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.

Washington

Senator La Follette, at Washington, succeeded in having consideration of the nomination of former Representative John Esch of Wisconsin for interstate commerce commissioner postponed again.

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Congress will be called into special session Monday, April 11, Senator Lodge announced at the White House in Washington, after a conference with President Harding.

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Deposits in United States postal savings bank during February totaled more than $10,000,000, bringing the grand total, March 1, to $162,350,000, it was announced at Washington.

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Fred Morris Dearing of Missouri was nominated to be assistant secretary of state.

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Senators at Washington fighting the Colombian treaty gave out a list of American oil companies, including the Standard and Sinclair interests, standing to benefit from the $25,000,000 placation of Colombia, which once threatened to nullify their holdings. Senator Borah said some oil concessions in Colombia are absolutely contingent on the American donation.

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President Harding at Washington requested Chairman Benson of the shipping board "to continue to function as though the board were fully organized."

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At the direction of President Harding at Washington, Secretary Davis telegraphed the packers and the packing house unions a request to send two representatives for each side to assist the department of labor in an investigation of the wage and hour controversy with view to averting a strike.

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"Continuation of unsatisfactory business and financial conditions in Europe, Asia, and South America is indicated in monthly cables received at Washington from commercial attaches and trade commissioners.

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Production of bituminous coal in Illinois in 1920 was the greatest on record. The total output, according to figures made public by the geological survey at Washington was 90,050,000 tons.

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The charge that nine men control and have dictated the policy of all the railroads of the country was contained in a telegram sent from Chicago to Senator Albert B. Cummins at Washington.

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No American rights have been surrendered because of the war and none of them will be surrendered. This tersely expresses the basis of the Harding foreign policy, says a Washington dispatch.

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Former Representative John J. Esch of Wisconsin and Mark W. Potter of New York were nominated by President Harding to be members of the Interstate Commerce commission at Washington.

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Thomas O. Marvin of Massachusetts was nominated at Washington to be a member of the tariff commission, and William C. Culbertson of Kansas was recommended as a member of that commission.

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President Harding at Washington has decided to send Myron T. Herrick back to his old post as ambassador to France. Herrick is an Ohioan, and one who labored diligently for Harding's nomination.

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American troops on the Rhine are "standing pat," Secretary Weeks said, and a similar attitude as to the Rhine situation was expressed at the State department at Washington.

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Domestic

George Washington Knight, negro, twenty-two, confessed he had attacked Mrs. Edith Wilson, church organist, who was murdered near her home at Perth Amboy, N. J., Saturday night, according to the police.

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Miss Blanche Howard, nineteen, daughter of Arthur Howard, was killed when an automobile plunged off a bridge near Lacey, Ia.

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The United States destroyer Farenholt was launched at San Francisco. It was named in honor of the late Rear Admiral Oscar J. Farenholt.

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A bust of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) has been stolen from in front of the former home of the author at Hartford, Conn. The pedestal was found in the river.

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The chemical warfare service has discovered a liquid poison so strong that three drops will kill anyone whose skin it touches, it became known at New York.

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David H. Mosier died at [illegible], Kan., as a result of a ten-day attack of lethargia.

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Utah lost its National Guard force when the senate at Salt Lake City struck from the budget the appropriation to maintain the soldiery and armories of that organization.

A conference at Omaha, Neb., of representatives of 100,000 union packing house employees, ordered strike vote taken on packers' proposal to reduce wages and change working conditions.

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The New York Central railroad announced at New York that, beginning April 16, wages of approximately 43,000 employees, in virtually all departments, would be revised. A conference will be held later.

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Harry W. James, aged fifty-three, former city solicitor, vice president of the National City bank of Chelsea and a member of the Republican state committee at Chelsea, Mass., killed himself by shooting.

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Terre Haute, Ind., and the surrounding country for several miles was shaken by an earthquake. The damage in the heart of Terre Haute was extensive. Windows were shattered and in some places walls caved in.

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More than 25,000 veterans of the World war are members of New York's army of unemployed, it was announced there by an official of the Service club, a rehabilitation organization.

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The recovery of $200,000 worth of the loot in the $1,000,000 Toledo (O.) post office robbery of February 17 was announced at Toledo. More than $145,000 worth of the bonds was recovered in New York city.

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Alice Collins, age three years, is dead and her two sisters, Mabel, twelve, and Mildred, fourteen, and their mother, Mrs. Arthur Collins, are dying of poison administered by the mother at Blunt, S. D.

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The jury at Sioux Falls, S. D., trying Mrs. Anna Matheson, charged with complicity in the murder of her husband, Martin, last July, found her not guilty.

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Mrs. James Watters, wife of a prominent rancher in the Big Horn Basin, near Lowell, Wyo., shot and killed four of her children, wounded two others and, reloading the revolver, killed herself.

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Joseph Fernandez, twenty-six years old, of Chicago and a student at the University of Wisconsin, was killed at Dallas, Tex., when struck by a propeller of an airplane from which he was alighting.

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Governor Hart at Olympia, Wash., has signed the antialien land bill, which prohibits aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning or leasing land in the state and forbids any traffic in lands with such aliens.

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The worst of the business depression is over, Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, said at Detroit, Mich. He declared that business was improving steadily.

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Foreign

The government at Berlin has sent a note to the secretariat of the League of Nations, protesting against the penalties imposed by the allies for Germany's nonfulfillment of reparations obligations.

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Six prisoners convicted of complicity in the killing of the British intelligence officers and members of the crown forces in Ireland, were executed in Mount Joy prison at Dublin.

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Ataneo Pedro Mateo, an anarchist, was arrested and, according to the police at Madrid, confessed to the assassination of Premier Dato. He gave the names of alleged accomplices.

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The railways running between Omsk and Tumen, Omsk and Kurgan and Omsk and Marienak, have been captured by the insurgents and the soviet government overthrown, says a Harbin dispatch.

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The Stockholm Aftonbladet's Riga correspondent says that from 18 to 20 Bolshevik divisions, with artillery and an aviation corps, are advancing against Poland in the districts of Emoletsk, Vitebsk and Orsha.

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The betrothal is announced at Copenhagen of Princess Margareta, daughter of Princess Waldemar of Prussia, and Prince Rene of Bourbon, brother of the former empress of Austria.

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An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Madrid states that Premier Dato of Spain was assassinated Tuesday night. He was killed by revolver shots as he was leaving the halls of congress.

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Leon Trotzky has offered a reward of five million rubles for the body, dead or alive, of General Koslovsky. General Koslovsky offers ten million rubles for Trotzky's body, says a Warsaw dispatch.

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Edward Capps, American minister to Greece, retired from his post at Athens.

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Paris hotels and restaurants are officially allowed to serve meals of more than two courses, the last of the war food restrictions having been thus removed.

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The Imperial Orange Council of the World will hold its convention at Winnipeg, Man., in 1923, George F. McReedy, deputy grand master of the Orange lodge of Manitoba, announced.

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A Belgian guard was wounded by a bullet fired by an unknown person in a street of Duisburg, according to a dispatch received at Brussels. The circumstances of the shooting have not been disclosed.

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It was stated at the foreign office in Paris that negotiations were under way between the French embassy in Washington and the State department in an effort to induce President Harding to favor acceptance of a modified League of Nations.

