# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XLII — GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 18 1916 — NO. 14


GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist—N. Main St.—Jas. W. Rose, Pastor.
Preaching services every first and Third Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—C. B. Irwin, Superintendent.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. J. F. Truitt.
Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays, at 11.00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10.00 a. m.—E. L. Henderson, Superintendent.

New Providence Christian Church—North Main Street, near Depot—Rev. J. G. Truitt, Pastor. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sunday nights at 8.00 o'clock.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—J. A. Bayliff, Superintendent.
Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting every Thursday night at 7.45. o'clock.

Friends—North of Graham Public School—J .Robert Parker, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10.00 a. m.—James Crisco, Superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal, South—cor. Main and Maple St., H. E. Myers Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—W. B. Green, Supt.

Methodist Protestant—College St., West of Graham Public School, Rev. O. B. Williams, Pastor.
Preaching every First, Third and Fourth Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and every First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Sundays at 7.00 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—J. S. Cook, Supt.

Presbyterian—Wst Elm Street—Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Superintendent.

Presbyterian (Travora Chapel)—J. W. Clegg, pastor.
Preaching every Second and Fourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.—J. Harvey White, Superintendent.

Oneida—Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.—J. V. Pomeroy, Superintendent.


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Office over National Bank of Alamance

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This book, entitled as above, contains over 200 memoirs of Ministers in the Christian Church with historical references. An interesting volume—nicely printed and bound. Price per copy: cloth, $2.00; gilt top, $2.50. By mail 20c extra. Orders may be sent to

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# DUPONT BLAST KILLS MANY

## Trinitrololuol House at Gibbstown Blows Up.

## OVER A SCORE INJURED

**Terrific Explosion Scattered Mangled Bodies and Dismembered Limbs Over a Wide Area.**

At least thirteen men were killed and about forty injured in an explosion at the Repauno dynamite plant of the Dupont Powder company, at Gibbstown, N. J.

The cause of the explosion is undetermined, although it is believed that a tram-car entering a building filled with trinitrotoluol, struck a spark and ignited the high-power explosive.

The explosion was followed by fire, but the main portion of the plant was not endangered. The buildings levelled were known as trinitrotoluol and the nitrobenzol houses. Trinitrotoluol is an explosive of very high power used in the manufacture of mines and shells.

The driver of a dray, Frederick Ream, of Gibbstown, was blown from his seat and instantly killed as he passed one of the soup houses.

Workingmen reported that there were probably at least twenty dead and that from fifty to sixty injured were lying on the ground a few minutes after the explosion occurred.

Mangled bodies and dismembered limbs were seen. None of the men would talk on the subject of what caused the explosion, but all areed that the first one was small as compared to the great blast which followed so quickly that it seemed to be almost a continuation of the first one.

The little powder town was thrown into a panic by the explosion. Women with children in arms rushed to the gates of Repauno plant. The plant is enclosed by a high fence and admittance was refused to all except officials of the company.

Although only sixty men were employed in the trinitrotoluol house, made of frame and covered with corrugated iron, there are 2000 men in the employ of the company at Gibbstown. The plant extends about four miles along the Delaware river front, and covers 4000 acres.

The explosion was what is known among munitions makers as a "rag." A long-drawn hissing sound, followed by a sharp but comparatively light report.

Workmen rushed from the danger zone and attempted to leave the enclosed grounds of the company. Armed guards drove them back and ordered all to assemble quietly at the exit gates. After a delay of an hour, all employes who desired to go home were permitted to do so, upon showing the proper credentials to the company guards.

In the meantime hundreds of men, women and children from Gibbstown, Paulsboro and other nearby towns, rushed to the scene. They huddled outside the main gates of the plant and made pleas for information regarding relatives and friends employed by the company.

There was no information forthcoming, however, and hysterical adults rushed to telephones and tried to call up the offices of the company. Telephonic communication was impossible, the service being out of commission. About the town it was aid that the concussion had torn down the wires, but indignant employes charged that all wires had been cut down on orders from officials of the Dupont company.

The whole town was intoxicated with fear. The total of dead and injured as given out by the company, did not tally in the least with alarming reports of dead and injured as given by workmen leaving the yards.

