

The Chemist Says:



100% Pure Turkish Tobacco



10 Cents

I am a chemist.

I've smoked "Helmar" Turkish Cigarettes for many years—and they always taste so good.

The other day I decided to find out why—and analyzed a "Helmar." Result—100% pure Turkish tobacco—nothing else.

No wonder "Helmar" tastes so good.

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentlemen's smoke.

Smyrnes Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality Superb

American "Ichthyol."

The current publication of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, on the production of asphalt and related bitumens in 1915 contains a brief note on the subject of ichthyol. Prior to August, 1914, this asphaltic material, which is employed as an antiseptic medicament, was imported from Europe. It is derived from a bituminous rock, filled with fossil fish, that is found in the Austrian Tyrol. American imports had increased from 24,000 pounds in 1910 to 60,000 pounds in 1914, but dropped off last year to less than 25,000 pounds. In view of the inadequacy of the foreign supply to meet the domestic demand under present conditions, it is interesting to know that in this product, as in other cases, America has come to depend on its own resources. So far as known, there are in the United States no deposits of asphaltic material of the peculiar type from which ichthyol is derived, but American chemists have solved the problem of supplying the domestic needs in this regard, and favorably recommended substitutes for ichthyol, prepared from domestic materials by synthetic methods, are now available in the markets.

Income Tax Commissioner Talks on Saving.

The opinion of William H. Osborn, United States commissioner of international revenue, on saving, are quoted in the August American Magazine.

For All Pain

"The efficientest drug," says Dr. C. F. Robbins, "is known to us by the results we obtain from its use. If we are able to control pain and disease by a single agent, we certainly are warranted in its use. One of the principal symptoms of all diseases is pain, and this is what the patient most often applies to us for, i. e., something to relieve his pain. If we can arrest this promptly the patient is most liable to trust in us for the other remedies which will effect a permanent cure. One remedy which I have used largely in my practice is anti-kamnia tablets. Many and varied are their uses. I have put them to the test on many occasions, and have never been disappointed. I found them especially valuable for headaches of various origin, where quinine was being taken. They appear to prevent the bad after-effects of the quinine. Anti-kamnia tablets are also excellent for the headaches from improper digestion; also for headaches of a neuralgic origin, and especially for women subject to pains at certain times. Two anti-kamnia tablets given promptly will, and in a short time the patient is able to go about as usual." These tablets may be obtained at all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. They are also excellent for headaches, neuralgia and all pain.

WARRANT FOR ERWIN KING

Takes Back Confession That He Is Murderer of Two

STIELOW'S CASE IN NEW PHASE

Mrs. Humiston Barred from Seeing King in His Cell

Albion, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A warrant was issued here yesterday by Peace Justice H. C. Tucker, charging Erwin King with murder in the first degree in connection with the Phelps and Wolcott murders at West Shelby, in March, 1915, for which Charles F. Stielow is under sentence of death. Mr. Tucker refused to say upon whose information the warrant was issued. Dist. Atty. Knickerbocker had announced early in the day that King repudiated as spurious the confession alleged to have been made in the Little Valley jail to Mrs. Grace Humiston, a New York lawyer who has been working to save Stielow from the electric chair. Mrs. Humiston demanded to see King upon her arrival here yesterday, but the district attorney refused to permit an interview. David A. White, Stielow's Albion lawyer, declared that the prisoner's recantation was "ridiculous, false and inspired." Mr. White denied that friends of Stielow were responsible for the warrant issued yesterday for King's arrest on a murder charge.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, a lawyer who has been leading the fight to free Stielow, expressed the greatest indignation when she learned yesterday that King had been brought here in an automobile and examined all night by the district attorney and Detective Newton. It was Newton whose third degree methods in obtaining the confession on which Stielow was sentenced were severely criticized by a supreme court justice.

Mrs. Humiston said she was determined to protect King from intimidation and to prevent him from being forced by the third degree methods to repudiate his confession.

