KNOCKOUT IN FIVE ROUNDS

Prediction of a Willard Victory Made by Walter Monahan

WHO HAS BEEN BOXING WITH THE CHAMPION

He Says Dempsey's Rushes Will Not Harm Willard

Toledo, O., June 28.—Victory for Jess Willard with a knockout within five rounds in his heavyweight championship contest with Jack Demspey here July 4 was the prediction to-day of Walter Monahan, chief sparring partner for the champion. Monahan based his prediction on his close knowledge of Willard's physical condition, gained through several years of work with him. It was Monahan who conditioned Willard for his match with Jack Johnson at Havana.

Monahan asserted that the muscles protecting Willard's stomach are like rods of iron and that Dempsey will not be able to hurt him with stomach punches.

"It is my honest opinion that Dempsey will wear himself out with his dashing attack within three rounds," said Monahan. "Then he will be ready for whatever Willard wants to hand him. Dempsey will not be able to avoid Willard's right hand upper cut and if Jess connects solidly, a knockout surely will result."

ARENA FOR FIGHT NEARLY COMPLETED

Will Cost $150,000 and Will Seat 50,000 Persons, Who Will See the Willard-Dempsey Battle.

Toledo, O., June 28.—Thrusting its raw, yellow skeleton skyward, the huge bowl-shaped arena, costing $150,000 and orginally planned to seat 50,000 persons, is rapidly nearing completion for the heavyweight championship contest between Jesse Willard and Jack Dempsey here July 4.

The arena is located in Bay View park, a municipally owned plot of ground 60 acres in extent and directly north four miles from the heart of the city. Before being turned over to Tex Rickard, promoter of the championship contest, the park had been used as a recreation center and the arena rests on the site of two baseball diamonds. On the north side of the park is Maumee bay and to the east is Maumee river. Encircling the plot is a road of crushed stone. The park is of artificial construction, most of it being filled in land, but it is ideally situated in every respect. It is perfectly flat and treeless, making the work of the engineers constructing the arena easier than it otherwise would have been.

Some idea of the immensity of the arena may be obtained from the fact that it is four times as large as the arena in which Jack Johnson battered Jim Jeffries. Approximately 1,750,000 feet of lumber has been used in the structure. Not a bolt has been used, the entire building being held together by nails, of which two carloads or 50,000 pounds have been driven. All new lumber has entered into the construction and this will be sold after the contest.

Precautions for safety have been taken in the construction. Careful tests were made of the ground to find out whether it could carry the great human weight which would rest upon it. The carrying capacity of the lumber and the tensile strength of the nails were determined and a margin allowed for safety.

Although the structure was originally planned for 50,000 persons, a load of 80,000 persons was taken as the basis of the estimate and, instead of allowing 175 pounds per person, as is done in ordinary construction for "live loads," an average of 200 pounds was taken. This gave a total "live load" of 8,000 tons, but to allow even a further amount of safety margin, construction was based upon a load of 10,000 tons.

As an insurance against any settling should rainy weather on the day of the match, or even a few days before, cause the structure to settle slightly, heavier footings were used. This entailed an additional expense of about $3,500, but Promoter Rickard decided it would be cheap for the greater safety afforded.

Nor is the actual safety of the spectators the only thing which has been considered. Every effort has been made to make it certain every ticket holder will get the seat to which his ticket entitles him. To take care of the big crowd, there will be four grand entrances, one each at the north, south, east and west side of the arena. At each of these will be four runways, one each for the $10, $15 and $25 seats, while the fourth will take care of the $30, $40, $50 and $60 ticket holders. In order to obtain entrance it will be necessary to pass muster of three separate ticket takers to guard against anyone not holding a ticket slipping by.

Several hundred discharged soldiers, all having seen service in France, will act as ushers and guards at the arena. They will be armed. Bank clerks have been engaged by Promoter Rickard in handling the ticket sales at the arena and at the downtown headquarters on the day of the contest.

