

Buy Third Liberty Loan Bonds and Help Your County Win the Right to Fly the Liberty Loan Honor Flag!

Crittenden Record-Press

No 37

Marion, Crittenden County Kentucky, Thursday Morning, Apr. 11 1918

Vol. XXXX

THE EYE OF THE NATION ON CRITTENDEN COUNTY

Crittenden County's Quota for the Third Liberty Loan Bonds is \$70,400.00.

Our Subscription Will Again Show to the World That We Are Determined to Assist Our Boys to the Limit in Their Battle Against Prussianism.

All is now set for the great Third Liberty Loan drive for \$3,000,000,000 with its over subscriptions.

Every county in every state in the Union, and every town and city in every county, is listed at headquarters of the Liberty Loan Organization at St. Louis, and at the Treasury Department at Washington.

Each town, city and county has had the quota of bonds it must take allotted to it, and each will be expected and must take the bonds assigned.

The financiers everywhere expected the issue to be much larger than the \$3,000,000,000 required. Plans were perfected for a sale largely in excess of this. Now with the organizations that have been effected the quota should be subscribed in a very brief campaign.

Many counties and towns have advised headquarters that their quotas are already pledged, and with a little work the over-subscriptions will reach sums that will show the World that the patriotism of the people has been aroused to a high pitch; will show our Allies across the water that the United States may be depended on to do its part, and will demonstrate to the Kaiser and all Germany that every man in this Nation and every Dollar of America's wealth will be enlisted in the war that is to sweep Prussianism from the face of the earth.

For the Third Liberty Loan Crittenden County's quota has been fixed at \$70,400. The county in the second Liberty Loan had \$38,000, for its minimum; the target was \$63,500 the actual subscription totaled \$69,400, and was taken by 129 subscribers.

Fish And Game Law Changed.

The Legislature has changed the Fishing and Game Act by an amendment which is already effective.

So far as Crittenden, Livingston and Caldwell counties are concerned, the change only affects fishing in the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

In these rivers, and upon payment of a license to the County Clerk, it is now permissible to fish in these rivers with seines or hoop nets without wings of not more than 1 1/2 inch mesh.

The license for one net is \$1.25 and \$5.25 for a seine 100 feet in length.

Rev. Thos. Mather Appointed Pastor in Carondelet.

Rev. Thomas Mather was appointed by Presiding Elder Dr. Luther E. Todd to be pastor of the Southern Methodist church in Carondelet, taking the place of Rev. J. C. McPheeters, who has broken down in health. Rev. Mr. Mather is a son of Rev. Arthur Mather, pastor of Immanuel church in St. Louis, Mo., and of the editorial staff of the St. Louis Christian Advocate. He is a graduate of Central College and of Princeton. For several months he has assisted as junior preacher at Immanuel where his father is pastor. He is well and favorably remembered here as a bright and attentive student who took advantage of his chances.

Special Notice.

We have a dandy good saw mill for sale, now is the time to buy, lots of folks want sawing done at a good price. Our mill is good and prices right. Gilchrist & Wheeler.

Ore Prices Continued to July.

Washington, April 9.—Prices on ore, coke, steel and steel products recommended previously by the price fixing committee of the War Industrial Board, subject to revision on April 1, were ordered by President Wilson today to be continued in effect until July 1.

From April 1 to July 1, however, the maximum price of basic pig iron was ordered reduced from \$33 to \$32 per gross ton, and of scrap steel from \$30 to \$29 per gross ton.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

Two farms for sale at wonderful bargains. One, 35 acres, has handsome substantial house and good barn. The other, 50 acres, has at least \$5,000.00 worth of timber after paying all expenses of cutting and marketing. The land is all rich, sandy loam, extraordinarily productive. Owner expects to go into the engineering corps of the army and the farm will be sold at the earliest possible date. See or write, to H. C. Hubbell, owner, 718 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati Ohio. 411

Red Cross Moved.

The Red Cross headquarters which has been over the Marion Bank, has been moved to the basement of the M. E. church where there is more room. They will remain there until the completion of the new Postoffice, where a room especially for Red Cross work has been prepared for them.

White Wyandoits

Eggs for setting, 15 for \$1.00. Mrs. W. W. Ward, R. F. D. No. 2, Marion, Ky.

FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE NUNN

Called to Rest From His Suffering. Had Been Ill Several Years.

Judge Thomas Jefferson Nunn died at 10 o'clock Monday morning, April 8, after a lingering illness of several years. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Sarah Ann Clement, daughter of the late Newton Clement, of Weston. Five children also survive him, C. S. Nunn, of this city; John L. Nunn, of the U. S. army officers' training corps, now at Leon Springs, Texas; Mrs. Miles Flannery and Mrs. W. O. Tucker, of this city, and Mrs. George M. Eady, of Louisville.

The funeral was preached at the residence on North Main street at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon by his pastor, Rev. H. R. Short, of the Methodist church, and the interment was in the new cemetery.

The deceased has been signally honored by his countrymen, having been County Judge, Circuit Judge, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Judge of the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Kentucky Appellate Court. He was plain and unassuming in manner, and was always beloved by those who knew him best. He was born on the Nunn farm in this county, March 9, 1846, where his father, John Nunn, dispensed the true Kentucky hospitality. He was related to the Love family, his mother having been Miss Emily Love, who was also the mother of his five sisters, now living, Mesdames Dez Clement, widow of Granville Clement, of Ford's Ferry; Ann Stephens, of Repton, widow of P. C. Stephens; Johnnie, wife of Mort Duvall, Addie, wife of Dr. I. H. Clement, of this city, and of his two brothers, Eli Lacy, of this city, and Samuel Arthur Nunn, of Repton. He leaves also a half sister, Frances, wife of Ed Cook, of Ford's Ferry, and two half brothers, George H. Nunn, of this city, and Charles Nunn, of Evansville; one brother, Ira, died a few years ago, and a sister, Harriett, who died in girlhood. The pallbearers were the stewards of the Methodist church and J. W. Blue, for many years the law partner of his son.

Answer Your Telephone When it Rings.

People who have telephones should answer them when called. No well regulated family leaves the home, with no one to answer the phone. It is due to the Telephone Company and to the public to do this. The telephone is a convenience when properly used and treated but a nuisance when not. A business man who spends as much time to get a party as it requires to transact the business does not appreciate the phone.

Taken Up As A Stray.

South of the city, one young Jersey cow, with cotton halter on her, she is giving some milk. Owner can have same by paying for the keep and this ad. Call at the Press Office.

HICKS INDICTED FOR MURDER

True Bill Found by Grand Jury at Dixon Against Youth-- Negro Testifies.

Dixon, April 4.—The grand jury today returned an indictment against Heder Hicks, charging him with the wilful murder of Mrs. Joey Sparks, a young Clay widow.

No indictment was returned against the negro, James Logan whom young Hicks, in his sworn confession, declared actually fired the shot that killed Mrs. Sparks. The general impression prevails here that the negro will not be indicted on any charge what ever.

F. J. Pentecost of Henderson, one of the attorneys for young Hicks, today appeared before Judge Dorsey with a motion for change of venue.

The affidavit, which he presented, stated that it would be dangerous to bring the youth back to Webster county on account of high feeling against him and also declared that it would be impossible to secure a fair trial here.

Judge Dorsey set April 11th as the day for arguing the motion.

Farmers Wheat Wanted at Market Price.

St. Louis, April 3, 1918.

To the Miller: Who is usually picked to perform some special service in this busy world?

We can agree, it's the man who already seems to be doing all he can stand up under.

Why? Because he possesses a keen sense of obligation, and in addition to that accomplishment in his daily toils.

Now that's just the reason we are calling on you on this wheat proposition. Grain men and millers, as a rule, are very busy men. They have no clocks in their offices and the Daylight Saving Law was not a necessity to them. We impose this additional work on an already busy class then because we know it will be done.

(What joy it brings to live up to the expectation of our friends.)

This office wrote you on March 28th, to go out into the highways and byways in search of the last bushel of wheat. We can see by current receipts at country points that this is being done. This, then, is as much an acknowledgment of your effort as a request to continue it to the very limit. REMEMBER, EVERY BUSHEL OF WHEAT YOU GATHER IN NOW WILL FEED A SOLDIER UNTIL JULY FIRST.

Don't stop with the man who has a large amount—Remember, we want every available bushel in your section. IF YOU FIND ANY WHO REFUSE TO SELL, GIVE US THEIR NAMES. In conclusion—Get the farmers in—don't wait—Remember, "tomorrow never comes."

Yours for co-operation UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Edw. M. Flish, Agent.



The marriage of Eddie Tow, of the Deanwood section to Miss Ethel Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walker, was solemnized Wednesday afternoon April, 3rd at the suburban home

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE

Marion Methodist Church, April 12---14, 1918.

PROGRAM.

Friday evening, 8 o'clock.
Address..... Dr. E. E. French, Nashville, Tenn.
Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.
Meeting for benefit of teachers. The program will be centered on Primary Work.
Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock
Teen Age Work.
Saturday evening.
Special meeting for Officers and Teachers of the Sunday School.
Sunday morning.
Special music. Mr. French will address V. Y. M. class No. 3, at 10 o'clock. All men of the town are cordially invited to hear Mr. French at that hour.
Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.
Sermon..... Dr. French

The public is cordially invited to attend as many of these meetings as possible. Mr. French is one of the best Sunday school workers in the South and we consider ourselves fortunate in having him with us during the entire session of the Institute. We extend a special invitation to the Sunday School people of Marion and Crittenden county to meet with us then.

HOLLIS C. FRANKLIN, Supt., Methodist Sunday School.

SENATOR JAMES WILL ASK RETURN TO U. S. SENATE

Marion Statesman Authorizes Formal Announcement of Candidacy.

Washington, April 8.—Senator Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, today authorized the formal announcement of his candidacy, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries in August, for re-election. His announcement was made by his friends, who stated he would stand squarely upon his record of fifteen years in the National Congress. His term of office will expire on Mar. 3, 1919.

It was stated that in making his announcement for re-election to the United States Senate that Senator James will enter the race supported by the strong endorsement of men high in administration and party circles, such as Senators John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; Martin, of Virginia; Walsh, of Montana; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Lewis, of Illinois; Overman, of North Carolina, and others.

Friends of Senator James call attention to his record made during the sessions of the war Congress, in which he has in all instances urged and worked for the support of Administration measures. During his tenure of office as a Senator he has been placed on the more important of the congressional committees, including those of Patents, of which he is chairman; Finance; Interstate Commerce, Privileges and Elections, Rules, Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, Expenditures in the War Department, Enrolled Bills, Civil Service and Retrenchment. He has twice served as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Senator James is regarded as one of the country's ablest and most constructive statesmen. During the legislation brought about by the European war, both before and after this country's entry into the conflict, he has supported consistently the measures advocated by President Wilson.

