

THRESH WHEAT BY AUTO LIGHT TO AVERT LOSS

Farmers Grow Desperate
When Continued Damp
Weather Starts Grain to
Sprouting in Shocks.

WORK ON SUNDAYS

Question of Plowing for Next
Season's Crop May Prove
Serious Before Many
Weeks.

In previous years ninety per cent of
Wayne county's wheat crop has been
threshed by the first of August, and
the work of threshing oats has been
well advanced.

This year both the wheat and the
oats crops in Wayne county present
dismal outlooks for the farmers. Up
to the present time nine out of every
ten Wayne county farmers, it is esti-
mated, have not threshed their wheat
and in some fields mould has begun to
appear on the water-logged shocks of
oats.

The prolonged wet season is alone
responsible for the condition of the
wheat and oats crops.

Where wheat is sufficiently dry to
be threshed farmers are putting forth
every effort to have it threshed before
another deluge further delays this
work. In some sections of the county
night threshing has been reported, so
that every minute between rains can
be taken advantage of.

Park Cars in Field.

In fields where wheat threshing has
been done at night the work is accom-
plished by the aid of automobile head-
lights. All farmers living in the neigh-
borhood who own automobiles park
them about the field and one of two
machines are placed within the field.
Under the glare of the automobile
lamps the threshing machines are op-
erated.

Although Wayne county farmers are
not keen about working on Sundays a
large number of them arranged to
thresh wheat last Sunday, but only a
little work was possible because of the
severe storm late Saturday night and
the heavy downpour Sunday noon.

"If we thought next season was going
to be like this one has been I believe
most Wayne county farmers
would go back to the old fashioned
system of threshing wheat," one dis-
tressed tiller of the fields said today.
"Not so very long ago it was the gen-
eral custom to remove wheat to barns
and sheds after it had been cut and
keep it stored until thoroughly dry.
Then it would be threshed, frequently
after the arrival of cold weather. In
recent years farmers have kept their
wheat in shocks until dried and then
thresh it in the fields where it was
grown. Because of the heavy rains all
this summer wheat has had little op-
portunity to dry. When we will be
able to plow our fields for fall planting
is a question I cannot answer."

CAMBRIDGE CITY

Miss Mary Dillon has returned
after a week spent with Mr. and Mrs.
G. J. McCarthy, of Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Marson, their
guest, Mrs. Omer Huddleson of Mun-
icipal, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Storch
spent the day at the Soldiers' Home
at Dayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Caldwell and
guest, motored to Cincinnati, Sunday.

A. J. McCarty and family, and Miss
Clara Lavelle, of Anderson, were the
guests, Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. John
Dillon.