Precautions against "rushing" of the gates also have been taken. Outside the arena 80 feet distant will be a barbed wire fence, or entanglement, eight feet high and a half mile long to keep the crowd away from the entrances. Closer to the arena will be a board fence 12 feet high, surmounted by barbed wire, while at the top of the arena itself will be a five-foot fence of barbed wire with armed guards stationed every 25 feet. The $10, $15, $25 and $30 and $40 seats also will be separated from each other by barbed wire to prevent occupants of one section moving into better seats.

There will not be a stairway in the entire arena, which is 500 feet across. Entrance to the various sections will be along inclined runways, with a grade of one foot to every six feet, making the climb scarcely noticeable. The runways to the $10 seats, which will be 34 feet from the [illegible] foot in [illegible] of 18 inches seatway has [illegible] for each ticket holder. The [illegible]ows will be two feet apart for all seats cheaper than $50 and eight inches more for the $50 and $60 seats. The seats themselves will be ten inches in width, giving 14 inches leg room between rows. The only difference between the cheapest seat and the top-priced rows will allow slightly more leg room.

The $60 tickets entitle holders to seats about 15 feet from the ring, 176 press seats for newspaper writers taking up the actual ringside. There will be 42 seats in the first row of the reserved seat sections, while the last row of the $10 seats will accommodate 1,800 persons. The first row of $10 seats will be about 276 feet from the middle of the ring.

James McLaughlin, an industrial engineer of San Francisco, is the builder of the arena. McLaughlin is known to fight followers from coast to coast as the arenas of some of the most important battles of pugilism have been constructed by him.

When the Jefferies-Johnson fight was switched to Reno, Rickard commissioned McLaughlin to build the arena there. McLaughlin completed the structure, with a seating capacity of 20,000, in seven days.

"My experience at Reno taught me a lesson," McLaughlin said. "We neglected to put up a barbed wire fence in addition to a wood fence. The result was that about 2,000 men climbed over the top and saw the fight without paying a cent. We'll fool them this time."

Work was started on the Bay View park arena on May 17. Two hundred men were employed in the construction. McLaughlin expects to have it completed the day before the contest.

MEDICINAL ROOTS, HERBS, BARKS AND BERRIES

and other alteratives, tonics and health-giving ingredients that are recommended in the best medical books, are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds up the blood, improves the appetite, invigorates the digestion, tones the stomach, and gives nerve strength so as to promote permanent good health. Has merited and held the praise of three generations. You should give it a trial.

As a gentle, thorough cathartic many recommend Hood's Pills.—Adv.

PECKINPAUGH LEADS LEAGUE.

Has Supplanted Ty Cobb for Heavy Hitting Honors.

Chicago, June 28.—Roger Peckinpaugh, New York, with an average of .395, has dethroned Ty Cobb, Detroit, for batting honors in the American league, according to averages released to-day, and this includes games of last Wednesday. Cobb has been out of the lineup all the week. As result, Veach, a teammate, has worked up to a tie with the Georgian for second place with a mark of .358.

Besides leading the batters, Peckinpaugh broke the tie which he shared with Sisler of St. Louis last week for runs scored and is in front now with 41 to his credit. Cobb's idleness enabled Roth, Philadelphia, to break the tie for total base honors. Roth has 107. Milan, Washington, showed best work among the batters, climbing from 23d place a week ago to fourth place. Ruth, Boston slugger, slumped in batting and dropped to seventeenth place with .303; however, he added another home run to his string and leads with six. Chapman, Cleveland, continued to lead sacrifice hitters with 22, while Johnson, a team mate, with 17 stolen bases, continued to show the way to base stealers.

Gavy Cravath, Philadelphia, by cracking out three home runs in a week, leads the home run department, broke the triple tie for total base honors shared by himself, Doyle and Kauff, New York, and continued leading National league batters who participated in 20 or more games. Cravath's average is .408, acquired on 62 hits, made in 47 games. He has 16 doubles, four triples and eight homers for a total base mark of 110.

Olson, Brooklyn, leads the runmakers with 35, while Bigbee, Pittsburg, continues to lead the base stealers with 18. Lee Magee, Chicago, leads sacrifice hitters with 14.

KOREANS PLAN DEMONSTRATION.

Against Japan, According to Vladivostok Dispatch Received in Tokio.

