

Crittenden Record-Press

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TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Jesse Fleming And His Wife, Lizzie Fleming, Given Sentence in State Prison For Murder.

The trial of Jesse Fleming and his wife, Lizzie Fleming, charged with murder, was called Friday morning of last week. Defendant's Attorneys filed affidavits with motion for a continuance which over-ruled by Judge Henderson.

On the 28th of July, Pete Butler was killed in his own home. His throat was cut and a blow on the head fracturing his skull, causing his death. The indictment charges Jesse Fleming with striking Butler with a hatchet, inflicting the wound in the head and Lizzie Fleming with cutting Butler's throat while her husband held him against the wall of the house. The evidence introduced on the trial, corroborated the charges made in the indictment in the main, by several witnesses, although no one saw the blow with the hatchet.

The defendants entered a plea of "not guilty" and attempted to show that Jesse Fleming was in danger of great bodily harm while engaged with Butler in a fight, that Lizzie Fleming, while under great excitement and fear for her husband's life, procured the razor and cut Butler's throat in defence of her husband's life. The bloody garments of deceased and defendants were shown to the jury and a chart of the room in which the deed was committed, was placed before the trial jury and certain locations pointed out to assist in understanding the statement of witnesses and get a clear view of the surroundings.

The evidence was in about 10 o'clock Saturday, when the Court handed his instructions to the jury and the argument was begun, and finished at noon, and the case given the jury.

In all of Kentucky's bloody annals, there never was a more gruesome sight than was viewed by those who cared for the body of Pete Butler. With his throat cut, the keen blade severing the jugular vein, windpipe and root of his tongue lying in a pool of blood, his body was taken up and an inquest held and then given a decent burial, surrounded by his heart-broken wife and a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends.

After realizing what had been done, the Flemings left the premises but were overtaken and arrested near Tennessee river the same afternoon and lodged in jail.

Fleming and his wife came from Oklahoma early last spring, since which time they had been living with Mr. and Mrs. Butler and Jesse Fleming had worked a small crop of corn on the share for Butler—Mrs. Butler being Fleming's sister.

After deliberating about two hours, the jury came into court with its verdict, giving to both a term of ten years in the State penitentiary.

The names of the jury, composed of good men and true, are as follows: L. A. Gail, W. V. Norman, Everett Blankenship, Will Teitloff, Sam Shelby, Harry Woodyard, Frank Hays, Willis Champion, W. I. Parie, W. E. Chippe, Bishop Rappolee Arch Scarborough.

Sheriff W. D. Bishop and Deputy, Gordon Ferren, left Sunday morning with Jesse Fleming and Lizzie Fleming for Eddyville and Frankfort. Jesse was carried to the State penitentiary by Mr. Ferren and Lizzie was carried to the reformatory at Frankfort by Mr. Bishop.—Livingstone Enterprise.

Go to George W. Stone for your glasses in rims or rimless, any kind you want. His low prices will surprise you. Office hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 5 on Mondays and Saturdays. Other week days in the afternoon only. Office lower floor of Press Bldg.

"What Became Of Parker"

OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday Evening 19th., At 8 o'clock.

For The Benefit Of The AMERICAN RED CROSS

Do your bit to help win the War. The RED CROSS furnishes the medium by which you can do your part. Your presence Wednesday Evening may help somebody, perhaps some Crittenden County Boy, at the time of his greatest need. Those who take part on the program are doing their best to make you enjoy "WHAT BECAME OF PARKER," and at the same time help our boys who are fighting our battles. Show your appreciation and your interest by buying a ticket to this, the best play of the season. Tell your friends.

Cast Of Characters.

Fred Parker A wholesale dry goods merchant

Dr. Rogers
William Torrence His partner

Jeremiah Growler A retired business man

James Jones

Mr. Harrison A capitalist from Chicago
Sergeant Ripley

Otto A waiter

Vivian, Parker's wife

Mildred Green Her maiden aunt

Hebe Worthy, Growler's Neice

Cora, Maid at Parker's

Ernest Carnahan

Neil Guess

M. C. Franklin

Virgil Threlkeld

Orville Lamb

Clifton Crawford

Lena Holtzclaw

Leaffa Wilborn

Mary Dollar

Gussie Burgett

ACT. I

Room in Parker's Flat.

ACT II.

Lawn in front of Park Hotel in Waukesha.

ACT III.

Fred Parker's room in Park Hotel at Waukesha.

ACT IV.

Same as ACT II.

Good music by High School Orchestra and Old Time Fiddlers.

General Admission 25 & 35 cents.

Reserved Seats 50 cents.

Tickets on sale at POSTAL OFFICE.

Marion Bank Pays The Tax Under The New Tax Law.

We will soon have the first assessment under our new tax law. There are many features of this new law of vital interest to the tax payers of Crittenden County. For the present we have to do only with that feature which imposes a tax upon all deposits in our bank. The tax on deposits in banks, trust companies and combined banks and trust companies is at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent.—10 cents on the \$100.00—one dollar on the thousand. This is for state purposes only. There are no county, city, school or other taxes to be imposed upon this deposit. The rate of taxation upon cash and notes in hand if you list it with the assessor is forty cents on the hundred dollars, or four dollars on the thousand. The very lowest rate assessed is upon bank deposits if given in by your bank and paid by your bank for you.

The law further provides that this tax shall be paid by the bank as agent for the depositor on or before the first of December of each year. Persons, firms or corporations of this county should not list their bank deposit for taxation. It is cheaper to let the money stay on deposit and be given in by your bank, the bank assesses its total deposits and is not required to report individual names or firms.

We hereby notify depositors of this bank that we will pay the tax.

Marion Bank by T. J. Yandell Cashier.

BIDS WANTED

For The County Poor Farm
Oct. 2nd., 1917.

The County Poor farm will be let to the lowest bidder for the ensuing year at the October term of the Fiscal Court which meets the 1st., Tuesday in October.

ber which is the second day of the month. Bidders will send bids in sealed envelopes naming their bondsmen.

J. G. Asher,
County Judge.

TO FERTILISER USERS.

We have just received a car of 16 per cent acid phosphate, and we advise farmers to buy what they need as soon as possible, as

some of the largest factions have notified us that they could not accept any more orders. We will do our best to supply you, but it begins to look as though the tonnage would be short. Don't procrastinate act now.

Marion Milling Co.
Incorporated.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Your druggist will refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles in 14 days. The first application gives relief and heat.

METHODISTS SOUTH WANT MORE POWER

Laymen Will Lay It Before The Louisville Conference at Hopkinsville, Sept. 26

Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 12.—Probably much attention will be paid at the coming session of the Louisville conference of the Southern Methodist church, which will be convened here on Sept. 26, and of the triennial session of the general conference which will meet next year in Atlanta to an address recently made public through the Christian Advocate one of the origins of the church, and which is signed by nearly 200 prominent Methodist lay men scattered all over the Southern states even in Hawaii.

Drastic changes in the church's policy are proposed, such as the development of a greater degree of democracy in the government of the church the limitation of the authority of the episcopacy and a closer definition of the relation of the episcopacy to the church and the general conference boards. There are three chief changes which the laymen advocate. They declare times have changed and the church to remain in its forward position must change too.

Along with it the Advocate has a long editorial discussing some of the phases brought out. In this the Advocate counsels discussion of the matter through the recognized church channels and not otherwise and especially describes the use of pamphlets. The Advocate while expressing its belief that the laity should be given wider powers, does not agree with a number of the points set forth and especially that the bishop's office is autocratic. The Advocate argues that if such has proved true in the past it has been the man and not the office, which is hedged about with all sorts of restrictions.

Notice To Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of C. E. Humphrey, Decd., will present same to me at my office properly proven as required by law, on or before the 15th., day of October 1917, or same will be barred.

D. A. Lowry, Commissioner, Crittenden Circuit Court.

Governor Stanley's Wife

Arrested For Speeding.

Princeton, Ind. Sept. 19.—The big touring car of Gov. A. O. Stanley of Kentucky, encountered the law as executed by Marshal James King of Patoka, four miles north of here, yesterday. The Patoka marshal thought the car was going too fast when it darted through his town and he telephoned to Hazleton, where it was halted. In the car were Mrs. Stanley and party, with a colored chauffeur, en route from Henderson, former home of the Stanleys, to the North.

Mrs. Stanley handed the chauffeur her pocketbook and he went into the office of Justice T. T. Thorne, pleaded guilty to exceeding the speed limit and paid a fine of \$1 and costs. The party then went on.

Mrs. W. E. Forster and little son Nole of West Frankfort, Ill., who has been visiting J. M. Hughes and family left for Tolu, Ky., where they will visit relatives and will return home by way of Golconda, Ill.

OFF FOR THE FRONT

With Music And Flowers Amidst Cheers And Tears Our Boys Departed to Answer The Call

Marion did her self proud Wednesday morning when the people turned out en masse to bid the first call soldiers adieu. The crowd gathered at the Court House and marched, to the martial music by Marion Orchestra, to the station. Everybody was there, feeble fathers, gray haired mothers, sisters, brothers and sweet hearts and not a few were the tears shed. A bevy of pretty girls had flowers for all the soldiers and pinned them on each warrior's lapel.

Business was suspended in town, the banks and all other business houses being closed until the 9:20 train on which the soldier boys were to leave passed. The Roster of those going to the front Wednesday is as follows. James Homer Moore, Marion Lee Morse, Roy Conyer, Wallie Edward Tinsley, Callie Hunt, Roy E. Hearrell, Milton Hale Walker, Walter Agent, Floyd King, Herbert Ross Brantley, Robert Eugene Yandell.

At the station after singing of "America" and the benediction by Rev. J. B. Trotter, a patriotic speech of encouragement was made by Mayor Frank Dodge.

The presidents message to the new army of the United States of America was recited by Miss Lucile Moore. Addresses by Former Judge C. S. Nunn, Dr. T. A. Frazer, Former Senator W. J. Deboe, Rev. J. B. Trotter, followed in the order named and each was opportune, well worded and patriotically received.

As the train approached, the crowd sang the "Star Spangled Banner," amid cheers and sobs as Marion's first contingent entered the military coach attached to the regular passenger, and rolled away each one to do his bit in the great war which is to carry American freedom around the globe.

Birthday Dinner

Charles, Mollie, Myrtle, Mabel, Jimmie, Frank, Daisy and Fay Beavers; Jim and Charline Bradley; Dick, Rena, Alma, Major, Walter, Bertie, Russell and Dorothy Dalton; Lewis, Maggie and Ralph Davis; Maucha and Ury Vinson, Duke Rogers and Belle Moore, all from Good Springs; Albert, Clara, Georgia, Leota, Clarence Howard Virgil and Jake Harper, from Flat Rock; Mrs. Jim Turpin and granddaughter, Estelle, of this vicinity; Harve, Ada, Glenn and Viva Blackburn, of Union Grove; John Beavers and daughter, Margie, of Good Springs; Alpha Moore, of Hoosier mines; Virgie Harp, of Mexico, all surprised C. F. Beavers and family with a birthday dinner on the 4th of September. All came with well filled baskets and enjoyed themselves together. It being his 33rd birthday, How Collie did eat and enjoy the day. He wishes all his friends could enjoy such a day.

Weather Forecast.

Forecast for the week beginning Sunday Sept. 16, 1917. For Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Generally fair although showers probable Sunday in Tennessee. Temperatures near or slightly above normal.

CREAM NOTICE.

After this notice we will test cream only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday morning, all 10 o'clock.—R. F. Wheeler

HOOVER TELLS OF FOOD SITUATION

Administrator Issues Message on Conservation.

IS GREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

America's Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth—What We Must Do to Keep Wolf From the Door.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war. The statement follows:

Food is always more or less of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every householder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation. And now, very conspicuously, it is a problem with three great groups of nations, namely, the allies, the central empires and the neutrals; in a word it is a great international problem.

The food problem today of our own nation, therefore has as its most conspicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of the great field armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and finally for the maintenance of the women and children in the home, is an absolute necessity, second to no other, for the successful prosecution of the war for liberty. In the providing of this food for the great allied food pool, the United States plays a predominant part.

