

School Notes.

(CONDUCTED BY SUPERINTENDENT)
The Plymouth public schools opened last Monday morning for a short session. The schools were organized as usual, books were given out, and lessons assigned as far as practical. Dismissal was allowed before the regular time.

The superintendent wishes to say through this department that never in his experience as a school supervisor has a school year promised to be more successful than this one. Every room has been visited several times each day since the opening, and things are moving very smoothly and satisfactorily. Co-operation of the parents in spirit with the teachers will wonderfully in the success of our school work; pessimism and "knocking" has the opposite effect.

While we are delighted with the unusually large attendance this year, the schools are in a congested condition with respect to seating capacity. It is quite likely that the present corps of teachers in our schools may never realize ideal school conditions here in Plymouth, but Plymouth must sooner or later wake up to the realization of the fact that her schools do not measure up to the standard of many other schools less favored in population and wealth. I don't consider that I am doing my duty if I don't disillusion some of the Plymouth people. The state school inspectors are handling us leniently at present or we could not maintain the rank of first grade. Your schools should have more room and more teachers. I hope this article will be received in the same kindly spirit in which it is given. The streets of the city are being improved wonderfully, and great credit is due the "pushers." Why not improve the schools? A neighboring town put in a manual training teacher this year, twenty kits of tools, and twenty manual training benches. We don't demand this, but there are other things which we need badly.

Miss Ruth Finrock, High School principal, has 40 pupils in her room; assistant principal, Miss Stella Knapp has 30. Total in the high school, 70. Miss Gladys Gaskill of the 7th and 8th grades has 51; Miss Lucy Voris, of the 5th and 6th grades has 48; Miss Helen Shield of the 3rd and 4th grades has 55; Miss Helen Benedict of the 1st and 2nd grades has 63; total in the building, 287 in her room; old seats from the gym have been brought in and put into service. Some pupils are still without seats, but they will be provided for by another day.

The agriculture class and the teacher made an interesting and profitable field trip Tuesday, studying and collecting weeds and seed seeds. The next trip will be after injurious insects.

If any person has found any band music, please notify us and we will recognize it if it is ours. We have not been able to find all our band equipment since it was used for centennial advertising. One of our instruments was broken and part of it lost. It had to be sent to the factory. We have yet to replace the music that is missing.

New Road Law Now In Effect.

The dragging of all dirt roads and the erection of guide posts at the intersection of all main traveled highways is compulsory on county and township authorities. The new law became effective Sept. 1, and included in its provisions are penalties for the township road supervisor not having all the dirt roads in his bailiwick dragged and requirements for the posting of all the main traveled roads in the state.

These features were written into the bill through the efforts of the Ohio State Automobile association, and that organization will make its business to see that they are lived up to. With clubs in nearly every county in the state, the association will keep tabs on these issues, which mean so much for the satisfaction of all using the roads.

According to Secretary Caley of the Cleveland Automobile club, more authority is centralized in the surveyor's office, and because of this feature it will be simpler to place the blame for bad roads conditions in Ohio whether on improved or unimproved highways.

County Rate Takes Tumble.

The budget commission, composed of County Auditor Bloomer, County Treasurer Henninger and Prosecuting Attorney Garprenter have been busy the past few days working on the county budget, which they have finally completed, showing a reduction over the levy of last year, one of the things Gov. Cox promised if re-elected, and which he claimed would not happen if defeated.

The rate for next year, as figured by the commission, will be 2.85 mills, against 2.95 mills last year. In other words, the county rate will be \$2.85 on each thousand of valuation, as against \$2.95 last year.

HERE THEY ARE.

Petitions Filed for Republican and Independent Candidates.

Voters of Plymouth will have Republican and Independent ticket candidates to vote for at the coming election this fall.

Candidates on both tickets have filed their petitions with the board of elections and the same have been checked up. The lineup of the tickets and the candidates who will make bids for your vote are as follows:

REPUBLICAN

Mayor—Geo. H. Sauer.
Clerk—W. A. Jeffrey.
Members of Council—F. L. Becker, J. C. Blythe, Jr., J. F. Burnett, J. F. Holtz, Elmer A. Stotts, Frank Sheely, Treasurer—Chas. W. Stewart.
Marshal—Riley Ziegler.
Board of Trustees of Public Affairs—E. Dick, John S. Fleming, John A. Root.
Assessor—Precinct "A," Plymouth—D. E. Clark, Plymouth precinct, Newark—C. L. Hamilton.

INDEPENDENT

Mayor—G. R. Kirtland.
Clerk—Elden Nimmons.
Marshal—C. L. Hills and C. L. Read.
Treasurer—C. L. Hamilton.
Members of Council—Robert McDonough, J. W. Webb, Karl Webber, Fred Clark, P. H. Root, Levi Devos.
Board of Trustees of Public Affairs—Philip Nixon, Loyd Lynn, Charles Brown.
Members of Board of Education—Chas. Davis, Fred Nimmons.

Assessor—Huron county—C. A. Hamilton; Richland county, Dan Clark.

NEW HAVEN TOWNSHIP.

Township Trustees—D. F. Dawson, W. A. Garrett, C. C. Moulton, Geo. H. Sauer, J. A. Wheeler, A. E. Willett.
Township Clerk—Harry E. Immel, George McMorris.
Township Treasurer—Ray Dickinson, E. T. Schreiner.
Assessor—F. H. Long.
Constable—Hiram Beckwith, S. A. Fackler, J. D. Grimes, Chas. O. May, W. H. Williams.
Township High Supervisor—Adam Fackler, H. J. Kiser.
Justice of the Peace—S. L. Abbott, H. F. Dickinson, P. A. Fackler.
Members Board of Education—Chas. M. Brown, J. C. Woodworth.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

In The Deep Purple

By Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner, with Milton Sills and Notable Cast—A Liebler Feature in Five Acts.

Frisco Kate, otherwise Mrs. Fallon, a reformed thief, keeps a boarding house in New York, which is frequented by members of the underworld, who still keep a hold on Kate, notwithstanding her desire to reform. William Lake, a Western engineer, is decoyed to her rooms by an innocent girl, Doris Moore, who has been brought to New York by Harry Leland, a crook, under promise of marriage.

Posing as the girl's husband, Leland attempts to blackmail Kate, but the latter has been warned by "Frisco Kate" and defies Leland and the gang.

Meanwhile, Leland and two other crooks, Clark and Connolly, had betrayed to the police, Gordon Laylock, upon whose head was a heavy price for various murders in the West, and to whom Frisco Kate had extended her sympathy.

To repay Frisco Kate for her kindness, Lake helped her buy Laylock's way out of prison. No sooner was he free than joining Frisco Kate, he saved William Lake from Leland ("the Badger")'s murderous attack and shot him in self-defense.

Laylock and Mrs. Fallon sought opportunities for complete reform in Algeria, and the Westerner, Lake, Doris Moore, the innocent decoy, became sincere lovers and were married.

To be shown at Wonderland Theatre, Wednesday evening, Sept. 15.

The Next Best Thing To The Pine Forest For Colds Is—

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey which goes to the very root of cold troubles. It clears the throat and gives relief from that clogged and stuffed feeling. The pines have ever been the friend of man in driving away colds. Moreover, the pine-honey qualities are peculiarly effective in fighting children's colds. Remember that a cold broken at the start greatly removes the possibility of complications. 25c.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Eva L. Naylor, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Hober E. Hole has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the estate of Eva L. Naylor, late of Huron county, Ohio, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, to said Executor for allowance.

ARTHUR E. BOWLEY, Probate Judge.
Norwalk, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1915.

New Haven.

Schools opened for the coming year Tuesday of this week. T. J. Cusack suffered a slight paralytic stroke Wednesday morning, of the left side.

Miss Jennie West of Plymouth, spent Sunday with her aunt, Miss Rebecca Cheesman.

Miss Gladys Hough, who has been spending the past week in Detroit, returned home Sunday evening.

Mrs. Fullmer and daughter, of Washington, D. C., are visiting their cousin, Mrs. Mariett Woodworth.

James Ward and family of Plymouth, spent Labor Day at the home of his brother, Frank Ruth and family.

Mrs. Jessie VanWagner and little daughter, of Newman's Corners, spent Wednesday with Miss Effie Neely.

Mrs. F. H. Long is spending an indefinite length of time in Newark, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clara Cline.

Mrs. Thurman Watts, of Waverly, Ohio, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. G. W. Smith and other relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. D. F. Dawson, at her home in Chicago Junction, Thursday entertained the M. E. Aid Society of the New Haven M. E. church.

WHY IT SUCCEEDS.

Because it's for One Thing Only, and Plymouth People Appreciate This.

Nothing can be good for everything.

Doing one thing well brings success.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for one thing only.

Break or disordered kidneys. Here is reliable evidence of their worth.

C. R. Bricker, 133 Main St., Shelby, Ohio, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have never failed to give me relief from backache and other kidney disorders, and I would not be without them. Whenever I feel the slightest pain in my back or the kidney secretions become disordered, I take a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills. I am only too pleased to tell of my experience."

Price 50c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—Get Doan's Kidney Pills the same that Mr. Bricker had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props. Buffalo, N. Y.

RAT DESERVES NO MERCY.

Has Been Estimated That Its Presence Costs This Country Sum of \$167,000,000 A Year.

According to a bulletin issued by the Ohio State board of health, there are more rats in the United States than there are people. The Incorporated Society for the Destruction of Vermin estimates that there is at least one rat for every man, woman and child in the British Isles. Similar estimates have been made for Germany, France and Denmark.

The annual cost of each rat to the country has been computed at \$180 in great Britain, \$120 in Denmark and \$1 in France. As specimens of the voracious rats, Dr. Lantz in Public Health Bulletin No. 30, cites the following:

"An Iowa farmer, writing to an agricultural journal, reported that rats had destroyed in one winter about 500 bushels of corn of a total of 2,000 bushels stored in cribs. Another farmer reported that rats had robbed him of an entire summer's hatching of 300 or 400 chicks, and still another one attributed his loss in grain and poultry for one season due to rats as sufficient to pay his taxes for three years."

The upkeep of a rat in this country is about a half a cent a day. Estimating one rat to each person, \$167,000,000 are lost annually by the depredations of this pest.

Rats begin to bear young when three months old. They will litter about six times a year and bear from 12 to 122 at a litter. The remarkable fecundity, together with the fact that they are nocturnal in their habits and live in hidden holes, accounts for the large rat population and emphasizes the difficulty of destruction on a wholesale scale.

Health and Happiness Depend Upon Your Liver.

That sluggish liver with its sluggish flow of bile is what makes the world look so dark at times. Dr. King's New Life Pills go straight to the root of the difficulty by waking up the action of the liver and increasing the bile. Dr. King's New Life Pills cause the bowels to act more freely and drive away those "moody days." 25c. a bottle.

Dr. King's New Life Pills FOR BACKACHE

NEARLY A MILLION AND A QUARTER SPENT

In Richland County, on Roads, Bridges and Ditches.

