

Unfortunately those who rock boats are not all drowned.

There is but one mother's day in the year. Daughter has all the others.

The Chicago man who says eating is a habit is mistaken. Eating is hereditary.

China appears to be in earnest in her desire for progress. She wants to borrow money.

Gossip is one of the few things that doesn't lose its taste after being warmed over several times.

The value of a fish as a substitute for beefsteak is likely to take some of the romance out of this summer's fishing poetry.

An Indiana novelist's father has taken to literature. Indiana may add to its achievements by showing that heredity works both ways.

Wonder if that fellow who stole the \$10,000 picture in California a few days ago, did it to satisfy the craving of a hungry soul or an empty stomach.

The old theory that a fool and his money are soon parted should be revised. If there were no fools in the world there would be less money in circulation.

One man who thought opportunity was knocking at his door married his stepmother. Now she is dead and he finds by reading her will that he has been disinherited.

Count Boni de Castellane, having had a sudden and accidental cramp put in his political aspirations, may have to touch his severed parents for some of that Gould annuity to help pay expenses.

If American customs officers are going to begin apologizing for all the trouble they make for returning American tourists, how are they going to have any time left for examining the baggage?

A Belgian aeroplane carrying two men has remained in the air two hours and twenty minutes, the longest flight by forty-five minutes. The hazards of aeronautics have no effect on the nerve and enthusiasm of the daring sky pilots.

The northernmost grave of all the numberless graves of earth is the last resting place of Prof. Ross G. Marvin, who lost his life while a member of the Peary expedition. A tablet in his memory was dedicated at Cornell University recently and Commander Peary was the principal speaker.

An English novelist is in this country to study the women. The American woman just now seems to be the most interesting topic of civilized conversation. Still, there is no need to be going to outside writers for a full understanding of her. It takes the native American to appreciate her full worth.

The tide of immigration is continuing and increasing. The authorities at Washington estimate that five million people during the present year will be not less than 1,000,000, which will come close to the record. The figures were 1,227,421 in 1905, 1,199,725 in 1906 and 1,285,319 in 1907. The rest this year shows that the effect of the "banis" of 1907 has pretty well worn off.

Pulaski and Kosciuszko, two Polish heroes whose names are particularly revered by Americans for their services in our War of Independence, are now honored by monuments at Washington. Congress voted the money for the Pulaski monument, and contributions by the Polish-American societies of this country paid for that of Kosciuszko. Since 1825 there has been a monument to Kosciuszko at West Point, where extensive fortifications, under his direction as chief engineer, were constructed during the Revolution.

The largest salmon pack ever recorded is announced on the Pacific coast, where about five and one-fourth million cases represent the output of the canneries—nearly half a million cases more than during the last previous good season, that of 1905. Only once before in the history of the business has the five-million mark been reached. The run of salmon in 1909 was the largest ever known, and those who study the conditions say that the regulations which are now enforced and the operations of the hatcheries are not enough to account for all of the increase. They advance the theory that the depletion of the Bering Sea seal herds has an important bearing on the increasing salmon supply. The seal herd, as it goes north to the breeding grounds, follows the run of the salmon, and the fishermen assert that the voracious seal kills his weight in salmon every day.

The fact that a business firm has had the temerity to engage in a lawsuit to resist the imposition of the "tip," and that it won its case, holds out some prospect of ultimate relief from this growing nuisance. A traveling salesman of the concern had turned in, among other items of his expense account, a charge of \$150 for tips to the waiters and other servants of a fashionable hotel. The firm repudiated the item and refused to pay any portion of the bill unless it was eliminated. The salesman sued for the entire amount of his bill, and the court allowed it all excepting the tip. It held that the regular hotel bill benefited the employer and was necessary, also the railroad and steamship fare, but that the tips were a luxury and unnecessary. The counsel for the salesman argued that the tips were a necessity without which their client could not have lived at the high-toned hostelry with that

peace and quiet of mind needed to transact his employer's business satisfactorily, but the court proved callous to this line of sympathetic reasoning. The argument, however, reveals one of the compelling reasons for the giving of tips. It is to save the equality and peace of mind of the giver. He would rather endure the ill of a depleted pocketbook than to brave the scorn of the arrogant waiter, the insolence of the hall boy, or the contumely of presumed meanness. This is also one basis of the extravagant living of the day. It is pride in keeping up appearances. This is not altogether an unworthy motive, but it is ruinous to those who cannot afford it. It is quite natural for one to wish to have as good a house as his neighbor, and not to have his ladies walk when those of his neighbor ride in their machines. But if such luxuries are beyond his means, only a stronger pride can come to his relief and save him from bankruptcy. That is the pride of paying one hundred cents on the dollar. The same high pride can even serve a man to resist the insinuating demand for a tip from the superb server.