Tokio, June 28.—A Vladivostok dispatch received in Tokio says the Koreans there and in other districts of Siberia are secretly planning further demonstrations against Japan. The anti-Japanese Koreans are encouraged by the fact that among various sections of the Japanese, including some newspapers, an adverse criticism is directed against Japan's administration. The Koreans, says the dispatch, are under the impression that even if they fail to convert Korea into an independent state, they will ultimately be successful in causing Japan to alter her military administration so as to increase the happiness of the Koreans.

WANTS HER BONDS BACK.

Because She Did Not Know Company Was Financially Embarrassed.

Brattleboro, June 28.—Judge Harland B. Howe will open a session of the United States court in the federal building here next Tuesday morning, when he will hear the case of Mrs. Genevra W. Woodruff of New York against Oscar A. Woodruff, the Vermont National bank and the People's National bank.

In this case the plaintiff asks the court to set aside an assignment of a mortgage of $18,000 on real estate in New York, which she made as collateral security on loans to the Vermont Last Block Co. She asks that the mortgage and bonds be returned to her. She asserts that there was no consideration and that she did not know that the company was financially embarrassed when she put up the collateral.

18 MONTHS IN PRISON.

And $10,000 Fine Each for Wool Frauds Against Government.

Boston, June 28.—William A. English and John H. O'Brien, members of the wool firm of English and O'Brien, were fined $10,000 each and sentenced to serve 18 months in prison yesterday for conspiring to defraud the government in connection with income tax returns.

Immediately after the decision was announced in the federal court, Assistant United States Attorney Lewis Goldberg said that the government would institute a civil suit to recover the money of which it was defrauded. The defendants pleaded guilty to frauds involving $1,379,000.

QUERY SECRETARY WILSON.

About Activities of Officials of His Department for Money.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—Secretary Wilson is asked in a resolution adopted yesterday by the House, to report the activities of officials and employes of the labor department in connection with the case of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted in California in connection with the preparedness day bomb explosion.

"OLD BOYS" HAD A FEW TRICKS

Which They Worked Off on the Goddard Seminary Team

ALUMNI THE WINNERS BY SCORE OF 7 TO 3

Game Full of Thrills and Abounding in Merriment

Three Goddard pitchers could not prevent the gathering of Goddard alumni stars from scoring seven runs in six innings, while the school team captured but three yesterday afternoon. The game started after the alumni members had ransacked the town for baseball suits, some appearing with the colors of three or four teams represented in one outfit. Nevertheless, they furnished a vast amount of amusement and made the school boys play hard. Because of the late start, only six innings could be played, but that was enough to display the form which the alumni members were in.

As far back as most of those present yesterday could remember, the alumni team had never defeated the school team before. But it is no wonder that they accomplished this feature yesterday, when one considers the players that composed the team. Nearly all of them have been playing most of the season either with college teams or those equivalent to them. In the line-up appeared two University of Vermont regular men, Smith, '18, and Tryon, '17; Olsen, '08, a pitcher for a Masonic team in Detroit, Mich.; Lee, '11, who at one time was captain of the Tufts baseball squadron; Heath, '08, and Bridgford, '18, both of whom have had try-outs with big league outfits, as well as Shaw, '08, another old star; Burns, '17, previously with Vermont and now with the Fort Sill league team at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

In the first inning the alumni team started the ball a-rolling for one run and in the same period Goddard scored two. Slayton, who pitched the first, was taken out and replaced by Kelly for the next three innings, who held his opponents scoreless, while another run had been made by the hill team, leaving them in the lead by two scores. Coach Brackett then shifted Kelly to the field in order to save him for to-day's game at Intercity park with Montpelier seminary, replacing him with Slayton. Slayton's curves were not working yesterday, so Howard was put in the box in the same inning, but the older players cracked the ball out at the proper times and managed to get four scores in the fifth and two in the sixth.

