

FARMERS COLUMN

Some Practical Suggestions Worth Knowing From the Department of Agriculture.

FACTS FOR DALY USE

STARVED CATS KILL THE BIRDS
"There is nothing more cruel and unjust to both cats and birds than the absurd and superstitious notion, to move a cat brings bad luck," said State Zoologist H. A. Surface, of the Department of Agriculture at his office recently. Professor Surface continued to discuss the subject by saying:

"The moving season is at hand. Through very foolish and superstitious notion about the possibility of bad luck due to moving the cat, the faithful house cat, or her kittens, may be deserted. Under such conditions she starves and is forced to become half wild, and is liable to be a destroyer of birds. Especially these are the birds of the garden and orchard in the vicinity that was home to her, and this means that they are the beneficial birds, which feed chiefly upon the insects most destructive to fruits and truck crops.

"We have already seen this year several examples of persons moving and leaving their cats behind. In some cases other tenants were not to follow them, and the cats have nearly died of starvation. In other cases where the new tenants are to come soon to the premises the cats are unfamiliar with these newcomers, and if they act shy, it is too often taken for granted that they are too wild, too timid or too ferocious to be desirable in the new home, and hence they are stoned, dogged and prosecuted. The rate of the cat at moving time is very serious. There is no reason whatever why the faithful house cat should not be either taken along when moving, the same as the dog, or be mercifully killed, rather than permitted to starve and run wild. If the fundamental principles of decency and humanity do not prompt persons to give proper heed to their cats when moving this indeed becomes a fit subject for the attention of that worthy organization known as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There should be a branch of this Society in each county of the State. Those persons who have no conscience should at least be made to observe the law concerning cruelty or the infliction of pain upon the lowly creatures. In most localities in this State officers of this society are available, and can be learned by making inquiry of local policemen.

"Aside from the feature of humane treatment of the cat, this subject has a very important economical bearing upon the preservation of our birds. As the birds roost in trees and the cats are climbers, they can readily become the chief enemies of our feathered friends at this time of year. One cat has been known to destroy eighty birds within a year. This means the removal of the natural control of more insect pests than would be required to destroy practically all the farm crops and fruits of any farmer or fruit grower in the State. Let the cats be preserved and fed, the birds saved, the insects destroyed and better and cheaper crops produced."

DO NOT FEED COTTON SEED MEAL TO POULTRY.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture wishes to call especial attention of the poultry growers of the State to the fact that cotton seed meal fed to poultry as a source of protein, or for any reason, is likely to do vast more harm than good.

For many years the doctrine that cotton seed meal was not a desirable poultry food was generally accepted and very little was fed. But a year or two ago a propaganda advocating its use was fostered and given wide publicity.

The last annual report of the United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry takes cognizance of this fact and states that very unsatisfactory results have occurred at their poultry station at Beltsville, Md., from feeding cotton seed meal. The Maryland Station reports the same thing and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has had several reports tending to show that the continued feeding of cotton seed meal will put chickens in very bad shape and cause death in numbers.

Plans for the inauguration of work by the Somerset county farm bureau will be discussed at a meeting of the directors in the courthouse July 15. C. C. McDowell, farm agent for Somerset county, and Mr. Weaver of the agricultural department of State College, will be present at the session, called by Secretary John S. Miller.

FREE AMERICANS, CARRANZA IS TOLD

First Chief Gets Ultimatum After Carrizal Fight
MEDIATION PLAN REJECTED

President Expected to Go Before Congress in a Few Days With Mexican Situation—Morey Reaches U. S. Line
This telegram has been sent to James Linn Rodgers, special representative of the American government in Mexico City:

"Mr. Arredondo Saturday delivered to this government the following communication:
"I am directed by my government to inform your excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the chief executive, through the Mexican war department, gave orders to General Jacinto B. Trevino not to permit American forces from General Pershing's column to advance further south nor to move either east or west from the points where they are located, and to oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory. These orders were brought by General Trevino to the attention of General Pershing, who accordingly rejected the request. On the 22nd instant, as your excellency knows, an American force moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, state of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter several men on both sides were killed and wounded and seventeen Americans were made prisoners."
"You are hereby instructed to hand to the minister of foreign relations of the de facto government the following message:
"The government of the United States can put no other construction upon the communication handed to the secretary of state of the United States on the 24th of June by Mr. Arredondo, under instruction of your government, than that it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico and of the purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that those objects not only involve no unfriendly intention toward the government and people of Mexico, but, on the contrary, intended only to assist that government in protecting itself and the territory and people of the United States against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders."
"I am instructed, therefore, by my government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it wishes the government of the United States to understand it has determined upon and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels and not through subordinate military commanders."