EFFECTS OF NEAR-FASTING.

Six Days "Stunt" in Which the Patient Gains in Weight.

Roman Miller, a young jeweler, is trying something new in the fasting line—fasting to gain flesh. The Columbus (O.) correspondent of the New York Herald says: This idea is not his own, but was suggested to him by a physician, and, strange as it may seem, he gained a pound and a half from Monday morning until Saturday night.

He abstained entirely from food for the first three days of the week, acting on the physician's advice, and while he has eaten since then, it has been but sparingly. After his breakfast Monday morning Mr. Miller ate nothing whatever until Thursday morning, and during these seventy-two hours drank but very little water.

Thursday morning he ate the juice of an orange, and Thursday ate a dry crust of bread and drank some milk. Friday he ate two pieces of bread and drank milk, and Saturday also drank milk and ate two slices of bread. He will live on this diet for a week or so longer.

Monday morning Mr. Miller weighed 129 1/2 pounds; Thursday morning, at the end of his seventy-two hours' fast, he weighed 127, and Saturday night, after his light bread and milk diet, he weighed 131 pounds.

The bad effects of the fasting were felt the third day, Mr. Miller says. The first and second days he felt nothing more serious than hunger, but the third day was extremely nervous and restless the entire day and had a slight headache. A good night's sleep removed this nervousness and restlessness and he felt in excellent health and spirits when he awakened Thursday morning.

His idea is that from that time on, had he fasted longer, the ill effects would have disappeared and that the only thing he would have noticed would have been that he would have gradually grown weaker because of the lack of food. He broke his fast only because he was acting under the orders of the physician. From now on he will increase his allowance of milk daily until he is ready to go back to a meat and vegetable diet.

SPLITTING A PICTURE.

One Case Where the Half Proved Greater Than the Whole.

There is no painter who lends himself to "splitting" so much as Botticelli—i. e., a division of the panel into two parts so as to form separate pictures. Years ago I sold to a Mr. Hartley of London half a Botticelli, which he now owned by Herr Kaufmann of Berlin. I have myself seen the other half of the picture, as well as the picture in its entire state.

In one case I can recall the half proved greater than the whole. A certain Signor Barili bequeathed a valuable Botticelli to his two grandsons, who were twins. But although twins, these two young men were rather quarrelsome and had no taste in common. One proposed to sell the picture which had been painted for one of their ancestors. It is said, by Botticelli himself. The other would not consent. The first then proposed that the other should buy his share and keep the picture himself. He took me with him, and I assigned the value of the picture at 5,000 lire, saying I would give that for it. The brother declined and suggested placing the picture in the custody of an aunt pending an adjustment of the terms. "Oh, very well," cried his brother, flying into a passion, "if you won't buy and won't let me sell there's only one thing to do," and before anyone could interfere he emptied three chambers of a revolver into the panel, completely destroying one-half of the composition, including a St. John and a Joseph. The picture being sent to me to restore, I could do nothing with it, and strongly advised separating the panel. Shortly after I did so the owner died, and I disposed of the work for 6,000 lire to Adolph Kann. It is now, I believe, in Russia.—E. Panzone, in Strand Magazine.

The Usual Sequel.

When they reached Montreal on their eloquent Chicago bound far, far away, and they were both homesick. "I will just telegraph the letter" to father," said the beautiful bride. "That will mean forgiveness." "Better make it two 'F's,'" advised the young bridegroom. "Graftious, dear! And what will two 'F's' mean?" "Why, forgiveness and funds,"—Chicago News.

Gardening.

To die and delve in nice clean dirt Can do a mortal little hurt.

To live amongst lush and growing things Is like to give the spirit wings.

Who works 'mid roses soon will find Their fragrance budding in his mind.

And minds that sprout with roses, free— Well, that's the sort of mind for me!

People soon forget good advice when an agent is on the other side.