With the present diversion of tens of millions of men from the farms into the fighting and industrial armies, resulting in a marked lessening of food production, and the present necessity of increasing the daily ration of other millions of men turned from sedentary occupations into those of strenuous physical labor, resulting in a marked increase of consumption, this deficiency between the food needs and the food production of the allies becomes greater than ever, with the consequence of a large increase in the food quantities imperatively needed from the United States if the allied armies are to be able to "carry on."

World's Larder Examined.

This is a general statement of a condition which only needs to be elaborated in detail to show just what we have to do. The time has come when this detailed statement can be made. Our harvest and the harvests of Europe can now be forecast. We can also survey our combined stocks of food animals; in other words, the size of that part of the world's larder on which we and the allies can draw for the next twelve months can now be estimated. This estimate shows at once that it contains too little for our own and our allies use unless we all administer the supply with the greatest care and wisdom. The allied peoples are energetically undertaking this administration. It lies now with us to do our part. If we fail, the people of the allies cannot be maintained at war. Their soldiers cannot fight without food. A certain definitely determinable part of that food must come from us. Let us then examine carefully the world's larder as it appears today, or so much of it as is at our disposal.

I propose to review the situation first, as regards the cereals, second, as regards food animals and their products, third, as regards sugar, fourth, as regards vegetables, fifth, as regards fish and sea foods, and, finally, as regards our duty in the matter.

Cereals. The 1917 harvest is now so far advanced that we may compare it with previous production, and with the demands which are going to be made on it.

Table No. 1 is given to show the normal peace sources of the annual supplies of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, being an average of the three-year pre-war period.

It will be seen from this table that the normal imports of wheat are 381,000,000 bushels and of other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the 1917 harvest in the allied countries based upon crop reports from these countries, is as follows:

Commodity	1917 production, due to war	Normal production	Deficiency
Wheat	381,000,000	290,000,000	91,000,000
Corn	54,850,000	121,000,000	66,150,000
Oats	337,220,000	576,800,000	239,580,000
Barley	93,645,000	135,210,000	41,565,000
Rye	41,732,000	75,372,000	33,640,000
Total	907,386,000	1,198,480,000	291,094,000

In order to provide normal consumption it would therefore be necessary to import in the next 12 months a total of 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals.

The present position of our own and Canadian harvest is given in table No. 2.

Our crops, especially our corn crop, cannot yet be considered as certain, but if all mature safely, North America will have an apparent surplus of wheat of 208,000,000 bushels and of other cereals of about 970,000,000 bushels.

Demand on Our Crops. The allies are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the

United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out of Bulgaria and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and have been for some time rigorously abstemious and economizing their food. In Belgium, the relief commission has been compelled to reduce the consumption of cereals by nearly 50 per cent; this brings the food supply so low that the population are in danger of starvation.

From the above tables it will be seen that on normal bases of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels—and from our United States supplies we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies and also an amount to protect our stocks for next year. There is therefore on normal consumption a deficit of over 369,000,000 bushels. In the other cereals used in Europe mostly for animal feed, the import requirements of the allies on normal consumption basis are about 674,000,000 against a North American surplus of 970,000,000. But again a reserve for neutrals and increased "carry over" will absorb all the margin. In any event it means we must multiply our exports of these cereals 20 times. However, upon the basis of our present crop prospects we should be able to supply their requirements in cereals other than wheat.

Wheat Situation Difficult. The situation in wheat is one of great difficulty and concern, and must be met by an elimination of waste and reduction of consumption on the part of the allied peoples and ourselves, in one word, by an effective administration of the available supply.

The allies are unable to use other cereals alone for bread. They can use them only as added to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, whose people normally consume much corn, our allies have few corn mills and cornmeal is not a durable commodity and therefore cannot be shipped in great quantities.

Moreover, for generations they have bought bread from the bakeries; they have no equipment nor do they know how to bake in the household. Every American knows that it is infeasible to distribute corn bread from bakeries, and it is therefore necessary for us to furnish our allies with sufficient wheat to enable them to have a wheat basis for the loaf. However, they can use and must use other cereals for mixture in their war bread, and by this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accomplished. On the other hand, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000 or nearly triple. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds per week to four pounds per week per person. It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies.

Food Animals.

Owing to the ascending standard of living, the world was already strained to supply enough animal products to meet the demand before the war began.

The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardizing the ultimate animal products supply of the world. The production of fodder in Europe has been diminished by the diversion of productive labor to war, and its import has been curtailed by shortage in shipping and by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines. From these causes not only are the actual numbers of animals decreasing in Europe, but the average weight and the annual output of dairy products per animal, are decreasing.

A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows the following position:

	Increase or decrease	In other countries	Total
Cattle	7,000,000	8,150,000	15,150,000
Sheep	3,000,000	17,500,000	20,500,000
Hogs	5,250,000	7,300,000	12,550,000
Total	32,000,000	32,950,000	64,950,000

The problem facing the American people is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its future significance. As the war goes on there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of food animals of the world. Among our western allies the demand outruns further every

day the decreasing production, as shipping becomes further curtailed by continued submarine destruction, less tonnage can be devoted to fodder, and further reduction of the herds must ensue. These destructive forces have given rise to reactions in many directions. The world's supply of meat and dairy products, of animal fats and industrial fats, wool and hides, are all involved not only now, but for far into the future.

Meats. The immediate problem is to furnish increased meat supplies to the allies to maintain them during the war. An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturbance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market. Shipments from the Australasian, South American, and from the central and southern countries into the allied countries have been retarded with. Their contributions must be replaced by increased shipments from North America.

The growth of American meat exports since the war began, most of which have been supplied by allied nations, is revealed by the following figures:

Three-year pre-war average, 493,848,000 pounds.
Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,339,109,000 pounds.
The impact of European demand upon our animal products will be maintained for a long period of years after peace. We can anticipate a high range of prices, for meat and for animal products for many years to come. We must undertake to meet the demand not only during the war, so as to enable our allies to continue to fight, but we must be prepared to meet the demand after the war. Our herd cannot be increased in a single night or in a single year. Our producers will not only be working in their own ultimate interest in laying the foundation of larger herds and flocks, but will serve our national interest and the interest of humanity, for years to come, if the best strains of young animals are preserved. The increase in herds can only be accomplished if we save more of our ranch and raise more fodder grains. It is worth noting that after the war Europe with lessened herds will, pending their recuperation, require less fodder and will therefore produce more bread grains and import less of them, so that we can after the war safely reduce our bread grain production to increase our fodder. But we must lay our foundation in the meantime to increase our herds.

There is only one immediate solution to the short supply of meat for export pending the increase in our herds and flocks which will take years. During the course of the war, we can, just as with the cereals, reduce the consumption and eliminate the waste particularly among those classes which can best afford it. In the meantime, in order to protect all of our people, we must carefully control our meat exports in order that the people shall not be denied this prime necessity of life.

Dairy Products.

The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reasons. First, the dairy cattle of Europe are diminishing, for Europe is being driven to eat its cattle for meat; second, the diversion of labor to war has decreased the fodder supplies and the shortage of shipping has limited the amount of imported fodder and therefore the cattle which can be supported and the productivity of the individual cow have been reduced. Even our own dairy supplies are not keeping pace with our growth of population, for our per capita milk supply has fallen from 90 to 75 gallons annually in the past 15 years. Yet today we must ship increasing amounts of dairy products to our allies.

The dairy supplies of the allies in normal times came to a considerable degree from western Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland, but under German pressure these supplies are now partly diverted to Germany. The men under arms and the wounded must be supplied with condensed milk in large quantities. The net result of these conditions, despite rigorous reduction of consumption among the adults of the civil population in Europe, is that our allies are still short of large quantities, and again the burden of the replacement of this shortage must fall on North America. The growing exports of dairy products from the United States to the allies are shown in the following table:

	Three year average	Year ending June 30, 1916
Butter	4,467,000 lbs.	15,487,000 lbs.
Cheese	2,780,000 lbs.	41,904,000 lbs.
Cond. milk	17,792,000 lbs.	159,577,000 lbs.

The high price of fodder and meat in the United States during the past few months induced by the pressing European demand has set up dangerous currents in this country, especially in those regions dependent upon butter and the sale of milk to municipalities having made it more profitable to sell the cattle for meat than to keep them and produce dairy products. Therefore the dairy cattle are decreasing.

Sugar.

The sugar supply on which our allies in Europe normally draw has been tremendously reduced, so that they must have recourse to other sources. In consequence of the shipping situation the area from which they must draw is also curtailed and, as a result, they are driven into those markets from which our own supply normally arises. Furthermore, their own production has been greatly diminished. Before the war, Europe supplied in a large measure its own needs, through the production of beet sugar, as will appear from the following table showing the average yearly production and consumption for the five years before the war (1909-1913), in some of the chief countries of Europe:

	Production (short tons)	Consumption (short tons)	Surplus (short tons)
Germany	2,626,309	1,299,505	1,326,804
Austria	1,411,859	678,204	733,655
Russia	1,529,947	1,822,285	-292,338

	Production (short tons)	Consumption (short tons)	Surplus (short tons)
United Kingdom	2,066,000	2,665,000	-599,000
France	782,542	784,829	-2,287
Italy	211,050	180,000	31,050
Belgium	279,918	125,558	154,360
Holland	246,148	121,338	124,810

As appears from the tables, France, Italy, Russia and Belgium were self-sufficient, while the United Kingdom drew its entire sugar supply from exterior sources. The supply of the United Kingdom came to the amount of about 70 per cent from countries from which it is now cut off by the war. Ten per cent came from the East Indies and 20 per cent from the United States and the West Indies.

The prospective 1918 crop in France has diminished to 297,000 tons and that of Italy to 75,000 tons, and they are therefore short 590,000 tons. The displacement of United Kingdom supplies amounts to 1,435,000 tons; and therefore, in total, these three allied countries must import about 2,700,000 tons in order to maintain their normal consumption. Of this, 2,080,000 tons must come from new sources.

The disturbance of shipping reduces the tonnage available and drives the demand to a large degree upon the nearest markets, the United States and the West Indies. This field has since the war increased its production by 1,000,000 tons per annum. How far this demand will interfere with the American supply of 4,000,000 tons is difficult to forecast, first, because some increased supplies may be obtained by the allies from the East Indies, and second, because the allies have reduced their consumption to some extent.

In any event, if all the enemies of Germany are to be supplied, there must be economy in consumption everywhere. The normal American consumption is about 30 pounds per person per annum and is just double the French consumption.

Vegetables.

We have this year a most abundant crop of vegetables for our use as a result of a patriotic endeavor, almost universal throughout the country. Our potato harvest alone promises an increase from 35,000,000 bushels last year to over 40,000,000 bushels this year. The other vegetables are likewise enormously increased through the planting and extension of millions of gardens. The sweet potato crop promises to be from 10 to 20 per cent above what it was last year, and the commercial crop of sweet corn for canning purposes will probably be somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent above what it was last year. There is an increase in the acreage of late onions of about 54 per cent over the area harvested in 1916.

Fish and Sea Foods.

The waters of our coasts and lakes are enormously rich in food fish and shell fish. Our streams, too, contribute a great quantity of fish. Many varieties are now not used for human food, but are thrown away or used for fertilizer. Habit has confined our use of fish to a few varieties, and inadequate methods of commercial handling have limited our use of these largely to only certain days in the week. With better marketing facilities, with better understanding of how to use the most varieties, with proper preservation by smoking and salting and by establishing plants for frozen fish, we can increase greatly our supply and thus relieve largely the pressure due to the inadequate supply of meat. We only have to harvest our own fish supply. It feeds itself. Every fish eaten is that much gained in solving the present problem of living. The products of the land are conserved by eating those of the sea.

Our Duty.

I have endeavored to show in previous articles that the world is short of food; that Europe is confronted with the grim specter of starvation unless from our abundance and our waste we keep the wolf from the door. Not only must we have a proper use of our food supply in order that we may furnish our allies with the sinews with which they may fight our battles, but it is an act of humanity towards fellow men, women and children.

