

AMERICANS RETURN FIRE

Mexican Shells and Indians Cross Border at Naco

SEVERAL WERE WOUNDED

Fired Directly Into the Trenches Occupied by the United States Soldiers Who Are Negroes—Mutineers Kill and Flee.

El Paso, Tex.—After cannon and rifle balls had fallen into Naco, Ariz., from the contending Mexican armies in Naco, Sonora, American troops of the Ninth United States Cavalry returned the fire. The American troops were ordered by their commander, Lieutenant Drake, to return the fire after the Yaqui Indians of Governor Maytorina had fired, apparently directly into the trenches occupied by the United States troops, who are Negroes.

The American fire quieted the guns of the Mexicans. The Americans fired about 100 shots.

The fire from the Yaqui trenches and from the concealed Indians advancing on the city, was directed into the position of the American troops at the stock yards at the east end of the town of Naco. The Americans were subjected to greater danger due to the proximity of the fire and the number of bullets which hit the small embankment, the only protection they possessed. They were ordered by their commanding officer to return the fire under the instructions by the War Department authorizing American troops to fire on attacking troops when subjected to imminent danger.

The fire from the Hill forces and from the Yaquis was in turn sent in the direction of the American position. However, the fire of the Yaquis was so much more effective that the American troops were ordered to reply. The Hill bullets were never of such a character as to subject the Americans to much danger.

Officers of the American troops do not think further steps will be required.

Border officials of the Carranza government are preparing a report on the violation of American soil by Yaqui Indians, which probably will be offered to the American government. General Hill says that 500 Indians crossed the boundary, but that only 12 were captured and disarmed by the American troops.

It was predicted here that General Carranza will make representations to Washington to secure Vera Cruz for his forces pending the outcome of the Aguas Calientes peace conference.

The Department of Justice at Mexico City was reorganized Saturday.

Mazatlan.—Constitutionalist mutineers at Santa Rosalia have shot Major Aguiar, the military commander there, looted the custom house, seized the Mexican steamer Kerrigan III, and put to sea.

This is the news sent by wireless to Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet by the cruiser Albany, which the admiral ordered to Santa Rosalia to report conditions as soon as he heard there had been disorder.

Cotton Plans Rejected.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo made public a letter to Representative Henry of Texas in which he denounced as impracticable and vaporous the financing of the cotton crop by the government. Representative Henry had made two suggestions to the Treasury Department which were discussed in McAdoo's letter. The first was that the government deposit several hundred million dollars in banks in the south at the same time shifting to southern banks the \$74,000,000 now deposited in various sections of the country. A second suggestion was that the government sell \$200,000,000 Panama canal bonds and utilize cotton as security for government loans and in addition issue \$200,000,000 of "United States notes to be loaned on cotton."

BOULDER STRIKES TRAIN

Serious Accident on P. R. R. Is Barely Averted.

Johnstown, Pa.—One of the most narrow escapes in the history of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was that when train No. 21, a westbound passenger, struck a 10-ton boulder at the horse-shoe curve on the No. 3 track. The lead engine left the track and swung in toward the mountainside instead of toward the Altoona Lake embankment. The lead car left the rails. All of the windows in one car and many in a second car were broken, and a number of women fainted when they learned of their narrow escape.

Ambassador Marye Goes to Petrograd.

London.—George T. Marye, Jr., departed for his new post as American Ambassador to Russia. He is accompanied to Petrograd by Mrs. Marye and John A. Ray, United States Consul at Odessa.

Italy Has New War Minister.

Paris.—A dispatch from Rome says that King Victor Emmanuel has named General Zupelli to succeed General Grandi resigned because of newspaper criticism.

HENRY PRATHER FLETCHER



Henry Prather Fletcher, who for some time has been American minister to Chile, has been promoted to be ambassador to the same country.

CARDINAL FERRATA DEAD

Papal Secretary of State Has Passed Away.

Rome.—Cardinal Dominic Ferrata, papal secretary of state of the Catholic church, and a candidate for the papal throne during the recent convention, died here Saturday.

The cardinal was stricken with appendicitis shortly after the conclave in which he was a leading candidate for the papacy and peritonitis later developed.

It was supposed that he was recovering, but he suffered a relapse and soon sank into a comatose condition. Pope Benedict was immediately notified of the fact that his secretary of state was dying and the pontiff sent his final blessing to the stricken cardinal.

Cardinal Ferrata was born in 1847 at Montefiascone, Italy. He has always been regarded as one of the ablest statesmen of the Catholic church.

Thanks and Medals for Mediators.

Washington, D. C.—A joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to the South American diplomats who acted as mediators between the United States and the Huerta Government in Mexico, was adopted by the Senate. It also appropriates \$3,000 for gold medals to be presented to the three mediators—Ambassador Da Gama, representing Brazil; Minister Naon of Argentina and Minister Suarez of Chile.

KING OF RUMANIA DEAD

Last Days of Ruler Disturbed by War Situation.

Amsterdam.—A telegram received here from Vienna says that King Charles of Rumania died Saturday.

