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WAR TIME FARM PRICES

Germany's Limitation Of Shipping
Would Have Put Them Below
Cost Of Production

(By Clarence Owsley, Assistant
Secretary of Agriculture.)

It has been lightly asserted that the American farmer has no material interest at stake in the war with Germany. Let us see. Those who think that there is nothing in the American cause except the privilege of pleasure seekers to travel on passenger ships to Europe must have forgotten the specific condition upon which Germany offered to permit American shipping. Without reviewing the tragic events which caused the death of 226 American citizens including women and children, without discussing the sinking of any particular ship, and without even considering the four separate and distinct promises of effect not to sink ships without safeguarding the lives of passengers and crew. Let it be recalled that in her declaration of purpose of January 31, 1917, to extend the submarine zone to Great Britain, France and Italy and therein to sink all ships regardless of flag or cargo, she offered to this country as a special favor the privilege of sending one steamer a week each way to the port of Plymouth England, upon condition that it should be striped with three stripes each a meter wide, white and red alternating, and upon the further condition that a guaranty be given that such ships should not carry contraband.

Perhaps one ship a week each way would accommodate the pleasure seekers, but how much of our export business would it accommodate?

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, we exported to Europe farm products to the value of \$1,123,651,985. Among these products are the following:

Animals, live	\$7,080,122
Dairy Products	3,220,803
Eggs	4,381,653
Packing-house prod't	162,706,355
Cotton	547,357,185
Fruits	36,345,517
Grain & Gr. products	210,523,721
Oil Cake & O. C. meal	29,444,252
Oil, vegetable	24,044,252
Tobacco	49,353,595

Let us consider the two items of cotton and wheat. The cotton consists of 4,562,265 675 pounds or 9,124,561 bales. The cotton alone would require at the rate of 10,000 bales to the ship more 900 ship cargo's. As there are only 52 weeks in the year, it will be seen how long it would take a ship a week to move the cotton alone. The wheat consisted of 91,602,974 bushels. It will be an interesting calculation for the children to figure out how many cargoes of 2500 tons each would be required to move this wheat to Europe and how long it would take at the rate of one cargo a week.

As to these two main products and as to other farm products, not to speak of manufactured products, their commercial value depends upon the foreign market. Without a foreign market for cotton, for instance, even this year with the probable crop of only 12,000,000 bales we have for export something like five million bales above the American consumption of approximately

seven million bales. If we could not export cotton, therefore, we would have a surplus of five million bales and that surplus would cause cotton to decline from the present high price of 26 or 27 cents a pound to a price far below the cost of production. As illustrative of this point it is necessary only to recall the conditions in 1914 when at the beginning of the war shipping was uncertain and as a consequence cotton sold at six or seven cents a pound. Even with the short wheat crop this year we have something like 100 million bushels more than we need for consumption in the United States. It happens that Europe needs not only that 100 millions but very much more, but if we had accepted Germany's dictation and were to send only one ship a week to Europe, that 100 million bushels above our own needs would be a surplus which would carry the price of wheat below the cost of production.

The right to use the seas is the right to buy and sell in the markets of the world. To be denied that right is to be compelled to live upon our own resources. Of course we can do that in this wonderful country, but we can prosper as a nation and as individuals only by trading our surplus of products for the surplus of products which other people have to sell. If, for instance, our farmers could sell no more cotton or wheat than is needed in this country many farmers would be compelled to quit raising cotton and wheat and would use their lands for other farm products and thereby they would cause a surplus production in all farm products. To have accepted Germany's dictation, therefore, would have been to put our agriculture in a state of complete suffocation by taking from every farmer the value of what he produced above what he needed for his own consumption.

The same power that would forbid our exports would also in self interest forbid our imports except in the interest of that power. Therefore to have yielded to Germany's dictation would have restricted us to import from Germany alone and would have made us pay tribute for all time to her industries.

If we had acquiesced in the limitation of one ship a week we would have conceded the right of Germany to regulate our exports and imports as she might see fit now or hereafter. We had the choice of submitting to that dictation or of fighting to maintain our right to sell and to buy wherever we might sell or buy to advantage. It is inconceivable that an American citizen, regardless of his material interests, could yield to such dictation by foreign power but on the low plane of material interests we had to fight Germany or cease to be a nation of prosperous producers and become a nation of peons to Prussian autocracy.

Christmas Tree Contributions.

Additional Christmas Cheer contributions since last report, forwarded by T. J. Yandell to the Courier Journal Christmas Cheer Club.	
Ruby Cook	.50
Roy Cook	.50
May Cook	.50
Dr. O. C. Cook	1.00
T. H. Cochran	3.00
Robert Leer	1.00

Drives Out Malaria, Builds Up System.
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROW'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria, builds up the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. See bottle.

MRS. WALTER JOHNSON

Looses Her Father; a Prominent
Mayfield Citizen Passes
to His Reward.

The Messenger of Dec. 5th,

said: "After several years of declining health from a complication of human ailments, Andrew Jackson Carter, one of Mayfield's veteran and successful business men, died Tuesday evening at six o'clock at his home, corner Ninth and North streets, where he had lived many years. Mr. Carter was 65 years of age, the 23rd of last February. He was born and reared three miles northwest of Mayfield, near Oak Grove church, but most of his life had been a citizen of Mayfield. He was one of the pioneer merchants of the city and conducted one of the largest dry goods and clothing stores for years. When a mere youth, Mr. Carter came to Mayfield and accepted a position in the shoe store of the late George Budke, which was located about the present site of Elliott's clothing store. After clerking in that store for several years and proving to be a successful salesman and entergetic young business man, he formed a partnership with J. R. Slaughter and they bought out the dry goods store of Ned Smith on the north side of the business square. Their business began to grow and increase until it became necessary for larger quarters. When a new building was erected on the west side of the square this firm leased it and was located there for twenty or more years under the name of Carter & Slaughter. The business never diminished, but grew with the city and was rated as the largest and strongest firm in West Kentucky.

Mr. Slaughter disposed of his interest a year or more ago and the firm name was changed to Carter & Ford Bros. On account of continued failing health, Mr. Carter sold his interest as did Ford Bros., last August to Flood & Waller, Mr. Carter retiring to private life after a successful and useful career in the dry goods business.

The deceased was a member of the Baptist church, having affiliated with the First Baptist church when a young man. He was a truly good man, having a reputation as an honorable, upright, Christian man, which he rightly deserved. He had been twice united in marriage, the first time to Miss Bettie Thomas, who died in 1902. She was a daughter of Zeb Thomas, to whom three children were born and who survive, Leland Carter of the city and Mrs. Agnes Johnson, of Marion, Ky., the latter arrived here a short while after her father had breathed his last, and Miss Elizabeth Carter. Mr. Carter was united in marriage the second time to Miss Emma Lynn of the city nine years ago last September. She and one daughter, Miss Eva Lynn, survive.

The deceased also leaves three sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Austin of South Eighth street, Mrs. Martha Eaker of South Ninth street, and Mrs. Sallie Green, of Marion, Ill.

Mr. Carter was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The funeral services were conducted from the First Baptist church Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. J. J. Castleberry, pastor of the First Christian church, assisted by Dr. H. N. Bartee, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, the regular pastor of the First Baptist church, the regular pastor of the First Baptist church, Rev. W. M. Wood, being out of the city. Burial occurred in Maplewood cemetery.

The pall bearers were: Hubbs Waller, Jim Wilson, C. W. Wilson, Wm. J. Johnson, Will Wyman, Terry Smith, John W. Christie, Tom Elliott, Clifton Sullivan, W. E. Norman, Tom McGuire, Dr. John Dimukes and Prof. C. T. Canon.

In the death of A. J. Carter, Mayfield has lost another of its useful and valuable citizens. Mr. Carter has been a citizen of this town for many years as a dry goods merchant and during time he has never lost any of his prestige as an honorable Christian gentleman.

He has always been a modest man, attending strictly to his own business and interfering with nobody else. He has always been noted for absolute honesty, his word being as good as his bond. He had a very extensive acquaintance and everybody knew Andrew Carter and spoke of him as a useful citizen. He has been more or less in ill health for several years, which prevented him from exercising that energy in business which he wished so much to do.

With the burial of this good man the city can but mourn the loss of another of her valued sons."

G. D. Paris

Notary Public at
I. C. R. R. Station.

A BIG SNOW STORM.

Friday afternoon a few snow flakes falling gave warning of a snow storm, but no one expected so much snow or such a blizzard. The coldest weather and the worst snow storm ever seen here at one time came Saturday and Sunday. In many places the thermometers registered 12 below.

Sunday school and divine services were suspended at some of the churches, school was dismissed Monday as the high building could not be heated comfortably. People everywhere lost fruit and vegetables and in some cases live stock perished from exposure. The cold still hangs on and about all people can do is to keep fire and provisions and attend to their live stock.

The Mar on Electric Light and Ice Co., plant has had much trouble to keep running as the water pipes were hard to keep open.

THE EXPLOSION AT HALIFAX

City In Flames Warehouses Collapsed
Freight Blown From Tracks
For Several Miles.

St. John's, New Brunswick—A great fire is raging at Halifax the dead are lying thick in the streets, all hospitals are filled to overflowing. Many injured are compelled to walk about unattended. News the disaster had reached these proportions reached here this afternoon.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 12—Hundreds of persons were instantly killed, thousands injured and half the great military city of Halifax laid in ruins today, as the result of an explosion on board a munitions ship in Halifax harbor this morning. It is estimated the property loss will run into millions of dollars, and the entire north end of the city is in flames this afternoon.

The explosion occurred when an American munitions ship collided with another vessel, at Rockingham in the northwest portion of the harbor. The steamer was moving slowly out from her pier when another vessel rammed her broadside. The concussion was instant and completely destroyed both ships, and killed every member of the crews. Warehouses for a mile and a half down the waterfront were wrecked and freight cars blown from the tracks for a distance of two miles. Telephone installations and telegraph instruments for a radius of thirty miles were put out of business.

Messages were flashed as soon as possible to all nearby points asking for fire fighting apparatus, doctors and nurses. Hospital supplies were immediately rushed from a number of localities in Nova Scotia, and special trains made up and forwarded with everything that was required.

SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS SOCKS

Direction For Knitting.

Cast on 64 stitches, rib 3 1/2 inches, 2 plain, 2 purl. Knit plain 8 inches (11 1/2 inches in all.) Heel—Knit plain 32 stitches on to one needle, turn, purl back these 32 stitches, turn, knit plain repeat these two rows (always slipping the first stitch.) 14 times (15 in all.)

With the inside of the heel towards you, purl 18 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 6 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 7 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 8 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 9 stitches purl 2 together, purl one.

Turn, knit 10 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 11 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 12 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 13 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 14 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 15 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 16 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 17 stitches, purl 2 together.

Turn, knit 17 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over.

Pick up and knit the 16 stitches down the side of the heel piece.

Knit the 32 stitches of the front needles on to one needle. Pick up and knit the 16 stitches at the other side of the heel piece. Divide the heel stitches on to the 2 side needles, and knit right round again to the centre heel.

First needle, knit to within 3 stitches of the front end of side needle, knit 2 together, knit 1.

Front needle plain. Third needle, knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit plain to end of needle.

This reducing to be done every other row until there are 62 stitches on the needles (front needle 32, side needles 15 each.)

Knit plain until the foot from the back of the heel measures 9 inches.

To Decrease For Toe—Knit 7 stitches then slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 7 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over. Repeat this round the 3 needles. Then knit 6 rows plain, then knit 5 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over and repeat around the 3 needles.

Then 4 plain rows, then knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, repeat round the 3 needles, and then 3 plain rows. Then knit 2, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, repeat to end of 3 needles, then 2 rows plain, then knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, repeat to end of three needles, then 1 plain row. Then 1 row decreasing twice on the front needles and once on each of the back needles. This will leave about 8 stitches on the front needle and 4 on each of the back needles. Slip the back stitches on to 1 needle. Break off the wool, leaving about 12 inches. Thread this into a darning needle, put it through the first stitch on front needle as if for purling but do not take the stitch off. X. Then put the darning needle through the first stitch on the back needle as if for knitting and do not take off.

Then through the first stitch on the front needle again knitting and slip off. Through the second stitch on front needle purling and do not take off. Through the first stitch on back needle, purling and take off. Repeat from X till all the stitches are worked off.

N. B.—Each stitch must be gone through twice. Slip off when knitting on front needles. Slip off when purling on back needle.

In finishing off end of yarn run yarn once down the toe so as not to make a ridge or lump.

JOHN WHITE & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Liberal assortment
and full value paid
for FURS
Hides and Goat Skins

Weather Forecast

For the week beginning Sunday, Dec. 9th, 1917.
For Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Fair, cold probably without decided changes. Temperature will moderate somewhat after Sunday.

MUSTANG

For Sprains, Lameness,
Sores, Cuts, Rheumatism
Penetrates and Heals.
Stops Pain At Once
For Man and Beast
25c. 50c. \$1. At All Dealers.

ANIMENT

WHITE SALE

Thursday and Friday Dec. 13th and 14th.

Moore & Pickens.

OUR NATIONAL MODESTY.

Americans have been too busy doing it to realize just what they really have accomplished since they determined to go to war, but from some foreign observers we are learning a little. Giving these friends of ours, who have looked over the ground with critical eyes, credit with slowness, and we have again astonished the world, says Omaha Bee. Such swift change of preparation as we have shown was not expected; our national tendency to muddle and mull over details has been discounted by our friends, consequently the business-like methods adopted and results achieved have astonished them. In five months we have gotten an array of a million and a half of men into preparation, organized and undergoing intensive training; have made provisions on a scale so elaborate that even Europe, accustomed to war on a gigantic scale, says we have done wonders, and have brought public and private enterprise into close and effective co-operation for the further prosecution of enterprise of war. All this has impressed our friends from abroad, even if it does not seem so very much to us, now that we finally have started. However, they will find our national modesty equal to the test, just as our valor and devotion have been proved.

Some people who eat oatmeal for a breakfast dish flavor it with sugar, and others with salt. Those who like it with salt declare that salt is a better flavor than sugar. Now that Administrator Hoover is urging Americans to save sugar, why wouldn't the people who have been putting sugar on their oatmeal do well to try salt instead, and see how they like it? Another way of saving sugar would be to sprinkle salt instead of sugar on musk melons. Epicures as a rule decry sugar for that purpose, declaring that it disguises the delicious flavor of the melon, while the salt brings it out. Americans are inclined to eat more sugar than is good for them. The prevalence of diabetes and Bright's disease may be due to this habit. Saving sugar very likely would tend to conservation of health.

A British Tommy who dies is said by his comrades to have "gone west." Could a finer, more poetical term for death be invented? It brings up thought of golden, soul-calming sunsets. It pictures still twilights when the smoke of cottage chimneys is climbing straight and leisurely in the air, the windows of home are shining with the reflected last rays of light from out of the west. Death to the man who "goes west" is not the cold grave, but return to the warm, comforting bosom of the God who makes his affection and mercy manifest in the evening skies.

The children of the next generation will have a wonderful time studying history, for by that time the moving picture machine will have its place in the schools, and this wonderful war will be set before them visually in a way to entrance their small souls, and make their history lessons the most exciting part of their lives. The ordinary moving picture play will be as nothing besides the real facts.

Some day a word may be coined that will describe the peculiarity of German psychology. A recent dispatch says that the German people are shocked and amazed at the lack of honor which prompted Americans to steal the official documents which showed the treachery of German agents.

Since February 1, the destruction wrought upon British commerce by U-boats, has aggregated 2,200,000 tons. This is only 50 per cent of the German estimate of what it would be, but it is quite large enough to warrant the utmost energy in the prosecution of the American shipbuilding campaign.