Children's Hats—a special price this week at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

RESULTS OF GERMAN AIR RAIDS OVER PARIS



The upper photograph shows a view of several of the houses which were wrecked by the bombs dropped by the Germans. These places of "military importance" to the Germans were the homes of the people who live in the poorer section of Paris. The lower photograph shows the results of bombs dropped on the dormitory of a children's hospital, which fortunately had been vacated in time by the 200 children, and none were injured there. The building is a mass of wreckage. If the children had not been removed doubtless every one of them would have been killed.

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Sentence of Sleepy Sentries With the Army in France Calls Attention to Offenses Which May Be Punished by Hanging or Shooting—Death Sentence Is Mandatory Only in Case of Spy—Many Touching Stories.

Washington.—Four American soldiers, sentenced to death for sleeping on sentry duty in the front-line trenches in France, may be saved from the law's extreme penalty by General Pershing's action in sending the records of their cases to Washington for review. General Pershing has authority to carry out the sentence of the court-martial, but it is only on foreign soil that such power lies in the commanding general's hands, for by an order of December 29 the war department, at the suggestion of the president, ruled that no death sentence in the army forces in this country could be executed before review of the case by the department. So far as is known here, the only execution of an American soldier in France up to the present time has been that of Private F. Cadue, hanged in November for assault and murder of a French girl.

Punishable by Death.

Under the laws of the American military organization, 11 offenses are punishable by death, although these are variously subdivided. Spies must suffer the death penalty, and theirs is the only offense for which the death sentence is mandatory. For murder and rape, punishment must, according to the ruling, be either death or life imprisonment; if the death sentence is imposed it is by hanging. Spies are usually hanged, also, because, to quote

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The collection of non-perishable foodstuffs in jar and canned form undertaken by the food for France fund to be used for the wounded soldiers in the French hospitals is going on with unabated success in New York. The photo shows a fund worker sorting some of the contributions.

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At Discretion of Court-Martial.

The other eight offenses, or groups of offenses, listed as punishable by death leave the penalty to the discretion of the court-martial. "Death or such other punishment as the court-martial may direct" is the usual wording of the army regulation. The offenses are cowardice, in any one of a variety of ways; sleep or drunkenness on sentry post; desertion or the incitement to or assistance in desertion; attack upon a superior officer or insubordination; mutiny or sedition; making known the countersign; forcing safeguard; relieving the enemy with ammunition "or any other thing," or harboring or giving intelligence to the enemy.

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Insubordination.

The rule regarding insubordination is very strict. It reads: "Any person subject to military law who, on any pretense whatever, strikes his superior officer or draws or lifts up any weapon against him, being in the execution of his office, or wilfully disobeys any lawful command of his superior officers, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct."

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discretion of the court-martial upon anyone who "attempts to create, begins, causes, excites, or joins in" mutiny or sedition, but the liability to the extreme punishment does not stop there. Anyone who, being present at a mutiny or seditious outbreak, does not "do his utmost to suppress it," may be punished by the execution of the death sentence, as if he had been an organizer of the sedition himself. Also, anyone who has reason to believe that a mutiny is about to occur or that sedition is being stirred up must report the matter in full to his superior officer on pain of incurring the same punishment as an actual mutineer.

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Apropos of the war department's order that death sentences passed upon soldiers in this country be referred to it for review, it is recalled that Lincoln in 1861 ruled that no army death sentence should be executed until he had personally examined all the circumstances and facts in the case.

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Boston Committee Plans for Special Boarder's Pledge Card in That City.

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Greek Returns Questionnaire Saying There Was Nothing on List He Cared to Buy.

Tulsa, Okla.—Mistaking his questionnaire for a catalogue, Ysidore Ordo, a Greek, living at Escalante, returned it to his exemption board with a note, written in Greek, saying there was nothing in the list he wished to purchase.

Another questionnaire, returned by a Mexican, was accompanied by a note which stated that the man could not read United States, but knew it was to help the war, so inclosed a \$5 bill.

TO SPEED THE KNITTING



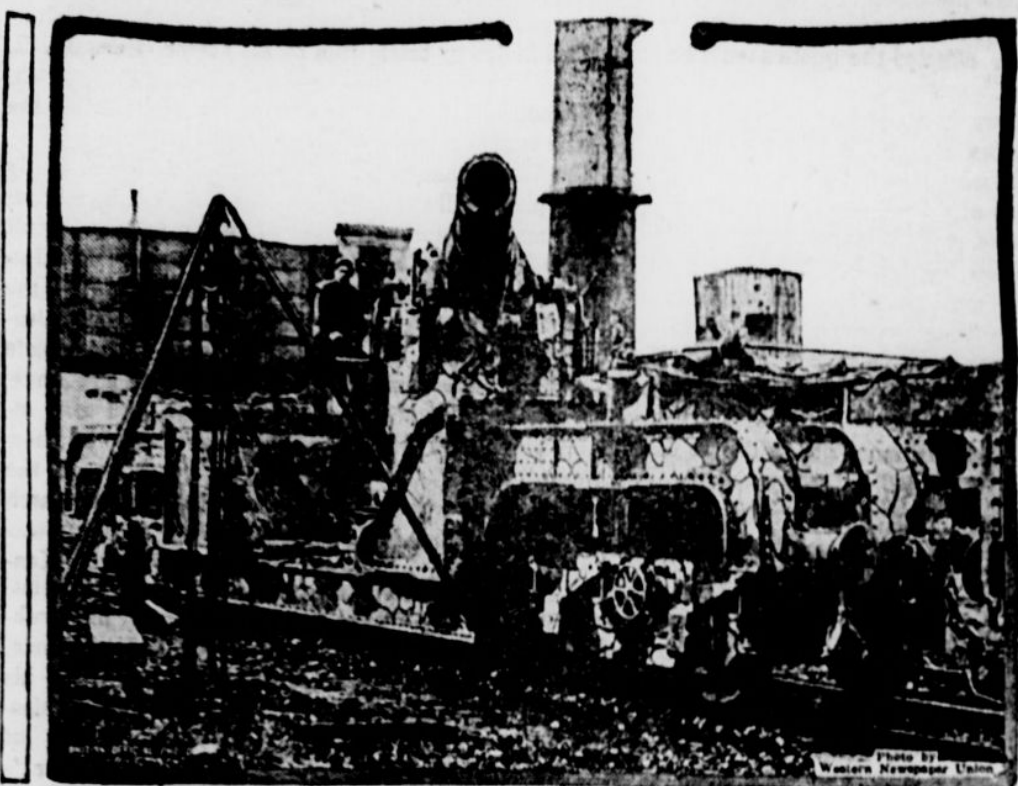
The comfort committee of the Navy League of the United States has installed in its headquarters several knitting machines for making sweaters, mufflers, socks and other wearing apparel for "our boys" "over here" and "over there." The immediate need of these necessities and in anticipation of the enormous amount of these articles which will be needed by the boys in the next fall is responsible for the action taken by the Navy League. They have found that a pair of socks can be turned out on a machine in 35 minutes. An appeal has been sent out to our patriotic knitters to operate machines instead of knitting by hand and thereby speed up the work.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN "PARLOR CAR" AND ADVANCING ON ENEMY



These photographs from the American sector in France show, above, a bunch of our soldiers happy in their "parlor car," and, below, a detachment starting on a reconnaissance through the enemy's barbed wire entanglements.

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This photograph of one of the immense British guns that have been playing havoc with the Germans in their advance to the Somme shows how well camouflaged are these engines of war.

"DUGOUT" IN CENTRAL PARK



One of New York's vigilant special police patrolmen in his "dugout," where he keeps constant watch for prowlers in the vicinity of the Central park reservoir.

Too Prosperous.

"I see where a country editor died the other day."

"What's remarkable about that? Country editors don't live forever."

"Quite true; but the press dispatch states that this man was a conspicuous figure on the public square of his town because he always wore a silk hat and a frock coat."

"You can't tell me he was a country editor and nothing more. That fellow must have owned stock in the village bank."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Test of a Man.

The test of a man is what he is able to do. Rhinestones sparkle, but they don't cut glass.—Milwaukee News.

GENERAL GORDON'S WIDOW REVIEWS TROOPS



"They are as fine a body of men as were our boys in the sixties," was the comment of Mrs. John B. Gordon, widow of the famous Confederate general, after reviewing the troops at Camp Gordon, Ga., named in honor of the Southern soldier.

MUCH IN LITTLE

A London tailor, awed by the dangers accompanying enemy raids, built himself a dugout in the basement of his store with bales of cloth. A war office official inspected it and declared it absolutely bomb proof.

David R. Burkey, a Civil war veteran, aged eighty, of Philadelphia, takes a 25-mile hike for his daily exercise.

John Storah, who has been waiting for a hearing in the Saco (Me.) jail, has gained 84 pounds in the three months he has been there.

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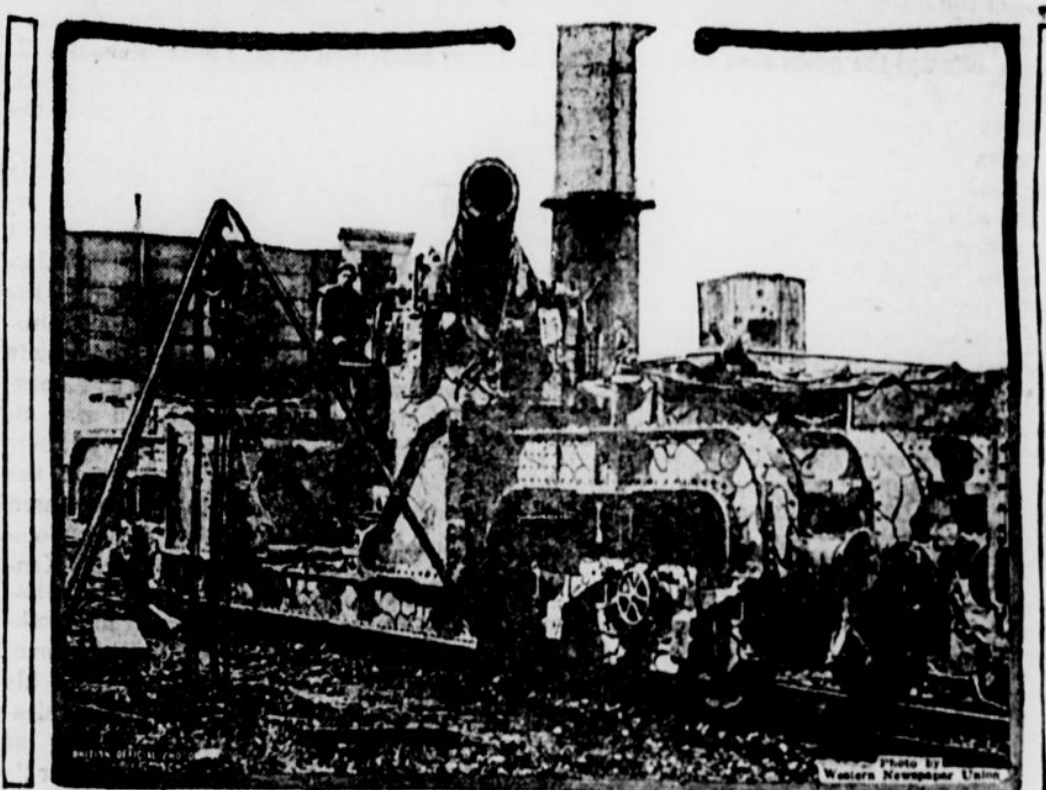
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"Quite true; but the press dispatch states that this man was a conspicuous figure on the public square of his town because he always wore a silk hat and a frock coat."

