Happenings of the World Tersely Told

Personal

Dr. Charles B. McCarthy, head of the Wisconsin state legislature library for the past 20 years and one of the chief aids of Herbert Hoover in the food administration, died at Madison.

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Mrs. George Pullman of Chicago, one of the wealthiest women in the world, died of bronchial pneumonia at Pasadena, Cal. She was eighty-two years old.

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Washington

The Supreme court at Washington decided that profits derived from the sale of corporate stock and bonds and capital assets are taxable as income.

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A Washington dispatch says that all installments of pay made by enlisted men in the various branches of the military and naval service of the United States to their families and dependent relatives and all family allowances will be discontinued from and after July 31, 1921.

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Resolutions urging the President to call an international conference on disarmament, pending the outcome of which army and naval appropriations should be suspended, were adopted at a meeting arranged by the woman's world disarmament committee at Washington.

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Lieut. Col. Jay J. Morrow, army engineer corps, is understood to have been selected by President Harding at Washington as governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

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President Harding at Washington rejected the Russian proposals for resumption of commercial relations, on the ground that there can be no appreciable trade with Russia until the soviet government effects the fundamental changes in its system essential to the establishment of conditions upon which production depends.

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"We are going to get Bergdoll if it is possible to get him," Secretary Weeks declared at Washington, in discussing the case of the Philadelphia draft evader now in Germany.

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Cattle in the United States were estimated by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to number 66,191,000 head, of which 23,431,000 are in dairy herds and 33,824,000 in beef herds.

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The attitude of the "Big Five" meat packing companies of Chicago in the recent controversy with their employees is severely scored by the American Federation of Labor in its bulletin at Washington.

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The Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways filed a request with the interstate commerce commission at Washington for permission to issue $230,000,000 of bonds in connection with the refunding of bonds which become due on July 1.

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With the approval of President Harding, Eugene V. Debs went to Washington unaccompanied and conferred with Attorney General Daugherty on the question of releasing him from the Atlanta penitentiary.

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Domestic

William C. Adams, state fisheries director, asked the federal fisheries bureau at Boston to use airplanes to "spot" schools of mackerel and wireless the information to fishers waiting on land.

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Lawrence Rew, twelve, died of burns sustained when a gasoline stove exploded in his home in the village of Birnamwood, Wis. His sister, Margaret, was severely burned about the shoulders.

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The cold wave that swept over Iowa near Burlington sent the thermometer down to 15 degrees. Considerable damage to fruit and small grains was reported.

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Total assets of $384,554,941.68 on December 31, 1920, are shown in the annual report of the Ford Motor company filed with the secretary of state at Lansing, Mich.

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Oklahoma sustained a loss of approximately $11,250,000 when 75 per cent of the fruit crop of the state was ruined by freezing temperatures, it was stated by the board of agriculture at Oklahoma City.

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A tornado that struck Fonda, Ia., and sections of southern Minnesota caused two deaths and injured fourteen persons. Property loss of $300,000 resulted.

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Fire destroyed 1,500 barrels of crude oil, valued at $100,000, at Goose Creek near Houston, Tex.

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Countless thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done fruit and grain in Illinois by a freezing temperature which overspread the entire state, says a Springfield special.

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Four men were publicly whipped at the Newcastle county workhouse at Wilmington, Del., in the presence of about 125 persons, for crimes committed in Delaware.

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A bill providing for the use of lethal gas in executing the death penalty in Nevada was signed by Governor Boyle at Carson City.

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A Valparaiso (Ind.) dispatch says that two stills worth $10,000 were found amid the sand dunes on the shores of Lake Michigan.

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The United States railroad labor board at Chicago dismissed appeals for increased wages filed with it last fall by 15 railway labor unions against 67 "short lines" throughout the country.

* * *

Dorothy Pisholk, age five, was killed in her home near Rothschild, Wis., when a lightning bolt struck her on the head and passed through her body.

* * *

Early prospects for a record fruit yield this year in Missouri and Kansas were ruined by cold weather, accompanied by snow and sleet, according to the local weather forecaster at Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

A San Diego (Cal.) special says that after setting a new record by flying from Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, to Los Angeles in 2:32, Eddie Rickenbacker is believed to have set another by flying on to San Diego, 120 miles further, in 38 minutes.

* * *

Letters of administration were granted to the widow of Bert Leston Taylor by Probate Judge Henry Horner at Chicago when it was shown that Mr. Taylor had made no will. The estate was valued at $25,000.

* * *

The coastwise strike of marine engineers and officers on ocean-going tugs, begun in protest against wage reductions, was called off by union officials at New York.

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According to company officials, approximately 150 of the 700 workers of the John Morrell Packing company at Sioux Falls, S. D., who have been on strike since March 3, are back at work.

* * *

Thomas Wohl, thirty-seven, a window washer, fell from the eleventh floor of the Transportation building at Chicago. He was dead when his body was found.

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Sleet, snow and rainstorms which swept Nebraska and western Iowa, did heavy damage to fruit crops in many localities, according to reports reaching Omaha.

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Flour at Tacoma, Wash., reached the lowest point since 1917, millers announcing a drop of 40 cents a barrel for patent grades. The drop, which makes the price $9.20 a barrel, was the second this week.

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Foreign

The decision of the Russian soviet government at Moscow to abolish money as the medium of value and exchange has been rescinded.

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The independent labor party, in conference at Southport, England, rejected by an overwhelming majority a proposal to accept Lenin's 21 conditions for affiliation with the Third Internationale.

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A communist uprising occurred in the American bridgehead area at Montabaur, near Coblenz. A riot call was answered by the provost marshal. It took 20 men of the American military police only a few minutes after their arrival at Montabaur to put down the disorders. They arrested the leader and confiscated a quantity of communist literature.

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The main railroad bridge on the Berlin-Leipsic line was blown up by the communists.

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Talk of American cancellation of the allied war debts was revived on the stock markets at London.

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The pope has agreed to act as witness at the baptism at Rome of the daughter of Prince William of Hohenzollern, father-in-law of King Manuel, who married in 1915 Princess Aldegonde of Bavaria.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Haigh, ninety-one, still plays golf at Barnehurst, Kent, England. She took up the game at St. Andrew's when fifty-two. She is the president of a women's golf association.

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Alarmed at the growing depopulation of Turkey, the Kemalist parliament at Angora is considering a bill to compel all men of twenty-five or more to marry unless prevented by health reasons, says a Paris dispatch.

* * *

A book containing 300 photographs of the prince of Wales is selling at a tremendous rate in London. The profits are for the relief of war veterans. The prince is called the best-known young man in the world.

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The cabinet at Madrid has decided to send a military mission to Japan to study the Japanese army organization. Simultaneously the cruiser Reina Regente will be sent to Japanese waters on a voyage of courtesy.

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More than 10,000 cigarmakers struck at Manila, P. I., as a protest against a 20 per cent reduction in wages.

* * *

A court-martial at Belfast sentenced Owen McCaffrey to ten years' penal servitude and Frank McCaffrey to 15 years in prison for their connection with the shooting of a police sergeant.

* * *

Fire which for a time threatened the city of Tokyo destroyed 1,000 buildings and caused estimated loss of $12,500,000.

* * *

Herr Severing, Prussian minister of the interior at Berlin, declares Germany has proof that the communist uprisings are backed by Russia.

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Communist uprisings in Saxony again seriously menace the German government at Berlin. The movement is gaining force and 20,000 armed Reds are pillaging near Halle.