ROOSEVELT'S TOUR OF AFRICA AND EUROPE

Strenuous Ex-President Has Spent Fifteen Months in His Remarkable Trip.

IN THE JUNGLE AND AT COURT.

His Triumphs as a Hunter Only Equaled in His Reception by Royalty.

Ex-President Roosevelt's fifteen-months' tour abroad has been one of triumph both in the jungles of Africa and in the courts of Europe. The hunting trip, officially known as the Smithsonian African expedition, occupied nearly eleven months of the time. The Smithsonian Institution wanted specimens from the Dark Continent, Mr. Roosevelt was commissioned to obtain them, and he has been most successful. So, there was something back of the strenuous ex-President's desire to hunt big game.

Soon after his successor was inaugurated Colonel Roosevelt had farewelled a great throng of friends and sailed from New York for Naples. With him were his son Kermit and three naturalists, and stowed in the hold was most of their elaborate outfit for killing or photographing the animals of East Africa and for preserving the specimens destined for the Smithsonian Institution. The institution paid part of the expenses of the expedition, but Mr. Roosevelt bore the personal expense of himself and son.

Wireless communication was maintained with the steamship Hamburg, which bore the party, and the Colonel found it impossible even in mid-ocean to be lost from the world. At the Azores, and again at Gibraltar, the officials and people insisted on doing him honor, and when he reached Naples the entire populace turned out to greet him.

Flowers and a letter from Emperor William wishing him "good hunting" awaited Mr. Roosevelt when he boarded the German steamship Admiral for Mombasa. A stop was made at Messina to view the earthquake ruins, and there, at King Victor Emmanuel's request, Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit vis-



GUILDHALL, LONDON, WHERE MR. ROOSEVELT SPOKE.

ited the Italian monarch. At Mombasa the party was cordially received, and the Acting Governor, under instructions from the British government, did all in his power to further the plans of the expedition. Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit were licensed to kill lions, and the hunters were otherwise granted unusual privileges. Kermit had trained himself to be the chief photographer of the expedition, but he also turned out to be considerable of a hunter. The party was here joined by R. J. Cunningham, a veteran African hunter and explorer, and Leslie J. Tardieu, and these two managed the expedition in a most able manner.

Big Hunt Begins.

The party next became guests on the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease at Kapiti Plains. Here a caravan of over 250 persons was organized and on April 25 Colonel Roosevelt had his first African hunt, during which he bagged a Thompson's gazelle and two other beasts. Five days later the first lions fell victims to the shots of the Roosevelt. After that the big game came fast and cheetahs, giraffes, rhinoceros and more lions were added to the list, in all fourteen varieties of animals being secured. Meanwhile Kermit was busy with his cameras and the naturalists prepared the specimens.

Several weeks were spent on the ranch of an American named MacMillan and in the surrounding country. Game was plentiful thereabouts and many fine specimens were secured.

Leaving East Africa on December 19, the expedition crossed Uganda and went down the White Nile, getting back to comparative civilization at Gondokoro. There they went aboard a steamer port at their disposal by the Sirdar, and journeyed to Khartoum, where Mrs. Roosevelt met her husband, and accompanied him in a leisurely trip to Cairo. During his stay in Egypt Colonel Roosevelt was the recipient of many honors and made several speeches. At the end of March the Roosevelts sailed for Italy.

In a preliminary report to the Smithsonian Institution Mr. Roosevelt summarized the material results of the expedition as follows:

"On the trip Mr. Heller has prepared 1,620 specimens of mammals, the majority of large size; Mr. Loring has prepared 3,161, and Doctor Mearns 714—a total of 4,997 mammals. Of birds, Doctor Mearns has prepared nearly 4,100, Mr. Loring 829, and Mr. Heller about 50—a total of about 4,900 birds. "Of reptiles and batrachians, Messrs. Mearns, Loring and Heller collected about 2,000.

"Of fishes about 500 were collected. Doctor Mearns collected marine fishes near Mombasa, and fresh water fishes

elsewhere in British East Africa, and he and Cunningham collected fishes in the White Nile.

"This makes, in all, of vertebrates: Mammals..... 4,997 Birds (about)..... 4,900 Reptiles and batrachians (about)..... 2,000 Fishes (about)..... 500 Total..... 11,397

The invertebrates were collected chiefly by Doctor Mearns, with some assistance from Messrs. Cunningham and Kermit Roosevelt.



