

PUBLIC LEDGER
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LANSING A SPENDTHRIFT.

The Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, is showing himself to be a sad spendthrift, wholly obtuse to the vast financial possibilities of his high office. Mr. Lansing is missing golden opportunities, having refused emphatically an invitation to go out on the Chautauqua circuit, having declined to lecture anywhere for compensation and having shown an unreasonable disposition to stay in Washington and attend to business. Furthermore, he or rather his wife, has announced that at the diplomatic dinners given by them the usual wines will be served, a thoroughly reckless proceeding in view of the infinitely greater expense of wine as compared with grape-juice. Mr. Lansing's friends fear that at this rate he will go out of office no richer than when he entered it, contrary to the experience of his predecessor in office.

WESTERN BATTLE CONTINUES.

London, September 14.—The operations in the west are marked by the continuance of great artillery duels from Belgium to Argonne. A duel between guns of all calibres along the Endre front has been going on for nearly three weeks, and during the week end was violent around Arras in the Argonne and Champagne.

At several points the German infantry, after a heavy bombardment attempted to storm the advanced trenches of the allies, but the French reports say that these attacks all failed. Fighting of a somewhat similar character is proceeding along the Austro-Italian front.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT MEETS.

London, September 14.—The British Parliament opened Tuesday and will be chiefly occupied with arranging to finance the war. This will include a number of new taxes. However, under the British system, whereby ministers can be questioned and debates raised, many other matters will be discussed. Compulsory service is certain to come in for consideration and on this the cabinet is said to be divided.

RAID KENT COAST.

London, September 14.—An official statement issued by the press bureau says: "A hostile aeroplane visited the Kentish coast this afternoon and dropped some bombs which resulted in a house being seriously damaged and four persons being injured. The aeroplane was chased off by two naval aeroplanes."

PROHIBIT DEPARTURE.

Amsterdam, September 14.—The Handelsblad learns that all males from 17 to 45 years of age have been prohibited from leaving Germany. Some who attempted to leave have been turned back to Dutch frontier stations.

MEASURING SPELLING ABILITY.

Seven out of every 100 third grade public school children can not spell "has." This and other curious evidences of the special problems inherent in the teaching of spelling are brought out by Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Russell Sage Foundation, in a study just published.

As a result of combining the four most extensive studies that have been made to identify the words commonly used in different sorts of English writing, Dr. Ayres has selected the 1,000 words that constitute 90 per cent of the language ordinarily used. This selection was made from various English authors, from four Sunday newspapers of Buffalo, N. Y., and from the business and family correspondence of over 2,000 adults. The objects of the study was to "develop a scale for measuring attainment in the spelling of common words on the part of school children."

Co-operating with the city superintendents in eighty cities of the United States, Dr. Ayres had the 1,000 common words tested by an aggregate of 1,400,000 spellings, secured from 70,000 public school children. The result, according to Dr. Ayres, made it possible to accurately measure spelling ability, and to compute the amount of improvement in spelling the same words from grade to grade.

By a scale arrangement, extending on a line from 0 to 100, "spelling ability" is easily and scientifically determined. For example, nine words of most frequent use, viz., "the," "in," "no," "now," "man," "ten," "bed," "top," revealed that second grade pupils, on an average spelled correctly 94 per cent of these words. At the other extreme of the scale the words "judgment," "recommend" and "allege" were found to be spelled correctly by just 50 per cent of eighth-grade pupils. Percentages above and below these would indicate variations from the normal in spelling.

Dr. Ayres finds that "intellectual abilities are distributed in much the same way among people as are physical traits. Just as there are few dwarfs, many people of medium height and very few giants; so there are few exceedingly poor spellers, many medium ones and very few excellent ones. Few words do most of our work when we write. Fifty words constitute, with their repetitions, one-half of the words written. The child who masters the 1,000 words on the scale given will make no spelling errors in nine-tenths of his writing."

CLAIM RELIEF SHIP IS SUNK.

London, September 14.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Antwerp, Holland, says:

"The steamer Pomona reports that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning it witnessed the sinking of a British ship which was flying the signal of the Belgium relief committee. Ten of the crew were rescued by steam trawlers."

The staff of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American-Belgian relief commission, is investigating the report, but has not been able as yet to confirm whether one of the commission's steamers has been sunk.

The postmaster at Osceola, Ia., is also the editor of a Democratic newspaper; and he has just filed a petition in bankruptcy. It would be interesting right now to reproduce some of his "prosperity" editorials.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

Washington, D. C., September 14.—The blow in the face received by American industries through conditions brought about by the European war has acted as a tonic, has forced the nation to create new branches and enlarge the scope of existing phases of manufacture, opened the way to utilize, on a vast scale, great natural resources of the United States, and induced manufacturers and merchants to expand their markets into foreign fields with prospects of permanent results, says the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, in a forecast of the effect of the war on the industrial future of the country.

