

COX LEADS IN POLL OF NEW YORK WOMEN; LEAGUE IS FAVERED

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Evening Telegram's presidential poll in the metropolitan district, taken exclusively among women, indicates a close race between Cox and Harding for the voters of the nation.

The poll shows the opinion of 158 representative women. They voted as follows: Cox, 72; Harding, 59; Debs, seven, and undecided, 20.

No effort was made to obtain a poll that would be unusual because of the number of voters, but an effort was made to obtain a representative vote inasmuch as experience has shown that polls are important as indicating political trends only to the degree that they are representative of the voting elements of the country.

A surprising feature of the poll among women was the apparent lack of interest which most of them show in the prohibition issue. Each woman was asked to state her presidential preference and her reasons. Yet out of 158 women who voted only five indicated that they were influenced by the prohibition issue. Of these five, one is strongly for prohibition, while four are against it. The one for it expects to vote against Governor Cox, while the other four will vote for him.

Interested in League.

On the League of Nations issue the opinion is more decided. Forty-six voters expressed the intention of voting for the candidate of their choice because of his stand either for or against the league. Of this number, 28 are for the league and 17 against it.

Practically all those who favor the league are going to vote for Governor Cox, regardless of former political associations. Those who are opposed to the league are with Senator Harding, the same attitude as the women.

The high cost of living is an important issue with a considerable body of women. Many of those in this poll who are undecided in their choice say they intend to vote for the man who they think will be able to lower the cost of living. Dissatisfaction with the futile efforts of the old party to accomplish this end is responsible largely for three Democrats, two Independents and one Republican to vote for Debs in the coming election. This is an issue in which housewives are greatly interested.

Business Women for G. O. P.
In general, the women who are engaged in business or whose husbands are connected with business interests in executive capacities are inclined to vote for Harding. They express the opinion that a change in administration would be good for the business of the country.

A large body of independent voters declare they are undecided at this time as to how they will vote because they don't know enough about the issues. They want the campaign to develop before committing themselves. Most of them, however, express the intention of voting.

He Denounced Scanty Bathing Suits; Nearly Drowned by Bathers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 30.—The intervention of a sheriff with a cocked revolver saved the Rev. Frederick Kopfmann from a merciless drumming at the hands of 500 infuriated summer residents of Washington's Crossing today.

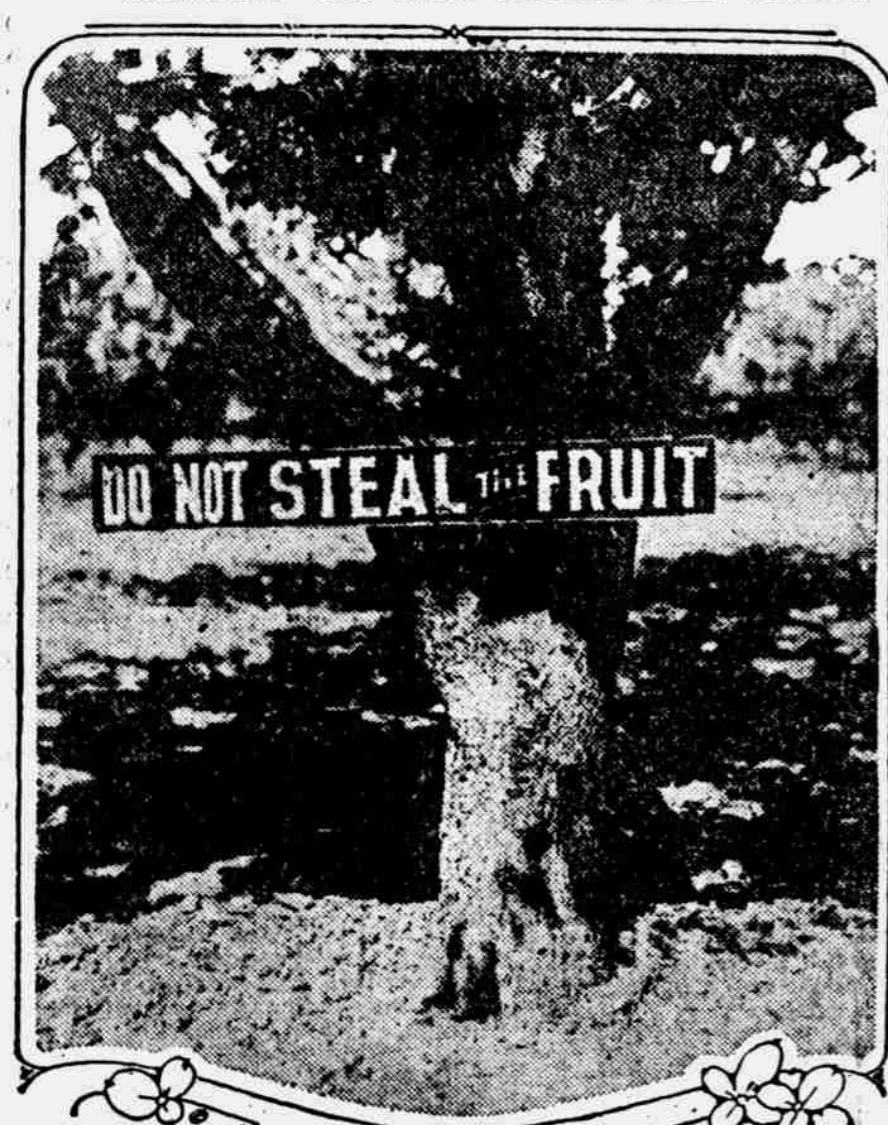
Even as it happened the minister was mauled badly. He carries now, below his right eye, a bruise of many colors. He had been pelted with overripe tomatoes, stones and other missiles and smacked on the mouth by the very "hussies" he has sworn to drive out of the state.