The features of the game were Shaw's playing without a uniform and his timely jokes; Burns' one-hand thrillers on first base; and Beattie's excellent catch of a fly ball in the first part of the sixth, when he ran back to center field and caught the ball. It was evident that the alumni players knew baseball, for several times they worked the hill team for scores and bases by trick plays around the lines. The score:

GODDARD.	r	h	po	a	e	ALUMNI.	r	h	po	a	e
Pilgrim, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Bridg'd, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Gormley, cf	1	0	2	1	1	Heath, cf..	1	1	0	0	0
Beattie, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	Lee, ss.....	0	0	0	1	0
Brackett, c	0	1	2	0	0	Burns, 1b..	0	0	7	0	0
Kelly, p, rf	0	0	1	1	1	Smith, 3b..	0	0	0	1	1
Slayton, 1b	1	0	9	0	0	Shaw, 2b...	0	0	2	1	0
Jones, 3b..	0	0	3	2	0	Williams, lf	1	0	0	0	0
M'G'n, 2b	0	1	0	1	1	Tryon, c...	1	0	9	0	2
Howard, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Olsen, p....	1	1	0	4	1
King, 3b..	0	0	0	1	0	Walsh, lf...	1	1	0	0	0
						Hewitt, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
	3	3	18	11	3		8	4	18	7	4

Innings:

Goddard	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Alumni	1	0	0	0	4	2	—7

Summary: First base on balls—Off Goddard 8. Struck out—By Olsen 4, by Kelly 2. Hit by pitcher—Gormley and Slayton. First base on errors—Off Alumni 2, off Goddard 3. Double play—Olsen to Shaw to Burns. Two-base hit—Heath. Umpire—"Sike" Heidel, '08. Scorer—Percy Kier, '08.

ARBITRATE U. S. DISPUTE.

Japan Appoints One of Her Leading Figures in Finance.

Tokio, June 27.—Baron Ei-ichi Shibusawa, Japan's leading figure in finance and industry, has been appointed arbitrator in the case of the shipping contracts entered into by the United States and Japanese shipbuilders.

The United States shipping board has contracts in Japan for the building of 30 steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of 123,000, the contracts calling for the payment to Japanese shipyards of about $48,000,000. Captain Frederick J. Horne, the American naval attache at Tokio, formerly served as arbitrator of any disputes that might arise as to specifications or delays. As Captain Horne was transferred to Washington, it became necessary to name a successor and the choice fell to Baron Shibusawa.

CLASS OF 77 GRADUATED.

From Rutland High School—Prof. C. V. Woodbury of Norwich the Speaker.

Rutland, June 28.—A class of 77 was graduated from Rutland high school yesterday and the address of the day was given by Prof. Carl Vose Woodbury of Norwich university.

During the exercises the graduating class occupied the stage together with the speaker, members of the board of education and the faculty. The young women of the class of 1919 were gowned in white and the young men wore white trousers and dark coats, making a very pretty effect. The high school chorus, which took part in the program, was on a raised platform in the rear of the stage.

COMMERCIAL STOCK OF WHEAT ENORMOUS

Will Be Three Times That of Last Year, According to Survey Conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

Commercial stocks of wheat reported in a survey made by the department of agriculture for June 1, 1919, amounted to 51,392,898 bushels. These holdings were reported by 8,684 firms, comprising elevators, warehouses, grain and flour mills, and wholesale dealers, and represented nearly three times the stocks held by the same firms on June 1, 1918, the actual percentage being 274.5 per cent of the 1918 stocks. The figures refer to stocks actually reported and do not represent the total commercial stocks of the country nor do they include stocks on farms.

Visible Supply Figures Compared.

The commercial visible supply figures, as published by the Chicago board of trade for May 31, 1919, show 23,702,000 bushels of wheat, as against 1,146,000 a year earlier. The corresponding Bradstreet figures show 27,626,000 bushels, as against 4,379,000 for 1918. As compared with the same date last year, these figures, as well as those obtained by the more extensive survey, show a very great relative increase in commercial stocks of wheat on June 1, 1919.

Other Cereals, Flour and Corn Meal.

The commercial stocks of other cereals reported for June 1, 1919, according to the department's statement, were as follows: Corn, 17,254,576 bushels; oats, 45,770,543 bushels; barley, 20,043,375 bushels; rye, 14,624,321 bushels. These stocks represent the following percentage of the corresponding stock on June 1, 1919: Corn, 47.6 per cent; oats, 90.6 per cent; barley, 207.2 per cent; rye 346.1 per cent.

