

CONCERN CAUSED BY APPLE MARKET

Figures Will Probably Cause Dealers to Speed Up Movement of Fruit.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The condition of the apple market is a matter of grave concern to both the growers and dealers all over the country. The report of cold storage holdings of apples on April 1, recently issued by the United States department of agriculture, gives some figures which probably will cause all dealers interested in the crop to speed up the movement of this fruit in a most vigorous way. This report which was compiled in the office of markets and rural organization shows that on the first of the present month there were approximately four and four per cent more apples in cold storage than at the same date one year ago, and the season of 1914-15 was one of unusually heavy production. Figures from 427 storages indicate that nearly thirty-three per cent of the apples which were placed in

Cold Storage
by December 1, 1915, were still there on April 1 waiting to be consumed. Hope that this will be a backward spring is general among apple dealers, for as long as cold days continued a free movement of the fruit was more certain. However, let the warm weather come and stay and judging by experiences of the past, apple sales are very likely to decrease rapidly.

Doubtless there are several reasons for the present condition. The fact that the last season's commercial crop was considerably smaller than that of a year ago led to expectation on the part of growers and dealers alike, last fall, that the prospective market would be much more stronger than has actually proved the case. As a result much stock changed hands at values in excess of those which marketing conditions since show were warranted. This caused higher opening prices than in 1914 and naturally slowed up the movement. Neither growers nor dealers who held the fruit seemed inclined to push sales with the vigor that was displayed the previous year, when they had an enormous crop to market, and the result was that large quantities of apples were put into cold storage with the hope that the winter and spring markets would strengthen sufficiently to allow a margin of profit. In spite of the fact that last fall's commercial crop was estimated around ten million barrels short of the previous one, the amount placed in cold storage exceeded that stored in 1914 by about 13.5 per cent.

A second explanation is found in the fact that exports of apples from the ports of the United States alone

LADY HERE HIGHLY PRAISES TANLAC

Suffered from Kidney Trouble, Loss of Sleep and Nervousness but Tanlac Brought Relief.

Laboratory Representative States Many Here Recommend the New Remedy as Thousands Do Elsewhere.

"I find a great many people here in Clarksburg are already familiar with Tanlac's remarkable powers for many have dropped into the store here and told me of how much it has helped them," said L. E. Renfrow, Clarksburg representative sent here to take charge of the new medicine's introduction through Farrell's Drug Store. Among the many I might mention Mrs. Mollie Cornell, 324 2nd St., Clarksburg strikes me of being typical and I quote her exactly below. She said: "I suffered from kidney trouble, nervousness and sleepless nights. My back ached and I was so restless and nervous nights I could seldom sleep and as a result was weak and hardly able to keep up and attend to my duties. One day one of my lady boarders advised me to take Tanlac and though I had only taken one bottle so far it did me worlds of good and I gladly recommend it to everyone and feel safe in recommending it highly to all, for now my back does not trouble me in the least and my nerves are right once again. I can sleep peacefully and am better in every way and know it is a splendid medicine."

"One may easily suffer from a number of symptoms once the kidneys fail or fail in performing the duties nature designed them to do and nervousness, loss of sleep, pains in back and side, rheumatism and many other ailments are traceable to the one cause which Tanlac was especially created to overcome," continued Mr. Renfrow. "Tanlac is the result of years of study at the great Dayton laboratory, looking for the cause of a remedy which would remove the cause and act as well as a tonic to steadily build up the stomach, kidney and liver that they might again perform their duties normally and well. It was designed to forever banish the necessity of dosing and stirring the digestive organs and taking pills to aid the bowels perform the functions which every organ should without the aid or assistance of medicines. How successful Tanlac is in accomplishing this is told by the thousands upon thousands who praise it and endorse it. In conclusion I might mention again that Tanlac may be secured at Farrell's Drug Store just two doors above the Odeon theater. \$1 per bottle and I shall be glad to explain to anyone more about Tanlac and will be found at the above store daily."—Advertisement.

NEW PHOTO OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR



Count von Bernstorff.

This new photo of Ambassador von Bernstorff, whose efforts to maintain peace between the United States and Germany are attracting world wide attention, was taken in Atlantic City a few days ago. Although admitting that the situation is now graver than ever before, von Bernstorff still believes that peace between the two nations will be maintained.

SAYS DOCTORS MUST KEEP PUBLIC WELL

Private Healers Are to Become Community Health Officers is Declaration.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The American Medical Association convention has put up "a whip," so to speak, to the "reform" party of what Bernard Shaw and our new social point of view seem to be agreed upon as to what shall be the relation of the medical profession to the public, the doctors themselves force as inevitable, and working toward bringing about.