The entire road, bridge and ditch work planned and sold through the office of county surveyor while C. L. Busby has been in that office for the past eight years amounts to the enormous sum of \$1,205,939.58. This is the work which has been planned through the county engineer's office and the cost thereof.

Composing this sum are the following sums: For the bridge work planned, estimated through his office the cost has amounted to \$225,736.20. Ditch work has amounted to a cost of \$66,596.46. For state highway work the department has furnished plans and superintended work which amount to \$268,255.86 and county road work to the amount of \$121,011.97. The cost of various dredge and flood work which has been estimated in his office during the eight years of Busby's service has resulted in plans which will cost \$473,996.09. County road work which has been planned but will be sold under the direction of his successor will amount to \$40,330.

Tax Money is Distributed.

Deputy Auditor A. S. Vail, who makes the figures for the office, has completed the semi-annual distribution sheet and the money for operating the various cities, villages, township and school districts has been turned over to the proper authorities. The distribution covers taxes received for the last half of the 1914 duplicate, received during June and the first half of July.

The total amount collected was \$360,961.62, of which \$140 was dog tax. Of this the state received \$14,650.78; county \$8,701.52; townships \$75,647.68; schools \$103,974.40; cities and villages \$55,413.37; dog fund, \$134.81; special assessment, etc., \$19,024.76; auditor's and treasurer's fees, \$2,804.81 each.

In addition there was collected and distributed inheritance tax in the sum of \$3,970.63; cigarette tax, \$24,346.98; interest on county funds, \$2,924.56.

According to the distribution Plymouth village and New Haven township will have to worry along with the following amounts:

Plymouth corporation, \$1,759.41; schools, \$1,204.57.

New Haven, \$8,282.35 schools, \$2,645.40.

Of course the above appropriation is for that part only of Plymouth which lies in Huron county.

Settlement Notice.

All those indebted to the firm of Nimmons & Nimmons are asked to make settlement of their accounts by the 25th and October 1st, 1915, either by cash or note.

NIMMONS & NIMMONS

Presbyterian Church Notes.

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m., Christian Endeavor, 6:00 p. m., Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lutheran Church.

REV. G. C. SMITH, PASTOR.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.
Morning Service, 10:30 a. m.
Young Peoples' Meeting, 6 p. m.
Mid-week Prayer Service, Thursday, 7 p. m.

M. E. Churches.

REV. C. F. MOTT, PASTOR
9:30 a. m. Sabbath School.
Morning Worship at 10:30
Evening Worship, at 7:00
6:00 p. m. Epworth League.
Prayermeeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock.
Choir practice Friday at 7 p. m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend all services.

McKENDREE CHURCH.

Preaching, 8:30 a. m.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

WHY YOU ARE NERVOUS

The nervous system is the alarm system of the human body. In perfect health we hardly realize that we have a network of nerves, but when health is ebbing, when strength is declining, the same nervous system gives the alarm in headaches, tiredness, dreamful sleep, irritable, and unless corrected, leads straight to the tiny nerve-cells while the whole system responds to its refreshing tonic force. It is free from alcohol.

Now is The Time to Talk The

PIPELESS Caloric Furnace

Only One Register
Less Fuel Less Price

Everybody is interested in the heating proposition, and to have a furnace that will do away with so many pipes in the basement and at the same time give more heat on the same fuel, as well as low cost of installation. This is more than the people can understand until we can demonstrate the same to you.

Our guarantee on the Pipless Furnace: Will heat your house, otherwise will not cost you one cent. Come in and see one on the floor.

Ralston Hardware & Imp Store

Phone 9

Quality is Economy.

Hardware - Lumber

NIMMONS & NIMMONS
CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF EACH.



Contractors' and Builders' Orders
Receive Prompt and Careful Attention. Do not buy till you consult us, as we can save you money.

Stoves And Ranges OF EVERY STYLE.

Summer Footwear

ALL THE LATE STYLES



Big Cut in All Low Shoes

MACK - ROGERS

THE RELIABLE SHOE MAN

THE GREAT MIST

A TALE OF CIVIL STRIFE

BY RANDALL PARRISH

ILLUSTRATIONS BY C. D. RHODES

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SYNOPSIS.

Confederate Sergeant Wyatt of the Stoughton artillery is sent as a spy to his native county on the Green River by General Jackson. Wyatt meets a mountaineer named Jim Taylor. They ride together to a house beyond Hot Springs. In the house Wyatt and Taylor meet Major Harwood, father of Norton and an old neighbor of Wyatt, who is sent to bed while the two other men talk. Wyatt becomes suspicious, and finds that Taylor has been in Harwood and escaped. Wyatt changes to the U. S. cavalry uniform he has borrowed, and rides away in the night, running into a detachment of Federal cavalry, to whom he identifies himself as Lieutenant Raymond. Third U. S. cavalry, by means of papers with which he has been provided, Captain Fox finds Harwood's body and follows Taylor's trail.

CHAPTER V.

The Night Attack.

The incidents of that ride do not remain with me in any special clearness of detail. We rode steadily, keeping well together, conscious that in all probability we were watched by hostile eyes, peering out from behind rock and thicket. We foraged through deserted shacks, finding poor reward, and managed to subsist, although with hunger unsatisfied. The men grumbled and Fox swore, and long before night came, he comprehended the fact that we were on a fool's errand; that his little squad was being lured deeper and deeper into a hostile country, but no opportunity to turn aside presented itself. The night overtook us in the midst of a mountain solitude. The scouts had discovered a spring at the bottom of a rocky hollow, and there Fox reluctantly ordered camp to be made, the horses finding scant pasturage beyond. The grumbling and those not on duty slept fitfully. I made the round of the tent with Fox, slipping and stumbling over the rough way, through the darkness.

"This weird place gets on the nerves," he said, as if half ashamed of the confession. "Do you know, Raymond, I have felt for the last hour as if we were riding into some trap." He glanced nervously behind him. "I don't believe there has ever been a Federal detachment down as far as this before. We're in old Ned Cowan's country."

"Confederate?" I asked, interested at once by the name.

"Heaven knows! To the best of my belief the fellow doesn't give a whoop for either side. He's just a natural born devil and this war gave him a chance to get the hell out of his system. Still, I guess, he calls himself a Reb."

"And his followers?"

"Mountain men mostly, together with a bunch of deserters and conscripts from both sides. Nobody knows how big a band he has, but it would take an army to run them out of these mountains. We had orders to do it—but piffle! Ramsey came down as far as Fayette Court House with a regiment of infantry, and a cavalry guard, and sent out a flag of truce asking the old devil to come in and talk with him. He actually did come; rode right up to headquarters, with a dozen of his ragged followers, and when he had purposely let us hear what Ramsey had to say, and then simply told the general to go to hell, and rode off again."

"Were you there? Did you see the men?"

"No, but the sergeant did; he was detailed at that time as headquarters orderly."

"Yes," I said, determined on my course. "I was talking with Hayden during the noon halt. He described Cowan to me, and I believe he is the same man I encountered at Hot Springs, Captain Fox—the fellow Taylor we are in pursuit of."

The captain started into the black night, silent for several minutes.

"I've been suspecting the same thing for the last three hours," he admitted at last slowly, "and that is hoped we would follow him. The fellow hasn't ridden fast, and has purposely left a plain trail. More than that, he was expected along this road and there were relays of horses waiting. He only changed once, but he was met by another party near that ruined mill. Ever since then I have felt that we were being watched by hostile eyes. Did you observe the curl of smoke from our right just before dark—how it rose and fell in rings?"

"I saw the smoke, yes—a thin spiral, but supposed it to be from the chimney of some mountain shack."

"Well, it was not. That was an outside fire, and the smoke was smothered and then thrown up by blankets. That is their way of signaling. I tell you, Lieutenant, this murder of Harwood is more than an army matter. It was either the culmination of a feud—done for personal revenge—or else the major had papers in his possession bearing on the situation here that could only be gained over his dead body. The man who killed him was old Ned Cowan."

"But Harwood must have known him," I protested.

"Of course he did; they were neighbors before the war and met there by appointment. For all I know the major may have had some confidential communication from the war department. God knows what it was. All I am sure about is that I would give a

good deal to be out of this fix right now and twenty miles to the north of here."

We sat there for half an hour discussing the matter and endeavoring to convince ourselves the danger was less than we imagined. There was nothing to be done but wait for daylight. Finally Fox crept forth again to make another round of the pickets, to assure himself they were alert, and before he returned I had fallen asleep.

The chill of the night awoke me, cold and shivering. The wind had arisen and swept down the funnel in which I lay with an icy breath against my single blanket afforded no protection. The man who had been lying next me was gone, and so there must have been a change of guard while I slept. I could distinguish, dimly outlined against the sky, the overhanging rock-wall which inclosed our camp, and the deeper shade of a cleft a yard or two to my left, where the trunk of a tree stood like a gaunt, ugly sentinel.

As I lay staring the figure of a man slipped out from behind its protection and, dropping on hands and knees, crept forward across the open space. Another and another followed, their shapes dimly outlined, and peering round. For the instant of my oversight, I imagined I dreamed. Then, before I could raise voice in alarm, a rifle spat viciously, the red flame of its discharge cleaving the night. A fusillade followed and in the flare I caught grotesque glimpses of men leaping forward, and there was a confused yelling of voices, a din of noise.

I was upon my knees, revolver in hand, but in the melee below could not distinguish friend from foe—like they were a blur of figures, one instant visible, the next obscured. Yet there could be no doubt as to the final ending of the struggle. Taken by surprise, outnumbered, the little squad of troopers would be crushed, annihilated. Nor was there reason why I should sacrifice myself in their defense.

My choice was instantly made, as there flashed to my mind what my fate would be if I ever fell into Cowan's hands attired in Federal uniform.

On hands and knees I crept to the cleft in the rock wall and began to lumber up over the irregular rocks. The shouts and yells, the cries for mercy, the sound of blows, grew faint and finally ceased altogether. Leaning back and looking down I could perceive nothing in the black void. A voice shouted an order, but it sounded far off and indistinct. I was in a narrow alley, the incline less steep than amid the rocks below, and could perceive the lighter canopy of the sky not far above me.

As I crept out into the open space someone touched a match to a pile of dry limbs in the cove below, and the red flame leaped up, reaching the narrow alley. I caught a glimpse of it—scarcely as though I clung at the mouth of hell, seeing moving black figures, and the dark, motionless shadows of dead men. The one glimpse was enough. The fearful tragedy of it smiting me like a blow, and I turned and ran, stumbling over the rough ground, my only thought that of escape.

There were stars in the sky, their dim light sufficient to yield some faint notion of the shape of things as they lay beside the edge of the ridge. Here the ground fell away to the banks of a shallow stream and some instinct of woodcraft led me to wade down with its current for a considerable distance, until the icy water drove me to the shore on one side. There I had crept several miles, and was beyond pursuit and safe from discovery. I remained there until dawn, the first gray light giving assurance that my flight had been to the north along the back of the ridge top, a wide vista lay revealed of rough, seemingly uninhabited country, growing more distinct as the light strengthened. There was no house visible, no sign of any road; all about extended a rude mountain solitude, but to the north-east there was a perceptible break in the chain of hills, although a pass led down into the concealed valley beyond. With this for guidance I plunged forward, eager to get out of that drear wilderness.

