus proposing to extend its service, the council opens to the business public probably the largest and most complete assembly of up-to-the-minute reconstruction information in existence. The undertaking also implies the proffer to industry and commerce of the services of an organization that for many months has been establishing connections and perfecting facilities for the securing of every sort of vital information at the earliest possible moment it is available. Through the fact that the council of national defense itself consists of six secretaries of administrative departments of the government, and by virtue of the further fact that for more than two years the council has been engaged in the closest co-operation with national, state, and local agencies of private as well as public bodies, the reconstruction research division has been from its inception possessed of invaluable contacts in all directions.

The material and staff now placed at the service of business was originally intended primarily for governmental use, and they will, of course, continue to function as the governmental clearing house of reconstruction information. The beginning of the council's researches into reconstruction and readjustment matters in this and foreign countries followed upon a memorandum addressed to the six cabinet members forming the council by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, its director, on May 6, 1918. The president of the United States received a copy of this memorandum, and shortly afterward authorized the council to begin its studies.

In the memorandum in question Mr. Clarkson, after defining the prime problem as being that of industrial reconstruction—in broad terms, the reconversion of industry from the war basis back to the peace-time basis and the reabsorption into industry of the labor employed in the service of the United States—said:

"It is elementary that after the war America will not be the same America. Already she has in many directions broken with her past and she is being hourly transformed. The metamorphosis is going on as much in the thought of the country as it is in the structure; the same thing will be true in the period after the war. New conditions and relationships create new problems for nations as well as for individuals; and, let me add, the change will be as great in the thought and ideals of the nation as it will be in its strictly material problems, whether these be military, commercial, or those having to do with labor.

"Let us grant that we shall gain military success. Let us then not fall into the danger-trap of allowing the material effects of such success to overshadow consideration of the higher values which give a nation its life. The civilized world today, as we know that world, may be said to be one great altar of sacrifice. If that is not true now, it certainly will be true if the war continues for another year. It is our duty in any adequate intellectual conception of the task to see to it that the gains to the moral as well as the material well-being of the nation shall square with the sacrifice. A little reflection will convince one that this aspect of reconstruction is the fundamental aspect and that upon it must be predicated all successful plans in this direction.

"A year ago we were a great, lazy democracy. Lincoln said, 'A fat hound won't hunt.' That sentence illumined our national disease. The transformation from that condition is already under way. Soon the spirit of the nation will be a burning flame. There will be sloughed off the scales fostered by a love of luxury and the loose and boastful thinking that have been our curse in the last generation. Out of the turmoil and the sacrifice will come discipline and orderly living and thinking; and, therefore, with sequential and irresistible logic will come demands for new conditions of living commensurate to the new ideals. Again I repeat, here is the fundamental reconstruction to which the American government should address itself, and only herein can be found the policy which shall be the groundwork of any enlightened organization for reconstruction.

"History records but few fruitful governmental agencies that did not have a firm and penetrating quality at the base. Raising the framework for the task is merely a matter of mechanics in organization." * * * In the meantime the council and advisory commission should accumulate all of the literature bearing upon this question and form it into a working library.

"It may be that as the war nears its ends and as the issue between autocracy and democracy becomes ever sharper and more terrible, the civilized world will demand that immediately at the war's close all reconstruction of the world's affairs be based upon the dictum of Lincoln that no man is good enough to govern any other man without that other man's consent, to the end of approaching the proper readjustment of national, international, and racial relationships. I offer this, though, not for the purpose of injecting idealism in a discussion where undue accent of it does not belong, but to emphasize anew that none of us can see the end of the road and that therefore all plans for reconstruction should be builded so as to permit of flexibility of action and even of minor policy at any given time. The main thing now is to come to concrete thinking and study of the entire problem."

Director Clarkson immediately began the organization of a staff of experts, including O. M. W. Sprague, professor of finance and banking at Harvard, and Herbert N. Shenton of Columbia. Out of this staff work grew the reconstruction research division, which was organized on February 3, 1919, with Mr. Shenton as its chief.