This, says the Chronicle, is the changing of the doctor from a merely private practitioner, whose relation to his patient is limited to the strictly personal, to a responsible public servant, who is also a public benefactor, to be held accountable by the community for the continuous good health of the community. It is toward this larger end that the doctors themselves are striving, as was shown by the information and advice they imparted, and the appeal for the co-operation of the public that they made at the open session of their convention, health conservation day.

The advance made in medical science in the last half century has shown them that the doctor's work is a bigger, broader work with a heavier burden on the doctor's conscience, than the mere personal and private task of curing the ills of the patient who calls him in and pays him a fee.

Dr. Frederick W. Green, of Chicago, who is the secretary of the public health department of the American Medical Association, puts the new order succinctly in this way: "Under the old order, when the family doctor was called in to treat a patient with, say, typhoid fever, he performed his duty when he cured his patient. With that his relation to the case began and ended. It was a purely personal matter. Now the doctor's responsibility is wider. Now he not only does all that science can do to cure the patient, but he must, in doing his duty by the patient's family and the community, extend his investigation behind the case, and throw a safeguard beyond it, as it were.

"He not only treats his patient for typhoid, but he looks into the history of the patient, of his associations and his environment, to see where he got typhoid; and uses all the means that science offers to prevent that case from broadening out into an epidemic. "He must do the same thing, of course, in the case of fall infectious and contagious diseases. He cannot confine his attention solely to the patient who pays him his fee and let the community of his neighborhood or the countryside go hang.

"In his larger responsibility he pays the penalty for his wider knowledge, for we cannot forego the thing we know should be done. "It is because of this wider knowledge through which we have discovered that diseases can be prevented that the doctor and the public must get on a different footing with each other.

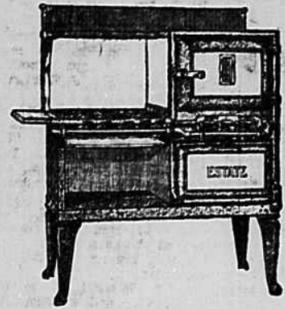
"The doctor's field must be a public one—in governmental service, federal state and municipal. His work naturally must become a conservation work—the health of the community. This he can accomplish only with the co-operation of the community.

"For example, the doctor, through his special scientific knowledge, can advise the public of the danger from an impure milk supply, from infected meats, from the bacteria bearing capacity of unclean water, clothing, bedding, dishes, cooking utensils, etc. He can suggest the means of protection against these dangers. "Doctors will continue with private practice, of course, and the treat-

The People's Furniture Store

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Lack of money should not prevent you from having our furniture at your home. All business is based on CREDIT. Charge accounts give even the very rich the use of what they buy for month before paying. Why shouldn't YOU have the same privilege? No matter how unprepared you are to buy now, or how small your income, our large stock and our LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS will furnish your home AT ONCE. Plain figure tags throughout our stock.



Estate Gas Ranges

are universally recognized as the finest strongest and longest-wearing gas ranges on the market. They cost a little more to buy than some other ranges, but when their cost is figured by the year they are much less expensive.

Repairs or replacements of any kind are seldom necessary in an Estate Range. Just as an example—the oven bottom, which is the first part to wear out in the ordinary range, is made practically indestructible by the special Estate construction. The oven top of the range, another weak point in ordinary ranges, is made of cast iron in the Estate, so that there is no possibility of its sagging or cracking. These are the kind of things that count, any many more important points of superiority might be cited if there were space here to go into technical details.

They All Bake With Fresh Air!

The bake oven is the heart of a gas range—the vital point in its construction. No matter which style or size you select, no matter what price you pay for an Estate, you get the same wonderful bake oven, for all standard Estate Gas Ranges bake with fresh air.

A Story About a Parlor Suit

"Well, Mildred," says the husband to his wife, "we certainly did the proper thing to pick out this pretty parlor suite at the People's Furniture Store. Just think, we have been getting along all these years with that shabby old set, when we could have had this new one just as well as not; and you know as well as I do that we never miss the small payments we are paying and it will soon be paid for, too."



The above is typical of that of dozens of others who furnish their homes here on credit.

The People's Furniture Store

142-144 WEST MAIN STREET

WOMEN COME OUT FOR T. R.