It was considerably after the noon hour before I came upon a dismal shack of logs in the midst of a small clearing. The light streaming in through the open door revealed that it was unoccupied. Yet someone had been there, and not so very long ago, for there were scraps of food on one of the overturned benches. Unappetizing as these appeared, I sat down and ate heartily, then got to my feet and closed the door securely behind me, plugging through the tangle of weeds back to the road.

Just before sundown I emerged from the narrow gap and looked down into the broad valley of the Green River. It was some time before I could find where, and at my first glance I knew where I was, recognizing the familiar objects outspread before me. Lewisburg lay beyond a spur of hills, invisible from my position, although distant sprays of smoke indicated its presence. A few log huts appeared along the curving road, the one nearest me in ruins, while a gaunt chimney beside a broad stream unbridged was all that remained of a former mill. Beyond this, in the midst of a grove of noble trees, a large house, painted white, was the only conspicuous feature in the landscape. I recognized it at once as the residence of Major Harwood.

My gaze rested upon it, as memory of the man, and his fate, surged freshly back into mind. The place had been spared destruction; it remained unchanged—but from that distance it had the appearance of desertion. This condition was no particular surprise, for Harwood's daughter, scarcely more than a girl to my remembrance, would doubtless be with friends, either in Lewisburg or Charleston; and that the mansion, thus deserted, still remained undestroyed was, after all, not so strange, for the major's standing throughout that section would protect his property.

I moved on down the steep descent, losing sight of the house as the road twisted about the hill, although memory of it did not desert my mind. Some odd inclination seemed to impel me to turn aside and study the situation there more closely. Possibly some key to the mystery of Harwood's murder—some connection between him and old Ned Cowan—might be revealed in a search of the deserted house. Fox had said that his party halted at the house on their march east toward Hot Springs. Some scrap of paper might have been left behind in the hurry of departure, which would yield me a clue. If not this, then there might be other papers stored there, relating to military affairs in this section of value to the Confederacy. Harwood was the undoubted leader of the Union sympathizers throughout the entire region; he would have lists of names, and memoranda of meetings, containing information which would help me greatly in my quest. An exploration could be a matter of no great danger, and might yield me the very knowledge I sought.

The great house loomed before me black and silent. If I had ever questioned its desertion its appearance lulled every such suspicion. Nor had it been long unoccupied from the desolation of war. At a distance, I could perceive no change. But now, close at hand, even the intense darkness could not hide the scars left by vandals. The front steps were broken, the door

saucer, a half loaf of bread, with a slice cut, part of a ham bone, with considerable meat remaining untouched, and a small china teapot. For an instant the unexpected sight of these articles fascinated me, and then my eyes caught a dull glow in the fireplace at the opposite end of the room—the red gleam of a live ember.

The shock of this discovery was so sudden as to give me a strange, haunted feeling. The house had seemed so completely deserted, so desolate, wrapped in silence and darkness, that the very conception that someone else was hiding there came upon me like a blow. Who could the person be? Well, I would find out. Thus far the advantage was mine, for I knew of another presence, while the fellow, whoever he might prove to be, in all probability possessed no knowledge of my entrance.

My heart beat fast, but from excitement, not fear. With cocked revolver in one hand, the lamp in the other, I silently opened door after door, peering into vacant apartments, half thinking every shadow to be a skulking figure. The search revealed nothing; not even further evidence of any presence in the house. The kitchen fire was cold, the cooking utensils clean, and in their proper places.

Satisfied already that the mysterious intruder had departed, yet sternly determined now to explore the whole house, and have done with the business, I went to the back stairway, a strip of rag carpet, rendering my steps silent, and with head above the landing, flashed my light cautiously along the upper hall. There were doors on either side, the most of them open, but the third to the left was closed. There was no transom over it, but the door was far enough away from the wall to reveal a faint glow of light at the floor line. I set the lamp down on the landing, and crept noiselessly forward to assure myself; it was true, a light was burning within the closed door.



And Began to Clamber Up Over the Irregular Rocks.

above was tightly closed, yet both the windows to the right were smashed in, sash and all, leaving a wide opening. I crept forward, and endeavored to peer through, but the darkness within was opaque. I was wet through, chilled to the bone, my uniform clinging to me like soaked paper. At least the inside promised shelter from the storm. A chance for a fire, and possibly fragments of food. And I had nothing to fear but darkness.

My revolver was under the flap of my cavalry jacket, dry and ready for use. I brought it forward, within easy grasp, and stepped over the sill. My feet touched carpet, littered with broken glass, and I felt about cautiously. My recollection of the interior of the house was vague and indistinct, but I knew a wide hallway led straight through from front door to back, bisected only by a broad stairway leading to the upper story. I groped along the inside wall, found the door at last, standing wide open, and emerged into the hall. The way was clearer here, and there came into my mind the recollection of a bracket lamp, on the wall at the foot of the stairs. My remembrance of the position of the lamp was extremely vague, yet my fingers found it at last, and lifted it from the bracket. The globe contained oil, and in another moment, the light revealed my immediate surroundings.

The total desertion of the place was evident; the destruction which had been wrought was plainly the work of cowardly vandals, who had broken in after the Harwoods left. Convinced of this truth, I proceeded fearlessly to explore, seeking merely the warmth of a fire and food. The library, a large room, the walls lined with bookcases, afforded no encouragement, but I stopped in amazement at the door of the dining room—the light of my lamp revealing a table at which someone had lately eaten, apparently alone. There was a single plate, a cup and

saucer, a half loaf of bread, with a slice cut, part of a ham bone, with considerable meat remaining untouched, and a small china teapot. For an instant the unexpected sight of these articles fascinated me, and then my eyes caught a dull glow in the fireplace at the opposite end of the room—the red gleam of a live ember.

The shock of this discovery was so sudden as to give me a strange, haunted feeling. The house had seemed so completely deserted, so desolate, wrapped in silence and darkness, that the very conception that someone else was hiding there came upon me like a blow. Who could the person be? Well, I would find out. Thus far the advantage was mine, for I knew of another presence, while the fellow, whoever he might prove to be, in all probability possessed no knowledge of my entrance.

My heart beat fast, but from excitement, not fear. With cocked revolver in one hand, the lamp in the other, I silently opened door after door, peering into vacant apartments, half thinking every shadow to be a skulking figure. The search revealed nothing; not even further evidence of any presence in the house. The kitchen fire was cold, the cooking utensils clean, and in their proper places.

Satisfied already that the mysterious intruder had departed, yet sternly determined now to explore the whole house, and have done with the business, I went to the back stairway, a strip of rag carpet, rendering my steps silent, and with head above the landing, flashed my light cautiously along the upper hall. There were doors on either side, the most of them open, but the third to the left was closed. There was no transom over it, but the door was far enough away from the wall to reveal a faint glow of light at the floor line. I set the lamp down on the landing, and crept noiselessly forward to assure myself; it was true, a light was burning within the closed door.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ENTIRELY A STATE OF MIND

So Just Feel Sure You Have the Secret of Longevity and the Years Are Yours.

Centenarians all know why they have been blessed with long years. It is because they never drank, or because they did drink; because they never smoked, swore, quarreled, worried, sat up late of nights, or because they did all these things, yet counteracted the evil effects with diets of milk, meat, or fruit, or with some other means of combating or averting the day. Neighbors and relatives and doctors may wonder why the tooth of time has proved incapable. But the subjects of their wonder have never any doubts. They know exactly why and their death keep apart.

An intense study of the character of centenarians will reveal the true formula for long life. These tenacious old folk all have one thing in common, and that is perfect confidence. They are never troubled with misgivings, never afflicted with self-questioning. If a person is absolutely certain, he is confident, or at least, perhaps that is as effectual as it is with the man who is absolutely certain that he is going to defeat a case of typhoid. Confidence may be a good anodyne for sleeplessness, a worthy aid to digestion, a protector against colds, and a shield against the records indicate that it does not matter so greatly that the candidate for a hundred be abstemious or moderately indulgent, careful with his food or reckless, as that he feel sure that he has the secret. Let us, therefore, at least, assume the duty of aspirants in the cultivation of dogmatic set of opinions.—Toledo Blade.

He Beat the Clock.

"I once conceived the beautiful idea," says a Philadelphia school-teacher, "of requiring that my pupils should devote their day exercise a brief account of a battle." "One boy sat through the period seemingly wrapped in thought, while the others worked hard and turned in their narratives. After school I approached the desk of the lad."

"Will give you five minutes to write that description," I said sternly. "If it is not done by that time I shall punish you."

The lad promptly concentrated all his attention upon the theme. At last, with joyful eagerness, he scratched a line on his tablet and handed it to me. It read:

"Retn—no game."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

No Italian Anthem.

Musicians will doubtless wish to add an Italian national anthem to their repertoire. They cannot find it. Italy has many patriotic songs, the "Royal March" and "Garibaldi's Hymn," but no recognized national anthem, though the last-named song has almost come to the supremacy. In this respect Italy is at the same disadvantage as Turkey. After the dissolution of the Young Turks offered a prize for a national anthem, but so far the poet of patriotism has not come forward to claim it.

Value of Expert Testimony.

The value of handwriting experts and handwriting specialists grows of time and less value the more they are used in the courts. If a man doesn't demonstrate his mental incapacity to the extent that it is observable to the judge and the jury there isn't much chance of attempting to prove him crazy by expert testimony. The old Quaker who said: "They are all crazy except thee and me and thee, a little Quaker" spoke a neat truth.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs

Their Care and Cultivation



A Beautiful Lawn Not to Be Forgotten in Present Plans for Future Beauty.

PRESENT PLANS FOR FUTURE BEAUTY

By EVA RYMAN-GAILLARD.

We who grow plants in our rooms do so for the beauty of their foliage, flowers, or both, and get pleasure from them to just the degree that we can bring them to their utmost perfection. To attain this (with plants of any kind) one must know their characteristics and requirements and consider whether available conditions in the home are adapted to the plants desired.

If a plant standing in the open beds, or in sunny southern windows, is making a grand showing of flowers, or brilliantly-colored foliage, do not get one like it expecting the same results unless it can have similar conditions. The same results cannot be secured if the plant is put into a shaded or northern window.

On the other hand, primulas and other plants that produce perfect flowers in cool, semishaded places, will not prove satisfactory in a place adapted to those needing more tropical conditions. The plant-lover who expects to have all sorts of plants grow and bloom in the same window will certainly be found wondering why some of them do not come up to expectation.

Even the texture of the foliage needs to be taken into consideration, for rough-leaved plants that are injured by frequent washings have no chance to develop beautiful foliage in a room where furniture needs dusting every day.

Space is another factor that makes for satisfactory window gardening, for certainly half a dozen plants developed to perfect form and good size are vastly more beautiful than twelve that number of deformed specimens crowded into the space.