American ingenuity has been applied with success to the making of articles previously imported, and among those who have shown conspicuous ability in meeting the situation, an important place is given to Thomas A. Edison, "America's scientific wizard," who has had a great part in the enterprise and initiative required to build, at a moment's notice, some of the new American manufactures required by the emergency.

A review of the chief industries ministering particularly to the temporary needs of the belligerents across the Atlantic shows that the final outcome will be a very material addition to the manufacturing plant of the United States. Part of this plant will be simply anticipatory of the normal growth of the country's mechanical equipment; part must lie idle in time of peace, but is a distinct asset in the national preparation for an adequate defense against attack; the remainder furnishes at once products needed in the healthy expansion of the chemical industry of the country.

Less conspicuous and spectacular, but of far greater permanent value, is the impulse given to the manufacture on American soil, with American raw materials, of a variety of articles for which we have hitherto been dependent upon foreign skill and enterprise. In a more or less uncomfortable way, we have suddenly been brought to recognize the unwisdom, the folly, of shipping vast amounts of the crude material of our farms, forests and mines 3,000 miles across the ocean, and buying it back in a manufactured form at a vastly enhanced price. We have likewise come to recognize the absurdity of allowing many natural products of the tropics, of South America, of the far east, to find their way to Europe, and of paying foreign intelligence and skill to transform them into articles of daily need in our lives.

American ingenuity, adaptation, inventive talent, scientific attainments, and general enterprise have promptly rallied to meet widespread demands, and establish on our own soil the permanent manufacture of a number of wares, some of minor and others of major importance. The return of peace will see them well rooted and able to withstand foreign competition.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce points to the course of events that followed the cutting off by war of the aniline imports from Germany and the supply of potash from the same source, with the resulting tremendous impulse given to the expansion of domestic manufacture. It also calls attention to the fact that, side by side with the increased production of artificial colors, has come the realization by dyers of textiles that the possibilities of the natural dyestuffs have been sadly neglected during the past few decades.

The facility and exactness with which the coal tar colors can be employed, the endless diversity of tints and shades readily secured by their aid, have led the modern generation of dyers to disregard, in great measure, those time-honored vegetable dyes, for centuries the only available source of color, which still give their charm and value to the choice products of Oriental looms. The present "dyestuff famine" has brought them again into prominence. Not so easily applied as the aniline dyes, they still have their special merits. As a result the American works engaged in the preparation of extracts from the yellow oak of the Alleghenies, from the logwood of Jamaica, from the redwood of Brazil, from the cutch of India, are providing in enormous amounts the substitutes for the more brilliant, but often more fugitive hues of the coal-tar products.

In the future, natural dyestuffs will occupy a more important position in the textile world, and a more ample recognition will be accorded to the highly perfected processes of recent years, ensuring their fastness upon the animal and vegetable fibers. At the same time, we can look forward with confidence to the evolution of a genuine American coal-tar color industry.

Of the domestic potash supply it is stated that large amounts of the compounds of this element are present in the vast beds of kelp floating on the waves of the Pacific, close to the western littoral of the country, that each year the waters of the Pacific coast are producing a crop in which potash salts possessing a normal value of more than \$90,000,000 are readily available for use in agriculture and the arts. Now a dozen companies are engaged in the campaign. Not only the inexhaustible supplies in the waters of the Pacific, but also the remarkable deposits in the arid waste

about Searles Lake in California, and the valuable alunite of Utah are being rapidly transformed into standard, commercial grades. A year or two hence we may be able to fertilize our broad acres with American potash exclusively, while another year or two may see us free from dependence upon dyes of foreign make.

The bureau advises the business men of the United States that the present time is opportune for them to study the Latin-American markets, to get in touch with the people of the countries and thus to open the way for extensive business operations. In other countries also there are unprecedented opportunities for the extension of foreign trade, and with the indications that we are entering upon a period as a creditor nation, we are in a position, as never before, to invest our capital in industries and developments in foreign countries.

It does not believe that the cost of production in the warring countries of Europe will be lowered as a result of the war, or that there will be danger from that source to the holding of new markets already gained. Experience has shown that it is apt to be higher instead of lower after the close of a war, with higher interest rates, higher wages and higher prices in the warring countries. Surveying the whole field, it may justly be said that the world's conflict has been of unmeasured value to American industry as a whole.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A race to avoid being the last state in the Union to adopt compulsory education laws is apparently under way in the southern states, according to reports received at the United States Bureau of Education. There are now only three states without such laws, Florida having recently joined Texas and South Carolina in adopting compulsory education by legislative enactment. The three states still without laws are Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama.