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The German government was notified by the allied reparations committee at Paris that 20,000,000,000 in gold marks must be paid by May 1 or additional penalties will be applied.

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A Tokyo war office statement says Japan will establish troops in Siberia "to maintain order."

Our New Hospital Ship and Its Commander

A view of the operating room on the U. S. S. Relief, Uncle Sam's new hospital ship which was recently commissioned at the Philadelphia navy yard. The Relief is for use of the officers and enlisted men of the Atlantic fleet. Inset is a portrait of her commander, R. C. Holcomb of the navy medical corps.

Many Schools Serious Menace

Tens of Thousands of Children in United States Are Reported Housed in Firetraps.

REPORTS FROM 429 CITIES

453,000 Pupils Either on Half-Time Study or in Unsuited Quarters—Survey Conducted by Chamber of Commerce Committee.

New York.—Tens of thousands of school children housed in firetraps and hundreds of thousands of them either on half time or in makeshift buildings is the condition in 429 cities of the United States, as disclosed in a report made public here.

The report was issued by the national committee for chamber of commerce co-operation with the public schools on a survey conducted by the American city bureau.

The committee was organized in February, 1920, to inquire into school conditions. Its executive committee is headed by George D. Strayer of Teachers' college, Columbia university, New York.

The evidence presented "shows clearly that there are tens of thousands of children now housed in old, unsanitary, dangerous buildings," says Mr. Strayer in his introduction to the report. "Many of these structures are best classified as firetraps."

Data From 429 Cities.

Data was received from 429 cities. The report says: "These facts, obtained from 75 per cent of all the cities reporting, show that in these cities, even excluding those housed in annexes where conditions may be normal, there are more than 453,000 children who are either on half time because of lack of building space or are housed in portables, rented buildings, attics, basements or corridors. It would require an average of two 20-room buildings in each of these cities to properly house these groups of children alone."

The report sets forth statistically the inadequacy of playground space. "It is clear that in many cities children are now housed in buildings in which there is less space on the playground than is supplied in the classrooms in which they are taught," says Mr. Strayer in the introduction.

"Three million six hundred thousand children are represented in this report on playgrounds," it is stated, "and the study discloses that one-half of them—1,800,000 children—have each a playground less than six by six feet per pupil, and many of them have no playground at all.

"These facts of limited playground space," says the report, "present one of the serious problems confronting those who are interested in the welfare of American school children. Whatever the cost, adequate playground space should be provided for those school buildings already erected in congested districts. Public sentiment must become so strong that it will be considered a breach of trust for school authorities to erect a school building on a site that will not afford adequate playground space for all the pupils housed in the building."

Few Fireproof Buildings.

On the subject of fire hazard in schools the report states: "Only five per cent of the total number of buildings are of the types constructed usually called fireproof. Only a small number have fireproof elements to lessen the fire hazard to the children. At least 25 per cent of the two poorest types of buildings are of two or more stories, and do not have a fire escape. Thirty-nine per cent of these two types are without fire extinguishers and less than ten per cent of them have automatic sprinkler equipment in any part of the buildings. Only 11 per cent have automatic fire alarms. Such facts as these demonstrate the existence of a real menace to the children of these cities." One-half of present day schools were built prior to 1897.

The report directs attention to "the large number of children between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years who leave the public schools," and adds: "There probably is no more serious problem or one more difficult to solve now facing the people of this country."

According to the reports from 290 cities 6 per cent of the children have left school before their thirteenth year, 19 per cent before fourteen, 38 per cent before fifteen, and 64 per cent before they are sixteen years old.

"In the geographical groups," the report continues, "the highest per cent of these children remain in the western cities. Next in order are the great plains cities, then the southern, the great lakes, and the lowest of all are the eastern cities. In this last group only 29 per cent of the children sixteen years of age, and 56 per cent of those from fourteen to sixteen years, inclusive, are in school."

WILL EXPLORE PERRY ISLAND

Sir Ernest Shackleton to Leave in May or June on New Polar Expedition.

Christiania.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, will leave in May or June on a new polar expedition.

He will take with him a dozen men, chiefly those who accompanied him on former expeditions, and contemplates being away for about two years.

The Norwegian whaling boat, Foca I, has been purchased for the expedition, and in all probability it will first proceed to Hudson bay, where 150 dogs will be taken on board. Thence the expedition will proceed to Axel Heiberg's land. From there Sir Ernest intends to explore the islands eastward to Perry island, this being the main object of the expedition.

Not Crime to Kill Dying

Belgian Court Acquits Man Who Shot Girl Who Tried to Commit Suicide.

Brussels, Belgium.—The question whether or not a person is guilty of a crime in hastening the death of another who is suffering from a mortal wound has been decided in the negative here in the case of a married man who shot and killed a girl who attempted to commit suicide. His plea was that she was dying and that he killed her rather than watch her suffer. He was arrested, but acquitted of the charge of murder by the Brabant Court of Assizes.

The man was Jerome Hermans, thirty-two years old, and the girl was Coline Vandyck, age eighteen. They had a love affair and the attempt at suicide resulted. The shooting occurred in the Bois de Cambre, Brussels' largest public park.

"Coline ran from the path into a thicket," said Hermans. "I heard a shot and ran after her. She had shot herself in the temple, but was still alive. I could not see her suffer and I took her revolver and shot her in the neck. Then she was still, and I shot myself."

Hermans recovered from his wound and was in prison for eight months until acquitted. Medical testimony given at the trial was to the effect that the girl's suicidal wound ultimately would have been fatal.

Indian Princess Christens New Sub

Princess Tocootnas, an Indian, who in private life is Mrs. James O. Germaine of Norwich, Conn., christened the new American submarine S-48, when it was launched at Bridgeport, Conn. She is shown here with her Indian party; and the illustration also gives an unusual view of the hull of the new vessel.

Wherein Cupid Gets Best of Father-in-Law

Philadelphia.—The romance of Oscar Shenderoff, dental student, which got mixed up when his father-in-law "kidnaped" his bride of a few hours, is mended again.

Shenderoff married eighteen-year-old Myrtle Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, retired printer of Denver, Colo. That night her father summoned them for an interview.

He urged his daughter be allowed stay with him all night. Shenderoff returned the next day to find that his bride had disappeared. He went to Washington, where he knew her father had friends.

Boarding a car in Washington to begin his hunt, he was startled to see his bride on a corner waiting for a street car. Then came the reunion and Shenderoff and bride returned here without bidding "dad" farewell.

Barking of Dog Saved Man's Life.

Muskegon, Mich.—The barking of his dog attracted men to the garage of Severson Casper, where they found Casper unconscious from gas fumes from his car, the motor of which was running. He was revived.

FIND GRAVEYARD OF AUTOS

Evidence at Foot of Cliff on Erie Lake Front Proves Cheating for Insurance.

Buffalo.—The finding of the wrecks of 17 automobiles at the foot of a cliff on the south shore of Lake Erie, a few miles west of Buffalo, has convinced the police that companies insuring against theft have been systematically cheated.

Insurance companies, in self-defense, are carefully examining candidates for insurance of this kind.

In this lake shore grave yard of automobiles are makes of many sorts, from the plain runabout up to the pretentious limousine. Marks on the edge of the 82-foot cliff and the condition of the machines indicate that the automobiles were set afire before being sent over.

The theory of the police is that the machines were stolen from their owners, insured against theft under fictitious names, reported stolen so that the insurance could be collected and then destroyed to prevent detection for theft.

