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

Premier Briand and his colleagues of the French delegation to the armament conference reached Washington.

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The Sheppard-Towner bill for the protection of maternity and infancy, already passed by the senate, was favorably reported by the house interstate commerce committee at Washington.

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Orders to change all physicians' blank prescription books, to safeguard against misuse and traffic in liquor prescriptions, were issued by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes at Washington.

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Another effort to write the soldiers' bonus bill into the tax revision measure failed, the senate at Washington rejecting the Simmons' amendment proposing to pay the bonus out of interest on the foreign debt.

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China's defaulting on the $5,500,000 loan caused Secretary Hughes at Washington to cable a remonstrance, coupled with a warning of the disastrous effect a default would have on Chinese credit in the United States.

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The much revised tax-revision bill finally was passed by the senate at Washington, after a session lasting more than fifteen hours. It still must run the gauntlet of the senate and house conferees before it reaches the President.

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The resolution of congress declaring Armistice day, November 11, a legal holiday, was signed by President Harding at Washington.

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Brig. Gen. Eli A. Helmick was nominated by President Harding at Washington to be inspector general of the army with the rank of major general.

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Congress at Washington will be asked for $10,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition during the next fiscal year, an increase of $2,500,000 over the appropriation for the current year.

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The interstate commerce commission at Washington suspended from November 1 to March 1, 1922, the operation of certain freight schedules providing for proportional grain rates from Minnesota and Wisconsin.

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Pardon for five American soldiers convicted by court-martial of the murder of Capt. George Lancefield of the British army, in Germany last year, has been recommended by Secretary Weeks at Washington.

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Any agreement arrived at by the conference on limitation of armaments will have to be ratified by the senate before it can be made binding upon the United States, says a Washington statement.

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The house at Washington, by a vote of 194 to 36, adopted the conference report on the federal aid roads bill, which carries an appropriation of $75,000,000 for highway construction.

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Domestic

Internal revenue officers started out to seize approximately 200 soft-drink parlors and residences at St. Louis as a means of collecting taxes and penalties for possession of illicit liquor.

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District Attorney Brady announced at San Francisco that Alice Blake, missing prosecution witness in the Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle case, had been found, and would appear to testify when wanted.

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Gold importations by the United States from January 1 to October 20 totaled $580,565,506, according to the federal reserve board at New York. In the same period $15,854,882 gold was exported.

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Four American Indian chiefs, each a tribal hero, will pay the unknown soldier in Arlington cemetery at Washington the highest honors known to their race, by placing upon the casket a coup stick and war bonnet.

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After deliberating 24 hours at Twin Falls, Idaho, the jury in the case of Mrs. Lyda Southard, alleged female Bluebeard, charged with poisoning four husbands and a brother-in-law, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

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Sisters Mary Virginia and Mary Rosalie, nuns at St. Joseph's academy at Des Moines, Ia., were killed when struck by an automobile at a downtown street intersection. The driver of the car escaped.

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Officials of the McKeesport Tinplate company at Pittsburgh, Pa., announced that the 44 mills of the plant will be operated full time until January 1, 1922.

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Henry W. Gates, who confessed that he wrecked a fast Grand Trunk train, pleaded guilty in the Circuit court at Lapeer, Mich., and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

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One hundred thousand men, women and children paraded at Chicago in honor of Marshal Foch.

Four armed bandits held up the cashier of the Liberty moving picture theater at Portland, Ore., and escaped with between $7,000 and $10,000.

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Probe of the Ku Klux Klan was ordered by Judge C. W. Robinson in his charge to the new grand jury in the Criminal District court at Houston, Tex.

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Mrs. Lyda Southard was sentenced at Twin Falls, Idaho, to serve ten years to life in the Idaho state prison for the murder of Edward F. Myer, her fourth husband.

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C. S. Jones of New York won the first of two 90-mile free-for-all races for airplanes able to make 75 miles an hour at the national aero congress at Omaha, Neb. His time was 55 minutes and 42 seconds.

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"Japanese Center," the first exclusively Japanese Salvation Army home in America, was formally opened at San Francisco with dedicatory exercises by Salvation Army Commissioner Booth.

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The Federal Court of Appeals at Chicago set aside the temporary injunction issued by Federal Judge A. B. Anderson, at Indianapolis, which forbade operators to check off miners' dues and wages.

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Fire destroyed the baking plant of the Holland Bread company at Youngstown, O., causing loss estimated at $250,000. The blaze was caused by an employee allowing too much gas in the ovens.

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More than 600,000 people of Greater Cleveland were without milk when drivers for two companies struck against a wage reduction of 20 per cent.

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Personal

Walter N. Nikolson, Detroit banker, died at Woodland, Cal., Friday night. He became ill while on a train bound for Portland, and was removed to a sanitarium in Woodland. His wife was with him.

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Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, sixty-three years old, of Washington, noted chemist and pure-food expert, underwent an operation for the removal of a cataract from one of his eyes at a Cincinnati hospital.

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Foreign

An Ottawa (Ont.) dispatch says Canada celebrated Armistice day and Thanksgiving jointly Monday, four days in advance of the anniversary of the cessation of hostilities.

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German officials at Berlin told how they notified Great Britain of gun running by Irish radicals opposed to proposed peace between De Valera and England. Irish-Americans and American money figured in the deal.

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King Alexander, who recently returned to Belgrade from Paris to assume the throne of the Jugo-Slav state, took the oath Sunday to support the new constitution of the nation.

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The Jugo-Slavs are continuing the fighting on the Albanian border. They captured 12 officers and 640 men. Serbian francs are down to 82 to the dollar, the lowest in their history, says a Belgrade dispatch.

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Four men involved in the sensational plot for a Bolshevik revolution in Sweden, discovered last June, have been sentenced to prison at Stockholm. Their terms range from eighteen months to four years.

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Montreal's first snowstorm of the season was a record-breaker. The McGill university observatory reported that the total fall of five inches was the heaviest ever reported there for early November.

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Premier Lloyd George hopes to carry out his intention to be principal British delegate at Washington himself. The government profoundly regrets that the immediate gravity of internal politics prevents him going now, says a London dispatch.

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The Japanese delegation to the Washington conference arrived at Victoria, B. C., filled with determination, according to its spokesmen, to do everything within reason to accomplish results.

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Capt. Ivan C. Wettengel, U. S. N., governor of Guam, sailed for Manila on the army transport Sherman. Lieutenant Commander James S. Spore will act as governor during Captain Wettengel's absence.

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A Madrid dispatch says 120,000 Spanish reservists of the 1921 class have been called to the colors and Thursday 20,000 were sent to service against the rebellious Moors in Morocco.

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Marquis Saionji was selected to organize a new Japanese cabinet.

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It was learned at The Hague that former Crown Princess Cecilie, wife of Frederick William, former crown prince of Germany, had arrived at Doorn for a visit with her husband.

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A Calcutta dispatch says two companies of military police proceeding to a spot near Vayakad were attacked by Moplahs intrenched on the hillsides. The policemen replied, killing 23 of the tribesmen.

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Robert Victor Grosvenor, the third Baron Ebury, died at Beaconsfield, England. He married Miss Florence Padelford, daughter of Edward Padelford of Savannah, Ga., in 1908.

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The chamber of deputies at Paris has passed a bill making Armistice day a national holiday.

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The Bulgarian minister of finance, M. Tourkaloff, announced at Sofia that a British firm has offered the government a loan of £2,500,000, with interest at 7 per cent.

Blind Man Is Good Machinist

Operates Lathes, Drill Presses, Grinders and Other Machines in Machine Shop.