By the diversion of millions of men from production to war, by the occupation of land by armies, by the isolation of markets, by belligerent lines, and by the destruction of shipping by submarines, not only has the home production of our allies fallen by over 500,000,000 bushels of grain, but they are thrown upon us for a much larger proportion of their normal imports formerly obtained from other markets.

They have reduced consumption at every point, but men in the trenches, men in the shops, and the millions of women placed at physical labor require more food than during peace times and the incidence of their saving and any shortage which they may suffer, falls first upon women and children.

If this privation becomes too great, their peoples cannot be maintained constant in the war, and we will be left alone to fight the battle of democracy with Germany.

The problem of food conservation is one of many complexities. We cannot, and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policed rationing, but we must voluntarily and intelligently assume the responsibility before us as one in which everyone has a direct and inescapable interest. We must increase our export of foods to the allies, and in the circumstances of our shipping situation, these exports must be of the most concentrated foods. These are wheat, flour, beef, pork and dairy products. We have other foods in great abundance which we can use instead of these commodities, and we can prevent wastes in a thousand directions. We must guard the drainage of exports from the United States, that we retain a proper supply for our own country, and we must adopt such measures as will ameliorate, so far as may be, the price conditions of our less fortunate. We might so drain the supplies from the country to Europe as by the high prices that would follow to force our people to shorten their consumption. This operation of "normal economic forces" would starve that element of the community to whom we owe the most protection. We must try to impose the burden equally upon all.

Action Must Be Voluntary. There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of maintenance and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables and in the 20,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country. The task is thus in its essence thoroughly individual service of all the people. Every group can substitute and even

the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting other products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will, when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but eat wisely and without waste.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces and the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to Liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the eliminating of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the saving power of the world will be increased by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war, we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at the door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we not entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control and this in many directions.

We are today in an era of high prices. We must maintain prices at such a level as will stimulate production, for we are faced by a starving world and the value of a commodity to the hungry is greater than its price.

As a result of the world shortage of supplies, our consumers have suffered from speculation and extortion. While wages for some kinds of labor have increased with the rise in food prices, in others, it has been difficult to maintain our high standard of nutrition.

By the elimination of waste in all classes, by the reduction in the consumption of foodstuffs by the more fortunate, we shall increase our supplies not only for export but for home, and by increased supplies we can help in the amelioration of prices.

For Better Distribution.

Beyond this duty has been laid upon the food administration to co-operate with the patriotic men in trades and commerce, that we may eliminate the evils which have grown into our system of distribution, that the burden may fall equitably upon all by restoration, so far as may be, of the normal course of trade. It is the purpose of the food administration to use its utmost power and the utmost ability that patriotism can assemble to ameliorate this situation to such a degree as may be possible.

The food administration is assembling the best expert advice in the country on home economics, on food utilization, on trade practices and trade wastes, and on the conduct of public eating places, and we shall outline from time to time detailed suggestions, which if honestly carried out by such individuals in the country, we believe will effect the result which we must attain. We are asking every home, every public eating place and many trades, to sign a pledge card to accept these directions, so far as their circumstances permit, and we are organizing various instrumentalities to ameliorate speculation. We are asking the men of the country who are not actually engaged in the handling of food to sign similar pledges that they shall see to it, so far as they are able, that these directions are followed. We are asking all who wish us well and who undertake our service to become actual members of the food administration, just as much volunteers in national service as we ourselves are, so that thus the food administration may not be composed of a small body of men in Washington and a small representation in each state, but may become a body of 20,000,000 people, devoted absolutely to the services of democracy. We hope to see the insignia of membership in every patriotic window in the country.

Autocracy finds its strength in its ability to impose organization by force from the top. The essence of democracy consists in the application of the initiative to its own people. If individualism cannot be so organized as to defend itself, then democracy is a faith which is blind. We are seeking to impose no organization from the top. We are asking the American people to organize from the bottom up, and this is the essence of democracy itself.

The call of patriotism, of humanity and of duty rings clear and insistent. We must heed it if we are to defend our ideals, maintain our form of government, and safeguard our future wellfare.

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Hughes Chill Tonic

Palatable
Better than Calomel and Quinine
Contains no arsenic
The Old Reliable

Excellent General Tonic

As well as a remedy for chills and fevers, malarial fevers, swamp fevers and typhoid fevers. Just what you need at this season.

Mild Laxative, Nervous Sedative, Splendid Tonic

Try it. Don't take any substitute
Druggists 50c and \$1.00 a bottle

Prepared by
Robinson-Pettet Company,
Incorporated,
Louisville, Ky.

Order For Election as to Graded School District.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY COURT.

IN RE petition of Jno. M. Guess, and others to fix boundary of proposed graded common school district, in 5th Magisterial District.

Be it remembered that on this the 13th day of August, 1917, the same being a regular term of the Crittenden County Court, there coming on to be heard the above petition, there being no answer or objection filed thereto and it further appearing that said petition was signed by more than twenty-five per cent of the legal white voters of said proposed district who are taxpayers in said district of the said county, which petition asks this court to fix the boundary of the proposed graded common school district, and to order an election to establish a graded common school, and it further appearing that petition is approved by the county board of education and it further appearing that the petition is approved by the Superintendent of the common schools of Crittenden County, Kentucky, and it further appearing that no part of the boundary of said proposed graded common school district will be more than two and one-half miles from the school house, the court being advised, it is considered and adjudged and hereby ordered that the following boundaries shall be spread upon the order book of this court as the boundaries of the proposed graded common school district to-wit:

DIVISION No. 2 TOLU

SUBDISTRICT No. 10.
Beginning at the Ohio river on what is known as the Barnett place, including it; Thence south with the Wallace ferry road to the forks of said road and the Carrville road; Thence southeast with said Carrville Road to what is known as the Bill Jones place, excluding him; Thence east with an old military line to the Charlie Stone place on the Tolu and Sheridan Road, including Stone; Thence crossing said road continuing east, including James T. Wright; Thence to William Barnett's place, including it; Thence to the Stone place occupied by Tom Sleamaker; Thence north to the Dr. J. O. Dixon place, excluding the Dixon houses, but including the house further north on the hill, which was at one time the Henry Wallace place, and thence on north to the Ohio river in William Barnett's place on the line between Barnett and Crawford; Thence down the river, including Fiew's island and Towhead island and Hurricane island and thence to the place of the beginning, as submitted and approved in 1916.

And it is further ordered that the Sheriff of Crittenden County, Kentucky, do hold on the 22nd day of September, 1917, at the school house at Tolu in Crittenden County, Kentucky, between the hours of 9:00 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., an election for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal white voters within the above described boundaries constituting the proposed graded common school district, upon the proposition whether or not they are for or against an annual graded common school tax in the sum of fifty (.50) cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of the property assessed within the above described boundaries, and belonging to said white voters or corporations, and in addition thereto an annual poll tax of \$1.50 per capita on each white male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age residing in said proposed graded common school district, all for the purpose of maintaining a graded common school within

the proposed graded common school district and for erecting, purchasing or repairing suitable buildings for said purpose therein, and for any and all further necessary incidental expense to the carrying on and conducting a first class graded school at Tolu in Crittenden County, Kentucky.

It is further ordered that said election is to be held for the purpose of electing five trustees for the proposed graded common school district, said trustees when elected to be divided into three classes in accordance with Kentucky Statutes, 4471 and 4469a.

JNO. G. ASHER,
Judge Crittenden County Court,
A Copy Attest.
L. E. GUESS,
Clerk Crittenden County Court,
By A. F. WILBORN, D. C.

Dr. Gilchrist



Instruments for examining conditions inside as well as outside of the eye. Glasses scientifically fitted. Prices reasonable.
Office: Paris Bldg. Marion, Ky.
Below Farmers Bank.

Farm For Sale.

Good fruit and stock farm of 130 acres. One-half mile from Rodney and one-half miles from Sullivan comfortable four room house 2 barns, cemented cistern a spring and 2 ponds.
Will sell cheap if purchased soon.
L. C. TRUITT,
Rodney phone, Sullivan R.

C. S. NUNN

Attorney at Law
MARION, KENTUCKY
Post Office Building.

Farm For Sale.

A splendid stock farm of 157 acres, well watered, one mile from Repton, one mile to church and school house, good three room house and out buildings.

C. M. HOWERTON,
830 4th Repton, Ky.

For Sale

230 bu. choice seed rye re-cleaned.
230 bu. seed wheat testing 78 to 80 lbs. and several hundred bu. of oats. Call or write.
R. I. RICE,
Fredonia, Ky.

We Buy Cream

And Pay cash for it. Come and run your fat test. Get your money while you wait.
Ask us about it.
Phone 237. R. F. Wheeler.

L. F. WATERS

Veterinarian

Office at Sisco's Livery Stable

Phone 231

Prepare now and immunize your herd against black-leg and hemorrhagic septicemia in cattle; White Scours in calves; Navel ills in colts; Cholera in hogs; Also see me about White diarrhea in young chicks; Bowel ailments and blackhead in turkeys

How to Know, Prevent and Cure Quickly

CHARITIES AND THE WAR.

The war will not decrease the need for ordinary charitable effort. It may, indeed, increase it. And that increase will be met by corresponding generosity on the part of men and women who have recognized their duty in this respect in the past as well as from the purposes of those whose sense of responsibility is awakened for the first time by the necessities of the conflict in which we have entered. The habit of giving once formed is capable of astonishing expansion, says New York Sun. No man, rich or poor, realizes the ease with which his contributions to good works can be made larger until it is demonstrated to him that the call is imperative. Marvels of charity are performed by persons themselves apparently in abject poverty. The well-to-do always find more to contribute than is their practice, and the rich will fatten their gifts in proportion. From the will to help that today animates the nation we may confidently look for a wonderful quickening of charitable impulse. It will open wider pockets already accessible to worthy appeals; it will unstrap wallets that have been tight wrapped by carelessness or ignorance; and from them will come a flow of gold sufficient to maintain all the human edifice and services philanthropy has built to lighten the burdens of the unfortunate.

Analysis of a year's fires in New York state brings out figures rather uncomplimentary to the owners of the damaged property, says the Scientific American Supplement. Out of a total loss of some \$20,000,000 no less than 21.7 per cent is found to fall under causes wholly preventable, while 46.5 per cent is attributed to unknown causes. Among the strictly preventable causes we find all manner of faults which may be classified as bad construction, bad installation and bad practice. Defective chimneys, improperly exposed steam pipes, hot ashes or coals, are merely a few of many examples which might be given of the items which constitute the cause of an annual loss of \$4,358,618.

Eminent Frenchmen estimate that Germany will be able to pay for this war at the rate of \$3,200,000,000 a year. At the end of some scores of years the financial debt of Germany might be wiped out by such payments, but the centuries will not avail to pay the world for the other losses occasioned by the war, says Houston Post. And the sufferings of women and children—there is no recompense for these! Prussian militarism will owe the world so long as the world shall endure—a debt that never can be paid.

An item of current news, issued from Washington, gives some statistical information gathered by the census bureau, wherein the park area possessed by the larger cities of the country is set forth. According to this New York leads in extent of pleasure grounds, having 7,713 acres, and Philadelphia comes next with 5,500 acres, followed by Los Angeles, Chicago, Denver, Washington, etc.

Since three entente missions have passed safely through the submarine zone, as well as an American flotilla and an American general and his staff, it begins to look a little as if from the standpoint of humanity Von Tirpitz's scheme is a highly successful failure.

The boy emperor of China, it is reported, has issued an order permitting the wearing of the queue. Is this reactionary? The wearing of a queue was good form in the United States in George Washington's time, but that was more than a century ago.

Curiosity may also be defined as a form of eager and impertinent concern on the part of people, who, when they find that a lie is out somewhere, are never satisfied until they locate it and tag the fellow who told it.

China's revived monarchy foretold its own fate when it proposed to restore change of dynasties. For instance, what nation in the new alignment could live down the humiliating handicap of a queue?

Now that the government has announced that the supply of cans is once more plentiful looks as if it ought to be able to get the same of them on certain kinds of conditions.

Japan is watching the trouble in China with the sympathetic air of a philosopher at watching a battle between two enraged cannibals.