"The reconstruction research division," said Charles H. Chase, a member, "has come to feel more and more, as the reconstruction has progressed, that its information service should be made available to the leaders of private enterprise, just as it is made responsive to the needs of governmental agencies. The problems and responsibilities of reconstruction tend, as time goes on, to fall more and more heavily upon the shoulders of business and relatively less upon governmental machinery. Of the two grand divisions of reconstruction, demobilization and reorganization, the former belongs chiefly to the government and the latter devolves mainly upon private enterprise. The former tends steadily toward its conclusion; the latter broadens into the foundation of an indefinitely expanding future. And though the government has, and will continue to have important responsibilities in connection with the economic reorganization of the nation, it must be acknowledged that those who are to deal with these problems hand-to-hand are the directors of business undertakings.

"It must be recognized, also, that we have come out upon a new world, in a sense, in emerging from the world war. Our industrial and commercial reorganization must be effected under conditions that have undergone considerable alteration during the struggle. Not only price levels, but price ratios also, have been changed, and in many cases permanently so. New industries have arisen; markets have been altered; international economic relations are modified; means of transportation and communication have been partially revolutionized; but nothing has undergone greater change than our social viewpoint, and especially the viewpoint of labor. There are new opportunities and new and promising outlooks, but they are not quite like those of pre-war times. The chessboard has been shaken; some of the chessmen have disappeared, while several others have been moved forward or backward a little.

"Not only have purely business factors altered, but new duties have arisen—the social responsibility of the business enterprise has become a much more serious matter than it used to be. In the light of world developments it is obvious that our business system must prove its resourcefulness; it must demonstrate hitherto unrevealed capacity for readjustment; it must show a disposition to meet and satisfy certain species of expectation which have gained recognition during the war and can no longer be unceremoniously ignored or suppressed. As Secretary Redfield says: We cannot be a law unto ourselves any more.' General and continuous prosperity must be underwritten and guaranteed, if our institutions are to avoid the risk of a trial at the bar of public discontent. Rules of thumb are liable to prove inadequate in this period of readjustment. Nothing short of alert open-mindedness, reinforced by possession of the fullest available information, will serve. In view of these facts the business world is entitled to the fullest measure of assistance that governmental agencies are prepared to render it. It is in the spirit of that principle that the files of the council's reconstruction research division are now thrown open to the business public."

Inquiries may be made by written communication, by telephone, or by personal representative. Requests should be addressed to the Reconstruction Research Division, Council of National Defense, 18th and D streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

HUN MAIL CAR IS USED BY THE A. E. F.

This mail car, a trophy of war, surrendered by the Germans to the Americans, is now in the service between Paris and Coblenz, carrying correspondence for the Yanks of the American army of occupation in Germany.

COFFEE PRICE NOT DECLINING

Will Go to 50 Cents or Higher, Roasters' Head Says at Cleveland Convention.

Cleveland, O.—The price of coffee is not going to be cheaper for a while according to a statement by Carl W. Brand of Cleveland, president of the National Coffee Roasters' association, who presided at a sectional meeting here of 75 coffee roasters from Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Indiana and southern Michigan. Coffee has advanced in price on account of a severe frost in Brazil, Mr. Brand said, and he would not be surprised to see good coffee retail at 50 cents a pound and perhaps higher in the near future.

Boy Kills Wolf.

Toronto, Kan.—Lloyd Jamison, fourteen, killed a wolf with a stone and a club, while hunting rabbits. The carcass was too heavy to carry home, but he succeeded in dragging it.

FACED FIRING SQUAD TWICE

Yankee Lieutenant, Captured by the Huns, Still Lives to Tell the Tale.

Bellefonte, Pa.—Lieut. E. R. Taylor of Bellefonte was stood twice before German firing squads and he lives to tell the tale, according to a letter received by his wife. Taylor was captured by the Boche, he writes. They did not like him and he was subject to numerous indignities. They singled him out as one from whom they likely could secure military information. Failing to learn anything from him of value they made him face a firing squad twice. He dared them to shoot on both occasions, but the order to fire was never given.

