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BOY TOOK CHANCE OFFERED

Indiana Judge Had Faith in Human Nature, and It Was Not Mispaced on This Occasion.

A judge sitting on the juvenile court in an Indiana town was trying a boy on a charge of stealing stamps from his employer. The evidence was purely circumstantial. The boy had cleaned his employer's desk and a short time later had tried to sell to another employee, the same number of stamps that had been missed from the desk. The judge considered the evidence of the men, who worked at the same place and then called the policeman who had arrested the boy.

"Now," said the court, "did either of you see this boy take the stamps?"

"No, your honor, but the boy has made a full confession to us."

The court looked at the boy, who winced slightly at this statement.

"Well," the court concluded, "that may be. But I'm for absolute justice. In this court, and nobody saw the boy take the stamps. The defendant is discharged."

The next day the boy returned the stamps to his employer.—Indianapolis News.

Making Quick Time.

Small Nellie had been to an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" routine. After the show was over she said, "Mamma, does little Eva play again to-night?"

"Yes, dear, I suppose so," replied the mother.

"Well," continued Nellie, after a moment's thought, "I don't see how she can die and go to heaven at four o'clock and get back in time to die again at eight."

Struggling to Be Optimistic.

"I hated to see my boy Josh start for the border," said Farmer Cornfassel. "But there's one thing I congratulated him on."

"What did you say?"

"I says, Josh, the speech makin' on this way is poorer every year. Maybe it's lucky you're getting away just in time to miss the fourth of July picnics."

When you face misfortune it is time to turn your back on discouragement.

Grape-Nuts

embodies the full, rich nutriment of whole wheat combined with malted barley. This combination gives it a distinctive, delicious flavor unknown to foods made from wheat alone.

Only selected grain is used in making Grape-Nuts and through skillful processing it comes from the package fresh, crisp, untouched by hand, and ready to eat.

Through long baking, the energy producing starches of the grain are made wonderfully easy of digestion.

A daily ration of this splendid food yields a marvelous return of health and comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

GOVERNOR HELPS HIS FOES

On Defensive to an Extent Likely to Weaken His Influence in Coming Session of State Legislature.

Governor Brumbaugh has further strengthened the hands of his antagonists and supplied them with additional ethical and political munitions that can be used effectively against him, by his apparent motive for his recent ousting of members of the Philadelphia voters' registration commission. Brumbaugh's removal of the president of that board, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, an expert on election laws and municipal matters, who had served ten years as a registration commissioner and had been appointed to his position by three governors, was particularly objected to by many representative citizens. J. Henry Scattergood, a well known Philadelphia business man of excellent reputation, who formerly served as a fellow-member of that board, with Mr. Woodruff, exposes the governor's motive by publishing correspondence that passed between Brumbaugh and himself, and which Mr. Scattergood regards as proof that the governor's reason for the official decapitation of the commissioner was his dissatisfaction over the board's refusal to register him for the primary last fall in violation of the election law. Scattergood writes that both Senator Vares and his brother, Congressman Vares, urged Chairman Woodruff "to rise above the law and distinguish himself by registering the Governor" who, in the Vares' view, having been absent on the State's business, was entitled to be made an exception under the law limiting time for registration. At first the board of commissioners were unanimously of the opinion that the registration sought by the Governor would be unlawful. Two members of the board changed their views, but Commissioners Woodruff and O'Donnell were immovable.

The hearing which this matter may have on State politics and on some proceedings in next winter's session of the State Legislature, suggests as worth mentioning, although Mr. Scattergood does not refer to it, that Chairman Woodruff strove to keep the name of State Senator Samuel W. Salus of the registration list at the time when he, as a Vares lieutenant, was running for the city committee against City Commissioner Robert J. Moore, a Penrose-McNichol adherent. The effort in behalf of Senator Penrose's faction was to show that Salus was not a bona fide resident of the Fourth Ward, in which Moore, for years, had been the leader. Had the anti-Salus contention, as supported by Woodruff, been successful, a crippling blow would have been dealt to the Philadelphia faction headed by Mayor Smith and the Vares, who regarded as one of the most important features of their recent city committee success, the worsening of City Commissioner Moore by Senator Salus.