The question as to whether plants should be turned or not is frequently asked, and some people say: "Oh, don't turn them, they will not bloom," and so on. After years of working among plants I hold this opinion on the subject: Plants grown solely for beauty as seen from the outside will serve the purpose better if never turned, leaving foliage and flowers drawn toward the glass, but ordinarily they are grown for the adornment of the room and the enjoyment of those inside, and should be turned often enough to keep them symmetrical in shape, for a lopsided plant showing all its stalks (to those in the room), is not very ornamental.

Very often plants are bedded out for the summer, and then potted for the winter garden window, and almost as often the potting is delayed until the plants must be taken in or frozen; and the result is a lot of plants that need a good share of the winter in which to recuperate.

August is none too early to decide whether to bed out or pot, and the treatment for the winter of the decision should

be much as will fit them to make a fine display during the winter, rather than get the finest present showing.

If they are growing where crowded, sacrifice a few branches from the surrounding plants in order to give them space for shapely development, then pinch out the ends of the branches on the selected plants to force the formation of lateral branches. These lateral branches furnish the blooming points on geraniums and most flowering plants, and the more of them that can be forced to start, the more flowers one has during the winter.

Do not select plants that have bloomed profusely during the summer, for it is against nature to expect them to keep it up during the winter. Above all, after deciding which plants shall be potted for the winter display, keep all the buds pinched out. Do not let a single blossom develop until the plants are established in their winter quarters.

Do not leave plants in their beds until forced by cold weather to take them in. Plan to pot them while the weather will permit having the house open, making the change a gradual one, for plants lifted and taken at once into closed, fire-heated rooms must show the effects of the treatment and will need weeks and weeks in which to regain their beauty.

Another thing to be considered is this: Plants growing in the open ground make a root-growth that very often goes far beyond the limits of an ordinary pot or tub. To crowd these roots into a pot too small for them is to bruise them and cause decay. The better way, by far, is to cut down all around the plants with a sharp knife or spade, ten days or two weeks before the plants are to be potted.

The sharp, clean cut heals quickly, and if the soil is well watered (soaked) before attempting to lift the plant, one gets a complete ball of sound roots, well-covered with soil that goes into winter quarters with very little evidence of having been disturbed.

Each of these plants taken separately will seem like a little thing, but each has a decided bearing on the beauty of the midwinter floral display, and for that reason each is, in reality, an important point.

SOME TIMELY HINTS

Water the sweet peas lavishly about the roots and be generous with the blooms. Allow no seed pods if you want flowers.

Cut everlasting and grasses as soon as the flowers are fully opened, tie in bunches, hang head down, and dry in the shade, for winter bouquets.

Fasten dahlias, and other brittle-stalked tall growers to some support, to protect from storms of wind.

Fine, well-rooted manure is a good pinch for tea roses. Prune by cutting the blossoms lavishly with long stems, in order to induce vigorous blooming branches.



Beautiful Example of Double White Killarney Rose.

Mansfield fair next week.
 Those evenings are drawing out. Any way, we may have summer all fall, yet.
 Aeroplane flights daily at Attica Fair, Sept. 14th to 17th.
 Readin', ritin' and 'rhythmic now confronts the youngsters.
 It certainly looks good to see the kiddies going to and from school.
 Quite a number from this place attended the Bucyrus fair this week.
 Late potatoes, on account of the blight, are a total failure in this section.
 The way September is starting out it gives promise of being as wet as the two previous months.
 Only 15 miles to the Attica Fair. Ideal roads for automobiling, load up and go.
 The Unity Bible Class of the Lutheran church were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Bittinger, Wednesday afternoon.
 Farms and Silos go hand in hand. We also loan money on farms at 5 per cent. S. F. STAMBAUGH, Shelby, Ohio.
 Ganges is holding a centennial and home coming celebration today (Saturday). Speaking, music and athletic sports make up the day's program.
 Melons, both water and musk, will be about as scarce as the sunshine days within the past few months. There is a heavy growth of vines but no set of fruit.
 The big tabernacle in which Bob Jones will hold evangelistic meetings at Mansfield for six weeks, starting Sunday, is now completed and ready for the opening service.
 Ward Bliss, who went over to New London Monday with his little pacer, White Sox, took first money in the green race, stepping the fastest heat of any race pulled off there that day.
 For Sale—A good horse. Weight 900 pounds, registered pacer stock, 3 years old, gentle, broke single or double. Cash or credit. Inquire or phone Dr. J. L. Busby, Shelby, Ohio.
 Mr. and Mrs. Will Heilman, well known in this city, and who for several years have managed Hotel Sheldley at Chicago Junction, have disposed of their lease and have retired to private life.
 Rain Saturday night put the kibosh on the band concert. However, if the weather man will be good to us this coming Saturday evening, the band will tout up in a varied and pleasing program.
 The rains of Saturday and Sunday night and Sunday, making the earth completely water soaked, coupled with a slight wind, was the cause of a number of trees, heavily loaded with fruit, being uprooted.
 Judging from the following real estate transfer our old fellow-townsmen, Wm. Heilman, is figuring on getting back to nature again: "Ada A. and Edward T. Seib to Wm. Heilman, 52.33 acres. New Haven, \$5,000."
 Prof. Barones Orchestral Band of Boston, the best musical organization ever offered at a county fair, a big feature with the Coit-Alber Chautauqua this season, hear them at the Attica Fair every day and free concert on public square every evening.
 The Baltimore and Ohio railroad trains operated between Mansfield and Sandusky during the summer months made their final trips Monday. The trains were scheduled to be taken off Sunday but continued on Monday on account of the final day at Cedar Point.
 Harry R. Forsythe is asking the probate court to divorce him from Jennie Olive Forsythe, because she would not talk to him. He says she would frequently go a week or longer without talking to him. They were married at Shelby Oct. 23, 1910, but have no children.
 Mr. and Mrs. Foster Swanger moved their household effects to Plymouth Tuesday when they will make their future home. Their New London home will be occupied by Mr. Damon, of Greenwich, who will engage in the undertaking business here.—New London Record.

These cool evenings are not conducive to B. D. V's.
 September may be autumn but she is warmer than July.
 Ten big shows on "Joy Street" at the Attica Fair next week.
 Don't be scared about the corn—there'll be plenty to shuck out.
 Exciting races, \$2000.00 in purses at the Attica Fair, Sept. 14th to 17th.
 These few days of warm weather makes the corn outlook more promising.
 Patronize the W. C. T. U. exchange at the Lutheran church annex today Saturday.
 For Sale—A desirable building lot on Walnut St. Cheap if sold soon. MRS. CHAS. SOUTHARD.
 Until further notice I shall be in my office on Friday afternoon and all day Saturday only.
 DR. H. U. SYKES.
 Bear in mind the W. C. T. U. exchange at the Lutheran church annex this (Saturday) morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, and from then on until all is sold.
 A new line of number 3 and 5 Peck Cotton for crocheting the new Roll Stitch design, also the large crochet needles suitable for this style of work, at Miss M. M. Lerch's.
 One thousand and twenty-nine bushels of number three white oats from 16 acres is a record yield in and about Kenton this season, averaging about 64 bushels per acre.
 The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Wm. Brown, assisted by Mrs. Ruckman, Tuesday, Sept. 14. Election of officers will take place at this time and a full attendance is desired.
 Special services are to be held at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday morning and evening, Sept. 12, when Rev. J. W. Helmer, formerly of Hibbing, Minn., will preach. All are cordially invited to attend.
 The work of setting the curbing on the Broadway improvement is now well under way. The grading is practically completed and the work of putting in the catch basins and running in the concrete base will now be in order.
 Ladies don't forget to come in early and pick out your Fall and Winter hats while the assortment of hats and trimmings are just fresh from the wholesale markets. All the latest new ideas in shapes and styles. Your choice by calling on Miss M. M. Lerch.
 A peculiar thing about the hunting season this year is the fact that it will be impossible to hunt on the last day of the rabbit season unless a new hunting license is taken out. Hunting licenses expire with the end of the year, December 31. The rabbit season does not end until the first day of the new year.
 The day of the straw hat is just about over. Labor Day is considered by many as the day the straws should be relegated to the rear. Soft hats and derbies will now be the popular headgear for men. The fact is too well known that season for straws has been a very short one due to the unusual weather.
 C. I. Reed of Norwalk, has been here this week installing a switch board in the office of the Honey Creek Poultry Farm Co., which will be for the company's private use, having nine stations located in various places about the grounds. Their system will also be connected with the local and long distance systems.
 Labor Day was a typical Sunday in Plymouth, with the most of the business houses closed and the majority of her citizens having gone elsewhere to celebrate. Two Shelby runners, pillow tops in linen color. Some new things in white stamped goods. D. M. C. embroidery cottons in all colors, the only cotton to embroider that will not fade when laundered. Miss M. M. Lerch.
 The Honey Creek Poultry Farm has been adding more real estate to its holdings within the past few days, having purchased the Nimmons property, corner North and Porter streets and the Naylor property on North street, more familiarly known as the Upp place. We understand the company will erect several more houses to those already on their late purchase, in which to house some of their employees.
 Speaking of arrests made at the Labor Day celebration at Shelby Monday, the Globe says: "Yesterday was a busy day in police court circles and more than twenty arrests were made during the day. There were at least a dozen fights in various parts of the city. Two Shelby young men were arrested for fighting and disorderly conduct while two Mansfielders were pinched for assault. Several fights were broken up by the police, before anyone was injured." Quite a contrast between this and Plymouth's centennial celebration in that not an arrest was made during the entire week and only one or two drunks were noticeable.
 For Sale—Favorite base burner heating stove, virtually as good as new, cost \$65, but the first one with \$25 gets it. Reuben Deisher.

Belle Earl, the little pacing mare owned by our fellowtownsman, Mack Rogers, took second money in the 2:20 pace at Youngtown last week and at the Summit county fair this week pulled under the wire first, getting a mark of 2:16. It will be good news to the friends of the little pacer hereabouts to know that in all probability, she will be entered in the races at Attica's fair this coming week.
 Now that school is again in session it is hoped that the parents and others having interest in the welfare of our school will endeavor to arrange for students' social activities so as not to interfere with the study hours during the school week. Insofar as possible social activities should take place on Friday or Saturday evenings, as every high school pupil should do a considerable amount of study outside of the regular school hours.
 Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Bistline at Boston, Mass., June 12, 1915, a son, but the first intimation of the event reached our people here last week when Mr. and Mrs. Bistline returned to their home here, bringing Marcus, Jr., with them. Of course the parents are extremely proud but their friends can hardly forgive them for putting one over on them, Mart, as he is more familiarly called, is all smiles and jubilant and now goes about his daily work rehearsing a few of the late lullaby songs, which he neglected to do in his earlier days.
 One of the biggest pieces of tree surgery ever attempted in the United States is now being pulled off at the farm of the Honey Creek Poultry Farm Co., by R. O. Keller, the tree surgeon, who has spent the entire spring and summer months in looking after the orchard and shrubbery about the farm. This particular piece of work is on a large oak tree well to the rear of the company's land, in which in order to close up the places caused by decay, over 50 sacks of cement have already been used, and will require nearly that many more before the work is fully completed. The company figures that it will be money well spent, as it would require 100 years to obtain a tree of this growth.