May Quit Raising Spuds.

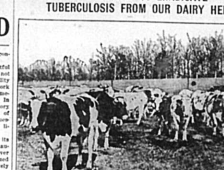
Caribou, Me.—Farmers of the famous Aroostook county potato region may quit raising the spuds unless the fertilizer situation is relieved, it was brought out at an organization meeting of the farmers that the present price of fertilizer is from $80 to $96 a ton. With the cost of labor added the cost of raising Aroostook potatoes in 1919 was figured at about $2.20 a barrel. Formerly the cost of raising potatoes hereabouts was about $1 a barrel. Many farmers said they were canceling their orders for fertilizer this year. The farmers formed an organization for mutual protection.

Profit From Cane.

Athol, Kan.—From his 23-acre farm, Len Phetteplace, near here, makes as much as the average man on 160 acres. He plants a diversity of crops, though the acreage of each is necessarily small. Last year his best money maker was four acres of cane. From it he has made 400 gallons of sorghum that sold readily at his home at 75 cents a gallon, or $300. The seed he had thrashed, and the last of it, 450 bushels, has just been sold at $2 a bushel.

The third sample fair at Bordeaux, France, will open May 16, 1919.

NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN TO ERADICATE TUBERCULOSIS FROM OUR DAIRY HERDS



Holsteins at United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.—First Herd to Be Accredited Tuberculosis Free.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is hard to find any better food than good milk, yet if the milk used in the daily diet is not good it is a constant source of danger. If the milk is produced by cows that have tuberculosis—and there are thousands of them in this country—and is not pasteurized, the germs of the dreaded disease may be transmitted to humans. This is the reason consumers as well as producers of milk should be deeply interested in and give their support to what the United States department of agriculture is doing to stamp out tuberculosis in dairy cattle.

The plan is to certify officially all herds the owners of which have complied with specified requirements which show beyond doubt that the animals are free from tuberculosis. In December, 1917, the plan was adopted jointly by the live stock sanitary officials of all the states in the Union and by the federal department. It consists of giving the tuberculin test to every animal in the herd at least twice a year, at the end of which time, if all the animals are found free from the disease, the herd is accredited tuberculosis free.

Plan Gains Wide Interest.

The idea and advantages of accredited herds of cattle found to be free from tuberculosis gained wide publicity and popularity among cattle breeders from the start. They appreciate the fact that a certificate of approval indorsed by the state in which the herd belongs, and found indorsed by the government, gives prospective purchasers confidence that the animals are free from the disease and they are in consequence willing to pay a considerable advance in price for such animals.

During the first half year the plan has been in operation, 296 herds, comprising 9,284 cattle, were fully accredited as free from tuberculosis, and 1,462 herds having 35,053 cattle passed one successful test in preparation for certification. In addition, 4,622 herds, both purebred and grade, totaling 98,002 animals, were under supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis. Each month a large number of additional herds are taken under supervision.

Many States Co-operating.

Tuberculosis eradication work is now being carried on in more than 40 states in co-operation with the state live stock sanitary officials and stock owners. Joint agreements between the state and the federal department of agriculture governing the application for the tuberculin test, and the handling of the herd, are forwarded to each owner interested in having his herd freed of the disease, or in having it accepted as officially accredited.

It has been found by very careful experiments and practical work that tuberculosis cannot be detected to any great extent among animals by a physical examination. Herds which seem apparently healthy may be extensively affected with tuberculosis. The most reliable method for definitely determining whether tuberculosis exists is the tuberculin test applied by a trained operator. Tuberculin, while it is the most accurate diagnostic agency known to science, is safe only in the hands of a trained and skillful operator who is acquainted with its limitations and with the symptoms it produces in the animals to which it is applied.

All Purebred Herds to Be Tested.

It is proposed to carry on the accredited herd plan until practically all purebred herds of cattle in the United States are under state and federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis. Thus it will be possible for the owner in one state to purchase cattle in another state with the assurance that he will receive animals that may be introduced into his herd with perfect safety, so far as tuberculosis is concerned. Under former conditions, many such animals proved to be a menace in place of an asset.