Nevertheless, the country is still hampered by the circumstance that there is so much to be done and so many people who have nothing to do and who can do nothing to do but work, and this could not be so, unless as to undertake anything so common as work.

The entrance of the United States into the war was a tremendous financial defeat for Germany's business men who are carrying the heavy financial burden of war. They could struggle against the British and French finances, but the boundless wealth of America is crushing.

It is the hope of the United States that General Pershing with full rank will prove the superior of many military commanders, the inferior of none and the peer of all.

Another thing to remember is that a 25-cent package of tobacco will not last a soldier any longer than it will a civilian smoker.

Three-cent postage seems easy, compared to the three or four hundred per cent increase in the cost of some other necessities.

COAL GAS FOR AUTOS

May Be Used as a Substitute for Gasoline.

Idea Originated Abroad Where It Has Been Used With Complete Success.

Washington.—Officials here are greatly interested in a new plan for conserving gasoline by substituting coal gas for propelling automobiles and other engines requiring gasoline. The idea originated abroad, where such conservation is vital. Details of the formula for the substitution have been sent to this country and the idea promises a speedy development. Besides, the high cost of gasoline, motor makers make a substitute desirable.

So successful has the substitute proved in England, for example, that charging stations may be found about every five miles in some parts of the country. In view of this success much attention is now being devoted to the development of the plan here and abroad.

About 100 cubic feet of coal gas is required to equal a gallon of gasoline. For this reason, the cylinders have not been found. The best arrangement now consists of a gas bag made of light fabric, fastened to a light wooden rack on top of the car. From this a supply pipe runs down the edge of the wind shield on the carburetor side of the engine and discharges the gas either directly into the carburetor or into the intake near the carburetor. A check valve obviates the danger of a backfire, and a cut-out enables the driver to use gasoline while carrying gas, or vice versa. In the same pipe is a connection for the gas supply main to be used when the gas bag is filled. The operation requires about ten minutes.

A difficulty, however, is that an engine propelled by coal gas develops only 90 per cent of the power that is obtained from gasoline. It is necessary, to drive at a high speed to get the best results. One remedy, however, is the mixing in of a regulated supply of acetylene gas, which supplies the necessary kick.

KISSES BRING RECRUITS



Miss Marie Antoinette Elliott, a pretty New York society girl, in a speech at a navy recruiting rally in New York, offered to kiss the first young man to enlist. Twenty-five young patriots in the audience made a rush for the platform. As they all arrived at the same moment, it was impossible to decide which was the first. Miss Elliott, wishing to be strictly impartial, kissed each and every one of them.

COLOR CURES SHELL SHOCK

Famous British Expert Believes Vibrations Will Restore Ailing Soldiers.

London.—A novel experiment of treating soldiers suffering from shell shock and overwrought nerves by color vibrations is being made in McCann's hospital. The test is the idea of H. Kemp Prosser, a famous color expert.

"Shell shock is a disease of the tissues of the brain," he said. "The correct vibrations of color will build them up. I plan to do away with the sense of confinement which affects the nerves by introducing the color vibrations of out-of-doors. I paint the ceiling the color of the sky, the walls lemon-yellow, the color of sunlight, and use a few touches of green, the color of bursting buds."

"As the patient becomes stronger I'll introduce stronger vibrations, such as violet and orange."

Veteran's Long Walk.

Hazleton, Pa.—Col. James D. Harris, seventy-eight years old, a Civil war veteran of Washington, D. C., surprised his son, George H. Harris, the other day when he walked in after a march from Washington. He said he took the 400-mile jaunt for exercise.

KEPT THE ORE TRAFFIC MOVING

Effective Work of Navy on the Great Lakes.

MANY PLOTS ARE FRUSTRATED

Wheelmen, Captured on Great Lakes Freighter, Identified as German Navy Officers—Two Freighters Sunk in Peculiar Manner—Commander McMunn in Command of Fleet.

Hidden away in a certain little harbor of the Great Lakes is a gunboat. Its coat is battle gray; its guns peer menacingly from sponson and barbette. It is not given to reveal the exact location of the ship.

Anyhow, its captain is the distinctive feature of the craft, for Commander W. N. McMunn, U. S. N., is the man who has "kept the ore traffic moving."

And keeping the ore traffic moving with the nation at war has been no fanciful job. Most of the iron and much of the copper used in the manufacture of armaments in this country is produced in the lake region and freighted in the open navigation season in lake vessels to steel mills. Traffic in metals this season has been more than double that of any previous year, and exact figures not yet having been compiled.

Many Plots Frustrated.

Much has been said about the protection afforded steel mills and munitions factories, but little has been printed concerning the equally efficient protection afforded the ore before it reaches these industrial plants. This is the task to which the navy department at the opening of navigation on the lakes last spring assigned Commander McMunn. It gave him more than three-score vessels ranging in size from an open-sea launch to 1,200-ton gunboats. Constant vigilance on the part of Commander McMunn and each of his officers and men has been the price paid to keep the barn door locked before somebody stole the horse.

Commander McMunn will talk little of his experience. Announcements from Washington, however, from time to time have hinted of German plots, anti-American propaganda, I. W. W. agitation, all suppressed by this quietly effective arm of the navy.

There are stories of wheelmen on Great Lakes freighters who have been taken into custody by naval officers and who have been identified as officers of the German navy. There are two large lake freighters, sunk in a most peculiar manner so as almost to cause navigation one of the most important ports. There is a report that certain interests in Duluth sent word to Commander McMunn that if he ever set foot in that city he would be shot and killed, and there is the verified statement that Commander McMunn replied by going to Duluth and walking unarmed and unattended up and down the thoroughfares of that city. But no attempt was made to do him violence.

Good Fellow and Good Sailor.

Of him one of his fellow officers recently said: "Just shaking hands now with Commander McMunn gives you the idea that he is a jolly good fellow." He is, but other naval officers tell you that he is also a jolly good sailor, a jolly good fighter, and a jolly good business man, and they will tell you also about his foresight, hindsight, energy, and good old-fashioned all-wool-and-a-yard-wide backbone.

Just a word of history about Commander McMunn who, in addition to his other duties, is assistant commandant of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh naval districts with headquarters at the Naval Training station at Great Lakes which has the task of turning thousands of fresh water plowboys into salt-water sailors. An engineer known nation wide, an expert in steel, he enlisted in the Illinois Naval militia as an ordinary seaman in 1894. Serving through the several grades he emerged after the Spanish-American war as an ensign, and since has served in each grade until he reached the commander's rank. He holds an unlimited master's license and also a chief engineer's license of unlimited tonnage, and perhaps is more familiar with the Great Lakes than any other skipper operating on them.

HAND-WRITTEN BIBLE

Montreal Man Spent Many Years Preparing the Manuscript.

Hugh Russell of Notre Dame de Grace, Quebec, is the reverent possessor of what is one of the most wonderful books in the world. It is a copy of the Bible written entirely in his own hand, and, as now bound, is not larger in size than the old-style family Bible. It is beautifully written, too; bearing evidence in every word of an infinite patience and reverence, recalling the work of a medieval monk. It is certainly a wonderful piece of calligraphy throughout.

Mr. Russell is very modest about his achievement. "No, I am not a minister," he said. "I am only an ordinary commercial traveler—a knight of the road—but I was brought up by godly parents, both of them living still in Montreal, and I have love for the Book of Books."

Mr. Russell, who is a Presbyterian Scotsman, began his work in 1894 and finished it on St. Andrew's day, November 30, 1910.

WILL YOU BE ONE?

Thousands of thoughtless people neglect colds every winter. A cough follows; they get rundown—then stubborn sickness sets in. Sickness can be prevented easier than it can be cured and if you will give your system the benefit of a few bottles of



you will find your whole system strengthened. It will fortify your lungs and throat and enrich your blood against rheumatism. It is powerful concentrated nourishment without alcohol or opiates. Don't neglect taking Scott's—commence today.

The imported Norwegian cod liver oil always used in Scott's Emulsion is now refined in our own American laboratories which guarantees it free from impurities. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

An Old Tax Receipt

Squire T. A. Yardell found a tax receipt one hundred years old in some papers at the old Campbell place which he purchased recently, reading as follows:

"Received, this 17th day of June, 1817, from Aquilla Brasher the sum of eighty cents, being the amount of the direct tax of 1816, upon the property of said Brasher of the county of Livingston in the fifth Collection District, in the State of Kentucky, 0 Dollars—80 cents.

Wm. Newton, Collector for the 5th Collection District in the State of Kentucky."

CHILDREN'S KIDNEYS

No Mother Should Neglect The Little One's Health

Often times weak kidneys cause great annoyance and embarrassment to children. Inability to control the kidney secretions at night or while at play, is attributed to carelessness and too frequently the child is punished. Parents having children troubled with kidney weakness would do well to treat the kidneys with a tested and proven kidney remedy. If there is pain in the back, discolored urine, irregular urination, headaches, dizzy spells or a tired, worn-out feeling, try Doan's Kidney Pills at once. A remedy that has been used in kidney troubles for over 50 years and has been recommended by thousands. Proof of merit in a Marion citizen's statement. Mrs. G. W. Patterson, Elm & Gum St. says: "A member of my family was troubled with weak kidneys; this caused considerable distress when suffering with colds, as the kidney secretions passed too frequently. 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 and I can certainly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to any mother who has children suffering from weak kidneys."

Pile 99 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Patterson had. Foster-McMillan Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE HUGE ARMY BALLOON

Breaks Away, Steel Trailing Cable Causing Great Damage In The West.

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 12.—A huge United States army balloon of the new French type, inflated with 5,000 cubic feet of gas, broke away in a high wind late Sunday at Fort Omaha, Neb.

Hughes Chill Tonic

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 bilious 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-Pettit Company, Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.

RULES FOR FRITZ BEHIND THE LINES

Soldiers Are Taught How to
Speak and Think.

SHOWN IN CAPTURED ORDERS

Men Are Urged to Be "Rather Cunning Than Courageous"—Told Not to Lie, But to Give Only Such Information as Is Known Already to Be in Possession of the Enemy.

Most of the information which the opposing forces get about one another is obtained by patrols, and by trench raids for the purpose of bringing back prisoners, writes Paul Scott Mowrer in the Chicago News. In a recently captured order, the colonel commanding the Second Bavarian Infantry complains that, most of the time, "the French are more cunning than we." "I urge his men to be 'rather cunning than courageous' when doing patrol work," "My men," he adds, "do not need to show their courage; it is known well enough. What is needed is skillful ruses."

He thereupon instructs the men how they shall behave if they have the misfortune to be taken prisoner. In this event they are advised to appear to be sincere but stupid. They are to give such information as the enemy probably already has—information concerning what troops are in the first line, and what units are to the right and left. When asked how many men there are in his company, the prisoner is to reply "between 100 and 200," but that he doesn't know exactly, because some are on leave, and some are working on reserve trenches. When asked concerning gun positions he is to answer that he has heard the German artillery firing a great deal behind the lines, but how is he to know where the guns are? In short, he is not to lie, but to answer, for it is useless to try to deceive the French; they will work the truth out of him somehow, if they once catch him telling a falsehood, and so begin to suspect him. Such, at least, is the colonel's opinion.

A notebook captured on a soldier of the Twenty-fourth Infantry indulges in somewhat bitter epigrams at the expense of the Prussians, who, he says, have "big mouths" (das grosse Maul), whereas the Bavarians have "big fists." "It is they (the Prussians) who do the talking, but we (the Bavarians) do the fighting."

Germany Picks Over Battlefield.
Practically the whole German army on the front is now being employed off and on, at the task of ransacking the battlefield. So short of every kind of supplies is Germany becoming and so careful and economical is the German organization that the military authorities are at present trying to save practically everything—rags of clothing, old boots, shell and cartridge cases, iron fragments, even pieces of barbed wire. These orders were first given in July. They were repeated in September, with the addition that even the reserve being held for the execution of counter-attacks were to be utilized for this work.

There are also especial salvage companies which can be called at any time to exploit a particularly fertile field of debris. Premiums are paid the men in accordance with the value of what they turn in. There was difficulty over this question at one time, as it was found that men of the supply service were stealing fresh cases of cartridges and other material, and presenting it, after a mud bath, to the salvage officers for the sake of obtaining the small sums of money awarded; but measures have since been taken, I am told, to render this kind of graft difficult, if not impossible.

Officers Instruct Soldiers.
In order to keep up the morale of the German troops, which seems to be on the wane, the German military authorities have established a special service of "Wohlfahrts Offiziere," or propaganda officers. Their mission is to reply to all questions the men desire to ask concerning the war, or concerning the resumption of business after the war. According to a secret document captured by the French, these officers at present are to advise the men to read various official publications and a selection of war literature. They are to make the men understand the necessity of continuing the war until the allies "have given up their ideas of conquest," until Germany is reassured as to its economic future.

One of these officers seems to be a certain Captain Lochner, concerning whose pan-German lectures in the hospitals the socialist papers of Mainz lately have been complaining. After one of his lectures the captain distributed leaflets to the helpless patients, which read as follows:

"I declare to be an enemy and traitor to the country he who emits doubts concerning our victory; says publicly that Germany has wronged her enemies; declares himself publicly for the status quo ante; says he is a partisan of a compromise with England or a premature peace; commits or approves acts of a nature to spare our enemies and to sacrifice our compatriots; favors tendencies hostile to the country either in the occupied regions or in the interior, or commits or stifles pan-German tendencies; exchanges sympathies with citizens of

countries which are not in our interests; does not use all his influence, if he is in a responsible position, to stop evident abuses; exploits the war and the general need to get rich at the expense of his country and his fellow citizens, and shows weakness, cowardliness or lack of character in a responsible situation."

PAY INTERNED FOES

U. S. Will Give German Army and Navy Officers the Salary of Their Grade.

German army and navy officers detained in American prison camps under the rules of war are receiving, and those taken prisoners hereafter will receive, the pay of officers of the same rank in the American army and navy.

It was because of this pay that a German naval officer held in a military detention camp in the south recently wrote to his sweetheart in Germany that he did not care how much longer the war lasted, since he was receiving so much higher pay here than in active service for Germany that he not only would be able to marry her, but to buy a farm when peace comes.

German officers and enlisted men receive only a small fraction of the pay of Americans of similar rank.

Officers of the German navy holding equal rank to that of an American captain will receive \$4,000 a year, the initial pay of an American captain of the navy. The pay of other American officers follows:

Admiral, \$12,500; rear admiral (first grade), \$10,000; rear admiral (second grade), \$8,000; commodore, \$6,000; commander, \$5,000; lieutenant commander, \$3,800; lieutenant, \$2,400; lieutenant junior grade, \$2,000; ensign, \$1,700.

The pay of officers of the American army follows:

General	\$12,000
Lieutenant general	11,000
Major general	8,000
Brigadier general	6,000
Colonel	4,500
Lieutenant colonel	3,500
Major	2,500
Captain	1,800
First lieutenant	1,500
Second lieutenant	1,200

American officers also receive additional pay for length of service. This, of course, will not go to German prisoners.

BIG MEN VOLUNTEER TO WORK FOR RED CROSS

Prominent Business and Professional Men Offer Services Without Compensation.

Another group of prominent business and professional men have volunteered to serve the American Red Cross in France. They will not only work during the period of the war without compensation, but will give up their private interests and pay all expenses incident to their services.