King Charles of Rumania was a member of the House of Hohenzollern. At the beginning of the war he was inclined to side with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and was reported as ready to cast his lot with those countries, but such a course encountered strong opposition in Rumania and particularly in the Legislature.

The succession to the throne of Rumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled by the constitution upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Leopold renounced his rights in favor of his son, Prince Wilhelm, in 1888, renounced his rights in his turn in favor of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, who was born in 1865.

Rome.—Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed king of Rumania on Sunday under the title of Ferdinand I, in succession to the late Charles I, according to a dispatch received from Bucharest.

Fleet of Submarines to Gather.

Washington, D. C.—Tentative plans are being worked out for the assembly next winter in the Mexican gulf or West Indian waters of the largest fleet of American submarines ever brought together. They will take part in maneuvers with battleships and other naval craft. The opening of the Panama canal will make it possible to bring into the Atlantic waters submarines attached to the Pacific fleet, and with vessels now nearing completion there probably will be between 25, and 30 underwater fighters mobilized. Naval aviators probably will co-operate in the maneuvers.

CARRANZA'S PROMISE DEMANDED

Proper Use of Customs Will Lead to United States' Withdrawal.

Washington, D. C.—The state department asked President Carranza to give a guarantee that the customs receipts at Vera Cruz would be used for the benefit of the Mexican people, and that foreigners in Mexico be adequately protected after the withdrawal of American troops. Until a satisfactory reply is recorded to these questions no troops will be moved from Vera Cruz.

Dominant Styles in Millinery



CHIC and dashing models are daily making their debut in the millinery openings, and whether they originated in the French home of fashions or first blossomed out in New York or Chicago, or some other American city, they are as attractive as the displays of former seasons. If of American origin there is variety enough to assure one that American designers do not lack initiative or good taste.

Large hats are increasing their popularity. Milliners assure us that they will soon equal the smaller shapes in public favor. Hats suggesting the Gainsborough, with its sweeping, graceful lines, large saillors and many showing flaring brims varying in width are triumphing among those models designed for dressy or evening wear. Many of these are in black with simple but brilliant garnitures in fancy ostrich or metallic trimmings. Fur plays a conspicuous part in shapes, both large and small.

Black and dark rich tones of brown, green, blue, purple, and occasionally the deepest of reds, make ideal backgrounds for the posing of the brilliant trimmings of the season. Silver and gold braids and ornaments, jets, fancy ostrich and ribbons, many fancy feathers, and curious flowers, which suggest mother-of-pearl and metallic effects, combined with silk and velvet, promise a season unsurpassed in beautiful millinery.

Three pretty models shown in the

picture given here are examples of graceful, well-fitting and tasteful semi-dress hats. They are designed with reference to the styles in afternoon gowns of cloth and are fine types of the "all-around" gilded hats. That is, they do service with a variety of toilettes.

A close-fitting turban of velvet is shown which serves to support a band and wing ornament made of feathers. This particular band emphasizes the vogue for fancy feathers. There are many varieties, from narrow collars of brilliant foliage to those as large as that pictured in quieter plumage. Spanish coque, pheasant, and peacock plumage are those best liked.

The second hat is a turban of black velvet with brim widened at the left. It is bound with silver braid and trimmed with a single plume of white ostrich. The clever mounting of the plume is worth studying. The stem is wound with silver braid and the point in the left brim is included in this winding. This is a delightful hat, which will harmonize with almost any costume.

A hat in deepest violet is shown, having a velvet brim and crown of brocade in which glints of silver appear. In this, too, the brim widens at the left side toward the back. A bow of rich moire ribbon, at the back and a silver filigree rose and foliage at the front make this an enviable model of quiet elegance.

A Classic and a New Coiffure



THE classic hairdress of the Greeks needs no extolling of its beauty. That goes without saying. It reappears perennially, each time to command our admiration. Fair women of today adopt it and adapt it to their requirements. They will look long before they discover anything in coiffures so beautiful and so dignified.

But the classic coiffure is not for everyone, although it comes as near to being universally becoming as any so far discovered. It requires a certain "balance" in the face of the wearer. Certain types require more piquant arrangements. However, it is worth while to experiment with the Greek coiffure and to use it occasionally by way of variety and to match up with correspondingly beautiful and dignified gowns.

To dress the hair as shown in the picture is not difficult if the hair is in the right condition. It must be fluffy. This can be managed, if the hair is perfectly clean, by dampening it slightly and braiding it in small, tight braids or crimping it by some other means.

The front hair is parted off, while the back is brought up to the crown and tied to hold it there. The front hair is then combed back and pinned at the sides and on top near the crown. The bands are then adjusted about the head to hold the front hair in place. In the picture given here the back hair is shown rolled into long puffs and pinned down in a small, flat chignon. This is as good an arrangement as the knot or coil. The ends of the front hair serve for two of the required puffs.

The second coiffure pictured is strictly up-to-the-minute. It is beautifully finished-looking and among those variations of the casque mode which is destined to remain in vogue. It requires careful waving of all the hair.