For Sale—Choice deep building lots on North St. Write H. E. Hole, Wickliffe, O. Must be sold to close an estate.
CLARK Brothers
 Melons! Melons!
 GEORGIA MELONS
Ripe and Sweet
 Have one delivered today right off the ice. If a whole melon is too much, order a half melon.
 40c Each
 20c the Half
 CAPELOPE PEACHES
 PLUMS NAVAL ORANAE
 Carrots, Beets, Celery
 Green Corn
 Cucumbers Cabbage
 Headquarters for fruits and vegetables
 The Quality Grocery
Clark Brothers

OUR CLEARANCE SALE
THIS sale carries with it the assurance that the values you receive are better and the prices lower than offered elsewhere.
 All our men's and boy's suits are included in this sale.
 We advise you to take advantage of this opportunity.
 A large stock to select from and always pleased to show you.

Maxwell Roadster
For \$315.00
 Racing lines and speedy, newly painted, varnished and new upholstery. Oversize tires just new. Zenith carburetor, easy lazy back seat. 2 extra tire carriers, 4-cylinder engine better than new. A classy car that everyone will admire and speedy, with simple control, modern in design.
Maxwell Mascot Roadster
 1914 MODEL
 Full electric equipment and generator. Stromberg carburetor, Oversize tires just new, 4-cylinder 35-horse engine, none better; large, easy springs, 2 tire carriers and 2 extra complete tires, clock, etc. Very powerful and speedy (if you want speed), in the best of condition.
Touring and Roadsters
 Several other used Touring and Roadster Cars from \$90.00 to \$300.00, all guaranteed by me and you know I don't turn out poor work under any circumstances.
3½ Horse Motor, \$19.50
 Good for any use. Some bargains in tires, horns, lighting systems, lamps, etc. All kinds of engine repairs and electrical work. Specifications and Low Prices on house wiring.
 Private electrical systems installed in any home, farm or business building at low prices. They cost less than COAL OIL.
 Storage batteries charged and I weld any broken metal parts.

FETTERS' GARAGE
 Sandusky and North Streets
 Plymouth, Ohio.
PATRONIZE YOUR Home Photographer
 Special arrangements for turning out amateur work.
 Developing 6 exposure films 8c Developing 10 and 12 exposure films 16c
 Best Paper Used for Prints and Cards.
 Eastman's latest developing formulae used, insuring elegant, clean cut, snappy prints. Leave orders and films at studio or at Price's jewelry store.
 Twenty-five years reputation to back us up.
WEATHERBY

M. Shield & Son
 Pioneer Clothiers
 Made to measure suits at special prices.

New Fall Boots
 Patents and Gun Metals, black cloth or dull leather tops, Cuban or Louis heels, button or lace.
 We have just what you want in an A No. 1 JOHN KELLY Rochester made boot
 We specialize on these boots because they fit exceptionally well, have a style all their own and give all around satisfaction.
 Styles shown in our window will convince you that now is the time to make your selection.
 \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50.
Dick Brothers

SMOKE THE Katy-did Cigar
 A Plymouth Product.
LOCAL MARKET REPORT.
 She Can Save Money Here Without Sacrificing Quality It Makes Us Happy to See Her Enter the Store, For We Couldn't Expect to Hold Her Valued Patronage
 Eggs (cash) 23
 Eggs (in trade) 25
 Butter 24 to 26
 Wheat 1.00
 Oats, old32
 Corn, per cwt. 1.10
 If you want clean hands—USE **VANCO** ALL GROCERS.
CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

GEBERT
 Eggs In Cash 22c In Trade 24c

MRS. RUSSELL H. MILLWARD

Mrs. Russell H. Millward is the bride of Russell Hastings Millward, a well-known explorer, and with him has been visiting in Washington. She is an enthusiastic member of the Navy league and recently won a prize for securing new members.

PRESENTS MESSAGE OF POPE TO WILSON

Cardinal Gibbons Conveys Plans to Bring About Peace in Europe.

ALSO CONFERS WITH SECRETARY LANSING

Cardinal, After His Visit and Confidential Talk With the President, Says He Thinks Prospects for Peace Are Brightening.

GERMANY'S TERMS OF PEACE

Washington.—In well-informed diplomatic circles it was reported that the terms which Germany is willing to consider for peace proposals are substantially as follows:

- 1.—The establishment of Poland into an independent kingdom, to be comprised of Russian Poland, a part of Austrian Poland and a small part of German Poland.
2.—Absolute freedom of the seas, established through an international declaration of rights to which all maritime powers shall be signatory. Germany will never again to establish a submarine blockade. England to agree never again to make the North sea a tributary water.

- 3.—Equal rights and liberties for Jews in all lands guaranteed by all signatories to any treaty of peace.
4.—Bessarabia, now a Russian territory on the Black sea, to be ceded to Rumania.
5.—Austria-Hungary to be given a dominating influence in the Balkan states.
6.—Belgium to be restored and her sovereignty and future neutrality guaranteed.
7.—All French territory held by Germany to be restored to France.
8.—That portion of Alsace held by France to remain a part of the German empire.
9.—All German colonies seized during the war to be restored.
10.—An indemnity to reimburse Germany for the cost of her military operations.

Washington, D. C.—Cardinal Gibbons, dean of the college of cardinals, presented to President Wilson Thursday a confidential communication from Pope Benedict XIV. and urging this government to co-operate with the Vatican and neutral nations to bring about peace in Europe.

A conference on the same subject was held later at the state department between Cardinal Gibbons and Secretary of State Lansing. After his visit and confidential talk to and with the president, Cardinal Gibbons said, "I think the prospects for peace are brightening."

This statement, expressing the judgment of a representative of the pope, after conferring with President Wilson, is regarded here as indicating that definite results so far as future action by this government and the Vatican are concerned are already being achieved. Cardinal Gibbons, the secretary of state and the president declined to reveal the details of the pope's suggestion. It was stated at the White House, in fact, that the president would not discuss the subject at all. Cardinal Gibbons said "I can only tell you that I conveyed to the president a message from the holy father and that the message related to the subject of peace. The message cannot be made public yet, if I receive the authority I shall be glad to make it public. The authority must come from Rome, and we will have to confer about that. I regard the settlement of the controversy between the United States and Germany as affording an exceptional opportunity for peace proposals and in having placed the United States in a most advantageous position to act in this direction. My interview with the president was most gratifying."

Kidnap and Slay Americans.

Brownsville, Tex.—The bullet riddled bodies of two Americans who were kidnaped by Mexican bandits 12 miles north of here, were found in the bed of a dried lake. They were Earl Donaldson, a farmer, who came here from Fayette, Mo., and an engineer named Smith, engaged in concrete construction work on the irrigation canal. In a fight between a platoon of United States infantry and 16 outlaws one of the Mexicans was killed and the rest of the band put to rout.

MEXICAN BANDITS KILLED BY TEXANS

Outlaws Who Crossed Border Are Shot Down by County Officers.

AMERICAN TELLS STORY OF HIS ESCAPE

Attributes His Life to Having Once Loaned \$10 to One of the Bandits and Auto to Another—U. S. Troops to Shoot on Sight.

Brownsville, Tex.—Three of the Mexican bandits operating just north of here were killed by county officers at Los Cuatros, 14 miles north of here, it was reported.

A Mexican woman also was killed. She was deserted by her husband when the outlaws appeared at her home north of here and was accidentally shot by United States soldiers when she approached them in the darkness in search of protection.

Stanley Dodd, American, held prisoner by Mexican bandits, killed two other Americans, Smith and Donaldson, attributed his escape to his having once loaned \$10 to one of the Mexican officers and his auto to another. "J. S. Smith, my foreman, and myself were working in my pumping plant, six miles from San Benito, when suddenly five Mexican bandits covered us with guns," he said. "Then Earl Donaldson drove up. He was building a home near by.

"Goody, Dodd!" "Smith called out, 'Goody, Dodd, if I don't see you again.' Then he and Donaldson were led off into the brush. I heard two rifle shots, quickly followed by three more. Evidently Donaldson tried to run, for his body was found 30 feet from Smith's.

"That I did not meet Donaldson's and Smith's fate, I believe, was due to the fact that the Mexican with the appearance of an officer told his companions I had once loaned him \$10. I do not recall his name.

"Another Mexican in the gang took my side, saying I had given him a lift in my automobile during the Villa attack on Matamoros last March. Then my own Mexican workmen interceded, saying I was a German.

"Finally we took up the march again through the brush. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the advance guard of the Mexicans began firing. Our guards ran forward to join them. Two of my Mexican workmen and myself ran back through the brush. Not a shot was fired at us. We soon met a company of United States infantry and were quick to retreat.

Retribution to Be Quick. Quick retribution is to be meted out to the band, which is accused, also, of burning a trestle north of Brownsville.

The body of Earl Donaldson will be sent to his former home in Montgomery, Mo., for burial. Smith will be buried at San Benito.

Word from Euclid, Tex., 40 miles north of Laredo, is to the effect Americans are under arms, owing to a report that a band of Mexicans are in that vicinity and have threatened to attack the town.

At Brownsville it is understood American troops are spread out in close cord, leaving no foot of the international boundary unpatrolled, ready to shoot on sight if the 15 remaining members of the band which murdered the Americans make any effort to ford the swollen Rio Grande to Mexico and safety.

GIRL FOILS KIDNAPERS

SCREAMS WHEN THREE MEN ATTEMPT TO STEAL HER FROM AKRON HOME.

Akron, O.—The struggles and cries of Carmelita Sebastian, 18, foiled the attempts of three men to kidnap her from her home at 84 E. Exchange-st. Two men, alighting from a touring car, knocked the girl's mother to the floor with the butt end of a revolver, overpowered the girl and attempted to carry her to the automobile. The third man was at the wheel ready to start the car.

When the men reached the sidewalk, the girl partly broke from their grasp and, striking wildly, screamed for help. Her shrieks brought employes from the office of the Davidson Coal Co. and two of the kidnapers fled across the coal yard with a crowd that had quickly formed in pursuit, while the automobile dashed down the street and out of sight. According to the girl's story, the two men were hired to steal her by another Italian, who lives on a farm east of Akron. She would not divulge his name to the police, she said, and that he had asked her to marry him several times and that she had refused. He followed her from Italy to America two years ago, she said.

1,000 Christians Are Slain.

New York City.—At least 1,000 Christians were killed and 4,000 others died of disease in Urumiah, Persia, during the five months of Turkish occupation, according to a letter received by J. L. Caldwell, American minister at Teheran, from Dr. William A. Shedd of Urumiah and board of foreign missions. Dr. Shedd stated that his figures were based on careful investigation and record, there having been 3,600 Christian burials alone in the city of Urumiah.

ADMIRAL W. S. BENSON



New photograph of Admiral William Shepherd Benson, chief of operations of the United States navy, who has been conferred with President Wilson and Secretary Daniels on the subject of increasing the navy.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL MAKES NO APOLOGY

Sees No Wrong in Advising His Countrymen in United States Where to Labor.