Rev. Kopfmann in recent sermons has condemned the scanty attire of bathers in Washington Crossing.

After his morning sermon the parson shook hands with his parishioners, said he did not know whether or not he'd be back for an evening service and jumped into a waiting automobile.

Red Fife was the staple Canadian

SIGN IN MODERN GARDEN OF EDEN READS: "DO NOT STEAL THE FRUIT"



Warning sign in California fruit belt.

In California, the modern Garden of Eden, it seems that there is almost as much objection to stealing the fruit as there was in the original Garden of Eden in the days of Adam and Eve. The picture was taken along one of the highways in the California fruit belt. So much fruit has been stolen by tourists that growers have put up hundreds of signs like the above.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND HOME ON VACATION



Ambassador Davis, his wife and daughter Julia (right) and his niece, Katherine Watson, photographed on arrival in New York.

John W. Davis, American ambassador to Great Britain, is in the United States on a sixty

days' leave of absence. His family returned with him. It is believed that one of his reasons for

coming home at this time was to take part in the presidential campaign.

"There he is, throw him in the river, duck him, duck him."

Begins, But Not Ends.

With his head out of the window, he began a speech: "O, impudent violets," he apostrophized the bathers. "I am going to drive all of you forever out of Washington's Crossing. If you have anything to say to me, say it on Tuesday, when."

At this point a tomato struck the parson squarely in the middle of his pallid forehead. This was followed by a fusillade of sticks and stones. Rev. Kopfmann sank back on the cushion.

Young women pushed through to the machine and, reaching through the window, smacked the face of the poor preacher.

Two husky young men opened the doors and reached for the parson.

"Don't," he gasped thickly. "I can't swim. I'll drown."

At this juncture Sheriff Arthur Hughes appeared.

ROMANCE IN MARQUIS WHEAT

The curiosities of literature shrink beside the marvels of agriculture. Some hundred of millions of bushels of Marquis wheat, now grown annually on the continent of North America, are all descended from a few grains isolated in 1903. The story of Marquis wheat is as interesting as the plot of many a romantic novel.

Back in 1841 a Scot named David Fife, near Peterborough, Ontario, returned to his native country under a promise to send to his employer a Scottish bonnet, or Glen-Garry. As soon as he arrived in Glasgow, he bought the bonnet and taking a stroll along the Broomview came upon a boat unloading a cargo of fine wheat. He filled the bag with a sample of the wheat and sent it off to his friend Fife in Canada.

Fife sowed the seed in the spring garden but only three ears, or heads, came to maturity. Being interested in his friend's gift, Fife saved the wheat, and in 1843, had a pint of seed, which multiplied as the years went by, and by 1870 Red Fife, as this new wheat was called after its color and its owner, became a favorite in Ontario. It was also known as Scottish Fife, and as Glasgow wheat—though it was not grown in Scotland, and the experts, when they examined it, pronounced it a Galician variety.

Investigation proved that the vessel in the Glasgow docks in 1841 had come with a cargo of wheat from Danzig, the chief export outlet for Galician grain.

Red Fife was the staple Canadian

wheat in the seventies, but it had one defect—it was slow to ripen, and the early frosts blackened many first-class field of it. In 1888 a botanist, named Saunders, crossed it with more than 50 other varieties, but failed to solve the problem. The flour thus produced was too yellow for the market. In 1902, however, his son Charles E. Saunders chanced to hit on an ear of Red Fife which he crossed with Hard Calcutta, and in the following year he succeeded in growing 12 plants. The yield was less than a pound of seed, but it ripened early, and the grains were plump. He named it Marquis, after the then governor general of Canada, the marquis of Lorne. By the autumn of 1906 he had two-thirds of a bushel.

In 1907 all the seed that could be spared—23 pounds—was sent to the experimental station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. It lived up to expectations, and two years later 400 samples were distributed to Canadian farmers. Their reports were enthusiastic. The early wheat, so long sought had been found. Since then its fame has spread widely, and Marquis wheat is now grown not only in Canada, but in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where rust has hitherto prevented losses.

MAD ANTHONY GOOD SOLDIER BUT HE DIDN'T KNOW FRENCH

(Kansas City Star)

General Anthony Wayne was a soldier of parts; his reputation as a fighter was extremely good. But less than that is to be said for his French. It was poor indeed. Washington used to drink a toast to Bon Repas as a sort of stirrup cup when his parties broke up. Bon Repas being the French cant for "Good Night." General Wayne tossed off his glass many a time to the toast and never knew the real meaning of it, in fact he somehow got it into his head that Bon Repas was a celebrated fighter of the past whom Washington venerated.