Give him a hen and a hoe and a lot of ground and the war problem is solved, he will produce the cost of living.

One pruned old timer demands to know why, if Scotch kites are adopted a man is going to strike a match.

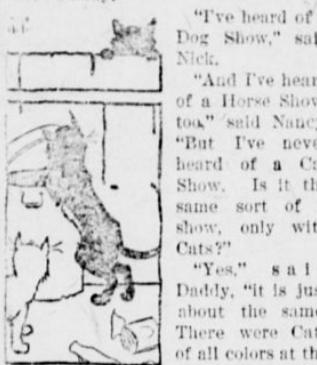
The problem of the day is, shall we let the food pass, or can it, and eat it later?

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

CAT SHOW.

"Did you ever hear of a Cat Show?" asked Daddy.



They Used to Hunt for Scraps.

In the first place, the Cat Show was held in the rooms of a large, beautiful hotel. There were big rooms for the Cat Show—lovely rooms with silken hangings at the windows and doors. Rooms with soft covered chairs, and with lovely shaded lights.

"Cats haven't weak eyes, have they?" asked Nancy. "Why did they have to have shaded lights?"

"No," said Daddy. "I don't believe I ever heard that Cats had weak eyes, but the rooms looked prettier with the lights shaded, as everything had to be perfect for the Cats."

"And they looked as if they thought it was quite right to have everything perfect for them. They looked about them at all the People who came to gaze and admire, and seemed to be very scornful. They seemed to be saying—

"We know we're beautiful. It's really not the slightest bit of use to have you come here and tell us so. But then if you're enjoying yourselves looking at us, we might as well put up with it!"

"There were Cats such as are never seen in any kitchen. Cats on velvet cushions who looked far too haughty to ever, ever crawl under a good old stove on a torn cushion. For at this Cat Show there were Cats whose families were old and noble in the history of Catland. And the Cats of all the colors! They were even lavender and so many other queer colors for Cats to be!"

"And such wonderful fur they had! It was soft and silky and combed so well. They wore bright ribbons, and their cushions matched! And they were fed the most delicious bits of meat and fish—and drank cream, real cream!"

But two Cats were talking. One was named Royalty and the other Nobility.

"What do you think of the Show?" asked Royalty.

"It's about the same as most," said Nobility, with a yawn.

"How dull they are!" snarled Royalty. And some passer-by said,

"That Cat is so highly bred you see. Did you notice how he snarled?"

"Isn't that too absurd?" said Royalty. "As if it were something very fine to be cross. I'm cross because of these People. They make such a fuss over me. They spoiled me, and then some of my poor little sisters and brothers are left by these very same people to starve in the city all summer, while they go off and shut up their houses!"

"What do you mean?" asked Nobility. "You haven't any sisters or brothers who live in kitchens, have you?"

And Nobility's back rose in surprise.

"Indeed, I have," said Royalty, and I'm proud of it! Do you for one moment think that my family were born in Egypt or India—or Malta—or wherever they say the family came from? Do you know where my family came from? From the alleys and side streets where they used to hunt for scraps of food—almost any kind of food."

"Then, you see, the family were ambitious, and somehow we became kitchen cats. We all have nice kitchen homes, and we lived on milk and good food!"

"But how did you ever come here?" asked Nobility.

"Because my little master wanted to make some money to buy a bicycle. He thought perhaps I'd win a prize at a small Show which was given at that time. He fed me up, put a ribbon around my neck, and had me sit on a purple cushion. I won a prize and I've been winning them ever since. I was bought for a great deal of money, and I make a lot! But what does that mean to me? Nothing! All I want to say is that if only I knew Grown-Up talk I'd say to all these people that, these times, I had often heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Haynes & Taylor's Drug Store. One box cured the complaint in short order. I can certainly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to any mother who has children suffering from weak kidneys."

Price 60 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Patterson recommends. Foster-McBurn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Seal of Beauty.

Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face.—Ruskin.

Be Natural.

Let's not wear a cast-iron scowl or a brass smile. Be natural and human.

STREET LOCKED UP BY OWNER

Inhabitants of North Adams, Mass., Are Forced to Trail With Goats.

Those Who Pay for Keys Can Get in—Others Must Make Long Detour or Climb a Six-Foot Fence.

North Adams, Mass.—When is a street not a street? While no general answer to that question has been given, the supreme court of Massachusetts has ruled that Francis street, heretofore a thoroughfare in regular standing, is not a street after all. As a result the "streets" owner has not only closed it, but has locked it up. Those who pay for keys can get in. Others must make a long detour or climb a six-foot board fence surmounted by barbed wire.

Several years ago Mrs. Rosa Betti decided that she owned Francis street. She began a legal action to establish her ownership. This was not considered seriously by those who contemplated building and several erected homes in the street. The congregation of the House of Israel erected a synagogue. The street became a much-used thoroughfare.

Fence the Street.

Now the supreme court says that Mrs. Betti was right. While the mill of justice was slowly grinding Mrs. Betti sold her property, including the "street," to Peter Plante. The first action of Mr. Plante was the decision was given was to ask for financial contributions from those who crossed his property. When it wasn't forthcoming he built his fence.

While the "street" was a fake the fence is a first-class barrier. It is six feet in height and is surmounted by a strip of equally first-class barbed wire.

In Praise of Work.

Work is the salvation of the race. Without it we should be savages. When a man is too old for work, his usefulness in this world is practically at an end. Work is a good, old-time word, conceived in honesty of purpose. Work drives the devil away. All honor to the working man and sorrow for the working man who is ashamed of his title.—Pittsburgh Eagle.

Locals Left Over From Last Week.

Mrs. R. L. Hardy and daughters Misses Gladys and Baby who spent last week in Evansville visiting and doing some shopping returned home Sunday and the young ladies entered school Monday.

As announced in these columns last week the Marion Graded and High schools opened Monday morning with the largest attendance in the history of the school. The usual opening exercises with prayer, songs and speeches of encouragement were made and the fall of 1917 term was fully launched with very bright prospects.

Gene Guess, of Tolu, was in the city Wednesday.

A. S. Cannan was here Wednesday arranging to move the balance of his family to Rosiclar, Ill., where he now has charge of the big company hotel. He has decided not to rent his property here for the present.

A Mother's Gratitude

Many a Mother in Marion Will Appreciate the Following

Many a strong man and many a healthy woman has much for which to thank mother. The care taken during their childhood brought them past the danger point and made them healthy men and women. Thousands of children are bothered with incontinence of urine, and inability to retain it is oftentimes called a habit. It is not always the children's fault—in many cases the difficulty lies with the kidneys, and can be readily righted. A Marion mother tells how she went about it.

Mrs. G. W. Patterson, Elm & Gum streets, Marion, says: "A member of my family was troubled with a weak condition of the kidneys. This caused considerable distress when suffering with colds, as the kidney secretions come too frequent in passage at these times. I had often heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Haynes & Taylor's Drug Store. One box cured the complaint in short order. I can certainly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to any mother who has children suffering from weak kidneys."

Price 60 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Patterson recommends. Foster-McBurn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wen a Prize.

"Then, you see, the family were ambitious, and somehow we became kitchen cats. We all have nice kitchen homes, and we lived on milk and good food!"

"But how did you ever come here?" asked Nobility.

"Because my little master wanted to make some money to buy a bicycle. He thought perhaps I'd win a prize at a small Show which was given at that time. He fed me up, put a ribbon around my neck, and had me sit on a purple cushion. I won a prize and I've been winning them ever since. I was bought for a great deal of money, and I make a lot! But what does that mean to me? Nothing! All I want to say is that if only I knew Grown-Up talk I'd say to all these people that, these times, I had often heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Haynes & Taylor's Drug Store. One box cured the complaint in short order. I can certainly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to any mother who has children suffering from weak kidneys."

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Seal of Beauty.

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Be Natural.

Let's not wear a cast-iron scowl or a brass smile. Be natural and human.

STREET LOCKED UP BY OWNER

Inhabitants of North Adams, Mass., Are Forced to Trail With Goats.

Those Who Pay for Keys Can Get in—Others Must Make Long Detour or Climb a Six-Foot Fence.

North Adams, Mass.—When is a street not a street? While no general answer to that question has been given, the supreme court of Massachusetts has ruled that Francis street, heretofore a thoroughfare in regular standing, is not a street after all. As a result the "streets" owner has not only closed it, but has locked it up. Those who pay for keys can get in. Others must make a long detour or climb a six-foot board fence surmounted by barbed wire.

Several years ago Mrs. Rosa Betti decided that she owned Francis street. She began a legal action to establish her ownership. This was not considered seriously by those who contemplated building and several erected homes in the street. The congregation of the House of Israel erected a synagogue. The street became a much-used thoroughfare.

Fence the Street.

Now the supreme court says that Mrs. Betti was right. While the mill of justice was slowly grinding Mrs. Betti sold her property, including the "street," to Peter Plante. The first action of Mr. Plante was the decision was given was to ask for financial contributions from those who crossed his property. When it wasn't forthcoming he built his fence.

While the "street" was a fake the fence is a first-class barrier. It is six feet in height and is surmounted by a strip of equally first-class barbed wire.

In Praise of Work.

Work is the salvation of the race. Without it we should be savages. When a man is too old for work, his usefulness in this world is practically at an end. Work is a good, old-time word, conceived in honesty of purpose. Work drives the devil away. All honor to the working man and sorrow for the working man who is ashamed of his title.—Pittsburgh Eagle.

Locals Left Over From Last Week.

Mrs. R. L. Hardy and daughters Misses Gladys and Baby who spent last week in Evansville visiting and doing some shopping returned home Sunday and the young ladies entered school Monday.

As announced in these columns last week the Marion Graded and High schools opened Monday morning with the largest attendance in the history of the school. The usual opening exercises with prayer, songs and speeches of encouragement were made and the fall of 1917 term was fully launched with very bright prospects.

Gene Guess, of Tolu, was in the city Wednesday.

A. S. Cannan was here Wednesday arranging to move the balance of his family to Rosiclar, Ill., where he now has charge of the big company hotel. He has decided not to rent his property here for the present.

A Mother's Gratitude

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Many a strong man and many a healthy woman has much for which to thank mother. The care taken during their childhood brought them past the danger point and made them healthy men and women. Thousands of children are bothered with incontinence of urine, and inability to retain it is oftentimes called a habit. It is not always the children's fault—in many cases the difficulty lies with the kidneys, and can be readily righted. A Marion mother tells how she went about it.

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"Because my little master wanted to make some money to buy a bicycle. He thought perhaps I'd win a prize at a small Show which was given at that time. He fed me up, put a ribbon around my neck, and had me sit on a purple cushion. I won a prize and I've been winning them ever since. I was bought for a great deal of money, and I make a lot! But what does that mean to me? Nothing! All I want to say is that if only I knew Grown-Up talk I'd say to all these people that, these times, I had often heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Haynes & Taylor's Drug Store. One box cured the complaint in short order. I can certainly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to any mother who has children suffering from weak kidneys."

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PERSONAL

E. L. Harpending, Notary Public
Who ever borrowed my breech loading shot gun will please return it at once. S. M. Jenkins.

Ira C. Bennett and wife were visitors here Friday, motoring over from their home in Fredonia to visit her brothers Messrs Henry Bros., and their families.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Orme and Mrs. Clara Carnahan left Wednesday for Cleveland, Ohio, where Dr. Orme is attending the Druggists Convention. They will be absent the remainder of the month.

Arthur Finley and family of Louisville who were guests of his mother Mrs. Lucy Finley and his sister Miss Anna Lue left Friday for their home.

Some bargains in the Kabocor set at Lottie Tinsley Terry.

Miss Gwendolyn Haynes returned home last week from Walkers Sanitarium in Evansville where she had been under treatment for appendicitis and tonsillitis.

Hon. L. H. James spent last week in Louisville the guest of his son U. S. Marshall E. H. James. We have not heard whether he took in the State Fair or not.

Misses Linda Jenkins and Virginia Blue spent Friday as the guest of Miss Annie Louise Dean at the country home of her parents J. E. Dean and wife near Crider.