"You can't tell me he was a country editor and nothing more. That fellow must have owned stock in the village bank."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Test of a Man.

The test of a man is what he is able to do. Rhinestones sparkle, but they don't cut glass.—Milwaukee News.

GENERAL GORDON'S WIDOW REVIEWS TROOPS



"They are as fine a body of men as were our boys in the sixties," was the comment of Mrs. John B. Gordon, widow of the famous Confederate general, after reviewing the troops at Camp Gordon, Ga., named in honor of the Southern soldier.

MUCH IN LITTLE

A London tailor, awed by the dangers accompanying enemy raids, built himself a dugout in the basement of his store with bales of cloth. A war office official inspected it and declared it absolutely bomb proof.

David R. Burkey, a Civil war veteran, aged eighty, of Philadelphia, takes a 25-mile hike for his daily exercise.

John Storah, who has been waiting for a hearing in the Saco (Me.) jail, has gained 84 pounds in the three months he has been there.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



NEW VERSION OF THE TAILORED SUIT.

Here is a version of the tailored suit that is distinctly new and in excellent style. It conserves wool to the last inch in the coat in order that the skirt may be indulged in an unaccustomed bit of drapery at the back. In nearly all the new spring suits it is the skirt that has not an inch of cloth to spare, for the regulation skirt is as plain as the experienced tailor knows how to make it. The coat is made interesting with the remainder of the goods from the allowed yardage which must not exceed four and a half yards of 54-inch goods.

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Prestonsburg.—A posse of officers composed of Deputy Sheriff Dingus Gearhart, Deputy Constable Thomas Cole, William Boyd, Elbert Cole and Budd Sloan surrendered to Deputy Sheriff A. J. Hamilton following the death of Frank Vance. The posse had a warrant for the arrest of Vance. It is claimed by them he resisted arrest, a member of the posse shooting him through the leg, breaking the bone. Medical aid was summoned and the leg amputated. A few minutes after the amputation Vance died. The men waived examining trial and gave bond for their appearance before the grand jury.

Maysville.—Owing to the heavy freight shipments by river, Captain Gordon Green has placed in the trade between Portsmouth and here two more steamers. Two more boats will be placed in the Maysville and Cincinnati trade. The shippers here are pleased with the arrangements.

Taylorville.—Miss Mary Linton was painfully injured when cutting a bit of kindling. As she struck the wood a piece flew up into her face, striking her in the eye. It is probable the eye will be removed.

HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

His Last Pair Went the Way of All Eyeglasses

WASHINGTON.—Now that spring seems on the way, I am put in mind of something that happened to a certain popular young employee of a certain indispensable government department. These happenings occurred last spring, so if you feel the call of the wild soon, remember these lines, and beware.

Look well to your eyeglasses, spectacled readers. You should worry if eyeglasses and spectacles are not exactly the same—it's the same family.

The birds were singing last spring; the sun was warm; all nature was indulging in harmony. The government employee rounded up a party of friends, one of whom owned a launch, and the crowd went down the river for an outing. The employee of Uncle Sam took with him four pairs of eyeglasses, as they were to stay down river several days, and eyeglasses are easily broken. During the days that ensued three pairs of glasses were broken, until he had gotten down to his last pair.

One evening the party took a trip in an automobile. On the way back later, through some mismanagement, the car went over in the ditch and its contents spilled into the road.

Nobody was hurt, but the government employee had that last pair of glasses knocked off his nose.

They searched the road, but were unable to find the aids to vision. The man had the notion that they had fallen on the grass, and were unbroken.

He clung to this hope after they had returned to the launch.

"Jim," he told the colored man-of-all-work, "tomorrow morning early you go back up the road to where we had that spill last night and see if you can't find my glasses."

"The next morning, when the government employee awoke, he recalled his glasses, and wondered if Jim had gone after them."

"I can see him now," he said. "Now he is coming down the road, now he is looking in the grass—ah! there they are."

Jim had got ahead of him, however, for no sooner had he thought this than that early bird Jim hove in sight at the head of the ladder running down into the cabin.

"I found 'em, I found 'em!" shouted Jim, holding the glasses aloft in triumph.

Then Jim slipped and broke the glasses into a thousand bits.

One Answer to the Question That Is Universal

HE WAS a youngish man with friendly eyes, and he had stopped short in his swinging stride to greet a plainish woman old enough to be his ma. Having shaken hands as if they meant all that a handshake stands for, the woman, with the freedom of kindly association, started the talkfest:

"What have you been doing with yourself all this time? I hope you are going to tell me that you have found the best life ever."

"No, still sticking to my hobby—everybody ought to have a hobby. I prefer dogs, myself, because they are honest and loyal, but I also have gone in for—"

"Dogs are all right, but you are too fine a chap not to marry and settle down. Your natural environment is the home, and you should have one."

"Marriage is generally a matter of settling up."

"You can't fool me with a cheap cynicism like that. I know you too well—and while a hobby is fine—"

"I ought to give it up and be a hubby? Not much! My income isn't in the limousine class, and even in the spring my fancy doesn't run to human fashion plates—though I've got a tremendous liking for my women friends, understand. As I was saying, I've gone in lately for shells. A shell gives you a live interest in the water it comes from. Got an abalone last night from a friend who sat in a glass-bottom boat on Carmel bay, while he watched a Jap cut it from the rocks 20 feet under the blue. And when I get through in France—oh, yes, shells of another sort. Been in the medical corps for a year now—I'm going to travel all over creation hunting for specimens. Ever study the colors of a shell. Just to give you an idea—"

Which is just one answer, girls, dear, to the universal questionnaire: Why bachelors?

Rather Took the Wind Out of Matthews' Sails

BOB MATTHEWS, one of Billy Sunday's piano artists, told the following story on himself: He says that he always wanted to "get something on" Rodeheaver, his coworker, but that "Rody" was pretty hard to beat, and that he never got a chance to crow over the latter until lately.

Bob was out in Kentucky, and while there was made an elder in his home-town church. "At last," he thought, "I've got something on Rody. He's not an elder in any church."

When Bob met Rodeheaver next time he told him about his becoming an elder.

He looked at "Rody" to see how impressed he was, and found he wasn't impressed a bit. "You don't seem very much impressed with the fact that I am an elder," said Matthews. "Oh, it's fine, of course," replied "Rody," "but it reminds me of a colored man I used to know."

"This fellow was a chicken-stealing, good-for-nothing darkey. But one day he announced to the owner of the plantation that he had been elected an elder by his comrades."

"You an elder?" cried the owner. "Why, you chicken-stealing, good-for-nothing Sam! How did they come to make you an elder?"

"Well, boss, it was dis way," explained Sam. "De rough element in de church des riz up in dey night an' say, 'We wants representation.'"

Prominent Capital Women Enjoy "Camp Breakfast"

THERE was a decided slump in frills and furbelows apparent recently at the Congressional club when that famous organization had its annual breakfast for the club membership, says a correspondent of Women's Wear.

Three hundred women, wives, daughters and sisters of senators and representatives in congress, past and present, of cabinet ministers and others in high official station, were present at a trench breakfast. The "feast" was served with the same utensils and in precisely the same manner as "chow" is dished up in army camps and cantonments or in the trenches. The menu, too, was identical with that Uncle Sam provides for the men in khaki. The official women of Washington got a "taste" of war provender, each woman carrying her "food pan" got her portion dished up to her as her turn came in the long line which wound about the "chow wagons" to be served before she made her way to the long tables upon which were stretched a width of white oilcloth, and practically nothing else. A glass of water marked each "cover."

It was exclusively a woman's party, nevertheless the speakers' table presented a very martial picture with Miss Mabel C. Boardman, commanding general of the National Red Cross Lay Service, in full uniform, flanked by Mrs. Alan Dawson, wife of a one-time minister to Spain, her full dress uniform as a lieutenant in the Red Cross Motor Ambulance service, and a third officer in her remarkably becoming uniform of a Red Cross commander in the refreshment division.



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Harrodsburg.—Mrs. J. T. Jett was the victim of a very bad accident. She was preparing to return to this city after a visit with her sister, Mrs. C. T. Bohon, at Shakertown, and was leaning on the front gate conversing with the family, when the gate gave way and she was violently thrown to the ground. She sustained injuries to her back and was unable to be moved home.

Somers.—News has been received here that Sergeant L. J. Inman, who is now in an officers' training school at Camp Sherman, O., met with a serious accident recently. While instructing some recruits on the target range a piece of shell from a gun hit him in the eye, cutting the ball in several places. He was sent to the hospital and is doing nicely. It is not thought his sight will be impaired.

Prestonsburg.—A posse of officers composed of Deputy Sheriff Dingus Gearhart, Deputy Constable Thomas Cole, William Boyd, Elbert Cole and Budd Sloan surrendered to Deputy Sheriff A. J. Hamilton following the death of Frank Vance. The posse had a warrant for the arrest of Vance. It is claimed by them he resisted arrest, a member of the posse shooting him through the leg, breaking the bone. Medical aid was summoned and the leg amputated. A few minutes after the amputation Vance died. The men waived examining trial and gave bond for their appearance before the grand jury.

Maysville.—Owing to the heavy freight shipments by river, Captain Gordon Green has placed in the trade between Portsmouth and here two more steamers. Two more boats will be placed in the Maysville and Cincinnati trade. The shippers here are pleased with the arrangements.

Taylorsville.—Miss Mary Linton was painfully injured when cutting a bit of kindling. As she struck the wood a piece flew up into her face, striking her in the eye. It is probable the eye will be removed.

HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

His Last Pair Went the Way of All Eyeglasses

WASHINGTON.—Now that spring seems on the way, I am put in mind of something that happened to a certain popular young employee of a certain indispensable government department. These happenings occurred last spring, so if you feel the call of the wild soon, remember these lines, and beware.

Look well to your eyeglasses, spectacled readers. You should worry if eyeglasses and spectacles are not exactly the same—it's the same family.