TAKING UNIVERSITY COURSE

Foreman in Shop Says He Is as Good as the Best and Better Than Many —Reads Micrometer Readily.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Blind Gerald Ensing of Grand Rapids is working in the engineering shops of the University of Michigan, and daily operates lathes, drill presses, grinders, shapers and planers, and according to the shop foreman, E. M. Sweet, he is doing it as well as the best, and better than most of the other students in the shop.

Ensing has been blind since he was eight years old. He is studying in the university on a Red Cross scholarship for the blind, given by the Detroit chapter of the national organization. He has pledged himself to devote himself to teaching other blind people how to become self-supporting after he has completed his work here. For the past five years he has taught the blind the art of basketry, which he himself learned in the Michigan School for the Blind, and has taught them other trades also.

Help for Sightless.

"I demonstrated to my own satisfaction that blind men could work on factory machines," he said, "but I had difficulty in getting places for the blind. Then came the Red Cross scholarship offer. I will get to know the men and they to know me and my work. They will see what a blind man can do, and I believe they will help to open the doors of the manufacturing plants to the sightless. Of course in shops of special production where the work must be done from a blue print, the blind man would be too greatly handicapped, and in shops where there is a great deal of noise there is a great hazard for him."

Ensing came to the university about six months ago and was led through the shops, past the whirling machinery, and told where each piece set, and what it was and where there were belts in which his clothing might get tangled. After that he threaded his way among the machines without help, and operated his own machine without accident. Some of the machinery he operates makes above 800 revolutions a minute.

Ensing believes drill pressure machines lend themselves especially well to blind operators. Metal-working factories offer greater opportunities to the sightless than the wood-working industries do. The greatest possibilities for the blind operators, he believes, will be found in the plant of quantity production of small articles.

Foreman Sweet says: "Mr. Ensing's work is not performed automatically, as one might suppose. It can't be done that way on some of the machines. He reasons, and he sees with his sensitive fingers what another man sees with his eyes. We allow every student a limit of 3-1,000 of an inch in the work he does, but Mr. Ensing never used up that margin. I can't say the same of most of them."

Proves His Efficiency.

The foreman admitted that he saw Ensing come into the shops with dread. "When he wanted to be put on the planer I rebelled, but after the first day on the planer I forgot all about it. He reads a micrometer as accurately and as readily as any other student. He has rigged up a little contrivance that he attaches to the instrument—just two rubber bands and a needle—and with the help of his fingers he reads quicker than some of the men who have their sight. He uses every machine in the shop except the dry grinder, and I expect every day to hear him demand that. He operates the cylindrical grinder, milling machines, engine and turret lathes, drill presses, shapers and planers. His work is a marvel of neatness, and he is chain lightning for speed."

While a student in the state school for the blind Ensing played guard on the school's football team.

"There is no reason why a blind man with a normal brain can't work and enjoy himself as well as the man who can see," Ensing says. "True, we miss the great blessing of sight, and none of us but long for our sight, but I sometimes wonder if the blind have not a keener sense of enjoyment of the things they can and do enjoy than have those who can see."

Cite Lord's Prayer in Legal Brief

St. Louis.—A petition in the Lord's Prayer was quoted in a brief filed by counsel for nine bakeries who are attempting to enjoin the enforcement of an ordinance requiring bakeries to be closed after 9 a. m. on Sundays.

"Advocates of this law are guilty of hypocrisy and fly in the face of a divine mandate," said the brief. "In the Lord's Prayer we find the petition: 'Give us this day our daily bread.' Bread is needed on Sunday as much as on any other day, even though legislative Holy Rollers make that prayer a mockery and try to prevent the Lord from acceding to our request."

The brief also asserts that the closing ordinance is in conflict with a state law which permits the Sunday sale of drugs and provisions.

"WALKING" ON WATER

A. N. Sheldon of Ventura, Cal., a fifty-two-year-old farmer, is shown "walking" across San Francisco bay on his "water-ski." Two light wooden pontoons are arranged to slide back and forth in a strong wooden frame. Sheldon's feet are slipped into straps, and by moving his feet he "walks" on the water.

Golf Caddy Sues for Loss of Eye.

East Orange, N. J.—A suit for $85,000 for the loss of his right eye, blinded by a blow from a golf ball, was brought by Cornelius Toohey, fourteen-year-old caddy, against Franklin Webster.

Mountains Float Like Icebergs

Interesting Researches Made by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

CHANGES GEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Mountain Masses Found to Be Due to the Presence of Lighter Material in Earth's Crust Under Them.

Washington.—Mountains float. Cubic yard for cubic yard, mountains weigh less, not more, than the valleys. The mountains are held up by the lighter material of the earth's crust flowing under them. This has been proved by researches conducted by the division of geodesy of the coast and geodetic survey, under the direction of Dr. William Bowie, chief of the division, and his predecessor, Prof. John F. Hayford, now with Northwestern university.

It has been found that the earth's crust is about sixty miles in thickness, and near that depth, probably below, the material of the earth is yielding to forces which act for long times.

The earth's crust floats on this yielding material. If the earth's crust were cut into blocks by vertical planes, with the base of each block at a depth of sixty miles below sea level, and the area of the bases of the blocks were the same and as large as 100 miles square, these blocks would have the same mass; that is, they would weigh the same.

Weight Is Equal.

By means of the geodetic observations by the United States coast and geodetic survey, the weight of these blocks have been found to be approximately equal. This result had been suspected for decades, but Doctors Bowie and Hayford have proved it.

Geological science will be profoundly changed by this discovery, for now we know the mountain masses are due to the presence of lighter material in the earth's crust under them, and that the ocean bottoms are low because the material under them is denser or heavier than the average.

Doctor Bowie concludes that there is no tendency for the mountain masses to break down through the earth's crust, as they are not extra loads. They are like the portions of icebergs projecting out of the water which are held up by the ice which is below or in the water. The iceberg floats, and so does the mountain.

Doctor Bowie also holds that, as mountain systems are in areas which were once very low in elevation, mountains are caused by a swelling of the material in the earth's crust under them. A lessening of the density of three per cent in a column 60 miles long will elevate the area about 9,000 feet. Such a change in density, due to physical or chemical changes, is within reasonable limits.

Flow Is Below Crust.

As the mountains, plateaus, valleys and the ocean areas are in equilibrium there must have been a transference of material from the column of the earth's crust under an area where sediments are deposited, back to the area from which the material was eroded by water and wind. Doctor Bowie believes that the flow of material takes place just below the crust, that is somewhat below 60 miles. The exact depth at which the flow from one column to another takes place may never be discovered.

Doctor Bowie states that, as material is eroded from a mountain area, the new material pushed in at the bottom will tend to keep the average elevation of the mountain system approximately constant. When material is pushed into the column under a mountain system to counter-balance the eroded matter, every particle of the column is carried upward into a colder zone. Under areas of heavy sedimentation, the material of the earth's crust is pushed down into hotter regions. A piece of material may thus be raised up or carried down as much as six miles and, at times, more. The great changes in temperature are probably the cause of the uplift of a mountain system in an area of sedimentation, and of the sinking of the surface where erosion has been great.

Red Cross Workers of Japan

These Japanese Red Cross workers are lined up in Tokyo ready to entrain for Siberia and Manchuria, where their services are greatly needed.

RAT BLOCKS TOWN TRAFFIC

Rodent Walks Electric Light Cable, Balancing Itself Like Trained Acrobat.

London, Oct.—An average-sized gray rat, walking an insulated electric light cable about thirty-five feet from the ground above the town's main thoroughfare, created such a commotion as it perilously balanced itself for two blocks' length and thousands congregated to watch its progress that traffic was halted for nearly half an hour.