Mrs. B. C. Birchfield of Shady Grove and Postmaster Wm. D. Tudor of the same port were guests of friends in Marion Thursday.

For correct styles and reasonable prices in millinery see Moore and Pickens.

J. R. Summerville who accompanied his daughter Miss Mildred to Lexington where she entered State College stopped off on the way home to attend the State Fair.

See U. G. Hughes for picture enlarging.

Jake Mayes of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived here last week for a visit to his parents and other relatives and friends before departing for the front. He was notified by the local board to report, which he did promptly.

Mrs. Earl Cain and little Miss Jenette Cain of West Frankfort, Ill., who has been visiting J. Mack Hughes and family and E. H. Mott and family of Mexico, Ky., will return home by way of Elizabethtown, Ill., to visit her sister Mrs. Cap Taylor of that place.

U. G. Hughes wants to enlarge your pictures, see or write him.

Mrs. Clarence Williams and her two daughters, little Misses Emma Sue and Lorene, of Athens, Tenn., are guests of Mrs. S. Gugenheim on corner of Main street and Wilson avenue.

Dr. T. A. Frazer, who was on the program for a speech at Brown's school house Saturday, favored his hearers with a nice half-hour address on "The War" and the "Conservation of Food" and a stress on "Patriotism" which was appreciated by his audience and listened to attentively. Dr. Frazer is certainly doing his bit in the great struggle our nation is involved in.

R. F. Haynes, who attended the Kentucky State fair last week, returned home Saturday morning.

If you have pictures you want enlarged see or write U. G. Hughes.

Miss Ina Woods left last week for Helena, Ark., to spend some time. She will assist Mr. White in looking after the little folks while her sister, Mrs. White, is in New York with little Miss Catherine, who is in a hospital.

Miss Lolita Frazier, of Princeton, was here last week. She is quite popular here and in Mexico, where the family formerly lived. She was the guest of Miss Virginia Flanary.

Mrs. Guy Lamb, Prof. E. J. Travis and Miss Ethel Hard were among those who attended Parents'-Teachers' association held at Brown's school house Friday.

WANTED:—A woman to do general house work, good wages. Call Herman Clark, 34-21 rings Marion, Ky. 913 2tp

Dr. John Luke Hayden of Salem, Ky., has volunteered in the U. S. Ambulance corps and has gone to the front.

Dr. Edward Davenport of Hampton left Thursday for Louisville to enlist in the Medical department of Ambulance Corps of the U. S. Army.

Miss Gladys Hardy returned from Evansville last week by way of Tolu, going to that place on the Ohio River Packet. After a visit to Mrs. John Grim's a relative who is wife of the banker. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes brought her home in their car.

The last teachers examination for certificates to teach for the year 1917, will be held at the court house Sept. 21 and 22, State and county.

E. J. Travis, County Supt.

Mrs. Karl Ferguson and little son, of Nashville, Tenn., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Williams, of near town.—Providence Enterprise.

Mrs. A. N. Stallion and son, Carl, of Lexington were here this week visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Doris.—Dixon Journal.

Paul Escott and wife of Louisville who were guests of his parents Rev. H. V. Escott and Mrs. Escott on West Salem street last week, left Friday morning for their home. Mr. Escott is General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway system.

Mah past 30 with horse and buggy to sell Stock Condition Powder in Crittenden County. Salary \$70 per month. Address 9 Industrial Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Come to the opening of new and nifty millinery at Lottie Tinsley Terry's every day in the week.

R. R. Tudor and W. D. Tudor, of Shady Grove, were in the city Tuesday.—Providence Enterprise.

Miss Trume Todd, of Crittenden county, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Snow Monday and Tuesday.—Providence Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Cullen returned to Rpton Wednesday after a visit to the family of Z. B. Cullen.—Providence Enterprise.

J. B. Ford, of Crittenden county, and a son, Will Ford of Fayetteville, Tenn., who is home on a visit, were in the city Wednesday.—Providence Enterprise.

LOST: Somewhere in Marion, or on the road from my farm to town, a roll of money Finder will be rewarded if it is returned to me.

R. L. Hodge, R. F. D. No. 4, Marion, Ky. Phone 121 7.

Mrs. Ella Pierce, of Marion, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cox. She and Miss Helen Cox, in company with Mrs. Julie and Mr. and Mrs. Basil Ramsey, of Madisonville, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Eli Cox.—Nebo items.

SALE NOT.

On Saturday Evening Sept. 29th 2 o'clock at my residence on east Belleville street, I will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder the following property.

House hold and kitchen furniture, farming implements, McCormick mower, two horse hay rake, two horse wagon surrey with pole and double harness, roller and other items.

All sums under \$5.00 cash in hand, all over that on six months time with bankable note.

John S. Thomas.

New Cloaks and Suits at a bargain at Lottie Tinsley Terry's
Hamp Wolfe bought a fine four year old mare mule here last week for \$100.00 from E. T. Franklin of Fords Ferry.

Mrs. Rose Crider of Shreveport, La., who has been here the guest of relatives for several months left Tuesday afternoon for Providence to visit relatives there.

D. B. Kevill of Sikeston, Mo., was here Tuesday enroute from Dawson to Providence.

Mrs. A. C. Cruce who was the guest of her brother J. I. Clement left Friday for Elizabethtown to visit her sister Mrs. L. O. Spencer and Rev. Spencer.

WANTED—Hickory and Oak logs.
Gilchrist & Wheeler.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Alexander and children, J. T. Jr., and Miss Elsie Lee and Miss Helen Harris have returned from a trip to Fredonia. They were accompanied home by Miss Mary Gues.—Madisonville Hustler.

Rev. Rufus Robinson resigned as pastor of his six churches, Dunn Springs, Shady Grove, Unity, White Plains, Crooked Creek, and Cave-In-Rock, and came to offer his service as Chaplain in the army.

The finest peach we have seen this season was grown by Mrs. R. F. Haynes and measures 6 inches in circumference. It is of the white health variety, very fine for preserving.

Hamp Wolfe has moved his family to the Green Jacobs property on Morganfield street and his son Lois has entered the Marion Graded and High School.

FOR SALE:—A four room house on North Walker street.

Nelle Walker.
Mrs. J. H. Oxford of Oakland City, Ind., who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cain on West Salem street last week left Monday for her home.

Mrs. J. P. Reed, Misses Mary Tinsley and Marie Williams of Kuttawa motored over to spend Sunday with Mrs. Lottie Tinsley Terry and Mr. Terry.

E. E. Weldon of Tolu who purchased the Henry cottage on Salem street of Trice Bennett has moved to the city to put his children in school.

Mrs. Bryce Weldon and daughter Miss Lou of St. Louis, Mo., are guests of E. E. Weldon and family here this week and will visit other relatives and friends in the county while in old Kentucky.

Dr. F. V. Matlock of Salem was in the City Tuesday. He came to bring his wife and children to the morning train they being enroute to Hopkinsville to visit her mother Mrs. E. E. Browning and her brother Dr. Fred G. LaRue, superintendent of the Western Kentucky Asylum.

For the newest things in millinery see Moore and Pickens.

Rev. W. H. Wallace of McKenzie, Tenn., is seriously ill with typhoid fever, a trained nurse from Memphis is with him.

John S. Thomas sold his house and lot on east Bellville street to Vernon C. Crayne for \$930.00. It is a nice home and in a good neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cruce left Tuesday for an automobile trip through Indiana. They will go to Indianapolis, French Lick and West Baden returning via Louisville.

The Redpath Chautauqua will put on an eight weeks course at each of the army Cantonnments this fall and winter. Malcomb Dollar who is now with them at Battle Creek, Mich., will make the tour of the army camps.

Mrs. Marion Clark and son George left Saturday for their home in Sikeston, Mo., after spending several weeks here and in the county, visiting relatives.

Miss Mable Minner who spent several weeks as the guests of her brother and his wife at Dodge City, Kansas, has gone to Denver, Colo., for a sojourn before returning home.

Dr. R. L. Moore has been indisposed and was under the treatment of a Dr. for several days last week.

BONDS BONDS BONDS

I represent the FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND. We write bonds for Administrators, executors, Commissioners for sale of property, Receivers, Trustees and receivers in U. S. Bankruptcy proceedings.

Also bonds for State County and Municipal Officials. Don't embarrass your friends by asking them to endorse for you, just call us. It's a pleasure for us to sign your bond. We also sell Life Insurance, see us about an Income Policy.

E. L. Harpending,
Marion, Ky.

Press

WARNING
Some people who are ready to remember

an women who accompany their husbands across the Atlantic in the early stages of the war are permitted to accompany them to the front. Prof. T. Earl when he spent the summer here, the county with relatives received Oklahoma and entered Norman, Oklahoma, State College where he will take a post graduate course and some higher branches the ensuing year.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Roberts returned Sunday from Chicago, where the former had been under treatment of a specialist for diseases of the teeth and gums.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Durham and daughter, Miss Lois, of Sturgis, motored over to this city Sunday morning and were guests of her parents, J. B. Hubbard. They returned home late in the afternoon.

IN SOCIETY

In honor of Miss Mildred Summerville who left Monday to enter "The Kentucky State College" at Lexington Miss Geneva Daniel entertained a few friends at 6 o'clock dinner Friday evening of which the following friends partook, covers being laid for seven. Misses Lilly Belle Dunn, Marjorie Paris, Florine Harrod, Catherine Reed, Maurine Harrod, making with the host and guest of honor, a jolly party, of seven. The dinner was served in four courses and was delightful. The guest of honor was bidden bon voyage on her trip and given many good wishes for her pleasure and advancement during her stay at Lexington.

Me-dames O. S. Denny and J. B. White were hosts to a lovely bridge party Tuesday afternoon at the Denny Bungalow.

A delicious salad course was served. Five tables of guest enjoyed their hospitality. Those playing were Misses Frances Blue, Virginia Blue, Kittie Gray, Mattie Henry, Madeleine Jenkins, Nannie Rochester, Susie Boston, Della Barnes, Frances Gray. Mesdames Gugenheim, Barnett, Carnahan, Ferguson of Nashville, Haynes, Henry, Tucker, Wilson, Clem Nunn, T. J. Nunn, White and Denny.

Woman in Battle With Big Rattles.

Whitesburg, Ky., Sept. 15 — Mrs. C. Sturgill, a plucky mountain woman of near Hindman, west of here in Knott county, fought valiantly on the floor of her little home a huge rattlesnake. Mrs. Sturgill had been at the home of a neighbor and upon returning heard a rattlesnake buzzing in the home. Seizing a rifle, she beheld a coiled monster upon the floor in a striking posture. Taking aim, the plucky woman fired. The first shot went wide of its mark, the second felled her victim, cutting the snake practically in two. Seizing an ax, she chopped the reptile almost to bits. The big snake carried ten rattles and one button.

Community Builder.

In our opinion the banks and business men of Marion have launched what will prove to be the greatest factor as a community builder and a concerted movement towards cementing our people of the entire county into a unit and the stimulating of an already growing and profitable enterprise, the dairy business.

A fool is the only person who can be hurt by a college education.

If Mary hasn't a little lamb just now she ought to go in for gardening.

Dictator is a word Americans are of fight hard to love or even receive to the banks.

The State will furnish judges on that day to hold contests as to the best milk producers among these heifers, the best cream producers, the best calves etc., and the banks and business men of Marion have subscribed \$225.00 to be given as cash prizes for these contests. They are furthermore advertising this occasion throughout all the adjoining counties, by newspapers and hand bills and it is their ambition to make this day the greatest that Marion has ever seen.

We certainly are glad to extend to them our heartiest commendation for the magnificent effort they are making to bring all classes of our people into closer relationship and to create a common interest in something which cannot result in anything other than an increased prosperity throughout our whole county. And we unhesitatingly make these assertions because we know fullwell that the zeal and sincerity and money that the business people of this town are putting into this project on the one hand and the time, trouble and labor and the honest effort these good farmers are putting into it on the other hand must necessarily produce results that will ultimately prove to be conducive to the betterment of the community at large.

Now let us all, in view of these facts, fan that spark of fellowship within our breasts into flame and warm up to this concert of action and boost this occasion and help to make it the greatest and most fruitful gathering together that the people of this city and county have ever had.