The birds were singing last spring; the sun was warm; all nature was indulging in harmony. The government employee rounded up a party of friends, one of whom owned a launch, and the crowd went down the river for an outing. The employee of Uncle Sam took with him four pairs of eyeglasses, as they were to stay down river several days, and eyeglasses are easily broken.

During the days that ensued three pairs of glasses were broken, until he had gotten down to his last pair.

One evening the party took a trip in an automobile. On the way back later, through some mismanagement, the car went over in the ditch and its contents spilled into the road.

Nobody was hurt, but the government employee had that last pair of glasses knocked off his nose.

They searched the road, but were unable to find the aids to vision. The man had the notion that they had fallen on the grass, and were unbroken.

He clung to this hope after they had returned to the launch.

"Jim," he told the colored man-of-all-work, "tomorrow morning early you go back up the road to where we had that spill last night and see if you can't find my glasses."

"The next morning, when the government employee awoke, he recalled his glasses, and wondered if Jim had gone after them.

"I can see him now," he said. "Now he is coming down the road, now he is looking in the grass—ah! there they are."

Jim had got ahead of him, however, for no sooner had he thought this than that early bird Jim hove in sight at the head of the ladder running down into the cabin.

"I found 'em, I found 'em!" shouted Jim, holding the glasses aloft in triumph.

Then Jim slipped and broke the glasses into a thousand bits.

One Answer to the Question That Is Universal

HE WAS a youngish man with friendly eyes, and he had stopped short in his swinging stride to greet a plainish woman old enough to be his ma. Having shaken hands as if they meant all that a handshake stands for, the woman, with the freedom of kindly association, started the talkfest:

"What have you been doing with yourself all this time? I hope you are going to tell me that you have found the best wife ever."

"No, still sticking to my hobby—everybody ought to have a hobby. I prefer dogs, myself, because they are honest and loyal, but I also have gone in for—

"Dogs are all right, but you are too fine a chap not to marry and settle down. Your natural environment is the home, and you should have one.

"Marriage is generally a matter of settling up."

"You can't fool me with a cheap cynicism like that. I know you too well—and while a hobby is fine—"

"I ought to give it up and be a hubby? Not much! My income isn't in the limousine class, and even in the spring my fancy doesn't run to human fashion plates—though I've got a tremendous liking for my women friends, understand. As I was saying, I've gone in lately for shells. A shell gives you a live interest in the water it comes from. Got an abalone last night from a friend who sat in a glass-bottom boat on Carmel bay, while he watched a Jap cut it from the rocks 20 feet under the blue. And when I get through in France—oh, yes, shells of another sort. Been in the medical corps for a year now—I'm going to travel all over creation hunting for specimens. Ever study the colors of a shell. Just to give you an idea—"

Which is just one answer, girls, dear, to the universal question: Why bachelors?

Rather Took the Wind Out of Matthews' Sails

BOB MATTHEWS, one of Billy Sunday's piano artists, told the following story on himself: He says that he always wanted to "get something on" Rodeheaver, his coworker, but that "Rody" was pretty hard to beat, and that he never got a chance to crow over the latter until lately.

Bob was out in Kentucky, and while there was made an elder in his home-town church. "At last," he thought, "I've got something on Rody. He's not an elder in any church."

When Bob met Rodeheaver next time he told him about his becoming an elder.

He looked at "Rody" to see how impressed he was, and found he wasn't impressed a bit. "You don't seem very much impressed with the fact that I am an elder," said Matthews.

"Oh, it's fine, of course," replied "Rody," "but it reminds me of a colored man I used to know.

"This fellow was a chicken-stealing, good-for-nothing darkey. But one day he announced to the owner of the plantation that he had been elected an elder by his comrades.

"You an elder!" cried the owner. "Why, you chicken-stealing, good-for-nothing Sam! How did they come to make you an elder?"

"Well, boss, it was dis way," explained Sam. "De rough el'ment in de church des riz up in dey might an' say, 'We wants rep'sentation.'"

Prominent Capital Women Enjoy "Camp Breakfast"

THERE was a decided slump in frills and furbelows apparent recently at the Congressional club when that famous organization had its annual breakfast for the club membership, says a correspondent of Women's Wear.

Three hundred women, wives, daughters and sisters of senators and representatives in congress, past and present, of cabinet ministers and others in high official station, were present at a trench breakfast. The "feast" was served with the same utensils and in precisely the same manner as "chow" is dished up in army camps and cantonments or in the trenches. The menu, too, was identical with that Uncle Sam provides for the men in khaki. The official women of Washington got a "taste" of war provender, each woman carrying her "food pan" got her portion dished up to her as her turn came in the long line which wound about the "chow wagons" to be served before she made her way to the long tables upon which were stretched a width of white oilcloth, and practically nothing else. A glass of water marked each "cover."

It was exclusively a woman's party, nevertheless the speakers' table presented a very martial picture with Miss Mabel C. Boardman, commanding general of the National Red Cross Lay Service, in full uniform, flanked by Mrs. Alan Dawson, wife of a one-time minister to Spain, her full dress uniform as a lieutenant in the Red Cross Motor Ambulance service, and a third officer in her remarkably becoming uniform of a Red Cross commander in the refreshment division.



CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS
Marion, Ky., Apr. 11, 1918.

S. M. JENKINS,
Editor and Publisher

Entered as second-class matter Feb.
ruary 9th 1878 at the postoffice at
Marion, Kentucky, under the Act of
Congress of March 3, 1877.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
\$1.50 per year cash in advance.

Advertising Rates.

50c per inch S. C. Foreign Advertising
25c per inch S. C. Home Advertising
Repeated ads one-half rate.

Metal bases for Platos and Electros
Locals or Readers

5cts per line in this size type.

10cts per line in this size type

15cts. a line this size type.

Obituaries 5c per line
Cards of Thanks 5c per line
Resolutions of respect 5c a line
Cash
With
Copy



This paper has enlisted
with the government in the
cause of America for the
period of the war.....

The Task to Which We Must Now Dedicate Ourselves.

Germany has ceased to be a
land of civilized human beings.
It is merely a great fighting ma-
chine which, like all other ma-
chinery, is without conscience or
morals.

Germany knows no law except
the law of might. It knows no
other reason for the existence of
men and women and children
than to serve the Kaiser as repre-
sented by his diabolical milita-
ristic element.

Therefore, Germany slaught-
ers in cold blood, with no more
feeling or conscience than a piece
of machinery would have in kill-
ing a man who was fed into its
ruthless maw.

The machinery has no consci-
ence, no moral force; but that
does not lessen its terrific power
for evil to the individual who
rns contrary to its appointed
plan for grinding or crushing or
cutting, or for any other work
for which its builder created it.
This is the fighting machine we
now face.

One year ago we declared war
upon Germany, though Germany
had openly been making war
upon us since the summer of
1914.

One year ago we undertook to
do what we should have been ag-
gressively doing since August,
1914. We planned for a great
army, we promised the Allies a
great aeroplane fleet and ships
without number; but we are only
now rounding into shape these
things, which makes us almost
criminally to blame for the fear-
ful losses in the mighty struggle
of the last ten days.

Had we done our duty as a
nation and as individuals, Ger-
many could never have reached
its present mighty fighting
strength.

Every man who fought pre-
paredness, every pacifist who
sold his soul to the devil of Ger-
many's propaganda, has resting
upon his head the fearful blood-
guiltiness of the men who are
dying that we and civilization
may live. Through the ages
the stain of blood can not be
washed out.

Our nation failed to be ready
failed to see its duty, because it
preferred its ease. Let us,
therefore, with our souls quick-
ened by these truths, redouble,
yes, quadruple, our energy in
building a war machine which
will outmatch Germany's in pro-
portion as honor is better than
dishonor, as morality is better
than immorality, as civilization
is higher than barbarism, and in-
tegrity of life better than mur-

der and outrage.

That is our task, and to that
issue we must address ourselves
with every ounce of our strength
of body and soul.

Let us begin the second year
by promptly oversubscribing the
Liberty Bonds and doing to the
fullest what we have been prom-
ising to the Allies and to our-
selves, and thus redeem our hon-
or and save our souls and the
soul of the nation.

—Manufacturers Record.

"Proclaim Liberty Throughout
the Land." "The cause of Lib-
erty is identified with the des-
tinies of humanity and in what-
ever part of the world it gains
ground, by and by, it will be a
common gain to all those who
desire it."—Kossuth.

The U. S. Navy is in need of
a large number of carpenters for
ground work in the Aviator
Branch. This branch offers
good pay, rapid promotion, and
valuable instruction to men 21
to 35 who are skilled cabinet
makers and interior wood work-
ers. Men of draft age must
have release from draft board
stating that their order and seri-
al numbers are so low they will
not be needed to fill any deferred
quota.

Recruiting offices are at Louis-
ville, Lexington, Covington,
Ashland, Paducah and Owens-
boro.

Guilt Conscience Not Always Cause For Sleeplessness

The old saying that it is a gui-
lty conscience that keep us from
sleeping is not always true.
Most times it is due to our sys-
tem being all clogged up with
poisons, as is the case this time
of year when we have been stuff-
ing ourselves with heavy foods
and our liver, kidneys and bow-
els are all clogged up with im-
purities. This condition effects
our nervous system and we there-
fore can't sleep.

Miss Valarie Cochran, profes-
sional nurse of Nashville, Tenn.,
said that while she was always
skeptical about proprietary reme-
dies, she was so troubled with
sleeplessness that nothing the
doctors could give her would
seem to do her any good till she
took Vin Hepatica, the famous
vegetable prescription, which so
quickly ended her sleeplessness
and made her feel so much bet-
ter that she recommends its use
to every one who can not sleep
well. Come in and get a bottle
and soon be sleeping like a baby.

Sold By
J. H. ORME
MARION, KY.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our grati-
tude to all who so willingly gave
their help during the illness and
death of our darling sister and
daughter, Ula.

Not a want was left unsatisfi-
ed, not a thing left undone. Af-
ter willing hands and loving
hearts had done their best she
passed out into the sweet realms
of eternity.

May God's richest bless-
ings rest with all who aided or
sympathized.

G. W. Horning and family

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and
bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures
diabetes, weak and lame back, rheuma-
tism and irregularities of the kidneys
and bladder in both men and women.
Regulates bladder troubles in children.
If not sold by your druggist, will sent
by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small
bottle is two months' treatment, and
seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send
for sworn testimonials, Dr. E. W.
Hall, 2926 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by druggists.—Advertisement.

MEN WANTED TO LOAD COAL AT NORTONVILLE, KY.

Men who have never been in a Mine be-
fore, can make from \$4 to \$8 per day.
Inside wages day men \$3.75 to \$5.00
per day.

