

## HUGHES NOMINATED ON THIRD BALLOT

Way Was Cleared for Hughes When Other Candidates Withdrew. Fairbanks is Named as Candidate for Vice-President. Hughes Issues Clear-Cut Statement.

## ROOSEVELT NOMINATED BY PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Roosevelt Tentatively Refuses, Awaiting More Explicit Declaration of Views on Vital Issues by Hughes Before Final Decision.—Progressives Name John M. Parker of Louisiana For Vice President.

Chicago.—Charles E. Hughes and Theodore Roosevelt, both of New York, were nominated for President by the Republican and Progressive conventions at 12:49 and 12:47 o'clock Saturday, respectively. The Roosevelt nomination beating the Hughes nomination by exactly two minutes. Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana was nominated for Vice President on the Republican ticket and John M. Parker of Louisiana on the Progressive.

Colonel Roosevelt sent a tentative declaration of the nomination, with the understanding that it was to stand if Hughes turned out to be sound on the issues of Americanism and preparedness, and that if Hughes turned out to be pacifist, pro-German, or pro-race, he would accept and make the race as the Progressive candidate.

Justice Hughes broke all records by accepting the nomination by telegraph, without waiting for a formal notification by the regularly appointed committee, and declared his position not only on the issues regarded by Colonel Roosevelt as the test issues, but also on the other principal questions raised by the Republican platform. For a long time a third telegram, this one from Mr. Fairbanks declining the Vice Presidential nomination, was anticipated, because he already had sent a private one to that effect, but, instead, he accepted over the telephone.

The Conference Committee scheme failed because the Republicans would name no candidate. At the last minute, after every effort to induce them to do so had proved ineffective, Colonel Roosevelt himself proposed the name of Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. The two Conference Committees so reported, but the Progressive Convention laid the telegram on the table and the Republicans paid no attention to it.

The nominating ballot showed this count: Hughes 949 1-2; Roosevelt 18 1-2; Lodge 7; Du Pont 5; Weeks 3; LaFollette 3; absent 1. Total 987.

Although Frank H. Hitchcock let it be known that the Hughes men wanted Burton for second place, Ohio withdrew Burton's name, leaving the field to Mr. Fairbanks and former Secretary Burkett of Nebraska.

The ballot for Vice President showed this count: Fairbanks 853; Burkett 108; Borah 8; Burton 1; Johnson 1; absent, scattering and not voting 6. Total 987.

Leaders Seen Satisfied. At 2:01 p. m. the convention adjourned. There were expressions of harmony from all the leaders and among the delegates. The delegations which on the final ballot had cast votes for other than Mr. Hughes made statements declaring their loyalty to the nominees.

"Six months ago," said Chairman Hilles of the National Committee, "I said a nominee would be born in the convention, and he was."

"I am very much pleased, of course," said Mr. Hitchcock. "It means a reunited Republican party and victory in November."

Favorite Sons Withdrew. When the convention began business shortly before noon the withdrawal of the favorite sons was announced one after another and the nomination plainly was assured before the roll call had gone five states. When it got to Colorado the drift was so apparent that a proposal to make it unanimous was made, but Chairman Harding ruled that the balloting should take its regular course.

Greeted by Yells. Each addition to the Hughes column was greeted by yells of exultation from the rapidly accumulating Hughes delegates and steadily state by state the votes piled up until New Jersey carried it past the required 494 and the remainder was only a formality.

In rapid succession as the vote went on Du Pont was withdrawn by Delaware and his solid block was cast for Hughes; Illinois withdrew Sherman; Ohio withdrew Burton; Iowa withdrew Cummings; New York withdrew Weeks; Massachusetts withdrew Weeks. Practically all of these new votes were cast for Hughes, only a few remaining in compliment to the favorite sons who brought them.



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

Burton Goes to Fairbanks. With the end of the balloting for the presidential nomination and the official announcement the balloting for Vice President began. There were some surprise when Governor Willis of Ohio withdrew Burton's name and cast the whole block of Ohio votes for Fairbanks.

After Chairman Harding had officially announced the nomination of Fairbanks, the usual resolutions were passed. Chairman Hilles called a meeting of the new National committee for organization, and the convention adjourned.

Notable Convention. The convention was notable in political history for many things. A man who had steadfastly refused to seek the nomination had been chosen; it was the first Republican convention since 1855 which had been forced to take more than one ballot to agree upon a candidate, and it had been marked by a lack of riotous demonstration and nervous enthusiasm which hitherto had been a feature of such gatherings. It did not touch any of the existing records for sustained demonstrations, but despite the fact that it was wholly and decidedly "unbossed," it moved with a precision and quietness which had not been equalled since the McKinley convention in Philadelphia.