Soissons Cathedral as Tourists See It

American tourists in front of what was once the magnificent cathedral of Soissons. The task of rebuilding towns like Reims and Soissons, is a gigantic one. It must be done from the bottom up, and that usually means that even the shattered foundations must be rebuilt.

ORDER COMING BACK AGAIN IN MIDDLE EUROPE

Huge Problems of Reconstruction Yet to Be Solved, but Progress Is Made.

WOUNDS OF WAR ARE HEALING

To Casual Observers Distress May Seem Incurable, but Not So to One of Long Experience—Signs of Returning Order.

Vienna.—What is the position of Central Europe? Are conditions so appalling that there is no hope? Are the gloomy tales of dark despair poured unceasingly into the eager ears of travelers, who have an only too human inclination to hear the worst, an accurate reflection of the present state and a dependable forecast of the future?

These are questions which even the traveler must ask himself, and they must occur yet more pointedly to the mind of the public, confused as it cannot help being by the conflicting accounts of superficial and haphazard observers who have some special prejudice to support, who are willing to sacrifice homely truth to the making of a smart phrase, or who may be simply too strongly influenced by first impressions without the background of extended experience necessary to give them their comparative value.

Thousands in Want.

First impressions are always vivid and they may also be accurate. In so far as hasty glimpses into the life of Central and Eastern Europe tell a story of insufficient food and clothing, of lack of work, of the misery of homelessness and of the crudities of inexperience and ignorant governments, no false ideas are created. There can be no doubt of the immense need of hundreds of thousands of people, hungry and cold through no fault of their own, willing to work if they have the chance, victims, in short, of the great convulsion which tore Europe into discordant parts as spring bursts the smooth, solid ice of rivers into ragged, crunching cakes.

Humanitarian considerations and the general good of the world demand that these people should be succored. It is abhorrent to civilization that people in one part of the world should wallow in plenty at the same moment that those in another part starve. It is dangerous to let a sore fester when it may be cured by prompt and intelligent treatment. So the enlightened world, in spite of stupid and cynical criticism, will help these people and will aid with special willingness the children and youth in whom lies the possibility of higher purpose and nobler aims than have actuated their elders, who are still linked to the cankered past.

But to the listening world there seems to come from these countries only an unvarying wail and it wishes to know if this is to be without change to the end of time. There is such a thing as becoming weary in well-doing.

Long, Close Observation.

I have had some opportunity to make comparisons and note changes, and I feel that I am in a position to answer, partly at least, some of the questions propounded at the beginning of this article, says a correspondent of the New York World. I first went into the Central European region two years ago, only a few months after the armistice, and I have either resided in or made trips to the various countries at intervals ever since. I have talked with travelers who were seeing conditions for the first time, and I have noted the reactions and judgments they have formed. Their value has depended on the intelligence and character of the observer himself. The conclusions have run through the scale from flippant exaggeration by sensation mongers of non-typical instances to the mature reflections of conscientious writers. Yet throughout the reports of all these touring chroniclers, different as they may be in personality, there runs a note of incurable wretchedness—a tableau of chaos from which no order can ever come.

This is a very natural result, for in Austria and Hungary and Germany one hears nothing from a certain class but the reiterated parrot-cry: "An impossible situation; it cannot last." One's ears are assailed with complaints about the "unjust and crushing peace" and "the fools at Paris," and the absurdities of the new nations created. The transient, hearing such talk and seeing the misery everywhere apparent, cannot well help assimilating some of the hopelessness, but if his view had been longer he would be able to put such things in true perspective. He is too close to the picture; it must be viewed in the light of years and there progress is visible.

Few Trains and Slow.

When I first went into Vienna in the early spring of 1919 I rode in on a freight train from Trieste. The train was carrying food and was guarded by American sailors. It was the only kind of train running from that direction. The only other train from any direction was a military train from Paris through Vienna to Warsaw three times a week, which was inaccessible to any but officials and persons willing to pay exorbitant bribes. Trains in every direction were practically non-existent. Railroad stations were deserted. The long, empty passenger platforms and untenanted waiting rooms seemed like remnants of a civilization which had passed.

When a train ran semi-occasionally from Vienna to Budapest the time of transit was indefinite. The train movements accorded with the vagaries of the crew. Passengers simply took a chance. They trusted themselves to the train much as they would to a life raft, hoping for the best but fearing the worst.

One train, I recall, which left Budapest took four days to reach Vienna—130 miles distant. It stopped on the prairie, it halted at whistling posts, it stopped anywhere when it got tired. There was no food aboard, and passengers bartered socks, shoes and clothing to the peasants for bread and meat, as paper money was not acceptable.

There was no railroad train to Czecho-Slovakia for a long time and no communication by boat along the Danube. When traffic did begin spasmodically, savage customs officials met travelers at the frontiers and treated them to bodily search for money and valuables, herding them like cattle and hurling their luggage violently about.

In Germany railroad traffic was better, but there were few trains and no through service. Such trains as did run were shamefully crowded. They were unheated and sometimes even unlighted. It was only about a year ago that one of the infrequent trains which left Vienna in the direction of Switzerland had accommodations for 350, but 800 or more crowded into it. People were jammed into it like cattle being shipped to the packing house. In fact, everywhere throughout Central Europe traveling, when possible at all, meant delay, discomfort and peril.

Improvement Is Marked.

Such was the situation in 1919, but now the improvement, which has been gradual and imperceptible perhaps to persons of a single experience, is marked. Clean, comfortable trains with dining car service run between Budapest and Vienna in about five hours; there is a through train to Berlin by way of Prague in fifteen and a half hours and other through trains with sleeping cars to Rome, Trieste and Warsaw. One has the choice of two direct routes from London to Vienna and Vienna to London by way of either Calais or Ostend. The traveler to England can even take a day coach in Vienna and not be compelled to leave it until he has to board the channel boat.

In Berlin, city ticket offices which were closed not so long ago will now sell tickets through to London, to Paris, to Rome, to Vienna or to Warsaw. A train which leaves Berlin at eight in the morning will put you into London next morning at 10:30, by way of the Hook of Holland. German sleeping accommodations, with two persons in a compartment, which were eagerly sought not long ago (and did not exist at all immediately following the armistice) are now regarded as second-class. A first class ticket calls for a whole compartment, the upper berth being unused.

There still remain imbecilities of customs inspections and occasional rudeness; there is the annoyance of having to buy new tickets at some frontiers in the money of the country entered and there is the surprise of having Polish money refused for a fare on a train in Polish territory, but everywhere there has been amelioration of the disorganization which followed the armistice and a tending toward the normal.

If one is not too exacting or petulant he may now travel over Europe in comfort. And amazingly cheaply by American standards. Two persons who recently journeyed from London to Vienna, to Budapest, back to Vienna, to Prague, to Warsaw, to Danzig, to Berlin and to London, accomplished the trip of a month's duration at an expense for both, including hotel bills, of approximately $350.

If traffic and transportation conditions are slowly becoming better, so too are political relations improving.

Signs of Returning Order.

There are some of the symptoms of order gradually, very gradually, reestablishing itself. There are still huge problems of reconstruction that must be met, difficult adjustments that must be made. There will certainly be more minor eruptions before there is a settling down, but there must be a beginning of all things, and, comparing the present with what existed in the very near past, one cannot fail to remark a tangible structure emerging out of the general wreckage.