Mediation Is Refused.
President Wilson expects a reply to his demands within the next two or three days. What its nature will be is not known. If it is a refusal the president will lay the matter before congress and ask authority to take whatever steps he may regard as necessary.
Officials of the administration have taken into consideration the possibility that Carranza may make his answer a declaration of war; and the concentration of Carranza troops in the vicinity of Chihuahua City, where the American troops are being held, is regarded as ominous.
Latin American diplomats in Washington, following a conference between Secretary Lansing and the Bolivian minister, when the envoy was informed that before any consideration could be given to a proposal for mediation General Carranza must release the American troops captured at Carrizal, have advised their governments to urge the first chief to comply with the American demand.
Administration officials are expecting to have a force of at least 50,000 national guardsmen on the border within two weeks. If hostilities begin it is planned to have the American forces seize all railroads in northern Mexico and proceed at once toward Chihuahua City for the purpose of rescuing the American prisoners.
Following the raid on Columbus, N. M., the government at Washington, under cover of a decree to make sure that no munitions of war would reach the Villista bandits, adopted the practice of requiring clearance papers on all shipments of arms and ammunition across the border and from American seaports to be submitted to the officials here for investigation and approval. By convenient delays it has happened that no arms or ammunition to Carranza or any other consignee in Mexico have been permitted to go through.

SENTRY ON BORDER DUTY WATCHING FOR RAIDERS



Photo by American Press Association.

CARS CRASH IN FOG

Three Dead, Many Injured in Accident on Harmony Interurban Line.
Three men were killed instantly, five were probably fatally injured and more than a score of others were hurt when a fast Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler and New Castle freight car crashed into the rear end and telescoped a heavily loaded passenger car on the Harmony line at North Sewickley, two miles north of Ellwood City, Pa.
Mistaken signals and a heavy fog are given as probable causes for the wreck, which was the most disastrous in the history of that section.
The dead are: Joseph Runyan, aged fifty-five, North Sewickley, both legs cut off; Samuel Adams, sixty-five, North Sewickley, body crushed and cut, and Frank Dauten, North Sewickley.
The injured are: Chris Haswell, aged twenty-two, of Frisco, both legs cut off; Richard Hall, Cella, one leg cut off; John Collins, twenty, North Sewickley, both legs cut off; Fred Stitch, thirty, Cella, one leg cut off, and Herman Bingle, fifty-five, Cella, body crushed and bruised, internally injured; all of whom may die.
The less seriously injured are: Albert Grass, Jacob Cole, Clarence Yahn, Hilda Rader, Ellery Dunbar and Motorman Englund.
At least fifteen other passengers who are not listed among the injured suffered minor cuts, sprains and bruises.

VIA AIR TO LONDON

New Corporation Hopes to Make Thirty Hours Coast Trip.
"New York to London in thirty hours," will be the slogan of the American Aero company, incorporated in Wilmington, Del., with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, to operate a transatlantic air and water passenger and mail service beginning, if present plans are carried out, next October.
The hydroaeroplane, which will be manufactured near New York, has been patterned after the lines of the seagull insofar as air resistance is concerned, and will be propelled by four 300-horsepower motors. It has been estimated that the machine will develop a maximum speed of 150 miles an hour.
Ford to Hold Jobs Open.
Two hundred employees of the Ford Motor company who answered the call to arms in the Michigan national guard were assured by factory officials that their jobs will be open for them when they return from service on the Mexican border. Officials of the company, however, knew nothing of any plan to continue pay to any employees during their service in the guard, or to provide for their families.

JAPANESE AFTER TRADE

New Zealander Says Flag of Nippon Is Everywhere on Pacific.
J. B. Clarkson, automobile manufacturer of New Zealand, in New York to sail for England, said that New Zealanders are watching the Japanese very closely, "not that we fear military aggression on their part, but because their activity in commerce and in developing their merchant marine have been remarkable since the war began."
"They are reaching out everywhere for trade," declared Mr. Clarkson. "Their shipyards are congested with craft under construction. The Japanese flag is sighted everywhere in the trading lanes. Their commerce is developing tremendous momentum. We don't believe in New Zealand that Japan intends to go to war with America. I offer the opinion modestly. But look out for them commercially. They are not letting the grass grow under their feet, as you say in America. However they are handicapped by their own commercial immorality. We have found that their goods are not up to sample."