The rat evidently was frightened out of an office window or from a roof or ledge near the electric light post. It first attracted attention when it stopped near the main office of the government telegraph building and peered in, perilously balancing itself on the small cable. The clicking of the telegraph instruments turned it back, however, so it wended its way like a tight-rope walker.

Half way across an intersection the rat stopped and balanced himself like a trained acrobat, taking a good view of the crowded streets, the cars and the shopping district. Suddenly it leaped toward a telephone pole, scampered down and dashed under the feet of screaming pedestrians and disappeared from view.

The Silk That Soothes.

"There's precious few sorrows at 21 that a pair of silk stockings cannot heal."—From "The Quest of Michael Harland," by Nora Kent.

DIDN'T WANT HIS SERVICES.

"Follow straight road through town to corner with doctor's sign on right. Turn left." That was what the blue book said but we couldn't find the corner where the doctor's sign was supposed to be, so I drove back to "Main street," and, stopping at the curb, asked a man if there was a doctor's office in town. He said yes, and disappeared up a near-by stairway, immediately returning with another man carrying a small satchel. I asked my question again, and the new man replied: "I am a doctor. Who is sick?" Then I tumbled to the situation, and after repeated explanations drove off amid the jeers of my family in the back seat.—Chicago Journal.

Clouds Supply Needed Moisture.

During the nearly rainless summers of South Africa the mountains in the neighborhood of Cape Town are clothed in luxurious vegetation, supported by a copious deposit of moisture from drifting clouds.

LENIN BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Dictator Is Finding It Hard to Grant Freedom of Trade and Retain Communism.

Riga.—Newspapers in Moscow give some inkling of the struggle in Russia during the first two months of the attempt to restore something like normal civilization along the line of Lenin's new policy to grant freedom of trade, and at the same time retain power in the hands of the communists. Reform after reform has been announced, but the Moscow papers say that difficulties are arising at every turn.

Seckiov and other more radical writers, however, are filling the Pravda and Izvestia with arguments in which they attempt to show that free trade already has proved an utter failure. They are also adopting the "I told you so" attitude and suggesting a return to ironclad communism.

The Moscow Economic Life of May 5 displays hopefully an account of a peasants' conference which agreed on the necessity of the nonpartisans working with the communists to restore Russia; but other papers editorially bemoan the [illegible] that "the peasants are not in[illegible] and won't do anything at all."

Information from independent sources, however, indicates that Lenin has no real opposition that he could not sweep away quickly and that the situation is now entirely up to him. He is being guarded from assassination more closely than ever.

The Fresh-Air Bunch

By MARTHA MACWILLIAMS.

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"I must say, if you ask my opinion," Hawkins began impressively, "that the thing is unthinkable. Quite."

"Nobody asks your opinion, so why not keep it to yourself?" Miss Marina countered. "Are you afraid of poisoning yourself with suppressed advice?"

"If I am to be insulted," Hawkins said, rising pompously, "why, let's get it over, and done with."

Miss Marina tossed back at him: "Lord, Sam," she ran on giggling, "if you knew what a fool you look when you put on the great mogul air, you surely would can it for one while."

She held no rancor against her half-brother; rather the tolerance of use and wont. He wasn't wholly a bad sort; only such a ninny about some things. Witness his belief that to look on him was to love him for anything betwixt fifteen and fifty. Equitably, his mother had to answer for that. She had been so busy safeguarding Sammy since he put on roundabouts, small wonder he had accepted her valuation of himself.

"If you persist in your folly, there is nothing for it but to go camping this next fortnight," he began reflectively.

"Grass'll get you past redemption in one week, let alone two," she said. "And I won't let the neighbor boys come and plow you out, as they did last year."

"Well, what am I to do?" Sammy's voice trembled. "With mother's heart so weak, you know it would kill her to see me married."

"You'll find safety in numbers, silly," Miss Marina comforted. "You can't possibly marry six girls at once. Not any more than you could make up your mind which, supposing any of 'em would have you."

"You're bound to have them?"

"Surest thing, you know. That's the word with the bark on it. So behave like a man, even if you can't be one."

"I don't see why," almost tearfully.

"But I do see why," obstinately. "Here I've got a good place, room and to spare, lashins to eat and drink, nobody but myself to care for—and these slips of things working hard all year with no chance of fun and fresh air. They shall have both—and things to eat, and sleep as late as they like, and ride and wade, and roll in the hay. You go about your business, and I'll see to it that not one of 'em even looks at you—"

"But—but I'll have to look at them," plaintively.

"No—you can be blindfolded till you get out in the field—and eat with just mammy; she'll be a dragon over you." Miss Marina expounded. "Now, listen—hard. Unless you make this crop you planted, don't go mooning off as you've been doing this last two, three years. I won't stand to the promise of making up the rest of your college money. I've got it to spare, but supplying crutches is no way of teaching a fellow to walk on his own feet."

Sammy got up—tall, lean, indecisive of step and motion. "When are—are—they coming?" he asked tremulously. "Today, at ten o'clock," Miss Marina answered. "So if you want to fly the coop and the crop, better be quick about it."

Sammy did not fly the coop, but the fresh-air bunch would surely have cost him his crop, had not Miss Marina bounded him remorselessly to its tendance. The bunch was not slow to sense his attitude. Being young, feminine and overflowing with suppressed deviltry, its component units ran rings all around him. By the third day they followed him as small chicks do a mother hen, asking him all about everything, pretending a thirst for farm knowledge and training in farm work. That did not exactly suit Miss Marina, but she allowed two days for the tide to spend itself. Since it mounted high and higher, she smiled grimly and took command. "How would you like to put in a crop of navy beans and some late cucumbers?" she asked the six. "Late June's the time for planting—you can come back around Labor day, and tend to the picking. I'll have work done meantime—charging it to you, of course—but that won't take so much of the profits. Are you game? If you are, why, next year you may be real farmerettes."

Game! Of course—they picked up hoes and rakes gingerly, but with an eager seeming, and obeyed orders as best they could. Sowing the beans was hard work. Miss Marina insisted the rows must be straight. The ground had been plowed and harrowed, but rows had to be laid off with the hand-marker—which was heavy and tiresome. Cucumber hills meant digging deep holes, filling them with very rich earth and sticking in many seeds. Sammy was ridiculously eager to help, and be helped, but was sternly shooed back to his own proper employment. His mother divided her time betwixt weeping over him and cooking special dishes to be surreptitiously eaten, the while looking daggers at hard-hearted Marina, who had willfully brought Sammy into such peril.

After two days of planting the bunch was rewarded with a picnic by the big spring. It wasn't the hen party with wading and swimming in the Blue Hole, Miss Marina had meant it to be—mysteriously, even miraculously, half a dozen young fellows from farms 'round about came bright and early, saying, with naive cunning, they had had notes of invitation by the hand of the rural carrier. Miss Marina laughed outright—she was not a bit put out, rather amused, to see how youth will be served. Since the other fellows were on hand, Sammy had a color of reason for appearing. He was uproariously welcomed—the bunch ringing him about, hanging to his arms in triplicate, and calling him "old dear" with melting sweetness. Method in their madness soon appeared. He was induced to bring out his cherished ukelele, and play upon it jazz, out of date, but still sufficient to dance to.

Then and there Miss Marina was made acquainted with the hesitation, the one-step, the fox-trot, and being an understanding person, after the first shocked minute, rejoiced in this outlet for the pent-up youth of her guests. The bunch taught its partners some of the newer things—their pupils proving themselves more than apt. Sammy, who really had music in him, no less folly, looked on rather sorrowfully, until Maisie Brown, the best dancer of all, piped up: "Say! why not fetch out the Victerola? Sammy ought to have his chance, not sit till he takes root."