Mr. Grayson P. P. Murphy, head of the Red Cross commission to Europe, recently notified the war council of the urgent need of men of a high order of executive ability to take charge of the branch warehouses in France. From "a port in France" Red Cross supplies are shipped to Paris and from there distributed by trucks and otherwise to a dozen or more branch warehouses. It is these branch depots which are to be in charge of the latest squad of volunteer business and professional men. The list of those who have volunteered follows:

Henry S. Sherman, Cleveland, O., vice president of the Standard Oil Company; Philip L. Smith, Short Hills, N. J., banker and member of the New York stock exchange; E. W. Ogden, Knoxville, Tenn., president of the Citizens' National Bank; Johnson DeForest, New York lawyer and son of Robert W. DeForest, vice president of the American Red Cross; Knowlton Mixer, Buffalo, retired lumberman; George T. Rice, Boston, of the banking house of Bond and Goodwin; Walter Morrison, Minneapolis, retired lumberman; C. H. Moorman, Louisville, Ky., law partner of United States Senator Beckham; Lewis M. Williams, Cleveland, O., of the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company; D. S. Blossom, Cleveland, O., vice president of the William Bingham Company, wholesale hardware; Alden Swift, Chicago, of the packing firm of Swift & Company.

GIRLS REPLACE MEN

They Are Keeping the Pay Rolls of a Coal Mine.

Just the same as the war has affected other industries, so has it crippled the coal industry in Oklahoma in taking away sources of its most experienced workers who have been responsible for the industry being kept going during the last year when conditions became greatly disturbed. Girls are now playing an important part in bringing the coal industry back to normal, and every day there is a new face at some of the mines in this locality, some young girl or young woman who has seen the need of aiding her country in the prosecution of the war.

At the present time there are twenty-eight girls working in the local fields. No, they are not digging coal, for this is manual labor which requires more than feminine strength, but they are rolling up their sleeves and entering the offices to take the places of young men who have been called to the colors. A majority of these girls are bookkeepers and stenographers, while two of them are keeping time.

C. A. Adams

MARION

Sells the Champion Cream Saver

THE NEW DE LAVAL

NINE separator users out of ten turn the handles of their machines too slowly, and when this is done, not only will the machine not skim as clean as it should, but the thickness of the cream will vary.

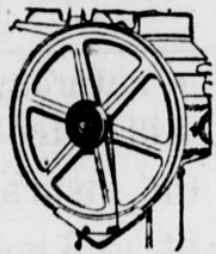
While it is possible to adapt the capacity of the machine to the speed, it is not desirable to do this, because even if fairly clean skimming is accomplished at varying speeds, the cream will not be uniform in thickness.

There is only one satisfactory solution, and that is to make it practically impossible for the operator to run his machine at any but the proper speed.

Every NEW De Laval is equipped with a bell speed-indicator

The "warning signal" that rings when the separator handle is being turned too slowly, preventing loss of butter-fat caused by too slow operation and insuring the delivery of a cream of uniform thickness.

This simple device is patented by the De Laval Company and is found only on De Laval machines. It is only one of the many important improvements in the NEW De Laval. If you are considering the purchase of a separator, come in and let us show you a machine that has more good features than any separator you have ever seen.



The "warning signal" that insures operation at the proper speed.

National Service Meeting.

The following is an outline of talk made by Rev. James F. Pike at the National Meeting at Crayne:

"The world is now in the midst of the greatest war ever known in human history. Twenty-three nations are engaged in this deadly strife. While all the world feels the effect of it, three-fourths of the population and three-fourths of the land area are directly involved.

Then this war is different in principle from most other wars. On the part of the allies it is a struggle for great ideas and principles of government touching the rights and liberty of people. It is the struggle of freedom against despotism. Our great nation has become involved in this war. It is not our part to grumble or complain or find fault. We may have different opinions in regard to the war, and we freely grant every man the right to his opinion, but it is not a time for any of us to be knockers when our country is involved in this fearful struggle for right principles. It is every one's duty now to be loyal to our country and to the great principles for which it has ever stood. We are here to consider the duties and relations of every man, woman and child to the government, the world of which we are a part, to the men who are in the army and navy or any part of the service, to our allies who are fighting with us for the rights of the world, to our churches and to our God.

We have many more than one million men now enlisted. We want to put at least 25 people back in the home field back of every enlisted man in the service. We can each do our part to win this war and bring it to a speedy end with the glorious results for

which we are contending as well as the men in the trenches or in the aeroplanes. In some way, in many ways we ought to stand back of our noble boys and show them that we are in sympathy with them and are wanting to help them.

In doing this we may have to make some sacrifices, and yet far less than most of the countries engaged in this deadly conflict. Our part is light compared to the brunt which France and England and Belgium and Italy and even Russia has had to bear. We do ask you to work hard and manage well to raise larger crops—may even to double our crops—in order to feed ourselves and our allies, but we do not ask you to do all this for nothing. Look at the prices you are getting and how the Lord is smiling upon you in such abundant crops. You should work from patriotism, but if you refuse to do that, you certainly should let the opportunity to make money, selfish as it may be, stimulate you to make the most to eat and wear possibly because of the gain it brings you. We do ask you to conserve and save your food. But look at the great principle of economy that is being engrafted into your very being and that is needed so much by the American people. A nation that was \$700,000,000 a year certainly needs a lesson in economy.

We do ask the women to knit and work for the comfort of our soldier boys who have denied themselves the comforts of home to stand by "Old Glory," but where is there a mother heart, or the sweetheart or the wife or the sister that is not willing to add some comfort to those who have deprived themselves of every comfort of home and of society to respond to the call of

the country in this hour of need. Besides, don't how it is beginning, back into use some of the good old customs of the past. How many young ladies and even married ladies have learned to knit in the last few months. Besides it is transforming many of our girls who had been wont to grow up idle, with no care for any occupation, spending their time in dissipating pleasure, it is giving a thrill of industry to their lives and giving them larger views of the realities of life.

In this war we are not fighting to gain; we are fighting to give. We are not fighting for territory, or population, or indemnity, or even for commercial advantages. We are fighting to give the small nations their rights; we are fighting for universal liberty; we are fighting to overthrow despotism; we are fighting to give the world peace and freedom and happiness.

In this hour of extreme peril we should be true to our country. Let us not be slackers or knockers, but let us be patriots. No one was more opposed to war than myself, not that I was a pacifist, yet I should be ashamed of myself if I were not true to my country in this great struggle as I am the ideals of peace. We are in the world as a part of the world and we owe it to give every nation and people the largest share of liberty and prosperity possible.

We owe a great deal to the men who are in the trenches and in training for the trenches. We ought to surround them with every moral, religious and physical comfort possible. Here comes in the work of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and other similar organizations.

We owe much to our allies who are bearing the brunt of this war in fighting and suffering. We must feed them and clothe them and give them the necessary equipments for this war. Remember they have ten men in the army where we have one.

We owe a duty to God. Certainly God means to bring great good out of this war. God did not cause this war, but we believe He will overrule it for good, with the shedding of blood have come the greatest blessings of life. It did seem cruel for Christ, who was absolutely innocent, have to shed His blood, yet we know that the greatest blessings that have ever come to this world have flowed from the cross of Calvary. The rubbish had to be cleared away for the triumph of the gospel.

We ought every one of us who have not bought Liberty Bonds to the extent of our ability to buy War Saving Stamps. This comes within the reach of every one. No one but what can save a 25 cent piece now and then and invest in War Saving Stamps. It will help the government and it will help us in saving our money and investing it in one of the best and safest manners possible.

We owe much to the Church. It is right to give to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., etc., but without the Church there would have been none of these movements. They have grown out of the church. We must give to these other causes, but not give less to the church, nay we should give much more because the opportunities and demands of the Church are greater than ever before. God is giving us bountiful crops so we may give largely. He is putting us to the test. Wonderful opportunities lie before the American people. Shall we meet them patriotically, religiously and nobly?

Whoever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's.

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents

ATHLON RUNNER DISPATCH BEARER

Henri St. Yves, Famous Sprinter,
Now Carries Messages for
French Army.

HAS MANY NARROW ESCAPES

Spotted by Germans While Carrying Orders, He Remains in Water-Filled Shell-Hole for Five Hours—Wants to Fly.

Paris.—Henri Saint Yves, the former marathon runner and now a dispatch bearer in the French army, has returned to Paris for a special 24-hour furlough, granted him because of a particularly perilous mission which he carried out in the course of his duties in the trenches in front of Saint Quentin.

While trying to carry orders from the advanced French trench line to a French machine gun crew which had established itself in a shell hole in the middle of "No Man's Land," Saint Yves was "spotted" by two German machine-gun crews, also holding shell holes.

They opened a cross-fire on the former long-distance runner and he dropped into the nearest shell hole, which was almost full of rain water. Saint Yves remained in the water, with just his head above the surface to enable him to breathe, for five hours, or until after darkness. Then he crept out and made his way to the French machine-gun position, delivered the orders to the lieutenant in charge and made his way to the trenches again.

Sent to the Hospital.
Saint Yves had to go to a hospital for ten days, however, as the shell hole water in which he had been immersed so long was "gassy," having assimilated the poisonous properties of the gas shells from both sides which had been rained down in "No Man's Land." Several hours after Saint Yves emerged from the shell hole the poisonous water got in his effect.

Saint Yves was wounded in the leg last May, but has entirely recovered from that and asserts he will be able to run as well as ever if the war ever ends and he gets back into civilian life.

The marathon runner has applied for a transfer to the aviation, and his superior officers have indulged his request. He expects to be called to an aviation school to begin his training at any time. Saint Yves will try to be breveted as a fighting pilot for flying in single-seated machines.

"I hear that poor old Tom Longboat has been killed with the Canadians near Lens," said Saint Yves. "Well, Tom was a wonderful runner, but no man ever lived that can run as fast as the Boche bullets."

"Our sector at the front—opposite Saint Quentin, where the Germans retreated to the Hindenburg line—is supposed to be quiet all the time, but we had a little fight up there a few weeks ago that was pretty lively. I was assigned as dispatch-bearer, carrying messages from the colonel up to the line, because the German bombardment had plowed up all the ground behind our first and second line of trenches and torn up the telegraph and telephone wires, and their artillery had also wrecked a lot of our wireleses."

Had Narrow Escapes.
"I had several close shaves in crossing it in the open, with the German snipers potting at me from 1,000 meters away. A couple of big shells dropped pretty near me, too, but they got up to shells, whereas machine guns and rifles always snipe you."

"Pretty soon I hope to be in the aviation service and after I am breveted as a pilot and have some experience of flying at the front, I'm going to apply to be sent to America as an instructor for United States army aviators."

The wife and family of Saint Yves are now at Dieppe. Contrary to general belief, Saint Yves was never a waiter in a Paris cafe. Born in Rouen, he lived and worked there as a bicycle repair man prior to going to the United States eight years ago as a long-distance runner.

SURGERY CAN CURE CROOKS

Michigan Judge Declares Half the Criminals in the U. S. Might Be Saved.

Chicago.—"Fifty per cent. of the criminals in this country under thirty years of age can be restored to good citizenship under proper surgical attention."

Judge George W. Bridgman of Benton Harbor, Mich., made that statement at the dinner of the American Association of Official Surgeons in the Hotel La Salle here.

"Seventy-five per cent. of the criminals brought into the courts of this country are between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four years and 80 per cent. of them suffer from physical disability," said Judge Bridgman. "In most of these cases this disability is responsible for mental disability, manifested in crime, and it is capable of correction."

CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS
Marion, Ky., Dec. 13 1917.

S. M. BENKINS.
Editor and Publisher.

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Advertising Rates.

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Repeated ads one-half rate.
Metal bases for Plates and Electro
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10c per line in this size type.
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Obituaries 5c per line
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Cash With Copy

Winter Tourist
Tickets

To the South, South-east and Southwest via ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. at greatly reduced fares.

Good returning up to and including June 1st, 1918. Illinois Central is the most direct line to Memphis, New Orleans, and the South and Southwest and affords the most convenient schedules.

Call on ticket agents I. C. R. R. for tickets and further information or write.

G. W. Schelke,
T. P. A.
Evansville, Ind.

DYCSBURG

Mrs. W. J. Wells is visiting relatives at Providence this week.

Cliff Cassidy, of Paducah, spent several days in town the guest of relatives and friends.

Roy Turpin, of Kuttawa, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. F. D. Ram, age, this week.

H. C. Withers, of Kuttawa, was in town on business last week.

Eugene Decker and wife, of Haultsburg, Ill., who have been visiting friends and relatives here for some time, have returned home.

Mrs. J. R. Wells, of Smithland, was the guest of Mrs. Matt Waddington for several days last week.

The Red Cross has a shipment of articles ready.

Misses Ola and Tyline Charles have been very ill for the past week and have been under the care of Dr. T. M. Radcliff of Tipton.

W. H. Ferguson and wife visited in Lyon county last week.

Will Griffin, Sr., has moved to our town. We gladly welcome him and his wife in our midst.

A mining man, of Paducah, was here last week inspecting land.

Miss Cora Graves has been indisposed several days with a gripe.

J. E. Graves is visiting in Paducah this week the guest of friends. We hope he will soon be at home again.

MONEY IN EGGS.

Eggs are not bankable but the money from their sale is. This money is yours for the effort. How do you treat the hen that lays the Golden Egg? B. A. Thomas' Poultry Remedy will keep the poultry in good condition and increase the yield in eggs. We guarantee this and refund your money if not satisfied. Sold by Jas. H. Orme.

WESTON

We failed to have Sunday school at this place Sunday for the first time since the high water in 1913. The big

egg kept us all at home.

Our merchant is paying 40 cents per dozen for eggs.

Xmas and Santa Clause will soon be here and no cakes baked for sugar is a thing of the past in this town.

Tommy Hughes was in our town Friday.

Miss Vera Bennett spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. O. M. Crisp.

Aunt Eliza Hughes, who has been sick for some time, is slowly improving.

Howard Eskew who has been sick for some time, is much better at this writing.

J. W. Bennett has sold his house and lot also his mill and will move to Blackford in a few weeks. The mill will remain at Weston.

The smallpox has not reached our town, yet, and we hope it will slight us—Little Pansy.

DEATHS

J. S. McMurry an aged and highly esteemed citizen of this county died Saturday morning at nine o'clock at his home 2 miles south of the city where he had lived several years. The cause of his death was septicemia with which he had been afflicted for the past month and which was superinduced by kidney trouble. He was in his 75th year having been born in Allen County Sept. 7th, 1843. He married in early manhood Miss Martha Carneal of Lorain County who died many years ago. The union was blessed with 3 children two of whom are living they being W. Ford McMurry of Sturgis and Mrs. Essie Clement widow of Charles Clement who lives near Chapel Hill. Mr. McMurry's second marriage was to Miss Kit Hill daughter of James L. Hill of this county and she survives him.

The deceased was a member of the Baptist Church and was a Mason in high standing. Mr. McMurry was a kind and gentle man greatly beloved by those who knew him well. His remains were laid to rest at Chapel Hill Monday.

Keeping Yourself Well

That Lingering Cold

is a steady drain on your physical stamina. It impoverishes the blood, distresses the digestion, and exhausts your vigor. It affords a fertile field for serious infection and is likely to become chronic.

You Needn't Suffer

from it if you will take Peruna and use prudence in avoiding exposure. Peruna clears up catarrhal conditions. Thousands have proved this to any fair person. Get a box of the tablets today—prove it yourself. Many prefer the liquid form. Both are good. At your drug-gist.



House Burned Tuesday.

The A. H. Cardin residence 7 miles south of the city burned Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Cardin who is in delicate health was at home. Robt Dameron and his family live in the house. Mrs. Cardin is in Sherman, Texas on a business trip.

The house was one of the best country homes in the county. There was no insurance placed with any of the Marion agencies and if any was carried elsewhere we could not learn of it.

W. H. Ferguson and wife visited in Lyon county last week.

L. F. WATERS

Veterinarian

Office at Sisco's Livery Stable Phone 289
Prepare now and immunize your herd against black-leg and hemorrhagic septicemia in Cattle; White Scours in calves; Navel ill 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

LIVERY OUTFIT
SALE POSTPONED

On Saturday week Dec. 22nd., 1917, we will offer for sale in Marion, Ky., to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of 6 months 22 of head horses, buggies, hacks, drummer rigs, automobiles, harness, lap robes, foot warmers and fixtures of all kinds used in a large and well furnished livery barn.