The thoughtless, who expected that the dislocations of war would be as easily remedied as washing the grime from one's hands, betray ignorance of the duration of natural processes, and the Jeremiahs whose mouths are filled with lamentation take so much joy in bemoaning the glittering shell of a dead tyranny that they fail to note the hesitating beginnings of a new freedom.

NEW TYPE MAIL BOX

By means of this new type mail box, made without lid or covering of any kind, attached to street cars operating in Washington, between Georgetown and Rockville, letters can be placed in the hands of the postman several hours earlier than by the street box. Letters may be dropped into the top while cars are in motion. The plan is receiving its official test on this line and may later be installed on all interurban cars. The postman is shown receiving the mail at the end of the line.

FEW EARTHQUAKES IN 1920

But More Destruction Resulted Than in Previous Years, Says Professor Toudorf.

Washington.—There were fewer earthquakes in the United States and throughout the world last year than in 1919, but those of a destructive character were more numerous.

Records compiled by Prof. Francis A. Toudorf, director of the seismological observatory and head of the department of geology of Georgetown university here, show 93 earthquakes were felt in the United States, compared with 97 in 1919, while reports from all parts of the world show 161 quakes were reported, as compared with 408 in 1919.

Eleven of the earthquakes last year resulted in destruction of life or property, while in the previous year only seven caused losses. The most destructive during 1920 were those at Mendoza, Argentina, and the Tepedini district of Italy, both of which occurred in December, and those reported from Mexico City and Vera Cruz, Mexico; Minas Geraes, Brazil; the island of Yap, in the Pacific ocean; Cadiz, Spain; the island of Formosa, the Island of Malta, Japan, Fivizzano and Giarre, Italy, and Grenada, Spain.

California reported the largest number of earth tremors of any locality in the United States, in 1920, with a total of 62, while in 1919 California reported 80. The Georgetown seismographs recorded 82 quakes during the year.

BOLSHEVIKI IN NEW THREAT

Soviet Forces Appear to Be Concentrating in Move to Eliminate Republic of Georgia.

Tiflis.—Russian Bolshevik forces appear to be concentrating for a campaign which will eliminate the republic of Georgia from the map of the Caucasus region.

Heavy soviet forces have been concentrated at Tuapse, a port on the eastern shore of the Black sea, and at Gagri, a port to the southeast toward the Georgian frontier.

Other Bolshevik detachments are reported at Kazak, southeast of Tiflis, while the tenth Bolshevik army, which has been operating along the Armenian frontier, is said to have passed through Karaklis, moving toward the Georgian republic.

Independent Georgia has been tolerated by the Bolsheviki because of the trade advantages offered at Batum, which has been regarded in Moscow as a corridor which permitted the Bolsheviki to bring in supplies from Europe. Reliable information from Batum, however, indicates serious disturbances, the Georgian garrison there having revolted.

This resulted in a panic and people stormed the ships in the harbor, seeking to escape before the arrival of Bolshevik troops, which were reported in the neighborhood.

It is understood the allies have considered sending warships to insure the evacuation of allied missions in Georgia.

NEXT COURSE.

The lawyer was finishing his last lecture in the class of woman voters. He had been led as a lamb to the slaughter in this class by his domineering and ambitious wife. She, too, was a member of the class—but perhaps one should be truthful and say she was the critic of the class.

He happened to catch her gaze as he spoke his last sentence, and a brilliant thought came into his mind. "Now that you ladies have finished with strikes, and know how to run your country, I would suggest that next you take up domestic science and learn how to run your homes," he said, and sat down.

She Came Back.

"You remember Helen? She went crazy over bridge."

"How very sad!"

"Oh, no great harm done. Her family placed her in a fashionable sanitarium and she's playing a better game than ever now."—Boston Transcript.

BRITAIN OFFERS TO CO-OPERATE WITH AMERICA

TO PUT AN END TO COMPETITION IN BATTLESHIP BUILDING.

Lord Lee Agrees With Edwin Denby, American Secretary of the Navy, That Great Britain and America Could Control the Seas

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—A definite British offer to work with the United States to stop naval rivalry was given. Lord Lee, First Lord of the British Admiralty, speaking before a gathering of naval architects at their dinner in London, definitely made the offer to co-operate with America to put an end to competition in battleship building. Lord Lee said that he agreed with Edwin Denby, American Secretary of the Navy, that Great Britain and America could control the seas.

"But," he added, "the question is whether we have the right of direction with regard to our navies when consulting each other. In that respect I think this Government has a clear record. In the present estimates we have set an example of reduction and taken risks and are prepared to go far in a mutual agreement. It is not enough to talk about blood being thicker than water. What we want is the plain horse sense characteristic of both countries. From my long knowledge of America I have a profound belief in the business of talking and appealing to the square deal. I hold strongly that we are not engaged in a game of bluff, but that we ought to lay all our cards on the table."

The First Lord advocated plain speaking. He referred to the claim that America should maintain a navy equal to that of any other power. "That is a claim," he said, "that we never should have expected save in connection with the great English-speaking nation, which sprang from our loins and ever holding a great place in our regard and confidence. The difference between our formula and America's is too slight to be made the subject of controversy, still less of friction or hostility. If ever a war should occur between us and any of our late Allies it will be the fault of blood or criminal leading for which our statesmen, whether in London, Washington, Tokyo or the capital of any other naval power, would be condemned or execrated in history, if they failed to avert such a tragedy."

Dayton Designs Favored.

Washington.—In the first open airplane design competition to be conducted by the Navy Department, five designs for a new type of naval plane have been accepted on preliminary examination out of a total of 40 designs submitted by 30 corporations and individuals, it was announced by the department. The five designs accepted will be submitted to a final examination by experts to determine the order of merit of the best four.

Wild Parsnips Fatal.

Tiffin, O.—Two boys, inmates of the J. O. U. A. M. Orphans' Home here, are dead, and two others seriously ill of poisoning, said to have resulted from eating wild parsnips while out for a walk, thinking they were artichokes. They became ill shortly afterward and the two died within a few hours. The dead: William Peary, 14 years old, of Tyrone, Pa., and Ernest Holmes, 12 years old, of Fulton, Ky. Two others became ill.

Refuse to Accept Cuts.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Representatives of 8,000 laborers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway refused to accept a proposed wage reduction ranging from 15 to 25 per cent at a conference here between 75 of the labor leaders and General Manager Falck of the railroad. The men agreed to hold another conference here on March 29, when they will either reject the proposal definitely or submit a counter proposal.

Radio Signals Installed.

Washington.—Equipment of three Government lighthouse stations outside New York harbor with a new system of wireless fog signals just perfected by the Bureau of Standard and the Lighthouse Service was announced by Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover.

To Use Gas in Death Penalty.

Reno, Nev.—A measure providing that lethal gas be used for inflicting the death penalty, and that a special room be constructed at the prison in which to administer the gas, was passed by the Senate and sent to the Governor.

$100,000,000 For Home Builders.

New York.—A state loan of $100,000,000 for state-wide home building purposes is urged in an emergency housing relief plan, made public here by Nathan Hirsch, former Chairman Mayor John F. Hylan's Housing Committee. The plan is sponsored by Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland, Samuel Gompers, and labor leaders representing 750,000 citizens of Greater New York. The plan calls for the appointment of a nonpartisan commission, with a subcommittee in each city with a population of 500,000 or more.

