

## FARMER IS NOT PROFITEER SAY OHIO EXPERTS

Has Lost Money This Year on Industrial Basis of Computation.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—Strong defenses of the farmer have been made by C. E. Thorne, Director of the Wooster Experiment Station, and Alfred Vivian, dean of the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University, before whom were placed these three questions of public policy as related to the agrarians:

"Is the farmer the real profiteer behind the high cost of food stuffs?"

"Has the Government, in subsidizing farmers, by teaching scientific methods to increase production, really benefited the consumer?"

"Has this vast expense, Federal and state, cheapened prices to the public?"

For example, Dean Vivian says if the farmer were to count his costs, materials, "depreciation of property," labor, insurance and the like, the same way a manufacturing establishment does, the cost of wheat this year would be \$2.57 a bushel instead of \$2.26, the government figure.

### Little Profit Counted.

Carried to its conclusion this must mean that the farmer lost money, he says, although more than half of the 500,000 Ohio automobiles that spin around the highways are owned by the farmers, it has been pointed out in comment. Vivian counters his statement against attack by saying that the farmer counts his labor and that of his family at a low figure.

Inasmuch as Vivian counts little profit in his calculations, the statement is likely to be challenged, it is said here, since the farmer is his own employer. What is contemplated evidently is that the farmer does not remunerate himself as well as the city worker upon whose brawn and brain equal demands are made.

If the scientific teaching of agriculture were not continued, Vivian asks, what would become of the country in ten years if the population increased at its present rate? He asserts that the present high cost of bread only to a small extent is due to \$2.26 wheat, but is largely the result of high expenses in handling, milling, baking and distributing.

Vivian asserts that the consumer has the benefit of improved farm methods. He adds in districts of poorest farms and poorest farmers it is almost impossible to arouse interest for meetings.

### Military Training Bill Opposed by Guardsmen

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The Chamberlain-Kahn bill proposing six months compulsory military training for all youths between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, was characterized as "crude and incomplete," and patterned after the "Prussian system." In a statement issued here by the organization committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, of which Colonel John B. Rose is chairman.

The effect of the bill, particularly, in the provision to create a "home guard" for an organization which those who had completed training might enter as an alternative of being subject to a year's peace-time service in the army, would be to "destroy the national guard," the statement said. The publication for a year's service in the regular army after training was criticized as meaning "conscription of our citizens in time of peace." The cost of the system, estimated in the statement at between one and one-half and two billion dollars annually, the committee declared to be prohibitive. The plan was branded as "Prussianistic" because it "puts the whole system under control of regulations to be adopted by the general staff.

### Grocers Refuse to Buy Indiana Watermelons

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 25.—The watermelon situation in Columbus now is rather peculiar, not to say distressing to the Bartholomew county growers.

Growers are bringing fine melons here and offering them to grocers at 8 to 10 cents a pound, but the market is overstocked with high-priced southern melons, the farmers say, and will not buy the home-grown ones. Southern melons retail here at from 60 cents to 80 cents.

The farmers are selling to the consumer for whatever they can get. John Hock of near Columbus, brought a load of melons here this week and offered them to grocers at 10 cents each. He could not sell them and finally took them to Greensburg, where grocers bought them at 18 cents each.

### St. Louis News Writers Given Bonuses on Pay

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—A bonus of 20 percent, on salaries from January 1. last to August 22, was distributed today by the Pulitzer Publishing company to editorial and other employees of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, except the mechanical workers under union contract as an emergency measure to meet the extraordinary increase in the present cost of living.

It was announced that another bonus of 20 percent, dating from August 22, would be paid at the end of the present year.

St. Louis newspaper writers recently organized a union.

### Eight Dayton Milk Dealers Charged With Profiteering

DAYTON, Aug. 25.—Eight local dealers were indicted today on the charges of boosting prices and operating in restraint of trade by special grand jury which has been investigating high cost of living for the past month.