First Ballot. Hughes 949 1-2; Roosevelt 18 1-2; Lodge 7; Du Pont 5; Weeks 3; LaFollette 3; absent 1. Total 987.

Second Ballot. Total—Hughes 949 1-2; Roosevelt 18 1-2; Lodge 7; Du Pont 5; Weeks 3; LaFollette 3; absent 1. Total 987.

Third Ballot. Hughes 949 1-2; Roosevelt 18 1-2; Lodge 7; Du Pont 5; Weeks 3; LaFollette 3; absent 1. Total 987.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ROOSEVELT DECLARES THAT HE IS OUT OF POLITICS.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt reiterated that he is out of politics.

He said: "I want to tell you newspaper men, I said 'that is no use for you to come here to see me. I will have nothing to say. I will answer no questions, so please don't ask me. I am out of politics.'"

If the former President has any plans for the immediate future other than to continue his literary work, he has not made them public.

A flood of telegrams has been received. It was announced that most of them approved his action in declining to become a candidate upon the Progressive ticket.

While Colonel Roosevelt would not discuss the question his intimates considered it altogether unlikely that he would head a third ticket. He had not made it clear whether or not he will support the candidacy of Mr. Hughes.

Industrial Training and Crime. It is a fact that a very large percentage of the inmates of prisons are industrially untrained, and unable to earn a living income honestly. In Sing Sing the number of men who have been thus classified has been variously estimated by those acquainted with conditions at from 75 to 90 per cent of the total population. In that fact the cause of much crime, in the remedying of that condition, is the remedying of that condition. It is found the cure for it in a large number of cases.—From the Star of Hope, published by Sing Sing Prison.

## RUSSIANS TAKE MORE PRISONERS

CZAR'S ARMY TAKES TOTAL OF 100,000 OF ENEMY DURING ONE WEEK.

## ALSO GUNS AND MUCH BOOTY

General Tchitchinsky's Force Alone Took 18,000 Austrians.—Turks Attack in Caucasus Repulsed With Enormous Losses.

Petrograd, via London.—Continuing their offensive movement adds, overwhelmed the Austrian troops, took prisoner 408 officers and 35,900 men, says the official statement issued here. The Russians also captured 20 guns and an enormous quantity of booty.

The army of General Tchitchinsky alone, operating in the direction of Czernowitz, Bukovina, the statements adds, overwhelmed the Austro-Hungarian and took 18,000 prisoners. Since the present offensive was started one week ago, the Russians have taken about 100,000 prisoners.

"Our offensive in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina, have obtained fresh successes. The enemy armies continue to suffer enormous losses in prisoners alone."

"The fierce attacks of our troops are throwing into our hands thousands upon thousands of prisoners and booty of all kinds, the exact estimation of which is as yet impossible."

"For instance, in a single sector on the enemy front we captured 21 searchlights, two conveyors, 29 field guns, 12,000 rounds of barbedwire, (a pool is equivalent to 36 pounds) 1,000 concrete planks, 7,000,000 cubes of concrete, 10,000 pounds of coal, enormous depots of ammunition and quantities of arms and other material."

In another sector we captured 30,000 rifle cartridges, 300 boxes of machine guns, 200 boxes of hand grenades, 1,000 rifles, four machine guns, two range finders and a Norton portable pump for the extraction of drinking water.

"The capture of such enormous war materials prepared by the enemy for various operations affords proof of how opportune was our position in the Caucasus region repeated attacks on our positions in the Platana region but were repulsed with heavy losses, abandoning in front of our trenches hundreds of dead."

In the direction of Gummehsan we have occupied first line enemy trenches. In the direction of Diarbakir, we are advancing and have taken prisoners and captured boxes of ammunition."

MEXICAN BANDITS RAID TWO RANCHES AND ESCAPE Troops of U. S. Cavalry Go to Scene Which Was Near Laredo.—Take Two Prisoners.

Laredo, Tex.—Fifteen Mexican bandits attacked four employes on the T. A. Coleman ranch at Manuel, 40 miles northeast of Laredo, drove the ranchmen from the corral and escaped with \$3 horses.

The same party, it is reported, raided the Johnson and Coleman ranch in the same vicinity and captured two American cowboys, George Conover and Arthur Myers, who were taken as prisoners into Mexico. Conover and Myers were released after being taken a short distance by the Mexicans and reached Laredo unharmed.