Scattergood was in communication with the governor, concerning Woodruff, before announcement was made that Brumbaugh would shake up the registration board. In the final letter from Scattergood, dated June 21, he expresses amazement that even after the governor had his own registration matter explained to him, and had opportunity to read the law, he still persisted, as shown by him prior to the expiration of the commissioners' official terms, in the view that he had not been fairly treated by members of the board.

Attorney General Brown deprecates the publicity given to this matter, and seems to consider it silly. It is hardly as absurd, however, as certain claims made by the Attorney General, prior to the Republican national convention, as to the relative strength of Brumbaugh in his contention with Penrose for national delegates. The Governor and Brown will probably find it impossible to lightly brush aside the evidence given so fully and positively by Mr. Scattergood, a citizen of the highest standing, experienced in financial and commercial affairs, and in the promotion of municipal welfare, who was a supporter of Brumbaugh's candidacy for Chief Executive. Scattergood's lifting of the lid is regarded as another strong factor in the movement which is likely to weaken the governor's influence when he undertakes, in the coming legislative session, to push certain reforms which he has professed to favor. He is threatened with impeachment in consequence of his oath as to money contributions for his gubernatorial campaign, and the Penrose-McNichol faction is expected to pursue him to the limit, while he will rely upon the Vares and some Allegheny factionists to protect him. Indications are that the governor may be so busy on the defensive as a faction chieftain as to be limited to giving the minimum of attention to projected public betterments and other important business of the commonwealth.

The New York Tribune, which was one of Roosevelt's principal newspaper supporters, declared before the Republican Presidential ticket was made, that no words of Hughes after nomination could remove the prevalent impression that he was willing to win the nomination by hyphen aid, and that his retreat of silence behind the Supreme Court was a deliberate attempt to get for himself votes and support. The Tribune argued that Hughes would be defeated at the polls. T. R. would have a tough job in striving to explain away that prediction.

"Reorganizer" Democrat Complicated.

William A. Glasgow, Jr., who was recently recommended to President Wilson by the Philadelphia Law Association's Committee on Judicial Vacancies, for appointment to succeed Charles E. Hughes on the United States Supreme Court bench, has been for several years prominent as a Democratic worker, co-operating with the "Reorganizers" under the leadership of A. Mitchell Palmer. Mr. Glasgow was a delegate-at-large in the recent National Convention at St. Louis. The recommendation of the Law Association's Committee, headed by John G. Johnson, refers to Mr. Glasgow's unusually large experience in interstate commerce law matters, and to his great industry, judicial temperament, fairness and courteousness.

Candidate Hughes, according to reports, is getting troublesome letters from representatives of a Progressive element that may have been inclined to go along with Roosevelt for the Republican ticket. The letters indicate that unless Hughes repudiates Murray Crane, Smoot, Penrose and the other Old Guard backers of the Republican Presidential candidate, the latter will not catch all the Progressive fish for which he has baited his hook.

John J. O'Connell, chairman of the Progressive party for New York county, says of the delegates to the late Progressive National Convention, that they "have now come to the belief that the Colonel never intended to accept their nomination alone; that they were being used as a club to force the Republican convention to nominate him; and that if the club was ineffective it could go into the woodpile, for all the Colonel cared."

"The platform put forth in 1912 was much the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of Abraham Lincoln," Roosevelt writes. "If so why does he not stick to it? Why has it been thrown into the junk pile? The Republican party, beaten in 1856, did not give up in 1856 its fight against the extension of slavery."

Governor Brumbaugh's committee, in the late campaign for national delegates favorable to his Presidential candidacy, which fixated out so pitifully at Chicago, received, according to the account filed by Paul N. Furman, treasurer, \$8,405.36, but an expense of \$3,014.72 was unpaid at the time of the filing. The principal contributors included Francis Shunk Brown, Attorney General, \$3,150.00, and Colonel Lewis J. Kolb, \$2,000.00. Here was another chance for friends of Brumbaugh, who had supplied him, in his gubernatorial campaign, with the contributions which may make trouble for him if the impeachment question shall arise before the next Legislature.

When Hughes was governor of New York he recommended to the Legislature the rejection of the income tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States. While he said he approved such a tax, he objected to empowering Congress to tax incomes "from whatever source derived." The income tax project had then gained but little headway, only eight states having ratified the amendment. Pretty soon Senator Root and others proved that the legal point raised by Hughes was without merit, as the power which he did not favor was already embodied in the Constitution.