The commercial stocks of flour and corn meal, as reported for the survey, were as follows: Wheat flour, white, 5,653,051 barrels; whole wheat and graham flour, 32,065 barrels; barley flour, 17,822 barrels; rye flour, 165,243 barrels; corn flour, 6,128,427 pounds; corn meal, 40,297,627 pounds; buckwheat flour, 20,351,650 pounds; mixed flour, 15,299,679 pounds. These stocks represent the following percentages of the stocks on hand a year ago: Wheat flour, white, 121.8 per cent; whole wheat and graham flour, 31 per cent; barley flour, 4.6 per cent; rye flour, 31.1 per cent; corn flour, 14.3 per cent; corn meal, 29.1 per cent; buckwheat flour, 326.8 per cent; mixed flour, 158.5 per cent.

Stocks of Selected Commodities.

Elevators, warehouses, and wholesale dealers reported stocks of dry edible beans amounting to 5,291,550 bushels, while wholesale grocers and warehouses reported the following commodities in the quantities indicated: Cleaned rice, 90,013,887 pounds; rolled oats, 37,641,123 pounds; canned salmon, 110,202,642 pounds; canned tomatoes, 199,998,969 pounds; canned corn, 86,649,754 pounds; sugar, 225,345,574 pounds. These stocks represent the following percentages of the corresponding stocks on hand June 1, 1918: Beans, 96.5 per cent; rice, 93.1 per cent; rolled oats, 77.7 per cent; canned tomatoes, 202.3 per cent; canned corn, 191.8 per cent; sugar, 95.4 per cent.

Stocks of condensed and evaporated milk were reported by condensaries, cold storages, warehouses and wholesale grocers, as follows: Condensed milk, 68,388,528 pounds; evaporated milk, 110,159,055 pounds. The holdings of condensed milk reported for June 1, 1919, represented 105.6 per cent of the stocks held by the same firms a year earlier, while the holdings of evaporated milk represented 79.7 per cent of the June 1, 1918, stock.

BLIND CAN WORK IN SHIPYARDS.

They Will Be Available as Well as the Maimed.

San Francisco, June 28.—That both the blind as well as the maimed of the great war are fully capable of doing certain necessary work in shipyards, rigging lofts and hangars is the opinion of F. J. Luebbert, head of a tent manufacturing concern, who made the discovery while endeavoring to find sufficient help in order to fill his war contracts with the United States government.

Short of help for preparing foot stops and guy ropes for his tents, which consisted in knotting and splicing, is occurred to Mr. Lubbert that if the blind were capable of becoming adept at basket weaving, the same principles would apply to making complicated knots and splices. His offer of work to the students of several institutions for the blind was accepted and the result proved a complete success.

For the foot rope, or loop that holds to the tent peg, the Matthew Walker knot is used, among the most complicated known to mariners. By patient work, and with the aid of a heavy rope over which Mr. Lubbert could guide the hands of his pupils the workers were able, at the end of the week, to make the knot, as well as their teacher.

"Not only could they do as well as myself, but they could do it a whole lot faster. I paid them three-fourths of a cent for every foot stop delivered and they averaged between $4 and $5 a day. Out of several millions of these foot stops delivered there was not a single rejection. I also taught them how guy ropes were spliced and whipped and they became equally expert in this.

"Under the circumstances, I am convinced that these people could be expertly used by the United States shipping board in making the rigging for the new merchant marine fleet which we are constructing. There is much work in rigging lofts that they can do as expertly as a sound worker.

"With the tremendous growth in aviation, which I believe is bound to come, they also could be employed in the hangars, where wire cables have to be wrapped by rope."

TRY OUR CHERRY

We know you will like it, and it is so reasonable in price that everyone can afford to use it regularly in the home. It tastes like ripe cherries. Pure and healthful. Drink it at meals and between meals. Let the children drink all they want, for it is a pure fruit product.