A troop of cavalry has been sent to the scene. George R. Alexander, foreman of the Coleman ranch, with three men left the ranch at daybreak taking the horses to a pasture. When 12 miles from the Rio Grande, they were suddenly attacked from the rear by Mexicans who evidently had been following them.

The ranchers were coming to take to the brush abandoning the horses, with which the bandits made off.

Alexander rode to Minera and reported the incident to army officers here by telephone. Arrangements for the result immediately were begun. A ferry steamer's crew.

## STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL SOUTH CAROLINA PEOPLE.

City delivery of mail will be inaugurated at Hartsville July 1.

Forty-one pupils received diplomas from the Women's College at Due West.

Eugene N. Hart, aged 72, a Confederate veteran of Columbia, died a few days ago.

A class of 112 graduates were awarded diplomas at Clemson College last week.

The Pritchard Mercantile Company of Charleston has been commissioned with a capital of \$11,000.

At a meeting in Spartanburg Monday plans were laid for the organization of a mutual insurance company.

Among the prime improvements made in Bowman lately has been the installation of an electric lighting plant.

The Industrial Building & Loan Association of Georgetown was chartered by the secretary of state, with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Cecil Jean Rogers, the three-year-old child of H. K. Rogers of Ebenezer, was struck by a train and killed within a few feet of his home.

Gov. R. I. Manning left Spartanburg for Columbia after having spent the greater part of two days in a whirlwind campaign of the upper part of the county.

The United Commercial Travelers of the Carolinas closed their annual convention at Florence with the selection of Columbia as the meeting place for next year.

Federal recognition as organized militia was extended by the United States war department to the troop of cavalry at Charleston, known as the Charleston Light Dragons.

The sixth annual convention of the Tri-State Water and Light Association of the Carolinas and Georgia will be held at the Isle of Palms June 21, 22 and 23, and indications are that the sessions will be largely attended.

The annual encampment of the National Guard of South Carolina will continue for 15 days, according to W. W. Moore, adjutant general, who was to Washington for a conference with Secretary Baker relative to the property shortage.

Albert D. Oliphant, assistant secretary of the state board of charities and corrections, spent one day in Lexington pursuing the duties of his position. He said Lexington is building some of the best highways to be found in any county in the state.

The time for the State Firemen's Association meeting to be held in Orangeburg is drawing close. This convention will be held in Orangeburg on June 20-21-22. The committees have everything in readiness for the convention and the big tournament.

The city council of Anderson has closed a contract for a triple combination fire automobile truck to be delivered within 90 to 95 days. The purchase price is \$9,000. The manufacturer allowed Anderson \$1,000 for two fire horses, one horse drawn horse wagon and a double set of harness.

When the lower house of Congress passed the naval appropriation bill for the present session South Carolina had fared well, both the navy yard at Charleston and the old naval station at Port Royal having received abundant money to keep them going. The best thing for Charleston is the fact that \$175,000 is voted.

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In all the 40 years of the existence of the South Carolina Press association there has been no meeting as successful as that which has just closed at York, nor have the members of the Palmetto fourth estate ever before experienced such spacious and whole hearted hospitality as that showered upon them by the people of York.

Business was suspended and the men of affairs devoted all their time to the entertainment of the newspaper men. While the lovely women of the city graciously exerted themselves to insure the success of the assembly.

## Anti-Tipping Act to be Enforced.

Inspectors of the state department of agriculture will be instructed to strictly enforce the anti-tipping act which was passed by the 1915 session of the general assembly. No provision was made for the enforcement of the law.

Recently members of the T. P. A. made complaint to A. E. Hill, solicitor, as to violations of the law. Solicitor Hill took the matter up with Commissioner Watson and also asked for an opinion from the attorney general as to the right of the inspectors to enforce the anti-tipping law. Acting upon the opinion of the attorney general, Commissioner Watson stated that the law will be enforced.

The following is the opinion of the attorney general, which was given upon request of Solicitor Hill: "I have received copy of your letter of May 30 to the Hon. E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, with reference to the enforcement of the anti-tipping law, passed by the general assembly in 1915, and, in reference thereto, I beg to say that the duties and authority imposed upon the above named commissioner are broad enough to justify him in requiring the inspectors employed by him to report and prosecute violations of the above law."

"While this duty is not specifically imposed upon the department of agriculture, commerce and industries, all law officers are charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and it would not be beyond the power of the commissioner to require the inspectors to look after this matter."