Notes with approved security bearing interest from date will be accepted and must be arranged satisfactorily before removal of property.

GUESS & ORDWAY.
MARION, KY.

HATTIESBUUG, MISS.
CAMP SHELBY

Reduced round trip rates via Illinois Central Rail Road.

Quick service convenient schedules
Special Tour Dec. 28th.

Five days expensss included.
For information write G. W. Schelke.
T. P. A. I. C. R. R.
Evansville, Ind.

Insurance Of Soldiers And Sailors.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12—The act which provides for Government life insurance for soldiers and sailors has now been in operation a little more than a month. The Secretary of the Treasury announced on November 17th., that up to that date 64,168 applications under the new law had been received, representing insurance in the sum of \$552,093,000. From four to six thousand applications are received each day at the Treasury Department the amount of insurance applied for sometimes reaching a total of fifty million dollars in a single day.

The law provides that soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses in active service may obtain from the Government life insurance in amounts not exceeding \$10,000 at premium rates ranging from 65 cents a month at the age of 21 years to \$1 20 a month at the age of 51 years, for each \$1,000 of insurance.

One of the primary objects of this law is to lessen the tremendous burden of pensions which has followed as a consequence of all American wars.

It is evident that the administration of this new branch of Government work is big business in itself. But this is only one of many governmental activities incident to the war which are adding great numbers of

clerks, stenographers, and other servants to Uncle Sam's payroll. Literally thousands of stenographers and typewriters have been appointed in Washington during the past few months and thousands more are to be appointed as soon as they are available. The United States Civil Service Commission is holding examinations for these positions weekly throughout the country. Secretaries of local boards of civil service examiners at the post offices in all cities are furnishing detailed information.

What is LAX-FOS

LAX-FOS IS AN IMPROVED CASCARA
A Digestive Liquid Laxative, Cathartic and Liver Tonic. Contains Cascara Bark, Blue Flag Root, Rhubarb Root, Black Root, May Apple Root, Senna Leaves and Pepsin. Combines strength with palatable aromatic taste. Does not gripe. 50c

The Future's Bright Hope.
Grandpa thought he was going to turn out to be something wonderful, and he is confident that son will make a mark in the world. Each generation seems to realize that it is a failure, but it is betting on the next generation.—Forth Worth Star-Telegram.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to E. H. Yates, please settle same with Roger Wathen at Yates Bros., music store. Save trouble and cost.
E. H. YATES.
1213 3rd

LOVERS OF RED,
WHITE AND BLUE.

Composed by James Byford, 149th Infantry, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
This is the little piece I recited at the Mees Hall Thanksgiving dinner.

Let down my worried little girl
And you must try to rest
While we are in the trenches
A doing our very best.

We hate to leave our loved ones
To cross the deep, blue sea
But now the good old U. S. A.
Is in war with Germany.

When we get into the trenches
Then, darling, you can see
We will make that cruel Kaiser
Holler "Near my Got to Thee."

The Red, White and Blue
Is a grand old flag
See him above them all
And we'll all die on the battle field
Before we will see her fall.

The Germans are killing our soldiers
And you know that will not do
So when we whip the Kaiser
We will return back home to you.

When we get on the battle field
Then we will let them know
That we are from no western state
Not even Idaho.

But when we form a skirmish line
Then they all can see
That we are from old Ky., Va., or Tenn.
I can hear the cannon roaring
Far over the deep blue sea
It must be the Kentucky boys
In war with Germany.

We have got that dirty old Kaiser
A crying now for peace
He sees that the good old U. S. A.
Will give him nothing more to eat.

We have brothers in the trenches
And they don't care to stay
Until our Uncle Sammie says
They can come away.

It will make our Kaiser roll his eyes
When the boys go across the pond
That all of the American soldiers
Took a Liberty bond.

We don't want his country
Or either want his girl
We just want to show the Kaiser
That he can't whip the world.

The Germans are pretty raw
And fight pretty keen
But what does Uncle Sam care
For their submarines.

When we leave New York,
I know we mean to go,
We care no more for their bombells
Than we do the dropping saw.

I don't think the war will amount to much
But I don't hardly know
The reason I am saying this
John Maggard told me so.

I will pretty soon have to close
But I'll tell you one more joke.
The only way to stop the war
Is to cut old Kaiser's throat.

If any of my loved ones see this
Don't think strange of me
For it is a small iceberg
To clear up Germany.

I used to be in Sloan town
Playing the banjo for the girls
But I am in the army
In war with the world.

When I was in Sloan town
A trodding over the hills
They must have thought I was cranky
They called me crazy Bill.

When I return from the foreign land
They will all be proud of me
They can say there is one of the soldier boys
Hope clean up Germany.

They did not have to coax me
Or either make me go
Because I was always ready
When Uncle Sam said so.

When Uncle Sam called for volunteers
I did not wait to go
Because I wasn't stuck on my job
Down on the C. & O.

We don't mean for them to take
France or Italy
Or either take the sea
The only thing suits our President
Is Sweet Land of Liberty.

Some people think if we go to France
We may not have to fight
But that is just the latest dope
From Private John D. White.

Jess Ball's poetry was very good
But I believe that I am right
The only way he has got me beat
He wears the Corporal stripes.

We sure do love our officers
They talk to us so kind

In the old Kentucky regiment
One hundred and forty-nine.
But when you look over this
You won't call me Crazy Bill
You can say that is Private Horton
From the old Virginia Hill.
But if anything should happen
That I should never return to you
You can say he was the lover
Of the Red, White and Blue

STOP that
Indigestion

Your stomach—does it ever bother you?
That's a sure sign something's wrong—
Indigestion, constipation, lazy liver,
clogged kidneys, impure blood. Nature
is warning you, and you had better heed
the warning.
Nature not only warns us, but also provides
the remedy. There are eight great
herbal remedies that give positive relief
in all kinds of indigestion. These have
been combined into one great nature medicine—
Vin Hepatica, the universal system
purifier.
L. F. Sweeney, a Nashville traveling man,
broke down as a result of the trouble he
was forced to eat on the road. Indigestion
and constipation of the worst kind caused
him untold suffering. Vin Hepatica restored
him and as he puts it, made him
"fit as a fiddle."
Vin Hepatica is surely a matchless tonic
for regulating the bowels and building up
the entire system. Try a bottle on our
say so that it is a real medicine.

Sold By
J. H. ORME
MARION, KY.

MARRIAGES

Darnall-Moore

A marriage of interest to the many Paducah friends of the bride is that of Miss Ina Darnall, formerly of this city but now residing in Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. James H. Moore of Marion, Ky., a private in the U. S. National Army at Camp Zachary Taylor. The marriage was solemnized at Louisville, Ky., on Nov. 28th, in the Methodist church on Cherokee road and was witnessed by several Paducahans, friends from the camp and visitors in Louisville.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Darnall and is a graduate of the Paducah High School. She is a bright and attractive girl. Mr. Moore is a son of Attorney A. C. Moore of Marion and before joining the army, was a member of the State Agricultural Board—Paducah Area.

Henry Hamby the polite and popular clerk at Chandler's grocery and Mrs. Emma McDowell of the Piney Fork section were united in marriage at 7 o'clock Thursday evening by Rev. W. T. Oakley in the parlors at his home on East Bellville street.

The ceremony was the culmination of a long courtship which began when they were children and playmates. The bride was reared in one of the best Christian homes in this or any other county by Mr. and Mrs. George M. Travis and is endowed by nature with all those traits which make a good wife and happy home maker. Mr. Hamby is a shrewd old bachelor and has made the best trade of his life. We wish them much joy and a long and arduous useful life.

SWEET CLOVER SEED

Large white variety, 12 1/2 cents per pound. H. N. Lamb, 104 2nd, Tribuna, Ky.

Catarrh and Bronchitis

and Cold in the Head
Recommend
PE-RU-NA

Mrs. Rosa A. Kies, 215 Clinton Place, Kansas City, Missouri, writes:
"I was very sick with Catarrh and Bronchitis. I also had a cold in the head. I used Peruna and am well pleased with the results. I have done me a great deal of good. I do not need any other medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one who is troubled with catarrh, cold frequently or any one who has a chronic cough or chronic catarrh. Those wishing further particulars concerning my case may write me. Be sure to enclose a stamp and I will answer."

PERSONALS

L. Harpending, Notary Public

Mrs. Sam Gugenheim and her sister Miss Nell Williams, were in Louisville shopping last week.

Moore & Pickens' White Sale, Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Walter Johnson who called to Mayfield on account of the death of her father, Andrew J. Carter has returned home.

Collar sale at 10 cents at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

Mrs. Geo. P. Roberts and two daughters, Misses Evalyn and Ethel are expected home from Hot Springs, Ark., to spend the holidays. They will leave soon after New Years for southern California to remain some time.

Moore & Pickens' great White Sale which begins today, Thursday, Dec. 13th, will continue tomorrow, Friday the 14th.

Redford Yates, wife and daughter Miss Vivian Yates left last week for Jacksonville, Fla. They made the trip overland in their car and kept ahead of the blizzard it is hoped by their friends here.

Go to George W. Stone for your glasses in rims or rimless, any kind you want. His low prices will surprise you. Office hours 8 to 12 and 1 to 5 on Mondays and Saturdays. Other weekdays in the afternoon only. Office lower floor of Press Bldg.

Mrs. Ollie James, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. James, left on Wednesday to spend ten days with her sister in Evansville, before returning to Washington.—Louisville Post

Breaks up a cold in six hours,—nothing gives quicker relief in coughs and colds than Hyomei. Goes right to the spot and kills the germs. Money back if it fails.

Haynes & Taylor

Aubrey Cannon, Provost Sergeant of the Military Police at Camp Shelby, who was shot by a stray bullet and seriously wounded, has so far recovered as to be able now to leave the hospital. The bullet which struck in his thigh was located but not removed as it was giving him no pain or inconvenience. His friends here are indeed glad that the accidental shot did no more harm than it did. It was a narrow escape.

White Sale, Moore & Pickens, today and tomorrow.

On account of the cold weather and small crowd here Monday we decided to postpone our sale until Saturday week, Dec. 22nd, 1917.—Guess & Ordway.

FOR SALE—Mineral rights under 75 acres, known as the Flannery tract, about two and half miles from the Crittenden Springs hotel. Known as the Crittenden Mining Company's property.—address J. O. Clore, Henderson, Ky. 11224t

First Lieutenant John Luke Hayden, of Salem, is now with the Medical Relief Corps at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

White Sale Dec. 13th today, and Dec. 14th Friday.

W. E. Dowell, of Tolu, and J. R. Bird, county agent of Crittenden county, attended the National Stock Show at Chicago last week.

FOR RENT—One office in the Press building, also desk room in another office.—S. M. Jenkins

L. E. Guess, T. J. Sleamaker, J. T. Wright and Geo. Guess of Tolu were in Evansville last week. Mr. Sleamaker took up 41 hogs which brought him \$16.75 per hundred which netted \$1402.50

White Sale at Moore & Pickens' Thursday 13th and Friday 14th.

Wm. Owen Moore after a furlough of ten days, left Monday for Camp Shelby.

Mrs. Burnett Moore and little daughter, Corinne, and Mrs. Learner Guess and daughter, Bunnie, were in Evansville this week shopping.

Some new coats at special price. Lottie Terry

The plumbers were the busiest men in Marion Saturday, Sunday and Monday repairing pipes, pumps and various water works accessories. Few people who have such were prepared for the zero weather and much damage was done.

Special prices on all serge dresses beginning Thursday Dec. 13. Lottie Terry

Mr. and Mrs. James Arthur King are the proud parents of a little daughter which weighed 9 pounds when the stork left her there that cold Saturday, Dec. 8th, at 8:30 o'clock. Mrs. King was Miss Florence Nelson, of the Baker section, before her marriage.

Lieu. Kenneth Kimpton, of Fort Sheridan, who was here to spend the week-end with his uncle, George P. Roberts, left for his assignment Monday.

The great White Sale begins today and continues tomorrow.

Moore & Pickens.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graham are parents of a boy, born Saturday morning, at Riverside hospital.—Paducah Sun.

Mrs. Graham who was Miss Julia Cook, is a niece of Mrs. C. I. Pierce of this city, and has visited here frequently and is greatly admired here.

Just received a new line of Xmas waist silks and nice waists of all kinds.—Lottie Tinsley Terry.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hibbs, of Smithland, announces the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Marie Hibbs, and Mr. Gabe W. Abell, of this city. The wedding will take place Wednesday December 12, at the home of the bride's parents.—Paducah Sun

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAX-FOS BROMO Quinine. It stops the cough and headache and soothes the throat. Relieves the cold in one day. It is the only medicine that cures the cold in one day. It is the only medicine that cures the cold in one day.

OUR LAND IS POSTED

No hunting allowed:
J. M. Walker
O. D. Spence
S. M. Jenkins

Letter From Washington

North Yakama, Wash.
Old friend Marshal,
Marion, Ky.

You will please send my paper to North Yakama, Wash. I have been here about one week. I came here for a change to see if it would not improve my health. Feel better already. I still have my business in Enterprise, Ore., my two sons, Richard and Henry, are at the wheel. I have a son and a daughter here.

We have our first snow, here now, though it is not cold.

It is a sight to look at the auto that pass up and down the roads. It looks as though everybody would get every dollar into autos.

Best regards to all. I am as ever,
J. F. BRUCE,
R. F. D., No. 7, box 15.

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame back, rheumatism and irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to be perfect a cure. Send for sworn testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2220 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.—Advertisement.

Felt hats, velvet hats, silk flowers, and plumes at cost for 10 days only from Dec. 7 to 17, at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

The wedding of Mrs. Mayme H. Lenaghan to Mr. C. B. Cardwell, of Providence, Ky., took place on Monday afternoon, December 3, at the home of the officiating minister, Dr. W. N. Briney.

Dr. and Mrs. I. N. Vickers, of Providence, were the only attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell will make their home in Providence.—Louisville Post.

Some bargains in furs, nice fur coats \$2.99, nice \$10.00 set at \$5.99, fur banding on sale at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

Notice

Dr. E. M. Smith removes bunions, corns, ingrowing toenails. All desiring work of this kind leave your calls with Mrs. Birdie Hughes. Phone 159-5

Colored Boy Burned.

Emmett Woods colored 20 year old son of Gid Woods fell in the fire Monday night in an epileptic fit and was severely burned on the arm and leg before being discovered by his sister the wife of Hallie Wilcox with whom he lives. His burns while most severe are not necessarily fatal unless some complication set up. The accident is most unfortunate at this when the thermometer is hovering around zero.

For Sale For Cash.

One hundred acres of land, 2 miles of Fredonia, 1-2 in timber balance tillable, under fence, and well watered.

Joe A. Guess,

11-15-3-tp.

WHAT IS LAX-FOS

LAX-FOS IS AN IMPROVED CASCARA A DIGESTIVE LAXATIVE

CATHARTIC AND LIVER TONIC

LAX-FOS is not a Secret or Patent Medicine but is composed of the following old-fashioned roots and herbs:

CASCARA BARK
BLUE FLAG ROOT
RHUBARB ROOT
BLACK ROOT
BAY APPLE ROOT
SENNA LEAVES
AND PEPSIN

LAX-FOS Post the CASCARA is improved by the addition of these digestive ingredients making it better than ordinary CASCARA, and thus the combination acts not only as a stimulating laxative and cathartic but also as a digestive and liver tonic. Laxatives are weak, but LAX-FOS combines strength with palatability, and acts fast and does not gripe or disturb the stomach. One bottle will prove LAX-FOS is invaluable for Constipation, indigestion or Torpid Liver. Price 50c.