GUILDHALL, LONDON, WHERE MR. ROOSEVELT SPOKE.

"A few marine shells were collected near Mombasa, and land and freshwater shells throughout the regions visited, as well as crabs, beetles, millipedes and other invertebrates. "Several thousand plants were collected throughout the regions visited by Doctor Mearns, who employed and trained for the work a M'Nyumbusi named Makungari, who soon learned how to make very good specimens, and turned out an excellent man in every way.

"Anthropological materials were gathered by Doctor Mearns, with some assistance from others; a collection was contributed by Major Ross, an American in the government service at Nairobi.

Tour Through Europe.

In the tour of Europe the American ex-President desired to be treated as a man of letters and science, rather than as a sportsman, and his desire was gratified. But in addition, Europe insisted on receiving him as the most distinguished American of the time, and everywhere he went honors were

prize commission, which had awarded to him the Nobel peace prize for his successful efforts to end the Russian-Japanese war. Emperor William had made great plans for the entertainment of the ex-President in Berlin, but the death of King Edward caused the curtailment of the program to a considerable extent. Instead of being the Kaiser's guest in the palace, Mr. Roosevelt stopped at the American Embassy, and though William received him and dined him and showed him the German army in maneuvers, the more spectacular and public features were omitted. On May 12 Mr. Roosevelt delivered at the University of Berlin an address on modern civilization which was highly praised for its scholarly qualities.

Having been appointed special ambassador of the United States to attend the funeral of King Edward, Colonel Roosevelt next crossed the channel to England, and when the body of the dead monarch was carried to the tomb he was one of the remarkable crowd of royal personage and distinguished men that followed the gun carriage on which Edward's coffin was borne. After the funeral he was received by King George and Queen Mary and by the widowed queen mother, and in a quiet way made necessary by the mourning of the nation much attention was shown him. This culminated in London, by a reception in the Guild Hall, at which the freedom of the city in a gold casket was presented to him. He was the guest, thereafter, of several prominent Englishmen, and on June 7 he delivered the Roanoke lecture at Oxford, which had been postponed by the demise of the king. This was the most pretentious of all his European addresses and the best.

Mr. Roosevelt was honored by Cambridge University, which conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and the occasion served to demonstrate his popularity with all classes. As Mr. Roosevelt accepted his diploma from the hands of Vice Chancellor Mason, the students who crowded the galleries shouted "Teddy! Teddy!" and let down a large Teddy bear from the ceiling. The whole audience cheered and the Colonel, as he passed out, smilingly patted the Teddy bear. Later that day Mr. Roosevelt addressed 700 graduates, on all kinds of topics, from football to good citizenship.

After fifteen months abroad the traveler, together with Mrs. Roosevelt, Kermit and Miss Ethel, sailed, June 19, on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria on their way to New York and the rousing welcome that he knew was awaiting him on the American shore.

Need of Japanese Laborers.

The California commissioner of labor has made a report to the governor, showing that the State needs Japanese labor to develop her resources, as white unskilled labor can not be engaged "for any reasonable wage." But the report says that more Japanese are now leaving the State than are coming in, and that Hindoo immigrants are on the increase. Already the Japanese perform over 50 per cent



COLONEL ROOSEVELT AT THE GERMAN ARMY MANEUVERS.

of the field and vineyard labor. But the Japanese are ambitious to become land owners, and according to this report quoted the moment this ambition possesses him he ceases to be the ideal laborer. The number of Japanese obtainable for this year's harvest is far short of the number needed. During the fifteen months prior to January 1, 833 Japanese entered at San Francisco and 4,182 departed.

Receipts of eggs in New York one day recently broke all records at 56,000 cases. At thirty cents to the case this means 20,000,000 eggs.

REVIEW OF OHIO

The State Charities Board has appointed John Dickman Holmes, of Youngstown, general agent under the new Gasweller law at a salary of \$1,800.

Captain B. H. Rickard, of Findlay, sustained a stroke of paralysis a few days ago, which rendered him helpless. He and his wife had just returned from Florida, where they spent the winter.

Falling two stories to a stone sidewalk, Otto Shick, of Lima, escaped with a sprained back and minor injuries. Shick was adjusting an awning when he lost his balance and fell thirty feet.

The twenty-fifth annual reunion and banquet of the Alumni Association of the Bellevue high school was held last week. Among the guests present was Mrs. Scammel-Smith, of Spokane, who traveled over 2,000 miles in order to attend the reunion.