Immediately upon being served with a copy of the indictment J. L. Laymon, treasurer of the Dayton Ice Cream and Dairy company, entered a plea of guilty for his company. Sentence was deferred.

### PASSENGERS MIRACULOUSLY ESCAPE WHEN TRAIN CRASHES THROUGH THIRTY-FOOT HIGH TRESTLE AT LEEDS, ALABAMA



Photo taken just after the wreck shows engine in the ditch and baggage car hanging over the end of the bridge, barely balanced.

Miraculous escapes were had by passengers of the fast Seminole Limited train of the Illinois Central, from Jacksonville, Florida, to Chicago, when the engine of the

train crashed through a thirty-foot high trestle at Leeds, Ala., eighteen miles from Birmingham, leaving the baggage car poised on the end of the structure. Only the

fact that the train had just left the station at Leeds and was proceeding slowly prevented a disaster. As it was, one person was killed and four injured.

### VERSAILLES, WHERE AUTOCRACY WAS BROKEN, WAS KING'S PLEASURE RESORT

(The London Mail)

The day of the signature of peace, Versailles celebrated victory by one of those beautiful fetes de nuit, which in days of old consecrated all solemn or merry hours of French history.

The first of these festivities, the most renowned, carried away to the most distant parts of the world the name still unknown of Versailles which had just swung to life and fame through the powerful will of the royal magician.

It took place in 1664 and was called "The Pleasures of the Enchanted Island." Louis XIV and his friends costumed as knights of the days of old represented the feats of the heroes from Aristo.

The young king, then at the height of his stately beauty, was riding a matchless horse whose fire colored harness was glittering with gold, silver and precious stones. He wore a resplendent scarlet plumed helmet and his commanding figure and ample gestures were worthy of his rank; his noble face glowed with pride and love.

For the secret aim of these festivities was to capture the heart of the tender Mlle. de la Valliere, who, touching in her delicate grace, bashfully concealing herself among the court ladies, knew not whether to rejoice or tremble at this wonderful and terrible happiness.

#### Aglow For Days.

For nine nights the park was aglow with numberless lights and on the last, the festival ended by a ballet borrowed from mythology. From a rock in the middle of a piece of water suddenly sprang up a beautiful palace, which was attacked by groups of splendidly attired dancers, and finally disappeared among the gold flare and leaping flames of fireworks.

"It seemed," writes an author of that time, "as if heaven, earth and water were on fire. The height and number recently took up the O'Bannon which rolled along the edge of the lake, those which lit up the water and leaped out of it, formed a show the greatness and magnificence of which cannot be equalled."

These festivities placed Louis le Grand high in the European sky, of which he was to be so long the resplendent sun, and they mark the decline of power and brilliancy of the French monarch.

The same reign saw its tragic decline, the slow crumbling of the proud edifice built on tyranny and exhaustion.

Yet a century later Versailles, saddened by many years of mourning and defeat, called back its brightest seductions to welcome the young victim who was to pay so heavily for the errors of his great kings.

Marie Antoinette, Too.

Marie Antoinette had just arrived from the lonely court of Austria to marry the cold, gloomy, ill-fated Dauphin—but who, when once pall on her light-hearted merriness? A slender girl of fifteen, with a smile, her steps eyes now shy, now glowing with fun under her high powdered hair, her small round mouth, pouting so vivishly in her fresh young face, she tripped, danced, floated along the fairy park pausing at times to listen to the clamor of love which a score of years would turn into wells of hatred.

Two hundred thousand people had swarmed on the terrace. At the end of the Grand Canal, its lines sketched

### RUSSIAN RED CROSS WORKERS GO TO IRKUTSK

OMSK, Friday, July 25.—(By the Associated Press by Courier to Vladivostok.) All the American women Red Cross workers at Omsk, approximately 60, were recently ordered sent to Irkutsk by Roland S. Morris, American ambassador to Japan, who came to Omsk on orders from Washington to make an investigation of the Kolchak government. This decision was reached in consultation with Colonel George H. Emerson of the American railway mission, Major General William S. Graves, the American commander in Siberia; Ernest L. Harris the American consul general, and Major Slaughter, the representative at Omsk of Major General Graves.