LOADING--40 cts., per car No. 11 Seam
35 " " " " 9 "

NORTON COAL MINING CO.,
Incorporated

To a Girl I Love.

What wilt thou do with the secret,
brown eyes,
I've given thy heart to keep.
Will thou guard it forever, for always
E'en after I've fallen asleep.

Thy days will be longer than mine I
trust,

Thy life the happiest dream,
Thy path winds its way through the
sunshine,

Mine far away from its gleam.

Oh, perhaps thou'lt give to another,
The secret, so sacred to me,

Who'll unlock thy heart's every
gateway

With a hand that holds love's golden
key.

Yet I hope a rare, sweeter fortune
Fate for my secret will keep.

That deep down in thy brave tender
heart

It will sacredly, silently sleep.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Editor:

I want to thank my good
friends for their kindness to me
when I got hurt. A friend in
need is a friend indeed, so I
want them to know that I ap-
preciate what they did for me. No
one knows how badly I was hurt
except myself and the doctor.
This was done on the 16th day of
February. For twenty days and
nights I never layed down, but
sat in an invalid's chair; and
this is the 8th day of April and I
can't do even light work. But I
can do the little things, praise
the Lord!

W. J. HILL.

MEDICINE VS FOOD

Do not buy something which you al-
ready have. You have food which you
feed your horses, cattle and sheep, but
when you want medicine, buy only
medicine. That is what you get in B.
A. Thomas' Stock Remedy. We sell it
and guarantee it to be medicine. We
tell you that it will tone up the entire
system of your stock and aids diges-
tion, thereby causing them to get all
the food value out of the grain that
you feed them.

For sale by J. H. ORME, Marion, Ky.

SEED CORN FOR SALE.

I have 300 bushels of Boone
and Johnson county Dent, and
Improved Willis. Germination
test 95 to 100 per cent. Yield
last year 75 to 90 bushels per
acre. For sale at my farm east
of Salem, price \$3.00 per bushel.

44 J. A. ALVIS,
Salem, Ky.



LAWRENCE EVERETT MAYES.

A Marion boy now "somewhere in France," was one of the
first soldiers from this county to go "over there." He was born
in this county April 16th, 1895, and lived here all his life until he
secured a lucrative position in Pittsburg, Pa., with the City Rail-
way Co., which he held until called to the colors Sept. 28, 1917,
when he went into training at Camp Zachary Taylor. He went
from there to Jersey City, N. J., about March 1st., to take pas-
sage to France, which he did about two weeks later. He is a
member of the 1st., Baptist church and Sunday school, and is one
of the finest boys the city has ever turn out.

He is the youngest son of J. H. Mayes, of the milling firm of
Mayes, Dean & Co. His mother was Miss Mary Ellen Hughes, a
daughter of the late Wm. L. Hughes, one our best men.

FOR SALE

Good home made heavy 3 and
4 sewed brooms at .75 cts., each,
a bargain.

Lettie Conditt.

Phone 62-6-rings.

FOR SALE,

Carneau Pigeons, large, vig-
orous, young stock, Mated band-
ed and working, the kind that
produce a pound of Meat in four
weeks. \$2.00 per pair.

J. F. Dodge.

Marion, Ky.

WHEN TO START

(by E. H. Eggleston)

Josh Billings wrote that "the time
to set a hen was when the hen was
ready." Pigeons breed the year
round. There is nothing therefore to
be gained in waiting for a certain time
of the year to start. It seems to be
natural for every person to want to
undertake some outdoor work in the
spring of the year. All nature seems
to be awake at that period, and the
human body and mind are no excep-
tion, and for that reason more people
start raising squabs in the spring than
at other season. I know of no other rea-
son for so doing, and there is no ad-
vantage to be gained by starting one
month over another. Squabs bring
more money in the winter than during
the summer months, so if it is going
to be a question of raising birds for
market, the fall would be as good a
time as any, but if the start is made
at any other time, the advantages of
the winter market would be enjoyed
just the same. I would say therefore
that the time to enter the squab busi-
ness is now, and the place, with a few
exceptions, is your present location.

More and more each year, as people
become more familiar with raising
squabs and the value of squab meat
becomes better known, small squab
plants are being established by many
who do not enter the business from
the money making standpoint, but
merely for supplying squabs for their
own use.

There are many people who are situ-
ated so they cannot raise chickens and
so have never given it a thought that
they might have a few pigeons, as
they require no yard or range as chick-
ens do. They are not offensive or ob-
jectionable, and a few pairs can be
kept by most any one living in a city,
even in a flat where the ground space
and yard are limited.

A squab dinner is considered a lux-
ury, yet it can be had once or twice
a week at a small weekly expense, and
the work of caring for them be made
so interesting that it is a recreation
and a pleasure.

The average standard bred squab
will make a meal for a grown person.
A pair of standard squab producers
will produce two squabs every six
weeks. Six pairs, therefore, will
average two squabs every week. By
the size of your family and how fre-
quently you desire them, you can de-
termine the number of pairs in it will
be necessary for you to keep in order
to supply your demand.

Those who are fortunate enough to
live in small towns or in the country,
where they have ample room for such
thing, can easily keep a few producing
pigeons, raise enough squabs for their
own use and supply a few neighbors,
if they so desire, and use the proceeds
to pay their feed bills and take care of
other expenses.

Lawyers, merchants, bankers, clerks,
doctors and, in fact, anyone whose
time is occupied indoors, can secure a
lot of recreation in caring for a few
pigeons at home and at the same time
make it profitable and secure a food
product that cannot well be secured
otherwise.

An elaborate or expensive place is
necessary for a small plant.

Notice.

Mr. Editor:—

I am making my last call to
the Sunday School patrons for
help to put a tombstone to the
grave of R. M. Franks at Hur-
ricane. What any one wants to
give we want to know at
once, as a school or an individ-
ual. Give it to Bro. Thomas,
who has got some, or to Ed
Dean, of Iron Hill, or to W. J.
Hill. We want to close up this
spring or summer.

W. J. HILL.

Graveyard Cleaning.

Crooked Creek graveyard will
be cleaned off Saturday, April
27. All interested are expected
to come and bring tools and din-
ner. A sermon by Rev. J. B.
Trotter.

J. R. PGSTLEWEIGHT,
Committee.

REAL ESTATE.

We will sell TO YOU or we
will sell FOR YOU, FARM
LANDS, MINERAL RIGHTS,
or TOWN PROPERTY. Let us
know your wants.
Gilchrist & Belt.

Dr. Gilchrist



Instruments for examining con-
ditions inside as well as outside
of the eye. Glasses scientific-
ally fitted. Prices reasonable.

Office in PRESS Bldg., adjoin-
ing Marion Bank, next to Mc-
Connell & Wiggins' barber shop.
Carlisle St., Marion, Ky.

FROM COAST TO COAST

A Remarkable Chain of Home Testi-
mony. And Marion Adds Its
Voice to The Grand Chorus
Of Local Praise.

From north to south, from east to
west;

In every city, every community;

In every state in the Union

Rings out the grateful praise for
Doan's Kidney Pills.

50,000 representative people in every
walk of life

Publicly testify to quick relief and
lasting results.

And it's all for the benefit of fellow
sufferers.

In this grand chorus of local praise
Marion is well represented.

Well-known Marion people
Tell of personal experiences.

Who can ask for better proof of
merit?

Mrs. J. R. Summerville, 309 E. De-
pot St., Marion, says: "A number of
years ago I used Doan's Kidney Pills
several times. From the results I got,
I am glad to recommend Doan's and I
advise anyone suffering with a weak,
lame back to use them."

Price 50 cents at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that
Mrs. Summerville had. Foster-Mil-
burn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Letter From Tennessee.

Chattanooga Tenn.

March 6, 1918

Military Branch

Dear Father:

I will write you in regard to
the army. I guess I will cross
over real soon. I don't know
just when. I will write you a
few lines thanking you for the
way you have taught me how to
live I don't guess I will ever see
you all again but I hope so at
least. But when we cross we are
running a narrow risk. I am
not here because I want to be
but because I had to come and I
hope I return safe and sound.

Father I never did any thins
that was contrary to you while I
was at home; I always treated
mother well and was always
treated well at home. I have
been on the range five days since
I have been here I fire my rifle
120 times a day. I was asked
to sign a paper this morning
to fight for my country. I don't
want to go but if I must I can go,
and when I get over there I don't
guess I will have much time to
write but I write you every time
I can.

We have been busy for the last
three or four day printing tags
for our grips and things. I am
going with the intention of
killing every German I can before
I get killed.

Well guess I had better close
for this time I hope to meet you
again on earth but it I don't, I
hope to see you in that land where
there will be no parting.

Answer soon your loving son

Fred M. Delore

Co. A. 6 inf. military branch,

FOR SALE:—A good gentle
family horse, price \$75 00.

W. S. Lowery,

Marion, Ky.

PERSONALS

E. L. Harpending, Notary Public

Mrs. Paul R. Adams returned home Tuesday from Louisville.

Mrs. Sarah Gill has returned from a visit to relatives in Union County.

"Under the Sugar Plum Tree" at the School Auditorium Friday evening, April 19.

T. J. Wring has rented the place he lives in from Dan Green, to whom he recently sold it.

See the new spring line Queen Quality slippers at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

Creed C. Taylor and his brother Gus left for Oklahoma to visit their mother who is ill.

Miss Frances Gray spent several days in Evansville last week in business and doing some shopping.

A. A. Deboe has purchased the Fohs place from D. A. Lowery the consideration being \$850.00.

Mrs. Sue Brashee from Kuttawa was the guest of Mrs. J. H. Clifton this week.

White Pekin Duck eggs for sale \$1.00 for a setting of 10 eggs. B. P. Rocks eggs \$1.00 per setting of 15.

J. Robt Bird.

R. C. Rice and wife were here Tuesday to attend the funeral burial of Judge T. J. Nunn.

Breaks up a cold in six hours; nothing gives quicker relief in coughs and colds than Hyomel. Goes right to the spots and kills the germs. Money back if it fails.—Haynes & Taylor.

Miss Frances Blue and Katherine Yandell were the guests of Mrs. W. H. Cruce in the country last week.

Kenna Powell and Fred Hilliard of the Repton section are attending the Bowling Green Business university.

Go to the land of Fun and Fancy and rest again "Under the Sugar Plum Tree" School Auditorium Friday April 19.

If you want Life Insurance call on C. G. Thompson, local agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Mr. and Mrs. George Eady of Louisville were this week on account of the death her father Judge T. J. Nunn.

Mrs. Will Gaves, Mrs. Herbert Graves and Mrs. Gus Graves of Dycusburg attended the funeral of Judge Nunn, Tuesday.

LOST—Thursday a pair of gold frame and double vision spectacles in black leather case on the road leading from my home to J. P. Hatcher's. Reward if returned to me.