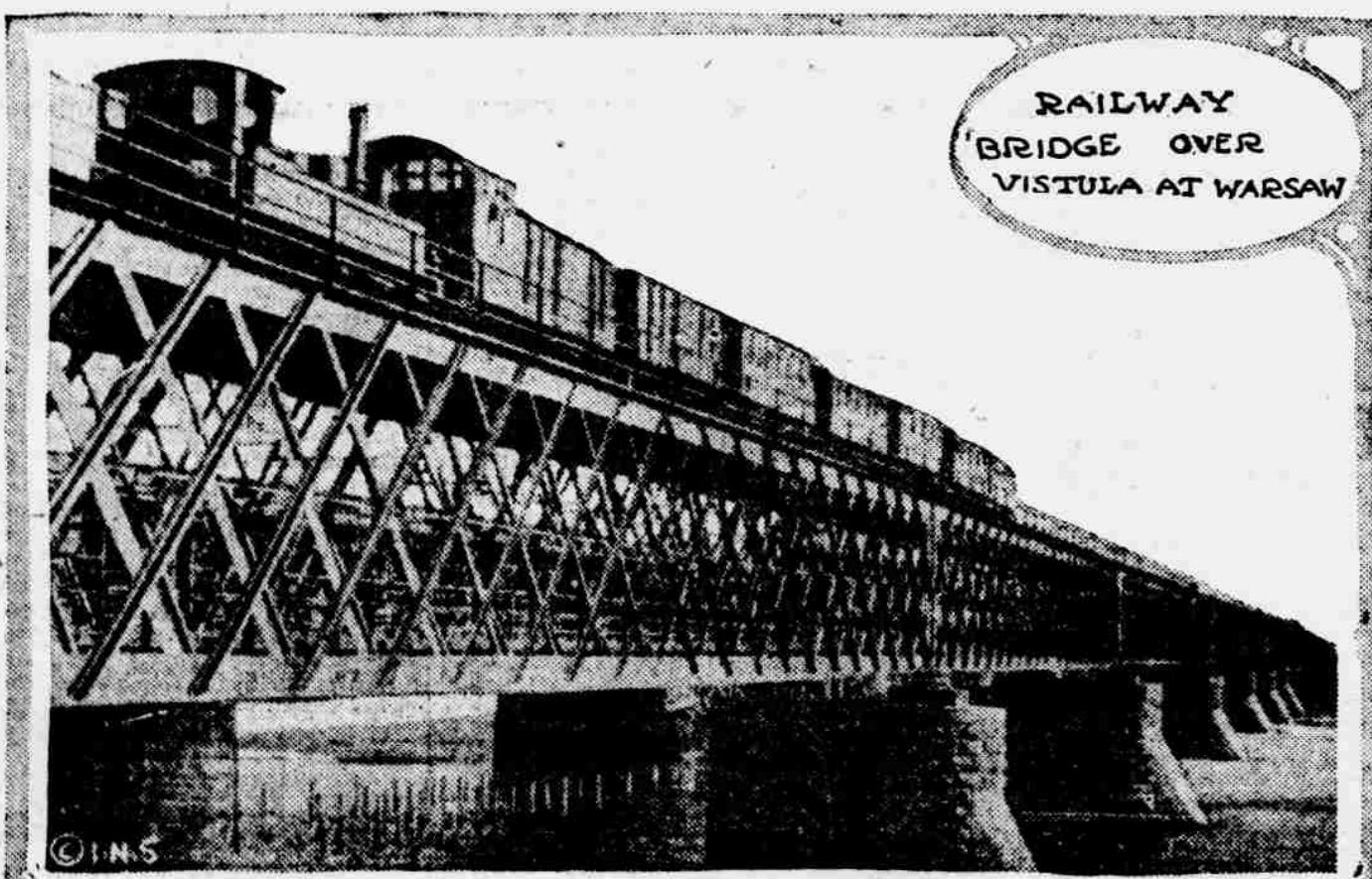
Go to Connerville.

Mrs. M. V. Hanscom and sons, Rob-
ert and Romine, of Winchester, after
having spent Saturday and Sunday
With Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Wheeler and
family, have gone to Connerville to
visit Mrs. Hanscom's parents, Mr. and
Mrs. Reese Pelly.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lindsay and
grandson, Harry Lindsay of Indiana
polis, and Mrs. Sallie Beeson of Mil-
ton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs.
R. P. Lindsay, Saturday evening.