To Better Mail System.

Washington.—Speeding up of the mail service through the placing of better addresses on letters, the use of street numbers on firm letters, heads and the like is to be attempted throughout the country in a campaign by postmasters working with commercial organizations, it was announced by Postmaster General Hays. Instructions were sent to all postmasters to co-operate to the fullest extent with organizations in order to disseminate information for the benefit of the postal service.

Read His Mind.

He (after an awkward silence)—Do you believe in mind reading?

She—Yes; I can read what you are thinking at this moment.

He—Indeed! What is it?

She—You are thinking: "I wonder what on earth we can talk about."

Bonehead.

"What's your play about?" asked the manager.

"It's one of those triangle plays."

"Triangle? We don't put on musical comedies."—Boston Transcript.

READS BEST OF LITERATURE

American Farmer Not Satisfied With Books That Are Really Above His English Cousin.

Broadly speaking, I should say that the average mind in America is better than the average mind in England, so far as appreciation of literature is concerned, writes St. John Ervine in the New Republic. We are accustomed in England to think of the United States as a land in which education has been raised to a very high degree, but during my stay there I found that instructed Americans are deeply perturbed by the extent of illiteracy among their poorer countrymen, and also by the somewhat shallow character of the education given in their good schools. But where the American is an educated man, he is, on the whole, a man of better taste than the same man in England. English authors of high quality are nearly always more widely read in America than they are in England. The ordinary, plain American, with no pretentions to what is called "highbrowism," buys more books and reads more books than the same sort of man in England. American farmers read much, both of an ephemeral and a permanent character, whereas the English farmer, in my experience, reads little of any sort. There are hundreds of farmers in England who do not even read a daily paper, contenting themselves with the local weekly paper; but I doubt whether there are many farmers in America who do not read more in a month than an English farmer reads in a couple of years. I have seen letters to American booksellers and publishers from American farmers inquiring about the works of Thomas Hardy and Bernard Shaw! I imagine that the sales of Mr. Conrad's books in America far exceed, in proportion to the population, their sales in England. Mr. Wells, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Galsworthy are read more extensively in America than they are in England. I found, too, that Dickens was still enormously popular there, whereas in England his popularity, still great among older people, is diminishing among the younger folk.

Didn't Trust Her.

Sergeant Parry had on one occasion successfully defended a cook charged with poisoning her master.

On her acquittal the woman broke into fervid protests of gratitude.

"He is a good man is Sergeant Parry," she ejaculated, rocking herself to and fro in her emotion.

"He is kind to the poor, and I shall pray for him every night."

When this was told to Sergeant Parry, the eminent lawyer gazed into vacancy with a dubious look in his eye.

"She may pray for me as much as she likes," he said; "but I will see to it that she does not cook for me."—London Tit-Bits.

Perhaps Something Escaped.

Mr. Flatbush—So you are suspicious of that maid of ours, wife?

Mrs. Flatbush—Yes, I am.

"Do you think she has broken any of the Ten Commandments, dear?"

"Well, if she has not it's the only thing she hasn't broken."

Making Evidence.

The Bailiff—How you gonna prove that guy's insane? What evidence you got.

Counselor Cubicle—What evidence have I got? Remember, Jimmy, he has chosen me as his lawyer.

Shocks.

"Were you not shocked by the profanity employed by the principal witness in the investigation?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "So long as I wasn't shocked insensible by the charges in which the investigation was held. I don't propose to let my nerves be wrecked by a little conversational incident."

Hint for Horace.

Horace—Please do not phone me again. Father is cleaning his gun.—Lulu.

Geese Noted for Longevity.

Man has been striving to attain ever since his inception what the goose and gander have long attained, namely, long life. Geese live to be 100 years old as a matter of course, and there are cases on record of geese laying eggs and hatching them after they were 100.

Swift Carriers.

The best carrier pigeon is the Antwerp or Belgian voyageur, which can fly 500 miles in 12 hours if the weather be fine.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Roosting Place.

"Does this paddle fan keep the flies off your counter?"

"To some extent."

"Eh?"

"They seem to like to ride on the fan."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Compliment.

"Had a compliment paid me today," said the beauty doctor.

"How was that?"

"A celebrated surgeon called me in consultation before setting a lady's broken nose."

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 3 white 66@67c, No. 3 yellow 66@67c, No. 4 mixed 62@63c, No. 2 yellow 68@69c.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton $18.50@24.50, clover mixed $18@22, clover $13@21.

Oats—No. 2 white 46@47c, No. 3 white 44½@45¼c, No. 3 mixed 42@43c.

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.72@1.73, No. 3 red $1.69@1.71, No. 4 red $1.65@1.68.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 50c, centralized extras 48c, firsts 44c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 27@27½c, firsts 26@26½c, ordinary firsts 25@26c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 60c, young chickens over 2 lbs 38c; fowls, 5 lbs and over 32c, under 4 lbs 32c, roosters 19c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice $8.50@10, fair to good $7.50@8.50, common to fair $5@7.50, heifers, good to choice $8@9.50, fair to good $7@8, common to fair $4@7, canners $2@3, stock heifers $5@7.

Calves—Good to choice $13@13.50, fair to good $10@13, common and large $5@9.

Sheep—Good to choice $5@5.50, fair to good $3@5, common $1.50@2.50, lambs, good to choice $10.50@11, fair to good $9@10.50.

Hogs—Heavy $10@10.15, choice packers and butchers $11, medium $11@11.25, common to choice heavy fat sows $6@8, light shippers $11.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) $9@10.25.

THIS YOUNG MOTHER

Tells Childless Women What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Her

Milston, Wis.—"I want to give you a word of praise for your wonderful medicine. We are very fond of children and for a considerable time after we married I feared I would not have any owing to my weak condition. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I have a nice strong healthy baby girl. I can honestly say that I did not suffer much more when my baby was born than I used to suffer with my periods before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound years ago. I give all the credit to your medicine and shall always recommend it very highly."—Mrs. H. H. Janssen, Milston, Wisconsin.

How can women who are weak and sickly expect or hope to become mothers of healthy children? Their first duty is to themselves. They should overcome the derangement or debility that is dragging them down, and strengthen the entire system, as did Mrs. Janssen, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and then they will be in a position to give their children the blessing of a good constitution.

DON'T DESPAIR

If you are troubled with pains or aches; feel tired; have headache, indigestion, insomnia; painful passage of urine, you will find relief in

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver bladder and uric acid troubles and National Remedy of Holland since 1696. Three sizes, all druggists.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Ohio Experience

Conneaut, Ohio.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and found it wonderful in its effect. I took it when I was a young lady and again at the critical time of life. When I was a girl I took it for chlorosis and functional disturbances and found it very beneficial."—MRS. G. J. LILLIE, 448 Mill St.

All druggists; or send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package of Favorite Prescription tablets.

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

Temperamental.

Six-year-old Bessie, returning from church and eager to tell the news, said, "Oh, mother, we have a new terror in the choir."—Boston Transcript.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio.

Having cleared your skin keep it clear by making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations. The soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. No toilet table is complete without them. 25c everywhere.—Adv.

Occasionally a little sin grows up, marries and raises a large family.