The list of those contributing to the premiums, as follows:

Farmers Bank	\$25.00
Marion Bank	25.00
Yandell Gugenheim & Co.	25.00
Geo. P. Roberts	25.00
T. H. Cochran & Co.	25.00
James H. Orme	10.00
Blue & Nunn	10.00
Marion Milling Co.	10.00
Mayes Dean & Co.	5.00
Mayes & Cavender	5.00
Asher & Lamb	5.00
W. T. McConnell & Co.	5.00
Morris & Son	5.00
Crider & Woods Co.	5.00
S. M. Jenkins	5.00
Haynes & Taylor	5.00
Taylor & Cannan	5.00
J. N. Boston	5.00
J. M. Chandler	2.50
R. F. Wheeler	2.50
W. O. Tucker	2.50
Henry & Henry	2.50
Flanary & Daugtrely	2.50
D. O. Carnahan	2.50
J. C. Bourland	2.50
Babb Bros.	2.00
McConnell & Wiggins	2.00
F. W. Nunn	2.00
Levi Cook	1.00
F. O. Bealmer	1.00
Maurie Nunn	1.00
C. J. Pierce	1.00

Serious Accident

Dr. J. R. Gilchrist was painfully and seriously hurt Tuesday afternoon by a belt which flew off at the chair factory striking him in the abdomen. He was bruised and passed considerable blood. His friends hope no complication will arise and that he will recover rapidly and resume his active business career.

NEW REVENUE BILL DRASTIC

WEALTH COINED FROM BLOOD OF NATION SHOULD BE CONSRIPTED.

ENTHUSIASM MUST DEVELOP

Senator Johnson of California Makes Stirring Speech in Senate—This Year's Expenses for War to Exceed \$20,000,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—The \$20,000,000,000 revenue bill has been subjected to violent bombardment in the senate. Its chief assailant was Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who, in a typically vigorous speech, declared the war profits taxes "quite trifling" and called for greater conscription of "wealth coined from the blood of war."

Senator Johnson's bitter attack on the bill was followed by announcement by Senator King of Utah that he would offer a substitute measure striking out all the so-called miscellaneous consumption taxes and increasing the levies upon big incomes and war profits about \$500,000,000.

Senator Johnson called upon the senate to apply the same enthusiasm in levying war profits taxes as it showed in passing the draft bill.

"With an unbounded enthusiasm in levying war profits taxes as it showed in passing the draft bill," Senator Johnson said, "I am sure that the youth of this land, the youth of this nation, will take the lead in this fight for the nation and to die if necessary upon foreign soil. There was enthusiasm among all of us in conscripting them."

"I ask you to have the same enthusiasm for conscripting the wealth of the nation to stand behind the lads that have gone forth to fight our battles over the seas. In asking this of you I ask naught that interferes with legitimate enterprise. I ask that when you conscript your war profits and when you take the wealth of your land you follow the lead of the nation just as you followed its lead when it asked of you and you responded readily that the youth of the land should be taken."

"Those who coin the blood of war are the ones best able to pay the expense of war. Those who make swollen profits out of this particular enterprise are those who ought to pay the cost of this war."

Senator Johnson estimated that this year's war budget would exceed \$20,000,000,000.

PARENTS SMOTHERED INFANT

Oakland, Cal.—The admission of a 3-year-old daughter, Myrlam Gleason, that her parents smothered her baby to death in this city three years ago led to the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gleason on a charge of murder. The girl said she exposed her father and mother because she could no longer bear the treatment she received at the hands of her mother and Hugh C. Creder, with whom, according to the police, Mrs. Gleason had been living for some time.

According to the police, the Gleasons have explained the death of their baby in conflicting stories that leave no doubt of their guilt.

Mrs. Gleason is said to have denied at first the birth of the child. Later, according to the police, she said it died a natural death and the body was taken from the home in a suitcase by Gleason.

Reform Prussian Upper House. Berlin.—Newspapers announce that a bill has been drafted reforming the constitution of the Prussian upper house. The bill adopts for its model the first chamber of the duchy of Baden.

Charlie Chaplin Jumps Into Sea. Los Angeles.—Without discarding his ancient derby or his trick shoes, Charlie Chaplin leaped into a rough sea off Tobago Canyon and saved the life of Mildred Morrison, 7, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Morrison.

Predicts Another War. Amsterdam.—Gen. von Lieberhart, in a speech at Rathenow, Prussia, is quoted by the Deutsche Tages Zeitung as saying: "We cannot sign a peace before we have the Maritimes coast, a colonial empire and maritime bases."

Men Under Arms. Washington.—Figures showing the total military and naval forces of the country to be nearly 1,000,000 men up to Aug. 15 were made available at the war and navy departments.

New Southern Factory. Jackson, Miss.—The first carload of sulphur received in Jackson for manufacturing purposes has reached the city. The Jackson Fertilizer Co. is shipping from a point in Louisiana.

Ask for Potatoes. London.—A strike of workers in the Essex and Dusseldorf districts is threatened, according to dispatches from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Co. The workers demand 15 pounds of potatoes weekly.

The joy ride continues to take its toll of human life.

The historian is not the man who is paid to make history.

If money is all that this war is going to cost you, you are indeed lucky.

Now is the time to live and let live. Life was never more interesting.

American soldiers in France have already learned how to spend money in France.

One cannot be hailed as a hero in France without taking the trouble to qualify.

What has become of the old-fashioned wood ship versus steel ship controversy?

"Somewhere in France" now seems as intimate to Americans as the next township.

Crop estimates should not fail to take in the optimistic reports from the back yard.

The circulation per capita is now \$45.86. We have all of ours in hand except the \$45.

Kilts are certainly picturesque, and nobody cares what the masculine knee looks like, anyway.

Collecting the income tax is different from fishing. The biggest ones do not always get away.

Get it into your head that we are in this war to win it and never mind about the other reasons.

The boy emperor of China probably would rather be in the street with the other kids playing marbles.

If you have a boy in the army or navy it is pretty hard to get your mind on vacation frivolities, isn't it?

Statistics of areas in Europe indicate that there's enough land for the people if the people could only get it.

Soon many city gardeners will be singing with a sort of sad surprise: "I didn't raise my pens to be a pansy!"

French is a good deal more of an international language than it was three years ago and German is considerably less.

There are many men who are so afraid the recruiting officer will not turn them down, they won't give him a chance.

An examination of the record of past performance will also show that when the Russian army comes back it generally arrives.

"Pity" and "humanity" having been blotted from the dictionary by Germany, it is clearly up to civilization to remove the blots.

The people who have been predicting all along that the war would soon be over are partly responsible for it having lasted so long.

Our idea of old-fashioned common sense is not to surrender the liberty we have at home while fighting for the liberty of mankind.

The fellow with the most vociferous hole in his face, who is out of harmony with his country, always imagines he is the people.

Sympathy naturally goes out to the young man who stands undecided between the purchase of an auto license and a marriage license.

The war poets are too late. The government has already officially designated "The Star Spangled Banner" as the national anthem.

Some geniuses have invented a farm implement that both plows and harrows at the same time. Any time we are plowing it is harrowing, too.

The bureau of public information has a staff that could turn any government publication into a very live magazine, if given a free hand.

War metal is said to be getting mighty scarce in Germany, and it has been noticed that war metal is not so plentiful as it used to be, either.

So rich is a deposit of gold that has been discovered in the Malay states that particles of the precious metal come up with the roots when grass is pulled.

Great Britain reports 100,000 prisoners. Although John Bull may be proud of the accomplishment, 100,000 star boarders is poor business during wartime prices.

"Don't Prove a Kiss Nobody Saw by the Sound of It," according to a headline, but in time, when we have overcome the difficulties of seeing by ear, there will be a different story to tell.

Scoldishness has its origin in the legs, a scientist explains. This theory is slightly at variance with the general opinion that scoldishness originates in the pretty colored booklets the travel agencies send out.

The Germans themselves by their air raids are impressing the necessity of a formidable air fleet to take aggressive measures in the element which many experts think will now be the decisive battle place.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

COURT OF APPEALS DOCKET

Fall Session Opened Monday, September 17th,

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 18—The court of appeals convened for the fall session Monday, Sept. 17th. The docket has 400 civil 45 criminal and 21 oral assigned for oral argument. The court has pending undecided, some 400 cases, making a total of about 866 for it to dispose of this term. Among the important criminal cases are the appeals of Eugene McDonald, Lexington insurance agent, sentenced for life for killing Wm. Dabbs near the railroad tunnel here; of Lube Martin, the Murray negro, saved from a mob by Gov. St. Stanley and afterward was tried and sentenced to death, and the case of Hughes against the Commonwealth from Oldham county, a death penalty case. Leading civil appeals are: Brumleve against Cronan, contest over the Louisville mayoralty race; Ruby against Cronan, contest over the sheriff's office in Bullitt Co.; Bates against Yates, from Fulton, involving the ownership of Island No. 10, embracing 5,000 acres, and the question of whether the island is in Kentucky or Missouri, and the Phil Hollenbach Company of Louisville against the Workmen's Compensation Board, an appeal from an award for the death of Earl Hollenbach, Jr., an employee of the company.

Crittenden county has only one case in the 466, Bennett vs. Owens.

WHAT IS LAX-FOS

LAX-FOS IS AN IMPROVED CASCARA A DIGESTIVE LAXATIVE CATHARTIC AND LIVER TONIC

LAX-FOS is not a secret or a mystery. It is composed of the following old-fashioned roots and herbs:

CASCARA BARK BLUE FLAG ROOT RHUBARB ROOT BLACK ROOT MAY APPLE ROOT SENNA LEAVES AND PEPERIN

In LAX-FOS the CASCARA is improved by the addition of these digestive roots and herbs making it better than ordinary CASCARA, and thus the combination is not only a stimulating cathartic but also a digestive and liver tonic.

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U. S. Sailors Say These Home

Knitted Sweaters Are The Best

A British Port, Sept. 19—This story is for the thousands of women who are knitting for American soldiers and sailors.

Half a dozen American blue jackets, part of a gun crew on an American liner, were asked today whether they had any message for back home.

"Well," the spokesman responded "try to tell those women who send us sweaters how grateful we are. The government furnishes us with almost everything we need—but nothing fills the place of home knitted sweaters."

The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 30c.

6,000,000 Shirts Ordered by U. S.; Work For 10,000

New York, Sept. 19.—Shirt-makers of New York and vicinity will soon begin work upon one of the largest orders ever given in the history of the country. It is for 6,000,000 dozen shirts for the men of the navy and army, and it means the employment of 10,000 persons from now until Dec. 1.

Big Sycamore Fell In The Road—A Narrow Escape For Two Ladies

While driving from Marion last Monday, Mrs. Ira C. Hughes and daughter, Mrs. Camilla Lanham, were overtaken by a wind storm, and had they been two minutes later in crossing the Rochester bridge, they would have perhaps been killed. A large sycamore tree fell just behind them; large enough to have killed the horse and to have smashed the buggy and its contents. This is the fifth escape for Mrs. Hughes in the last year and once while jumping out of a surrey while a span of mules were running away, twice being run over and knocked down by a cow while milking; and last Friday while doing some washing, her feet slipped off of the step at the back porch, pitching her in the yard with a large dish pan full of boiling water in her hands, spraining her right foot, but otherwise escaping unhurt, except a shaking up.

A German Balance Sheet.

Three years ago Germany began this war for the conquest of Middle Europe. What has she gained? What has this gain cost her?

She gained by her arms the territories of Belgium, Luxembourg, Serbia, a small but rich section of Northern France, and parts of Lithuania, Poland and Rumania—a total of a little less than 204,000 square miles.

She lost: Except for an insignificant corner in Southern Africa, all her colonies—more than a million square miles.

Practically all her shipping not bottled up in Bremen and Hamburg, a loss estimated in tonnage at 3,600,000.

Of the flower of her youth, over two million.

In cash, nearly \$20,000,000,000 to be added to her national debt. Before the war Germany was honored among all nations for her intellectual scholarship and industrial efficiency. She has lost irretrievably this respect and won in its place the mingled hatred and contempt of the civilized world. Scarcely a considerable neutral nation is left except those whose safety compels their neutrality.