As soon as the seriousness of the explosion became known, scores of motor cars, carriages, wagons and vehicles started for Gibbstown from around the countryside. Owners of motor cars and wagons offered their aid in carrying the injured to hospitals and offices of physicians.

Officials of the company refused to allow entrance to the plant and the volunteer ambulance drivers remained outside awaiting an opportunity to give aid. Residents of Gibbstown brought pillows and bed clothes to the scene, and whenever an injured employe was sent home or to the hospital the trip was made comfortable as possible.

Although the official statement of the Dupont company gave the number of buildings wrecked as only two, men employed at the plant declared five others were shattered. The buildings reported destroyed, but not mentioned in the company's statement, are sulphur house, dynamite house, inspection building, engineering house and acid storehouse.

Shock of the explosion was felt for twenty-five miles around. Camden was rocked by the blast and the shock was plainly felt in Philadelphia.

**Shoots Son-in-Law for Thief.**

When David Wolfe, twenty-seven years old, of Pittston, Pa., went home at a late hour, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Parella, mistook him for a burglar and fired a shot at him. The bullet struck Wolfe in the head, but the wound is not considered fatal.

**Best Thing for a Billious Attack.**

"On account of my confinement in the printing office I have for years been a chronic suffere from indigestion and liver trouble. A few weeks ago I had an attack that was so severe that I was not able to go to the case for two days. Failing to get any relief from any other treatment I took three Chamberlain's Tablets and the next day I felt like a new man," says H. C. Bailey, editor Carolina News, Chapin, S. C. Obtainable everywhere.

## MAIOR G. T. LANGHORNE

**Got Quick Action From Troopers on the Frontier.**

Photo by American Press Association.

Major George T. Langhorne, in command of United States cavalry near Bouquillas, Tex., dispatched his saddle sore men after Mexican bandits. They returned in just two hours with fourteen prisoners. They had searched a Mexican town and had not fired one shot.

## FIGHTING SHIFTS

**Sharper for the Moment in Flanders Than at Verdun.**

The British have been attacking the German lines near Hulluch in northern France in an effort to recapture the trenches recently taken by the Germans there, but all their attempts have been repulsed, according to a statement by the Berlin war office.

In the Verdun region the French failed in attacks near Dead Man's Hill and near the Caillette wood.

Sharper fighting is now in progress in other sectors of the western front than at the Verdun region, upon which attention has been chiefly centered for nearly three months past. Notable activity has been reported recently along the British lines in Northern France and Flanders, and Paris records brisk action by the artillery on both sides in the Champagne, the scene of the main French drive in last September's offensive.

In an attack on British trenches at Ploegsteert wood, near the Franco-Belgian border, one German party succeeded in entering a British trench, but was quickly ejected. Other parties, the British official statement issued says were stopped by Scottish troops.

At many points from the Somme to Ypres the German artillery has been active against the British.

## NEGRO BURNED BY MOB

**Alleged Slayer of Woman Lynched in Waco Square.**

With 15,000 persons as witnesses, including women and children, Jesse Washington, a negro boy, who confessed to attacking and murdering Mrs. Lucy Faryar, seven miles south of Waco, Texas, last Monday, was taken from he court room, shortly before noon, and burned to death in the public square.

The burning came immediately after the youth's trial had ended. The jury had returned a verdict of guilty, giving him the death penalty. Then some one started the cry of "get him!" The cry was then taken up by persons from that part of the county where Mrs. Fryar was killed.

Washington was then seized. The mob at first seemed willing to hang him from the suspension bridge, but a suggestion that he be burned on the plaza met with instant response.

He was dragged to the city hall yard, where the chain, already around his neck, was thrown over the limb of a tree, wood piled around him and the fire started.

**Asleep, Climbs From Window.**

Deputy County Treasurer Abraham G. Sallade, fifty-nine years old, arose in his sleep at his home in Reading, Pa., crawled out the second-story window and, after hanging with his hands gripping the sill, let go and fell into the yard, a distance of fifteen feet. He awoke while suspended in the air, but was unable to climb back into the window. He was taken to the Reading hospital with a broken ankle and other injuries.