Bandit Returned $25,000 Liberty Bond.

Jacksonville, Fla.—A regretful note accompanied a $25,000 Liberty bond returned through the mail to Clement D. Cates company, stockbrokers, from which it had been stolen. The note said the bond was too big to handle safely. The robber, however, admitted that he had kept two smaller stolen bonds.

AMERICAN FLAG TORN TO SHREDS

MURDERERS MUST BE PUNISHED, STATE DEPARTMENT AVERS, IN NOTE TO MEXICO.

Two Americans Slain By Bandits, Report Being Forwarded to Washington States—Consul at Tampa Promises to Investigate.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Representations have been made to the Mexican Government demanding that the murderers of two Americans, killed in that country about three weeks ago, be apprehended and punished, it was announced. The cases involved, the State Department announced, were those of Edward Davis, a mining engineer, killed near Sonora, early in March, by bandits, and A. D. Bridges, a plantation caretaker, killed by bandits in Vera Cruz State.

Tampa, Fla.—Charges that Mexican seamen at Alvarado, near Vera Cruz, tore an American flag to shreds and threatened to kill members of the crew of the American schooner Telegram, will be investigated by the Mexican Government, Rafael Ruesga, Mexican Consul here, said. The Consul has forwarded to the Mexican Ambassador at Washington a report of the incident received here from Captain H. F. Jackson, master of the schooner.

Laredo, Texas.—General Humberto Barres, a former officer of the Carranza army, was arrested here by a United States customs inspector for alleged illegal entry, and is being held awaiting instructions from Washington as to deportation. General Barros formerly was in command at Tampico. After the surrender to Obregon forces, following the deaths of Carranza, he was relieved and sent to Mexico City. It is charged he was associated with the Murguia revolution in Mexico, escaped from Mexico City in disguise and entered Texas clandestinely.

Blast Suspects Freed.

New Orleans, La.—The five seamen who were brought here from Rio de Janeiro recently, charged with mutiny on the Shipping Board vessel City of Alton, and suspected of possible connection with the Wall street bomb explosion of last September, were discharged from custody by United States Commissioner Browne. The men, Philip Bender, Henry Elpan, Hans Randin, L. Kupreeuff and R. Dorsh, were examined by Department of Justice officials, but no evidence was found which would warrant their being held longer, it was said.

Two Men Crucified.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Two men were crucified at the Penitente village of Abiquiu, in Northern New Mexico, Good Friday, in observance of Holy Week in rites performed by members of the Hermanos de Luz, Brothers of Light, a religious order, according to B. J. Nordfeldt and Gustav Baumann, of Santa Fe, N. M., artists, who arrived here. Nordfeldt and Baumann say they were members of a party of two dozen tourists who witnessed the ceremonies and the whipping connected with it.

Strike Sanction Sought.

Boston, Mass.—Strike sanction has been asked of the International Typographical Union committee, called to consider announcement of the Boston Typothetae, that wages for journeymen and journeywomen printers would be reduced next Monday. More than 3,000 workers in the printing industry of Greater Boston are said to be affected. Sylvester J. McBride, of Typographical Union No. 13, spokesman for the employes' committee, characterized the Typothetae action as a violation of all principles of arbitration.

Bullet Removed From Brain.

Ossining, N. Y.—One of the rarest operations known to medical science, that of removing a bullet from a man's brain, was accomplished successfully in the Sing Sing prison hospital. A remarkable feature of the operation was that Dr. William L. Chapman, of Brooklyn, who performed the work, is an invalid and was wheeled to the operating table when in a chair, propped in which he worked on the patient. The operation was an attempt to cure insanity in Roman Leondowski.

Portsmouth Urges Tilt of Sunday Lid.

Portsmouth, O.—Resolutions in favor of tilting the Sunday lid in Portsmouth were passed at a meeting of retail merchants. Seventy-five attended. The majority of them held that the convenience of the public and the best interests of the city would be served by not depriving the people of reasonable necessities on Sunday, and the Mayor and city government should modify the Sunday closing orders.

Navy Lifts Censorship.

Washington.—Removal of all censorship restrictions over press dispatches transmitted by naval radio was announced by the Navy Department. In the past, under an order issued by the last administration, the department had reserved the right to hold up dispatches containing matters considered by naval authorities to be inimical to the United States' relations with other nations and to send the objectionable sentences back to the department for the approval or rejection by the Secretary of the Navy.

Army Balloon Explodes.

Los Angeles, Cal.—An officer and three men from the Army Balloon School at Ross Field, Arcadia, were burned seriously by an explosion of an army balloon in Coyote Pass, near the Midwick Country Club, about eight miles from Los Angeles. The explosion occurred as the balloon, from which Lieutenant Geo. E. Watts had leaped, reached the earth near a detail of men sent from Ross Field to bring in the bag. Officers expressed the opinion that a cigarette caused the explosion.

Had Him There.

He—This magazine says that a woman should make herself as attractive to her husband after marriage as she did before.

She—Ha! My father always gave me plenty of money to make myself attractive with. You don't.—Boston Transcript.

The Soft Answer.

She—You passed me in the street yesterday without even looking at me.

He—If I had looked, I couldn't have passed.

SKEPTICISM OUT OF PLACE

No Announcement of Scientific Discovery May Today Be Looked Upon as Fantastic.

That the butterfly contains within itself what Huxley would have called the promise and potency of the cure of tuberculosis and perhaps of other malignant plagues might seem fantastic proposition were it not for our memory of its antecedent, remarks the North American Review. It is now about 55 years since Pasteur perceived in the fermentation of beer and wine the principle which emboldened him to declare that we should one day learn to eliminate all communicable diseases from the world. Biot, Dumas and other veterans of science were incredulous. But crying "Travaillez! toujours travaillez!" the young master of them all proceeded to cure first the "sickness" of beer and wine, then the "silkworm disease," then a formidable poultry pestilence, then one of the deadliest plagues of cattle.

Having thus worked his way up in the scale of life, he addressed himself by the same methods to the salvation of man from what had been regarded as the most hopeless and horrible of diseases, rabies, and thus opened the way of Lister, of Koch, of Finlay and Carroll, and to all the unspeakably beneficent wonders of the science of bacterial therapeutics. If thus Pasteur found in an atom of yeast the cure for rabies, typhoid, cholera, malaria, yellow fever, diphtheria and bubonic plague, there is no occasion for skepticism when his disciple, Metalnikow, suggests that in the larva of a butterfly may be found the cure for other pestilences.

TOBACCO USERS NOT IMMUNE

Only Germs of Cholera and Meningitis Succumb to Smoke or Juice of Nicotine.

Professor Puntoni of the University of Rome has performed a series of experiments by way of determining whether tobacco, smoked or chewed, would act as a disinfectant against disease germs. For the purpose he used Tuscany cigars, Macedonian cigarettes and "very strong chewing tobacco." He placed a piece of paper covered with a salve which contained the germs of cholera, influenza, diphtheria, typhoid and meningitis in a glass jar and then filled the jar with smoke or covered the paper with tobacco juice, says New York Evening Post.

He has arrived at the depressing conclusion that, except in the case of cholera and meningitis, tobacco is powerless in the presence of germs. As to typhoid and diphtheria, he exposed the bacilli to the strongest of smoke from Tuscany cigars for one hour, and they were as robust at the end of the experiment as at the beginning.