Trout's Revenge on Bird.

Greed seems to have wreaked vengeance on an avicious kingfisher that plied the Yaguima river near Elk City, Ore., according to Wilmer Nelson, who lives on the bank. The boy noticed the bird dive and bring to the surface an unusually large trout. Then ensued a battle royal, the fish trying to escape and the bird trying to swallow its prey. When the kingfisher appeared distressed the boy went out in a boat, picked up the bird, dead, with the big trout struck in its gullet.

Business System in Paraguay.

An unusual custom prevails in Paraguay, and it is known as "contra account." The wholesaler sells the goods he buys from the foreign manufacturer to small dealers through the interior of the country, and makes over the bills against these small dealers to the manufacturer from whom he purchases as collateral security for his own indebtedness. The established length for credits, in this country, is six months.

The word "news" is commonly supposed to be derived from the adjective new. It is said, however, that its origin is traceable to a custom in former times of placing in the newspapers of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, N. E. W. S. These letters were to indicate that the paper contained intelligence from four quarters of the globe.

Really Mother's Fault.

Her grandma was visiting at the house and Lucille slept with her that night. The next morning grandma said: "Lucille, what makes you kick so? Why don't you lie still at night?" Lucille answered: "I can't stop, grandma, 'cause mother never taught me not to kick when I was little."

Could Easily Make a Change.

He—"I don't see why you refer so constantly to my old faults." She—"I don't see why, either. You certainly acquire plenty of new ones, every day."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

RUSSIAN RUSHES ON ALL FRONTS

Fierce Fighting at Jablonitz Reported.

DRIVE FOR KOVEL RENEWED

General Brusiloff Brings Up Strong Reinforcements From the Stokhod To Crush Austro-German Line On the Lipa.

London.—It is reported from Petrograd, that a great battle is developing at Jablonitz, the results of which thus far have been favorable to the Russians. In addition to the heavy fighting in the Carpathians, the dispatch says, the Russian offensive has been resumed before Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski and in the Riga area.

Jablonitz is in the Carpathians south of Kolomea, near the northern end of one of the mountain passes leading to Hungary.

Unofficial dispatches from Petrograd say that the second stage of the battle for the possession of Kovel is continuing with extreme violence. General Brusiloff has brought up crushing forces from the Stokhod to the Lipa to attack the Austro-Germans, and anxiously as to their ability to withstand a continuance of the pressure is beginning to be reflected in the Berlin comments on the situation.

Teuton Advance Checked.

Petrograd.—Attempts by Teutonic forces to advance against the Russians in the region of the River Stokhod, in Volhynia, have been repulsed, the War Office announced.

Operations in Galicia are being notably affected by the overflow of the River Dniester, which is flooding large areas.

The War Office also announced that the Kuzl, an important point in the Caucasus, was occupied by the Russians on Tuesday.

Seventeen Aircraft in Raid.

On July 18 seventeen enemy aeroplanes made a raid on the station at Zarnen, northeast of Baranovich. Twenty-seven bombs were thrown upon the hospital and lazaretto. Three persons on the medical staff were killed and five other men injured. Of the patients in the hospital, 10 were killed and 23 wounded.

Turks Driven From Kugi.

The official statement dealing with operations in the Caucasus says: "On the front in the region of Dzweglik we have driven the Turks from positions which had been previously prepared by them. West of Baiburt Siberian Cossacks, during a counter-attack, sabred or lanced many Turks. They also took a few hundred prisoners."

"In Persia, in the region of Senne, a lively duel has taken place with the Kurds. In the region east of Kermanshah there have been skirmishes with scouting parties. Near Ispahan we defeated and disposed of a considerable aggregation of Persian nomads who were hostile to us."

Battle in Volhynia Resumed.

Berlin.—Hard fighting has been resumed in Volhynia, southwest of Lutsk. German troops under General von Linstingen are on the aggressive here at some points and have succeeded in scoring advances.

The statement on operations along the eastern front follows:

"Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—The enemy resumed attacks on both sides of the road from Ekau to Kekkau (southeast of Riga), but was unsuccessful. He only increased his great losses. Strong reconnaissances by Russian patrol were everywhere repulsed."