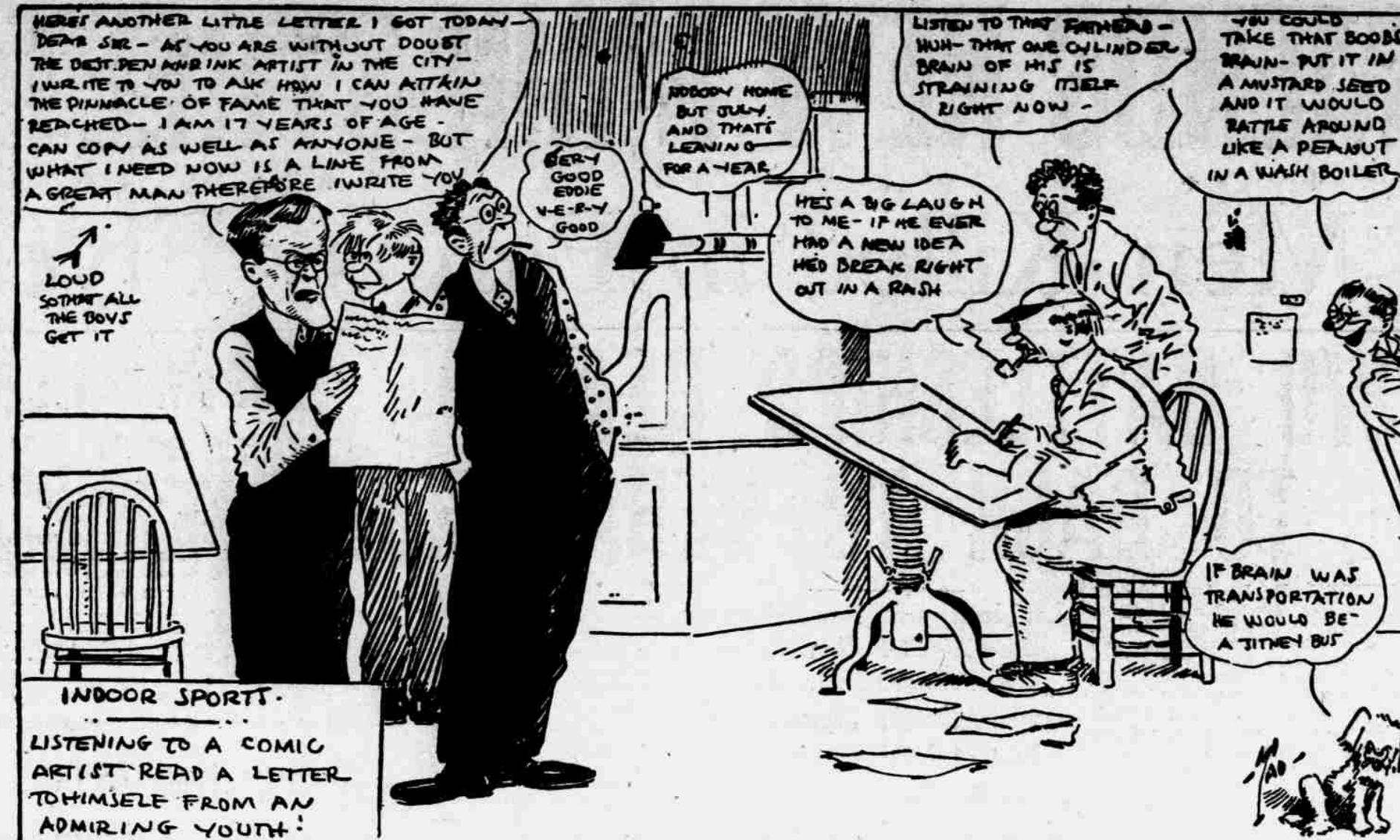
Raymond Lowrey has been suffer-
ing from the effects of a badly frac-
tured right arm, sustained the past
week.

Bridge at Warsaw Over Vistula



According to dispatches from Berlin, the Russians have already withdrawn from Warsaw and the rich prize already is in possession of the Germans. Not the least important strategic value that the Polish capital will give the Kaiser's army is the railroad facilities out of Warsaw to the east, north and south. The railroad bridge, spanning the Vistula at this point, will give the Germans splendid facilities to bring their munition and supply trains into the city to maintain a garrison there and a headquarters for the army which they will send out against the Russian posi-
tions farther east.

Indoor Sports



--By Tad

TWO

[Continued From Page One]

been ordered from Progresso to Vera
Cruz, Secretary Lansing said:

"The Marietta is going to bring the
Brazilian minister to the United States
and I know nothing whatever of any
other movement of ships.

Expects Fleet to Go.