As to tuberculosis, Professor Puntoni says that the most inveterate smoker or chewer can hope for no protection from his indulgence. The elements of tobacco that disinfect in the case of cholera and meningitis are tar, nicotine and formaldehyde.

Silk Chemises for Dusky Belles.

Lurid purple silk chemises, size 52, are becoming popular with the dusky belles along the African Congo, according to an announcement by a Chicago mail order house.

The firm's foreign department announced the notification of safe arrival from Chief Angogo in the Belgian Congo of a recent order for such undergarments for 12 of the chief's favorite wives. Because of the colors and size, it was necessary to have them made to order.

"The results are quite satisfactory, however," the chief wrote.

With the chemise order came funds for "shoes with watches in their toes," rubber boots with copper toes, pink silk stockings and several hundred pounds of beads and brightly-colored cotton goods.

Twenty Years in Forestry.

The Yale forest school has just celebrated its second decennial reunion and the twentieth anniversary of its founding, says the American Forestry Magazine. Over one hundred alumni and students, or approximately 20 per cent of those who have received professional instruction at the school attended the reunion. Of the twelve leading forest schools ten are under the direction of Yale men, and eleven have Yale graduates in their faculties. In addition, forestry is taught as a subject at four other institutions by Yale graduates. In all, 43 men from this institution are engaged in training professional foresters in America.

The Next Step.

"What will come after world disarmament?"

"I haven't given the subject the close thought it deserves," replied Cactus Joe. "But my guess is that the next big problem will be the search for concealed weapons."

Questions of Honor.

He—Did you ask your mother if you could honor me by accepting my name?

She—Yes, and papa's gone to the bank to see if they'd honor your name there.—Boston Transcript.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 3 white 63@64c, No. 3 yellow 63@64c, No. 4 mixed 60@61c, No. 2 yellow 64@65c.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton $12@25, clover mixed $17@21.50, clover $13@19.

Oats—No. 2 white 44@44½c, No. 3 white 42@43c, No. 3 mixed 40@41c.

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.57@1.58, No. 3 red $1.54@1.56, No. 4 red $1.52@1.54.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 50c, centralized extras 47c, first 43c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 22c, firsts 21c, ordinary firsts 20c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 60c, young chickens over 2 lbs 40c; fowls 5 lbs and over 29c, under 4 lbs 29c, roosters 19c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice $8.50@9.25, fair to good $7.50@8.50, common to fair $5@7.50, heifers, good to choice $8@9, fair to good $7@8, common to fair $4@7, canners $2@3, stock heifers $5@7.

Calves—Good to choice $10@11, fair to good $8@10, common and large $5@7.

Sheep—Good to choice $5@5.50, fair to good $3.50@5.50, common $2@3, lambs, good to choice $10.50@11, fair to good $9@10.50.

Hogs—Heavy $9@10.25, choice packers and butchers $10.25@10.75, medium $10.75, common to choice heavy fat sows $6@7.75, light shippers $10.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) $10@10.75.

WOMEN WHO CANNOT WORK

Read Mrs. Corley's Letter and Benefit by Her Experience

Edmund, S.C.—"I was run down with nervousness and female trouble and suffered every month.

I was not able to do any work and tried a lot of medicine, but got no relief. I saw your medicine advertised in a little book that was thrown in my door, and I had not taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before I could see it was helping me. I am keeping house now and am able to do all of my work. I cannot say enough for your medicine. It has done more for me than any doctor. I have not paper enough to tell you how much it has done for me and for my friends. You may print this letter if you wish."—ELIZABETH C. CORLEY, care of A. P. Corley, Edmund, S. C.

Ability to stand the strain of work is the privilege of the strong and healthy, but how our hearts ache for the weak and sickly women struggling with their daily rounds of household duties, with backaches, headaches, nervousness and almost every movement brings a new pain. Why will not the mass of letters from women all over this country, which we have been publishing, convince such women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help them just as surely as it did Mrs. Corley?

No Pep.

"Galahad was the perfect knight."

"What a frost he'd be among girls today."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Hoxsie's Croup Remedy, the life saver of children. No opium. No nausea. 50c. All druggists. Kells Co., Newburgh, N. Y., Mfrs.—Adv.

Broken hearts rarely add to the undertaker's income.

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM tobacco makes 50 good cigarettes for 10c

Do You Suffer from Stomach or Liver Trouble and Headaches?

Akron, Ohio.—"Several years ago I was afflicted with liver trouble, nervousness, bad stomach and headaches. I began to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and the Pleasant Pellets and very soon afterward I found wonderful improvement had taken place. Great credit is due the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for strengthening the stomach. Whenever I get out of fix Dr. Pierce's remedies give relief. I do not feel safe if I do not keep them in the house at all times."—JOHN M. KAHL, 710 Commins St.

Sold by all good druggists.

Every Horse Owner who has ever tried Yager's Liniment will readily admit that it is by far the best and most economical liniment for general stable use. For strained ligaments, spavin, harness galls, sweeny, wounds of old sores, cuts and any enlargements, it gives quick relief. It contains twice as much as the usual 50 cent bottle of liniment. At all dealers. Price 35 cents. YAGER'S LINIMENT GILBERT BROS. & CO. Baltimore, Md.

Banner Lye is easy to use

No other lye is packed so safely and conveniently, or is so economical—not a bit wasted. No other lye or soap cleans and disinfects so easily and thoroughly as Banner Lye. It is not old-style lye. Odorless and colorless; the greatest cleanser and disinfectant the world has ever known. Use it for cleaning your kitchen, cellar, sinks, dairy, milk-pans and bottles, for softening water, and the labor of washing and cleaning will be cut in half. MAKES PURE SOAP and saves money besides. A can of Banner Lye, 10 pounds of kitchen grease, ten minutes' easy work (no boiling or large kettles), and you have 10 pounds of best hard soap or 20 gallons of soft soap. Banner Lye is sold by your grocer or druggists. Write to us for free booklet, "Uses of Banner Lye." The Penn Chemical Works Philadelphia USA

Cuticura Soap IS IDEAL For the Hands Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

KREMOLA MAKES THE SKIN BEAUTIFUL

Hipparchus, a Greek philosopher, began to catalogue the stars in the year 134.

Self-love prevents many a man from hating a hypocrite.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Night and Morning. Have Strong, Healthy Eyes. If they Tire, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Beauty in Long Neck.

The aim of every woman of the Burmese tribe of Padung is to elongate the neck as much as possible, and to effect this a female child has a brass wire fitted around her neck, to which additional rings are added as the years go by until she is fifteen years of age, when she is valued by the length of her collar and purchased as a wife. Girls with necks over a foot long are not common.

Revenged.

The dining car was crowded and the conductor seated me opposite a man with whom I had quarreled. Across from us sat people who knew both of us and who knew of the quarrel, but the supreme moment of embarrassment for me came when the waiter, thinking the man was my husband, took up both of our checks and presented them to him for payment.—Exchange.

PRINCE'S AGENT IS ARRESTED

Accused of Keeping Money Raised on Gems Smuggled From Hungary.

Berne, Switzerland.—Max Westermann, the former agent of the Hungarian Prince Esterhazy, has been arrested by the Zurich police, charged with selling the jewelry of the Esterhazy family and realizing more than $500,000 from the sale.

It is alleged that Prince Esterhazy gave the family jewels to Westermann during the Hungarian revolution and Westermann promised to carry the jewels to a safe place in Switzerland. The police allege that Westermann had more than fifty accomplices, but none of them have yet been arrested.