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YANKS DEFEATED BY CANADIANS

Brilliant Game Played in the Pershing Stadium in France

PORT HURON MAN PITCHED FOR WINNERS

Score Was 2 to 1—Americans Rallied in Ninth but Could Not Win

Pershing Stadium, France, Friday, June 27 (By the Associated Press).—Canada defeated America at baseball today, 2 to 1. This contest was the only event at the stadium. It was a well-played game and was heartily cheered by soldiers in the American section of the grandstand. The Canadian victory was largely due to the pitching of Ernie Tate of Port Huron, Mich. On the Canadian team were two other Americans, Captain Jack Edis of Philadelphia and Gilpatrick of Orono, Me. Canada scored both runs in the last of the fourth. The American score came in the seventh.

With the American band playing "The Mademoiselle from Armentiers," the American team rallied in the ninth, but failed to score. Taylor, the pitcher for the Americans, held the Canadians safe, with the exception of the fourth ining.

ASKS FORMER KAISER TO SURRENDER HIMSELF

Citizen of Coblenz Sends Message Saying Disgrace of German People May Thus Best Be Met.

Coblenz, Wednesday, June 25.—A telegram suggesting to former Emperor William that he surrender himself to the allies was sent to the ex-ruler to-day by a Coblenz civilian. The message, which was read while passing through the censorship, was as follows:

"Kaiser Wilhelm, Amerongen—I venture to submit to Your Majesty that the proposed disgrace of the German people might best be met by the voluntary surrender of yourself and the military and political leaders and advisers, thereby showing the point of view that you have done your duty to the fatherland without any blame being attached to you and that God alone is witness and judge of your actions."

MAJOR S. F. BERRY WOUNDED.

Richmond Man Was Only Slightly Injured, Says War Department.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The war department announces that Major Stanley F. Berry of Richmond, Vt., was wounded slightly during action.

Major Stanley F. Berry was formerly a student in Goddard seminary, where he distinguished himself as an athlete. On leaving Goddard he went to the University of Vermont, from which institution he received a degree in medicine.

DAYLIGHT SAVING UP TO WILSON.

Bill Repealing Present Law Awaits the President's Action.

Washington, June 28.—Congress yesterday gave final approval to repeal of the daylight saving law in the adoption of the conference report on the annual agricultural appropriation bill to which the repeal measure is attached.

As sent to the president, the agricultural bill contains an amendment providing for the labelling as well as the inspecting of horse meat, which was insisted upon by the House.

Electricity on the Farm.

It is harvest time down in Kansas and its biggest wheat crop is being gathered—largest, in all likelihood, of any state. Eleven million acres are t obe cut, and at $2.26 per bushel will enrich the Sunflower state by at least $400,000,000. It is not the banner yield alone that will make the harvest of 1919 memorable, but the part electricity plays in its reaping.

Kansas farmers are progressive and not afraid of the untried; they "know a good thing when they see it." Through a considerable part of the wheat belt a system of electric transmission prevails by which not only harvesting but many laborious farm processes are conducted. Electricity pumps water, grinds feed, runs the cream separator and electric washer, lights the house and barn, in short, replaces the gasoline motor. One company, having three connected power plants, furnishes current to 50 or more towns and 400 farms. Threshing in the field obviates the labor of drawing the grain to the barns or stacks, unloading it there and handling it a second time for threshing. Labor, at 50 or 60 cents an hour, is an important factor. Farmers co-operate and buy a separator. The company sends a motor wagon with motor, transformer and cable; the cable is attached to the main transmission line, the belt between motor and separator adjusted, the big bundles are thrown into the machine and a stream of yellow grain runs from the spout ready for the elevator. The expense of threshing, which with the tractor engine was 20 cents a bushel, is reduced to less than five cents; this on a yield ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 bushels is a considerable saving.

That the convenience and lessened expense are appreciated by Kansas farmers is shown by the fact that though last year was the initial trial, 22 farms being equipped, this year the use of electricity has been more than quadrupled, and hundreds of farmers are on a waiting list, anxious to obtain the service. There is no danger of fire, no call for fuel.

Michigan is no longer reckoned among the wheat-growing states, although many farmers raise a few acres for a "ready money crop" and as incident to crop rotation. Many farmers' wives know the consternation created by the unexpected coming of the "threshing machine" with its crew to feed and lodge, and the dozen "hands" for the next day. Our state is well threaded with electric wires and the Kansas scheme, on a necessarily smaller scale, might be usefully introduced here. Apart from the greater safety, electricity can be applied in more ways than the gasoline motor permits, both on the farm and in the house; in the latter it relieves the housewife of much hard and hot work.—Detroit Free Press.