ENVOY CALLS ON SECRETARY LANSING

Explains at Length Letter He Wrote to the Foreign Office at Vienna, Which was Found in Effects of War Correspondent.

Washington.—Dr. Constantine Theodore Dumba, the Austrian ambassador to the United States, explained at some length to Secretary Lansing Tuesday the letter he wrote to the foreign office at Vienna, which was found in the effects of James F. Archibald, war correspondent, arrested in England.

While Secretary Lansing declined afterward to indicate what steps this government will take, it was made plain that the verbal explanation of Ambassador Dumba was not entirely satisfactory. Certainly it was not sufficiently assuring to bring the incident to a close.

The best information obtainable indicates that Ambassador Dumba contended he had committed no wrong in planning to persuade Austro-Hungarian workmen to leave the employment of plants making ammunition for the allies; that he made no apologies for his activity, and that he suggested to Secretary Lansing that this government could not pass judgment on the matter until it had studied the text of the letter itself. According to the ambassador's own admission, he has no copy of the letter. It is understood, therefore, that Secretary Lansing assured him he would ask Ambassador Page at London to obtain from the British government a complete copy of the letter and cable it here.

In addition, the ambassador will submit a written memorandum to the state department. After consideration of this statement and the full text of the letter this government will determine whether it will suggest to the Austrian government that the usefulness of Dumba in this country has been impaired or whether it will take no further notice of the incident. The ambassador himself refused to discuss the details of his conference with the secretary of state, insisting that his Lenox statement was representative of his position. Finally, however, he exclaimed significantly: "It is my duty to inform my countrymen when they are doing wrong. They are doing wrong in making ammunition for our enemies. I am not a neutral. I am an Austrian, and the allies are our enemies. If I can't advise my countrymen, then I might as well be here."

This in itself confirms the statement that Dumba strongly insisted to the secretary of state that he had done nothing wrong in seeking to dissuade Austro-Hungarians from manufacturing war supplies which would go to an enemy country. Such a position means the United States is confronted outright with the question of a construction of Dumba's acts. If this government does not care to overlook these acts, the pending investigation must lead to a recall, or at least to a presentation of the facts to Vienna for its decision. It is still the impression here that if the Austrian ambassador is not recalled the matter of policy will be responsible.

Quake Razes Salvador Capital.

San Salvador, Salvador.—A violent earthquake has occurred in San Salvador and Guatemala. Just a capital of the department of the same name in Guatemala, is in ruins. In the city of San Salvador no victims have been reported. In Santa Ana there were a few casualties. The churches in Santa Ana and several public buildings are ruined. Senseless and other villages of the republic were also hit hard by the earth's shocks.

HESPERIAN DIVES TO OCEAN GRAVE

Vessel Torpedoed by German Submarine Sinks When Almost in Sight of Land.

TWENTY-SIX LIVES ARE BLOTTED OUT

Captain of Destroyed Steamship Declares Boat Was Attacked Without Moment's Warning—Washington Suspends Judgment.

London, England.—The Allan line steamship Hesperian, torpedoed off the south coast of Ireland Saturday night, sank early Monday when almost within sight of land.

Twenty-six persons lost their lives when the liner was fatally wounded on her westward voyage. They included one first-class, six second-class and six third-class passengers and 13 members of the crew. This statement was issued by the Allan line after a revision of the lists.

Capt. W. I. Main and the members of the crew, who remained on board the vessel and attempted to bring her to port, were wounded safely before she sank and arrived at Queenstown in the afternoon.

The German torpedo was fired against his vessel without a moment's warning, according to Capt. Main. He refused to interview until after his full report had been made to the Allan line officials.

All through the night as she was being towed to port the Hesperian sank steadily by the head until at 6:47 o'clock Monday morning she plunged to her fate. The ship was doomed and signalled the convoy ships, which quickly transferred him and his men to safety.

Relative to reports said to have been sent to the United States that the Hesperian was armed, it was authorized to state here that she carried no guns, either for offense or defense, though the latter are permissible on merchantmen under the international rules of warfare as acknowledged by the American government.

Fears Twenty Are Lost. Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, reported to the American embassy early in the afternoon that he feared 20 persons were lost. At the same time the Allan line agent at that port issued a statement that one first-class, six second-class and six third-class passengers remained to be accounted for, besides 13 members of the crew.

Mr. Jersey, manager of ocean traffic for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co., said: "It is likely that 12 of the passengers have been lost, as well as a number of the crew."

This official expressed the belief that all would have been saved but for the capsizing of one of the lifeboats when its falls jammed as it was being lowered in the dark.

So far consular and Allan line investigators have failed to find anyone but the ship's lookout who can state positively that they saw either the submarine or the torpedo. The sailor says he saw the Hesperian on the open sea boat just before the torpedo struck and shouted the warning to the bridge: "Submarine on the starboard quarter!"

Passengers and ship's officers, almost without exception, corroborate Capt. Main's statement that the liner was torpedoed and that no warning was given.

Additional support is given this assertion by the report that a sailing vessel, as yet unidentified, was torpedoed nearby at about the same time.

Aboard the Hesperian were 3,645 bags of mail, many of which were for the United States. Some of the mails originated in neutral countries. There also were 559 receptacles containing parcel mail for Canada.

Washington Suspends Judgment.

Washington, D. C.—The White House and state department have suspended judgment on the sinking of the Allan liner Hesperian by a German submarine, pending the receipt of definite information as to the circumstances. It has been announced that this government will take no action till all the facts are at hand. The same course was followed in all other cases arising out of the German submarine activities.

The undercurrent of official suggestion is that, if it be shown that the Hesperian was torpedoed without warning and that she was not trying to escape, only prompt disavowal by Germany will avert the most serious of all the diplomatic crises between the United States and Germany.

The seriousness of the Hesperian case is emphasized by the fact that the United States absolutely refused to discuss the Lusitania case till satisfactory explanation had been made of the sinking. It is held that, although only two American lives were lost by the destruction of that vessel.

Banker Is Killed by Autos.

Bellefontaine, O.—Thornton W. Mitchell, aged 45, cashier of the City Bank, Lima, was killed at Lakeview when he was run over by two automobiles.

Mr. Mitchell had walked into the country near Lakeview to look at a farm he planned to buy. On his way back he stood at the side of the road to allow two automobiles going in opposite directions to pass. A mail truck, driven by Postmaster Emil Davis of Lakeview struck Mr. Mitchell and buried him in front of a big car.

FRANK L. POLK



Frank L. Polk, corporation counsel of New York city, has been appointed counselor to the state department. He is a graduate of Yale and of Columbia law school and a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

EASTERN JUDGE IS ASSASSINATED

Justice Knowles Shot From Ambush Just After He Had Left His Bungalow.

SLAIN MAN WAS BORN IN BUCKEYE STATE

Murder Is Witnessed by No One Except Those Who Fired the Fatal Shots and They Succeed in Getting Away.

Providence, R. I.—Justice Willis S. Knowles of the eighth judicial district was assassinated just after he had left his bungalow in North Scituate to take a trolley car for Providence. He received three bullet wounds, two in the back and one in the jaw. The attack occurred about a hundred yards from the house and apparently the shots came from bushes that lined the village road leading to the car line. After having been wounded at least once, the Justice turned back and nearly regained the gate opening into his place when he fell dead.

The murder was witnessed by no one except the assassins, who escaped. Later the police detained two men on suspicion. They are Italian laborers, and, according to the police, one of them carried a loaded revolver.

The body was found by Knowles' housekeeper, Mrs. Wardell, who had run from the house when she heard the shots fired. As she reached the lawn she says she heard a man's voice, with a foreign accent, cry: "Now, judge, I've got you." She saw no one, but thought the voice came from the shrubbery.

Justice Knowles was 48 years of age and unmarried. His legal residence was at Cranston, but he occupied the bungalow at North Scituate this summer. His office was in Providence.

Police are proceeding on the theory he was killed in revenge by some litigant against whom he gave a decision. His circuit was made up of the city of Cranston and the towns of Johnston, Foster and Scituate, in each of which he held court once a week.

According to police, he complained recently of conditions under which a saloon, a short distance from his bungalow, was conducted. In recent years there have been many arrests in North Scituate of alleged promoters of cock fighting.

Justice Knowles was born in Hockingport, Athens county, Ohio. He entered Ohio university and studied three years there. In 1890 he removed to Boston, coming here three years later. In 1908 he was elected to the bench.

The justice had planned to leave for a visit of a month at his birthplace. Friends of Judge Knowles told police he said recently he was making many enemies because of his activity in forming an organization to conduct a campaign against violators of the fish and game laws.

Upon this information police began a search for a man whom the justice is alleged to have described as having become embittered toward him in this connection. Application for a charter for the society was to have been made next week.

The police subsequently exonerated the two Italians detained. They are now looking up a man who was once taken into custody at the instigation of Justice Knowles, who alleged that the man had threatened his life.

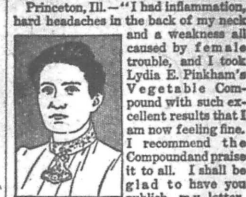
Dies in Elevator Fire.

Newport News, Va.—William Butler, a watchman, was trapped on the top floor of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad's grain elevator which was destroyed by fire at night, and was burned to death.

Nearly 500,000 bushels of wheat were in the elevator. Other property destroyed included the Newport News office of the United States Shipping Co., and the Hoop at the instigation of Justice Knowles, who alleged that the man had threatened his life.

IN ALL OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

There is Hardly A Woman Who Does Not Rely Upon Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound.



Princeton, Ill.—"I had inflammation, hard headaches in the back of my neck and a weakness all caused by female trouble, and I took Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound with excellent results that I am now feeling fine. I recommend the Compound and praise it to all. I shall be glad to have you publish my letter.

There is scarcely a neighbor around me who does not use your medicine."—Mrs. J. F. JOHNSON, R. No. 4, Box 80, Princeton, Illinois.

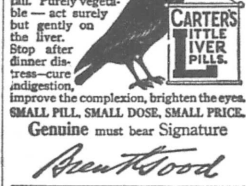
Experience of a Nurse. Poland, N.Y.—"In my experience as a nurse I certainly think Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound is a great medicine. I wish all women with female troubles would take it. I took it when passing through the Change of Life with great results and I always recommend the Compound to all my patients if I know of their condition in time. I will gladly do all I can to help others to know of this great medicine."—Mrs. HORACE NEWMAN, Poland, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Finkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Stop after dinner digestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.



Genuine must bear Signature Brewster's PARKER'S HAIR BALM. A reliable preparation of month. Keeps the hair clean, healthy, and free from dandruff. For Restoring Color and Bringing Back the Hair. Sold in all Drug Stores. Price 25c. Made in U.S.A.

He Still Has Hope.

After a hurried rush through the night the doctor found his patient in a very bad way. "My dear sir," he said slowly, "I have been attending to you for nine weeks and have done my best, but I'm afraid that your end is near. Have you any last wish to express?" "Yes," he replied in a faint voice, "I wish I had another doctor."