Most of the property of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, one of the wealthiest of the Hungarian aristocrats, was sequestered by the Hungarian Bolsheviki during the revolution of last year. The prince, who was the owner of 100,000 acres of land, several castles and art collections of great value, was reported then to have been assigned by the Bolsheviki to a three-room apartment in his splendid castle of Eisenstadt. A Bolshevist tailor was administrator of his estates and it was reported that the prince had applied to him for work in order to support his family. The Bolshevist appointed him inspector of his own forests at a salary of 3,000 crowns a month. Formerly the prince's income amounted to several million crowns a year.

Armament Truce and $5,000,000,000 Saved!

To set forth the arguments pro and con in the question of world disarmament and an armament truce is not the purpose of this article.

Its purpose is to call attention to a by-product of the world-wide discussion of the disarmament and armament truce proposals—what the United States needs in the way of industrial improvements to increase its efficiency.

Engineers, efficiency experts, transportation managers and far-seeing business men have had much to say in a general way about the need for greater production and better distribution. The possibility of disarmament or of an armament truce has stimulated them to estimating what the United States would save and suggesting what it should do with the money thus saved.

Here is an example of the many suggestions for increased industrial efficiency. The United States geological survey has been making an investigation of the potential water power of the East. On the basis of its findings, Secretary of the Interior Payne, just before going out of office, submitted to President Wilson a report covering the area from Boston to Washington. He urged unified development of electricity supplied from both water power and steam-driven machinery, to effect an annual saving of about 25,000,000 tons of coal, run 12,000 miles of railroad, light cities, run street cars, factories and mines through the concerted development of water power from the St. Lawrence, Raquette, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac rivers and streams in the Adirondacks.

Financial feasibility of the idea is urged by the report on the following estimates:

Electrification of 12,000 miles of railway at gross cost of $800,000,000, reduced to $650,000,000 by salvage of steam locomotives, while yearly savings on coal and maintenance "would return approximately 14 per cent on the investment."

Incomplete data on 50,000 power using plants indicates saving of 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons of coal a year.

Electrification of hard coal mines to save 6,500,000 tons of coal yearly.

Public utilities to be saved 4,000,000 tons of coal annually at average cost of $3.50 a ton.

Hudson Maxim assumes that the United States would save five billion dollars through a five-year armament truce and proceeds to tell what the nation could do with those five billions. Writing in the New York World he says among other things:

"A billion dollars would build in the United States 25,000 miles of concrete roads 20 feet wide—five roads extending east and west from ocean to ocean, and six roads extending north and south from Canada to Mexico and the Gulf—roads connecting all the principal cities and towns in all the main directions. The roads could be made 20 feet wide, of the best and most substantial concrete construction, with the liberal allowance of $40,000 a mile, or $1,000,000,000 for 25,000 miles.

"With our billion dollars saved, the second year we could build the proposed intercostal ship and barge canal from Boston to Florida, running through Long Island Sound, crossing New Jersey to the Delaware, on to Chesapeake Bay, thence running behind the chain of islands southward, holding an inland water course most of the way.

But this development would not consume our entire billion dollars. It would not require more than half of it. With the other $500,000,000 we should be able to dredge and deepen and straighten the Mississippi river to St. Louis, and the Missouri river to Kansas City, sufficiently to admit the free and unobstructed passage of ocean liners to the very center of the industrial and fruitful West.

"As to the third billion saved: For some time past a great electrical superpower system has been advocated, extending from Boston to Washington, connecting with the bituminous coal mines of Virginia, the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, and the sources of water power available at Niagara and in the lower reaches of the St. Lawrence river. It is estimated that 2,000,000 horse power may be developed on that part of the St. Lawrence river between Lake Ontario and Montreal constituting the international boundary between that part of New York state and Canada, one-half of which power would belong to the United States.

"The following is the proposition in a nutshell: Great hydro-electric power stations are to be built on the St. Lawrence and in the bituminous coal mine section of Virginia and the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The electrical energy from these plants will be conducted through trunk lines crossing the super-power area, and the trunk lines will be tapped by wires conducting the electricity away in all directions, to take the place of coal in all power plants, to run all locomotives and street cars, to supply all electric lighting and to generate heat for much of the cooking and warming of rooms in private homes.

"At the present time the railroads in the super-power area are carrying about 60,000,000 tons of coal annually, this coal constituting 40 per cent of the freight of the roads. It is estimated that half of this coal would be saved, or 30,000,000 tons annually, and the railroads relieved of their present overburden.

"This is what we could do with the fourth billion saved: A very practical and comprehensive plan has already been worked out for canalizing the St. Lawrence river between Lake Ontario and Montreal, thereby permitting the passage of ocean steamers up the St. Lawrence into Lake Ontario. This plan would at one stroke make Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago seaport cities with ocean steamer communication with all ports of the world.

"The utility and helpfulness of this development is so vast as to outpace the imagination. This great work is not a measure for the benefit of the United States alone, nor merely for the joint benefit of the United States and Canada; for it would be of incomparable benefit to the entire civilized world.

"What about the fifth billion saved? In the Far West large tracts of arid lands have been redeemed and made fruitful as farming districts through the magic of irrigation accomplished by the aid of the government in building the necessary dams to store water for the use of the farms, while the electrical power developed by the water as it is drawn from the reservoirs for purposes of irrigation furnishes the energy for lighting and transportation over large districts. Little has yet been done, however, compared with what remains undone."

"I asked the Department of the Interior what could be done in the way of reclamation of the arid regions of the West for farming purposes by the use of a billion dollars and I received from that department a statement which I can do no better than to quote here:

"'If the sum of $10,000,000 could be made available for expenditure in the next ten years, this could be used to reclaim lands in the arid region at a cost of from $100 to $200 per acre and wet and cut-over lands in the East and South at a cost of from $75 to $125 per acre. Settlers could be placed on these lands and furnished with loans at low rates of interest on long time for improvements and equipment. The lands might be assumed to be distributed as follows:

2,000,000 acres of arid land at $150 per acre	$300,000,000
4,000,000 acres of wet cut-over land at $100 per acre	400,000,000
150,000 farms on above reclaimed land at $2,000 each	300,000,000
	$1,000,000,000

"'This would furnish rural homes for 150,000 families and an equal number would find homes and employment in the towns and villages which would spring up. The population supported thereby would be about a million and a half and the values created would be more than double the expenditure. The money invested would all eventually be returned by the beneficiaries, whose homes would be the security for its return. A very large proportion of the expenditure would go to pay for labor, materials and transportation; idle men and idle industries would be put in motion and the whole pulse of American business quickened.'"

Ancestry of Moonfish.

One of the strangest of all fishes that swim the seas is the great moonfish or Opah, called in California "Mariposa." It is a broad, flat fish, writes a correspondent, almost as deep as long, with flattened sides, small, toothless mouth, and short tail. It lives in the open seas, reaching a weight of 400 pounds. Its flesh is rich, tender and toothsome, but no person is likely to taste it more than once, as the fish seldom appears twice in the same place. The one living species of Lampris is not related to any other existing fish, constituting an order by itself. The extinct moonfish of the Miocene diatom beds may therefore stand as Lampris zatima. The specimen is one of great interest as showing the antiquity of one of the most singular of all living bony fishes.

Fresh Air.