Mrs. Mary J. Sherlock, fifty-four, was burned to death in an early morning fire at Youngstown. The woman awakened the rest of the family and the husband and three children escaped. Mrs. Sherlock, however, became confused and was burned in the building.

Miss Lulu Meyers, of Clyde, has started, unaccompanied, for Eagle Pass, Alaska, to wed James Livengood, of Huron, who two years ago left home penniless for the Klondike, but is now said to be a millionaire. The two became engaged two years before Livengood went away.

While feeding a horse in his barn in the rear of his residence at Lewis and Sylvania avenues, West Toledo, George W. Johnson, sixty, a grocer, was stricken with a sudden attack of illness and died within a few minutes. His body was found on the barn floor a short time later by a servant.

Miss Kathryn Sawyer, of Logan County, who is but seventeen, is holding three diplomas already. The first one was when she passed the Boxwell examination, the second when she completed a reading course of four years, and the third when she graduated from the Bellefontaine high school.

The Collins Board of Trade has purchased a ninety-four acre tract of land adjoining the limits on the southwest, which is to be laid out in town lots and sold. Proceeds will be devoted to bringing manufacturing institutions into the village. Negotiations are now in progress toward getting a large machine shop.

Plans are being laid by J. Craig Smith, of Youngstown, well known capitalist, for the establishment of a home for newspaper men on the Mississippi River, fourteen miles north of St. Louis. A wealthy widow of philanthropic ideas is ready to join with him in the enterprise and donate 100 acres of land for that purpose.

Although they had not met for forty years, Mrs. J. E. Brewster, of Stearnsville, Minn., aged sixty-four, recognized at a distance the voice of her classmate, Mrs. Fawcett McMillen, of West Mansfield, O., aged sixty-five, at the State School for the Blind, in Columbus, and a pleasant reunion followed. Both are blind, and were there to attend a meeting of the school's alumni.

Alva Deal, at sixteen, finds himself with a physical heart twice its proper size, and warned by his doctor neither to play nor labor on penalty of sudden death. His time hung heavily until with old rubber hose, old leather boots, a few metal rings, etc., he modeled an automatic device to couple air brakes which has won recognition at the patent office, and an offer of \$50,000 for his invention. He lives at Payne.

The blade blight, or yellowing of oats, is again prevalent in Ohio according to a bulletin issued at the Ohio Experimental Station. The cause of this disease is definitely known to be due to a specific bacterium, and its progress is favored by cloudy, rainy weather. The disease begins as small yellow centers, on the blades or as long marginal lesions occupying one or both edges of the leaf, sometimes yellowing the whole leaf and even extending down the sheath. Short periods of sunshine cause the infected areas to turn quickly brown or red.

Remarkably lifelike were the well preserved bodies of Dr. Hudson, who died in Fostoria forty-one years ago, and his widow, who died nine years later, when the cover of the metallic caskets were removed recently, previous to their interment, with that of their son-in-law, Frank Engstrom. A pink case which Mrs. Engstrom planned upon her mother's shroud not only retained its form, but color as well. The caskets containing the bodies had been reposing in a mausoleum in the local cemetery, built at the time of Dr. Hudson's death. It was torn down and the bodies were consigned to new graves.

Ravenna churches and picture shows are out of commission by order of the Board of Health to prevent the further spread of smallpox, which is almost epidemic among children. Most of the cases are of a mild type.

Annabel, seven-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward R. Henning, of Bellefontaine, is dead from the effects of a fall while roller skating. The fall affected her brain and she was unconscious twenty-one days before death came.

Fifty carrier pigeons were released one morning last week at the C. H. & D. Station in Ottawa. Agent Aubrey stepped them from a Washington club, with instructions to release them. They immediately started on the homeward flight.

Herbert Johnson, seven years old, was instantly killed by being run over by the automobile of J. A. Jeffrey, north of Columbus. He jumped off a wagon and fell in front of the automobile. The front wheel passed over his head, and the boy died before medical assistance could be secured.

Charles Rutter fell from a skiff at Glen Ebon, near Athens, and was drowned. Two companions reached shore.

Miss Gertrude Laughlin, who went from Logan County to Montana to teach, has taken up a homestead claim near the Blackfoot River and will prove it up herself.