**Submarine Damaged in Smash.**

The submarine K-2, in a collision with the steamship Aragon, fourteen miles north of Cape Delaware, slightly injured her bow-cap, the navy department announced. The K-2 has arrived at the New York navy yard.

**96 Allied Traders Sunk in Apriy.**

An official announcement in Berlin says that during the month of April, ninety-six merchantmen of 225,000 tons have been sunk by German and Austro-Hungarian submarines or mines.

**Killed When Motor Car Upsets.**

Charles Glendenning, thirty-five years old, of Emerson, near Scottdale, Pa., was killed when an automobile in which he was riding upset.


**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents. adv


Soldiers call corned beef "Willie" but we don't see how they can eat it after speaking harshly of it like that.

A man's always satisfied to be out when a bill collector calls.

# TREASON PLOT TOLD AT TRIAL

## Casement Was Promised German Aid in Irish Revolt.

## HIS COMPANION CONFESSES

**The Accused Man Sought to Recruit a Brigade Among the Prisoners in Detention Camps.**

How Germany fostered the revolutionary movement in Ireland, aided Sir Roger Casement in promoting the revolt and the extent to which Germany was prepared to assist with money and men the uprising in Ireland was shown when Sir Roger Casement faced the bar in London for a preliminary examination to determine whether he should be held for trial on the charge of treason.

Arraigned with him was Daniel Julian Bailey, captured after landing from a German U-boat on the coast of Ireland and who faces a similar charge.

Details of the efforts of Sir Roger Casement to recruit a brigade to aid in the revolt movement, from among the Irish prisoners held in the German detention camps and promises held out to them by Sir Roger of pecuniary inducement and German protection if the movement failed or Germany met defeat in the war, were presented to the court by the district attorney, corroborated by witnesses. Two former Irish soldiers, captured by the Germans and who were asked to assist Casement in his recruiting scheme among the prisoners testified as to the efforts of Sir Roger, the promises and rewards he offered and the failure of the Irish to join in the revolt.

In opening the case the attorney general charged that Casement had conducted a systematic campaign among the Irish prisoners in Germany with the purpose of seducing them from their allegiance. Bailey, he said, had been seduced in this manner and had made a statement explaining Casement's actions in detail. According to the attorney general, Bailey sailed with the original expeditionary force to France and was taken prisoner in September, 1914.

The attorney general said Bailey had related how a large number of Irish prisoners had been collected from various prisons in Germany and placed in a large camp at Limburg. There Casement tried to persuade them to support him in his projected expedition to Ireland. The attorney general said Casement described himself as the organizer of the Irish volunteers, and impressed upon the prisoners that everything was to be gained for Ireland by Germany's winning the war. Those prisoners who joined a brigade, he was attempting to form, were promised by Casement, the attorney general asserted, that in the event that Germany won a sea battle he would land the brigade in Ireland to defend that country against England, and if Germany lost the war the German government would give each man £10 to £20 ($50 to $100) and free passage to America.

"This is the plan conceived in 1915," said the attorney general, "by the man who, in 1911, was begging Sir Edward Grey to convey his deep appreciation to the king of the honor of knighthood, which had just been conferred on him.'

When the speaker added that Casement's offer was treated with contempt by a vast majority of the Irish prisoners, Casement smiled and glanced toward Bailey.

Sir Frederick Smith followed the story of Casement's alleged machinations in Berlin with details of his trop by submarine to Tralee, where he landed on Good Friday with Bailey and a third man named Monteith, who is still at large. He also told of the sending of a ship with 20,000 rifles from Germany to Tralee and of how this ship was sunk at Tralee and the crew was captured.

## TWENTY KILLED IN CAFE

**Thirty Others Injured When Building Falls on Restaurant.**

The building above them collapsed upon a crowd in the restaurant of Serris Brothers, in Akron, Ohio and twenty of the diners and employes were killed outright, and thirty others injured, many seriously.

A blast for an excavation in a lot adjoining the structure, formerly the Beacon Journal building, sent its walls toppling down like a lot of pasteboard cards.

Every table in the cafe beneath was filled when the tons of material came down, crushing the life out of some of the victims, and pinning many of the mangled survivors under the debris.