No one thinks Germany can retain her gains. No one imagines that she can recover her losses. It is not strange that some of the German people are seriously discussing among themselves the question whether it is not time to change their business managers.—The Outlook.

WARNING

Some people who

Canadian women who accompany their soldier husbands across the Atlantic in the early stages of the war. Women are not permitted to accompany an army ordered to the front. These Canadian women, when the could, have returned home. Many have remained in England, adding to the difficulty of the British food problem and therefore, not especially welcome guests. Had they stayed at home they would have been infinitely better off. There are fears in Great Britain that the mistake of trying to accompany soldier husbands. The object, of course, would be to take care of the men in case they should be wounded. On the other side of the case is the threatening shortage of food in the fighting countries. The American embassies at London and Paris have been appealed to and requested to impress the facts on the state department in Washington. In the expedition to France it would be a great mistake to American women to accompany their husbands.

The discovery of an antitoxin for the gangrene that follows various kinds of gunshot wounds, if the report from the Rockefeller Institute is accurate, is like the winning of a great victory on the battlefield. If it had been announced and its efficacy fully confirmed in August, 1914, misery beyond computation might have been prevented. Quite early in the war, Surgeon General Gorgas declared that gangrene infection "seems to be unprecedentedly frequent, and such infections are fatal in a very large proportion of cases." The antitoxin which Doctor Bull and Miss Ida Pritchett have discovered, and can produce in large quantities for field use, has thus far been employed only on animals. The world will be eager to be assured that, according to the hope expressed by the announcement, it may be as effective with human beings.

Did the U-boats "get" the British and French commissions on their transatlantic voyages to the United States and back to Europe? Did they "get" the Italian commission? Did they "get" General Pershing? No. Neither have the U-boats interfered with the safe landing in France of the American engineers and Red Cross units and the ambulance corps. The collier carrying supplies for the American troops in France got through safely. On the whole, there is evidence of a marked improvement in conditions on the Atlantic.

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country!" These are the words of Daniel Webster. They were uttered a good many years ago. The plea voiced then comes to the people across the years with greater appeal than if they were the words of any modern statesman. "Our country"—America—is in danger today for the first time since the War of the Revolution.

When Belgium, alone, stood with its back against the wall and delayed the hand of the barbarian it qualified as the biggest little hero among nations. It is therefore gratifying to feel that the civilized world will never forget the sacrifices made for humanity in those first days of war.

Vienna admits the retreat of Austrian troops on the Russian front, but wants it distinctly understood that the retreat was an orderly one, step by step, and with good military results. So is the situation saved by verbal strategy.

There is a measure of humiliation in the charge that we cannot produce enough satisfactory aircraft for war service, but there is satisfaction in the thought that those we use will be made in France, and not in Germany.

It is hard to do, but the British seem about to have come round to the opinion that what they were fighting for in revolutionary days was not to hold us but to keep up with us.

Son doesn't see why he should be made to sit at the table when he could be outside eating with one hand and playing with the other.

With the huge aviation army and the skilled air army the United States is planning it will be literally America Over All.

Women and children slain in London by aerial bombs may have spoken disrespectfully of the Kaiser.

Should Germany become a republic everybody would be ready to help her save the pieces.

Press

two fruits of politics.

A fool is the only person who can be hurt by a college education.

If Mary hasn't a little lamb just now she ought to go in for gardeing.

Dictator is a word Americans are going to find hard to love or even respect.

Another symbol of efficiency is the Mason jar, filled and waiting for next winter.

Of course, this is no time for hysteria. But is there ever a time for hysteria?

Most of us can sleep better by having economized on food, particularly late at night.

What has become of the city man who intended spending his vacation in the harvest field?

Perhaps by this time many of the war bridegrooms will be glad to enlist to secure peace.

Every man may have his price, but as yet not a hen has ever consented to lay a cold storage egg.

These are glorious times when an ambitious girl can aim to be either a movie star or a Red Cross heroine.

When Japan wants a place in the world's affairs it's impudence, but when she sinks a U-boat it's efficiency.

It may be that the German scientists, on their short rations, have at last succeeded in discovering the "original atom."

Uncle Sam is buying shoes by millions, thus eliciting the understanding sympathy of the father of two or three robust boys.

If the war had stopped a year or two ago a lot of things would have remained unsettled that now are to be settled right!

Those Washington scientists who are to attempt to circumvent cyclones might first take a try at suspension of the law of gravitation.

England's large purchases of flounders and other fish in the Boston market suggest the addition of filet de sole to the British war diet.

The only program about which there seems to be no delay, but which is working on schedule time, is that of the submarine sinkings.

"War is a great stimulus to the imagination," according to a leading psychologist. This explains some of the crown prince's recent victories.

Germany is planning to crush France before the United States can get ready to fight. This puts it up to Uncle Sam to cultivate a little speed!

"There are more sharks this season than ever before," says a report from the South Atlantic coast. Getting away from the submarines, probably.

If all predictions have fruition, it may be assumed that U-boats will soon be Z-boats, suggesting that they have reached the finality of the alphabet.

Eat whale and live cheaper, the department of commerce advises. A half portion ought to make a square meal. Moreover, we shall avenge Jonah.

Even at the high price of bread it is in evidence that enormous quantities of strawberry shortcake are being consumed. If you can't eat bread eat shortcake.

At present the food dictator is giving us some good advice in the avoidance of waste. If we take him seriously we may escape the rigors of compulsory economy.

A scientist is telling the German people that red clover and alfalfa are good to eat. They ought to mix a little white clover in the Kaiser's. 'Twould make him drool.

As if the new history that students will have to study wasn't burden enough, it is now asserted that they will have to learn Esperanto after the war. The horrors still pile up!

The Charlotte Observer says the American people are now talking with their money. Some of them are. Others are hardly whispering and some are not even making signs.

With the price of poultry feed up in the air, people who went into the business of keeping chickens with the ultimate intention of becoming millionaires are revising their aspirations downward.

One thing accounts for another. For instance, having robbed the cow of her milk to make our bread, why should we object if the cow takes the raw material for straw, but to stay her pangs of hunger?

Someone wails that a great patriotic song has not been written yet. The trouble is that the fellow who sits down to write a great patriotic song never does. Great songs aren't planned ahead; they just happen.

S. M. JENKINS, principal of their school, this community, and will be of much interest to autoists.

Marion is to have the best equipped steam vulcanizing plant for repairing automobile casings and tubes of any town in the Western part of Kentucky, in fact this will be the only plant of its kind in the Western part of the state out side of Paducah. Walter Guess has just returned from Detroit, Mich., where he spent the summer having been employed in several of the best tire repair shops in the city. Walter also informs us that he was employed in the Morgan & Wright tire factory of Detroit, where United States tires are made. Before leaving that city he informs us he was drawing the wages of an expert repair man and knowing the possibilities of the business and the service it would bring to the autoists of this part of Kentucky, decided to establish a well equipped plant that would be a credit to a town of many times the size of Marion.

This will make Marion a nucleus for this section and will bring autoists here from all around with their tires when they need vulcanizing. We appreciate Mr. Guess' enterprise.

Busy Preacher.

Rev. J. W. Oliver, who went to Cookeysville, Crittenden Co., on Monday of last week to assist Rev. Pugh in a revival meeting, was in the city yesterday enroute to Kuttawa, and reported that a very interesting meeting was being held there with quite a number of conversions, and that on Tuesday of last week he preached two sermons, married two couples, and saw three sets of twins, and that last Sunday he married another couple at that place. — Princeton Leader.

Will Box With Jesse Willard.

L. Bryant, of DeKoven, Ky., will meet the world's heavyweight champion in a boxing match at Harrisburg, in the immediate future. The affair is attracting a great deal of interest around Harrisburg and DeKoven, and it is thought that an immense crowd will gather to witness the sparring match.

L. Bryant is a professional boxer, who has engaged in quite a number of ring contests in both America and Australia. He is a mighty puncher and has never yet hit anyone on the point of the jaw without putting him down. Mr. Bryant has been called a "freak of nature," on account of the almost super-human physical strength with which he is endowed. His arms and shoulders are large and tremendously powerful and when he hits anyone the effects thereof can be likened unto the proverbial bolt of lightning when it strikes with all of its power.

A few years ago Mr. Bryant created a sensation by the manner in which he knocked out Lonnie Clift, an amateur boxer of Ford's Ferry, who had acquired a local reputation by whipping a number of unskilled country fellows. Mr. Bryant the Ford's Ferry boxer knocked him down time and again and finally jotted him into complete unconsciousness with a terrific smash on the point of the jaw. The DeKoven strong man has had a number of other boxing matches since that memorable affair and has won all of the contests with consummate ease.

Jesse Willard has recently been giving exhibitions at Evansville and it was while staying at that place, that he first heard about the fame and prowess of the Kentucky strong man. The heavyweight champion was interested to such an extent that he decided to come down to Harrisburg and don the gloves with the Union county wonder. Willard is underrating his opponent and is confidently expecting to handle his antagonist without much trouble.

L. Bryant has often stated that he firmly believed he could knock the champion down providing he could ever hit him solidly on the jaw. If Bryant does happen to floor the gigantic Willard, it will create a sensation throughout the world, but such a feat does not seem impossible to those who are truly acquainted with the herculean hitting power which lies in the right arm of the Kentucky strong man.

See the line of new Shirtwaists at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

day in their respective Divisions on the day of their meeting. Of course, this will be considered a holiday if the teachers are not attending for a change in the road.

Mrs. Lizzie Travis has been quite sick. Mrs. Albert Travis, of Marion; Mrs. Florence Cullen, of Ripon, and other children have been with her.

Dean Morse attended the State fair. He was selected to represent the Boys' Corn Club in Crittenden county.

Miss Sarah Mayes had a paralytic stroke Monday. She is much better at the present time.

T. M. Dean and wife were in Marion Saturday shopping.

Olive Branch school has a good attendance. H. B. McDowell is teaching a splendid school.

Miss Anna Stembbridge, teacher of Lamb school, was a visitor at Olive Branch, recently.

Henry Butler and family were guests of relatives near Marion Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Lamb visited Mrs. Alice Travis Wednesday.

Miss Carrie Morse and Rev. Dean attended the Teachers' association at Midway last week.

HIGH SCHOOL NEWS.

High School started last week with an enrollment of 116 pupils. The classes have been organized; the pupils are rapidly adjusting themselves to their work and we feel sure that we are going to have a good year.

The Freshman class was organized with 42 pupils, many of whom have come from the rural districts and others who have recently been attending school elsewhere. Among the new pupils in this class are the following: Barney Claghorn, Elmo Watson, Watts Franklin, Raymond Boucher, Ernie Little, Milan McMican, Grady Sisco, Ruby Gahagen, Glenna Rankin, Glenna Sisco, Leoda McWhirter, Nell Kinnin, Corene Franklin and Ella Sleamaker.

Among the new pupils in the Sophomore class is Miss Jerrie Rankin, who has been for the last two years attending school. Other new pupils are Miss Lillian LaRue, of the Junior class from DeKoven, and Miss Morris Mitchell, of the Senior class from Lola.

The Girls' Literary Society will hold its first meeting of the year in the School Auditorium Friday afternoon at two o'clock. The mothers and friends of the high school girls are always welcome to these sessions.

Welcome visitors to the Chapel exercises were Rev. Price, who conducted the exercises last Thursday morning and Rev. Robert Lear, who rendered some beautiful songs Tuesday morning.

Messrs. Christian, Franklin and Foster, Messes Craig, Margaret Moore, Era Deboe, Iva Hicklin, Ruby Asher, Ethel Hard attended the Teachers Association at Brown's school house last Friday afternoon.

Rev. Willis M. Brown, a former resident of Crittenden county, is conducting a very successful revival meeting at the Sam Flannery place, on the Ford's Ferry public road. Services are being held in a brush arbor. Large crowds are attending and much interest is being manifested. Services will continue all this week at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., and on Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., with basket dinner on the ground. Every body cordially invited.