Resolved to Be Non-Committal, They Cheer Wildly for Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Three hundred Progressive women met at the Hotel Manhattan and "came out" in a body for Theodore Roosevelt. And the funny thing is that they went there fully resolved, so Miss Alice Carpenter, chairman, declares, that they would be non-committal about the colonel.

In fact the meeting was advertised and for more than an hour conducted as one for industrial preparedness. William L. Saunders talked of the importance of making the most of the country's resources, and public health.

Later when Miss Carpenter happened to mention Mr. Roosevelt, reserve went to the four winds, and 300 women chanted at the tops of their voices: "Teddy, Teddy, we're all ready. "Teddy, Teddy, we're for you."

The women were about to organize a Roosevelt committee when George W. Perkins brought in a telegram signed by Miss Grace Vitum, who ran for alderman in Chicago on the Progressive ticket, and by several other Chicago Progressives, urging the New York women to defer organization until the movement could be made a national one.

Miss Carpenter appointed a committee with Mrs. Winston Churchill, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Mrs. Charles S. Bird and other Progressive workers as members, to co-operate with the women of other states.

The women were gathered from almost every state in the union which had a Progressive organization in 1912. One of the chief addresses was made by Miss Mary H. Ingham, of Philadelphia, who reminded her audience that military preparedness must go hand in hand with social and industrial preparedness, and with economic social and political democracy.

The women agreed to hold a conference and gain the ideas of the Chicago women Progressives before laying further plans for campaign action. They were urged to attend the national Progressive party convention in Chicago in June, and it was suggested that before this a big women's meeting to be held in Minneapolis.

Those on the committee are Chairman Alice Carpenter, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles F. Bird, Massachusetts; Mrs. Winston Churchill, Connecticut; Dr. Katherine B. Davis New York; Mrs. Francis Hyde, New Jersey; Miss Ruth Morgan, New York; and Miss Mary Simkhovitch, New York.

The planet Venus is so shrouded with dense clouds that astronomers are unable to study its surface. ing of individual patients, but the work of the future—we hope the near future—for the doctor is the larger work of keeping the people from becoming patients by preventative measures against disease, and by the education of the people in the proper care of their bodies and their surroundings.

WILDSREAD CELEBRATION OF SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY

Is Planned in England Notwithstanding That War Has Interfered with Plans.

LONDON, April 22.—There will be widespread celebration of the Shakespeare tercentenary, notwithstanding that war has interfered with the more ambitious plans outlined by the committee two years ago. April 23 (equivalent to May 3 under the new style calendar) will be the central date in the celebration. On that day 300 years ago the great dramatist died at Stratford-on-Avon. His exact birth date is more obscure, but there is some ground for believing that he was also born on April 23, although the date may have been anywhere between April 22 and May 4, of the year 1564.

The national tercentenary committee, under the patronage of the king and queen, has arranged for Shakespeare services in practically all the churches of the kingdom on April 30, with the principal service in Westminster Abbey. On Monday, May 1, a meeting will be held in the Mansion House, with an address, it is hoped, by the prime minister, and other speeches by various notables celebrating the national memory of the poet.

Gala Performance. On May 2, there will be a gala performance of Julius Caesar under royal patronage at the Drury Lane theater, with all the great English Shakespearean stars as actors.

May 3 will be celebrated in the schools as Shakespeare day. On the same day, Professor John W. Mackail of Oxford, will deliver the annual Shakespeare lecture at the British Academy, and a national committee will meet to arrange for a permanent memorial of the occasion in behalf of the school children of the nation. On Friday, May 5, a pilgrimage takes place to Stratford-on-Avon, where the chief actors of the day will give a performance of scenes from Shakespearean dramas at the Memorial theater.

In London, a series of memorial lectures will be given by Sidney Lee at London University, beginning on March 14, while a similar course will be given at Gresham College by Professor Foster Watson.

To Unveil Memorial. The London Shakespeare League has arranged for the unveiling of a memorial in Curtain road to mark the site of Shakespeare's theater in Shoreditch. Under the same auspices there will be lectures on Shakespeare and a reading of Hamlet by Ben Greet. Mr. Greet is also to be in charge of the presentation of twenty Shakespeare plays at popular prices in the old Victoria hall.

The British Empire Shakespeare Society will strike a commemorative medallion likeness which will go to all parts of the world. Several of the London boroughs will have celebrations of their own. Hampstead, for example, will have a series of lectures and readings, under the chairmanship of the mayor.