In a great cloud of dust rising from the tomb of debris, firemen, policemen and volunteers at once began the work of rescue, and several hours later the bodies of most of the dead had been recovered and the injured removed to hospitals.

**Britain May Buy 3,000,000 Rifles.**

Negotiations have about been completed between the British government and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company in New York, for the delivery in the next three years of 3,000,000 rifles, 1,000,000 a year, beginning with 1917.


**Whooping Cough.**

"When my daughter had whooping cough she coughed so hard at one time that she had hemorrhage of the lungs. I was terribly alarmed about her condition. Seeing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy so highly recommended, I got her a bottle and it relieved the cough at once. Before she had finished two bottles of this remedy she was entirely well," writes Mrs. S. F. Grimes, Crooksville, Ohio. Obtainable everywhere.


# A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

**TUESDAY.**

The Germans made another attack on Hill 304, northwest of Verdun. The assault was repulsed, says the Paris war office. Notwithstanding that the crown prince is apparently making a supreme effort to break through at Verdun, the allies suspect a drive will be made by the Germans at a point on the battle front nearer Paris.

Berlin does not claim any additional gain of ground in the Verdun fighting, but reports that in connection with the German success at Hill 304, several trenches south of Termiten Hill, in the Haucourt region, west of the Meuse, were stormed and taken.

The White Star liner Cymric, torpedoed Monday, sank early Tuesday. The American consul at Queenstown reports that five men were killed by the torpedo's explosion and that the vessel was on "admiralty service."

**WEDNESDAY.**

eGrmany has sent a note to this country, in which it is understood she admits that the Sussex was torpedoed and promises reparation and the punishment of the U-boat commander responsible.

The sinking of the Cymric, apparently without warning, is under investigation by Washington to determine whether the circumstances involve a violation of Germany's recent submarine pledges.

After five days of desperate fighting the activity on the Verdun front has slackened, Paris reports. Repulse of a German attack between the Oisse and the Aisne is recorded. Berlin reports extension of the German positions on Hill 304.

**THURSDAY.**

Germany's note on the Sussex is acceptable to the government and ends the incident, it is understood. It is not considered probable that Washington will make an issue of the sinking of the Cymric.

German troops made an attack on French positions near Vaux Pond, on the Verdun front, east of the Meuse The Paris war office announces that this attack was repulsed.

Berlin army headquarters reports that two French attacks, one near Dead Man's Hill, and the other south east of Hill 304, broke down with considerable losses under the German fire.

On the eastern front heavier fighting is under way. The Germans, in one engagement, captured 500 yards of Russian positions, taking prisoners 309 unwounded men. Petragrad reports German repulses on other sectors of the line.

**FRIDAY.**

The Germans have stormed several British lines north of Lens in northern France. It is believed this may signalize the opening of a new offensive in that region.

Fighting has been renewed at Dead Man's Hill, on the Verdun front, Paris tells of the repulse of two German attacks on the western slope. The cannonade continues east of the Meuse.

The United States has ordered inquiry made at Berlin as to the punishment incurred by the U-boat commander who torpedoed the Sussex, in order to satisfy itselef that the penalty was adequate.

Berlin reports that an Austrian passenger steamship torpedoed without warning in the Adriatic.

The Turks, reinforced, are making strong resistance to the Russians in the Caucasus. Von Mackenzen is said to have taken command in Asia Minor

**SATURDAY.**

Desperate fighting in the Douaumont region, east of the Meuse, has been renewed. Strong German attacks, following a violent bombardment, were repulsed, Paris reports The British are fighting to regain the trenches lost to the enemy in the vicinity of Lens, northern France.

The United States, according to authoritative statements at Washington will not make any move toward taking up the blockade issue with London until time has tested the German assurances regarding the future conduct of submarine warfare.

The resignation of Dr. Clemens Delbrueck, German vice chancellor and minister of the interior, is announced from Berlin. Ill-health is given as the reason for his withdrawal.

Athens reports an advance in Macedonia toward the allied lines of a force of 36,000 Bulgars, supported by German and Austrian troops.