## Peoples Defines Weekly Pay Day Law.

It was not contemplated, in the opinion of Thomas H. Peoples, attorney general, that the weekly pay day for corporations should be a movable feast; furthermore the payment of wages is for money earned during the preceding calendar week and not for the seven days immediately preceding the pay day.

This opinion was rendered in April to Commissioner Watson and was duplicated to the Paocet Manufacturing Company. The letter in part follows: "It can not have been intended that the corporations shall pay wages oft every seven days that the wages may be earned, as the act requires a regular pay day once in every week, and not a movable pay day, according to the time the employes may have actually worked."

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that the proper construction of the act requires the corporations to fix a certain day in every week upon which they will pay the wages earned during the preceding calendar week. While it would be more correct for the corporations to have only four pay days during a period of 30 or 31 days, this would not, in my opinion, meet the requirements of the statute."

## Right to Condemn City Waterworks.

Thos. H. Peoples, attorney general, in an opinion just filed held that act No. 220 gives the city of Greenville authority to condemn waterworks with the pertinent reservoirs and pipe lines situated without the city limits for municipal purposes.

The opinion was rendered in Greenville. The opinion in full follows: "The requested in your letter of the 29th of May I have examined act No. 220 to amend section 3015, volume 1 of the code of 1912, approved March 6, 1916, and am of the opinion that it gives the city of Greenville authority to condemn waterworks with the pertinent reservoirs and pipe lines situated without the city limits for municipal purposes."

"In this connection I will call your attention to the cases of Murphy vs. Kelley, 76 N. Y. 488, and Meausser vs. St. Louis, 205 Mo. 556, 103 S. W. 1034. "There is no doubt that such exercise of the right of eminent domain would be for a public purpose, and, in my opinion, this amendment to section 3015 of the code is broad enough to authorize the exercise of the right of eminent domain by the municipal authorities."

## New Enterprises Authorized.

A charter was issued to the South Atlantic Cotton Company of North Augusta, with a capital of \$4,500. Peoples's Bonded Warehouse of Clinton was commissioned with a capital stock of from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

An eleemosynary charter was issued to Aureoan Soterie of Charleston as a "musical, literary, social and charitable association."

The Williams Company of Charleston has been commissioned with a capital stock of \$500 to sell food products.

The Quality Shop, Inc., of Georgetown has been chartered by the secretary of state, with a capital of \$5,000. The W. R. Pritchard Company of Charleston has been commissioned, with a capital of \$10,000.

The Allendale Auto Repair Company of Allendale was chartered with a capital of \$1,200.

## RURAL COMMUNITY BUILDING PLANNED

CONG. LEVER WILL CONDUCT EXPERIMENT SOMEWHERE IN STATE THIS FALL.

## DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capitol.

Columbia. Special from Washington.—Congressman Lever is planning to make an experiment in rural community building somewhere in South Carolina, beginning this fall. The effort, while building a community spirit, will demonstrate the practical value for farmers of the legislation for rural credits, standardization of warehouse receipts, and cotton standards in security community co-operation. A fine grade of cotton will be used, and Mr. Lever hopes to have the services of government experts in getting the work done.

His purpose is to make the work permanent in the community, and it may be several years before the results expected are attained. He expressed the belief that the community spirit will be an example of value to the South as well as to his own state, and his hope is that a model rural community may be established, with the people co-operating along all lines that make for progress and betterment.

He will choose some section where the people are homogeneous, and call a meeting. He will ask them for the next year to prepare their land and use the cottonseed under the direction of a demonstrator. It is probable that the upland long staple will be used.

The community idea will develop along the following lines: The work of the community with the cotton will be planned by the cotton and a community spirit will be developed, which means a co-operative, jointly owned. It presupposes, too, community buying and mixing of fertilizer. A soil survey expert will show the needs of the soils and fertilizer will be used which applies especially there. Community selling will be necessary. Mr. Lever said that selling is a feature of agriculture that farmers know less about than any other feature.

Mr. Lever entered in a criticism that has obtained in the South in which farmers sell to buyers without knowing the real value of their cotton. "Four-fifths of the cotton of the South is sold that way. The big buyers have given small owners of stores in small towns the quotation on which to purchase the staple. These people are not fully acquainted with the grades. The cotton growers are not and the result is that the price paid often is not what the farmers should get."

This leads to a small community warehouse owned, controlled and operated by the community on a co-operative basis. It can be operated in conjunction with the Federal system. Mr. Lever wants an expert cotton grader to stay with the people for a time to demonstrate the values of their cotton to them. Not only by this method will much higher cotton be put on the market for its real value but they will be taught the various grades of cotton so they will know what they are selling when no expert is around.