After the hair has been waved it is combed toward the top of the head and arranged in a long French twist. By pulling the twist forward the hair is brought down at the center of the forehead. A shallow part is made at the left side and the hair pinned into position with small invisible wire pins.

Long combs, made for the purpose, are thrust into the head where the hair is turned under into the twist. The coiffure is a failure when the twist is hard and rigid looking. It must be soft looking and merge into the rest of the hair.

All short locks about the face are to be curled and pinned down, as neatness is the main requirement in this particular style.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

The Citizens National Bank

Meyersdale, Pa.

Statement, September 12, 1914

(Comptroller's Call)

Resources:

Loans and Investments \$725,836.75
 United States Bonds 77,000.00
 Banking House 29,300.00
 Due from Banks and Reserve Agents 114,771.52
 Cash 61,260.14

\$1,008,168.41

Liabilities:

Capital Stock \$ 65,000.00
 Surplus Fund 100,000.00
 Undivided Profits 25,800.02
 Circulation 65,000.00
 Deposits 752,368.39

\$1,008,168.41

Officers and Directors:

S. B. PHILSON, President
 S. A. KENDALL, Vice Pres., R. H. PHILSON, Cashier
 CLARENCE MOORE, Asst. Cashier
 S. C. Hartley, W. T. Hoblitzell, F. B. Black,
 W. N. Moser, H. Bunn Philson

WHAT IT COSTS TO FILL ORDINARY SILO



A Silage Cutter at Work, Showing Connection With Engine.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Once a year the farmer has to fill his silo. The operation is outside of the regular routine of farm life, and unless considerable thought is given the matter beforehand, it is likely to prove unnecessarily expensive. Information collected by investigators in the United States department of agriculture will, therefore, prove useful to farmers who have not worked out for themselves the most economical system.

Because the silo has been in use for some years in these states, the investigators selected Wisconsin and Michigan for their work. Cost records on 31 farms were carefully kept, revealing a wide divergence in the cost of labor per ton of filling the silo. It was found, for example, that one farmer did this for 46 cents, while another had to spend 86 cents. The average cost was 64 cents.

The cost of labor varies considerably, and in order to ascertain the most satisfactory method, the investigators adopted for their comparisons a uniform rate of 15 cents an hour for men and the same rate for a team of two horses. Engine hire, including the engineer, was placed at \$4.50 per day, coal at \$5 per ton and gasoline at 13 cents a gallon. Ten hours were considered a day's work. While these figures cannot of course be considered as absolute, they afford a convenient basis for the individual farmer's calculation of the expense of filling his silo. The various methods employed on the farms that were investigated were classified in three groups.

(1) The most common practice was to have one man with three horses on a corn harvester cutting corn in the field; two men to load the wagons in the field; three or four men with teams, depending on the distance from the field to the silo, to haul the corn to the cutter; one man to run the engine when steam was used for power, and, occasionally, when gasoline engines were used, one man to feed the cutter and one man in the silo to spread and tramp the silage. Each teamster pitched off his own load. This makes a crew of eight or nine men, exclusive of the man who tends the engine.

(2) In cases where there is a shortage of teams the following method is generally practiced. One man, with three horses, cuts the corn; two men load the wagons in the field; two men, or boys, with teams, haul the corn to the cutter; one man unloads the wagons; one man feeds and one man works in the silo. As soon as a load arrives at the cutter the teamster changes his team for an empty wagon and goes back to the field after another load. When a wagon is unloaded it is run out of the way by hand. With this method, boys who are not strong enough to handle the green corn, can be utilized to drive the teams. This method requires a crew of six men and two boys, exclusive of the engine tender.

(3) When enough horses are available and help is scarce, the following arrangement of men and teams is a good one. One man, with three horses, runs the harvester in the field; four men with teams haul the corn to the silo; one man feeds and one spreads the corn in the silo. Low trucks or wagons with racks suspended below the axles should be used, so that the teamsters can put on their own loads. This requires a crew of seven men, besides the engineer.

The relative merits of these methods depend upon the conditions prevailing on each farm. The best method is that in which the working force is most evenly balanced, that is, where all are working continuously. In the majority of cases in which the cost rose to an unduly high figure, a poor arrangement of the help was found to be chiefly responsible for the extra expense. It is not necessary to rush men and teams to their fullest extent in order to get the work done cheaply. If all are working continuously and no one hindered by the others, economy will result.

The details of this investigation have been published as Farmers' Bulletin No. 292 under the title of "Cost of Filling Silos." As long as the department's supply lasts this bulletin will be sent free on request to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Further information in regard to the construction of silos, the feeding of silage to farm animals and kindred subjects is contained in Farmers' Bulletin No. 32, "Silos and Silage," and Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 292, 559 and 578.

Kind of Work.	Method 1.	Method 2.	Method 3.
Operating binder	1	1	1
Loading wagons	2	2	2
Driving teams	3 of 4	2	2
Unloading wagons	1	1	1
Feeding cutter	1	1	1
In silo	1	1	1
Total number of men	8 or 9	8	8
Number of teams hauling	3	2	2
Boys			
Teamsters			