Then began the end of stiffness, the beginning of real joy. Even Miss Marina, who in all her life had never danced anything wilder than the Virginia reel, fox-trotted with Maisie, the rest looking on and applauding wildly. Afterward, they all took turns with Sammy—to his mother's horror, but she was too pious to come nearer the orgy than the piazza.

Throughout the rest of the fortnight time ambled, withal, as easily as the visitors danced, worked and played. Before they left there were three solemn engagements—two matrimonial, one as a farmerette. Also, upon the very last day, Sammy, now transfigured into a normally conceited young fellow, said airily in face of everybody: "I haven't proposed to any of you girls because there's a new bunch coming next season, and they may be easier to look at."

Parting was full of joyous sorrow—guests and hostess had each taught the other. Miss Marina said as the truck rolled away, nodding vigorously to herself the while: "We're through with being sorry for one another—a good thing all around."

Bridge Built to Endure.

A certain concrete arch bridge in the south of France, known as the Pont du Gard, was erected in the rather remote year 56 B. C., and has, therefore, been in use for nearly 2,000 years.

The concrete of this structure was not composed of crushed stone or other small aggregate of the variety now employed in bridge work, but was of the old style, consisting of alternate layers of large and small stones, gravel, etc., and of cementitious materials.

Vitruvious describes the materials and methods in use before the Christian era, and many writers of the Middle ages go into minute details as to how "the ancients," as they called them, "used boards laid on edge, filling the space between them with cement and all sorts of large and small stones mingled together."—London Tit-Bits.

Finger Prints and Old Masters.

Two canvases entitled "The Virgin of the Rocks," one in the Louvre, the other in the National gallery, London, have been attributed to Leonardo da Vinci. Scotland Yard was called in to decide the vexed question of authorship. Leonardo, like Titian, used his fingers freely in laying on paint—flesh and glazings are particularly amenable to this method; under a good sized glass the whorls of finger and thumb were well-defined on both canvases and were found to be identical on both. This is a triumph for those critics who declared both canvases to be the work of Leonardo, and a corresponding defeat to those holding that the London replica, while it might have been executed in his studio, was the work of a pupil.—Scientific American.

Old Saying Verified.

"You nearly ran over those people," said the traffic cop, stopping the motorist.

"Sorry, officer! You see I just got this car and—"

"What's your name?"

"Little."

"Ah! A Little learning is a dangerous thing," chuckled the cultured cop, and he was so tickled with his joke that he let the transgressor go free.—Boston Transcript.

BERBERS OF NORTH AFRICA

Three Distinct Types Usually Live in Most Primitive Fashion.

The people of the Barbary States of North Africa are called Berbers. Their name and the word Barbary probably are derived from the Greek barbaros, which meant one who babbles—hence, anyone who did not talk Greek, that is, a foreigner. Our word barbarian comes from the same source.

The Berbers are a sparely built people, not tall, but strong and graceful. They are often nearly black, with shiny brown hair. They cultivate the land after a primitive fashion, and raise many sheep, goats and camels. They live usually in tents, but more and more are coming to live in towns. There are three distinct types, known as Tuaregs, Kabyles and Shilluhs. The first-named are desert wanderers, dreaded by all peaceful tribes, and call themselves "Amazirg," meaning the free. The Kabyles and Shilluhs have been brought more under the influence of civilization.

Collided With an Alligator.

To dive into a pool and unexpectedly strike an alligator with your head sounds as if it might be dangerous. In most cases, doubtless, it would be, but that is precisely what an early settler of Texas did, and he escaped unhurt.

Deciding to take a swim one day, he backed off a few steps and made a running dive that sent him clear across the narrow bayou. An alligator about twelve feet long was lying in the rushes on the opposite side, waiting for any edible that might come his way. Well, the Texan went his way as if he had been thrown from a catapult and struck him fair and hard in the side with his head. Probably the alligator thought he was some formidable enemy, for with a rush that made the water foam he retreated down the bayou. The Texan meanwhile "cut a blue streak" for his own side of the stream.—Youth's Companion.

Woman Slavery in China.

Until recent years slavery, mainly amongst girls, was firmly established in China. In 1912 a law was passed that no girl need remain a slave who desired her freedom. While very many girls availed themselves of their legal freedom, many others remained in bondage, probably willing slaves, inasmuch as their liberty would have left them stranded and without any means of earning a livelihood. Although the law still stands, it is a dead letter. Women and girls are more or less openly sold every day, some as wives or concubines, some as servants, others, frankly, to prostitution.

Emeralds in Aztec Treasures.

Among the Aztec treasures of Mexico exquisitely cut emeralds were found and it is from this source that the magnificent emeralds now forming a part of the royal collection of Spain were supposed to have come.

WEAK BLOOD IS A REAL BARRIER

Growing Children Often Need Gude's Pepto-Mangan.

Some children grow too quickly—it saps their strength. They lapse into careless, desultory habits, or develop a shrinking attitude. Their faces look pinched.

The blood becomes overtaxed by too rapid growth; and poisons from the system take the place of strength-giving red corpuscles in the blood. Red corpuscles are those little red particles that swim in blood and give it its color. Gradually that child loses interest in its play.

Poor blood needs the building that the iron in Gude's Pepto-Mangan gives to weakened blood. Gude's Pepto-Mangan enriches the blood by increasing the number of red corpuscles, and restores the blood by driving out the poisons. When the revived blood gets to work, the appetite becomes what a growing child's should be. Your druggist has Gude's Pepto-Mangan in liquid or tablet form. The name "Gude's Pepto-Mangan" is on every package. Advertisement.

Perfect Woman's Epitaph.

A correspondent tells us that an old tombstone recently renovated at St. Marys, Acton, W., bears the inscription:

She was!
Ah! what was she?
What a wife and mother should be.
That was she.—London Tit-Bits.

MOTHER! CLEAN CHILD'S BOWELS WITH CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, give a teaspoonful to cleanse the liver and bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

Real Ground for Complaint.

"Very bad form, I call it, to ring one up during church hours."

"Probably she knows you don't go to church."

"Very likely; but she might have the decency to assume that I do."—Exchange.

Shave With Cuticura Soap

And double your razor efficiency as well as promote skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. No mug, no slimy soap, no germs, no waste, no irritation even when shaved twice daily. One soap for all uses—shaving, bathing and shampooing. Advertisement.

A Student's Wish.

"History repeats itself."

"Well, I wish arithmetic would some itself up."

Do You Have Pains?

Walter Joseph Tells What He Knows About Many Troubles

Youngstown, Ohio.—"For years we have used Dr. Pierce's family remedies in our home for various ailments.

"Dr. Pierce's Anuric (anti-uric acid) Tablets have given me relief when I had rheumatic pains from hips to knees and removed the stiffness from the knee-joints. I have found that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken as a tonic, never fails to strengthen and build me up so that I feel like a new man. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets we have found exceptionally mild and always satisfactory as a laxative. We keep them in the house all the time ready for immediate use.

"My wife recommends Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for womanly ailments just as highly as I do Dr. Pierce's other remedies. We know that these medicines not only keep us in health but they also save us many a doctor bill."—Walter E. Joseph, 46 Breadon St.

Dr. Pierce's famous remedies can be procured from your neighborhood druggist, tablets or liquid. Write Dr. Pierce, president Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice no matter what your ailment may be.

ITCH!

Money back without question if HUNT'S GUARANTEED SKIN DISEASE REMEDIES (Hunt's Salve and Soap), fail in the treatment of Itch, Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter or other itching skin diseases. Try this treatment at our risk. Sold by all reliable druggists. A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas

TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

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

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

Liggett & Myers KING PIN PLUG TOBACCO Known as "that good kind" Try it—and you will know why

Historic DeWitt Clinton Train of 1831

TRAIN AND COSTUMES OF 90 YEARS AGO — TYPICAL CROWD AT ERIE, PA. — PAST AND PRESENT

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.