"That community will probably sell 1,000 bales," said Mr. Lever, in following the outline of his plans. "We've got to have competition in buying cotton. There is practically no competition now. The thing to be done is to make a market day for buying cotton and let the fact be advertised so the buyers can be on hand at a given time. Let us say that on a certain day we will sell 50 bales. That will interest the mills, and they will feel justified in sending a buyer on the ground for the occasion. Let them advertise the quality of the cotton, say that it grades up to middling fair, with a length of staple of one and a quarter."

"That, in substance, is Mr. Lever's idea, for the beginning of the community work."

"If you can demonstrate to the farmer that he can make money by co-operation in growing cotton you will have instilled in him a spirit of co-operation and you can follow it out in other agricultural activities and in community building."

Mr. Lever is seeking the best fulfillment of community life in the rural districts to which requires co-operation.

Thieves Leave Sacred Records. All but three of the 75 talking-machine records of the Birdboro High school were stolen by a thief, who forced an entrance into the building, turned on a light and tried out all the records, it is believed. Thumb marks on the three left behind showed they were tested too.

The selections rejected were "Lead Kindly Light," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Nearer, My God to Thee." Most of the records stolen were rag-time and marches.—Reading Dispatch to Philadelphia North American.

Old Hand at the Pump. "I came in reply to your advertisement for a young man to pump the organ," said the applicant.

"Have you had any experience in that line?" asked the church organist. "You bet I have," replied the applicant. "I worked for a milkman two years."

Optimistic Thought. The physician cannot cure the body while the mind is in at ease.

Optimistic Thought. Whatever the mind enjoins on itself an object, it attains.

## FRIENDSHIP THAT RINGS TRUE

Always a Condition That Requires Thorough Understanding and Complete Sympathy.

Some acquaintances will never ripen into true friendship because the common bond of union, the thorough understanding and the complete sympathy are lacking.

An acquaintance begun in childhood will ripen into friendship if the children develop mutual interest in a common cause of study or pleasure. If dissimilar tastes and unlike impulses develop the children will grow apart, since each of us tends toward certain centers of association.

Money cannot buy our friends. It often purchases apparent friendship, but when the wealth goes that which posed as friendship vanishes also.

Friendship must be distinguished from that sentimental feeling which is so common among young girls. This ridiculous fascination, which expresses itself in extravagant terms of endearment, is very fickle.

As soon as it finds faults in one idol it transfers its affection to another. Youth has yet to learn that perfection in human nature does not exist. The sensible man or woman does not set up an ideal of friendship so high that it must be shattered.

Friends influence us for good or evil. Unfortunately we can guide the formation of our friendships only to a very limited extent, either for ourselves or for our children.

Friendship springs up and grows naturally; it cannot be planted at will. Foolish friendships are often formed in youth. It is useless to talk against them, since young people always resent criticism of their friends. We must simply tolerate them and trust to the awakening of common sense to prove all frivolous friendships false and unworthy.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## Odd Mail Service.

A novel mail service is to be put into operation on the Magdalena river in the Republic of Colombia, sea-levels having been planned to ply between Bogota and the coast. By the water route the distance between the two points is more than 800 miles. It is expected that it will be covered at an average speed of nearly forty miles an hour. Tests were recently made on the Hudson river, near New York, with an oddly designed craft which has been built especially for this service.

It is a broad-beamed glider, equipped with a high-power motor, and driven by two aerial propellers mounted at the stern. It is capable of carrying a number of passengers, and when loaded draws only five inches of water. While traveling at its maximum speed, however, the sled requires only barely cutting the surface. Its slight draft is made necessary by the shallowness of the river on which it is to operate.

## Wire in Great Demand.

Particularly for the transmission of high potential currents the steel-aluminum wire has been found most desirable after ten years' experience, during which time, it is stated, two companies alone are making use of 70,000,000 pounds of conductor of this character. The aluminum has great efficiency, together with lightness, while the steel imparts strength, so that it is possible to maintain reasonably long spans, which is not so with the conductor made alone of aluminum. The simplest form of the steel-aluminum cable is that to which six aluminum strands are laid around a central steel wire, all of the seven strands being of the same size. Larger areas usually have the single steel wire replaced by a seven-wire steel cable of the same area, the ratio of steel to aluminum being the same in both cases.