The new Florida law provides that on petition of one-fourth of the electors to any special school district or county, the county board of education shall call an election to determine whether attendance shall be compulsory therein. A three-fifths majority vote is necessary for adoption. Children between 8 and 14 years of age are required to attend school for at least eighty days each year, unless exempt because of physical or mental disability; because they live two and a half miles from a school and no transportation is provided; because their services are required for the support of a dependent family, or because their parents are unable to provide books and clothing.

By the provisions of the law the county boards of education are authorized to appoint attendance officers to enforce the law and to take a census of the children between 6 and 21 years of age.

Although the Florida law is thus of the optional type, it is a clear recognition of the compulsory principle and is regarded as a real step in advance.

Officials of the Bureau of Education point out that this year's compulsory educational legislation is part of a big educational advance all along the line. Nearly all the state legislatures were in session during 1915, and much of the educational discussion that has been going on for several years crystallized into law. The Alabama legislature has reconvened for the summer session and much school legislation will be discussed, including a compulsory education law. The fact that Alabama does not meet again for four years makes it likely that Georgia and Mississippi may get ahead of her in adopting compulsory education, unless action is taken this year.

In the field of compulsory education throughout the United States it is believed that the next steps will have to do with the adoption of state wide laws where optional laws now prevail; the raising of the age limits in conformity with the best principles in child labor legislation, and more strict enforcement of existing laws.

VILLA STATEMENT TELLS OF VICTORY.

Nogales, Ariz., September 14.—"Governor Jose Maytorena, Villa's commander at Nogales, Sonora, across the international border from here, reported tonight that his troops were victorious in a fight today six miles southeast of Nogales. No word has been received from General P. Elias Calles, the Carranza commander.

The Villa forces captured 100 prisoners, killed fifty and drove the troops under Calles back several miles, according to Governor Maytorena, who said that casualties among his soldiers were thirty killed or captured.

Earlier reports from the battle had stated that the 1,500 Villa troops engaged were being driven back toward Nogales by a column of 2,000 under Calles. General Urbebejo, the Yaqui Indian chieftain, was in direct command of the Villa soldiers.

WEAK KIDNEYS MAKE WEAK BODIES.

Kidney Diseases Cause Many Aches and Ills of Maysville People.

As one weak link weakens a chain, so may weak kidneys weaken the whole body and hasten the final breaking-down.

Overwork, strains, colds and other causes injure the kidneys and generally when their activity is lessened the whole body suffers.

Aches and pains and languor and urinary ills frequently come, and there is an ever-increasing tendency towards dropsy, gravel or fatal Bright's disease. When the kidneys fail there is no real help for the sufferer except kidney help.

Doan's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. Maysville testimony is proof of their effectiveness.

Mrs. S. Neal, 497 W. Second St., Maysville, says: "One of my family had a great deal of trouble from a lame back and weak kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills made the patient better." Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Neal recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

"KICK IN."

The reputation of that successful comedy-drama entitled "Kick In" which made such a favorable impression in New York that it remained on Broadway for a solid year, has preceded the coming of this play to this city and interest in its appearance is keen. It is to be presented tonight and all indications point to a record attendance. The fact that it is another product from the managerial hop of A. H. Woods, the man who gave the public "Potash & Perlmutter," "Within the Law," Julian Eltinge and other substantial attractions, speaks in advance of the calibre of the entertainment and forecasts an enjoyable event. Seats now on sale.

MEXICANS KILL TWO SOLDIERS.

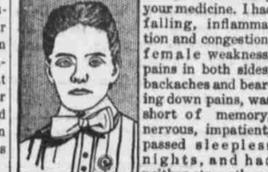
Brownsville, Texas, September 14.—Two Americans lost their lives in a carefully planned attack by Mexicans on a camp of patrol of the Third Cavalry near Santa Maria, Texas. As a result American troops in the lower Rio Grande valley were held in readiness for instant action. Private Anthony Kraft, of Detroit, Mich., was shot through the head and died before the fight was over, and Trumpeter Harold T. Forney, of Watertown, N. Y., was shot through the abdomen and died several hours later. Sergeant James J. Walsh was slightly wounded.