**SUNDAY.**

Hill 304, which is considered the key to the Verdun positions, continues to be the scene of the heaviest fighting on the western battle front. German positions in the vicinity of the hill were subjected to a French attack with hand grenades, Berlin announces, but the assailants were repulsed.

French positions on Dead Man Hill are still under the fire of German Guns and were violently bombarded Saturday night, Paris reports. There were no infantry attacks, however German thrust south of Boye was repulsed.

Italian troops made an attack on Austrian positions west of San Martino, but were beaten back, the Austrian war office announced.

Nothing new has been reported from the eastern front or the Caucasus.


**How Mrs. Harrod Got Rid of Her Stomach Trouble.**

"I suffered with stomach trouble for years and tried everything I heard of, but the only relief I got was temporary until last Spring I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and procured a bottle of them at our drug store. I got immediate relief from that dreadful heaviness after eating and from pain in the stomach," writes Mrs. Linda Harrod, Fort Wayne, Ind. Obtainable everywhere.


## TRENCH PERESCOPE

**Canadian Troops Looking at Enemy Over the Mounds.**

Photo by American Press Association.

**Sons Must Behave.**

If Samuel S. and Charles M. Couffer, sons of Samuel Couffer, formerly proprietor of the Couffer house, at Steelton, Pa., lead "temperate, decent, law-abiding lives," they will share between them the income of their father's estate, amounting to $235 monthly for each.

When either of them, in the opinion of the Steelton Trust company, ceases to live thus, his patrimony will be just thirty-five dollars a month.

**Woman Struck by Lightning.**

While hurrying to remove clothes from a line before a storm broke, Mrs. Sherman Griffin, of Montrose, near Scranton, Pa., was struck by lightning and cannot live. The bolt struck and followed the wire line to where she stood with her hands grasping the clothes and then passed into the ground through her body. Mrs. Griffin was terribly burned and her shoes were torn from her feet.

**Record Price for Beef.**

A record price for May was set for choice cattle at the Chicago stock yards, when Armour & Co., paid $10.25 a hundred pounds for a carload of Angus yearlings. Buyers predicted that because of the failure of the Iowa corn crop last year and the war demands, No. 1 cattle may bring $12 a hundred pounds in a few weeks.

**Finds $200 on Street.**

While visiting in Millville, N. J., William Mitchell, engineer in the United States marine corps, found blowing around High street, the principal thoroughfare, slips of green paper, and upon picking it up found that it was real money, amounting to about $200. He located the owner and returned the greenbacks.

**Choked to Death by Collar.**

W. F. Baird, a Pittsburgh coal operator, who formerly was president of the Interstate Young Men's Christian Association, was found dead in a hotel room in Marietta, Ohio. Police believe he fell in a fainting spell and was choked to death by a tight collar.

**H. L. Wilson Charges Libel.**

Henry Lane Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico, brought a $250,000 libel suit in the Washington court against Norman Hapgood, the publisher. Mr. Wilson based his suit on publication regarding the Mexican situation.

**Vandals Damage Shaft.**

For the second time in its history, Washington monument, erected in 1840 on top of South Mountain, near Boonsboro, Md., has been badly damaged by vandals, who blew away a large section with dynamite.

**U. S. Marines Land in SantoDomingo.**

In view of the serious situation in Santo Domingo American marines, fully armed, were landed on the outskirts of the city. The French armored cruiser Marseillaise arrived.

## GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA.—FLOUR quiet; winter clear, $5.10@5.30; city mills, $6.50@6.75.
RYE FLOUR—Steady; per barrel, $5@5.50.
WHEAT steady: No. 2 red, $1.17@1.20.
CORN quiet: No. 2 yellow, 83@83½c.
OATS quiet: No. 2 white, 51½@52.
POULTRY: Live steady, hens, 19@20c.; old roosters, 12@13c. Dressed steady; choice fowls, 22½c., old roosters, 16c.
BUTTER firm: Fancy creamery, 33c. per lb.
EGGS steady Selected, 28@29c.; nearby, 26c.; western, 26c.