PA. GUARDSMEN RECALLED
The Second Regiment, consisting of the Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth regiments, is being recalled to the first to receive orders from the general. It is reported that the Pennsylvania National Guard has been seen more field service in the way of maneuvers, than those of other states.
It is learned here on authority believed to be reliable that the first detachment of Pennsylvania troops will leave Tuesday for the border, and that western Pennsylvania troops will form the vanguard.
With the mustering of the men into the service of the United States, the First division, national guard of Pennsylvania, passed out of existence for the next six years at least. It is now the Seventh division, national guard of the United States and of the state of Pennsylvania.

RUSSIANS TAKE ALL OF BUKOWINA

2,000 Austrians Captured at Kimpolung
SLAVS AT MOUNTAIN PASSES

Remnant of Francis Joseph's Army Flees into Carpathians, Pursued by Slavs Toward Hungarian Plains.
The occupation by Russians of the whole of the Austrian Bukowina, rendered inevitable early last Friday by the capture of three vital railway intersections in the northwest, center and south of the province, became actually complete the same night with the falling of Kimpolung, in the hilly region of the southwest of the crownland. With the city and railway station the victors captured 60 officers and 2,000 men, the largest number of prisoners taken by General Brussiloff for some days.

The entire northwestern frontier of Rumania is now lined with Russian troops. The Austro-Hungarian forces whose positions in the Bukowina became untenable with the fall of Czernowitz, under the screen of stubborn rear guard fighting, have gradually retreated westward and are now well in the thick of the Carpathian mountains, once more face to face with Muscovite onslaughts against the mountain passes that form the doors to Hungary. The Russian drive toward these passes has already been set under way, with the Czernowitz-Kolomea and Czernowitz-Kuty lines as bases of operation. West of Sniatyn, on the former railway, the Russian took two small villages, Kilikhof and Toulchok.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Pittsburgh, June 27.
Butter—Prints, 32@32 1/4; tubs, 31 @31 1/4.
Eggs—Fresh, 26c.
Cattle—Prime, \$10.50@10.75; good, \$9.75@10.25; tidy butchers, \$9.75@10.25; fair, \$8.25@9; common, \$6.75@7.75; common to good fat cows, \$4@8; heifers, \$6@9; fresh cows and springers, \$4@6.
Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$7.50@7.75; good mixed, \$6.75@7.40; fair mixed, \$5.75@6.50; culls and common, \$3.50@4.50; yearlings, \$5@9.25; spring lambs, \$7@11; veal calves, \$11.50@12; heavy and thin calves, \$6@9.
Hogs—Prime heavy, \$10.10@10.20; heavy mixed, \$10.05@10.10; medium and heavy Yorkers, \$10@10.05; light Yorkers, \$9.75@9.85; pigs, \$9.50@9.75; roughs, \$8.50@9; stags, \$7@7.25.
Cleveland, June 27.
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$9.50@10; good to choice butcher steers, \$8.75@9.50; fair to good butcher steers, \$8@8.75; good to choice heifers, \$7.50@8.50; good to choice butcher bulls, \$7@7.75;ologna bulls, \$6@7; good to choice cows, \$7@7.80; fair to good cows, \$6@7; common cows, \$4@5.75.
Calves—Good to choice, \$12; fair to good, \$8@11.75; heavy and common, \$7@9.
Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice springers, \$10.50@11; fair to good, \$9.50@10.25; good to choice yearlings, \$8@9; fair to good, \$7@8; wethers, \$6@6.50; mixed ewes and wethers, \$6.50@6.75; culls, \$4@5.50.
Hogs—Mixed, \$9.75@9.90; Yorkers, \$9.75; medium, \$9.25@9.50; pigs, \$9.25; stags, \$7.50; roughs, \$8.65.
Chicago, June 27.
Hogs—Bulk, \$7.75@9.95; light, \$9.30@9.90; mixed, \$9.50@10; heavy, \$9.35@10.05; roughs, \$9.35@9.55; pigs, \$7.60@9.20.
Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$7.50@11.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.75@8.75; cows and heifers, \$3.75@9.75; calves, \$3.50@11.
Sheep—Wethers, \$7@8; lambs, \$7.50@9.90; springs, \$8@11.65.
Wheat—July, \$1.01 1/4. Corn—July, 73 1/4c. Oats—July, 39 1/4c.