Letter To The Editor.

Louisville, Ky.,
Dec. 12, 1917.

Dear Sir—
T. J. Yandell, cashier of the Marion Bank, has sent us a check for \$41.05, representing contributions made by people of Marion and vicinity for the Courier Journal Camp Zachary Taylor Christmas Cheer Club.

He also sends clippings from your paper giving a list of names on the subscribers and the amounts subscribed. We desire to take this opportunity of expressing through the columns of your paper our gratitude for their contributions. This expression of thanks, is made, of course in behalf of the boys in khaki, who Christmas will be made happier by reason of the gifts of your townsmen.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Quay,

Chairman.

For Sale

Full blooded cockerels, S. C. R. I. Reds and White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 to \$2.00 if taken at once. Good lot to select from. Please write Mrs. J. B. Carter, 126 Imp. Marion, Ky.

THE CHRISTMAS DRIVE

Plans Have Been Made For The American Red Cross To Make A Big Xmas Drive

A great "Christmas Drive," starting December 17th, and having as its aim the adding of fifteen million new members to the organization. The slogan, "Make It A Red Cross Christmas," has been adopted, and President Wilson will make the appeal with which this thoroughly organized nation wide campaign will open. The campaign for this large increase in the membership of the Red Cross is planned, because of the necessity of larger support if the organization is to adequately carry out the work for which there is such a great need in this time of world-war.

It is my purpose in this article to outline for the readers of the Record-Press the plan of the local chapter of the Red Cross for putting on this Christmas Drive in Crittenden County.

To date there are less than 400 members of the Red Cross in our county; 400 in a county of 15,000 population. Surely we have not exhausted our field. Our quota of Kentucky's 350,000 new members in the Christmas Drive is 3,000. It is our plan to use every possible means of enrolling this number of new members. So we are calling upon every patriotic citizen to respond to the appeal:

1. We plan to give large publicity to this movement, both through the columns of the Record-Press and through correspondence, advertising and public meetings.

2. We plan to hold in several places in the county Red Cross rallies to which all citizens will be urged to come. A team of entertainers and patriotic speakers will be sent out these meetings to give information and inspiration to our people in this great work.

3. We plan to enlist the cooperation of all merchants and stores through out the county, making each proprietor an enlistment agent for the Red Cross. We are sending to each store an enrollment blank and literature on the Red Cross work. When you go to the store you can enroll as a member of the great Red Cross.

4. We plan to enlist the cooperation of every school teacher in the county asking them to give one half hour on Tuesday December 18th to instructing their pupils about Red Cross work. The pupils will in turn take the word home to their parents and ask them to become members of the Red Cross. You can enroll as a member of Red Cross through your child at every school house in the county.

5. On Sunday night December 16th we plan to have a great Red Cross mass meeting at the Baptist Church in Marion. The services in all other churches will be called in, music will be furnished by the Male and Female Quartettes and Rev. E. F. Goodson, who first organized the Red Cross in this county will make the address.

6. During the week of Dec. 17 to 23 booths will be placed in both banks in Marion where Red Cross members may be enrolled. Young ladies will be in attendance to explain the movement and secure your enrollment.

In conclusion there are several questions you will perhaps be asking which I will attempt to answer.

1. How may I become a Red Cross member? Enroll your name, pay the annual membership dues of \$1.00 or \$2.00 if you desire the Red Cross Magazine.

If you are already a member, pay your next year's dues and make it a Red Cross Xmas.

2. What becomes of Red Cross money?

If you pay \$1.00 Xmas membership dues, \$4.40 of it is forwarded to Washington for the great work that is being done across the water. \$5.50 is put into local chapter treasury and expended for material for making shirts, pajamas, sweaters, etc, etc, for the soldiers.

If you pay \$2.00 Magazine membership dues, \$1.25 goes to Washington and \$.75 into the local treasury. There is no graft in it; every penny really helps in sure enough Red Cross work.

3. Do isn't the government take care of the wounded soldiers, and am I not doing this kind of work when I pay my war taxes?

The government does do some things but the Red Cross is not a department of the government but a voluntary philanthropy which does things for the wounded soldiers, for the distressed and imperiled not only on the battle field but in every kin of disaster.

Red Cross trains have already arrived at Halifax and helping to alleviate the suffering in that distressed city.

If you belong to the Red Cross join again and also give a Red Cross membership to every member of your family for a Xmas present. A striking feature of the campaign will be the use of Red Cross service flags to be posted in the windows of the homes. The display of the flag means that a person in that home is a Red Cross member. Additional Red Cross emblems may be placed upon the flag for every member of the household who joins the Red Cross. The boys at the front are serving to make the world safe for democracy. "He also serves who joins the Red Cross."

H. R. Short, Chairman Crittenden County Red Cross.

C. S. NUNN
Attorney at Law
MARION, KENTUCKY
Post Office Building.

Documentary Stamp Taxes Now In Force.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Documentary stamp taxes of the war tax bill go into effect today. Revenue stamps must be affixed to bonds of indemnity or indebtedness, capital stock issues, stock transfers, produce sales on exchanges, drafts promissory notes, conveyances and deeds, customs house entries, steamship tickets, proxies, assignments, of power of attorney, playing cards and parcel post packages. None is required on checks.

All stamps are sold by post-offices except those for stock transfers and produce sales which are distributed through revenue collectors. Millions of dollars in receipts are expected to reach the treasury from this source.

The taxes are similar to those imposed during the Spanish war and by emergency revenue act of 1914.

On capital stock transfers, from which the government expects to derive a large revenue, and which will fall heavily on stock exchanges, the tax is two cents for each \$100 or fraction of the face value. Stocks are to be affixed to the stock books, not to the certificate of sale or exchange.

For produce sales on exchanges the tax is two cents for \$100 of value of the merchandise covered by the agreement and stamps are to be affixed to the memorandum or bill of sale. The law covers transferred or scratch sales and sales for future delivery.

Bonds of indebtedness are taxed five cents for each \$100 of face value or fraction and renewals are taxed as new issues. Indemnity and surety bonds are subject to a tax of fifty cents or one percent of the premium charged for the execution of the bond. Bonds or policies of re-insurance are exempt.

A tax of 5 cents is levied on each original issue of certificates of stock, either an organization or reorganization, of face value of \$100 or fraction. To meet the practice in some States of issuing stock without face value, it is specified that the tax shall be laid on the actual value if there is no face value.

For drafts or checks payable other than at sight or on demand and for promissory notes and their renewal, the tax is 2 cents for each \$100 or fraction. This levy will lay a burden particularly on the banking business. Ordinary bank checks are not taxable. Realty conveyance and deeds are taxed 50 cents where the value of the interest conveyed is between \$200 and \$500, and 50 cents for each additional \$500 or fraction. Deduction may be made of only a lien or encumbrance remaining on the property at the time of sale.

Before any parcel post package may be accepted by a postoffice it must bear, in addition to the regular postage, revenue stamps amounting to one cent for each 25 cents postage or fraction.

The entry of goods at a customs house for consumption or warehousing is taxable 25 cents when the value is not more than \$100, 50 cents when the value is between \$100 and \$500, and \$1 when the value exceeds \$500.

Passage tickets to transatlantic South American, or other ports not in the United States, Canada or Mexico, are taxed according to a sliding scale.

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.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

Tobacco Market.

Week ending Dec. 6, 1917.

LOOSE FLOORS.

Sales for week.....288,050 pounds

Sales for season.....

Sales this date, '18.....157,785

Average for this week.....\$13.11

Average for this season.....

QUOTATIONS.

Trash.....\$ 9.50 to \$10.50

Common Lugs.....10.50 to 11.50

Medium Lugs.....11.50 to 12.00

Good Lugs.....12.00 to 12.50

Fine Lugs.....12.50 to 13.50

Low Leaf.....13.00 to 13.50

Common Leaf.....13.50 to 14.00

Medium Leaf.....14.00 to 14.50

Good Leaf.....14.50 to 15.50

Fine Leaf.....15.50 to 20.50

L. B. CORNETT,

President Tobacco Board of Trade.

CORN WANTED.

We are in the market for snapped and shucked corn, at market price. See us before you sell.

Marion Milling Co.,

Incorporated.

Notice To Broom-corn Raisers

Bring me your corn and I will tie your brooms so they will stay. A new broom for any broom that gets loose on the handle. J. Henry Hughes

R. F. D. No. 1.

BRITAIN FIXES PRICES OF FOOD

Rules Less Drastic Than Germany's, But Less Lax Than Ours.

EXPLAINED BY LORD RHONDDA

Chief Aim Is to Safeguard the Interest of Consumers First of All—Imposes Little Compulsory Rationing.

Washington.—Three general policies in food saving are now being maintained by three great nations, the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

The German idea is strict rationing of the consumer, and recently the United States food administration issued figures showing the present German ration, which is meager as to variety and far below average dietetic requirements.

The American idea in food saving is to secure voluntary co-operation, as far as possible, from both the public and the producer and handlers of food articles.

The British idea lies between the two. As little compulsory rationing as possible is imposed upon the general public. But there is a far-reaching and rigid supervision of all food articles by regulating the manufacturers and merchants, by the establishment of maximum prices, and after December 30 rationing cards are to be issued for sugar.

What Lord Rhondda Says.

A statement just issued by Lord Rhondda, the British food controller, describing the British system of food control gives a succinct and a clear picture for comparison of the food-saving measures which are now being followed in the United States.

Lord Rhondda says: "My aim is to safeguard the interests of the consumer, to do away with profiteering altogether, and to prevent excessive profits of any kind. The framework of our machinery is founded on the civil service. They are the administrators, but in all cases we secure the best available business men to advise them, as well as a number of expert committees dealing with almost every food commodity. The policy is to limit profits at every step from the producer to the consumer, and at the same time to regulate supply.

"A costings department under the direction of chartered accountants has been set up, through which the profits made by any manufacturer or retailer of food can be ascertained. The country has been divided into separate areas, in each of which a leading firm of accountants has been appointed by this department to do the necessary work. Reasonable profit based on pre-war rates is added to the present cost, the price limits agreed on that basis after consultation with the representatives of the trades concerned.

Sixteen Food Divisions.

"Decentralization is obtained by dividing Great Britain into 16 food divisions, consisting of so many counties. Each division is under the superintendence of a commissioner appointed by the food controller. In each of these divisions the borough, urban or rural district councils, or other local authorities, appoint local food committees, with limited powers and certain discretion, to carry out such regulations as regards price and distribution as may be issued from headquarters.

"Local tradesmen are registered with their local committees, and if any tradesman does not carry out regulations and orders he may be struck off the register and prevented from further trading. The various orders fixing or amending the maximum prices of meat, milk, potatoes, bread, etc., are communicated to the local committees and the trades and public are informed through the daily and trades press. A staff of inspectors is kept at headquarters, and a number of sentences have been imposed by magistrates throughout the country for contravention of the regulations. The general penalty is a fine not exceeding \$100, or a term of six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or both. This punishment may be inflicted for every several offense. I purpose to make the penalties more severe.

"While the prices of practically all essential foods are now under control, no compulsory rationing is imposed on the general public, although all public eating places are rationed as to the amount of meat, flour, bread and sugar which may be used in every week on the basis of an average for each meal. After December 30 only half a pound of sugar per capita will be permitted. This will be obtainable through a system of each consuming household or consumer registering with a specified retailer, and securing from the local food committee a card entitling his household or himself to the ration. The retailer will keep a record of his deliveries to insure his not supplying any one customer in one week with more than the proper allowance. Arrangements for the issue of these cards are in progress, and they will form the groundwork should it become necessary later on to ration other food-stuffs.

Restrictions in Manufacturing. "There are many restrictions in manufacturing. Flour made from wheat must be straight-run flour, milled to 81

per cent extraction, and it is compulsory to mix in 50 per cent of flour from other cereals and pulse, and permissibly to mix in up to 50 per cent, while no bread may be sold unless 12 hours old. Following on restrictions of 50 per cent and 40 per cent, manufacturers are now restricted to the use of only 25 per cent of the amount of sugar they used in 1915. Speaking generally, the use of foodstuffs for industrial purposes and for the feeding of animals has been either restricted or prohibited. Waste of bread is a criminal offense.

"Appeals for economy in consumption have been made, and a new campaign is being organized to this end. The maximum price of the quarters of meat has been reduced to ninepence for each over the counter. It was found possible to do this by subsidizing flour, and it is necessary to control practically all essential commodities. The danger that in reducing prices we may restrict supplies and increase consumption is obvious, but I think it can be largely overcome.

"It has been suggested that our recent fixing of meat prices will lead to excessive slaughtering. If it does, we are in a position to control the transport of meat, and we are taking steps to license the slaughterhouse. A condition of the license will be that no more than a certain number of cattle are slaughtered per week. We also propose to control the sales through the auctions, and we can limit the quantity there. In the course of a month or two we hope to be able to determine approximately what quantity of meat ought to go to each industrial area and to limit the quantity if necessary. Maximum wholesale meat prices for the whole kingdom have been fixed independently of the cost of transport, but we hope to meet the danger that producing areas, because of this, might get more than their fair share of supplies by fixing a flat railway rate.

LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE.



Satisfying the large appetites of our boys in France is a tremendous undertaking and hundreds of men are detailed to this duty alone. Sammy is without doubt the best fed of anyone in France. White bread, a luxury unknown to the French for a long time, is served to him daily. Thousands of loaves are baked and thousands of sacks of flour are consumed in supplying his daily needs. All the flour transported from the United States as well as most of the other foodstuffs he uses. Detailed men detailed to the field bakeries which accompany the army look after Sammy's wants as far as the staff of life is concerned. The picture shows a big hunk of the kind mother used to make, and a hungry soldier.

U. S. FORCES WILL BE ARMIES OF SPECIALISTS

Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. —General Pershing's injunction to make the American army an army of specialists is being carried out among the 30,000 Kentucky, Indiana and southern Illinois men in the National army in this camp.

A board of examiners quizzes each drafted man as to his business in civil life. It is the aim of the officers to assign every man to the post for which he is most fitted.

Chauffeurs have been assigned to the motor truck division, telegraphers to the signal corps, clerks and businessmen to the quartermaster's corps and athletes to bomb-throwing platoons. A board of nine psychologists is investigating mental fitness of all men.

FIND SOLDIERS HAVE HEART

Doctors Blame Newest Malady of Trenches on Excessive Cigarette Smoking.

London.—"Soldier's heart," the newest malady of the trenches, is caused partly by excessive smoking of cigarettes.

After a careful inquiry into the subject the medical research committee have reported that cigarettes are a "contributory factor" to the disease. Examination of scores of soldiers suffering from "soldier's heart" convinced the investigators that heavy smoking superinduced it.

The malady is characterized by abnormal blood pressure and pulse rate. The nervous tension of men in the trenches is another factor, the investigators found.

Makes Such Light, Tasty Biscuits

Just let mother call, "Biscuits for breakfast!" We're sure there's a treat that can't be beat in store for us — light, tender biscuits — toasty brown and niluffed up with goodness! For mother is sure of her baking powder—Calumet. She never disappoints us because

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

never disappoints her. It's dependable. Results always the same—the best. Try it.

Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U.S. Food Authorities.

You Save When You Buy It. You Save When You Use It.

HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS

Ker-Plunk. She was a dream. She was fairer than the dawn. She seemed to float across the big room, such was her race. Everybody looked. The type writers stopped. Even the telegraph instruments stopped. Not for many a day had the office been freshened by such a vision. She approached my desk. Proudly we rose. With a smile that revealed the whitest of teeth, she asked, "Where's the city editor at?"

Five Languages to Tell It. A man in one of Caribou's (Me.) stores recently inquired for something in the German language. The clerk replied in French. A bystander repeated the question in Swedish; another again repeated the question, using Spanish. Of course the conversation was translated into English for the benefit of others who were present, making five languages spoken.