However, naval officials passed the
tip that within a very short time a
good part of the Atlantic fleet would
again be steaming south to Mexican
waters. It is already certain that the
situation in Vera Cruz and throughout
the territory controlled by Carranza
is rapidly getting beyond control. The
reports that are being circulated by
the Carranza leaders, backed up by
messages from the United States
about the Wilson administration, are
inflaming the populace. The old cry
of "gringo domination" is being adroitly
raised, and the confidential com-
munication received by the state de-
partment indicated that unless another
show of force is made within a
short time, all foreigners, regardless
of nationality, will be in danger.

Effects Effect.

The administration is understood to
be very anxious to avoid the use of
force, and even an appearance of it,
until after the conference in New York
tomorrow between the Latin-American
and Secretary Lansing. The orders
to the battleships at Newport
were prepared by Admiral Benson before
he had his conference with Sec-
retary Lansing. He had intended, it
is understood, to start two battleships
at once, and to order others to get
ready. Under Lansing's orders, how-
ever, this program was held up.

A rush message to Commander Mc-
Namee asking him to wire at once ex-
actly what the need is. He has been
asked to detail just why he wants
more ships.

It is understood that if the emer-
gency arises the Tennessee, which is
en route to Haiti with Colonel Wal-
ler's marines on board, will be di-
verted by wireless and sent to Vera
Cruz, while Rear Admiral Caperton
may also be sent there from Port-au-
Prince. The present intentions of the
government do not contemplate any
movement of troops. Even the war-
ships will not be sent until Secretary
Lansing and President Wilson are
convinced that this action is necessary to
prevent massacre. They are fearful that
a resort to force or an appear-
ance of it on the very eve of the
renewal of the conference with the
Latin-Americans might cause the lat-
ter to balk against supporting the gen-
eral program to bring about peace in
Mexico.

EVEN SINGER IN CHURCH CHOIR COMES UNDER ACT

[Continued From Page One]

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—Every

man, woman, boy and girl who is em-
ployed, and every man, woman, boy
and girl who is an employer, will be
affected, either directly or indirectly,
by the operation of the new work-
men's compensation act, which be-
comes effective in Indiana on Sept. 1.

The workmen's compensation act is
a law designed to provide specific and
definite compensation for work-
men and women in case of injury and
to eliminate the necessity of going in-
to court to obtain redress for injuries
suffered in any of the thousands of
industrial establishments in this state.

The provisions of the law may be
rejected by employers or employees by
giving thirty days' notice to the industrial
board of Indiana, which has
charge of the operation of the statute.

So sweeping is the act in its applica-
tion, and so thoroughly does it en-
compass the army of employers and
employees in its provisions, that a re-
cent study of it by men learned in the
law, results in a finding that factory
employees or railroad brakemen are not
affected to any greater extent than is
the singer in a church choir.

In the first bulletin on the opera-
tion of the law, written by Samuel R.
Artman, a member of the industrial
board of Indiana, the purposes and the
effect of the law, together with a com-
prehensive explanation of how em-
ployers and employees shall proceed
under it, is given. It sets out just
what are the duties of employers and
employees who operate under it in
such simple and comprehensive words
that Mr. Artman's bulletin has been
copied by other states where similar
statutes are in operation.

May Escape Litigation.

Those who operate under the com-
pensation act in Indiana will escape
the obnoxious litigation which inev-
itably results from injury to work-
men, and instead of the usually long-
delayed settlement of claims of work-
men against their employers where in-
juries result the settlement will be
made as soon as the necessary details
are completed by the industrial board.

Mr. Artman, in his explanation of
the law, cites the advantages of work-
men's compensation in the following
paragraphs:

"There are, at least, three very de-
sirable direct advantages of work-
men's compensation over common and
statutory liability laws:

"1. It insures promptly to the in-

jured workman, and, in case of his
death, to his dependents, a certain
compensation instead of the often long
delayed and very uncertain final re-
sult of a lawsuit.

"The compensation, in the first in-
stance, is made to fall upon the em-
ployer, not as a punishment, not be-
cause he was at fault, but in order to
throw the burden ultimately upon
those who enjoy the product.

Burden on Consumer.