In addition to the accredited herd plan, the eradication of tuberculosis from live stock will be carried on in circumscribed areas comprising one or more counties. The disease will be eliminated from cattle and swine in such areas, and the campaign extended until it takes in entire states.

In order that the work may progress satisfactorily, it is necessary that live-stock owners co-operate to the fullest extent. The success of the movement for eradicating tuberculosis rests upon the live stock owners of the country to a greater degree than on any other force; whenever they are ready and willing to "get behind" the work, success is bound to follow.

ARGUMENT STARTED A BOY IN HOG RAISING

Wanted to Convince Neighbor Could Make Big Gains.

Cheap Cost of Production Due to Three Things—High Protein Content of Concentrates, Good Health and Sanitation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An argument with a neighbor caused Samuel Evans of Clay county, Indiana, to join a pig club in order that he might prove his point that a pig could make an average daily gain of over one pound. He won his point with a good margin, for his pig gained on an average of two pounds a day for a period of 92 days, and as a result of his experience Samuel has acquired the necessary knowledge to enable him to start in the hog-raising business along the right lines. He says: "I learned that if a boy wants something decidedly interesting he should by all means get a pig and get into the game (meaning a pig club). When the contest is over he will say that he has learned something that he never knew before and probably will never forget, because he has learned it by experience."

Samuel's pig, which was a Duroc-Jersey, weighed 58 pounds at the beginning of the contest and 243 at the end. It gained 184 pounds in 92 days, or two pounds a day. The cost of food was $9.30, or 5 cents a pound gain. The value of the pig at the end of the contest was $48.17, the profit being $28.87.

"On account of the hot weather," the boy says, "I kept my pig a few days after the contest ended, and when I butchered him he weighed 267 pounds on foot and 227½ pounds when dressed. He dressed out 85 per cent. I received 25 cents a pound, which made me a total of $56.87.

"I figured that the cheap cost of the production was due to three things: First, the high protein content of the concentrates; second, good health of the pig, due to great variety of feed and sanitary conditions of the lot and sleeping quarters; third, the pig consumed a large amount of forage, such as rape, thus reducing the amount of high-priced feeds."

FATTEN BEEF CATTLE CHEAP

Farmer Who Raises His Own Feed Has Decided Advantage Over Professional Feeder.

One of the chief advantages of feeding a small number of animals is that of getting a better class of feeders. The farmer who makes beef from his own corn, which he grows on his own land and under ordinary favorable conditions, can fatten beef cattle cheaper than any professional feeder in the business.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Give the brood sow comfortable housing and dry bedding.

Special care should be given the fattening lambs as soon as they are weaned.

In figuring barn room required for mature beef cattle allow about 25 square feet per head.

Look after the shoulders of the working stock to keep them from getting in bad condition.

Even at $30 per ton, alfalfa is still relatively cheap and cattle feeders should not hesitate to use it at that price.

Oats, rye, barley and a good many other crops, too numerous to mention, furnish ideal grazing for hogs, cattle and sheep.

Summer shade and winter sunshine are alike necessary to the stock. One good reason for a few shade trees in the pasture.

The danger in in-breeding is that the two closely related animals shall each possess the same defects and fix these on their progeny.

The name baby beef is sometimes applied to calves several months old or to short yearlings that are well fattened for killing purposes.

The man who goes into sheep on a big scale without previous experience is in a fair way to furnish his neighbors a lot of interesting free information.

Hay Crops Are Needful.

Hay crops are needed where cattle, sheep, horses and mules are raised and fed. Every farm manager should produce enough hay to feed his own animals. Buying hay is likely to make animals quite expensive.

Getting Most of Pasture.

Large pastures will carry more stock if they are divided in two to four smaller fields and pastured in rotation. One pasture should be allowed to reseed freely every year.

THINGS WOMEN SHOULD KNOW

To prevent polished steel from becoming rusty, dip it into or rub it over with lime water or powdered quicklime.