LUCKY STRIKE
"IT'S TOASTED"
CIGARETTE

No cigarette has the same delicious flavor as Lucky Strike. Because Lucky Strike is the toasted cigarette.

The American Tobacco Co.

As One Raised From Dead

STOMACH PAINS GONE

Eatonic Made Him Well

"After suffering ten long months with stomach pains, I have taken Eatonic and am now without any pain whatever. Am as one raised from the dead," writes A. Percifield.

Thousands of stomach sufferers report wonderful relief. Their trouble is too much acidity and gas which Eatonic quickly takes up and carries out, restoring the stomach to a healthy, active condition. Always carry a few Eatonics, take one after eating. Food will digest well—you will feel fine. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

KREMOLA [illegible]

OUR FEATURE SECTION

Department Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

THE GIRL ON THE JOB

How to Succeed—How to Get Ahead
How to Make Good

By JESSIE ROBERTS

CLERICAL WORK

During the war women went into railroad work in large numbers, and took over jobs that were unsuited to them, because the need was there to be filled. Since peace has come they have left these positions. But many women are still working for the railroads in clerical positions and they are liked for the work. The salaries are good, and the treatment of the women is said to be excellent. Where these are required the railroads have provided rest and lunch rooms, and there are matrons whose business it is to see that the women are comfortably situated and cared for.

In the banks, too, women are going more and more into clerical work. They are working as cashiers and assistant cashiers, and in the branches for women customers they hold jobs as paying tellers and adjusters. The work is agreeable to women who have a sound training in book-keeping, the associations are pleasant, and there will be more opportunities for advancement as the strangeness of having women work in banks wears off. In many banks with a large woman clientele a woman is employed to advise these clients in regard to investments. This is a position of trust and importance.

One high official of a large bank that employs many women in various positions said that he found them efficient, trustworthy and capable.

"I don't know whether we shall ever have many women as presidents of banks, but I don't see why we shouldn't," he remarked. "After all, it's up to the women."

(Copyright.)

THE WOODS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WHEN THE GEESE COME NORTH.

Their faint "honk-honk" announces them,
The geese when they come flying north;
Above the far horizon's hem
From out the south they issue forth.
They weave their figures in the sky,
They write their names upon its dome,
And, o'er and o'er, we hear them cry
Their cry of gladness and of home.

Now lakes shall loose their icy hold
Upon the banks, and crocus bloom;
The sun shall warm the river's cold
And pierce the winter's armored gloom.
The vines upon the oaken tree
Shall shake their wavy tresses forth,
The grass shall wake, the rill go free—
For, see! The geese are flying north!

(Copyright.)

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

HARD-WORKING MOUSE

In a somewhat aimless after-dinner walk the other evening I was attracted to a crowd which had gathered in front of the window of a dealer in house pets.

As the crowd next to the window satisfied its curiosity and moved on I gradually came to see that fifteen or twenty human beings of which I was about to become one, had been watching the activities of a small white mouse which was the temporary resident of a new and shiny cage.

At the top of the cage was a sort of nest attached to the wires and filled with bits of cotton. Below in the floor of the cage was a feeding box and in front of that a flat tin disk, some six inches in diameter, so tilted upon a pivot axle that if you placed any weight upon any part of it that part which bore the weight would immediately turn so that it would be the lowest part of the disk. In other words, if a living object attempted to climb up the disk it would turn as fast as the object ascended and the object itself would always be traveling uphill and getting nowhere.

• • • •

The white mouse pursued a program about after this plan: He would rest for a few minutes in his nest. Then he would climb down the side of the cage to the food box, nibble for a minute and then running around to the front of the floor of the cage he would jump down upon the disk and as he did so the disk would begin to revolve.

The faster he ran, in his attempt to climb, the faster the disk would revolve, with the mouse always at the bottom.

For three or four minutes at a time the mouse would run as fast as he could. A human being running as fast as that mouse, in proportion to his size and weight, would have gone ten or twelve miles at a marvelous rate of speed.

After his period of running the mouse would suddenly stop, the disk would cease to revolve, he would go to the feed box, nibble for a minute and then climb to his nest for a short rest, only to repeat the whole performance over again.

The mouse during the time that he was running appeared to be putting forth every physical effort of which he was possessed. He was doing everything that he could so far as running was concerned. BUT HE WAS GETTING NOWHERE.

He landed right where he began at the bottom of the disk.

He had burned out his mouse energy, exhausted his mouse condition and the result was NOTHING.

I wondered as I stood there how many of the men and women who had stopped to watch him had learned any lesson from that caged mouse and his fruitless endeavors.

I wondered how many of them were running around on a disk, striving, struggling, exhausting themselves with efforts which would end by leaving them right where they started.

• • • •

The mouse demonstrated a good lesson. He taught those who watched him—if they thought at all about the thing they were looking at—that every man and woman ought every little while take a look around and see if they are going ahead, if they are advancing, if they are adding something, however little, to what life and its efforts should accumulate in wealth, experience and wisdom.

The merchant who never takes account of stock, who keeps no books, who has no way of checking his business, is pretty much at sea as to whether he is a success or a failure, whether he is making money or losing.

The man who goes through life without checking up his efficiency, taking account of his accomplishments or balancing his efforts against his accumulation cannot have any very dependable idea of what his efforts are amounting to.

There are too many of us who, like the mouse, let our lives consist of working, eating and sleeping, without knowing definitely what we are accomplishing.

If the mouse had the intelligence to know that his great effort in running on the tin disk really amounted to nothing in results he would devote himself to something more worthwhile.

Perhaps if we made an honest estimate of what we are doing and what the results are we would stop being foolish and turn to something more productive and more to our credit.

The thing for us to do is to make an honest estimate of what we are doing and what it truly amounts to and guide our future endeavors accordingly.

(Copyright.)

SCHOOL DAYS

THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"MARMALADE."

It was early in the Fifteenth century that French epicures began to take notice of a new and particularly delicious sweetmeat that was beginning to come over the border from Spain. It appeared to be a kind of thick jam, well flavored and with a body which gave it distinctly more of a taste than the rather flat preserves which were in vogue at that time. Inquiring into the source of this delicacy, the Parisians found that it came from Portugal, where the natives had discovered the knack of treating quinces in such a manner that they made a paste or preserve of exceptional quality and appetizing flavor. Because of the fact that the Portuguese word for quince is "marmelo," the name "marmalade" was applied to this preserve which, upon being introduced into England, became extremely popular.

During the Nineteenth century the English became very proficient in the making of orange marmalade, and practically captured the world trade in this commodity until American genius added a new tang and flavor at an even lower price. The fact that oranges were almost universally used for the manufacture of this product obscured the original derivation of the word, and today marmalade is generally understood to mean a thick jam made from oranges, while, as a matter of fact, it should be applied only to that which is made from quinces. Even "orange marmalade" is a misnomer, as a literal translation of the term would be "orange-quince preserve."

(Copyright.)

Mother's Cook Book

Spring in her winning smiles that bless,
Wreathed in garlands that dews caress,
Trips in her lightsome eagerness
Before the merry throng.
—Sophia E. Hell.

SOME NICE DESSERTS.

All desserts are not suitable for children, but simple custards, gelatine jellies or a not too rich ice cream are all good.

Vanilla Rice Pudding.