**Live Stock Quotations.**

CHICAGO.—HOGS — Strong, 10c. higher. Mixed and butchers, $9.70@10.30; good heavy, $9.95@10.25; rough heavy, $9.60@9.85; light, $9.60@10.30; pigs, $8.50@9.50; bulk, $10@10.27.
CATTLE — Strong, 10c. higher. Beeves, $7.85@10.25; cows and heifers, $3.90@9.50; stockers and feeders, $6.25@8.60; Texans, $7.40@9.15; calves, $8.50@10.
SHEEP—Strong. Native and western, $6@9.50; lambs, $8.75@12.25.


**Doesn't Know What She Says.**

Stella—Is she a friend of yours? Bella—How can I tell? We haven't one mutual acquaintance.

As showing how widely the permanently blue eyes of cats differ from other eyes it is noted that immediately the eyes of white cats that are to have permanently blue eyes open they shine bright red in the dark, and neither the ephemeral kitten blue nor any other colored eye does this.—San Francisco Chronicle.


# FRANCE SPURNS PEACE PROFFER

## Wants Germany to Ask For Terms, Says Poincare.

## HE ANSWERS THE KAISER

**Will Not Submit to the Conditions Offered and Insists Teutons Must be Vanquished.**

President Poincare, in an address at Nancy, responded to Germany's declaration regarding peace contained in the German reply to the American note:

"France does not want Germany to tender peace,' said the president, "but wants her adversary to ask for peace.'

The president then made known clearly the only kind of peace which would be acceptable to France. The address was delivered at the Molitor garrison before a large number of Lorraine refugees, to whom the president, after expressing his sympathies and renewing promises of solicitude and protection said:

"France will not expose her sons to the dangers of new aggressions. The central empires, haunted by remorse for having brought on the war, and terrified by the indignation and hatred they have stirred up in mankind, are trying today to make the world believe that the entente allie alone are responsible for the prolongation of hostilities—a dull irony which will deceive no one.

"Neither directly nor indirectly have our enemies offered us peace. But we do not want them to offer it to us; we want them to ask it of us. We do not want to submit to their conditions; we want to impose ours on them. We do not want a peace which would leave imperial Germany with the power to recommence the war and keep Europe eternally menaced. We want peace which receives from restored rights serious guarantees of equilibrium and stability.

"So long as that peace is not assured to us; so long as our enemies will not recognize themselves as vanquished, we will not cease to fight."

President Poincare told the refugees that they were only a small number of the victims of the invasion; these were distributed in all parts of the country, and there was not a department that was not sheltering thousands. Everywhere they were waiting with calm confidence for the hour of deliverance.

**Girl, Twelve, Cannot Marry.**

Joseph L. Hantz, aged twenty-nine, and Grace Trescott, aged twelve, of North Mountain backwoods section, cannot become husband wife for four years, according to a decision of Judge A. M. Freas, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Hantz, a rugged woodsman, and the little girl, who clung to his brawny hand, appeared at the courthouse for a marriage license, and were denied it by the clerk. Fearing such treatment, Hantz had brought along James Trescott and wife, parents of the girl, and they declared that they were anxious to have their daughter married

The clerk called upon Judge Freas, The mother informed the court because of the conduct of another daughter, she desired to marry the youngest one before she had a chance to follow in her sister's footsteps. The father declared Hantz was a good fellow, and that he would make his little girl a good husband.

The child declared she wanted to marry. She said she liked Hantz because he was a big, powerful man and because he could whip any man in the mountains.

Judge Freas directed Hantz to keep away from the Trescott home and the girl and not to think of marrying her until she was sixteen years old.

**Foot in Frog, Faces Death.**

After preparing to make a coupling in the Pennsylvania yards in Altoona, Pa., Brakeman H. Ward Hall slipped from his car and the next instant his right foot was caught in a switch frog.

He struggled to free himself, but could not. Then he frantically tried to save himself by signaling the engineer, who was pushing a draft of twenty-four cars toward him, but the man on the locomotive could not see him

When members of his crew found him later, his right arm and right leg had been severed, and he was pinned under a big steel car, but still conscious. Every car had run over him.

He directed the work of the men who were rescuing him and was carried to a hospital, where he died four hours later.

**Killed by Angry Bull.**

John Clague, who resides on the farm of J. Ramsey Speer, near Trappe, Md., met with a horrible death as he entered his barn door, where he was met by an infuriated bull, that butted him down in the stall and kept it up until he had broken all the bones in his body on his left side and injured him internally.