To restore the gloss to sateen, use borax water in washing.

To remove spots from the front of boy's suits, thoroughly rub them with benzine and put out in the air afterward to take off the smell.

When stitching seams on the cross, take a piece of tape and stitch along with the seam, to prevent the seam from stretching and getting out of shape.

Interesting Combinations.

Duvetyn and satin are smartly combined in a new frock that shows a deep hem section of duvetyn, above which is satin. There are straps of the duvetyn reaching upward almost to the waist, and they are so laid on that they look like velvet ribbon.

Self-respect is the armor of virtue.

YOUNG COCK ROBIN

A highly bred, five-gaited Shetland Stallion—40 inches high—color, white with brown spots, will make the season of 1919 at my barn at Crayton, Ky.

Young Cock Robin is by old Cock Robin, a stallion pony that has a State-wide reputation.

Young Cock Robin has all the fine qualities of his sire and all who see him claim him to be one of the finest in the small animal class they ever saw. At the low price of $10.00 I hope to have a busy season with him.

At same time and place

HENRY

sired by Emery Bros.' Nicholas Duke 1441; he by Donnell's Napoleon; he by Tom Kern's jack, he by Old Yelberton; he by Alvarado.

1st. dam,—sired by a Fayette county jack, her dam from Tenn.

2nd dam,—Ella R. No. 908; she by Handsome Duke, No. 710, he by Monarch.

3rd dam,—by the Clayton Howell jack.

4th dam,—by Crouch's Napoleon.

PETER

was sired by big Mack; he by Nicholas Duke 1441; he by Donnell's Napoleon; he by Tom Kerns' jack; he by Old Yelberton; he by Alvarado. First dam was a jennet out of stock belonging to Roe Leer, of Bourbon county.

Above stock will make Season at $10 to Insure a living colt.

Grass will be furnished for parties from a distance at $2 a month for pony mares.

Care taken to prevent accidents but will not be responsible should any occur.

Lien retained on the produce of above stock until season money is paid.

NICK WESTFALL, Crayton, Ky.

DUNCAN & BOOTH OFFER FOR SEASON 1919

The Imported Percheron Stallion

MEHERY

43498

Imported from France by J. J. Crouch & Son of Lafayette, Ind., and will make the season of 1919 at barn of D. W. Booth 2 miles north of Carlisle on Parks Ferry pike, at $10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

MEHERY is solid black, with star in forehead, 16¾ hands high, weight 1,850 pounds and is a fine specimen of his breed.

This horse possesses the six most prominent points which constitute a good horse, viz: style, size, action, bone, muscle and color.

At the same time and place the fine young jack.

BOB

will make the season at $10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

Bob is coming seven years old, and a fine individual, having large bone, size, head and ear and color. He is by Nicholas Duke, premium jack formerly owned by B. T. Henry, that sold for $1,600, and out of the dam by Van Deren's jack, he by Tibb's jack.

ALSO

Dr. McCord III

We are proud to announce to the stock breeders of this county that we have one of Dr. McCord's colts, being a living image of him. He is now eight years old, carries all the fine qualities possessed by his illustrious sire. He is 15¾ hands high, white points, fine style and good weight.

DR. McCORD, III, was sired by Dr. McCord, II; he by Dr. McCord; he by Gov. Wood 33. The dam of Dr. McCord, III, was a large jennet owned by H. C. Throckmorton: 2nd dam, Miss McElroy; 3rd dam by Gladstone.

Dr. McCord will make the season of 1919 at $10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

ALSO

Nicholas Lad

a coming nine year old jack, eligible to register, is one of the finest specimens of jack stock to be seen anywhere. He stands 15¼ hands high, with heavy body and large bone and has fine style. To appreciate this animal, interested stock breeders should see him. Of the many jacks we have owned we doubt if we have ever had a better, Dr. McCord included. He is sure to make his mark in the county as the leading jack. We will offer his services to a limited number of mares at $10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur. Lien taken on all produce of the above stock until the season money is paid or bred to other stock without our consent.