Blanch one-half cupful of rice, add two cupfuls of water and one-half teaspoonful of salt and let cook until the rice is tender. Scald one and one-half cupfuls of milk in a double boiler; stir into the hot milk one-half teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and one-half cupful of cold milk, all well mixed together. Cook until thick, cover and cook ten minutes. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add one-half cupful of sugar and beat again, stir into the hot mixture, add the dry cooked rice and one teaspoonful of vanilla. When cold garnish with whipped cream and spoonfuls of jam or jelly.

Apricot Whip.

Press through a sieve enough apricots to fill a cup; add one-half cupful of sugar and the juice of half a lemon; mix well. Fold in the whites of four eggs, beat until light and turn into a buttered and sugar-sprinkled baking dish. Bake, placed in a pan of hot water until the pudding is firm in the center. Serve hot with cream.

Foamy Cream Sauce.

Soften a scant half-teaspoonful of gelatine in two tablespoonfuls of water and dissolve over hot water; add one cupful of cream from the top of the milk bottle, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one teaspoonful of vanilla; mix thoroughly and when cold beat until frothy.

Nellie Maxwell

(Copyright, 1921, W. N. U.)

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

The Child's Character

So then, you have the child's character in these four things—Humility, Faith, Charity and Cheerfulness. That's what you have to be converted to. "Except ye be converted and become as little children"—You hear much of conversion now-a-days; but people always seem to think they have got to be made wretched by conversion—to be converted to long faces. No, friends, you have got to be converted to short ones; you have to repent into childhood, to repent into delight, and delightsomeness.—John Ruskin.

Learn to Know Words Well.

Guesswork didn't make Demosthenes or Cicero or Shakespeare a word master. As one who has given his best efforts to teach men the use of words, says: "Milton, that magician of majestic prose, whose wonderful touch words he charmed and electrified; Flaubert believed that there was one and only one best word with which to express a given idea; De Quincey, with his weird power over words, and Lincoln, in simple Saxon speech—these illustrious men were assiduous in their study of words." For that matter, study words carefully if only to increase your conversational power. The greater your knowledge of words, the wider your range of thought will be and the easier you will find it to converse on any subject.—H. Addington Bruce, in Chicago Daily News.

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of the most important events transpiring throughout the state

Grayson.—John Kees, of Denton, a coal miner, 55 years old, was caught under a slate fall in the Harbison-Walker Brick Co. mines and instantly killed. His two sons were working with him, but were not injured.

Mayfield.—Construction of the Mayfield Creek drainage ditch, the greatest drainage project in Kentucky, has been begun with launching of the largest dredgeboat ever used in the state. The ditch will extend from Graves county to the Mississippi river.

Carlisle.—The 2-year-old daughter of Dan Westfall, a real estate man of this city, was shot in the face and seriously injured when an air gun, with which her 6-year-old brother, Maurice Westfall, was playing, was accidentally discharged. It is thought the child will recover.

Murray.—The grocery store of Key & Fain caught fire and burned with all its contents, warehouse adjoining, and did several hundred dollars in damage to the dwelling of Joe Key. The insurance was $1,500 on stock and $500 on the dwelling. The loss will reach about $3,500.

Lebanon.—Alonzo Johnson, 25, widely known resident of Junction City, was brought here from that place and taken to the McChord Hospital, suffering from two bullet wounds in the body and supposed to have been self-inflicted. One bullet pierced the man's left lung and the other passed entirely through his body.

Cynthiana.—The store of M. Goldberg & Sons was entered by thieves who took $800 worth of silk shirts, socks and other clothing. The fastenings of the shutters of a rear window were forced. This is the third men's furnishing store robbed here this winter. None of the thieves have been apprehended.

London.—For the first time in the history of this county women are serving on all the regular juries at this term of the Laurel Circuit Court. Mrs. Ida B. Lewis, wife of former County Attorney J. K. Lewis, is a member of the grand jury and is taking a leading part in the investigation of the offenses against the liquor and gambling laws and many indictments are being found.

Bowling Green.—Miss Essie Hodges, daughter of John Hodges, a farmer residing near Plano, this county, was badly burned when her dress caught fire in front of an open grate at her home. Miss Hodges ran into the front yard, where her brother Paul and Arline Daniels tore the outer clothes from her and extinguished the flames. Both men were also badly burned on the hands and arms.

Louisville.—David and Wortham Mercke played Indian in the side yard at their home, 143 North Hite avenue. Bending his bow, Wortham let an arrow fly which struck his nine-year-old brother in the right eye. At St. Joseph's Infirmary it was thought it would be necessary to remove the boy's eye, according to his father. Wortham is 14 years old. His father, Robert L. Mercke, is secretary and treasurer of the Jefferson Woodworking Co.

Paducah.—Two Paducah rivermen, Robert Hills and John Yarbro, were seriously burned about the face and hands when oakum in the engineroom on the United States steamer Henry caught fire at Eddyville. The men were brought to a hospital here for treatment. The government steamer was engaged in lock work on the Cumberland River. Oakum stored in the engineroom blazed when a match head fell into the pile. Both men jumped into the river to escape the flames.

Frankfort.—The Court of Appeals decided that W. H. Giltner, of Louisville, had stated a cause of action in his suit for 8,900 shares of stock against the McCombs Producing and Refining Company of that city. Giltner sold 44,500 shares of stock in the company to J. W. McCulloch. The par value of the stock was $1 and the market value $2.50, so that Giltner claimed that under a contract with the company he was entitled to 8,900 shares of stock as a commission for this sale of $22,500. The lower court held that he had not filed his contract with the petition as required by the code and therefore dismissed the petition. The Appellate Court held, however, that he did state a cause of action, reversed the lower court and directed that the lower court permit the petition to be amended so that the case could be tried and disposed of.

Frankfort.—Of the 14,000 teachers in the public schools of the state not one-fourth of them are prepared to teach, was the statement made by Dr. George Colvin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Colvin says that there are a number of modern, well-equipped school plants in which the teachers can attend summer schools instead of attending county institutes. The maximum enrollment, he adds, may be 10,000 teachers, and he urges every teacher in Kentucky who can attend the summer schools to do so in preference to the county institutes.

Mayfield.—Ben B. Wray, 29, World War veteran and principal of the Pilot Oak High School in the extreme southern part of the county, died from the effects of burns sustained when he mistook a can of gasoline for kerosene and undertook to make a fire in his schoolroom. The can exploded, setting fire to his clothes and, although his pupils made heroic efforts to save him, the flames were not extinguished until the pupils had dragged him through the deep snow on the playgrounds.

Lexington.—Ferrand Gerrith, 33, a former French army musician, ended his life in a rooming house on West Short street. The body was found with a bullet hole in the temple. Gerrith had been in Lexington less than two months.

Lexington.—Approximately $87,000 and the cancellations of the assignment of the Fred Sloane lease on Big Sinking Creek, Lee county, by the Crown Oil Co. to the Comet Oil Co. and then to the Planet Oil Co. are involved in a judgment handed down by Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran and made public by United States Clerk Spencer Finnell. The crown Oil Co. was plaintiff.

Frankfort.—Henry E. James, State Inspector and Examiner, made a financial haul on his inspection of county offices in Bell for the period from November, 1919, to February 1, 1921. He collected $9,743.57 due the state, of which $7,802.39 was received from County Clerk Robert Hollingsworth for motor license fees of $4,020.27, hunting license, miscellaneous license, mortgage recording, taxes, gasoline tax and delinquent land sales.