Following is by Mrs. Andrew J. Holmes: "The essential of good health is pure, fresh air and plenty of it. Go into the average home and you find the inmates languid, disinclined to exertion and 'all tired out.' The reason this is so is that indoors we usually live in an atmosphere which lacks in life-giving oxygen and is charged with carbon dioxide, a poisonous gas continually being thrown off by each member of the household, together with disease germs that are seeking lodgment in constitutions in which the power of resistance to their inroads has been reduced to a minimum."

Oldest House in United States.

The oldest house in the United States still stands at St. Augustine, Fla., and is frequently visited, romantically offering the visitor the use of its wishing well, its money vine and its magic bell. The well was blessed by the old Franciscan monks who first inhabited the house. In the narrow entrance hangs the bell, which, according to local legend, brings marriage within a year to every unmarried person passing beneath it, but a divorce to a married person.

Use of Peat as Fuel.

Machines for handling peat have been in use in Europe for many years, though only recently have they approached any great degree of commercial success. Development of the industry in some of the European countries has been aided by government appropriations and experimental work. In Sweden, particularly, considerable progress has been made. Powdered peat has been burned successfully as locomotive fuel there, comparing favorably with coal, and the government has erected several large peat-powder plants. Preparation of peat for fuel as a commercial enterprise also has been developed in Canada to some extent. From 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of peat fuel are used annually in European countries, according to the United States bureau of mines.—Fort Dearborn Independent.

The jellyfish eats by wrapping itself around food and absorbing it.

HAPSBURG COACH IN MOVIES

Earning 100,000 Crowns a Performance for the Government of the Austrian Republic.

Vienna.—The imperial glass coach of the Hapsburgs is now earning its keep in the movies at 100,000 crowns a performance.

The royal stables have become a burden on the republic and the eight magnificent white horses and some 400 carriages of every description are made to partly earn their keep. They are used to drive members of the assembly to and from their homes, they transport provisions from the American relief and certain of the actresses and singers of the state theater and opera still hold their contracts, providing for gratuitous use of the state carriages.

Many horses and carriages were sold soon after the downfall of the monarchy, but many of the gorgeous vehicles and showy horses remain unsalable. This is particularly true of the great glass and gold state coach, in the style of Louis IV, used only on great ceremonial occasions, and said to be the finest piece of coach work extant.

Negro Mob Lynched Colored Pastor.

Purvis, Miss.—A mob made up of members of his own race lynched Coleman Brown, negro preacher, at Purvis, Miss., according to Sheriff Williams. Brown was suspected of having a hand in the murder of Della Green, fourteen-year-old negro girl.

NEWS CULLINGS From Kentucky

Corbin.—J. T. Blair, local merchant, has just celebrated his thirtieth anniversary of his business career. During the past eleven years he has a record of being away from his business only nine days.

Frankfort.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed with Federal Court Commissioner Charles Wiard by Willie Wells, of Georgetown, a farmer. He listed his assets at $3,415, with liabilities amounting to $4,780.67.

Frankfort.—The Indiana Refining Company, a corporation of Maine, filed suit in the Federal Court to recover $580.77 from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the value of 190 barrels of oil alleged to have been lost in transit.

Frankfort.—State Inspector and Examiner Henry E. James filed with Governor Morrow a report on Knox County, and turned into the state treasury $38.77 collected from delinquent officials. He reported $12.54 due the state.

Lexington.—A hearing before the Kentucky Railroad Commission on an alleged unfair coal rate from Eastern and Southeastern points will be held, it was decided. Louisville and Cincinnati, it was alleged, enjoy advantages which Lexington should have.

Nicholasville.—Because of the illness of the defendant, the trial of Prof. T. B. Threlkeld, head of a boys' school here, on the charge of murdering Arthur Dedman last October, was postponed until July 7. A jury which heard the case in January disagreed.

Maysville.—In a search of the jail here officers found two hack saws and a piece of iron pipe in the bunk of the cell occupied by William Williams, a negro being held on suspicion. Several bars of a window had been sawed and the eight prisoners planned to get away, it is said.

Owensboro.—Dr. C. C. Phillips, formerly of Owensboro, but for the last four years in the United States Health Service in the Panama canal zone, has been appointed surgeon general of the Panama army by President Porras, according to a cablegram received by his wife, who resides here.

Lexington.—A "Presidents' Club," composed of the chief executives of the civic organizations of the city, was launched at a meeting of the directors of the Lexington Board of Commerce. The club will act as a clearing house for matters which are brought to the attention of the civic bodies, eliminating duplication of effort, it is planned.

Owensboro.—W. A. Sherrill, former cashier of the Utica Deposit Bank, of this county, was shot to death by his roommate at Tombstone, Ariz., according to a message received in Owensboro. Sherrill entered the house late at night and his roommate mistook him for a burglar and fired a pistol at him. The bullet entered his head, killing him instantly.

Georgetown.—The largest private tobacco barn in Central Kentucky, owned by A. T. Marshall, William Davis and Theodore Marshall, was destroyed by fire during the night. It was filled with the weed, entailing a loss of $20,000, with insurance of $9,000. The nearby home of R. E. Cunningham was also destroyed at a loss of $4,000. The home of Banker P. D. Nunnelly was badly damaged. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Lexington.—A real estate bureau of information and research, to be maintained by local dealers, will be established this spring, more than fifteen brokers paying the expenses, it was decided at a meeting of the Lexington Real Estate Board. Fifteen dealers signed a petition for the bureau, and others are expected to participate. Miss May Sutphin, for a number of years deputy county clerk, will be in charge, it is expected.

Frankfort.—Reports received by Superintendent of Public Instruction George Colvin show that four county school superintendents were appointed under the new law by county boards of education. N. J. Parsons, who is the present superintendent of schools in Carlisle County, was elected superintendent of Franklin County. Fonso Wright, of Pike County; Mrs. Carrie Logan Hood, of Trimble County, and H. N. Cooley, of Floyd County, were re-elected superintendents of their respective counties. Wright will receive $3,000 annually, Mrs. Hood $1,200, and Cooley $2,100. Franklin County did not report the salary of the superintendent.

Lexington.—According to E. L. Harrison, president of the Kentucky division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, a movement is under way to try and combine all farm loan associations and projects into one which will completely meet the needs of all farmers, whether tenants or land owners. This matter was taken up, and Mr. Harrison, at the recent meeting of the farmers' union in Washington, and an effort will be made to put a bill in Congress with sufficient backing to insure its passage.

Frankfort.—Two new consolidated high schools will be erected in Owen and Shelby county. Four school districts, Lusby's Mill, Hammond, Smith and Link, have consolidated in Owen County and will build a $20,000 school. A 50-cent tax in addition to the county tax of 45 cents has been voted for school purposes in that county. In Shelby County Clay Village, Wolfe Run, Sleid and Peytona consolidated for a high school, which will cost $30,000. An additional tax of 20 cents will be levied.

Jackson.—The 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Noble, of Wolf-coal, twelve miles from here, was shot and fatally wounded by her 12-year-old brother, when a shotgun he was carrying was accidentally discharged. The little girl was rushed to the hospital in Jackson, where she died.

Paducah.—Thomas Randolph Guess, 19, a senior in the Livingston County High School, died from injuries sustained when he attempted to jump on a running automobile in a Smithland street. He was hurled to the ground and suffered a fracture of the skull. He lived only a short time. Guess was a popular student.