SOLDIER BIDS FAREWELL TO GIRL HE LEAVES BEHIND



Photo by American Press Association.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

The activities of commanding importance in the war in Europe are the moves of the Russians on the east front. Within the past two weeks the Slavs have recaptured Czernowitz and overrun for the greater part of Bukowina, cutting off a section of the Austrian army in the southern part of the crownland, and the belief is expressed that this division of Francis Joseph's army will be compelled to surrender or starve. The strength of the unit is estimated at 80,000 men.

Further north the armies of the czar have occupied a large part of Galicia, pushing the Huns back toward Lemberg, the capital. German reinforcements coming to the aid of their brothers in arms have materially slackened the Russian advance, but, as Berlin says, an advance is an advance, no matter how slow, and the Slavs are still pushing forward.
In the next few days the important thing to watch is the situation of the two flanks of the Austrian armies from Priepet to the Carpathians. If the Russians get Kovno, then it is clear that the whole eastern front will have to draw in to the Bug. If the Russians get round to the south of Lemberg, then the Austrian line will have to retire to the San and surrender all of eastern Galicia.
Meantime the Germans are sending new masses of troops down the railroad from Brest-Litovsk to Kovel to attack the northern flank of the advancing Russians; they are sending troops east along the Lublin-Kovno railroad for the same purpose, and they are making a concentration at Vladimir, Wolynski, south of Kovel and considerably east of the Bug. Away to the south the Austrians are making a concentration east of Stanislaw, between the Dniester and the Carpathians. Finally, they are successfully holding back the Russian center west of the Sereth, although there are clear evidences that they will very soon have to go back behind the Zlota Lipa and probably ultimately behind the Gnla Lipa.

Fighting in the west has been heavy with small gains before Verdun for the Germans, at tremendous costs. Paris reports agree that the violence of the last few days' fighting before Verdun has been unsurpassed throughout the operations and that the intensity of the German onslaught suggests a final supreme effort as an alternative to abandoning the enterprise.
One hundred thousand Germans on a three mile front is the estimate of the strength employed against Thiaumont while before the infantry assault was delivered the artillery deluge is stated to have eclipsed anything witnessed previously, even at Verdun.
The French steamship Herault has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean. Thirty-five members of her crew were saved.
The destruction by a submarine of the Italian auxiliary cruiser Citra di Messina and the French torpedo boat destroyer Fourche has been announced by the French ministry of marine.
As a result of the yielding of King Constantine of Greece to the demands of the allies, the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers have recommended to their governments the immediate raising of the blockade of Greek ports.

Fay Goes to Atlanta Prison.
President Wilson ignored the appeal of Robert Fay for deportation to Germany, where he was an army lieutenant, rather than be taken to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta to serve his eight years' sentence for conspiring to destroy steamships carrying munitions of war to the entente allies.

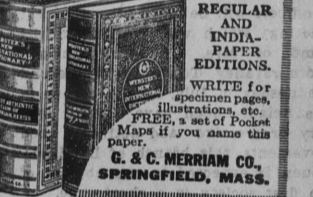
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UNCOOKED FOODS

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene By Dr. Samuel G. Dixon.
During the hot weather fruits and vegetables are a necessary part of the diet. Many of these are appetizing when eaten raw, such as radishes, onions and salads appear regularly on the menu of this season and have their value as food.
Care should be exercised in the preparation and serving of green foods however, as they are subject to much handling between the garden and the table. Unless the hands through which they pass are absolutely clean they are more or less contaminated. In many market gardens the gathering of the produce is entrusted to a class of labor which is not any too cleanly and care is seldom exercised to insure cleanliness.
Food exposed for sale in markets is also often subject to indiscriminate handling by prospective purchasers and is seldom properly protected from dust and dirt.
As a protection berries and food-stuffs eaten raw should be thoroughly washed before being served. It is far better to risk a slight impairment of the flavor than to chance eating unclean foods.
Nightsoil should not be used for fertilizing gardens from which the produce may be eaten raw. Water-cress should not be gathered from streams which are polluted by sewage. Many cases are on record where typhoid fever has resulted from failure to observe this precaution.

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