Mrs. W. T. Terry,
Phone 12 1-2 rings.

See Carlross Grubbs for rock-bottom prices on magazines. When housecleaning see Carlross Grubbs for old newspapers.

Forget the cares of the every day world and go back to the land of childhood for a while. The "Sugar Plum Tree" School Auditorium, Friday night, Apr. 19.

D. O. Carnahan left Monday for Memphis, Tenn., to attend the Carson-Pierce-Scott Co., demonstration now on at the Gayoso Hotel for the benefit of merchants in this section.

Embroidered White Voile dresses on sale at \$2.99 at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

Mrs. Henrietta Donakey left Sunday for Eddyville to visit her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Baird, and to be present on the occasion of the birthday of her grandson, Wm. Baird, Jr. Her daughter, Mrs. F. G. Cox, whom she has been nursing through a spell of measles, is recuperating slowly.

You should insure your valuable horses, mules and cattle against death from any cause, with C. G. Thompson, Marion, Ky.

Mrs. J. E. Glass returned from Caldwell Wednesday where she was called on the account of the death of her mother Mrs. S. J.

E. B. Gilbert and family of Rosicore Ill were here to spend the week end with her parents. Mr and Mrs Anthony Murphy on north court street.

Rev. W. T. Oakley, Rev. C. T. Boucher, J. S. G. Green and Rev. Sidney McNeely left Tuesday to attend the Presbytery at Madisonville.

If you want to buy INSURANCE call on C. G. Thompson agent for The HARTFORD, and the CITIZENS Insurance Companies. Office over W. T. McConnell's dry goods store.

Misses Linda Jenkins and Mary Nesbitt are typist in the Crittenden Record-Press office this week and are learning rapidly.

The Marion, Dycusburg, and Tolu Red Cross chapters have sent in 1037 knitted articles and garments which they cut and made.

Forest L. Barnes a Crittenden county citizen for a short time is now in France Adjutant of Co. B. 41st Branch 20th Engineer American Expeditionary forces.

Mrs. J. C. Lowery of Fredonia who was the guest of relatives here has returned home. Mrs. Lowery will be remembered by many friends here as Miss Clara Goodloe.

I can take your subscription to practically any magazine in the U. S.

Carlross Grubbs.

Col. R. C. Haynes, after a long rest is back in the case in the Crittenden Record-Press office. He worked here first about 35 years ago when R. C. Walker was Editor.

Insure your Automobiles with C. G. Thompson, local agent for The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

Miss Elizabeth Rochester returned home Saturday from Evansville, where she has been the guest of her Aunt Mrs. F. M. Hackett.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cook and son E. N. Cook of Forbs Ferry were to attend the funeral and burial of her brother Judge T. J. Nunn.

Dan Green purchased the Paulina Paris place from T. J. Wring and will move to it soon. Marshall Wring is on the lookout for a home now.

Ed Van Pelt left Tuesday for Tucson, Ariz., from there he will accompany Mrs. Van Pelt and her mother, Mrs. J. I. Clement, to California.

Insure your brood mares and cows against death from foaling and calving with a "Thirty Day Hartford Policy" which you can buy, for a small fee, from C. G. Thompson, local agent.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Haynes of Deland, Fla., Murfreesboro Tenn and Paducah, Ky., have located here and Mr Haynes will embark in the mineral business.

Miss Sybil Deboe of Mexico was in the city shopping Monday. She is the manager of the west Ky.. Hotel at the mines near Mexico and like the work and doing fine business

Mrs George Orme left Tuesday for Louisville where she will take apartment for light house keeping to be near her husband who is at camp Zachary Taylor they will occupy furnished rooms in same residence with Mr. and Mrs. Hurt Yates.

Insure your Automobiles with C. G. Thompson, local agent for The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

D. A. Lowery, who bought the Fohs place from A. H. Travis has recently purchased the Foster place north of it, we haven't heard whether he will sell the Fohs place or rent it.

Ed McFee and his mother, Mrs. A. V. McFee, have returned from Clearwater, Fla., where they spent the winter.

J. E. Dean, of Iron Hill, was here Monday to attend the implement day demonstration at Cochran's.

Fred H. Hillyard left Saturday for Bowling Green, to enter the Business University. He is a graduate of the Western State Normal, but desire to continue his studies in the higher branches

R. N. Foster has sold his residence on Walker street to D. A. Lowery for \$2,000 and will move to the Maynard cottage just north of the city.

Born to the wife of Alex King of Repton, a son, Friday morning April 5th Dennis Cromwell. Mother and babe are getting along alright. Mrs. King was Miss Onie Nation.

Prof. E. C. Boyd, of Hampton, called on his family here this week, but on account of the big rain, could not come in his new car and surprise them as he had intended.

Ambia Hilton of Warsaw, Ind., niece of Mrs. H. V. S. tone of this city, arrived last week and will reside here. Her mother, who is now dead, was a sister of Mrs. Stone and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Perkins of this city.

You should insure your valuable horses, mules and cattle against death from any cause, with C. G. Thompson, Marion, Ky.

Misses Josie Paris, Virginia Flanary and Katherine Moore came home Friday before Easter from Lockyear's Business College in Evansville to spend the week-end with their parents and returned Monday following.

John Flanary entertained a few of his young friends at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Flanary, Tuesday evening. The elegant repast was prepared by his mother and sisters Mrs. Paul Adams and Miss Ruth Flanary served and assisted in entertained the jolly party. His guests were: Misses Lucile Moore, Margaret Orme, Roberta Moore and Virginia Guess, Messers Neal Guess, Ray Moss, and Gleaford Rankin.

C. G. Coker sold a pair of mules Monday to Mr. Dunsmore, a mining man, for \$725, the highest price ever recorded here.

A party of tourists, fifteen in number, enroute from Detroit to Memphis, Tenn., each one a chauffeur and driving a Hupmobile, stopped over in Marion Friday night. The following gentlemen composed the party: Tom Brown, Memphis; Tom Dowling, Hall; T. C. Hayward, Charles Sams, Bill Smith, Roby McFarland, Greenwood; D. A. Parsons, Walter Stalling, J. F. Keenan, Humbolt; S. B. Harris, R. W. Frazer, B. Witherspoon, Clarksdale; Julius Hart, Samuel Green, Henning; W. O. Williams, Clarksdale.

Mrs. Jerry Daughtrey has been ill and in a critical condition for several days with stomach trouble she has never recovered from the fall she suffered last winter which dislocated her hip and has still to use a wheeled chair when able to be up at all. On account of her advanced years her family are quite solicitous of her condition.

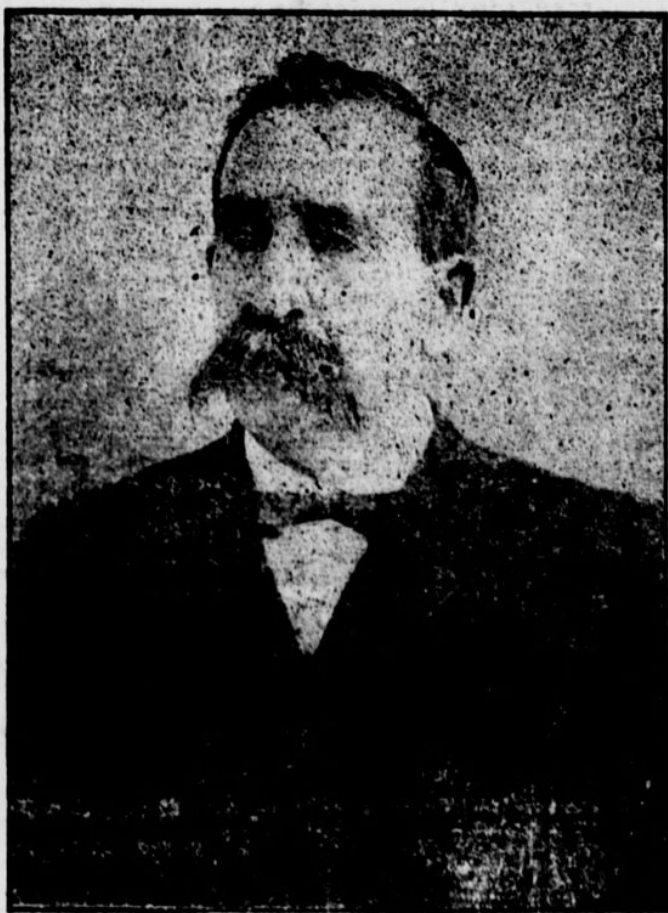
A War Meeting will be held at Marion, Monday, April 15. Messages from the trenches by Hon. E. T. Franks and others will be delivered to the people during the day. Our dangers and our duties will be put before us plainly. Let every loyal citizen be present for Crittenden County's consecration to our Country's cause. There will be splendid music for the occasion

Marion Man Has Miraculous Escape

"I was told by our family physician that I could not live without an operation, as my liver and gall sack were in such a condition. I set the day to go to the hospital, but then I saw the advertisement of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. Since taking it I am feeling like a two-year-old. I am sure I never could have survived an operation." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. HAYNES & TAYLOR.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our heart felt thanks to our many good friends of Repton and also the kind people of Alamogordo, N. M., who rendered us much assistance during the recent illness and death of our beloved son. May God's richest blessings rest and abide with you all. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Harmon.



HON. LEMUEL H. JAMES of Marion, Ky., who bought \$15,000.00 worth of Liberty Bonds, and \$1000.00 worth of Savings Stamp, and is ready to take more when the 4th liberty loan is called.

"FLICK OXFORD"

A French Coach stallion, formerly owned by Albert McConnell, will make the season at my farm four miles southeast of Marion on the Piney Fork road, at \$8.00 to insure a living colt.

He is a dark rich bay, 17 hands high, seven years old, and a beauty.

SIMEON HUNT.

SANDS THE FLORIST

Jackson, Tenn., Dealer In Extra Early Plants And Flowers.

FUNERAL FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Cabbage plants | 35 cts. a 100 |
| Tomato plants | 20 cts. a dozen |
| Egg plant | 35 cts. a dozen |

Above all Ready Apr. 15th.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| sweet Potato plants | 35 cts. a 100 |
| Pepper plants | 25 cts. a dozen |

Both Ready Apr. 20th.

REMEMBER THE NAME AND PLACE.

SANDS THE FLORIST

Jackson, Tenn.

IRON PIPE FOR SALE

1750 feet of 4 inch black pipe

740 feet of 3 inch black pipe

Slightly used and in good condition, can be hauled to Etown or Cave-In-Rock and ferry across the river.

WILL SELL AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT

JOHN C. MILLER,

R. F. D. No. 1 Elizabethtown, Ill.

Startling News Is Crowding the Telegraph Wires Every Day

Undoubtedly We Have Entered Upon the Most Momentous Months in the History of the Universe.