Duncan & Booth

Carlisle, Ky.

The Fine Percheron Stallion

BLACK SAM

Registered N. 23891.

foaled May 1st, 1910, bred by J. Clinton McGovney, West Union Ohio; weighs 1750 pounds; 16 hands high; black as a raven. He is a breeder and is claimed by many to be the best type of a Percheron stallion they have ever seen. I consider myself to be a good judge of the heavy draft horse, and Black Sam is the best that I have ever seen. He will make the season of 1919 on the farm of M. D. Judge, 1½ miles from Moorefield, on the Upper Lick pike at

$10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT

BLACK SAM is by Padis 15860 (46698); he by Jules (37987) out of Poule (28217) she by Vulcain (472.) Jules (37987); he by Villers (8081); he by Briard (1630); he by Brilliant (755) he by Brilliant (756); he by Coco II (714); he by Vieux-Chaslin (713); he by Coco (712); by Mignon (715); he by ean-La-Blanc (739).

BLACK SAM'S dam was Suse 9854; she by Cabestan 5401 (10782) out of Virginia 6098; she by Dillion 2155, Cabestan 5401 (10782); he by Romulus (4443); he by Sansonnet.

Lien retained on all colts by the above stock until season money is paid. Money due when colt comes, mare parted with or bred to other stock without my consent. Care taken to prevent accidents but not responsible should any occur.

M. D. JUDGE, Moorefield, Ky.

The High Bred Saddle Stallion

NICHOLAS KING

The great all-purpose sire. He was sired by Wilson King; dam Nellie by Clark Chief.

$8.00 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

Nicholas King will stand at the stable of Ollie Finch, 3 miles from Carlisle, on the Scrub Grass pike.

Care taken to prevent accidents but not responsible should any occur. Lien retained and money due in all cases on the produce of above stock until season money is paid, mare parted with or bred to other stock without our consent. These terms are positive.

OLLIE FINCH

KENTUCKY STAR, Jr.

AT $5.00 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT

Kentucky Star, Jr. is sired by Kentucky Star. He was sired by Day Star 22; his [illegible] dam was Lady Logan; his dam was Mary Bell; she was by Greenwood, Jr.; second dam Mammoth Jennet. Kentucky Star was bred in Grant County, Kentucky. He is 15 hands high with plenty of bone and body dark brown with white points. Will have Mules now in a few days to show his breeding. Raise Mules, boys; they will do the work and will always sell.

The Splendid Young Stallion

HAMBLETONIAN CHIEF

will make the season at

$7 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

1st dam, Sallie Shanklin, by Clark Chief, Jr., 2110.

2nd dam, Cripple, by Turfman, 10,645.

3rd dam, Jennie, by Warfield (Forman's)

4th dam, Nan, by Slashem, (McClelland's) bred by W. L. Piper, Carlisle, Ky.

Sired by Egalite, 13,958.

Egalite's 1st dam, Stockbridge Belle, by Stockbridge Chief, sire of dam of Glocester, 2:17, Black Diamond 2:19 3-4, David S. 2:29 3-4 and others.

2nd dam, Sue Letcher, by Alexander's Norman 25, sire of Lula 2:15, May Queen 2:20, and the dams of Norval 2:17 1-2, Norman Medium 2:20.

3rd dam, the Letcher mare.

HAMBLETONIAN CHIEF is a great son of Egalite and a grandson of the noted Old John, or Clark Chief, Jr.

This is a splendid bred horse and is a grand individual. He is a beautiful bay, a heavy black mane and tail, 16 hands high and perfect in form.

Money due when Colt stands and sucks, or when Mares are disposed of or bred to other stock without my consent. A lien is retained on Mare and Colt until season is paid. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

Breeding Hours 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN D. BURNS

Pleasant Valley, at old Fogg place.

The Fine Combined Stallion

JOHN BORDERS

will make the season of 1919 at my farm at Sprout, 3 miles from Moorefield and 5 miles from Myers, at

$10.00 TO INSURE LIVING COLT

John Borders was sired by Old Tim (a horse that possibly every stock breeder in Nicholas knows); coming nine years old, combined stallion, dark roan, star in forehead, 16 hands high and has plenty of style and action. He has proven to be a sure foal getter.