Ominous Outlook.

"My wife is named Hattie, and by gum, she wants a new hat every month."

"Good, prospects look bad for me." "How?" "I'm engaged to a girl named Ruby."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Those are salad days in which the good old long green is plentiful.

Backache is Discouraging

Nothing is more discouraging than a constant backache. Lame when you awaken, pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to work or to rest. Backache often indicates bad kidneys. If the urine is disordered, passages too frequent or scanty, there is further proof. Delay is dangerous. Prompt use of Doan's Kidney Pills may spare you serious trouble later. Doan's is the world's best-recommended kidney remedy.

A New York Case

"My Picture Tells a Story" Thomas F. Mooney, 100 W. 90th St., New York City, N. Y. "My kidneys were so weak that I had backache and other distressing kidney ailments. I used Doan's Kidney Pills a short time, I was feeling all right and am only too glad to tell others about them. Now when my kidneys are in a little disordered, Doan's Kidney Pills fix me up all right."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-McLEOD CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Good Spirits

can only be enjoyed by those whose digestive organs work naturally and regularly. The best corrective and preventive yet discovered for irregular or faulty action of stomach, liver or bowels, is known the world over to be



STATE HAS PAID OUT \$3,000,000

FROM WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND OF THE BUCKEYE STATE.

RULES FOR THE EMPLOYEES

Employees Should Not Be Careless in Treatment of Injuries—Should Guard Against Infection.

RULES FOR EMPLOYEES.

Immediately upon receiving an injury, however trivial, report to your superior.
Obtain a blank for reporting to the commission, being sure that the employer signs the certificate of employment at the bottom. Fill this out and send at once to the state industrial commission, Columbus, O.
If your employer does not direct you to some certain physician, consult your own.
Consider no injury too slight for medical attention. Guard against the danger of infection.
Fill out promptly and fully and return to the commission all blanks forwarded to you by the commission.
See to it that your physician and employer fill out the blanks furnished them by the commission.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Columbus.—Next to the question of wages, nothing is perhaps of more vital interest to labor in Ohio than the granting of compensation to injured workmen or their dependents. The workmen's compensation law has been operative in the state for nearly two years, during which time about \$3,000,000 has been paid out of the insurance fund to injured and killed employees and their families. The operation of the law has been approved by all labor organizations in the state, yet carelessness, ignorance or neglect on the part of employers, injured employees and physicians has caused much unnecessary delay in the granting of proper awards, according to Stanley S. Stewart, deputy in charge of the Cincinnati office of the industrial commission.

The greatest difficulty that has been encountered in the local office," said Mr. Stewart, "is the delayed filing of applications for compensation. Certain of the employers do not keep proper records from which they can obtain the information required by the commission. Employers, for their part, show an inclination to disregard the rule for promptly filing applications. As the result they are kept waiting for their compensation checks much longer than they should.

Physicians Neglectful.
"If these persons would only bear in mind the fact that each accident must be investigated and reported upon, they would be more anxious to see that all information possible is sent to the commission directly after the accident occurs. Physicians are often neglectful in sending in their reports. This also causes a delay, because an award can not be made for an injury until the physician in charge of the injured person makes his report. Employees often consider their injuries too trivial to bother with. A trifling cut on the hand or arm often goes without attention for several weeks, the injured man working in silence with a crude bandage over the wound. In many instances of this kind amputations have resulted and the workman experiences a serious loss which might have been prevented. A saving of time and money also would be made for the workman, the employer and the industrial commission, if every injury, no matter how slight, is given prompt attention. The danger of infection in a scratch or cut should receive prompt, immediate medical attention.

Very Few Complaints.

"The workmen's compensation law has had more to do with causing the employer to properly protect his machines and to reduce the number of accidents in the short length of time it has been in effect than any legislation along the line of employer's liability statutes that could have been enacted. Any complaint from a labor organization is an exception. Occasionally there is a kick from labor but it usually arises from a misunderstanding on a delayed report. It is the desire of every person connected with the industrial commission in this office to have employers and employees call upon us for information and instruction regarding the operation of the law. We will be glad to answer any questions."

County Asks for Review.

Through Prosecutor John V. Campbell and his assistant, Hamilton county has moved to do with causing the review of the case of the Hamilton County Memorial Association and the Hamilton County Commissioners against the W. H. Ellis Company and the Bankers Surety Company. In the lower courts the surety company was released from liability and the sentence of this decision is expected by the county. The construction grows out of alleged failure to construct a building according to contract.

Gov. Willis' Address.

In his Labor day speech at Canton Gov. Willis discussed the labor movement and lauded the achievements of organized labor. He spoke especially of the eight-hour law and the safety appliance laws as being the results of the efforts of labor unions. He showed what the state is doing to prevent industrial accidents and stressed the importance of steady work and good wages to be secured through a protective tariff to build up home industries. Gov. Willis said in part: "Great progress had been made in the direction of humanitarian reform in the past decade. Lawmakers and citizens have awakened to the fact that protection to life and limb is of more importance than the mere accumulation of dollars. The state of Ohio is doing more effective work than ever before in the prevention of industrial accidents. Its obligation as an insurer against the workman's compensation law, as well as its larger duty to protect its citizens from injury and disease, demands the closest attention of the state. Organized labor has fought for these just and humane measures of reform when others scoffed and sneered. The labor unions have thus become the avengers of reform; they have tolled and borne the heat and burden of the day—all have enjoyed the fruits of their labors. Organized labor is here to stay—the reforms it has wrought in public sentiment and in legislation are permanent. Let it be remembered though that eight-hour laws do not aid laborers much if mills are running only half time; that laws for the sanitation of factories accomplish but little if factory doors are closed—men out of work and women and children hungry in the streets. Let us boost Ohio and furnish labor to Ohio miners by sounding the slogan 'Buy Ohio Coal'; let us encourage the protection of American industries, thus furnishing steady employment at good wages to the American working man. Labor is the foundation of our national wealth. On the workingman depends the prosperity and progress of our country."

Increase in Receipts.

"What's the matter with Ohio?—She's all right," might be a very appropriate deduction from the annual preliminary report of the Industrial Revenue W. H. Osborn, just issued. This report shows a surprising increase in the receipts from the federal tax on individual incomes in the state of Ohio. As this tax is levied on the sworn statements of individuals in regard to their incomes it would appear certain that not only are incomes larger, but more incomes have reached the size where they are subject to federal taxation. The federal income tax for 1914 on individual incomes in the state of Ohio was \$1,489,401.11, or \$403,991.25 more than the receipts for 1913 would have been if the tax had been levied on the same number of individuals in the state at the same rate, amounting to \$1,085,409.86. During the calendar year 1914 the report just issued shows the receipts on individual incomes in Ohio reached the high total of \$1,489,401.11, or \$403,991.25 more than the receipts for 1913 would have been if the tax had been levied on the same number of individuals in the state at the same rate, amounting to \$1,085,409.86. During the calendar year 1914 the report just issued shows the receipts on individual incomes in Ohio reached the high total of \$1,489,401.11, or \$403,991.25 more than the receipts for 1913 would have been if the tax had been levied on the same number of individuals in the state at the same rate, amounting to \$1,085,409.86.

Sunflower Contest.

The great sunflower contest is now in full swing. John Murphy, Jr., Tobasco, O. (Clermont county), says he has a sunflower that measures 18 inches across and weighs three and one-fourth pounds. From Lynchburg, O., word comes that in the window of the Lynchburg (O.) News there is an exhibition a sunflower that measures 18 inches across. And William Weigel, Goodhue avenue, Price Hill, claims to have a sunflower that is dried and gone to seed, but even in its dying state is 11 1/2 inches wide. O. E. De Lano, Hamilton, O., refuses to accept the photographic evidence that Fred Walker, Bellevue, Ky., sent in to prove his sunflower is 10 inches wide. Mr. De Lano says that careful examination of the picture printed in this column shows that the Walker sunflower is only nine inches wide.

School Books Cost \$1.

Parents of Ohio school children this week paid about \$1,000,000 over the cost of text book and supply dealers to equip the youth for the year's schooling, which started in most communities Tuesday. The cost is about \$1 for each child, according to figures compiled by Chief Statistician H. B. Swayze, of the State Department of Public Instruction. Boards of Education in at least seventeen cities of the state have reported to the State Department of Instruction show their expenditure per child for books ranged from thirty cents in Cincinnati, where the board operates a bindery to repair worn books, to eighty cents in Potosi. It is estimated 125,000 school children are supplied with free text books in Ohio.

Templars Make Appeal.

Because the state board of agriculture allowed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to have headquarters within the state fair grounds, but refused it to the Ohio Temperance Union, the removal of the state board members on the grounds of discrimination was to be asked of Governor Willis by Harry R. Probasco, of Cincinnati, on behalf of the Ohio Temperance Union.

MORE NEW LAWS NOW IN EFFECT

THOSE ESCAPING THE REFERENDUM ARE NOW EFFECTIVE IN OHIO.

CONFUSION OVER ROAD ACT

Bars Lowered by State to Permit Antagonists and Friends of Liquor Bill to File Their Arguments.

Western Newspaper Union News Service Columbus, O.—The last of the measures enacted by the Eighty-first General Assembly are effective with the expiration of the 90 days allowed by the constitution for filing referendum petitions. The list includes the general and sundry appropriation acts, items of which are referable to the electors, but more important, the Cass highway codification law. This repeals all existing highway legislation with provision, however, for continuing the work now in progress and sets up a complete new road-building organization from the State Highway Superintendent down through the counties and townships. For months great confusion is expected to result from the application of this new statute and the sweeping aside of half a century's growth in statutes relating to highways. There are omissions, twists and turns in the new law that are perplexing to officials and to those interested in road construction. On behalf of himself and his own force, State Highway Inspector Clinton Cowen, who is to be continued in his present position, has asked a large number of questions of the Attorney-General. So, too, have the highway organizations, through the Attorney-General, while county officials and the State Bureau of Accounting have another lot ready.

To Test Taxation Provision.

Then, too, there is threat that the taxation provision under which three-tenths of a mill is levied by the state will be tested on constitutional grounds. Reason for this step is that the state is required to turn over half of the money to the counties and will have only indirect supervision of it. The original levy was sustained only on the theory that the state was raising money for a state purpose. Another big controversy is over the salaries to be paid County Surveyors who will bear the title of County Highway Superintendents under the new law. By various methods of computation and by various constructions which have been put upon the somewhat ambiguous provisions of the Cass act, Surveyors of the most populous and wealthy counties have figured themselves into salaries of \$6,000 a year and upward. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether Attorney-General Edward C. Turner can discover authority for such salaries.

Although yesterday was presumably the last day in which arguments on proposals to submit to the voters at the November election might be filed, Secretary of State Charles Q. Hildebrand was generous enough to give the supporters and opponents who were belated another day. The explanations were accordingly hurried in.