Rev. James Price preached the second Sunday in September at Dixon, Ky. The week following he attended the meeting of Logan Presbytery at Pilot Knob in Simpson county. Last Sunday he preached at Providence. This week he is in Louisville attending the meeting of Synod's Executive Committee; also the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State S. S. Association. The last of this week he goes to Guston to begin a meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kimpton of Chicago arrived Monday to visit her brother George P. Roberts on Walker street.

PARTIAL LIST OF MEN SELECTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Local Board For Crittenden County, Marion, Ky., Reported by District Board For Exemption Board Division No. 2, Western District, Madisonville, Kentucky.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO REGISTRANTS.

This list, from its date of posting at the office of the Local Board, constitutes notice to those whose names are listed hereon, that they have been selected for military service, and charges them with an obligation to watch the bulletin board of the Local Board at a date to be specified in a later notice to be posted at that office.

DATE OF POSTING THIS NOTICE

AT OFFICE OF THIS LOCAL BOARD
September 18th, 1917.
Date of posting verified and certified correct.

D. E. GILLILAND, Chairman.
L. E. GUESS, Secretary.
Office of District Board For Exemption Board, Division No. 2,
Western District Madisonville, Ky., September 17, 1917.

The following list of men, called for military service by the Local Board for County of Crittenden, Marion, Ky., have been duly passed upon by the proper Local and District Board and are hereby certified as selected for military service and not exempted or discharged.

51. Thos. C. Wilson	1020 Piney, Ky.
47. James H. Moore	666 Marion, Ky.
60. Robert M. Davis	280 Tola, Ky.
16. Hugh Rowland	784 Marion, Ky.
23. Frank Clifton Newcom	792 Marion, Ky.
24. Marion Lee Mcrae	600 Tribune, Ky.
27. Allen Farley	369 Marion, Ky., R.R. No. 3.
36. Lindsay E. Asher	10 Marion, Ky., R.R. No. 1.
42. Chas. J. Agent	18 Tola, Ky.
40. Roy Conyer	140 Marion, Ky.
44. W. Edward Tinsley	927 Tola, Ky.
41. Colbie Hunt	432 Marion, Ky.
46. Thomas M. Parker	739 Paducah, Ky.
28. Lyndon E. Huffman	437 Marion, Ky.
50. Samuel E. Brown	46 Fredonia, Ky.
22. Roy E. Hearrell	486 Tola, Ky.
102. Will M. Berry	54 Sullivan, Ky.
71. Roy Lander	552 Fredonia, Ky.
75. Milton H. Walker	982 Tribune, Ky.
74. Noah C. Green	343 Dycusburg, Ky.
77. Walter Agent	16 Casad, Ky.
82. Floyd King	530 Marion, Ky.
88. Elbert C. Lucas	574 Ford's Ferry, Ky.
65. Jesse C. Stephens	868 Shady Grove, Ky.
94. Charley Peek	749 Dycusburg, Ky.
93. Allie M. McChesney	677 Tribune, Ky.
119. Oscar W. Green	341 Dycusburg, Ky.
117. Denver L. Harkins	493 Providence, Ky.
115. John Watkins	1016 Tola, Ky.
103. John W. Scott	870 Sullivan, Ky.
105. Homer Hughes	440 Marion, Ky.
98. Herbert R. Brantley	56 Marion, Ky.
111. Robert E. Yandell	1032 Marion, Ky.

Wm. H. Yost, Chairman,
C. GRAHAM, Secretary.
Western District, Division No. 2, Madisonville, Ky.

Nice Birthday Dinner And Entertainment at Mexico.

When Pid Threlkeld was sweet 16 last Sunday his mother prepared a feast at the Mexico Hotel and invited some of his friends to help him dispose of it. The young folks went out on the morning train at 9:20 and returned on the afternoon train at 3 o'clock.

Among those who went were Glenford Rankin, Elizabeth Cook, Newton Moore, Gladys Hardy, Lucile Moore, Orville Threlkeld, Virginia Guess, Grady Waddell and Clara Margaret Orme.

They made a tour of the surroundings, and the big mines which are giving out so much wealth in that prosperous town, and returned to partake of a melon feast and then repaired to the hotel to disposed of the spread prepared for them and did full justice to the bounteous spread, which Mrs. Threlkeld had planned and cooked for them. To say that it was good does not by any means express what each one thought. It was not only elaborate but served in a most tempting way. The big cake with 16 candles on it was most delicious.

After dinner Miss Lucile Moore was asked to recite, but she surprised her host very much by presenting him in the name of

his visitors of the day, a leather belt with gold buckle with his monogram on it. The host was taken completely by surprise but replied as well as any fellow could have done when his best girl was seated at the other end of the table.

The day was altogether a pleasant one, long to be remembered by the jolly couples who enjoyed it.

Mrs. Joseph Clark, of Frances vicinity, was taken to Evansville Sunday night and was operated on for appendicitis Monday. She is in a critical condition. Her mother, Mrs. Will H. Orway, went with her, also her husband and Dr. O. C. Cook.

R. F. Dorr spent several days in Evansville this week selecting a new and large stock of furniture.

Invitations have been received, by the friends of the family in this city, to the marriage of Miss Marion Clement daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Clement to Mr. Edward Vancleve of St. Petersburg, Fla., which will take place Sept. 26th., at the 1st, Presbyterian Church in this city.

Special Sale on Children's Coatsuits, ages from 10 to 16 years. Good values at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

I Recommend Peruna To All Sufferers Of Catarrh—

I Do Not Think I Ever Felt Much Better

Mrs. William H. Hinchliffe, No. 30

Myrtle St., Beverly, Mass., writes: "I have taken four bottles of Peruna, and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good for catarrh of the head and throat. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh. I do not think I ever felt much better. I am really surprised at the work I can do. I do not think too much praise can be said for Peruna."

Those who object to liquid medicine can procure Peruna Tablets.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

CAT, DOG, AND HEN.

"A cat, a dog and a hen," said Daddy, "were sitting on the piazza of a large house."

"Along came another cat. 'Meow-meow,' she said. 'Would you like to have me call on you? Is that dog polite?' she added in a whisper to the cat on the doorsteps."

"Very polite," said the cat. And the dog wagged his tail, which meant, 'Thank you.'"

"Then I think I'll stay a while," said the cat. "I would like a sun bath for it's pretty chilly in the cold wind. Why are you all sitting outside instead of staying in the house? Of course I suppose Mrs. Hen doesn't belong in this house. She has a house of her own, with the other hens and chickens."

"Yes, she has her own house," said the cat at the doorsteps, "but she is here to help guard."

"Why do you guard the door?" asked the visitor cat.

"Because the family was away on a visit. They will be gone all day, and we are guarding the house. The family are so nice and kind to us that we wanted to see that no unwelcome callers got in. When they get home



"Is That Dog Polite?"

they will reward us by good supper. And around at the back of the house we have hidden some food in case we get hungry during the day. You see the dog brought a bone here to play with."

"Well," said the visiting cat, "who are you trying to keep away?"

"I am going to keep away all mice," said the cat.

"Are they apt to call?" asked the visitor cat. "I might like to help you keep some of them away myself."

"The dog laughed and the hen cackled at this, but the visitor cat went on talking. 'Tell me some more,' she said."

"The dog will keep away tramps, and the hen will eat up all worms."

"But do mice and worms call on the family?" asked the visitor cat.

"I have never known them to," the cat on the doorsteps answered, "but then we can never be sure when they might begin. It's best to be sure that they don't get in."

"I see," said the visitor cat. "So you're having a good time while looking after the house."

"Oh yes," said the cat on the doorsteps. "We are having a very good time. Why should we be unhappy and miserable?"

"There is no reason at all why you should be," said the visitor cat. "And even the sun is obliging."

"Yes, the sun is most kind. He couldn't bear to see us here in the cold without his strong rays to keep us warm."

"So the visitor cat sat down too, and chatted with the cat, the dog and the hen."

"I would like to know," said the dog, "why your eyes are so different at different times?"

"Whatever do you mean?" asked the visitor cat.

"Sometimes I've seen them look big and sometimes rather small."

"Ah, now I understand," said the visitor cat. "When we are in a dark closet looking for mice our eyes become larger. It's partly the effect that the darkness has on our eyes and partly because we're looking forward to finding mice. Of course Grownpaws think it's simply because of the dark closet—but it's partly because of the secret I've told you."

"Just then a shrill whistle was heard through the stillness. And then came a cloud of smoke from the train. The animals didn't know that it meant that their family, who had been away at a neighboring place for the day, were on their way home."

"But before long they saw them walking along the road toward the house."

"I must be going," said the visitor cat. "They might shoo me away."

"Oh no," said the cat on the doorsteps. "Do stay for supper. We have an especially good one when the family have been away. They're afraid we have been lonely."

"Sure enough the visitor cat stayed to supper, and they certainly all had a feast."

Speaking Acquaintance.

Little Ernest—I know that lady over there, mamma. She often speaks to me.

Mother—Yes, darling, and what does she say to you?

Little Ernest—She—she says, "Don't you dare to throw stones at my dog again, you little wretch!"

One way to find something to worry about is to look for it.

Some of the so-called idle rumors are serving very evil purposes.

If it can be arranged, a little economy in advice will be a fine change.

A conscientious objector has small respect for the conscience of the nation.

One thing that most of us might economize on with good effect is conversation.

To divert attention from last year's straw hat, wear a pair of spotless white shoes.

Autocracy's citadel has long glorified war and now seems likely to be glutted with it.

A food speculator seems to be a person of universal exorcism whom nobody ever saw.

Although there are now a good many former monarchs, there is still room for several more.

American battleships are reported in the war zone. Possibly going to cork up the North sea.

Those registration cards are very handy pocket pieces, as many of our young men are learning.

The man who has studied physics can't explain one thing: Why does cold cash burn some pockets?

Six-inch guns on the submarines indicate that fishing for the U-boats is no game for a children's party.

Some of those who get into the public eye aggravate said public eye like a cinder in the individual optic.

And then it would be so nice to have wooden shoes for the dear little children to romp up and down stairs in!

This country may waste 25 per cent of its straw, as claimed, but even this fact is unlikely to popularize the plug hat.

London has long welcomed American tourists, but none with such enthusiasm as the vanguard of our armies.

It is claimed that no pawnshop will advance any money on a slide trombone. Another notch in the high cost of living.

Having looked over the latest styles in Hohenseilern rulers, Poland has made up her mind she'd as soon be a republic.

It appears that the Kaiser is so anxious to have peace that to obtain it he will give away anything that does not belong to him.

In Paris the demand for American flags has exhausted the supply. The European rush for the "Star-Spangled Banner" is on.

It's a poor sort of a citizen who wants the other fellow's boys to do the fighting and the other fellow's money to pay all the bills.

Millions of Japanese have taken to wearing Occidental trousers, although Japan has a widespread reputation for its artistic sensibilities.

Speaking of news diseases, there is said to be an unusual variety of cold feet that causes young men to age several years over night.

The movement for civilians in England to wear kilts may be an economic measure, but it will also add vastly to the gaiety of nations.

With the Lewis gun, the submarine and the airplane this country has already contributed a good deal to the war in one way or another.

Some of those European personages who think they cannot get along without a crown may soon be content to wear last season's straw hat.

The Oregon legislature has passed a law prohibiting the use of snuff. As we recall it, our great grandfather gave up that habit voluntarily.

Most of us will be willing to forgive any ordinary shortcomings in the war department if it succeeds in making 2,000,000 loaves for war work.

Through the day the feeling wears off, but what man lives who in the early morning regarded his alarm clock with other than a resentful eye?

Some men call themselves "conscientious objectors," and so hope to escape conscription. The country calls them a shorter and uglier word.

Thackeray calls the onion "the rose of vegetables," so that it should be perfectly all right for the practical young man of today to send his girl a bouquet of onions.

"War is a great stimulus to the imagination," says a leading psychologist. That's true; it keeps the imagination busy trying to keep pace with the real horrors of it.

American strikers have the best chance to avenge telling blows in the cause of liberty this coming summer on European battle fronts. It is gratifying to know that they are to be there in thousands.