I dry clean and take orders for Ed. V. Price. C. F. McNamara, 6 1/2 West Front street.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my



health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. JOSE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

"Quaker"

That's the name of the bread which is the BEST. Some bread is good, other bread is better, but "Quaker" is always BEST. It surpasses the "kind that mother used to make" in so many different ways that it is impossible to enumerate them. You know it is the BEST if made at

TRAXEL'S
 "THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

Something New and Stylish

We have just received from New York City twenty-five samples of one-piece dresses of which two are alike. These are the latest and prettiest creations in Ladies' and Misses' Tailoring. You will be delighted with them. The value of these dresses is \$10. We are selling them for \$4.98. Come in and look them over.

Skirts

Take your pick of a new fall skirt while the selection and sizes are complete. Our new line is attractive and up-to-the-minute and our prices are always rock bottom. Prices from \$2 up.

Hats

The only difference between our hats and others is that ours look better, are more stylish and cost you less. We shall be pleased to show them to you.

NEW YORK STORE, S. STRAUS Proprietor.
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School Books

for city and county. We are now ready to sell the children any of the School Books they will need. Come in and get them before the rush. Also big assortment of Pens, Pencils, Note Books, Tablets, and in fact, anything needed in school.

DE NUZIE MAYSVILLE'S POPULAR BOOK STORE
 229 MARKET STREET
 GET VOTES ON THE PONY FOR YOUR FAVORITE CONTESTANT

McAtee Case S. D. McDowell C. C. Dohyus
 FIR in finish and flooring—
 RED CEDAR in shingles and weatherboarding.
 Best lumber known and at the price of sappy poplar.

LIMESTONE LUMBER CO.

Now is the Time to Plant Turnip Seed

We have the WHITE EGG, PURPLE TOP GLOBE and the FLAT PURPLE TOP TURNIP. Any of the above varieties will prove satisfactory.

You will want some KALE to plant, the kind that stands the winter. Sow the DWARF CURLED GERMAN, the hardiest of them all, and it won't freeze out.

C. P. DIETERICH & BRO.
 PHONE 152

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

L & N Louisville & Nashville RAILROAD

No. 7 departs 5:35 a. m., daily except Sunday.
 No. 11 departs 6 a. m., Sunday only.
 No. 9 departs 1:05 p. m., daily except Sunday.
 No. 5 departs 3:45 p. m., daily.
 No. 10 arrives 9:45 a. m., daily except Sunday.
 No. 6 arrives 2:05 p. m., daily.
 No. 8 arrives 8:30 p. m., daily except Sunday.
 No. 14 arrives 11:20 p. m., Sunday only.
 Subject to change without notice.
 H. S. ELLIS, Agent.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Schedule subject to change without notice.
 Schedule effective January 3, 1915.
 Trains Leave Maysville, Ky.
 WESTWARD—
 6:45 a. m., 3:15 p. m., daily
 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., week-days local.
 5:00 p. m., daily local.
 EASTWARD—
 1:40 p. m., 10:44 p. m., daily.
 9:25 a. m., daily local.
 5:30 p. m., 8:00 p. m., week-days local.
 W. W. WIKOFF, Agent

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City Property For Sale

No. 1.—House of 7 rooms on West Third street. Here is a nice home close in that we can sell you very cheap. Price \$1,450.
 No. 2.—Two-story frame house on East Second street, located on corner lot, a nice home. You can't find anything like it in this or any place else at the price asked—\$3,000.
 No. 3.—Two-story frame house on East Second street, on large lot running to the river. Nice home or good investment at the price asked. Price \$3,000.
 No. 4.—Cottage of 4 rooms on large lot, on Wood street just off Forest avenue. Good value at price asked. Price \$775.
 Our building and loan companies have plenty of funds on hand now, and if you want to buy a home you will find it will be no trouble to finance the trade. Stop paying rent and buy you a home. Call and see us.

THOS. L. EWAN & CO.,
 Farmers & Traders Bank Building, Maysville, Ky.

Your Home Needs and Deserves the Best

The men in the office, store or factory have the best equipment, latest tools, the best light. They use Electric Light. If it is necessary in their business, how much more important is it that you should use it in your home, the thing for which the business is created.

Ask us to wire your house.

ELECTRIC SHOP
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 105 West Second Street. Phone 551.

Southern Housewives
 Skilled—as few others—in the cooking art, appreciate the delightful qualities of

Post Toasties

Corn—prepared in various forms and ways—has ever been a favorite Southern food. In making Post Toasties—the Superior Corn Flakes—the choicest portions of the kernels of selected white Indian Corn are processed into a wonderfully crisp and tasty food—nourishing and satisfying—morning, noon or night.

Toasties come FRESH-SEALED, triply protected in moisture-proof, germ-proof packages—ready to serve.

Skilful cooks appreciate

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 Sold by Grocers everywhere.