JOHN BORDERS' dam was sired by Old Morgan.

BROWN ROWLAND

a seven-year-old jack, has proven to be a sure foal getter. His colts are first-class; is a fine jack, well made, good size, large bone and head and ears; fine points; fine style. This jack was sired by Old Turley and out of William Barlow's black jennet, a good one.

$8 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

ALSO

well bred jack

VICTORY

$10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

Victory is three years old and is a son of the fine jack owned by McIntyre & Wagoner; the dam of Victory by the Triplett jack.

VICTORY is 15 hands high and is one of the finest specimens of the jack type to be seen. Has large bone, good color and has proven a No. 1 breeder.

Lien retained on all colts got by the above stock until season money is paid. Money due when colt comes or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents should any occur.

H. BORDERS

Morefield, R. F. D. No. 1

Season of 1919

COMET

This fine registered Draft Horse will make the season of 1919 at my stable 5 miles south of Carlisle, Ky., on the farm known as the Wake Young farm on the Carlisle & Plum Lick turnpike, at the low price of

$10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT

Money due when colt comes or mare parted with.

COMET is a black stallion, 5 years old, bred in Ohio, sire and dam both registered. His sire is Gitter 72058, dam Eglantine 55871: second dam Perfaite 45322; third dam Castille 13377. Thus is shown that COMET is from imported stock and a good bred one. He is 16½ hands and his colts show he is a good breeder.

RICHARD is a black Jack, fifteen hands high, three years old, with white points, good ears and heavy bone. He is by R. H. Hopkin's premium Jack.

$10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT

Lien retained on all colts by the above stock until season money is paid. Money due when colt come, mare parted with or bred to other stock without my consent. Care taken to prevent accidents but not responsible should any occur.

RAY S. HAMILTON

Carlisle, Ky. R. R. No. 1

The Young Draft Stallion

CLINT

is 5 years old and weighs 1650. He is a perfect type of the draft breed. $10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

This high class individual won the sweep-stakes stallion ring at Ewing, Ky. Five colts were foaled last year and four sold for an average of $117.50. When breeding for the heavy horse you don't want to overlook CLINT.

At the same time and place

RUBE HENRY

sired by Robert T. No. 1854, raised by Henry Brothers; black jack, white points, fifteen hands high. Has biggest foot and biggest bone, more length, in fact, the biggest jack of his height we have ever seen. Has proven himself a No. 1 breeder. Three of his colts last year sold for $150. He will make the season at

$10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

ROBERT T.

No. 1854

formerly kept by Henry Bros. and better known as the Throckmorton Jack. This is the jack that out-bred them all.

$12 for mares and $20 for jack colts

The above stock will stand at the stable of J. K. Whaley in Moorefield.

Care taken to prevent accidents but not responsible should any occur. Lien retained and money due in all cases on the produce of above stock until season money is paid, mare parted with or bred to other stock without our consent. These terms are positive.

This is the same stock we have offered for the past three seasons.

STONE, WHALEY & CO.

Moorefield, Kentucky.

J. M. Berry offers for season of 1919

BERRY'S PRIDE

a shire Draft Stallion who is conceded to be the best draft horse ever offered for service in this community. Not only a perfect individual in every respect, but has proven himself a sire of the greatest merit; a sire of the most uniform set of colts ever produced here and a sure foal getter, scoring live colts 80 per cent. of the mares served. We have refused several tempting offers for this horse, as we believe he is without a peer as a producer, standing 16.1 hands high, of perfect coloring, a dark dappled bay star and blaze, two hind feet white, whose dam and sire's combined weights were 4,100 pounds. He himself weighing in his 5-year-old form, 1,800 pounds.

BERRY'S PRIDE is by King Albert IV, 1865; he by Intake Alberh, 15695. 1st dam by Imported Hickson Blaze; 2nd dam by Imported Reseller.