Whitesburg.—When Wiley Jenkins, 50 years old, proprietor of the Kentucky Hotel, asked a crowd of dancers to leave, he was shot and instantly killed by Deputy Sheriff John Flanery, who resented the halting of the dance. Flanery escaped and a posse of officers went in pursuit within an hour. A reward of $400 was offered. Jenkins, a member of an old mountain family, was shot twice, the fatal bullet entering the mouth and ranging through the head.

Whitesburg.—William B. Bates, farmer and land owner, 60 years old, shot and killed his son, Noah Bates, 20, using an old-fashioned rifle, police allege. Bitter feeling was said to have existed between them for several months. The son is said to have threatened the father. The boy was shot through the heart. The father walked five miles to Bastin to give himself up to Coroner Joseph Youts, it is charged. He was brought to the Whitesburg jail.

Frankfort.—The State Tax Commission has notified County Judge N. E. Smith that it believes the assessment of Franklin county should be increased $700,000, of which $400,000 is on farm land and $300,000 on town lots. This year the commission is assessing property at 80 per cent of its fair cash value as against 85 per cent last year, and this increase probably accounts for the increased assessment of Franklin county. The total assessment of Franklin county as made by County Tax Commissioner Lee amounts to $18,768,480, which is $120,000 higher than last year.

Louisville.—Should the Board of Education receive an additional $18,000 from taxes on additional property listed for assessment, the money will be used to purchase supplies for the school year, 1921-1922, William Hoke Camp, chairman of the Finance Committee, said. Mr. Camp expressed the opinion that money will be carried over on next year's balance so that bids for new chemicals, wood, blackboards and other needed materials may be accepted when opened early in May. The law requires that no contract be let without cash in bank, Mr. Camp said.

Frankfort.—Complying with a decision of the Court of Appeals in which it was held that the Securities Producing and Refining Co. could recover the amount of corporation tax paid State Auditor J. J. Craig has refunded corporation taxes amounting to $30,830 to 110 companies. The court held that as the Securities Producing and Refining Co. had paid the 1 per cent production tax it was not liable for the corporation tax. Similar companies which have paid both taxes are entitled to the refund for the corporation tax, the 1 per cent production tax being in lieu of all other taxes under the opinion of the court.

Frankfort.—The question involved in a suit filed in the Franklin Circuit Court by S. H. Lewis, clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court, against Henry E. James, state inspector and examiner, and the members of the State Tax Commission, is whether county clerks are entitled to the five per cent allowed under an old statute for collecting and handling money for the state in addition to the 30-cent fee collected by them for each motor license issued. Lewis collected $67,938 in motor licenses of which he remitted $64,580 to the state treasurer, and retained $3,358 which he claimed was the five per cent allowed by law for handling the state's funds. County Clerk Lewis asked for an injunction against the members of the State Tax Commission and Inspector James to restrain them from requiring him to report the five per cent of the funds collected or from taking any action whatever requiring him to pay over the five per cent to the state.

Lexington.—Two "White Way" streets instead of one for Lexington will be the goal of a campaign which was launched by merchants of Short street, who, jealous over the expenditures which have been made to make Main street popular, organized to promote the street on which they do business. M. B. Loevenhart was elected president of the organization which was formed, with J. W. Clark as secretary. A petition for electric lights on either side of Short street already has been presented to the city commissioners.

Frankfort.—Completing his sentence at the State Reformatory for grand larceny, Lee Roy Relford, of Woodford County, was taken into custody by two corporals of the Ft. Leavenworth Barracks, Kansas, as a parole violator. Relford had been paroled after serving a sentence in the barracks for assault and escape. When paroled he came to Kentucky and got into trouble in Woodford County. He was received at the reformatory May 18, 1920, to serve one year for grand larceny.

FAMOUS ELEPHANT.

Jumbo, made famous by P. T. Barnum, was an African elephant 11 feet 6 inches in height and 6 tons in weight. He was captured when young and at three years of age was transferred from the Jardin de Plantes in Paris to the Zoological gardens in London. Barnum, purchased him for $10,000 in 1882 and brought him to America, where for three years he was the chief circus attraction. He was killed while crossing a railroad track in Canada. The skin is mounted and stands in the Barnum museum at Tufts college; the skeleton is at the American Museum of Natural History.

Pagan Creed Concerning Fire.

That fire and water are the habitations of spirits is perhaps a universal article of the pagan creed. The sacred ever-burning hearth fire was, in primitive days reckoned the special abode of the household gods; it was, therefore, considered dangerous to give a stranger a burning brand.

FARMER SHOULD WEIGH DIFFERENT FINANCIAL PROBLEMS CAREFULLY

Taking the Farm Car Out of the Nonproduction List.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Credit is always a good thing to have, and under certain conditions a very good thing to use, but just now it seems in most cases to be much more desirable to have it than actually to use it. The United States Department of Agriculture warns farmers that the present is a particularly unfavorable time to borrow for any purpose that does not promise naturally to increase the productiveness of the farm enterprise. This applies particularly to long-time loans. Interest rates are at present considerably above normal, and the payment of these rates is in itself a heavy burden to assume.

When to Borrow.

It is furthermore pointed out that while at the beginning or early in the progress of a period of rising prices it is generally highly profitable to borrow for productive purposes, the case is quite different in time of falling prices. When prices go up the value of money goes down, and a debt contracted on a low market can be settled on a high market with money representing correspondingly less labor and smaller quantities of products per dollar. Thus, with rising prices all loans that would be safe on a steady market stand to yield handsome profits. In a period of peak prices, however, or of falling prices, such as farmers are facing now, the shoe is on the other foot. At such a time it is advisable to use great caution in borrowing since there is a probability of having to pay back the loan in dearer dollars than those obtained from the loan.

For those who find that they must borrow at this time in order to avert disaster, or are so situated that by a reasonable amount of additional capital they can naturally increase their earnings, the office of farm management and farm economics offers certain simple rules to be kept in mind.

The first and most important rule is that only as much money be borrowed as can be put to a decidedly productive use. With the rate of interest high and prices falling, only an important use of borrowed capital is likely to make a loan prove profitable or even a safe venture for the borrower. The borrowing of money for the purchase of power machinery, for example, can be justified under present conditions only where farming is done on a considerable scale, and where such machinery can be used a considerable number of days during the year to save time and labor needed elsewhere on the farm.

The second rule to be considered by the farmer concerns the time when the loan shall be repaid. If he borrows money to purchase fertilizer and agrees to repay it before a crop is harvested and sold, he may have difficulty in discharging the debt. If he arranges, however, to pay after the borrowed fertilizer has brought returns, he will be relieved of the possible embarrassment of asking for a renewal of the note and the resultant injury to his credit.

The third consideration is closely related to the second, and has to do with the duration of the loan. Generally speaking, the length of time the debt is allowed to run should be closely related to the productive life of the farm implement or improvement for which the money is employed. If the money is to build a silo that will last ten years, the loan should not run more than ten years, because, if a silo cannot pay for itself in its own lifetime it is plain that it would be folly to borrow to build it. On the other hand, such a loan should run long enough to give the farmer a good chance to meet it when due.