## "City Healthier Than Farm."

"The sanitary conditions in the farmers' homes of Massachusetts and New York state are not what they should be," Dr. Harvey W. Wiley declared in an address before several hundred farmers from all over the state in Horticultural hall, assembled for the Massachusetts state board of agriculture's annual meeting.

"In New York and Massachusetts particularly, the city is a healthier place to live than the country," Doctor Wiley said. "The cities of New York and Massachusetts are taking better care of their citizens than the country is, and I am inclined to believe that the unfavorable situation in the rural sections is due more to lack of sanitary conveniences and appliances than it is to the effect of the climate or of a deficient diet."

Teaching Cops Politeness. Commissioner Wood has a plan to remove the sulphur from the atmosphere, says the New York Times. He has just organized a squad of uniformed professors of ethical culture, with traffic policemen. The commissioner has discovered that the cops in their controversies with chauffeurs of ten go a bit beyond the bounds of parlor conversation. Instead of the policeman saying "—" to the chauffeur, and the chauffeur replying in like manner, it is planned to have the policeman say softly: "Pardon me, if you will please turn that automobile of yours around and go west through that other street, it will relieve me of considerable worry." And the chauffeur is expected to reply: "All right, dear sir. You are absolutely correct. I shall do as you suggest." To make it easier for them, the professors are conducting some of their classes in garages and stables.

Welding Platinum. A new process has been recently devised in England for the welding of platinum contacts on springs, thus effecting a saving in the amount of platinum used. Essentially, the main feature of the process is the placing of a thin coating of copperplate on the platinum, which not only facilitates the task, but also reduces the welding current necessary. An automatic welding machine is used in the process. It takes a strip of platinum sheet or a coil of platinum wire, depending on whether a flat or pointed contact is desired, and deposits a piece of platinum of the proper size on the spring and holds it in position during the welding operation. The welded contact is fattened or pointed by a die as it leaves the machine.

## Worn Out?

No doubt you are, if you suffer from any of the numerous ailments to which all women are subject. Headache, backache, sideache, nervousness, weak, tired feeling, are some of the symptoms, and you must find yourself of them in order to feel well. Thousands of women, who have been benefited by this remedy, urge you to

### TAKE

## Cardui

The Women's Tonic

Mrs. Sylvia Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., says: "Before taking Cardui, I was, at times, so weak I could hardly walk, and the pain in my back and head nearly killed me. After taking three bottles of Cardui, the pains disappeared. Now I feel as well as ever did. Every suffering woman should try Cardui." Get a bottle today. E-68

## JUST WANTED TO THAW OUT

Captain of American Vessel Acted as Host to Half Dozen Undersea Germans in Distress.

So cold did the crew of a German submarine become while sailing beneath ice floes in the Baltic sea that they rose to the surface, hailed the American steamer Moren, bound from Copenhagen to Philadelphia, and asked permission to spend the afternoon aboard in order to thaw out. Captain Wheeler, master of the Moren, told of the incident just before his vessel left Philadelphia.

About the middle of December, when the steamer was battling against furious gales in the Baltic, the chief officer reported that they were being signaled by a submarine. The U-boat came alongside and eight men came aboard the Moren. Captain Wheeler supposed they wanted to examine the ship's papers, but they told him all they desired was a few hours' release from their frigid quarters on the undersea vessel.

Although heavily clad in fur garments, the Germans were blue from the cold. They said their craft had been under the ice nearly two days, unable to rise because of the drifting floes, and that it had become almost impossible to live in the submarine. The plates that formed the sides of the boat, they said, were only half an inch thick and the heating apparatus was inadequate.

The steward of the Moren gladdened the visitors with coffee and other hot drinks. They remained aboard until nearly dark. Then, after being assured by Captain Wheeler that none but Americans were on the Moren, they went back into the submarine and soon disappeared under the ice.

Scottish Ghost Story. The young Grenadier guardsman, Sir George Houston-Boswell, who is reported "missing, believed killed," is a wealthy Berkshire landowner and a scion of an ancient Scottish family. A weird ghost story is associated with Allanbank, the residence inherited by him from his ancestors, the extinct Stuart baronets. Allanbank remained empty for a number of years because it was haunted by an apparition known as "Pearlin Jean," so called because she was a novice in a continental convent when the first baronet, Sir Robert Stuart, fell in love with her. Sir Robert deserted her, and the girl hung herself under the wheels of his carriage, and was killed. When the faithless lover returned to Allanbank he was horrified by visions of the girl. Seven ministers were called in to lay "Pearlin Jean," but her spirit would not rest.

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