As he was being beaten away by another man, who heard Mr. Clague's cries for help, he mashed all of the right side of his face in by stepping on it. Dr. W. S. Seymour and H. L. Travers, who were hastily summoned, placed him in an automobile and started for the Emergency hospital at Easton, but he died just as the automobile stopped in front of the hospital door,


$100—Dr. E. Detchon's Anti-Diuretic may be worth more to you—more to you than $100 if you have a child who soils the bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1.00. Sold by Graham Drug Company. adv.

Itch relieved in 20 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by Graham Drug Co,

**Rubbing Eases Pain**

Rubbing sends the liniment tingling through the flesh and quickly stops pain. Demand a liniment that you can rub with. The best rubbing liniment is

**MUSTANG LINIMENT**

Good for the Ailments of
Horses, Mules, Cattle, Etc.
Good for your own Aches,
Pains, Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Burns, Etc.
25c. 50c. $1. At all Dealers.


**HANDLING MANURE.**

There is no better or more economical method of handling manure than to haul it daily to the fields, meadows or pastures. Once it is there any plant food which leaches from it finds its way immediately into the ground where it belongs. Even on hillsides the absorbing power of the soil is such that little fertility is lost when this plan is followed.

There can be only exceptional instances where manure cannot be handled daily by loading the spreader as the barns are cleaned. In these instances a cement floored shed, roofed and sided so as to protect its contents from the elements of the weather, is as essential to farm equipment as are the grain bin, the corncrib, the haymow and the silo.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

## PLANTING CORN.

**The Time to Plant Varies With the Season and the Locality.**

When the ground becomes sufficiently warm to start the leaves on the deep rooted trees, like the oak, the walnut and the Osage orange, it is time to plant corn, according to C. C. Cunningham, assistant in co-operative experiments in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The time to plant corn varies with the season and the locality. The growing season in southern Kansas is from two to three weeks earlier than that in northern Kansas. In the western part of the state the altitude is a factor influencing the time of planting, in that the season is shortened as a result of the greater elevation.

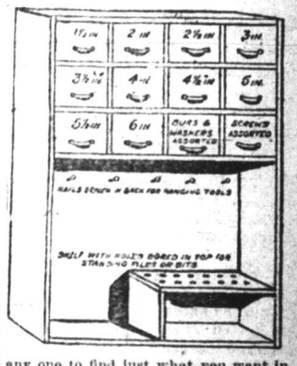
"Under average conditions there is a period of about three weeks during which corn may be planted with equal chances of success, although sometimes, because of peculiar climatic conditions, very early or very late plantings are best. In the northern and the northeastern portions of the state from May 1 to 20 is, on the average, the best time to plant corn, while in southern Kansas most of the corn is planted in the last three weeks of April."

The time required to mature the variety of corn grown is a factor to be considered, points out Mr. Cunningham. Early maturing varieties may be planted comparatively late with good results, while late maturing ones must necessarily obtain an early start in order to ripen properly. Since the top soil becomes warm earlier than the subsoil, the surface planted corn may be seeded earlier than the listed corn.

A wet soil warms up more slowly than a comparatively dry one. Corn consequently can be planted in the dryer soils earlier than in the wet ones. For this reason early lanting is safer in western than in eastern Kansas, because of the naturally drier condition of the soil in the western part of the state.

**Bolt and Tool Cupboard.**

Here is a sketch of a sort of cupboard of tools and bolts. The squares marked 1½, 2, 2½, etc., are drawers for bolts, burrs and washers and screws, and the numbers represent the length of the bolts so as to enable




any one to find just what you want in a hurry. If painted dark the numbers can be marked with chalk and easily removed or changed if desired. All drawers have a piece of strap for pulling the drawers open.—H. H. in Farmer.

Will Gurley, a printer employed in the office of the Goldsboro Argus, attempted to put a belt on an overhead pully, his clothes caught in a set screw and he was whirled over the shaft until all his clothes were torn from his body and he had received fatal injuries. The accident occurred in the afternoon and Gurley died next morning.