The World Revolves Around Newspapers—If You Want The News And All The News While It Is Really News, you Must Read The Courier-Journal Every Day.

The Crittenden Record-Press has made a clubbing arrangement with the Courier-Journal by which people of this section may get the Courier-Journal every day but Sunday by mail and the Crittenden Record-Press both a full year for \$6.50. The Daily Courier-Journal alone costs subscribers \$5.00 per year.

The Courier-Journal is the most quoted newspaper in America. Its news and views are not excelled by any publication anywhere. Place your order through the Crittenden Record-Press or Carlross Grubbs, Courier-Journal agent.

Seed Corn For Sale

If you are interested in seed corn, we believe we have what you are looking for. We have been fortunate in securing some fancy quality St. Charles Red Cob White Corn. Germination test, 95 to 98 per cent.

This corn has been selected by hand, hand shelled, nubbed and tipped.

This strain of corn is recommended by the Kentucky

Experiment station as being adapted to any part of Kentucky. This famous corn has put Scott County Mo. on the map for her big crops of corn.

It will be risky this year to plant untested seed corn as the tests that have been made show that about 80 per cent of the corn will not germinate. See or call

Marion Milling Co. Incorporated

WILSON ACCEPTS DEFI OF GERMANY

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT BALTIMORE ON ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICA'S ENTRY IN WAR.

USE FORCE WITHOUT STINT

When Peace Is Finally Declared the Strong and the Weak Shall Fare Alike—Declares Hun's Success in Russia Cheap Triumph.

Baltimore.—President Wilson came to Baltimore and formally opened the third Liberty loan drive with a review of 12,000 troops of the National Army from Camp Meade, Maryland, and a speech in the evening in the hall in which he was nominated for his first term as president.

The soldiers, tanned by the wind and sun, marched by the reviewing stand for nearly two hours, in formation that showed the effects of intensive training. A few months ago in civil life, they had been whipped into training in a manner that gave them the appearance of regulars in the service. The men were from Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

The troops marched to Baltimore from Camp Meade and marched back again. They comprised the Three Hundred and Fourteenth and Three Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry, The Three Hundred and Fourth Field Signal Battalion, the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Field Hospital Company, the Fifty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade, the Three Hundred and Fourth Sanitary Train and a provisional machine gun company.

An airplane, piloted by O. M. Bounds and carrying as a passenger George Creel, which was bringing Liberty loan pamphlets to be scattered during the parade, was smashed when it attempted a landing, but neither of its occupants was hurt.

The president's declaration that nothing was proposed for Germany but justice was warmly applauded, as was his statement that Germany's course in Russia is a cheap triumph. The president's arrival had been the signal for a great demonstration. The hall was packed with about 15,000 persons.

The president's audience was plainly with him in his denunciation of Germany's military masters. It applauded his declaration that he is ready at any time to discuss a just peace sincerely proposed.

When the president declared that he accepted Germany's challenge and that force must decide the issue the audience arose to its feet and cheered for several minutes.

At the conclusion of the president's address subscriptions were opened for Liberty bonds. The Savings Bank of Baltimore immediately took \$1,000,000 worth. Other large amounts were subscribed.

IRISH CONVENTION OVER.

LONDON.—The question of Ireland's future has reached a crucial stage with the announcement that the Irish convention has finished its work and decided upon a report to be made to the government. Premier Lloyd George declared when the convention was organized that if it agreed upon any plan it would be embodied in a bill and placed before parliament.

British and Japs in Siberia.

Moscow.—The British as well as the Japanese have landed forces at Vladivostok. The local authorities had no warning of this action.

CALL 150,000 MEN FOR DUTY

Second Increment of Great Draft Army Has Orders to Report at Camp April 26

Washington.—America inaugurated her second year of the great war with a call to service of 150,000 men.

Orders were sent out by the provost marshal general to every state asking their quotas be ready to move to camp between April 26 and May 1. The call includes 116,700 whites and 33,300 negroes—the largest single draft mobilization of the war.

The call laid grim phases upon President Wilson's address in Baltimore when he answered in kind Germany's threat of peace by force. The order practically winds up the first draft in all states, including the South, where the movement of negroes has been delayed until warmer weather. And it fixes in April a stirring answer to the French and British appeal for more men. Between March 29 and May 1 just 253,130 men will have responded to the service call.

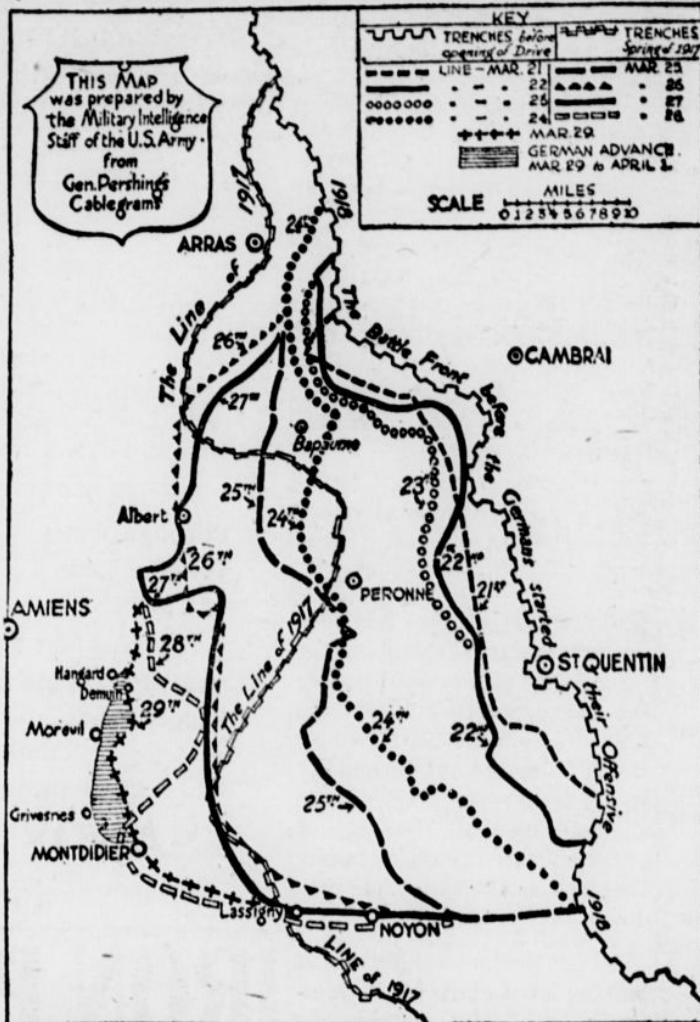
Should Have Hanged the Count.

Newark, N. J.—Count von Bernstorff and his aides should have been hanged at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, Bishop Richard J. Cooke of Helena, Mont., declared in addressing the Newark Methodist Episcopal conference.

Poincare Honors Menocal.

Paris.—President Poincare forwarded to President Menocal of Cuba the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor on the occasion of the anniversary of America's entry into the war.

RESULTS OF HUN DRIVE ON AMIENS



This map, prepared by the war department, shows the results of the big German drive against the British. They were stopped by the allies before reaching Amiens.

HUNS ARE FACING GREAT SLAUGHTER

ALLIES HAVE GREAT BATTERIES IN RESERVE TO BATTER GERMAN TO PIECES.

DRIVE DOOMED TO FAILURE

Paris.—The allied troops, well supported by heavy and field artillery, have halted the Germans in their furious rushes to reach the railroad from Clermont to Amiens. The enemy's latest objectives were evidently to cut the railroad and take Amiens. In both of these he failed.

The allies, holding their ground firmly in many parts and counter-attacking successfully, have again caused the Germans enormous losses. The slight gains the enemy has made in the last few days give the allied high command no reason to fear, as they are considered here only the fluctuations of battle.

The Germans, notwithstanding their terrific losses, will not give up their attempt to break our lines nor will they realize that such an attempt is now doomed to failure. Both French and British at the present hold good positions in most parts dominating the German ones.

It is reported that some of the French heavy batteries have not been fired yet, so that should the Germans ever meet us within their range the battle will reduce itself to an absolute slaughter of the Germans. It is also said the Germans have brought up some naval guns with which they intend to bombard the railroad but this does not trouble the French or British.

SURPRISE FOR HUN CAPTIVES

With the American Expeditionary Forces in France.—The saddest men in Northern France today are the boche inmates of a French prison camp back of the American lines and facing a road which for the last four days was filled with American soldiers being shifted in accordance with the plans for their participation in the struggle to the west. It was the first time the Americans used this particular road in force and the first time the boche prisoners had a chance to sight the boys in brown who have come to France to help end the kaiser's reign of terror, and they are impressed and depressed.

Some of them had been captured within the last 20 days. They said they had been told not to fear the Americans, because the U-boats would never permit them to get to France. They expressed the greatest concern as they watched the long khaki lines of infantry and field artillery, and wanted to know how many Americans were in France and how many more were coming.

Insult American Army Officers.

Stockholm.—The American and British army officers who recently visited Gen. Mannerheim, the Finnish White Guard leader, upon orders from their Stockholm legations, were insulted and threatened with personal violence by Finnish officers.

Nuns Save All Patients.

Morristown, N. J.—Only by the heroic efforts of the nun nurses were 38 patients in All Souls' Hospital here saved when the structure was burned to the ground.

AMERICANS READY TO SURPRISE HUNS

LYDD GEORGE SAYS AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO WAR GREAT HISTORIC EVENT.

CONGRATULATE U.S. ON WORK

LONDON.—Premier Lloyd George telegraphed the lord mayor of London on the occasion of a luncheon given to celebrate America's entry into the war saying:

"During the next few weeks America will give the Prussian military junta the surprise of their lives."

Premier Lloyd George's telegram, which was read to the assembled guests by the lord mayor, said: "The decision of the American people that it was their duty to join in the great struggle of free people against the attempt of overwhelming despotism to establish its own universal dominion by military power was one of the most momentous events in history. During the past year they have been bending all their energies to the work of preparation. During the next few weeks America will give the Prussian military junta the surprise of their lives."

Americans Buy Hun Property. Washington.—Efforts of American stockholders to buy out German interests in important industries will receive the approval of this government.

Rushing Huns to French Front. Petrograd.—German troops are being transferred from the Odessa region to the front in France, it was learned here.

INTERN ARMY INTERPRETER

Enemy Alien Discovered With Parah-ing's Forces Sent to American Internment Camp.

Hoboken, N. J.—The enforced return from France, whither he had managed to make his way with the American expeditionary forces, of an enemy alien who had succeeded in becoming interpreter at the headquarters of Gen. Pershing, became known when the man, Maurice von Seebach, was sent to Georgia for internment.

The internment of Von Seebach was ordered by Gen. Pershing. No other authority, it is understood, was consulted.