THE historical DeWitt Clinton train of 1831 is an object lesson of American railroading. It is doubly an object lesson. It shows how far we have gone in railroad construction and development. It shows how great is the interest of the American people in their railroads.

When the farmer's boy hears the whistle of the local freight what does it do to him? Why, the chances are that it sets him dreaming of the day when he'll be grown up enough to be a brakeman—or even a conductor or an engineer.

What do the people of the country town do at train time? Why, they go down to the station to see the train arrive and depart, of course.

Why does Chicago boast of being the railroad center of the United States? Because no city can make a prouder boast.

What occupies the attention of congress quite as much as peace treaties, disarmament and taxes? Why, the railroad problem.

In short, the railroads are just as much a part of the national life as baseball, the corn crop and the Fourth of July.

And no wonder! One hundred years ago the United States did not have a mile of steam railroad (neither did any other country, for that matter). Now the United States has 266,381 miles, while all the rest of the world has only 732,500 miles. Canada has 38,604 miles; France, 31,958; the British Isles 23,709.

In 1830 there were but 23 miles of railroad in operation in the United States. By 1840 the mileage had increased to 2,818 and by 1850 to 9,021. In the decade between 1850 and 1860 the mileage increased to 30,626. This was a time of swift expansion and of grants of land and money. In fact, one of the causes of the panic of 1857 was the overcapitalization and overbuilding of railroads. It was in 1857 that a line was completed from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, linking Baltimore and St. Louis.

Another period of great expansion began in 1867, after the practical standstill caused by the Civil war. This expansion period lasted till the panic of 1873. The mileage increased at the rate of 4,400 miles a year; in 1870 no less than 6,078 miles of new track were built. It was May 10, 1869, that the first line across the continent was completed by the meeting of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific at Salt Lake City and the driving of the famous "Golden Spike."

But the biggest expansion period of all was the decade beginning with 1880, in which 70,000 miles were built; in the years 1880-82 no less than 29,000 miles were built, principally in the Central and Western states. This was a time of railroad speculation; railroads were frequently built in advance of the demand and even preceded the settlers. Since 1884 railroad building has been more conservative and much of the construction has gone into second and third tracks and improvements.

Thousands of Americans, still hale and hearty, have seen the oil lamp replaced on the railroads by compressed gas and by electric lights; the advent of the Pullman and the dining car; the growth of the mail and express service; the building of palatial terminal depots in cities like New York, Chicago, Washington and Kansas City. They well remember the establishment of the "fast trains"—which called forth Vanderbilt's famous, "The public be d—d!" Many of them hope to see the era of electrification, which is just beginning, well under way.

The truth is that the railroads bulk large on our national horizon. There are now about 75 big systems. Some of them are very large, operating from 5,000 to 10,000 miles. The class A railroads operate 233,145 miles. They have a capital stock of about $9,000,000,000, funded debts of about $11,500,000,000, property investments of about $18,250,000,000 and annual operating revenues of about $5,000,000,000. They have more than 1,800,000 employees, whose compensation totals more than $2,606,000,000 a year. They have about 64,000 locomotives, 54,000 passenger cars and 2,350,000 freight cars. They transport more than 2,300,000,000 tons of freight a year.

Moreover, few public questions have played a greater role in American politics in the last 20 years than the regulation, either state or federal, of the railroads. And perhaps they have never been a bigger question than right now. As everyone knows, the railroads went under the operation and control of the federal government during the World war; wages of employees were increased; freight and passenger rates were increased. The railroads were returned to their owners March 1, 1920. The government's loss in the operation of the railroads while under federal control was over $900,000,000. May 1, 1920, the railroad labor board granted wage increases to about 1,800,000 employees, aggregating $600,000,000. August 27, 1920, the interstate commerce commission granted to the railroads increases in freight and passenger rates to enable them to meet the increased cost of operation caused by the war, to rehabilitate and expand the equipment and to meet the advance in wages granted by the railroad labor board. Nineteen hundred twenty-one saw the public demanding lower freight rates and the railroads and their employees considering the reduction of wages.

No wonder, then, that the historic DeWitt Clinton train of 1831 is a double object lesson in American railroads. It dates back to the railroad beginnings of this country—and of the world. Crowds go to see it whenever opportunity offers. A recent trip from New York to Chicago was a sort of railroad royal progress.

This granddaddy of locomotives, partly rebuilt, was put under steam and was run over a mile on the west side tracks of the New York Central on Manhattan island, attaining a speed of 12 miles an hour. To turn back the pages to 1831 and complete the picture, a group of railroad office girls, gowned in pinafores, hoopskirts and poke bonnets, such as were worn by their great-grandmothers, rode on the coaches in the presence of the big crowds of people, who laughed and cheered.

The train was then loaded on two specially designed flat cars, drawn by the famous high-speed locomotive 999, which in 1893 made the run between Rochester and Buffalo at the rate of 112.5 miles an hour, a record which still stands. A modern private car at the rear completed the train.

Crowds flocked to see the train all along the thousand miles. The public demand was so great that ten days were taken up on the trip.

The DeWitt Clinton locomotive, named for the seventh governor of New York, was built for the Mohawk & Hudson railroad by the West Point foundry, New York city, in 1831. It drew its first passengers August 9. It made regular trips between Albany and Schenectady, a distance of seventeen miles. The Mohawk & Hudson was the original unit of the New York Central system, which now aggregates 6,075 miles. The cars were built on the lines of stage coaches. The inside and outside seats of each coach accommodated from 15 to 18 persons. A contract awarded to James Goold of Albany for the construction of six coaches provided that each coach was to be built and mounted on the railroad company's carriage frame for $310. A single steel day coach at present prices costs $34,000. The rails were of wood, with strap-iron stringers nailed to them. The train made from 12 to 30 miles an hour. The fuel was wood.

The DeWitt Clinton, as first built, weighed only 6,758 pounds, but as remodeled weighs 9,420 pounds. The weight of its tender is 5,840 pounds and each coach weighs 3,420 pounds, making the total weight of the train 25,020 pounds.

The standard Pacific type locomotive, used to haul the New York Central's fast passenger trains, weighs 276,000 pounds, and its loaded tender 158,000 pounds, making the weight of the engine and tender 434,000 pounds, a little more than 17½ times the weight of the whole DeWitt Clinton train.

The DeWitt Clinton engine is 12 feet 10 inches long; the length of the tender is 10 feet 11 inches, and each coach is 14 feet long, making the length of the train 65 feet 9 inches. The length of a Pacific type locomotive, including its tender, is 78 feet 2⅝ inches, or 12 feet 5⅝ inches more than the length of the DeWitt Clinton train. The latest type steel passenger coach measures 79 feet.

From such insignificant beginnings has grown America's world preeminence in railroading in less than one hundred years.

THIS WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE

Brings a Ray of Hope to Childless Women

Lowell, Mass.—"I had anemia from the time I was sixteen years old and was very irregular. If I did any housecleaning or washing I would faint and have to be put to bed, my husband thinking every minute was my last. After reading your text-book for women I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and have never felt better than I have the last two years. I can work, eat, sleep, and feel as strong as can be. Doctors told me I could never have children—I was too weak—but after taking Vegetable Compound it strengthened me so I gave birth to an eight pound boy. I was well all the time, did all my work up to the last day, and had a natural birth. Everybody who knew me was surprised, and when they ask me what made me strong I tell them with great pleasure, 'I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never felt better in my life.' Use this testimonial at any time."—Mrs. ELIZABETH SMART, 142 W. Sixth St., Lowell, Mass. This experience of Mrs. Smart is surely a strong recommendation for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is only one of a great many similar cases.