The Ohio Steel Wagon Co., of Wapakoneta, manufacturers of all steel wagons, has sold its factory to Breece Iron, of Cincinnati, and William Thompson, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

While standing on the platform at the Pan Handle depot in Newark, a train struck Millie L'Everone, knocking him under the wheels and severing both legs. He is at the sanitarium and cannot live. He was a foreman of the floating gang of the C. N. division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Defiance County Board of Commissioners has made a special tax levy for the building of a County Tuberculosis Hospital. It was first planned that a number of Counties in northeastern Ohio should unite in the establishment of a hospital, but an agreement could not be reached, so Defiance County decided to build immediately.

While on his way home to his wife and child, J. Boyd Sward, city salesman for the Cleveland Electrical Supply Company, was almost instantly killed in the presence of hundreds of persons in front of the Superior Avenue Arcade. In attempting to board a moving eastbound Superior car he lost his hold on the handle, fell under the trailer and was ground to death by four wheels.

The United Brethren church of Tiffin disbanded recently as a result of the refusal of the state building inspector to allow a further occupation of the church building. The structure was condemned some time ago by a district inspector and an appeal was made to the state inspector, who upheld the decision of his assistant. Rev. W. S. Sage, pastor of the church, is engaged in evangelistic work.

Mrs. Sarah Moore, of North Lewisburg, the oldest woman in Central Ohio, celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday anniversary last week. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends to pay their respects. She states that she is the oldest member of the Methodist Church in the United States. She is in good health and enjoys all of her faculties, and bids fair to see several more anniversaries of her birth.

A man seventy-seven years old and a girl twelve years represented the age extremes of 334 graduates from the Sunday school teachers' training classes of Hamilton, Kenton and Campbell Counties at the fourth annual union graduation exercises at Music hall, in Cincinnati. These two, S. W. Markley, and Gertrude Reed, both members of the Anderson Township class, were called to the front of the stage, where they were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

The total value of the personal property in Athens County subject to taxation according to the reports of the assessors is about \$100,000 more than last year, the total being \$1,671,016. The Athens County abstract shows 4,224 horses, valued at \$350,500; 9,730 cattle, valued at \$198,600; 125 mules, valued at \$10,500; 47,400 sheep valued at \$128,000; 2,152 hogs, valued at \$14,200; 712 carriages, valued at \$35,400; 257 watches, 754 pens and 17 dogs were valued at \$625.

Thirty thousand more acres of wheat will be harvested in Clarke County than last year, according to reports filed at the County Auditor's office. This is an unusual showing and proves that the farmers are going to raise more wheat in the future. In 1909 there were 21,653 acres of wheat land sown, producing 242,633 bushels of grain. The returns from the assessors show that this year 27,885 acres of Clarke County farm land has been sown in wheat. Although there is slight damage to the crop by some of the stalks showing a disease at the first joint, yet the farmers feel that they are going to have a big crop this season.

Relief is sought at the hands of Judge Charles S. Reed, of the court of common pleas, by Mrs. Nannie B. McQuown, proprietress of a fashionable rooming house in Sandusky, who complains that the cackling and crowing of chickens and the barking of dogs owned by her neighbor, William A. Miller, so annoys her guests that it threatens to deprive her of a means of livelihood. Miller is named defendant in a suit instituted by Mrs. McQuown, who demands that the former be enjoined from keeping poultry and dogs unless he can make them quiet. Mrs. McQuown, before she came to Sandusky, was secretary to Benjamin Faurot, the multi-millionaire railroad builder, of Lima.

A. M. Snyder, superintendent of the Bellefontaine city parks, has sold a rare white canna to an eastern florist for \$150. Expert judges of the flowers say the purchaser will sell the plant for at least \$1,000.

Clarence Williamson, aged eight, was shot in the leg with a shotgun at the hands of his brother, aged eleven, at Washington Court House, and died to death. The children were left alone and got into a scramble over the weapon.

Frank Laurimore, twenty-seven, machinist of the Cincinnati Northern shops in Van Wert, was terribly maimed while operating a steel planer. His left hand was caught in the machine and all fingers were crushed off at the second joint.

F. F. Miller, seventy-one, retired farmer, of Larno, was fatally injured when a tire burst on his automobile while he was driving it along a Kenton street. The automobile overturned, breaking a leg and fracturing his skull. His grandson, a fellow occupant of the auto, was unhurt.