Whitesburg.—Love, though blind and "deaf and dumb," found its way in the "case" of Andrew J. Foster, 27 years old, former Virginian, who at Hardburley, in the coal fields, married Miss Martha Austin, 24, formerly of Knott County. Both are deaf and dumb, and both were stricken early in life. Foster was educated in the Virginia Deaf and Dumb School at Staunton. The bride was educated at Danville, Ky.

Paducah.—Two laborers engaged in construction work at the power plant of the Paducah Electric Company were slightly injured when a portion of a brick wall which had been partially torn away fell on them. Those injured were Michael McClain, who suffered a fractured rib, and F. F. Brown, whose wrist was fractured. A shower of bricks fell upon them before they could leap aside.

Louisville.—Gertrude Glasser, Fern Creek, was held to the grand jury under bond of $1,000 by County Judge Krieger on a charge of voluntary manslaughter. The girl, who is 16 years old, shot her father in defense, she says, of her mother, whom her father was attacking at the time. The father, Julius Glasser, aged 45, former county patrolman, died as a result of the wound. Glasser is said to have stated that he was at fault in the matter. The girl, when held to the grand jury, was greatly affected. She was released from custody, pending action of the inquisitorial body.

Frankfort.—During the month of February the interest-bearing warrants of the state were decreased from $5,300,862.37 to $5,265,172.16, according to a statement of the finances of the state given out by State Auditor J. J. Craig. The balances in the various funds of the state government as of March 1 follow: Sinking fund, $35,246.34; State University fund, $4,169.36; school fund, $376,217.82; Eastern State Normal School, $1,489.06; Western State Normal School, $1,489.06; road fund, $283,484.45; general expense fund, $1,859,165.74; balance in treasury, $2,821,261.83.

Frankfort.—Since March 12, 1920, the day the Vance became effective, imposing a tax of 50 cents on each gallon of whisky withdrawn from bonded warehouses, 4,920,629.62 gallons of whisky have been removed from bonded warehouses. Tax was paid on 129,072.80 gallons, leaving 4,800,544.82 gallons upon which the tax had not been paid, but for which bonds had been executed. The Supreme Court held the Vance act to be unconstitutional, but the act of 1917 levying a tax of 2 cents the gallon on all withdrawals remains in force and effect. Under this law the state will collect $98,011.10 on the whisky withdrawn.

Middlesboro.—Frank Fitzgibbons, of Cincinnati, representing Cincinnati and Indianapolis capitalists, who, it is said, are interested in the construction of a proposed new railroad from Middlesboro to Williamson, W. Va., held executive conferences here with coal operators and later in the day he held conferences with operators at Pineville. He was in an executive session of the Pineville Chamber of Commerce. It appears he has ample capital promised to build the proposed new line, but he is soliciting all coal operators who would be benefited by the new road to subscribe for stock in the company.

Frankfort.—Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran dismissed the amended petition filed by the plaintiff in the suit of C. C. Bosworth, trustee in bankruptcy of the Kentucky Rural Credit Association, against William H. Giltner and others, in which Bosworth is seeking to recover certain sums paid out by the association in the transaction of business in this state with others than its stockholders. Bosworth sought to recover from the directors of the association for the benefit of the stockholders $40,000, which he alleged was disbursed by the defendants between October 12, 1914, and July 14, 1916, in payment of expenses not incurred in the sale of stock. He also sought to recover $201,000 paid to one Van Laningham for the sale of 8,200 shares of stock, alleging that the money was collected by the association from the subscribers and then paid to Van Laningham.

Louisville.—Alleging that he was ejected from a street car after refusing to pay more than 5 cents car fare, R. Ruthenburg, an attorney, filed suit against the Louisville Railway Company in the Jefferson Circuit Court for $1,000 damages. Ruthenburg says he boarded a car on Jefferson street, and deposited the full fare for his passage, but that the conductor demanded 2 cents in addition to the legal fare already deposited. Ruthenburg says he offered the conductor 2 cents additional on condition the conductor give him a receipt, which was refused.

Lexington.—U. G. McFarland, chief prohibition agent for the eastern district of Kentucky, was named federal prohibition agent in charge of the state of Kentucky, a new office recently created by the prohibition department. Harry J. Klaine, Covington, was named chief agent for the eastern district, and assumed his duties. Mr. McFarland probably will remain in Lexington, although he is now in Jackson and could not be seen. He has been in the revenue service for twenty-five years.

Probably Irish.

One of the Indianapolis downtown candy shops has a new clerk who promises to increase the sales, says the News of that city. The other night a doctor and his wife stopped in to buy some stick candy for their little boys. The clerk displayed two kinds—thin, crisp sticks and thick soft ones.

"Why is it that the thin ones are so much more expensive than the larger ones?" began the doctor.

The clerk smiled in the direction of the doctor's slender wife. "Why, haven't you found out that thin sweets always come higher than thick ones?" he asked.

He sold the thin candy, all right.

First Use of Illuminating Gas.

Illuminating gas was in early days regarded as dangerous. It was supposed to be on fire in the pipes, and even when it was introduced into the British house of commons the members were seen feeling the pipes and showing surprise at finding them cool.

WHATEVER YOU WILL IN HATS

Hats that range all the way from the plainest, most practical and substantial of sailors to the most airy and unsubstantial of malines and hair braids, are presented in this spring's millinery showings. "Unsubstantial" is not to be taken as meaning fragile or perishable, because some of the airiest and sheerest of materials can stand endurance tests that wreck their heavier competitors. The great variety of hats in the displays promises a season of becoming millinery, since all types and all occasions can be suited. In the group pictured above hats appropriate for street wear have been chosen and the "airy nothings" of millinery, the sheer dress hats of lace, hair braid, or malines—that is the more picturesque styles—have been omitted.

The plain banded sailor at the top of the group always has an army of admirers and when it appears in fine rather soft, milan with a well proportioned crown and brim, it is sure to crown many a discriminating and aristocratic head. Here it finds itself in the company of a smart scarf and spring umbrella worn with a sweater coat and sports skirt. It has a rival at the bottom of the group in a bright stiff straw that has proved popular. This appears in cheerful colors—bright red among them—and occasionally the band is replaced by a wreath of cherries.

A chic four-cornered hat with a light crown made of folded crepe de chine and a brim of dark straw braid, is draped with one of the novelty fabrics that have added brilliance to spring headwear. A big ornamental pin gives a good account of itself as a finish. Below a round hat of braid proclaims it a model for a youthful wearer, by adopting a wreath of small flowers and is finished with many hanging loops and ends of narrow ribbon at the back.

The stately tricorn at the left, with upturned front and brim decorated with a braided pattern, like the smart four-cornered hat, uses only a handsome pin for embellishment. Both these models are suited to matronly wearers and they may safely defy their youthful rivals to comparisons in point of chic style and originality.

Attractive Utility Blouses

Whoever has need of clothes with dependable wearing qualities, as the business or professional woman, will find among the new blouses for spring some models that will delight her. The creators of blouses have combined in these models, utility and chic style—the two essentials that busy women look for in this workaday world, and find it easier each season to procure.

Satin, taffeta or pongee account for many smart models to be worn with suit skirts or separate skirts, in place of the lingerie blouse, during the spring season; with midsummer, sheerer materials will replace them.

The blouse of dark satin with binding in a contrasting and lighter color, as shown in the picture, is modeled on the lines of the Russian blouse, with short peplum split at the sides and rounded off. A ribbon to match it in color provides its girdle and the easy adjustment of it is a point to be noted in many new blouses. The girdle is weighted with two little satin-covered balls on each end. Round buttons covered to match the binding, take care of the shoulder and collar, fastening in a most efficient manner, giving the blouse just the business-like and smart finish that makes it attractive.