Tough on the Babies.

A paragraph worthy of publication in "Whizz Bug" appeared recently in the Genesee (Idaho) News. It was in the nature of a "paid local" inserted by the members of the Genesee medical fraternity. Under the caption, "Eight Months Warning," appeared the following: "After October 1 all babies C. O. D. Signed, W. H. Ehlen, M. D., H. Rouse, M. D.—Pullman (Wash.) Herald.

THE BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED BY USING

Baker's Chocolate

(Blue Wrapper, Yellow Label)

In Making Cakes, Pies, Puddings, Frosting, Ice Cream, Sauces, Fudges, Hot and Cold Drinks.

For more than 140 years this chocolate has been the standard for purity, delicacy of flavor and uniform quality.

IT IS THOROUGHLY RELIABLE

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Yes

it's toasted, of course. To seal in the flavor—

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

PALMER'S LOTION

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY FOR BURNS, BITES, CUTS, ECZEMA AND ITCHING SKIN AND SCALP TROUBLES. ALL DRUGGISTS. GUARANTEED BY SOLON PALMER NEW YORK

PALMERS LOTION REMOVED ALL MY PIMPLES AND CLEARED MY COMPLEXION

Tainted Money.

Newell Dwight Hillis, the eloquent pastor of Brooklyn's famous old Plymouth church, said at a dinner:

"'Suppose a man's income is $200,000 a year—what's the principal?'

"'A man with an income like that ain't got no principle,' the little boy answered. 'He's a profiteer.'"

Use MURINE Night and Morning. Keep Your Eyes Clean-Clear and Healthy. Write for Free Eye Care Book Murine Co. Chicago USA

Origin of Buttons.

The Elizabethan era gave vogue to the button and buttonhole, two inventions which may be regarded as important, since they did much to revolutionize dress. The original button was wholly a product of needlework, which was soon improved by the use of a wooden mold. The brass button is said to have been introduced by a Birmingham merchant, in 1689. It took 200 years to improve on the method of sewing the cloth upon the covered button. Then an ingenious Dane hit upon the idea of making the button in two parts and clamping them together, with the cloth between.

Morals in Government.

My own deliberate opinion is, that the more of pure moral principle is carried into the policy and conduct of a government, the wiser and more profound will that policy be. If it is not the uniform course of human events that virtue should be crowned with success, it is at least the uniform will of Heaven that virtue should be the duty of man. The path of virtue is, indeed, not always clear, and in the complication of human affairs artifice and simulation itself must occasionally be practiced. But it may, I believe, be laid down as a universal maxim that fraud is never justifiable to effect the same object. Fraud is, therefore, a weapon essentially belonging to the relations of war.—John Quincy Adams.

"X-RAYS" AND FINGER PRINT.

The modern detective makes use of X-rays. The subject's fingers are dipped into a metallic solution and then gently wiped with a soft cloth. In this way the metal is removed from the "ridges," but allowed to remain in the "furrows" of the fingertips. When an X-ray photograph is taken, the latter show up as clear, sharp, distinct lines. As the photograph can be very greatly enlarged, the most minute peculiarities are distinctly seen.

Exalted Pilferer.

The custom of stealing a poor man's patent and claiming it as one's own is pretty ancient. Governor Philetaerus of Pergamum, a city in Mysia, Asia Minor, is cited as one of the first examples among the exalted pilferers, for archeologists give him the credit of having invented the art of making parchment in 230 B. C., though they admit that it was probably a humble artisan who first conceived the idea of preparing the skins of animals in such a way that they could be used for writing purposes. Philetaerus, by the way, didn't enjoy his laurels over-long. He lost his province to King Attalus, in 127. And this ruler, taking advantage of the existence of parchment, established a library which, in those days, was considered quite a marvel. It contained all of 300 manuscripts.

Eagles have been noticed flying at a height of 6,000 feet.

American Sapphire Fields

One of the government experts at Washington gives a striking description of the treasure that the state of Montana possesses in sapphires. The only systematic mining for these precious stones in the United States is done in that state. The annual output exceeds 500,000 carats, including the stones that are suitable for cutting as gems and those that are useful only for mechanical purposes. It is said that the lapidaries in Montana do finer work than is done on the stones that are sent to London to be cut. Montana might well be called the "Gem State," in view of the fact that her output of precious stones exceeds the production in that line of all the rest of the United States.

Mortality of Men and Women.

As a rule, men die younger than women. In 1915 the death rate in this country averaged 39.2 years for men as compared with 40.6 years for women. The shorter life of man is probably accounted for by his energetic life. Women probably marry earlier than men because their best chance for marrying is between the ages of twenty and twenty-five when they are most attractive. It is found that about 52 per cent of the women marry between those ages. Men generally marry when older. The difference in age averages about three years. That is why the laws are so arranged that man becomes of age at twenty-one and women at eighteen.

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of the most important events transpiring throughout the state

Sturgis—William McClanahan, a young miner, had his back broken in one of the mines near here. He was taken to the Paducah Hospital.

Sturgis—A. S. Latta, one of the business men of this place was kicked and knocked unconscious by a wild horse. He was taken to Walker's Hospital.

Paducah—Science triumphed in the first case of cancer treated in Paducah by application of radium with an apparent cure effected in the case of a Livingston County farmer who came to Paducah for treatment two months ago. The case was watched with much interest by the medical fraternity.

Columbia—The barn of Tom Bishop, near Milltown, Adair County, was burned, together with a crop of tobacco, farming tools and a lot of feed, also one horse that was in the barn, was burned to death before it could be rescued. There was $500 insurance on the barn and contents. Loss was $1,000 or 1,200.

Lexington—Suit for $5,000 damages against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Central Kentucky Auto Bus Line was filed in Circuit court by James M. Pierson, who was injured August 17 when a bus conducted by the Central Kentucky line was struck by a switch engine at Georgetown street.

Louisville—Jack Soloway, claiming Cleveland, O., his home, was found guilty of passing raised money on three separate counts, in the United States District Court by a jury after a deliberation of almost two hours. The verdict carries a maximum fine of $15,000 and forty-five years' imprisonment on the three counts.

Glasgow—A 12-year-old girl who was adopted by Mrs. Nellie Hunt, from an orphan's home several years ago, was kidnapped from the Radton school by unidentified parties. According to the best information obtainable, two men, two women and a child drove up to the school in a car and told the child to get in, which she did. The car sped towards Glasgow.

Bardstown—Hunter A. Vittitoe, 35, 858 South Fifteenth street, Louisville, was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Charlie Davidson, of Samuels, in the Nelson County court, after the jury had been out forty minutes. Vittitoe's plea was self-defense. He testified that he shot and killed Davidson at Samuels after the latter had drawn a knife and slashed a hole in his hat.

Frankfort—The constitutionality of the act passed by the 1920 General Assembly requiring corporations to furnish washrooms for employees is in question in the case of commonwealth against the Beaver Dam Coal Company, appealed to the Court of Appeals from the Ohio Circuit Court. The company was indicted for failing to comply with the law and the lower court sustained a demurrer to the indictment.

Frankfort—If the Court of Appeals sustains the decision of Circuit Judge R. L. Stout in construing the law allowing prisoners time for "good behavior" there will be at least two hundred prisoners released from the reformatory by the first of the year under the decision. Judge Stout reaffirmed his construction of law, and issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring H. V. Bastin, superintendent, to release Philip Gentile from the reformatory.