Provision should be made in a long-time loan for the gradual reduction of the principal. This can be done by wording the note so that a part of the principal can be paid on any interest date, or by providing for a definite annual or semi-annual payment covering the interest due and allowing a gradually increasing amount to be paid against the principal. Each of these methods prepares for the payment of the interest as it comes due and automatically disposes of the principal in a stated time.

Total Annual Payments.

On a $1,000 loan to run for 15 years at 5 per cent interest, the farmer could arrange a total annual payment of $100. Of his first $100 payment, $50 would settle the interest and leave $50 to be paid against the principal. The next year interest could be charged for only $950, the amount of the reduced principal, and his annual payment would be divided into $47.50 to care for the interest, and $52.50 to be applied on the principal. By this method the debt and its interest are gradually reduced until in the fourteenth year $5.72 would be paid as interest on a principal amounting to only $114.35. The next year the borrower would make a total payment of $21.07, $1 for interest charges and $20.07 to pay off the last of the debt itself.

MAPLE TREES OFFER WEALTH OF SWEETS

Farmers Overlook Opportunities to Obtain Sirup.

Industry Not Confined to Circumscribed Areas in New England and New York—Experience Necessary to Boil Sirup.

Many thousands of American farmers throughout a score of states are overlooking opportunities to secure delicious maple sugar and sirup for home use, as well as for sale, at very little cost. This statement, of interest because of the approach of "sugar weather," is based on data compiled by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture who have made a special study of the maple-sugar industry. While Americans commonly think of this industry as being confined largely to circumscribed areas in New England and New York, there are, as a matter of fact, many potential "sugar bushes" throughout eastern and northeastern United States; in other words, throughout a region extending south to include North Carolina and Tennessee and west to include northern Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. There are also a considerable number of maple trees of sugar-yielding species in Washington and Oregon.

While some experience is necessary to boil the sap down to sirup and sugar properly, the process is not complicated and may be learned readily. A United States Department of Agriculture bulletin, "Production of Maple Sirup and Sugar," gives the necessary information, and will be sent free to any person addressing the department at Washington.

A clump of 10 to 15 trees usually will yield enough sirup for family use to make tapping worth while, and in many cases will afford a surplus which can be sold at remunerative price.

Ducks Must Have Grit.

Grit is quite as necessary for ducks as it is for the chickens, and one way to supply them with it is to put it in the drinking water. They like to "go fishing" for it.

USING COWPEAS FOR SILAGE

Best Plan in Cutting for Silage to Wait Until Pods First Begin to Turn Yellow.

For silage, cowpeas should be cut when the pods first begin to turn yellow. In many sections alternate rows of cowpeas and corn are put in the silo, but the most common method, perhaps, is one load of cowpeas to two or three loads of corn. This mixture is easily handled, packs quite satisfactorily, keeps well, and makes a superior quality of palatable silage. Although the vines may be put in the silo without cutting, they will pack much closer if run through a silage cutter. Much care should be taken to see that the silage is well distributed and well packed.

LOSSES OF FERTILE EGGS

The following table, compiled by United States Department of Agriculture, shows that the losses of fertile eggs are computed to be nearly twice as great as of infertile eggs:

	Fertile eggs. Per cent.	Infertile eggs. Per cent.
On the farm	29.0	15.5
At country store	7.1	4.0
Transportation to packing house	6.4	4.7
Total	42.5	24.2

BREAK BROODY TURKEY HENS

Confine Them in Slat-Bottomed Coop for Two or Three Days—Will Mate Soon Afterward.

Turkey hens can easily be broken of their broodiness by confining them for two or three days to a coop with a slat bottom. They will mate soon after being let out of the coop and begin laying in about a week.

Handling Milk and Cream.

Cooler weather should not mean less care in the handling of milk and cream. Even though the weather is cooler, summer precautions are necessary if a first-grade product is to be delivered.

Even Tailored Suits Are Trimmed.

Eton suits will be good again this spring. Brilliant sashes of Roman striped ribbon will be much in evidence, while the coats and even some of the more dressy skirts will be heavily embroidered. Even the most conservative of the strictly tailored models will have their seams finished with perfectly worked arrowheads, while the top breast pocket, again a feature of every really chic "plain tailored," gives a happy chance for a bit of freshness in the crisp white or colored kerchief just peeping over its edge.

Hat Crinkled Like Paper.

One of the new hats for southern wear is made of taffeta silk, crinkled like paper.

White Caracul.

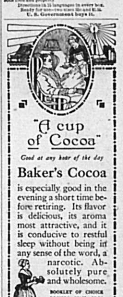
White caracul is used for evening wraps.

Irish frieze, homespuns and tweeds are smart as ever.

COCKROACHES EASILY KILLED TODAY

BY USING THE GENUINE Stearns' Electric Paste

Also SURE DEATH to Waterbugs, Ants, Rats and Mice. These pests are the greatest carriers of disease and MUST BE KILLED. They destroy both food and property. Directions in 15 languages in every box. Ready for use—two sizes 35c and $1.50. U. S. Government buys it.



"A cup of Cocoa"

Good at any hour of the day

Baker's Cocoa is especially good in the evening a short time before retiring. Its flavor is delicious, its aroma most attractive, and it is conducive to restful sleep without being in any sense of the word, a narcotic. Absolutely pure and wholesome.

BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

USE SLOAN'S TO WARD OFF PAIN

You can just tell by its healthy, stimulating odor, that it is going to do you good

"If I only had some Sloan's Liniment!" How often you've said that! And then when the rheumatic twinge subsided—after hours of suffering—you forgot it!

Don't do it again—get a bottle to-day and keep it handy for possible use tonight! A sudden attack may come on—sciatica, lumbago, sore muscles, backache, stiff joints, neuralgia, the pains and aches resulting from exposure. You'll soon find warmth and relief in Sloan's, the liniment that penetrates without rubbing. Clean, economical. Three sizes—35c, 70c, $1.40

Sloan's Liniment Pain's enemy

Are You Suffering From Gall Stones or Gravel

Avoid an Operation

Use

Neddo's Gall Stone Remedy

Send a $2 money order for a three-ounce bottle of this wonderful remedy. If it does not relieve the pains return the bottle and your money will be immediately refunded.

Write for testimonials

Neddo's Gall Stone Remedy Co. P. O. Box 422 Norfolk, Va.

Vaseline

PETROLEUM JELLY

For sores, broken blisters, burns, cuts and all skin irritations. Also innumerable toilet uses.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. State Street New York

HOW DOCTORS TREAT COLDS AND THE FLU

First Step in Treatment Is a Brisk Purgative With Calotabs, the Purified and Refined Calomel Tablets that are Nausealess, Safe and Sure.

Doctors have found by experience that no medicine for colds and influenza can be depended upon for full effectiveness until the liver is made thoroughly active. That is why the first step in the treatment is the new, nausealess calomel tablets called Calotabs, which are free from the sickening and weakening effects of the old style calomel. Doctors also point out the fact that an active liver may go a long way towards preventing influenza and is one of the most important factors in enabling the patient to successfully withstand an attack and ward off pneumonia.

One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your eating, pleasure or work. Next morning your cold has vanished, your liver is active, your system is purified, and you are feeling fine, with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Druggists sell Calotabs only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if you do not find them delightful.—(Adv.)