"Those who enjoy the product, and
ultimately pay the compensation,
thereby render certain to the injured
workman what is justly due him and
prevent him and his dependents from
becoming the objects of a most unde-
sirable charity.

"Under the old system only a small
per cent of the injuries resulting from
industrial accidents were actually
compensated.

"So sweeping is the act in its applica-
tion, and so thoroughly does it en-
compass the army of employers and
employees in its provisions, that a re-
cent study of it by men learned in the
law, results in a finding that factory
employees or railroad brakemen are not
affected to any greater extent than is
the singer in a church choir.

In the first bulletin on the opera-
tion of the law, written by Samuel R.
Artman, a member of the industrial
board of Indiana, the purposes and the
effect of the law, together with a com-
prehensive explanation of how em-
ployers and employees shall proceed
under it, is given. It sets out just
what are the duties of employers and
employees who operate under it in
such simple and comprehensive words
that Mr. Artman's bulletin has been
copied by other states where similar
statutes are in operation.

May Escape Litigation.

Those who operate under the com-
pensation act in Indiana will escape
the obnoxious litigation which inev-
itably results from injury to work-
men, and instead of the usually long-
delayed settlement of claims of work-
men against their employers where in-
juries result the settlement will be
made as soon as the necessary details
are completed by the industrial board.

Mr. Artman, in his explanation of
the law, cites the advantages of work-
men's compensation in the following
paragraphs:

"There are, at least, three very de-
sirable direct advantages of work-
men's compensation over common and
statutory liability laws:

"1. It insures promptly to the in-

jured workman, and, in case of his
death, to his dependents, a certain
compensation instead of the often long
delayed and very uncertain final re-
sult of a lawsuit.

Eliminate Law Suits.

"The elimination of the probability
of a lawsuit between the employer and
employee, in the event of the injury
of the latter, is bound to be pro-
ductive of a better state of harmony
and co-operation between them. It
may be expected to reduce the prob-
ability of friction, discord and ill feel-
ing and bring about a closer and more
compatible relationship between the
employer and the employee.

"3. The certainty that injuries
will be compensated is a potential fac-
tor for safety. It will compel the em-
ployer to consider the causes of in-
juries and the means of preventing them.

It is a silent, automatic and
constant argument for the best work-
ing conditions for accidents. It pleads
not merely for 'safety first,' but for
'safety all the time.'

Farmers are not meant to be amenable
to the law, although its provi-
sions are such as to permit them to
take advantage of it if they desire, and
a number of them have done so.

Domestic servants, or those employ-
ing domestic servants, are amenable to
the law only to the extent that any
accident befalling a domestic servant
which disables such servant under the
meaning of the statute, must be re-
ported to the board. All those who
elect to operate under the act, and
they number the vast majority of the
employers and employees of the state,
by their acceptance of the statute, au-
tomatically accept the terms of the
compensation, and where an injury re-
sults to an employee the compensation is
fixed by law, thus obviating the de-
lay occasioned by lengthy and obnox-
ious law suits.

I shall advise that steps be taken
without delay for the removal of the
old structure and the erection of a
new concrete bridge not less than 60
feet in width of roadway and in keep-
ing with the trams now using the
structure.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN MUELLER,
Bridge Engineer.

ANNOUNCE REUNION.

MILTON, Ind., Aug. 10.—All persons
knowing themselves to have attended
school at Milton, are expected to at-
tend or write a letter for the Milton
schoolmen's annual meet at Jackson's
park Thursday, August 12.

SOCIETY TO PICNIC.

EATON, O., Aug. 10.—The annual
picnic of the Preble County Vigilant
society will be held August 25 in
Kautz's grove, southeast of Eaton. A
committee has charge of the detailed
arrangements for the outing and a pro-
gram of talks of unusual interest to
members is promised.

TO FILL PULPIT.

Rev. J. K. Griffen of New Concord,
O., will preach at the Reid Memorial
church next Sunday.

TO FILL PULPIT.

TO FILL PULPIT.