TERMS: $10.00

REGULATOR 3420

This jack is the only living son of the jack that Mr. Sam Ralls, of Bath county says was the greatest sire of snow mules he ever showed. This jack sired the Crockett mule which we showed at Paris, Ky., winning the sweepstakes in her class. This mule was out of a medium sized mare, and at the age of 8 months measured 56 inches and weighed 700 pounds. We know him to be a great sire and a sure foal getter.

$10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT

REGULATOR sired more high-priced colts last season than any jack in the county. His colts were all good ones and commanded the high dollar.

We have proven to our community that scientific breeding is the surest and safest way and will use this method this season. We can breed as many as six mares at one service, so call us and we can take care of you. Breeding hours: 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but not responsible should any occur. Lien retained on colts got by above stock. Money due in all case when colt comes or mare is parted with.

J. M. BERRY

Moorefield, Ky.

Postoffice address, R. 2, Carlisle, Ky.

The Fine Gaited Stallion

KING

will make the season of 1919, at my barn 3½ miles from Carlisle, on the Maysville & Lexington pike, at

$10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT

King is known as the Dave Clark horse. He is a well bred horse and is known by his good sired colts.

At the Same Time and Place

The Fine Young Jack

BRAMBLETT

will make the season, at $10 for mares to insure a living colt; will breed jennets at $15 for jennet colt and $25 for a jack colt.

Bramblett is sixteen hands high and is eligible to register. His dam is Nicholas Duke jennet and his sire is Bramblett & Ralls jack, at Millersburg. He is a fine animal, with large bone and a good individual.

At the Same Time and Place

LONGMORE

(6039)

will make the season at my barn at $10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT. LONGMORE is five years old, 15½ hand high, weight 1,000 pounds Good bone and good head and ears, A sure foal getter.

Persons desiring to look at this stock may call at any time.

Pasture at reasonable rates. Care taken to avoid accidents, but not responsible should any occur. Money due when colt comes, mare parted with or bred to other stock without our consent.

ROY H. SMITH & SON

Carlisle, Ky., R. F. D. 5.

Home Phone 107 2 rings.

Call over phone either noon or night.

SPOTTED SAM

A beautiful black and white spotted Arabian horse, 16½ hands high and weighs 1,250 pounds and is a very kind and loveable disposition. He will be 10 years old this spring and will make the season of 1919 at the barn of G. W. Flora at Pleasant Valley at $10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

Spotted Sam is a sure breeder as his colts of the season of 1918 show.

Money due when mare is parted with or bred elsewhere without our consent. Care taken to prevent accidents but not responsible should any occur.

H. N. JACKSON.

L. B. BARTON

will offer for the season of 1919 the fine young jack

LIBERTY

at the low price of $8.00 to insure a living colt.

Liberty is coming four years old, 15 hands high, and has all the qualities that go to make up a fine individual, such as large bone, big ears, with white points.

LIBERTY is a son of the famous Ralls' jack now owned by McIntyre & Wagoner of Millersburg. LIBERTY'S dam was by Van Deren's jack.

LIBERTY is bred right and in every way shows the fine breeding of his ancestries. He is a sure foal getter and breeders looking for good stock can do no better than to seek the service of this jack.

At the same time and place I will offer the services of the fine saddle stallion, BLUE, better known as the Dr. A. H. DURRUM horse, at $10.00 to insure a living colt.

Above stock will make the season of 1919 at my place known as the Alexander Bros. farm on the Carlisle & Parks Ferry pike, about 3 miles north of Carlisle.

Money due when colt comes or mare is bred to another horse without my permission. A lien retained for service money. Care taken to prevent accidents but not responsible should any occur.

L. B. BARTON.

Save Pennies—Waste Dollars

Some users of printing save pennies by getting inferior work and lose dollars through lack of advertising value in the work they get. Printers as a rule charge very reasonable prices, for none of them get rich although nearly all of them work hard.

Moral: Give your printing to a good printer and save money.

Our Printing Is Unexcelled