Secretary of State Hildebrand concluded that he will submit the correctness of his judgment to the Attorney-General for a ruling. If it should be held that the arguments were not filed in time, they will be rejected. It is claimed, however, by lawyers who have gone to the state that the question is virtually decided in similar cases in Ohio, and that moreover, the provision is directory in its nature.

Signed by former Attorney General Timothy S. Hogan and former Gov. James E. Campbell, the argument of those who favor the Sprague referendum bill referendum was filed this evening after Secretary Hildebrand had given his approval.

COUNTER PROPOSALS ARE MADE.

East Liverpool, O.—The United States Pottery's association in fourteen counter proposals to the proposed two-year general wage agreement submitted to the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, seeks the right to install time clocks; the appointment of a new standing committee with headquarters at Sebring, Ohio, and the discontinuance of the position of bench men. The proposals will be considered at the session of the joint conference committee, to be held in the Hotel Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J., September 9, 10 and 11.

CLEVELANDERS ARE TO DRILL.

Cleveland, O.—Gentlemen "Rookies" in uniform on their way to become citizen soldiers, together with the Cleveland Grays, marched from the latter's armory to the public square, where they will entrain for the camp at Chagrin Falls. Lieut. James G. McIlroy, of the regular army, has been detailed to give military instruction to the business men and others at the training camp. Capt. Connelly, of the Grays, expected to have at least 200 men to turn over to McIlroy.

CINCINNATI MILK IS FIRST.

Cincinnati, O.—This city is first on the Federal list of cities for exercising the greatest vigilance over its milk supply, according to a printed report issued by the United States Public Health Service, a copy of which has been received by Health Officer Landis. Cincinnati makes more bacterial and chemical tests of its milk and cream than any other city in the country. The report states, and exercises greater precautions in its dairy inspections than any other.

HUNTING SEASON IS OPEN

Squirrels Are Numerous in the Thickets and Can Be Shot Sept. 15.

Columbus, O.—"The open hunting is at hand and the thousands of nimrod and gunners who annually await this period with keen interest are assured of a good crop of small game in parts," declared Game Warden Louis Kuertz. "Squirrel, both the grey and fox, are quite numerous in the thickets and woodlands. The season opens September 15 and lasts to October 20, inclusive. Thousands of wild ducks nested and reared their broods in Ohio, the result of observing the federal migratory bird law, which prohibits spring shooting of wild fowl in this zone.

"If proper food, such as wild rice and celery and the banana tuber when planted in the marshes and streams were to be distributed the birds would be attracted to afford splendid fall shooting. Cottontails, which can be hunted with a gun only, may be bagged from November 15 to January 1, are more numerous than ever before. Raccoon, opossum, foxes and ground hogs are sufficiently numerous in localities to afford sport for such as know of the real chase. Quail, doves, partridges and pheasants must not be molested for at least two more years, but the true sportsman will enjoy his outing nevertheless."

LARGER CLASS OF DEACONS

Made by the Western Ohio Methodist Conference.

Springfield, O.—Sunday was a memorable day at the West Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church. Dr. E. S. Dunham conducted a love feast at Central Church, and Bishop William F. Anderson delivered a sermon to a packed house. Bishop Anderson, assisted by the district superintendents and others, officiated at the ordination services of nine young ministers to the office of deacon, eight young men as elders and the consecration of four young women as deaconesses, as follows:

Deaconesses—Evangeline Rafferty, Marietta Bowles, Dina Fry, and Annet Finley.
Deacons—Harley H. Conklin, Spring Valley; Wm. M. George, Scott; Harry A. Rothrock, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Elmer C. Shambaugh, Laurel; Thomas F. Smith, Winchester; William McKinstry, Columbus; T. W. Wynne, Hamilton; Melvin S. Pierce, and Walker J. Waterman.

Elders—Everett L. Bias, Madison, N. J.; Charles T. Cundy, Anna; George S. Kain, Boston, Mass.; Willis B. Patterson, Okeana; Richard E. Scully, Boston; Sheridan T. Walker, Huntsburg; Wm. Williamson, Loveland, and Frank G. Boroff.

Immediately following the ordination services the anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society was held, addresses being made by veteran ministers.

BUCKEYE BREVITIES

Eaton, O.—Five yeggs blew the post-office safe at Camden, securing \$200 worth of stamps and escaped without having aroused a single resident. Nitroglycerine was used.

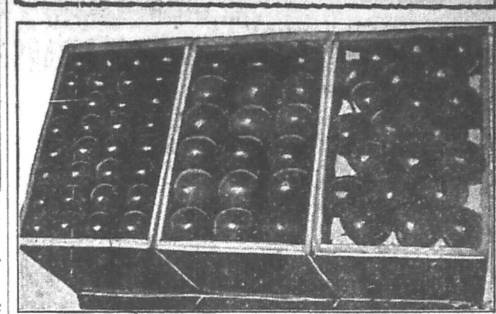
Canton, O.—His body a flaming torch, Andrew Williams ran three blocks and fell exhausted in the streets where he was picked up and rushed to Mercy hospital, following an explosion of gas in a tenement house.

Youngstown, O.—Workmen employed in the munitions making department of the William Tod Co., manufacturing machinists, went on a strike for higher wages. The men demand 42 cents an hour for roughers and heaters and 36 cents an hour for operators and groasers.

Dayton, O.—Soldiers home managers from all the government branch institutions in this country met here at the Central branch. There the seven members of the board and route business was transacted. After concluding their work in Dayton, the members left for Marion, Ind.; Danville, and Milwaukee, where other branches are located.

Piqua, O.—City Solicitor Bell has filed in the common pleas court a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction granted the Dayton and Troy by Probate Judge L. E. St. John. The dissolution of the restraining order, which prevents the city from interfering with the operation of D. & T. cars in Piqua, is sought on the following grounds: That the judge granting said order of injunction had no jurisdiction and that the plaintiff has no legal right or authority to operate its cars over streets in the city of Piqua.

ART OF SELLING FRUIT AND VEGETABLES



Apples Graded and Faced.

A great many fruit-growers make the mistake of allowing their fruit to become too ripe before picking, and as a result the produce, which looks fresh enough in the orchard or garden, reaches the market overripe and often decayed.
Overripe fruit or vegetables should always be sold in a market which can be reached within a very short time after leaving the farm and very ripe fruit should be consumed at home or canned.
Never ship bruised fruit, because every bruise means quick decay and rotting fruit never brings its cost on the market. Some growers harvest their fruit by shaking it on the ground on beds of straw placed around the trees or by knocking it off with poles or clubs. Fruit gathered in this way is almost useless.
Fruit should be picked in bags or baskets slung around the picker's neck in order that he may use both hands and every individual fruit should be laid, not thrown, into the receptacle. Growers of fine oranges have learned that even the slight abrasions made by the picker's finger nails will cause decay, and in many orchards the pickers are provided with gloves to prevent injury of this kind.
Next to proper picking comes grading, and many growers consider this the most important operation in preparing fruit and vegetables for market. This work can best be started in the field with the growing of the crop. Careful cultivation means fewer culls and less expense for sorting and grading.
Uniformity is the chief requirement to be considered in this operation and fruit and vegetables should always be sent to market uniform in condition, quality and general appearance. Markets are seldom overstocked with good fruit and vegetables, but it is the poorly developed, unevenly ripened and badly selected products that injure the sale of the better articles.
Produce of all kinds should be sorted so that in each package the specimens are as nearly alike as possible. The efficient grader has in mind the appearance of the whole package and not the individual specimen.
The time has come when the better grades of fruit and vegetables are put up in special packages that go with the sale of the product. The increasing demand of this period for produce in "gift packages" has created very strong competition among manufacturers, and prices have been reduced to the minimum.
It is a good plan for amateur growers, who have not shipped to the general markets, to first visit the farms of successful growers and learn by observation how produce should be picked, graded and packed in order to bring the best prices.
To show the importance of the proper grading and picking of fruit it may be mentioned that some apples sold on the New York market at \$1 per barrel, while apples from the same orchard at the same time sold at \$4 per box.

The former were ungraded, while the latter were graded, wrapped and well packed.
Most of the fancy fruit from the western states sold on the eastern markets is wrapped in paper and packed in boxes. Apples of this kind frequently sell on the Chicago and New York and other big markets at from 10 to 15 cents each, while if they were packed indiscriminately in barrels they would not bring one-third of the sum.
Trained pickers can also face each basket, thereby increasing the attractiveness of the package.

PREPARE ROASTERS FOR MARKET TRADE

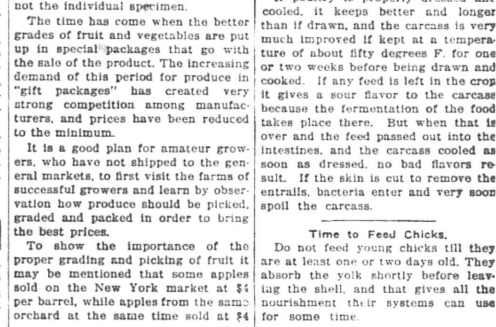
Ohio Farmer Begins Fattening When the Cockerels Weigh Four Pounds.

When we furnished soft roasters to a local market, writes an Ohio farmer in an exchange, we began fattening about September 1, when the cockerels were about four pounds weight (soft roasters are crate-fed cockerels). We now sell most of ours in New York city and have our first ones ready for the Thanksgiving market. When the weather is cool enough to risk a shipment that distance (and we keep it up as long as we can buy nice young chickens), we make the work fit in with our other work; we begin as soon as we can after the silos are filled and our stock cattle are in.
We keep the wind pump going when we are dressing and let the cooling trough overflow. The temperature of the water is about fifty degrees F., and cools them as well as ice water, but no better, and not quite so quickly. We do not draw any that we ship, but draw them for our local trade after first weighing as dressed. We find they are worth four cents per pound more drawn than dressed. Some markets require them drawn, but not table drawn. Only the small intestines are taken out without cutting any opening.
If poultry is properly dressed and cooled, it keeps better and longer than if drawn, and the carcass is very much improved if kept at a temperature of about fifty degrees F. for one or two weeks before being drawn and cooked. If any feed is left in the crop it gives a sour flavor to the carcass because the fermentation of the food takes place there. But when that is over and the feed passed out into the intestines, and the carcass cooled as soon as dressed, no bad flavors result. If the skin is cut to remove the entrails, bacteria enter and very soon spoil the carcass.

Time to Feed Chicks.

Do not feed young chicks till they are at least one or two days old. They absorb the yolk shortly before leaving the shell, and that gives all the nourishment their systems can use for some time.

ADVANTAGES OF SILO TO THE DAIRYMAN



Cutting Ensilage and Filling Silo.

The silo has opened advantages to dairymen in other countries where corn does not mature. In England, where the conditions are unfavorable for production of matured crops of corn, the farmers sow corn for fodder, store in the silo, and then grow a crop of turnips on the land from which they took the fodder. The same system can be practiced in this country, but our farmers are too often content with one crop, and thus do not derive as much from the land as is possible to be obtained.
The land in England is high, and farmers pay high rents, but they do not hesitate to apply manures and fertilizers liberally, because in that way only can they get large crops in return.