Hopkinsville—In the interest of the movement to raise additional funds for the Jefferson Davis monument, Col. W. B. Haldeman, of Louisville, president of the Jefferson Davis Home Association, and Mrs. Roy McKinney, of Paducah, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, addressed two gatherings at Fairview Park. Colonel Haldeman said nineteen acres of ground cost $20,000 and had been paid for.

Danville—Four men were hurt, two seriously, when two automobiles collided on the Hustonville pike. James Reid suffered a broken rib and minor bruises. Carroll Reid was cut and bruised about the face and hands. Both are from Hustonville. Joseph Atkins sustained a broken collarbone and other injuries. Arabell Gallbreath was cut and bruised. The latter two are from Junction City. Four other persons escaped with minor hurts. The cars were almost demolished.

Paducah—Three fires within less than twenty-four hours occurred in Barlow, Ballard County, and immediate vicinity, entailed a loss of approximately $30,000. Flames destroyed the flour mill of Howard Yancy with a loss of approximately $12,000. The mill was in operation and a large quantity of flour and grain was burned. The fire from the mill spread to the Barlow Christian Church. The third fire destroyed the residence of Virgil Tanner, residing a short distance from Barlow.

Louisville—In line with the nationwide drive of the United States government for better health, a federal health institute will be held in January 30-February 4, 1922, when many prominent exponents of surgery and medicine will be heard, it was announced at the local office of the United States Public Health Bureau. Among the speakers will be Dr. Frederick Green, John H. Stokes, A. J. McLaughlin, William C. White, Valeria Parker, W. F. Snow, W. A. Evans and M. J. Rosenau.

Frankfort—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court by W. T. Bixler, a farmer, of Salvisa, Mercer County, who listed his liabilities at $7,080 with assets amounting to $3,350.

Paducah—Members of the Lutheran churches from all parts of McCracken and surrounding counties attended the dedication of the new St. Matthew Lutheran Church of this city. Special services marked the occasion.

Paducah—Death from poison taken with suicidal intent was the verdict of the coroner's jury investigating the death of Albert M. Oedkirk, 74, a grocer of this city. According to statements made at the coroner's inquest, Oedkirk was subject to mental attacks when he became despondent. Oedkirk left a farewell note to his son, Ira D. Oedkirk.

Winchester—Minerva Boardman, believed to have been the oldest woman in Bourbon County, died from effects of a deep cold which affected her first about two weeks ago. She was 91 years old.

Frankfort—Richard Sparks, convicted on September 23 in the Lawrence Circuit Court for the murder of his cousins, Dan and Mary Sparks, and sentenced to life imprisonment, filed an appeal in the Court of Appeals. He is represented by Attorney C. F. See, Jr., of Elliott County.

Paducah—Thrown from a buggy during a runaway, Mrs. Stella Stephon, of Benton, Marshall County, suffered a fracture of the arm. The accident occurred in Benton. Mrs. Stephon was brought here to Riverside Hospital for treatment. The horse became frightened at a pile of tools in the street.

Louisville—Wil Young, negro, 40, was instantly killed and Blackburn Watson, 50, negro, probably fatally injured when the motor truck in which they were riding was struck by a Southern train one mile south of Georgetown.

Paducah—A verdict carrying life imprisonment was returned by the jury in the Van Daniels case. Daniels was convicted of the murder of his father, Joe A. Daniels, a wealthy landowner, of Calvert City, last March. The commonwealth charged that wood alcohol was given to the father in a soft drink and that the body was thrown into Clark's River by the son, where it was found floating.

Lexington—About 500 new members were added to the order of Maccabees in Kentucky, during the recent "On to Washington" drive, according to Col. M. F. Elkin, state commander, of Lexington. Three new tents, with twenty-five charter members each, were installed during the last week by Colonel Elkin at Ebenezer, Mercer County; Siloam, Riley, Marion County, and Simpson Casey County. He left to install a new tent at Bonnycastle, Hart County.

Frankfort—Contracts for the construction of approximately forty-two miles of road, some state aid projects and others federal aid projects, will be let by the State Highway Commission. The Commission has decided that in 1922 in so far as possible it will close up the gaps in roads already constructed. There are a number of roads on which work has been done but on which there are uncompleted gaps. It will be these gaps which the commission will close up next year.

Louisville—Robert Cummines, 627 Harrison avenue, Howard Park, near New Albany, was the victim of an assault in the soft drink stand of Willard Wyman, Silver Creek, near New Albany, where he was attacked by a man, who cut a long gash in his throat. Luckily the jugular vein was missed by the knife and young Cummines, who is a student at the New Albany Business College, will recover. Seven stitches were required to close the wound. Dr. J. Y. McCullough, attending physician, later sent the wounded man to St. Edward's Hospital. After receiving treatment here he was sent home.

Frankfort—That the landlord is not liable for damages sustained by a tenant for defects in the premises that may be observed by the tenant was held by the Appellate Court, reversing the Campbell Circuit Court in the case of Harry Spinks against Dora Asp and others. Otto Asp leased an apartment from Spinks in July, 1919, through his agent, Mrs. Frank C. Goetz. There was a defect observed in the floor of the kitchenette and it was alleged that Mrs. Goetz promised to have repairs made. The Asp family entered the apartment and during the course of the first month Mrs. Asp was injured when a plank in the floor gave way. She sued for damages and obtained a verdict of $750. The court reversed the lower court holding that the Asps should have had the floor repaired and collected the bill from the landlord.

Frankfort—One gill of "white mule" is not a sufficient quantity of intoxicating liquor to sustain a conviction for having in possession intoxicating liquors for sale. The Appellate Court so decided reversing the judgment of the Christian Circuit Court in the case of G. C. Duke against the commonwealth. Duke was fined $300 and given sixty days in jail following a raid on his soft-drink stand in Hopkinsville, when he was arrested on the charge of having whiskey in his possession for sale.

Frankfort—R. D. Turley, of Mt. Sterling, owner of fine trotting horses, won his suit in the Court of Appeals against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company when the Appellate Court sustained an $800 verdict because the company killed Agnes Winn, a fine trotting mare. The mare had broken out of a pasture and was killed at a grade crossing. Under the circumstances the railroad company contended that it was not liable, but the court holds that a railroad must keep up its fences along the right of way.

The Children's Room.

Perhaps the two most important points to bear in mind when planning a child's room are simplicity and durability. Select a plain or two-toned paper giving a plain effect; figures, stripes, any decidedly patterned surface, are tiring, particularly in a small or much-used room. Dull buffs, soft yellows, tans and grays make the most agreeable background and sufficient gayety can be given by the use of some rich, contrasting color for cushions, curtains and floor covering. Chintzes and cretonnes, brightly patterned, are pleasing against a plain wall.

Hat Cleaning.

If the velours hat is shabby, put some finely powdered salt in the oven. When it is quite hot, rub it into the hat with soft paper. Pay special attention to very soiled parts and discard the soiled paper for new occasionally. Brush with a very stiff brush. Velours responds remarkably to such treatment.

LOSSES TO LIVE STOCK ON OPEN RANGES CAN BE GREATLY REDUCED

Cattle Grazing on a Western Forest Range.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The utilization of the range in the national forests of the West for the production of wool, beef, mutton and pork is steadily increasing from year to year. Ranchers and stockmen are manifesting a growing appreciation of the advantages afforded by government pasturage. And in the same degree they are all too frequently neglecting their stock after it is turned out on the mountain ranges, state officials of the United States Department of Agriculture.