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—Russian attacks in the district of Skrobowa (Baranovich region), following up vigorous hand grenadeing, were completely repulsed."

"Army group of General von Linstingen.—In the bend of the Stokhod, north of Sokul, Austro-Hungarian troops made a brief assault, ejected the Russians from advanced lines and returned to their positions according to their plan."

"Southwest of Lutsk German troops pushed farther forward their position along the general line of Gienkowiec-Jellarow. The enemy increased his fire on the Lower Lipa and in the district of Warben."

SIX TIMES MAYOR; DIES AT 95.

Odell, Of Newburgh, N. Y., Was Father Of Former Governor.

Newburgh, N. Y.—Benjamin B. Odell, six times Mayor of Newburgh and father of former Governor Odell, died here, aged 95 years. For many years he was a power in city, State and national politics.

BIGGEST WARSHIP OFF.

Pennsylvania Leaves Norfolk To Join Atlantic Fleet.

Norfolk, Va.—The Pennsylvania, America's newest and most powerful warship, left here to join the Atlantic fleet. She will become the flagship of the fleet and will get the first trial of her gigantic guns in Narragansett Bay.

FORCES GRIPPED IN MIGHTY STRUGGLE

200,000 French and British Troops Engage in Attack.

BATTLE FOR FOUREAUX WOOD

Germans Fighting Desperately To Hold This Strategic Point, the Capture of Which Would Place the British On the Highest Ridge.

London.—Some idea of the huge forces now engaged in the battle of the Somme, in Northern France, is given in the official statement from Berlin, in which it is stated that more than 200,000 French and British troops are attacking the German lines north and south of the Somme on a front of 27 miles.

The news from the battleground, which has been contested bitterly since July 1, shows no great change in the relative positions of the Franco-British and German forces.

The British have again pressed forward to the German third line in the Fourceaux wood, northeast of Longueval. This wood is an important strategic point, the capture of which would bring the forces of General Haig to the highest point on the ridge commanding the German positions in the less hilly country beyond, which is not so much broken up and not wooded, lending itself not so well to defense.

This probably explains the desperate attempts of the Germans to hold the wood, where the heavy fighting continues.

Testing German Lines.

The Germans are bringing masses of troops from Verdun and guns from other points in an endeavor to stem the Entente Allied advance. Meantime, the indications are that the Allies are testing the strength of the German line at other points. The trench raid by Australian troops in the neighborhood of Armentieres attracts much interest in this connection.

Russians Cross the Lipa.

The Russians have forced a passage of the Lipa River and have captured 1,900 prisoners and four cannon from the Austro-Germans.

"General Sarhoff has crossed the Lipa," says the official statement.

"In the battle on the northern bank of the Lipa and at the Sty crossings the prisoners taken by us were increased to 75 officers and 2,817 men. Besides three guns and a vast amount of material was taken."

Berlin and Vienna had previously admitted the withdrawal of the Kerben salient near the south of the Lipa, and a retirement to Herestetz. The loss of salients on the Sty, beyond its confluence with the Lipa, also has been admitted. It was asserted, however, that the Russian advance had been halted.

The Russians also are striking blows which imperil the Austro-German lines in the Riga sector.

The Germans in an attack on the British on the northern edge of the Leipzig salient succeeded in occupying British front trenches, but later were driven out, according to the British official communication.

According to the report, the Germans' assault on the Deville wood area on a front of 200 yards was made by at least 13 battalions from four different divisions. The enemy's losses were correspondingly great. The statement follows:

"The battle continues without intermission between the Leipzig salient on the west and Deville wood on the east. North of the Bazentin-Longueval line the British advance has been pushed to Fourceaux wood, from which we drove the enemy."

AMBASSADOR PAGE GETS LEAVE.

Coming Back For a Month and Will Confer With Department.

London.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, has been granted a short leave of absence and with Mrs. Page will leave on July 29 for the United States for a month's stay. Ambassador Page, who has not been home in three years, intends to visit Washington for a conference with the State Department.

WILSON PICKS ELKUS.

New Yorker To Become United States Ambassador To Turkey.