The national committee is preparing "A Book of Homage," which will contain tributes to the poet from various corners of the globe. To Decorate Tomb. At Stratford-on-Avon, there will be a fortnight of Shakespearean performances, and a long series of special celebrations, including a procession to Shakespeare's church and a floral decoration of the tomb in the chancel.

Oxford is to have a tercentenary exhibition at Bodley library, opening on April 24. Manchester has a committee of its own which has arranged an elaborate series of lectures, recitals, performances of songs, prize competitions and exhibitions. A permanent memorial will be provided at Manchester in the form of a Shake-

speare garden, laid out on lines parallel to that at Stratford-on-Avon. Feature at Dublin. There will be less important tercentenary performances and observances in practically every city of importance in Great Britain and Ireland. The feature at Dublin will be

a gala performance of Henry V. The little group of enthusiasts who maintain that Bacon really wrote most of the works attributed to Shakespeare, are reported to be preparing a "ceremony of derision," of which, however, no details have been announced.

FOREST NOTES

It is estimated that automobiles carried to the Grand Canyon national monument last year 20,000 persons, while the number of persons to reach the canyon by railroad was 92,000, or five times as many as in 1914.

New Mexico official reports show that 360,325 cattle and 1,219,762 sheep were shipped out of that state in 1915. Most of this stock was grazed on public lands, especially the national forests. On the forest ranges the forage crop is as much an object of care as the timber crop, and is increasing as a result of scientific methods.

Approximately eighty-five per cent of the losses of cattle on the national forest ranges due to poisonous

plants is caused by tall larkspur. Death camas, lupine, laurel, sneeze weed and rubber weed are responsible for sheep losses from such cause, while locoweed is the principal poisonous plant affecting horses. Last year the loss from these causes amounted to about \$300,000.

That wild burros in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado are increasing rapidly is the report from a ranger on the Tusayan national forest, who says the little animals in their search for forage are finding their way to the top in such numbers as to constitute a nuisance. Already there are thousands of the animals in the Grand Canyon from Supai to the mouth of the Little Colorado, according to the forest ranger.

GYPSIES FLEECE CIVIL WAR VETERAN

Story of Life Costs Him \$60, but Armed Posse Recovers All but One.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 22.—J. F. Davis, farmer and veteran of the Civil war, cashed his pension check, placed \$60 in his wallet and shoved the wallet into his pocket with a satisfied chuckle.

As he walked toward his home near the Gibson crossing in Allegan county he was going to spend that sum. Presently he met a band of fifty gypsies. One of the women stopped him.

"You've got a stomach trouble," she told him. "So I have," he returned. "How did you know?" "I tell fortunes."

"Tell mine." "I cannot unless you let me hold your pocketbook," she told him. The pocketbook was produced and the revelation of the veteran's past, present and future continued.

When it was over, Davis stood astounded at what the woman had told him and watched the gypsies disappear over the brow of a hill. Then he slapped his pocket.

"Come, by heck!" he muttered. He told Mrs. Cornell, who lives at the corner, of the incident. She phoned to Chief of Police Van Ry in Holland. Van Ry phoned to Justice Harkimer at Jenison Park. Harkimer organized a posse of farmers, armed with shotguns and rifles, and the chase was on.

The irate farmers caught up with the gypsies three miles south of Graafschap. There was no battle.

The gypsies denied taking the \$60, but said they would take up a collection for Davis rather than leave bad impression. The collection amounted to just \$59.

"That's near enough," said Davis when informed of the result. "It was worth a dollar."

AT 103, CAN WALK TEN MILES A DAY

"Uncle William" Claxton Has Never Worn a Coat nor Called a Doctor.

NEW TAZEWELL, Tenn., April 22.—Though 103 years old, Uncle William Claxton, of Claiborne county, can walk ten miles a day with little fatigue.

He has never worn a coat either in summer or winter, and during his entire life has never called a physician nor taken any medicine.

Uncle William resides with his son, Albert Claxton, who is now 68 years of age, at their home on Straight creek, about six miles west of New Tazewell.

The old man was born and reared in Claiborne county and has resided here throughout his life. Though almost deaf, this active centenarian thoroughly enjoys a conversation with any of his various friends or acquaintances when it is possible for him to understand.

At present there are five generations of the Claxton family who were born and still reside in Claiborne county. Prof. William A. Claxton, a prominent school teacher of this county, is a grandson of Uncle William.

President Ryan, of the Anaconda Copper Company, estimates profits for 1915 at \$16,000,000. Hamburg has an experimental plant that obtains power from the ebb and flow of North sea tides.

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