MAXWELL

Save Gasoline—Save Tires—Drive a Maxwell Car

The automobile has suddenly become more than a necessity in passenger service.

We must go about from place to place to carry on our part of the world's work.

We can no more get along without motor cars than we can without the telegraph or the telephone.

But motor cars to-day must be light, durable, economical.

The Maxwell has always been light, durable, economical—made so to meet an immense, sensible demand that has existed all the time.

To-day that demand is universal.

Don't take any chances.

Buy a Maxwell—the standardized car whose economy and durability have been proved.

Touring Car \$745; Roadster \$745; Coupe \$1095
Berline \$1095; Sedan \$1095. F.O.B. Detroit

T. H. Cochran & Co.
Marion, Ky.

DYING CAPTIVES MADE TO WORK BY AUSTRIANS

Proper Food and Medicines Are Denied Prisoners.

ARE TORTURED FOR HOURS

Epidemics Sweep Ranks of Helpless and Thousands Fall to Survive—Treatment of Prisoners Is Most Inhuman—Destitution Is Spreading in Both Austria and Hungary—Sanitary Conditions Bad.

About 10,000 Italian and Serbian officers and men taken prisoners by the Austrians and permanently disabled for military service owing to wounds or illness have been exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners of war during this year. Neither Italy nor Austria agreed to the hospitalization of prisoners of war in Switzerland, and their direct exchange has been most satisfactorily arranged by the Swiss Red Cross, writes Philip R. Mackenzie, Rome correspondent of the New York Sun.

The treatment of prisoners of war in Austria is most inhuman. Owing to food shortage the rations given to the unfortunate prisoners are hardly sufficient to keep them alive. Sanitary conditions in prison camps are neglected. Proper medical attendance is lacking. Hardly any effort is made to combat contagious diseases and epidemics, with the result that the mortality among the prisoners is appalling. Although insufficiently fed prisoners are forced to work and the hard labor to which they are subjected hastens their exhaustion to such an extent that a large proportion of Italian soldiers return to Italy in a dying condition.

The treatment of Italian prisoners of war is more cruel, as the Austrians bitterly hate the Italians and consider them as traitors because, despite the Triple Alliance, they are fighting against and not in favor of the central empires. Evidence of the cruel treatment of Italian prisoners of war in Austria is afforded by the reports of the officers and men who return to Italy, whose accounts are specially interesting inasmuch as they contain reliable particulars about general internal conditions in Austria.

Herded into Cans. When the Austrians take Italian soldiers prisoners before sending them to the prison camps behind the front they deprive them of all their clothes, which they exchange for a thin cotton uniform similar to that worn by convicts. Italian uniforms and underwear, if in good condition, are used by the Austrian soldiers. The linen shirts worn by the Italians are torn into strips and used for bandages, which even if washed are never properly disinfected, since soap cannot be had. The prisoners are then sent to different camps in closed railway trucks badly ventilated and so crowded that for days and sometimes weeks the unfortunate men can hardly move. Their food on the journey consists of thin vegetable soup distributed every 24 hours, and a hunk of hard bread made of straw and bran. On arrival at the prison camps the men are lodged in wooden huts, badly and hastily built, where they are condemned to freeze in winter and roast in summer.

Officers are not deprived of their uniforms and they are allowed \$1 a day to buy food. Naturally, owing to the prohibitive prices of the prime necessities of life, the officers can afford only a simple and plain diet, but as most of them receive money from home, which they share with their comrades in captivity, they are able to improve their fare. Each officer gets two sheets and a paper-lined blanket. As paper is getting scarce, officers' blankets are no longer lined, with the result that in winter they are compelled to wear their overcoats in bed.

The soldiers sleep on the floor, without any bedding except straw or shavings, which are never changed. Their rations consist of a piece of bread made of ground beans, acorns and straw or bran and two bowls of vegetable soup every day. Once a week they get some meat, generally goat's or sheep's meat. The soldiers are made to work 12 hours a day in the fields or else in digging trenches, building roads or railways, and even in munition factories sometimes. They are paid three cents a day.

Suspended by Wrists. If they refuse to work they are punished, for the first offense with bread and water for a week or a fortnight, and for the second offense with the stake. They are tied to a stake from their wrists, with only their toes touching the ground, and left in this position for two hours at a time. If they faint, a bucket of water is thrown in their faces, and after a short interval the ordeal is renewed.

When prisoners are ill the only medicine they are really given is castor oil. In case of epidemics hardly any effort is made to prevent infection, and last year at Manthausen 8,000 Serbian prisoners died of typhus in a few weeks. According to the report of an Italian medical officer who was confined at Friedstadt, in upper Austria, 3,000 Roumanians were starved to death.

The rations given to the men in prison camps are made up as follows: For breakfast, 50 quarts of boiling water with one pound of flour mixed in

distributed among 130 men; for dinner, 40 pounds of potatoes, beets or pumpkins boiled in water, which is occasionally improved with the addition of clover. Exceptionally one salted codfish is distributed among 100 men instead of boiled vegetables. Every five days a sheep is distributed among 100 men after the best bits have been stolen by the Austrian territorials in charge of the prisoners. For supper, vegetable soup, as above.

The daily ration of "war" bread for each man is about nine ounces. The following is a price list of the articles of food sold in one of the prison camps in Austria:

	Pound.
Tea	\$12.00
Pepper	12.00
Oil	12.00
Lard and ham	1.00
Cheese	1.25
Rice	4.00
Onions	1.25
Beans	1.25
Potatoes	1.25
Ordinary wine, quart	1.25
Beer, quart	.50

Real Tobacco a Myth. Nothing can be bought in Austria without a card, which fixes the amount to which the holder is entitled. Cards are even necessary to buy matches, and dried leaves perfumed with nicotine are sold at fancy prices. Real tobacco no longer exists.

Destitution is spreading both in Austria and in Hungary, especially among women whose work in factories is no longer needed. Many factories are closing for lack of raw material as well as for the fact that many industries are no longer profitable. Thus in Hungary thread cannot be supplied to lace and button workers, and as a result 25,000 women are out of work. The same may be said of the lace industries, which will have to stop work altogether soon.

As for sanitary conditions in Austria, besides many contagious diseases, dysentery spread alarmingly during summer. It was due to exceptional heat, coupled with the consumption of raw vegetables and unripe fruit, which in most cases constitute the only food available to people of the lower classes. Even when patients could be taken to hospitals and provided with nourishing food their weakness, due to emaciation, could not be overcome and few recovered.

At Rodice, in Bohemia, many peasants have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for stealing food. None served his term, as the prison authorities could not supply food. The scarcity of food is so great that people are advertising in the newspapers offering to exchange boots or articles of clothing for a ration of lard or half a dozen eggs. No new clothes can be bought without a certificate that second-hand clothing has been donated or sold and a special card is necessary to buy clothes or underwear. Nothing in theory is wanted in Austria.

Use Garbage for Pigs. Even garbage or kitchen refuse is collected by the authorities, who convert it into fodder for cattle and pigs. To encourage its collection householders are offered half a pound of pork for every 20 pounds of garbage given to the authorities. Food for cattle is almost as indispensable as that for human beings. In fact, agriculture is seriously threatened in Bohemia, where the cattle have been reduced to only a million and a half head, and owing to gray requisitions and the scarcity of fodder a further reduction of 50 per cent will be necessary.

As a result a milk famine will be inevitable next winter, while the cultivation of land will be almost impossible next spring owing to the lack of draught oxen and manure. Other agricultural regions both in Austria and in Hungary are similarly menaced, so that the outlook is dark, and it is feared that before long not only prisoners of war will be starved in Austria but the inhabitants as well.

WEARING NEW WAR UNIFORM FOR WOMEN



Miss Maria Laurence-Wetherill, New York society girl, wearing new war uniform designed for women in war service on the French front.

The costume greatly resembles the uniform of the British officer, the Sam Browne belt adding the necessary military touch.

Miss Wetherill has been driving a camion on the French front and is one of the most skillful operators in the motor service. She has often aided men-drivers of experience, whose trucks have broken down on the way to the front.

WIDENING WOMEN'S SPHERE.

Those women who have demanded an enlargement of their sphere in order that they might be placed upon an equality with men may realize their ambition. Reports continue to come in telling of the employment of women to take the places of men who have answered the call to the colors. The latest to do this is a big express company, which until recently never had a woman in its employ, says Washington Post. Three years ago, owing to the demand for men, this company began employing women stenographers, and but a few days since the bars were further let down and women bill clerks were given employment. In the munitions works thousands of women are doing men's work at men's wages. In some of the large buildings girls are operating elevators in place of boys. One of the large railroad systems is considering the possibility of employing women as conductors on passenger trains and as ticket and baggage agents in the event that the shortage of labor reaches an acute stage. The war has resulted in very materially widening women's sphere and in opening up new lines of employment to them, and after they have demonstrated their ability to do the work men will have to make up their minds to compete with them when times are again normal.

There is fine flavor of the past about the story of the young British aviator who, when his German opponent's machine gun jammed, abandoned his own and drew his pistol to finish the duel in the air. The German flyer had no other weapon than his automatic, and courtesy forbade the Britisher to take unfair advantage. So Chaudes might have done, or Bayard, or Maximilian in the days before the burdens of empty blighted his proud spirit. Here is true sportsmanship, for sportsmanship is only a latter day word for chivalry, says Cleveland Plain Dealer. It is deeds like this which indicate the curse of war, and which, indeed, still lend to war that glamour which has always stirred the hearts of men. Feudalism was sordid enough in principle and practice, and the ages in which it thrived were dark.

The air-raiding activity continues; the sporadic activity continues. If horribleness could win a world war the Germans by this time would have secured the award of victory. But while the Germans are throwing bombs on civilians and dealing destruction to merchant vessels in defiance of the laws of war General Haig is forcing back their line in the protracted battle of Flanders. The conquest of fighting forces by fighting forces is one of the things that count in war.

One prolific cause of accidents in the streets and highways is that care is not exercised to preserve a margin for such accidents. Automobiles and other vehicles maintain speed under the assumption that pedestrians are going to get out of the way, and pedestrians keep on under the assumption that the vehicles will not run them down. With this margin observed on either side accidents would decrease to a notable minimum.

Germany is now reported to be getting uneasy over the entrance of America into the war. But it is Germany's own work. She decided America's attitude a bluff, called it, and now finds that the United States held the cards. She should play her own better if she wants to win.

As far as gardens are concerned, the preparation made in war for times of peace will show effects when the fighting is over, for by that time everybody will know how to plant and care for a garden and by that much the agricultural knowledge of the nation will be increased.

One of the German generals says that a peace cannot be signed until they have the Flanders coast, a colonial empire and a maritime basis. But the way things are going now it looks as if the central powers, instead of getting what they want, will have to let what they can get.

China's earnest appreciation of the value of American learning and methods is illustrated by the fact that seventy-five Chinese students, sent over by their government to acquire education and culture in American colleges and universities, arrived in this country lately.

The society girl is having a hard time. Accused at one time of being an unproductive idler, she is now being rated for knitting comforts for the soldiers in and out of season—of being too industrious to suit the public taste. What is the poor thing to do?

The allies along the west front do not go far at a time, but they go, which is the main thing.

The 5-cent cigar at 6 cents, however, will probably smell no sweeter.

Now is the time for the Belgian hare to come to the aid of the family larder.

RAW U.S. RECRUITS MADE GUN EXPERTS

Americans in France Know Every Part of Weapons Except Secret of "75."

TRAINING IS MOST THOROUGH

No Short of Ammunition for Practice Work—Target Shooting in the Morning, Machine-Gun Instruction in the Afternoon, Is the Program.

An American Artillery Camp in France—Firing stops at eleven o'clock every morning. By that time every gun captain has finished his allotment of shells for the day. It does happen sometimes that a gun breaks down, and in that case its shells are distributed among its neighbors. There is no record of a battery commander who has been kept on a bound boy allowance of ammunition by his own government failing to take advantage of the prodigal son privileges which war has given him. He is right, of course. The more shells he shoots the sooner his battery will be fit for action, writes Herbert Corey in the Chicago News.

The better part of an hour is used in getting into camp for luncheon. The meal itself is over at one o'clock. Then business starts again. The afternoon program never includes firing, but deals with the fundamentals of learning how to fire. The men take the guns apart and put them together again. They know just what part each bit of metal plays, so that when it ceases to function the gunners will know what is wrong. The officers are at work at other things. Some are taking a course of map making, some are at wireless telegraphy and others are scattered about the other schools.

"Let us have a look at the three-inch school," said the colonel.

A machine shop had been turned over to the use of the specialists in the French "soixante-quinze" field piece. The French officer who acted as instructor here is one of the finest artillerymen of the French army.

Secret of Efficiency.

One part only of the seventy-five is not taken down—the recoil mechanism, in which lies the secret of the wonderful efficiency of the piece. Before the war it was a secret in reality.

Nowadays, of course, the secret is a secret no longer. The Germans have captured hundreds of seventy-fives, and know it inside and out. But the recoil mechanism is so delicately adjusted that no attempt is ever made to repair it in the field. If it breaks down, it is taken off the gun and sent to the nearest factory for readjustment. In the next shop, where the 6-inch guns are being elucidated to the new-born soldiers, everything is shown.

It should be thoroughly understood at home that the artillery, along with every other branch of the army here, is making wonderful progress toward fitness, but it must also be understood that these men are not to be hurried into the trenches for permanent occupancy. They are physically fit as prize fighters, but they are still short of the full knowledge required of them.

In normal times, the artillery has been the corps d'élite of the American army, but today it is suffering from the same lack of preparation which characterizes every other branch of the service—a lack of preparation which must not be charged against the army heads. In the artillery units here—

Each regiment is short thirty officers of its quota.

Not more than 5 per cent of the men have served more than one enlistment.

Not more than 20 per cent of the men have served as much as one year. The vast majority of the men were absolutely new to the army. A comparative few have been in service as much as six months.

Superior as a Body.

On the credit side of the account it may be said that the men are of an extraordinarily fine type. As a body they are superior in the raw to any European organization I have seen, and I have seen them all except the Roumanians.

But the artillery organizations are suffering from the handicap of a lack of previous experience in bulk. The artillery must be a highly skilled specialist. The greater part of the officers at this camp are either new to the army or new to the service with the guns. The work of development is further checked by the shortage of officers previously referred to—a shortage which is added to by the new demands made by modern war.

More officers must be detached as observers than had previously been the case. The training of these officers necessarily removes them from immediate contact with their units, where they are sadly needed. They are being taught aerial observation in balloons and airplane at a time when under the previous scheme of organization they should be serving with their men. This is not sounding a note of pessimism. The progress made is magnificent. It is obvious that a more rapid progress would be made if the regimental quota of officers were filled.

British Decorations for Nurses. London.—A ribbon decoration for nurses and woman hospital workers is to be awarded shortly by the British military authorities.

AMERICAN SPIRIT ON FRENCH FRONT

Yankee Push Shown by Signboards Bearing Legends of Various Nature.

"ABODE OF LOVE" ON HUN HUT

"Keep Off the Grass," Is American Engineer's Warning to Avoid Unexploded German Shell—France's Tribute to Fallen Allies.

Paris.—Among all the legends that appear on signboards at and near the front three plainly show the American spirit newly at work, writes George T. Bye.

The first of these I came across was at a railroad siding that formerly had been part of the depot yards of a bustling little town, C—, now thoroughly obliterated. American engineers were operating and maintaining this division of the military railway, and at the siding a lean-to lunchroom has been propped up—the only structure to mark the former site of C—. This lunchroom, supplied by British commissariat, had a capacity of four customers, two standing and two seated on boxes. The agony of desolation of the prostrate town was cheerfully answered by a bold sign nailed to the side of the lunchroom:

BOOST FOR C—I WATCH IT GROW!