Blouses of pongee made in the slip-over style, with small "V" shaped collar opening and three-quarter sleeves, are of the same character as this satin blouse but of entirely different design. They have turn-over collars high at the back, very short peplums and narrow girdles, usually of the material used in the skirt worn with them. But narrow belts of patent leather may be used. In any case the girdle or belt is loosely adjusted.

Pongee, crepe de chine, silk shirtings, linen, or any sturdy and suitable material might be used for the tailored blouse pictured. It is good for all summer like the pongee blouse, and has a convertible collar that may be worn either open or closed. The deep cuffs have a narrow turned-back portion finished at the edge with button-hole stitchery of silk floss.

Julia Bottomley

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What Color to Wear.

Playing up to the most striking feature of one's appearance, whether it be eyes, hair or complexion, is one of the rules of tasteful dressing. In the case of red-haired women who, as a rule like to wear blue, brown is really their color, especially if their eyes are brown. Black suits the red-haired woman, too, green also is for her, an olive shade of green for the day, and jade green for the evening. Of blues, the best shade is a greenish blue.

Summer Headgear for Baby.

Warm weather headgear for the baby includes many charming little caps or bonnets combining very fine straw braid or leghorn with chiffon or filmy white mull.

The Felt Hat Is for Summer.

White costumes made of silk, wool tricot, or of serge, are good for summer wear, with a cloche-shaped hat in colored felt, trimmed with flowers in lighter and darker tone.

Off-the-Face Hat.

The off-the-face hat, a model which has proved becoming to the average woman, promises to continue its vogue.

Knowledge immortalizes itself.

Knitted Cloths and Gabardines.

Outside of serges and tricotines, which are always good, the leading wool fabrics are knitted cloths and gabardines.

Bead Embroideries.

Bead embroideries continue as popular as ever, and clear crystal beads are in high favor.

Black and White Gloves.

Black and white combinations in kid gloves are in good style.

Girls' Party Frock.

Girls like best, for a dancing dress, this season, taffeta with scalloped flounces or frills, either with or without a tulle overtunic, or a girdle in some contrasting color. The scalloped hem is the sign patent that the gown is of the winter's newest.

School Dress for Young Miss.

A charming school dress for Miss Fourteen-year-old may be made of checked woolen material in blue and green. The dress is cut straight, chemise style, the blouse opens over a little vestee in ecru lace, the same lace finishing the long, tight-fitting sleeves. The whole dress is trimmed with narrow braid of the same green on horizontal and practical lines.

Draped Below Right Hip.

The newest frock is draped below the right hip.

Tan and Gray Footwear.

Tan and gray footwear is more often worn than black.

The Kitchen Cabinet

There is no other happiness in the world except that of a soul content with its own condition. This is the way to carry heaven about with you.—Alphonsus de Sarasa.

MORE THINGS TO EAT.

Rarebits are emergency dishes which are liked by almost everybody and make a hot dish which may be prepared in a short time.

Mexican Rabbit.—Melt one tablespoonful of butter; in it cook one green pepper cut in squares. When softened a little add one pound of common cheese, cut in small bits, and stir constantly until melted; add two-thirds of a cupful of fresh or canned corn, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of paprika, two eggs well beaten and two-thirds of a cupful of tomato. Stir and cook until smooth and well blended, and when thoroughly hot, serve on rounds of toast, toasted on one side. Serve the rabbit on the untoasted side.

Cream of Corn Soup.—Cook one-half of an onion finely minced in four tablespoonfuls of butter until brown. Add four tablespoonfuls of flour, two cupfuls of milk after the flour has been well blended, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and one or two bouillon cubes, provided they are not ninety-nine per cent salt; if so, add no salt until after the cubes are added. Sad experience with bouillon cubes should make us wise. Cook until the mixture thickens and add one pint of sweet corn put through a colander. Let the whole boil up once and serve with croutons.

Green Cheese.—Take two ounces of fresh parsley, one ounce of fresh water cress, one ounce of celery. Dry the parsley before the fire until crisp so that it can be crumbled, but not until it has lost its color. Chop the cress and celery, add the crumbled parsley and mix with four ounces of fresh green cheese. Season with cayenne and salt, and put through a colander. Form into small cheeses to pass with the salad.

Another cheese mixture which is a great favorite is cream cheese mixed with a cupful or two of grated American, seasoned with salt and cayenne, adding cream to make the mixture into a smooth roll or into small pats. Decorate with sliced, stuffed olives.

All you have really to do is to keep your back as straight as you can, and not to think about what is on it; above all not to boast of what is on it. The real meaning of virtue is in that straightness of the back.—Ruskin.

MISCELLANEOUS HELPS.

Before putting the beans into the pot to bake, grease the top well down inside and an inch or two on the outside. The pot will wash much easier. Citron or orange or lemon peel may be prepared easily by soaking a few minutes in hot water, then put through the meat grinder.

When baking apples fill the centers with broken bits of walnuts and a spoonful of strained honey.

A long-handled corn popper is a fine toaster or broiler. Use in the furnace and broil chops or steak or make a piece of toast.

Gilt frames may be cleaned with oil of turpentine. Rub on with a cloth after dusting well.

Celery salt may be prepared at home. Grind through the finest knife in the meat grinder two ounces of celery seed, add ten times the bulk of salt, stir and mix well and put into a bottle.

A dark blue cover made of denim or gingham is good to slip over the ironing board to save it when pressing suits or dark clothing.

A child's small sadiron is most useful in ironing baby's dresses.

Very pretty and dainty baby shoes may be made from old glove tops. Take the long white kid gloves, have the wrists perfectly clean and press out carefully with a warm iron to remove all wrinkles. Cut the soles and sides in one piece, making the soles wide enough in front to come up over the toes. Put a seam in the back and gather the fullness where the sides do not meet. Line with soft silk; eyelets may be put in or they may be worked by hand. Trim with a shirring or bind the tops, lace with ribbon and the shoes are ready.

Cooked dried apricots, cottage cheese and mayonnaise makes a most delicious salad.

Keep lemons for several weeks by putting them in a fruit jar and sealing them tightly.

When warming over roast meat place in the oven with slices of bacon over the top. Bake until the bacon is crisp.

For eclairs shape the paste four and one-half inches long and one inch wide. Bake, split at the side and fill with coffee, vanilla chocolate or whipped cream filling.

For Bavarian puffs brush the puffs just before taking from the oven with beaten egg and sprinkle with chopped nuts.

Nellie Maxwell

First Man Met Acts as Host.

Within the confines of Persia there are many different people, but none are more interesting than the semi-savage—though somewhat civilized—Luhrish tribesmen, who still survive in the mountain fastnesses. They are a strange people, with laws and customs all their own. Murderous, quite unmoral, and ruthless when they descend from the mountain sides into the valleys to drive off any strangers who approach their borders, they are, nevertheless, the most hospitable of people.

"Potter's Field."

The term, which is applied to a place where the penniless and unknown are buried, had its origin in Matthew 27:7, when the chief priests "took counsel and bought with them (the thirty pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed the Master) the potter's field to bury strangers in." The name has clung to such plots ever since.

Glycerin for Stains.

Pure glycerin will help to dissolve fruit stains from linen.