Once having got together quite a number of bottles of wine, "Mad Anthony Wayne" gave a party to a group of fellow officers.

As soon as the dinner was over and the cloth removed, the wine was brought and the hero of Stony Point cried out: "Come, my brave comrades, fill up your glasses. Here's to old Bon Repas forever." The guests were astonished. They drained their glasses and then picked up their hats, and prepared to depart. Wayne demanded the reason and then for the first time discovered the meaning of the French phrase. "Well, a fig for Bon Repas, then," he exclaimed, "Take your seats again. You shall not stir until we've started every drop of our drink."

BRITAIN SOLD ITS AMMUNITION; BUYER "BREAKS SHELLS DOWN"

(Continental Edition of the London Mail)

An ex-soldier has just paid 2 million pounds (normally 10 million dollars) for all the remaining ammunition of the British army in France. His name is Francis Norman Pickett.

"The contract has just been signed with the disposal board, and now we possess about 50 million rounds of ammunition," he said. "By we I mean the people who are in the deal with me. With money as tight as it is just

now, it was no easy task to raise the purchase price of 2 million pounds. I can assure you. The ammunition represents the small arms stuff and shells no longer required by the army. It is in France where we are going to break it down.

"A staff of 300 experts on explosives and 6,000 men and women are to tackle the job, which will take about two years to accomplish.

The ammunition ranges from rifle cartridges to 15-inch shells. Its chief value lies in the T. N. T. (tri-nitro tolol) and the ammonium in it. Extracted, these, rich in nitrates, will be transformed into very valuable munition. The metal, much of it steel, is to be remelted.

There were a number of bidders for possession of all the ammunition dumps left behind in France by the British army, and Mr. Pickett had to undergo a very searching examination into his history before he was allowed to buy.

The authorities were at great pains to satisfy themselves that he is not a Bolshevik.

As a matter of fact, he is an engineer, born in Ulfracombe, Devonshire, 34 years ago. Before this deal, he had bought 10 million rounds of French and Belgian ammunition, built factors to break it down, and did so with

out a single misfire.

"And," he said, "you have to be very careful about ammunition that may have deteriorated. I spent £25,000 (normally £125,000) on each of my factories in safety precautions."

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Termites, Insect Enemy Of Plants in Indiana; Prevention is Urged

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—A new menace to the sweet corn crop of the state has been called to the attention of Frank N. Wallace, entomologist for the state conservation department. Termites, insects which usually attack wood or books, are devastating corn in many sections of the state, according to reports reaching Mr. Wallace.

In one case the insects destroyed a large patch of sweet corn belonging to H. L. Trueblood, an 86-year-old Indianapolis resident.

Termites are the insects that frequently cause so much damage to woodwork in houses, especially parts near the ground, and several Indianapolis persons reported their presence this spring.

Termites also destroy fence posts, telegraph poles, railway ties, piled lumber, and in fact anything made of wood. They usually enter whatever they attack from beneath the ground, making small entrance holes, and then gnaw out tunnels and galleries through it till it is reduced to a hollow shell.

The insects are small, soft-bodied, wingless creatures of a pale yellowish brown color. They run about actively when disturbed, but they are blind and very adverse to exposing themselves to light.

Treatment for termites varies in each particular case. If the infestation covers a small area the galleries may be opened by cutting into them, and the insects killed by pouring in kerosene or carbon bisulphide. Treatment with "blue oil" is said to be effective against them. There is no known method to control them in the corn, a new zone of attack for them, for it would be impossible to open the stalks and destroy the nests, the most effective means of eradication.

Calls Upon Church to Intervene in Strikes

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The church and the pulpit were called upon to intervene in strikes and try to compose the differences between capital and labor in a "Labor Sunday Message" issued today by the Rev. Worth M. Tippy, executive secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

As declared that the church must stand for the right of labor to organize and take collective action under proper restraints and safeguards for public welfare and that the church should not be prevented from taking this step either by reactionary employers or by "evils in the labor movement."

The Rev. Mr. Tippy pointed out that the nation had suffered a tremendous economic loss because of the strikes last year and that deeper perils lie in threatened destruction of the spirit of cooperation and good will between capital and labor.

"The church watches the deepening conflict with profound concern," he continued. "It cannot stand aloof. At whatever risk of becoming involved in the controversy it must go into the

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midst of contending forces, if possible between them. It must bring to bear every ounce of influence which it possesses to bring these contending groups together, and to induce them to work out permanent and effective means of cooperation."

He pointed out that there was need to devise a method by which employers and workers can get together and keep together, so as to put heart and power into production and give just rewards to both groups. "If no form of labor organization is permitted and if not only strikes but labor organi-

zation itself is fought to a finish, there appears no way out of our troubles, but rather a deepening of them. We shall have an autocratic management of industry on the one side and either a kind of serfdom on the other or a militant, bitter, and class-conscious organization of labor growing yearly more revolutionary. That is just the danger of the present hour."

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