On all open ranges there are many losses from predatory animals, poisonous plants, disease and accidents, and similar dangers. Unless owners of live stock campaign intelligently and perseveringly against such sources of disaster, their herds and flocks usually suffer a mortality of from 5 to 6 per cent yearly. To illustrate, one ranchman grazed 700 head of cattle last summer on a national forest without a herder. As a result he lost a dozen head of steers worth $50 each.

Mortality High Last Year.

Last year in forest district 5, which includes California and western Nevada, the total live stock mortality in 17 forests amounted to 1,151 cattle, 5 horses and 5,840 sheep. The total number of permittees who used the federal grazing lands aggregated 3,329. They grazed 234,415 cattle and horses, 633,500 sheep and goats and 5,500 hogs on the forest ranges. Two hundred and seventy-five cattle died of disease; 299 cattle and 1,462 sheep were killed by eating poisonous plants; 91 cattle, 5 horses and 2,745 sheep were killed by predatory animals, and 486 cattle and 1,633 sheep succumbed to accidents and miscellaneous causes of death.

This matter of live stock losses on the government ranges has become of such importance that the United States forest service made a detailed survey of the specific causes of mortality among live stock in the Stanislaus forest of California during a recent year. During the period under discussion a total of 881 head of live stock out of the 20,000 animals pastured in the forest lost their lives. The manner in which these losses were distributed should be of value to stockmen and ranchers who are interested in curtailing these losses and who are anxious to know what the weak points in their present methods of management are. The losses among cattle were distributed as follows:

Under one year old from blackleg, 86; over one year old from blackleg, 57; calves, loss of mother from larkspur poisoning, 10; cattle losses from larkspur, 53; other poisons, 21; predatory animals, 20; accident, 33; in calving, 14; lost, strayed or stolen, 74; from anthrax, 2; from eating giant powder from railroad construction camp, 5; from neck-and-spine disease, 15; killed by hunters, 2; blind, aged, crippled and ruptured, 4; losses from contagious abortion, 122; from lack of proper food and starvation, 14, and from unknown causes, 337.

Check Predatory Animals.

The losses from predatory animals are being checked as rapidly as the federal agencies for this work are able to cope with the situation. Whenever the forest rangers note that the predatory animals are causing heavy damage, professional hunters are sent to destroy them. The losses due to disease and accidents and miscellaneous causes could be substantially decreased if more herders were employed by the owners. Under conditions which obtain on the national forest ranges one or two herders could handle from five hundred to a thousand cattle without particular difficulty. On the same scale that it pays to herd sheep on the government ranges it also is profitable to herd cattle and, potentially, permittees probably will come to this decision of their own accord.

Poisonous plants—and particularly larkspur—are responsible annually for large losses of live stock throughout the western states. There is only one effective system of ridding the ranges of larkspur and that is to grub the plants out season after season until finally the range will be free of this objectionable growth.

The experiences of a certain rancher whose range abuts one of the California national forests, and who, under the supervision of the United States forest service, has been waging a winning fight against larkspur during the last four years, are illuminative in this regard. After careful trial and study of the control methods and the results, this stockman is enthusiastic about the efficiency of the plan and he urges every other rancher or stockman who owns infested range to give the system of eradication a thorough and impartial trial.

Ideal Pasturage Infested.

In this instance the larkspur was prevalent in large amounts on a range where the grazing was otherwise exceptionally good. The infested area was on a side hill where seepage from a spring near the top of the hill provided plenty of moisture, so that the grass was unusually luxuriant at all times during the grazing period. The rancher had to have a herder with the cattle constantly in order to keep them off the larkspur-infested area. Not only did he lose the use of excellent range, but he also was under extra expense to protect his cattle from the poisonous plants. During the 1913 grazing season he lost ten steers, which, despite the efforts of the herder, trespassed on the larkspur area and succumbed to the poisoning which resulted. The following season, under similar conditions, 24 head of valuable range cattle were poisoned. The next year only five steers died from larkspur poisoning, while the following year the mortality aggregated eighteen head. In 1917 the larkspur eradication campaign was instituted, and as a consequence of the work of that season the cattle losses were curtailed to only five animals. The next year the work was continued and not a single case of steer mortality from larkspur poisoning occurred. In 1919 only two steers died, while last year the mortality also was limited to two animals. Recently the larkspur area of the range has been grazed by a band of 2,000 sheep.

One Hundred Acres Grubbed.

The first season about one hundred acres of range were grubbed, the poisonous plants being eradicated with larkspur picks and scattered in exposed places to dry in the sun. One man could dig 1.71 acres a day. The total cost of grubbing the one hundred acres the first year amounted to $450.30, an average of $4.50 an acre. The losses of cattle were reduced from 18 head the year before to 5 head the following season. The saving of 13 head of cattle was directly due to the larkspur eradication work. Estimating these steers worth $50 apiece, a saving of $650 resulted, which paid all the expense of the grubbing and left a balance of $199.70 to the credit of the work. The following season the range carried 50 more head of cattle as a result of the decrease in the amount and severity of the larkspur infection.

In passing, it is worthy of mention that the larkspur picks are made from ordinary surface picks by drawing out one point to a chisel form about two inches wide, while the other point is sharpened in a diamond shape. Generally pruning shears and small hand axes are used in cutting out the brush and trees which obstruct the access of the workmen to the larkspur. Ordinarily an average workman can grub out from seventy to eighty larkspur plants an hour. The last two seasons the grubbing work has been continued, the chief attention being devoted to new areas, as the original one hundred acres are now practically free of any larkspur.

PREVENT WASHING OF SOILS.

Terracing Side of Hills Is Particularly Profitable During the Fall Season of Year.

Terracing the sides of farm-land hills to prevent washing of the soil is a profitable occupation at any time of the year, but particularly so during the fall when the farmer is not very busy. The cost of the work often will not exceed the water damage of a single spring season. Soil erosion is held responsible for much of the worn-out hill lands of the United States, where if the water were checked by properly built terrace ridges it would cease to tear away the soil and instead permit the land to grow in fertility. Terracing is widely practiced in the South, and the United States Department of Agriculture regards it as advisable on the hill farms of the North and East. The various kinds of terraces and ways to plan and build them are described in Farmers' Bulletin 997, which may be had on application to the department.

BUYING SUITABLE CHICKENS

Possible for City Man to Select His Pullets From Live Poultry Shipped to Town.

Where a town man has no time to go into the country to buy his pullets it often is possible to choose suitable birds among the live poultry shipped into the city markets. The advice of some experienced person should be obtained before buying, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Local poultry associations are glad to help prospective poultry keepers by putting them into touch with members having stock for sale. The board of trade or the chamber of commerce often can bring poultry raiser and buyer together.

FOWLS POISONED BY COCKLE

Ohio Poultry Specialist Says Plant Affects Nervous System, Causing Paralysis.

Hens fed liberally with wheat screenings, in which there was a large amount of cockle have been reported as poisoned by the cockle. Prof. G. S. Vickers, poultry specialist of the Ohio State university, reports one case that came under his observation during the middle of May, where 60 hens had died from this cause. The cockle affects the nervous system, causing a paralysis of the legs.

Dairy Improvement Work.

A lot of dairy improvement work is summed up in the sentence of a county agent who says: "One cow was sold to the drovers."

Easier to Cultivate.

Straight garden or orchard rows give the field a better appearance and are easier to cultivate.

Good Investment in Shed.

An investment in a machinery shed gives big returns.

Pigs Dislike Damp Bedding.

Pigs dislike damp, musty bedding and are wonderfully appreciative when given fresh, sweet-smelling straw.

Avoid Cheap Cases.

Don't waste time and labor by using cheap poultry cases; time and labor are precious.

Keep Little Purebred Stock.

Census returns show that 80 per cent of the farms in the United States do not keep purebred stock.