Not so far from this evidence of pulsating Yankee push we passed a German internment camp, a collection of black huts surrounded by several barbed wire fences, the center one probably charged with electricity. This is the second stage of internment for Hun prisoners, the first being in wire cages at the trenches. More Americans were close by.

On the front of one of these huts a hasty arm had chalked in white letters:

ABODE OF LOVE

"Abode of Love" must have been the work of a Chicagoan. When I lived in Chicago several years ago certain celebrated affiliates were spending "sweet seasons" in a little cottage on southern Lake Michigan, which they called "Abode of Love."

Along still another division of the military railway in American hands (I spent two days visiting our engineers at the front) we found a Missouri humorist making a sign for a little fenced-off square already marked "Danger." Within was a huge unexploded German shell that had descended on too great a slant and had not buried itself. Such shells and hundreds of just-waiting-to-be-slightly moved bombs are found on the battlefields near the front, where the labor battalions have not yet removed or exploded them, and most of them are fenced in, as I have described, and signed "Danger" or "Do Not Touch."

What our American engineer lettered on his cardboard for the big shell's little park was:

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

Will our boys still consider it a pleasant pastime to devise wayside signs after they have lettered a few thousand of another sort? For example: "To the Memory of —, One of the Best Defenders of His Country and a Regular Man?" or "To Unknown. He Lost Life and Identification Tag at the Same Time. Yet His Comrades Know Him as Hero." These epitaphs are British.

Our troop trains in France pass signboards familiar to every American, among them the insistent reminder of "57 Varieties" and the three malted milk cows.

The biggest war sign is at the Butte de Wardecourt, on the Epine-Aubert road. It has the dimensions of an American bill board and reads: "To Be Kept Intact by the French Government. Do Not Disturb." The butte, a rocky cone hill, is surmounted by five crosses erected to the memory of British troops who lost their lives by the thousands in storming the butte in October, November and December, 1916. The big signboard is a moving testimonial of the appreciation of the French for their loyal ally's sacrifices.

FEW WOMEN CAN CAN AS MRS. BRUN CAN CAN

Hutchinson, Kan.—Mrs. Jack Brun of this city lays claim to being a strong ally of Herbert C. Hoover. She has put up 321 quarts of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. There is scarcely a vegetable or fruit she does not have in her stock. Besides, she has jellies and pies of all kinds, and preserves and butters. All this work she has done in addition to her housework, and caring for a family of four.

NEED OF DOCTORS.

The demand for doctors has been without precedent, both for military and civilian purposes. It will at once be seen that this demand must be filled unless the public health is to suffer. This would be regrettable at all times. It is impossible in time of war. There can be no depleted ranks in a population menaced numerically by deaths at the front. The vast amount of research work to be undertaken to combat unknown conditions dependent on lack of nourishment and war conditions at the front demand specialists to devote all their time to such work, says Milwaukee News. The field of the general practitioner will be open to candidates as it has not been for many years. It is hoped that entrance to the medical school will be regarded as a way of doing his bit by the young man who has not determined on any line of study for a future profession. Disease and casualty are responsible for a serious deficit in the ranks of the trained man at present. His place must be filled. And the European need of surgeons will offer work for many years to come.

To bring about economy in their use the Swedish government has requisitioned, by royal decree, the supplies of wheat, rye, barley, oats, mixed grain, vetches, peas, beans, and sugar beets within the kingdom. The American minister, Ira N. Morris, has notified the department of commerce from Stockholm that the order in question applies to all stocks from a previous harvest that were available on September 1, and to the current harvest as soon as cut. The decree remains in force until April 30 next. Mr. Morris also has informed the department that the Swedish government has taken over all supplies of fodder in that country. About thirty-five different articles come under the head of "fodder" there, including whale meal.

You may not be able to influence the soaring prices, but you can refrain from boosting them. Each little advance demands another. You will have to be careful if the increase in pay is not more than eaten up in paying for the increased desires that are sure to assert themselves. It's easier to get ahead by saving from the income than it is to increase the income. It's no easy task to add to your production when all along you have been losing your best. So do what you can. Watch the output, cut down general expenses and lay by a little from the income. It will be handy when you get old.

The ambition to many a bright young American is to be a military aviator, yet the supply will have to be very large to meet the demand. Sixty thousand machines are building for the war department. Aviators will be needed in great numbers. It is dangerous work, but so is other military service. The aviator's chance of recognition for meritorious achievement is greater than that in the trenches.

Showers of blessing may come to the country through the revival of knitting. Remember grandmother, she of the nimble fingers? As the sock lengthened with the speed of an afternoon shadow her soul seemed to reach the heights of sublime calm. She did more than knit—she created a beautiful atmosphere, full of love, compassion and sweet charity.

Men in the army cantonments are to be given a rating according to intelligence through psychological examinations. Exponents of democracy ought to warmly approve, for in civil life more often than not the rating which a man receives is based on what he has in his pockets rather than in his head.

Patience eventually earns its reward. The poor, misunderstood, despised snake, regarded and treated as an enemy of mankind for sixty centuries, is now to be welcomed as the farmer's friend. Somebody, perhaps, the cheap demagogue may appear even in a noble light that we behold him now.

A Dutch commissioner says he hopes the Americans will appreciate the fact that Holland is between the devil and the deep sea. But that is no reason why America should be content to go on and let them help the devil's work on the sea.

A clerical error somewhere in congress has resulted in raising the Panama canal zone's governor by \$90,000 a year, they tell us, but if anything like that should happen to us we would insist that the man who did it be credited with an assist instead of an error.

Alaska has come to the rescue of the world in many ways. Now it is intimated that it will supplant Sicily as the chief source of sulphur.

One of the most pathetic works of art that can be placed before the public is a map showing the geographic aspirations of Germany when the war started.

SAVES ARMY WASTE

Uncle Sam Makes Money of Refuse From Camps.

War Department Has Saved Upwards of \$2,000,000 on Waste Materials of All Kinds.

Washington.—Waste material is being conserved by the war department, and money is being made out of it. At every National army and National Guard camp special officers have been detailed to have an eye to the penny to be saved through careful conservation of waste materials. Refuse from the mess halls are being placed in separate receptacles, fertilizer from the stables is to be sold to farmers living in the territory of the camps to save freight rates, and garbage likewise is to be disposed of to the highest bidder among stock men raising hogs.

Lieut. Col. J. Austin Ellison has been placed in charge of the division of conservation. He has the distinction of having called the attention of the war department to the vast saving that would result if care were exercised in disposal of refuse. Thus far the department has saved upwards of \$2,000,000 on waste materials.

The garbage from the mess of from 10 to 15 soldiers, it is estimated, will feed one hog a day. Hogs will gain on an average of one pound a day on this ration for the first 150 days, government experts have determined. The refuse from each cantonment will be sufficient to feed 4,000 hogs a day. This means an increase of 1,400,000 pounds of pork for the country each year.

Colonel Ellison has injected into camp life a certain class distinction in the disposal of garbage. At the camps the care of the garbage is a regular ceremonial. Waste material is divided into classes, and a special receptacle is provided for each class. There is a can for bones, one for rope and twine, another for rags, one for paper, one for fats and tallow, one for bottles, one for tin cans, another for sweeping and pieces of tobacco, and still another for garbage.

Practically all of the refuse is sold. Cans, bottles, bones, fats, paper and rags have a ready market, and the garbage proper is carried away for a hog's banquet. The worthless refuse is burned in order to adhere to the strict sanitary regulations of the camps.

NO AGE LIMIT FOR WOMEN IN WAR WORK

There is no age limit for the service of women in war work. This fact has been demonstrated to the woman's committee of the council of national defense.

Of the thousands of letters that have come in recently from all parts of the country, begging for some work which will be of real worth to the government, one was from an elderly lady ninety-six years of age, and one from a little girl nine years old. The old lady writes that she would like to have some definite war work to do, since her son is too old to be a soldier. The little girl wants to go to France as a messenger in the Red Cross service. In France, at the beginning of the war, the age limit for governmental service was placed at forty years. All the women in France are now working for their country.

ALBANIAN PRINCE AT WORK

William zu Wied Asks Aid of German Federal Powers to Keep Country Independent.

Rotterdam, Netherlands.—Prince William zu Wied, the former prince of Albania, has by no means given up hopes of regaining the realm which he ruled over for so short and troubled a period immediately prior to the great European conflagration. His latest step has been to send a memorial to the German federal princes, wherein he deals at length with the development of Albanian affairs and protests against the protectorate of Albania proclaimed by Italy. He argues that an independent Albania offers the surest basis for a lasting peace in the Balkans, and that it is therefore in the interests of Germany and Austria. Further, Prince William asserts his own rights to the throne of Albania.

ANIMALS KILL 24,350 CATTLE

Preying of Wild Beasts in West Causes Appeal to Secretary of Agriculture.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Members of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association have appealed to the secretary of agriculture for immediate expenditure of \$100,000 of federal funds in the state, in an effort to combat the ravages upon stock by predatory animals.

Estimated based upon the tax rolls place the number of head of live stock destroyed by mountain lions, wolves and coyotes as follows, during the last year: Cattle, 24,350, valued at \$1,374,000; sheep, 165,000, \$1,820,000; horses, 550, \$21,250.

It is conservatively estimated that 10,000,000 pounds of edible meat is destroyed annually by wild animals.

OVERFEEDING.

The star of gluttony is common, and therefore much condoned, but the very other violation of nature's laws has a penalty. Fat, inefficiency, sluggish mentality, the reddened nose, the puffed face, certain of the chronic skin eruptions and much fatigue and nervousness are due to the abuse of the digestive apparatus. High indigestible foods in large quantities, highly seasoned to stimulate the jaded palate, are forced into a body already rebellious from repulsion. Exercise is largely limited to walking to and from the table and bodily deterioration proceeds rapidly. Many an overfed dyspeptic, suddenly dragged by the stern hand of circumstances from a life of physical ease and plenty and forced to work out of doors, suddenly discovers that his semi-invaldism has gone, that a chronic skin derangement of many years' standing has disappeared and that a new vigor and zest of life has been given him. Not everyone can spend his whole time in the open air, but a certain amount of exercise and plain, wholesome food in an amount not exceeding the body's needs can be had by almost everyone. Simple, moderate diet and exercise make for health. These are not faddish food theories, but are just plain common sense.

At the meeting of a medical association recently in Chicago one of the physicians present urged the painless putting to death of the aged, infirm and suffering. But the survival of the fittest is by no means a new doctrine. The ancient pagans developed it to its full extent, and it flourished until the advent of a civilization which opposed the brutal doctrine, which finds its legitimate expression in the present world war, that the weak have no rights which the strong are bound to respect. The so-called humanity of this theory is reflected in the German defense of the atrocities used in the war as "humane" because they tend to shorten its duration.

Land is the only article of value which has not greatly increased in price in the last year. Land is sure to double in value within the next two years. And with the ending of the war and the realization that the farmer is the only man who is dependent of high prices there is sure to come a rush to the farm that will put all good agricultural land in the neighborhood of \$200 an acre. It will be too late then for the average man to get a home on land of his own. And the first duty of a man to his wife and children is to give them a roof of their own on land of their own—a place that may forever be known as home.

Millions of pounds of edible mushrooms rise and fade away each year without doing any good to anybody. It is both a patriotic duty and a gastronomic delight to eat mushrooms. The best way to tell which are mushrooms and which are toadstools is to keep a hungry cat. Of course it is necessary to renew the cat from time to time.

A tighter curb will be put upon the foreign press in this country, and, consequently, hysterical shrieks will be heard denouncing this invasion of the freedom of speech. It may have been noticed how vigorously the law is always invoked to protect abuses and violations of the law by alien interests.

The bride who perforated her husband's anatomy with her gait is reported to be overconfident, and with his intestines punctured in ten places he is not entirely unovercome himself. A bride should always begin her offensive with rollingpins, broomsticks and the crockery and work up to the heavy artillery gradually.

Still, even if it be true that women are making a success of men's work, we think it equally true that multiplied thousands of them are making a failure of women's work. Solomon didn't say, "Train up a poodle in the way he should go; and when he was old he will not depart from it."

An Internet submarine in Spain, whose officers had given their word of honor not to escape, fled in the night, creating a sensation when the flight became known. The Spaniards appear to be the only ones who are not suspicious of the brand of honor "made in Germany."

Some of our young men who have seen a little backward in doing their bit are now able to feel a warm glow of patriotism as they tell the girl they did not bring up a box of chocolate because France needs all our surplus sugar.

Never blow your wages for trash as long as you are homeless or there's a Liberty bond to buy.

Not all the rottenness in the world is German-inspired but all that has been German-inspired has been rotten.

German efficiency seems to have depended too much on intrigue and not enough on efficiency.

OUTLOOK FOR BREAD.
Hoover has saved us as well as our allies from the rapacity of the food speculator, but it is hard to see where the promised \$10 flour is to come from, observes the Boston Evening Transcript. The millers say that it takes approximately five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour. The food bill fixes the minimum price of wheat to the farmer at \$2 a bushel. There goes your \$10, and to this must be added cost of milling, transportation, profit to the jobber, the wholesaler, the retailer. But \$2 is the minimum price. If the farmer, wise as to the working of the law of supply and demand, cares to, he can refuse to sell at \$2 and ask \$3, or whatever else he thinks the market will bear. Under the pressure of public opinion the British government has been compelled to secure a reduction in the price of bread, and it is freely said that loaves are bigger and prices smaller than here. A \$2 minimum, with the sky the overhead limit, promises little relief on bread. The wheat grower at least should be happy. Just a few years ago he hailed \$1 wheat with great joy and began to pay off mortgages, and buy automobiles. His cost of production is certainly higher now, but it is also certain that it has not yet come in sight of that \$2 minimum, to say nothing of the sun-kissed maximum toward which in the nature of things his gaze soars. But we do not live by bread alone.

Among the many queer industries which have sprung up from war conditions is one which has resulted in its enterprising originators being sent recently to Atlanta. This peculiar industry consisted of a private detective agency's business of kidnapping sailors oversteering their leave, keeping them confined for a length of time which made them technically deserters, and then giving them up to claim the reward for deserters. War develops many phases of human nature, but this business is about one of the most despicable imaginable, and nobody will pity the end to which it has brought its unscrupulous schemers.

As a war conservation measure, the food administration at Washington advocates the removal during the period of hostilities of all restrictions upon American salt water fisheries. Massachusetts, the leading state in the industry, has taken the initiative in this direction, and other states are urged to fall into line by suspending closed seasons and prohibitions against purse-seining, night fishing, torching, the use of traps and fishing by non-residents. The policy is one that is warranted by the emergency and that ought to show early practical results advantageous to the people.

If typhoid has been practically abolished in the French army, science has another big victory to its credit; in fact, one of the most important of the war. For its fruits will affect all humanity and will last for all time. Science has been busy in this time of exceptional opportunity for necessity's spur, and will bring some notable successes out of the general world turmoil before the latter is well over.

The American Forestry association wants gardeners to keep harmless snakes in their gardens as the best protection against rats and insects. The association declares that the snake is the friend of the gardener, which may be. The force, however, of prejudice is to be battled with in this reform, for who is the friend of the snake?

Now that the prospect looms of cloth top shoes for everybody, because there will not be leather enough to go around, it is interesting to note that an eastern manufacturer assures the New York Times that cloth shoes are on the market at half the price of leather that will "outwear any kidskin ever put into a shoe."

The young man who used to rig up a vine-clad cottage and ask his best girl to become queen of it now has a son who proposes in this manner: "I have a fiver and seven gallons of gasoline; will you be mine?" And the divorce follows just as soon as the gasoline is gone.