LAUREL ROOTS FOR PIPES.

Manufacturers Buy Supply from U. S. Government.

Washington, Aug. 15.—A sale of a large quantity of mountain laurel roots from one of the national forests in the southern Appalachians is reported by officials in charge, who say that the roots will be used to make pipes. The mountain laurel root is similar in appearance to the French brier, which the majority of pipe smokers are said to prefer. The French brier is the root of the white heath or "bruyere." The roots are gathered in large quantities, and after being cleaned and sawed into blanks they are placed in hot water and simmered for 12 hours or more. This process gives them the rich hue for which the best pipes are noted. It is said that in 1915 the value of the blanks shipped to this country was almost \$200,000, and in addition a large number of finished pipes were imported.

On account of the present scarcity and high price of French brier, a number of pipe manufacturers in this country have been on the lookout for substitutes, and the forest products laboratory has conducted experiments to determine the availability of other woods. It is reported that the mountain laurel roots burn out more readily than brier, but forest service experts are trying to find a method of hardening the wood and have succeeded to an appreciable extent. They have also found that a number of the various kinds of chaparral which are abundant in the West give promise of yielding material which will be the equal of French brier in every way.

Other woods now widely used for pipe-making are apple wood, red gum, ebony, and birch, together with smaller amounts of olive wood, rosewood and osage wood.

Considerable amounts of the laurel roots are being used, and officials expect to make further sales. The lands purchased by the government in the southern Appalachians are reported to contain unlimited quantities of laurel, which is widely known for the delicate beauty of its flowers. In places it forms extensive thickets, which are almost impenetrable. Visitors to the mountains say that in the spring these thickets, or "pink beds," as they are called by the mountaineers, are indescribably beautiful and form one of the main attractions of the region.

The sales of laurel root will not be made at places frequented by tourists, or where the removal of the laurel will detract from the beauty of the landscape.

Sand Industry Affected by European War.

An increase in the quantity of glass sand used in the United States in 1915 over that in 1914 may be explained in part by the activity in the glass industry due to increased exports, a direct effect of the war in Europe. The production of glass sand in 1915 was 1,884,044 short tons, valued at \$1,606,640. This is the largest quantity ever reported by the United States geological survey, department of the interior, which has just issued its annual statistical report on sand and gravel. Some weeks ago figures were given out for the production of glass sand in the principal producing states, but the above are final figures for the entire country.

Molding sand was produced in very much greater quantity in 1915 than in 1914, owing in part at least to the foreign demand for vast quantities of machinery and munitions requiring the casting of metal which called for the use of molding sand in large amounts. The total production of molding sand throughout the United States as reported to the survey was 3,585,746 short tons, valued at \$2,123,203. The report shows that the total quantity of sand and gravel produced in 1915 and reported to the survey was 76,692,203 short tons, valued at \$23,121,617. It includes also a list of localities where glass sand was produced in 1915 and another list of localities where it occurs.

Topics of the Home and Household.

To restore white clothes that have become yellow, wash as usual, then soak over night in water to which cream of tartar, one tablespoonful to a quart, has been added.

Core apples before paring; they are less likely to break. Apples should be pared narrow and thin. A broad paring causes much waste because of the rounding surface of the apple.

Never use a wood spoon for stirring anything flavored with onions, as wood absorbs the flavor of the onion, and for some time after, whatever the spoon is used for, will be flavored with onion.

To prevent doorframes from fraying take a large packing needle, some medium-sized string and with this buttonhole stitch all around the edges. The stitches should be about one inch apart and about one inch deep. This prolongs the life of a doorframe for months.

Ways of Frying Liver.

Fried liver can be prepared in several different ways.

One way is to fry bacon and then fry the slices of liver in the hot bacon fat. Another is to dip the slices in egg and then in fine crumbs, and then to fry in a shallow frying pan; really this is sautéed liver. Make a rich brown gravy with the stock and fat in the pan.