Washington.—President Wilson nominated Abram Elkus, New York, to be United States Ambassador to Turkey. The nomination was decided on several weeks ago, but sending it to the Senate was delayed pending inquiries as to the acceptability of Elkus to the Turkish Government.

CASTRO FREE AGAIN.

The Former President Of Venezuela Given Admission To America.

New York.—Former President Cipriano Castro, of Venezuela, was released from Ellis Island. He said that the decision of Secretary Wilson, overruling the special board, which had denied him admission to the United States, was what he expected. He declined to discuss his plans.

WHO'S GOT THE MONEY

In Four Staples Alone the Farmers of Western Canada Produced 408 Million Dollars in 1915.

The Calgary (Alberta) printers have a house organ, called "The Magnet," and in its columns a few weeks ago appeared an article entitled "Who's Got the Money?" It was cleverly written, and but for its length, the writer would have been pleased to have copied the article in its entirety. The purpose for which this article is published, however, that of letting the readers of the paper know of the great progress that is being made in agriculture in Western Canada, will be served by copying a portion of the article. Many of the readers of this paper doubtless have friends in one of the three provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, and they will be interested in feeling that their friends are enjoying a portion of the wealth that has come to Western Canada farmers as a result of careful tilling of a soil prodigal in everything that goes to make good grain, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep.

Reproducing from the article:

The government does not produce money. It can stamp "One Dollar" on a slip of white paper, and we accept it at a dollar's worth, but neither the paper nor the printing are worth a copper. What gives it value is the promise of the people of Canada which stands behind the printed slip, and our faith in that promise.

Now do you know who's got the money?

Let us put it into figures. The farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba last year raised 342,948,000 bushels of wheat. If we take for an average 85 cents a bushel in Manitoba, 81 cents in Saskatchewan, and 79 cents in Alberta the season's wheat crop was worth \$290,629,000. Add to this an oat crop of 334,840,000 bushels, worth \$65,457,000; a barley crop of 35,254,200 bushels, worth \$15,571,000; and a flax crop of 10,559,000 bushels worth \$15,843,000, and you find that on these four staples alone the farmers of Western Canada produced a wealth of \$407,800,000.

Please note that this wealth is in money. It is not in real estate or in inflated values, industrial stocks that are half water and the rest air, fictitious goodwills or unsalable merchandise. It is in hard cash, or—which is better—hard wheat.

These figures are only for the staple grain productions. They do not include the millions of dollars represented by the live stock and dairying industries, or the additional millions included in the root, fruit, and garden crops. The creameries of Saskatchewan, for instance produced more butter milk and ice cream last year than their total production amounted to six years ago. The milk, butter, and cheese production of Alberta for 1915 was valued at over eleven million dollars. The potato crop of the three provinces was worth five millions and a half. Corn and alfalfa—comparatively new crops, charged with tremendous possibilities—amounted to over a round million. Even honey—you didn't know we raised honey (the bee kind) in this country, did you? Manitoba produced 105,000 pounds in 1915, and there isn't a bee in the province that doesn't swear he's a better honey-sorter than anything in California or Washington.

That's where the money is; in the jenns of our honest friend the farmer, who was too slow to get into the cities when the rest of us saw short-cuts to wealth; who hadn't imagination enough to think a man can make money without earning it, and who was too dull to know that hard work is foolish. Well, he has the laugh now. Likewise the money.—Advertisement.

Affected His Speech.

"My father wants a bottle of red-dick," said Fanny.

"Reddick," said the drug store man, "what is that?"

"It is something you write red with."

"Then I guess you mean red ink."

"My father said reddick, but he didn't get much sleep last night and talks kind of thick this morning, and that may be the reason."

WHY SUFFER SKIN TROUBLES

When a Postcard Will Bring Free Samples of Cuticura?

Which give quick relief for all itching, burning, disfiguring skin troubles. Bathe with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected part. They stop itching instantly and point to speedy healing often when all else fails.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address Postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere. Adv.

Entertaining.

Visitor—Can I see that motorist who was brought here an hour ago?

Nurse—He hasn't come in his senses yet!

Visitor—Oh, that's all right. I only wanted to sell him another car.—Judge.

The Popular Resort.

Stella—Has it a good table or view?

Bella—No, but it has a detective service for gossip.