Colonel Emerson pointed out that 35,000 cars filled with refugees and materials were moving toward Omsk from Kekaterinburg and Chelabinsk, and routed eastward and that the congestion daily was increasing. He recommended removal of the women before it should become too difficult.

### Bank Clerks of Boston Are Organizing Union

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—The 4,500 bank clerks of this city are organizing a union, following the recent lead of the bank workers in New York City. Representatives of the local clerks have taken their first definite step by arranging a conference to be held at an early date with Frank M. McCarthy, labor organizer. The men are seeking a minimum wage of \$1,000 for all departments and overtime pay. They have no complaint on working hours.

### METCALF DISCOVERS SECOND COMET IN THREE DAYS

(By Associated Press) CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 25.—Discovery of a second new comet in three days by Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, was announced today by the Harvard college observatory.

After picking up in the eastern sky on August 20, the first of the year's new stars, he reported that on the night of the 22nd at 11 o'clock he found in Bootes' constellation in the western sky another uncharted body, more conspicuous than the first. He said it could be seen with a small telescope.

### BERISLAV IS CAPTURED

LONDON, Aug. 25.—General Denikine, commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces in South Russia has captured the town of Berislav on the Dniester river in the government of Kherson, according to a dispatch today from Taganrog, in the Don Cossack territory on the sea of Azov.

### GRAIN OF COUNTY MOVING MORE RAPIDLY SAY ELEVATOR MANAGERS

Elevator men of the county and Preble county, according to their opinions expressed Monday, think that the car shortage which has held up grain shipment for a month, has practically cleared up. However, some of them have been held up seriously by the car shortage. Approximately 583,000 bushels of grain have been handled by nearby elevators this season. This includes wheat, oats, and all other grains.

About 50,000 bushels of oats have been received, they said.

S. A. Thompson of the Thompson-Sorrel Elevator company, of Hagerstown, said that although he has not had a sufficient amount of cars in the past to handle their grain, the situation is gradually cleared up. This elevator has handled about 150,000 bushels of grain during the season, and have only about 15,000 now on hands. They have been receiving grain right along, and although only about 2,000 bushels of oats have passed through their hands, it was a good crop.

#### Predicts Clear-Up.

J. S. Hazelrigg of the Hazelrigg Elevator Company at Cambridge City, also has been held up in the past by a shortage of cars, but thought that the situation would rapidly clear up. They have about 12,000 bushels of grain now on hand waiting cars. This company has been receiving grain all along, with a total of about 75,000 bushels bushels passing through their hands this season.

Only a small portion of the oats crop was received by Hazelrigg this season.

C. S. Martindale, of the Greensfork Elevator company, at Greensfork, said that he had been able at all times to get enough cars to carry on their shipping. He has about 12,700 bushels of grain now on hand at the present time, while he has received upwards of 65,000 bushels during the season.

Grain has been arriving there daily and the officials do not expect the car shortage to get any worse. Martindale said that they have received little or no oats this season.

The Powell company of Fountain City, has experienced some difficulty in getting cars, but never have, at any time been seriously handicapped due to the lack of proper shipping facilities, according to George Powell.

They have about 10,000 bushels of wheat and 7,000 bushels of oats on hand now, and have handled approximately 68,000 bushels of grain during the entire season.

Powell said that they had been receiving grain right along, but that cars were still hard to get. About 25,000 bushels of oats, which is about one-half of the normal crop, have been received at this elevator so far. Only one-fifth of the oats threshing remains to be completed.