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They find the styles they like here; that's why so many young men think of this as "their store."

They find good values; smart colorings; they find the famous waist-seam suits by Hart Schaffner & Marx—here in many variations; we'll be glad to show you.

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MICHIGAN LEADS IN SALT.

With New York a Close Competitor—Ohio Is Third.

Because of the universal use of salt in food and in food preservation and the lack of any substitute its output would be reduced only by most unusual conditions. There is always a general tendency toward an increase in production in the United States on account of the steady increase in population. The increasing use of salt by chemical and other industries helps to maintain a larger production from year to year. In view of the shortage of labor and other difficulties which hampered many industries during the war, a reduction in the output of salt might have been expected, but there was nevertheless a considerable increase. Figures complied under the direction of R. W. Stone of the United State geological survey, department of the interior, from reports furnished by all producers of salt in the United States show a total output of 7,238,744 short tons, an increase of 260,567 short tons, or 4 per cent over the output in 1917. The total value was $26,940,361, an increase of 30 per cent over the total value in 1917, which was $19,940,442.

The production of salt in 1918, by states, is shown in the following table:

	Short tons.
Kansas	819,504
California	204,957
Michigan	2,403,125
New York	2,130,530
Nevada	970
Ohio	1,089,887
Texas	79,657
Utah	79,657
West Virginaia	26,077
Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Porto Rico and Virginia	389,077
	7,238,744

The production of rock salt amounted to 1,683,941 short tons, an increase of about 5 per cent, but the value was $5,684,661, an increase of 46 per cent. The output of evaporated salt amounted to 2,724,203 short tons, valued at $20,010,435, an increase of nearly 10 per cent in quantity and 34 per cent in value. The production of salt in brine was 2,830,600 short tons, valued at $1,245,265, a decrease of 2 per cent in quantity, but an increase of 15 per cent in value.

Michigan, New York and Ohio continued to hold first, second and third places, respectively, in quantity produced.

Net Result of Experience.

Experienced people don't tumble when they try to get into a hammock because they know the ropes.—Boston Transcript.

SEEKS TO EXTRADITE THAW.

New York District Attorney Seeks His Return to That City.

New York, June 28.—Papers intended to bring about the extradition of Harry K. Thaw from Pennsylvania to have him tried here for the indictment charging him with assaulting Frederick Gump of Kansas City in New York several years ago, were ordered prepared immediately by District Attorney Swan yesterday. The prosecutor said he had been informed that Thaw for the second time had been allowed to leave a Philadelphia sanitarium, where he has been confined, in order to visit his mother in Pittsburg.

Mr. Swann said he had written a letter to the governor of Pennsylvania informing him of the extradition plans. The papers will first require the signature of Governor Smith of New York.

Thaw is alleged by the New York prosecutor to have visited Pittsburg for five days recently.

Fat Chance!

Wife (with newspaper)—Another strike! Isn't it awful?

Hub—Can't say until you give me particulars—it might be a strike of tax collectors.—Boston Transcript.

CUTICURA HEALS PIMPLES ON FACE

And Neck. Itched So at Night Could Not Sleep.

"Pimples started on my chin in thick clusters, and they spread until my whole face and neck were one mass of them. The pimples were hard, large, and red, and they came to a head and the skin was sore. The pimples itched so at night that I could not sleep.

'At last I decided to use Cuticura. After I had used one cake of Soap and three boxes of Ointment I was healed.'' (Signed) Miss Ada Meaney, 12 Standish St., Wollaston, Mass.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet uses.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

MR. TRUCK OWNER:—

We are offering you solid rubber tires at from 30 to 35 per cent off list-price. These tires are a nationally-known make, are absolutely first quality and have the maker's name and serial number still on, and are backed by the usual full mileage guarantee.

This is a genuine opportunity to reduce tire expense. There is no war-tax on these tires. Goods shipped C. O. D. subject to examination. Let us quote you.

Yours for Solid Tires,

Riley Rubber Company,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

248 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

P. S. Attractive proposition for local representatives. Write at once.