Still another way is to drop the slices of liver and slices of bacon into deep very hot fat and fry until tender.

Baking Soda as Medicine.

Baking soda, which is known to physicians and druggists as sodium bicarbonate, is extolled by Dr. W. P. Herrick of New York in the Medical Journal as probably the most generally useful of all drugs as medicines. This not merely because of its value when used alone, but because of the great number of important combinations into which it enters, its effect seeming to be to increase the efficiency of the drugs with which it is combined.

Dr. Herrick describes the multifarious uses of bicarbonate of soda. These may be summarized as follows:

It is a valuable skin lotion, relieving itching, allaying the pain of burns.

It is a non-irritant antiseptic for wounds.

In warm water it is the best method of removing hardened wax from the ear.

As a nasal douche it is unsurpassed.

As a mouth wash it is antiseptic and alkaline; it cures canker sores.

It makes a grateful gargle in tonsillitis and diphtheria.

As a douche for the stomach and other parts it is most valuable.

In the stomach it dissolves mucous and neutralizes acids, and ranks first among stomachics.

It is good for the hyperacidity of rheumatic conditions, flatulency, gastric ulcer, diarrhoea, and increases the alkalinity of the blood.

As an adjunct—which means an addition to any drug in order to increase its effect—the most valuable of all is bicarbonate of soda.

Ways to Serve Tomatoes.

The Irish World gives a number of tomato recipes which some of "The Times" readers may wish to try as follows: Broiled tomatoes—Cut tomatoes in thick slices, dip in bread crumbs, season with salt and pepper, dip in beaten egg and then in crumbs again. Broil until rich brown. Serve with a sauce made of two tablespoons of melted butter, blended with four tablespoons of lemon juice.

Tomatoes Parisian—Cut tomatoes in halves and fry in hot olive oil until slightly brown. Pack in a baking dish and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Chop fine two green onions, two olives and two hard-boiled eggs. Add a teaspoon of chopped mint and chopped parsley and two tablespoons of butter. Add to tomatoes, sprinkle bread crumbs over top, add bits of butter and bake for about 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

Tomatoes au Gratin—Make one cup of cream sauce. Add one small onion chopped fine, three tablespoons of minced parsley, salt and pepper. Remove pulp from tomatoes, fill with above mixture, sprinkle with fine crumbs and bake until tender.

Stuffed tomatoes—Mix well together one cup each of chopped cabbage, onion and tomato pulp. Add one-half cup of bread crumbs, season highly with herbs, salt and pepper. Fill mixture into tomato shells, dot with butter and bake until tomatoes are soft, but not broken.

Tomatoes with mushrooms—Chop one cup of mushrooms, add one cup of bread crumbs and one tablespoon of chopped parsley. Season with salt and cayenne. Remove pulp from large tomatoes, fill shells with mushrooms, place bits of butter on top and bake 10 minutes.

Tomatoes with ham—Chop one-half pound cooked ham, add two cups bread crumbs, two tablespoons of minced parsley, one tablespoon of chopped onion and three tablespoons of butter. Mix well and place in tomato shells. Cover with crumbs, add one teaspoon of olive oil to each tomato and bake for 15 minutes.

Tomato pilaff—Chop two onions and fry in butter. Press through a sieve four tomatoes, add one cup of milk and the onions. Bring to boiling point. Add one pound of rice and simmer until tomato is absorbed. Add three tablespoons of olive oil. Season with salt and cayenne and serve hot.

Tomatoes and peppers—Shred six green peppers and slice five tomatoes. Fry in olive oil until a golden brown and serve on toast.

Tomato fritters—Cook six tomatoes five minutes, adding one teaspoon of sugar, salt and pepper. Mix one tablespoon of butter and flour well together and add to tomatoes. Cut dry bread into thick slices. Dip in tomato mixture, bread crumbs and fry in deep fat until a rich brown. Dorothy Dexter.