#### 16,300 at Centerville

The Farmers' Co-Operative Grain Elevator at Centerville has been able to ship grain at all times, W. T. Matthews, the manager stated. They have about 16,300 bushels of grain in storage now, and have handled approximately 55,000 bushels during the season.

Only 500 bushels of oats have been received this year, which is an average crop for this territory, and practically all oats threshing has been completed, Matthews said.

President Kennedy, of the Kennedy Grain company, at Economy, said that they have no trouble and anticipate none in the car shortage. This company has handled 50,000 bushels of grain this season, and have about 10,000 in storage now. 20,000 bushels of oats, which is a little above the average crop around Economy, has

### NEXT COURSE OF MR. WILSON IS STILL PUZZLE

Three Moves Are Considered Probable—May Reopen Negotiations With Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—How far President Wilson may go in his fight for unqualified acceptance of the peace treaty is a subject of increasing speculation in official circles.

With the group of reservation supporters apparently determined to write their qualifications of the League of Nations covenant in the ratification itself, and with Republican leaders predicting that the Senate will amend outright the Shantung provision and perhaps other sections of the treaty, an interesting set of possibilities present themselves.

There has been no authoritative expression of the President's probable course should the treaty be returned to him with textual amendments or reservations written into the ratification.

He told the Foreign Relations committee Tuesday he would consider either method of qualification as tantamount to reopening the negotiations with Germany.

Should such amendments or reservations be inserted, therefore—an eventuality, which Democratic Senators deny is likely, but which the Republicans say is certain—the next move would be up to the President.

What he would do is a question on which those who have talked with him disagree, but a discussion of what he would be authorized to do under the law and precedents reveals a general agreement that a number of courses would be open.

Sumped up, these discussions contemplate that he might take up the question of changes in the treaty by diplomatic correspondence; return to Paris and ask that the peace conference be reassembled for negotiations of a new treaty; send a new delegation to reopen negotiations; or pocket the treaty and refuse to proceed further unless the Senate receded from its position.

### Prize is Offered For

### France-American Flight

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A prize of \$25,000 has been offered by Raymond Orteig of the Aero Club of America for the first man to fly between France and New York in a heavier than air machine. Rules and regulations governing the contest were made public today.

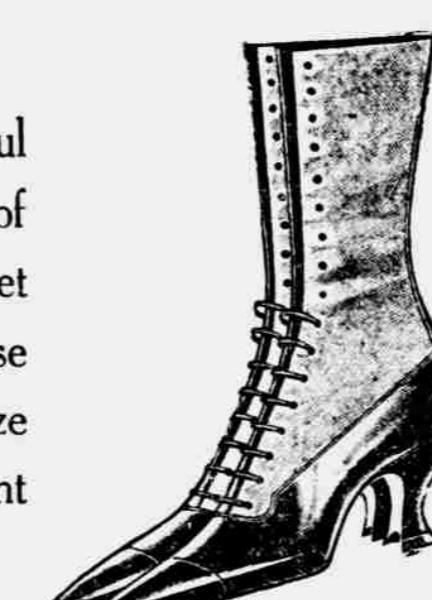
The flight must be made by May 28, 1914, in either land or water plane, the start from either side. The competition is open to any person of the allied nations who holds an aviator's certificate issued by the International Aeronaautical federation and properly entered on the competitors' register of the Aero Club of America.

The entry fee of \$250, must be sent to the secretary of the Aero Club of America fourteen days before the entrant makes his first attempt.

Nearly half of the peppermint oil used in the world is produced in St. Joseph county, Michigan.



That Milady's fancy has swung from the manly types of seasons past to styles delightfully dainty and feminine is exemplified in the slender lined shoes for fall.



We have given thoughtful attention to the selection of styles that are graceful yet practical and chosen those shades which harmonize with the best garment shades of the season.

The care taken in selecting shoes that are just right for your feet, and harmonize with your new Fall costumes, will be more than repaid by comfort and genuine pleasure throughout many months of service.

## Neff & Nusbaum