Germany is laying plans for winning the next war. The allies will see to it both that there will be no next war and that Germany will have all she can do to recover from the demoralization, both in a military and economic sense of this one.

"The Lord deliver me from so barbarous a warfare," pleads a German U-boat commander in his diary. Like master, like man. It's the sanctimonious hypocrisy of the Kaiser over again.

The sheriff, when he closes a man's place of business, doesn't pay any attention to the horseshoe above the door.

The people waste money and many millions of it, but the greatest waste of which they are guilty in this crisis is the waste of time.

10 YEARS AGO, FINDS MOTHER

Boy Now Nineteen Years Old, Was Taken by Father When Infant.

Portland, Ore.—Ralph Stewart, nineteen years old of this city, kidnapped by his father when one month old, and who had lost all trace of his mother since that time, has been restored to his mother's arms after years of searching.

Young Stewart was taken from his cradle shortly after he was born and placed in a public home by his father. His mother was ill at the time, and when she recovered she could find no trace of her baby. As the boy grew older he learned the story of his early childhood and started a search for his mother.

The search was conducted from the office of the juvenile court here under the direction of William Spencer. Stewart brought his story to Spencer



Kidnapped by His Father.

several years ago and at that time a picture of the boy and his story were published in a Portland paper. This brought the first clue to the long-lost parent.

E. C. Carson of Seattle, who read the story, remembered the facts and communicated with Portland, and through his friends, who had been acquainted with the boy's mother years before, the woman was traced to the little town of Rockport, Wash. The mother's name is now Mrs. F. J. Melville.

CAUGHT AFTER ELEVEN YEARS

Man Charged With Murder in Carroll County, Va., Long Eluded Arrest.

Pendleton, Ore.—Sheriff Bud Edwards of Carroll county, Va., who was a figure in the famous Allen tragedy, which was a nationwide sensation a few years ago, has arrived in Pendleton to take into custody Logan Vernon, alias J. R. Rash, wanted in Virginia for a murder committed 11 years ago. Rash had successfully eluded pursuit since the crime was committed until he was arrested here.

Edwards bears a bullet scar from the memorable courtroom battle in which a judge, sheriff and prosecuting attorney and two jurors were killed by Floyd and Sidney Allen and four friends after Allen had been sentenced to the penitentiary for interfering with an officer. Edwards is said to be the one who killed Floyd Allen.

LITTLE BOY SAVES CHILD

Pulled the Youngster Out of An Old Well Where He Had Fallen.

Depere, Wis.—Lawrence Kidney, the four-year-old son of William Kidney, a West Depere boat-builder, rescued Robert Van Gemert, two years old, from drowning. The two boys, together with Lawrence's younger brother, were playing when Robert fell into an old deep well.

When he screamed the younger Kidney boy said, "Let's run home and tell mamma he's drowning," but Lawrence reproved by saying that "he'll be all drowned then." He caught the drowning child by the hand, after hanging down the slippery sides of the well, and pulled him to safety—just muddy and wet, that's all.

UKULELE WINS HEART WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

New York.—Many swains wooed Rosie O'Brien in vain; her heart was not to be had for the asking. That is, until Joseph Gonsalves came out of the West with a ukulele from which he extracted music that would have melted any heart.

The strains of the ukulele lured Rosie from home and she was not to be found until her mother remembered Gonsalves with his "uke." Police traced the two to an apartment house, but it was too late. The pair were married.

GERMANY MUST QUIT BY SPRING

Collapse Is Predicted by American Who Recently Escaped From Country.

PEOPLE SUFFERING ACUTELY

Internal Conditions Far Worse Than Pictured—Some War Loans to Be Repudiated—Austria Is Unable to Break Away.

Zurich.—An American citizen has arrived here with an amazing story of internal conditions in Germany.

Since war was declared this man, whose identity is kept secret at his own request, has lived in Germany. He has worked with Germans, dwelt with them, been one of them, and has acquired an intimate knowledge of conditions existing in Germany.

In his opinion Germany is suffering acutely now, and dissatisfaction and worse reign in certain strata of her army and navy. Recent mutinies and uprisings have had to be sternly repressed and the mutineers shot.

Thoughtful Germany, he thinks, comprising men of the Ballin type, is desperately eager for peace, and secretly eager to end the war before America has been utterly alienated.

Fearful Army Service

This man left Germany early in October, because he had reason to fear that he was to be impressed for military service.

"The economic situation in Germany," he says, "is far worse than any one on the outside realizes. It is so critical that I for one look for a break, a collapse, next spring or late in the winter. Nor are the good crops that one hears about every once in so often going to change the situation materially."

"Throughout the German people there is what amounts to a hatred of America, and this hatred has been carefully concentrated on President Wilson, because it is easier to hate a man than a nation—especially a nation that is the home of pretty nearly every one's relative."

Do Not Hate America

"But the big men of Germany, the men who have to look ahead and guide the empire after the war, do not hate America. They feel too keenly that they need America, and they would like to stem the tide of hate before it becomes mutual and the United States is alienated, perhaps for all time."

"They know that after the war there is only one country in the world where they can get the money they will need. America, and they are worrying a-plenty nowadays."

"They, and all Germany, want increasingly a peace that shall specify, among other things, the right to purchase raw as well as finished materials anywhere in the world on the same terms as any other nation."

"Every indication points to probable confiscation of property and repudiation of perhaps half the war loans after the war. Even the percentage of property to be confiscated is being talked of, and it seems probable that the government will take 20 per cent of everything."

To Nullify War Loans

"On the other hand, it seems probable from all I hear that an even half of all outstanding war loans will be nullified. Fifty per cent will be repaid, and the other 50 per cent will either be canceled or will merely continue to pay interest—will be a sort of perpetual investment, the capital for which cannot be realized."

"As surely as anything can be predicted there will be in the central powers a series of laws forbidding emigration, and in anticipation of them countless Germans today are talking about ways and means of getting away after the war. The first German ship that lands in America after hostilities will leave 70 per cent of its crew behind."

"It is becoming clearer and clearer to Germans every day that all the talk that has gone the rounds about a 'Central Europe' after the model of Professor Naumann and others will be out of the question."

"Contrary to the belief that seems to be almost universal outside of Germany, I really believe that pan-Germanism is on the decrease among the masses of the people, and this despite the increased noise about it everywhere in Germany and the intensive way in which it is being encouraged. The reason for this is that more and more the German people are coming to realize what a catastrophe it will be for them after the war is over, if they are hated in all the world. Pan-Germanism, they are coming to feel, is likely to intensify the feeling against them, and thereby make their economic struggle in the future more difficult."

Butterflies Rob Bees

Fresno, Cal.—Butterflies have become so greedy in Fresno county that honey bees have gone on strike, according to C. R. Snyder, bee inspector of this district. The butterflies have been robbing the bees of the nectar in flowers, and finally the honey makers became sort of discouraged, and recently no work at all. Inspector Snyder says there has been but little fruit because of the lack of spring rains.

U. S. CITY IN FRANCE

Americans Build Town All for Themselves.

It Will Be the Main Base for Our Army and Will Cost Millions of Dollars.

Washington.—An American city is rearing itself on French soil. It will be populated entirely by Americans—a city of men. Everything about it will be American. It will be a little bit of New York or Kankakee or Whoools transported across the Atlantic and set up on an alien, though an allied soil.

It will be the main base of the American army and will cost millions. There will be housed the great depot of the central hospitals, the entire head of the American organization.

Reports to the war department indicate that plans are well under way. This great city will be well removed from the front, in a locality already selected. It is all mapped out what is to be done. The location is a military secret, so are the plans. All that may be told is what will be there.

German prisoners now in France probably will be employed in the labor of building. American architects and engineers will direct the work.

The place will be as typically American as if it were in Illinois or New Hampshire. Out of it will run an American railway—American built, equipped and manned, direct to the American section of the front. It is understood that it will be located in regard to harbor facilities so that American ships can come in to the docks, there to be unloaded by American stevedore gangs, recruited from the wharves of United States seaports for that special purpose. These men will wear the American uniform and will be enlisted for the duration of the war.

It might be a combined seaport-railroad-town-mining-camp-post—fronter settlement, from all reports that are spread here.

It's company street probably will be "Main street" or "Broadway" and everything about it will be U. S. A., even if it is "over there."

RISK LIVES AT FRONT



When the shortage of men became acute in England thousands of British women volunteered to drive ambulances on the western front to permit the men in the service to join the fighting forces. They have risked their lives daily in this dangerous work of succoring the wounded within the range of the German guns. Many have been killed by bursting shells, and many more have been decorated for bravery under fire. They have very often gone to the extreme front battle lines to remove badly wounded Tommies. American women are now nobly offering themselves for this humane but very dangerous work. Following the example of their British sisters, several are already driving ambulances on various battle fronts.

TEUTONS CLAIM 'CITY DAZER'

All Germany Talking of New and Terrible Explosive Discovered by Chemist.

The Hague.—Travelers reaching Holland from the interior of Germany declare that the entire country is talking of a new, terrible explosive discovered by a professor of chemistry.

According to tales traveling from mouth to mouth, very small quantities of the explosive will inflict incredible damage. It is said that a bomb weighing 20 pounds will destroy everything within a radius of a mile, while ten airplanes armed with bombs of the explosive could daze a large city in a few minutes.

Some arrivals assert the story is officially inspired and exaggerated to hearten the people.

ROMANCE

IN WAKE OF WAR

One Red Rose Made World of Difference to Canadian Soldier.

MUST FIND THE GIVER

Crimson Flower Parting Gift of Unknown Maid Who Is Waiting Somewhere—Task May Not Be So Difficult.

London, Ont.—War is not all horror. It is often beautiful. Therefore it is fitting that you should know the story of the Red Rose Girl.

Canada flamed with war. Recruits were hurrying through the streets to training camps. Came the departure to far-away France. Some would come back, maybe. And others? Well, war would bring many sorrows to the shores of Canada—and dig many a grave in France's fair valleys.

The troops were passing in last review through the streets of London, Ontario. Visitors flocked to the city to give them goodbyes. And the khaki-clad soldiers tramped through the streets amidst tears and cheers.

Private Stanley Snelling, Eighteenth Western Ontario battalion, swung along in the ranks. There had been none to say goodby to him. Eh, well, it was easier—or best, maybe, he mused.

Then a girl leaned from the tonneau of a big black touring car. She brushed a rose against her lips—a big red rose—and tossed it to Private Snelling.

"Bring it back—to me," she murmured, "and—"

His hat came off, and in her deep gray eyes he read the unspoken message.

"I will," he answered simply.

At the Front.

Far-away France. It was at St. Etienne Cannon boomed a prelude. Shrapnel screamed. Mines leaped death under the feet of the enemy. And the men of the gallant Eighteenth Ontario stamped impatiently and wondered dully if a mine would tear the earth from under their next. Then rifles beat a death tattoo and the order came to move forward.

That night, lying in his trench—a conquered German trench—Private Snelling looked at his faded rose and thought of the peaceful world back across the waters.

"I wonder if I ever will live through this hell to find the Red Rose Girl?" he asked himself.

The Canadian troops moved on toward Ypres. The shrill cries of battle, the screams of dying men, hoarse com-



"I Wonder if I Ever Will Live Through This Hell."

mands barked by smoke-begrimed officers—and the gallant Eighteenth went into action again.

Three weeks later a transport brought Private Snelling back to Canada, sorely wounded. For weeks he lay on a hospital cot at London, Ont., but he never complained of the pains. He was far more concerned at the length of time before he would be on his feet again.

I've Got to Find Her.

"I've got to get out of here and get to work," he explained to a newspaper reporter one day. "You see, I've got to find that Red Rose Girl, even if I have to search the world for her."

It made a nice little newspaper story, and evidently it was widely read. For a week later there came to Private Snelling on his hospital cot a package, "from Miss Carolyn D. S. P. New Paltz, N. Y., U. S. A.," according to the fine handwriting in one corner.

Puzzled, the wounded man removed the wrapper. It was a photograph. He turned back the cover, and gazed into the eyes of the Red Rose Girl. For fifteen minutes his eyes never left her face, then shyly attempting to hide behind the photographer's stamp, he found these three simple words: "I am waiting."

Boy Confessed to Eight Burglaries.

Vineyard, N. J.—William Holt, 15 years old, confessed to eight burglaries committed during the past three months, after he had been caught one of the jobs.

SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS.

The government contemplates an immediate assault upon the insect pests that devour the crops of the country, estimating that with vigorous action at least 5 per cent of the losses inflicted upon American crops by them could be prevented, probably much more. It has been estimated that the monetary value of the crops destroyed by insects in this country amounts annually to at least \$520,000,000—an estimate not based upon guess, but on keen observation extending over a number of years. Such is, in part, the tax that this country pays for allowing some 2,500,000 men and boys to go forth annually and vent their rage for senseless slaughter upon the birds engaged in the beneficial work of checking the ravages of these insects—the birds which are the natural allies of the farmer, says Florida Times-Union. Five per cent of this annual loss is \$26,000,000. The amount that may possibly be saved is even more than that—an addition to the wealth of the country which might aid materially in reducing the cost of living.

Discontent with self is a necessary quality, in spite of the fact that it is often weakening and disagreeable, for it is the mental and moral equivalent of that factor of variation of which we hear so much in the recent evolutionary philosophy. For a man does not naturally and easily tend to improve himself as the years go on and habit fastens upon him. We may call it the centrifugal, the center-flying quality, that which saves us from stagnation. It would be worse for us to be content—more stick-in-the-mud people—for we are now so far along in the slow process of climbing that to stand still would really be (if the bull may be excused) to go backward. In some form or other, ancestral certainty, and individual quite as much, dissatisfaction with present attainment and present status of the soul is a necessary and a prophetic quality.

From London comes the assertion that official German estimates of submarine sinkings are about 50 per cent too high. Many of the vessels reported and reported sunk succeeded in making their way to port with their cargoes. Great expectations are entertained with reference to the help which the United States will be able to contribute in bringing the U-boat campaign to an end. The rapidity with which naval vessels are undergoing construction in the United States and Great Britain is one of the wonders of the war.

It is true that Americans as a rule keep their houses too hot in winter. Fuel Administrator Garfield's suggestion that the coming winter will afford a fine occasion for correcting this mistake is well conceived. However, this will not reconcile any householder to finding difficulty in getting coal when he needs it, or to paying more for it than he considers a fair price.

If Uncle Sam could only devise a way to lay a tax of 10 cents on every unnecessary telephone conversation what an undressed, undisguised, stark naked blessing it would be. One of two things would be accomplished, the country would get all the money it needs to fight the war or the telephone would be entirely devoid of a burden of intolerable nuisance.

Another autumn has passed without a word from Sir Thomas Lipton concerning plans for another Shamrock. But the gallant skipper will yet have another go at the America's cup, and no sportsman on this side will feel a shade of resentment if at last he succeeds in carrying away the brio-brac.

Lord Northcliffe says the United States will have to give up its joy riding and that multiplied thousands of skilled chauffeurs will be required to operate the trucks used behind the battle line. When joy riding comes to an end the people of the United States will then know the country is at war.

England proposes to put the food profiteers in prison. Over here we refer to them as grafters, gamblers and sit-around scamps, but that seems the limit of our displeasure; for an American gets a heap of satisfaction out of calling names.

American airplanes may fly across the ocean to the battle front. As a matter of fact, it is impossible to foretell what wonderful things will have been accomplished by the time this war, with its stimulation of invention and resourcefulness, is ended.

The dear girls should perhaps be reminded that never in the world will the soldiers be able to wear those bright pink and blue sweaters.

Nick Romanoff is said to be spending much of his spare time playing whist, which is admittedly better than if he were confined to solitude.

The rim of the doughnut is necessary to convey a proper understanding of the vast amount of nothing that the hole signifies.