Sanford's Egg Nog

Try a Cup



When About All Gone

1 cup hot milk, 1 egg (beaten), 2 teaspoons sugar, 1 teaspoon Sanford's Ginger, dash nutmeg. Drink while it's hot. Stimulating, nourishing, strengthening. Nothing better.

A delicious combination of ginger, aromatics and French brandy for the relief of cramps, pains, colds, chills, weakness, nervousness and insomnia. Look for the Owl Trade Mark on the wrapper, just you get a cheap, worthless and dangerous substitute. Forty years the standard of purity, flavor and strength. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

MAINE'S HIGHEST PEAK

Is Katahdin Mountain, 5,273 Feet Above Sea Level.

The highest point in the state of Maine thus far recorded is Katahdin mountain, in Piscataquis county, 5,273 feet above mean sea level. This is one of many elevations noted in bulletin 633, entitled "Spirit Leveling in Maine, 1899 to 1915, inclusive," just issued by the United States geological survey, department of the interior. The bulletin is to a considerable extent a dictionary of altitudes, as it contains a list of about 750 elevations determined by the geological survey in connection with its topographic mapping of the state. In addition there is a list of about 150 altitudes of well known summits, water surface elevations of prominent lakes, and other useful elevations. The state contributed financial aid to the work.

The new bulletin is one of a series of similar reports being published by the geological survey and should be of considerable advantage to surveyors and engineers who have occasion to use benchmark elevations in laying out railroads or other public works where accuracy of elevation is necessary. The report is a guide to the bench marks that have been set by the survey engineers, for while the numbers stamped on the bench marks represent the elevations to the nearest foot as determined by the levelman, the bulletin gives the exact elevations to thousandths of a foot of the points thus marked.

The Boy Bushwhacker

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

Two American boys, whose fathers were engaged in business in northern Mexico, were out hunting. What they were after was not rabbits or squirrels or birds. They wanted bigger game. They were bushwhackers. From behind a tree, a stone or a bush they would pick off the bandits. Their homes had been plundered and the brother of one of them, George Dorrance, had been killed by the men they were now taking revenge upon.

George had lain in wait for a stranger from the band of one Alvarez and shot him from behind a tree. Immediately after the deed was done a Mexican woman, who knew George, saw him emerge from the timber. Passing along the road she saw the dead bandit lying on his back, his glassy eye looking up at the peaceful blue sky. Alvarez had heard the shot behind him and, desiring to know what it was about, turned and rode back. Seeing the dead man, he asked the woman who shot him. She told him that George Dorrance had done the deed, and pointed in the direction George had gone.

Warren Edwards, George's companion, was waiting for him not far distant, and they moved on together toward George's home. Presently looking back, they saw Alvarez coming. He was on an elevation in the ground, and they were on another. The Dorrance house was a short distance below, and, boylike, instead of going into hiding anywhere else they made for it. They were met at the door by Mrs. Dorrance.

"Mother," said George, "I shot a bandit, and I think one of 'em is coming for me."

A moment's thought decided her, and she led them to a garret, unceasing and the joists above uncovered. On these joists were piled some old beds.

"Get up there," said the woman. The boys climbed up and hid themselves in the bedding. Unfortunately, Alvarez had seen them go into the house and knew they were there. He was full of wrath at the loss of his man and determined to wreak it on the slayer. Riding up to the house, he threw himself from his horse and stalked in with knitted brow and a merciless look in his eye.

"I want a boy named George Dorrance," he said to George's mother.

"There's no such boy here."

"He is here; I saw him come in with another boy a few minutes ago. You might as well produce him and save me the trouble of looking for him."

"What do you want to do with him?"

"Never mind that; tell him to come out of hiding."

The woman stuck to it that George was not in the house.

"Are you his mother?" asked the bandit.

"Yes."

As soon as he received this reply Alvarez gave up trying to persuade or frighten the woman into giving up her son and went through the house searching for him. As soon as he saw the beds stored on the joists above the garret, recognizing it as a most likely hiding place, he examined it and yanked the boys out. Hurling them downstairs, he took them out in front of the house.

"Which of you boys is George Dorrance?" he asked.

Neither replied. Alvarez asked the question of Mrs. Dorrance, who had followed them out of the house. She would not reply.

"I want to know," said Alvarez angrily, "which one of you boys is George Dorrance, who just now shot one of my men. If I can't find out I'll kill you both, for I'm determined to kill the one who did the bushwhacking."

George declined to give the required information, and Warren was determined that he would not betray his friend. Whether Alvarez admired an act of heroism on the part of one of the boys unknown to him or from some other cause he did not carry out this threat to kill both. He resorted to a device to learn the truth. He had seen the boys' guns standing in a corner in the house. He stepped inside, brought them out and, keeping the boys covered with a revolver, handed each boy a gun. Then he told them, when he gave the word, to fire on Mrs. Dorrance, and the boy who failed to inflict a death wound should die. In this way he expected to discover which was her son, for no boy would thus kill his mother.

But the test was interrupted. He had scarcely handed the guns to the boys when there came the metallic notes of a bugle. Alvarez, without even looking to see whence it came, leaped on to his horse and, digging the rowels of his spurs into the beast's flanks, was off like a flash.

But the boys had the guns. Two reports rang out together, and Alvarez's body was left in the dust while his horse ran on.

A few minutes later a company of the 10th United States cavalry rode past the house. The captain was notified that Alvarez's band was in the neighborhood and, taking the boys for guides, hurried away to attack them.

Some of the bandits were coming back to look for their commander, but, seeing the troopers, turned and fled. They were pursued and gave the alarm to their comrades, but it was too late. The robbers were obliged to turn and fight; but, not having their commander to lead them, they were routed and most of them either killed or captured.

May Public Spirit Prevail.

We note with great satisfaction the prospect which has arisen of averting the strike of the four big railroad brotherhoods which is the great, immediate menace to the peace and prosperity of the country. And advantage gained by moderation, common sense and decent regard for the rights of others over selfishness, greed and stubborn blindness must always be welcomed. When it represents a clear decision from an attitude of insolent rejection it is a cause for positive rejoicing.

Should the brotherhoods now agree to arbitration of their demands upon the railroad companies, which the latter stigmatize as unjust in principle and impossible in practice, nobody will rail at them for inconsistency. The public will take it that their recent 94 per cent vote for a strike was merely the expression of an aspiration, of a desire for higher pay, and will accept their present concession as the triumph of their better judgment and their better feeling over the egoism with which they are infected perhaps no more than any other human group.

The outcome of this momentous crisis is in the lap of the gods. All we can do at this time is wish well to the work of mediation and hope cosmically—we believe this is the correct. New Thought? expression—for the predominance of public spirit in the result.—New York Evening Sun.

Does It Pay?

DOES it pay to advertise in dull seasons? No use answering a question with a theory when facts are at hand—facts like these:

August used to be the dulllest month of all the year in the furniture business—now it is the very busiest because advertising turned dullness into activity.

January was formerly a time when men's clothing stores did no business. Now, by advertising, they make record sales.

Right down the list instances can be cited where merchants and manufacturers have turned supposedly dull periods into busy ones.

And they did it by advertising — by newspaper advertising in most instances.

Sitting around cussing the weather won't ring the cash register, but advertising will. Newspaper advertising coupled with good merchandizing will drive any dull month from the calendar. Perhaps not at once, but little by little.

Now is the time to increase business for the immediate present and get a flying start for the fall. Now is the time to make your advertising plans and to begin an aggressive bid for business.

Perhaps the advertising manager of this newspaper can make some suggestions, or if you want information about other cities write to the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, World building, New York.

Advertisement for Gouraud's Oriental Cream, featuring an illustration of a woman's face and text describing its benefits for skin care.