Von Seebach had been in the United States for 10 years and for 7 years of that time he had been in the United States army. The prisoner speaks German, English, French and Spanish. The dismissed soldier was sent to Fort Oglethorpe in company with 20 other men classified as dangerous enemy aliens.

PENALTIES FOR SABOTAGE.

Senate and House Conference Agree on Measure.

Washington.—Conferees of the senate and house agreed on a bill providing most severe penalties for destruction of war materials and for sabotage. Thirty years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine are provided in the bill for acts which actually, or are intended, or which "there is reason to believe" are intended to injure or destroy war material.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH UNCLE SAM

Buying Liberty Bonds Aids Our War, Our Army, Our Boys.

HOW WORKMEN DO THEIR BIT

Investment Brings Good Returns, in Addition to Giving Financial Assistance Every Loyal Citizen Owes His Government.

(By EVA DEAN of the Vigilantes.)

It was just another day in the factory. There was nothing prophetic in the hum of the machines; it was quite the everyday hum. The workmen talked loudly to be heard; they liked the sound of their own voices. It mattered not much what they said—the same joke will do day after day in a factory; an old one is almost as good as a new one to break the mental monotony. When one's habitual activity is with one's fingers one isn't very critical of mental efforts.

Still, were you to ask them, any of the men would have said they preferred an argument to all other kinds of brain exercise. Argument is what they would have called any of the verbal volleys they fired back and forth at one another from their inexpert mental batteries, while their expert fingers moved ceaselessly at their tasks. And nowadays there is always enough to argue about—the war! The only trouble—though no one really seemed to mind that—was that there was no one around to uphold the government in these controversies.

Of the hundred men employed—for it was a small factory—there was but one with an American-born parent, though a considerable number were themselves born in America. The one hundred were all here by choice, however, and hardly one ever really expected to live anywhere else. But they talked as though they might; and one could imagine they expected the United States to immediately offer them inducements to stay when it heard of their intended leaving.

They Discuss Liberty Bonds.

Charles, in the lightest corner—a few years ago he would have been Karl—was always talking about the price of food: "I take a Liberty bond! Indeed I'll not! If the government had kept prices down, and protected the working man, and kept the rich man from making war profits, why, I might. There is going to be trouble in this country some day and the government deserves all that is coming to them. The government ought to do everything it can to keep the good will of the people. Why—here—" Charles can never talk long without mentioning beer.

Jo—whose early training was in a protectorate—was a born financier. He had actually been talking about a bond on the dollar-a-week plan, but no one in the workrooms seemed to think it a good investment. It would be better to buy sugar or whisky and keep it for a higher price. So Jo had simply talked for the past two weeks; he had not decided. One might get 4½ per cent, or even 5 per cent later! It would be better to wait.

"The government don't feed the boys in camp!" shouted the porter. "Of course it don't," yelled the thin man by the window. "We don't know what goes on there. No wonder lots of them commit suicide!"

"Well—I'd like to buy a bond," broke in Old Bailey, courageously. Old Bailey was born among the Pennsylvania Dutch. "But, with sixteen dollars a week, and a family, I don't see how I can."

"Nor do I," said the tall young man of whom the men said, "His mother was born here."

All Are Buying Bonds.

The machines hummed on, the voices rising and falling in opposition, when suddenly the eager face of Jo—the news gatherer—was thrust through the door: "There's an Italian banker in the second room talking to the wops about Liberty bonds," he informed. The voices ceased. Everybody wished he could hear.

"He's still talking! All the wops are in there," spread the news to every corner of the building; and then close upon that: "They're buying them; every one of the wops are buying them!"

In a shorter time than it could have taken a man to walk through the building, every one in it knew that the wops—the lowest-paid men of them all—were buying Liberty bonds.

Presently all the workmen who could understand English were assembled in one room. They looked about curiously at one another; never before had they seen themselves en masse. It was a strange assembly, with its dirty aprons, its rough, lined faces and quiet tongues. It must have seemed odd to the salesman; his mouth set perceptibly as he looked about at his audience.

The Italian orator had gesticulated grandly; and there had been much of "Italia! Italia!" But this man, after his first look at the faces before him, decided not to talk patriotism. So he simply stated that our government was at war. Very clearly he explained what that meant financially; he acknowledged that living was high and hard, but nevertheless everyone who did not help was a snacker. And, in convincing conclusion: "If we don't give our money, the government is go-

ing to take it anyhow. It has to have it. It will make us pay it in taxes; and then we not only will not have any interest, but we'll have nothing to show for the money. In the second room they all helped. How many of you are going to help? How many here want bonds?"

Partnership With Government.

Evidently the factory considered it a "good argument." And then the wops, with their despised salaries, had subscribed; everyone was thinking about that. The hands began to go up, and a line of applicants was quickly formed.

The tall young man (whose mother was an American) had stood, hesitating, until he saw Old Bailey's gray head bend over the signature bench; and then, smiling, he slipped in behind him, muttering, "If he can, I can."

Now the machines were humming again and argument began once more.

The thin man by the window was the first to speak. "Well," he commented, "we've got to do something for the boys!"

"When I get this paid, maybe they'll have a 5 per cent bond," said Jo, the financier.

"America and Italy; we gotta make kill alla de kings—alla no good!" nodded one of the contributors from the second room, with approval.

It was the same everyday hum of the machines, but the factory was different. It was no longer a critical, skeptical spectator of the struggle of civilization, bitterly suspicious of its own government. It and the government were now partners. The war no longer the government's war; it was our war, our army, our boys, and the factory was doing its bit!

The bond salesman, perhaps, added up the result of his work with some satisfaction; but by far the greater and most important part of it he knows nothing about.

WOMEN TO THE FORE

Wives and Mothers Know Value of Liberty Bonds.

War Behind the Lines Is Being Prosecuted on a Tremendous Scale—Every Woman Can Help Do Something.

(By ALBERT W. ATWOOD, Financial Writer for the Saturday Evening Post.)

The day seems to have passed when woman's education consisted of piano lessons and a little polite French. Now she studies biology, psychology, and all the other sciences. In this great and radical change in the position of woman it will not do to overlook the change in her relation to money matters. It is no longer unwomanly to know something about money. Feminine charm is not diminished by knowing the difference between a bond and a share of stock.

Millions of women earn their living today. Hundreds of thousands have independent means and must decide for themselves in affairs financial. More and more of the wives, mothers, and sisters not only spend the household money, but are consulted by the men when an investment is to be made. It matters not whether the investment consists of a victrola, an automobile, or a bond. It is said men do not take their wives into their confidence when they gamble or take a flyer, but it is also said that deception in these matters does not pay.

So there is every material reason why women should do their part and more in floating the Liberty bonds. Indeed a woman recognizes a gold dollar just as quick as a man, and when it pays good interest in addition she is not going to turn it down. But there is more than a purely business and selfish side to the women of this country. They have surprised even themselves with their executive ability and powers of business organization. The Red Cross and every other variety of relief work has been in its detail largely the result of woman's effort.

Behind the lines women are prosecuting the war on a tremendous scale. There are millions of men as well as women who cannot fight in the trenches, who cannot even drive motor trucks or work in munition factories. There are some people who cannot even successfully raise a vegetable garden, but there is not an adult man or woman outside the poorhouse and the hospital who cannot either buy or help to sell a Liberty bond. It is the least they can do.

Don't Buy Too Big a Bond.

Here is a word of advice for the farmer bond purchaser. Don't bite off more than you can chew. Your government doesn't want you to "strut" yourself or run into financial difficulties trying to pay for a bond. Buy one small enough so you will be able to pay for it in the allotted time without having to borrow money to meet the obligation. Its value will represent your savings for that period of time. If your circumstances won't permit of you purchasing a \$1,000 bond, buy only a \$500 one. Don't complicate our already complicated financial problem by assuming a debt you can't pay.

He Wants to Win This War. Do You?

A father in a little Illinois town received a cablegram the other day from General Pershing, announcing the death of his two sons over there, "killed in action." He went out and sold his home and bought Liberty Bonds. "I'm the only one left now and I'll rent a room for myself," was his only comment.

FIRST YEAR OF WAR COST \$9,000,000,000

MORE THAN HALF LOANED TO ALLIES, AND WILL EVENTUALLY BE PAID BACK.

OVER ONE-THIRD FOR ARMY

Expenditures Were Only Two-thirds of Estimates Made by Officials. Now Spending Nearly a Billion a Month.

Washington.—Nine billion dollars is the approximate cost to the United States for the first year of war.

More than one-half has gone in loans to allies and will be repaid eventually; over one-third has been spent for the army and military establishment; one-tenth for the navy and one-fifth for shipbuilding.

Just one-sixth of this big war cost has been raised by taxation and other ordinary sources of revenue, and the balance has come from sales of Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

Enormous as these war expenditures may seem to a country whose government in peace times costs between \$700,000,000 and \$800,000,000, they are less than Great Britain's and are only about two-thirds of estimates made by officials less than a year ago. Slow progress of the shipbuilding program and the retarding of the outpouring of war supplies are regarded by officials as the chief reasons why expenses did not equal estimates.

Government expenses now are running about a billion dollars a month, with somewhat less than half going to allies, who spend the greater part of their loans for war supplies in this country.

Since the declaration of war, April 6, 1917, the government's actual expenditures have been more than \$9,800,000,000, but about \$800,000,000 of this sum would have been spent for normal activities even if the United States had not entered the war.

Ordinary expenditures, under which the treasury classifies all outlays for operation of the government machinery and war enterprises, since the declaration of war, have been approximately \$5,084,000,000. Actual payments to allies amounted to about \$1,743,000,000.

Financial experts of the government calculate that the war has cost in dollars even more than the formal treasury figures show, on account of increased expenditures of many state and local governments under war conditions. They do not venture to estimate the aggregate of these expenditures, however. On the other hand, the war has resulted in innumerable economies, public, private and personal, enforced partly by rising costs and partly by organized economy movements.

Egyptian Cotton in America.

Boston.—Nine thousand bales of long staple Egyptian cotton, valued at about \$1,500,000, or nearly a dollar a pound, was unloaded here for delivery to New England importers. It was the second large shipment to reach this port since July.

Tennessean Injured by Bombs.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A. W. Wotkins, 33, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., now of Pasadena, was fatally injured or crippled for life in an explosion of bombs which were lighted in celebration of Liberty Day in Los Angeles.

LENROOT GOES TO SENATE

Republican Candidate Wins in Senatorial Race in Wisconsin by Wide Margin.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, republican, of Superior, has been elected United States senator to succeed the late Paul O. Hastings, having defeated Joseph E. Davies, democrat, in the special election, by a majority estimated at more than 10,000 votes. Victor L. Berger, socialist, ran third, approximately 35,000 behind Davies, from the figures at hand. Similar returns indicate the election of Marvin B. Rosenberry, present incumbent, justice of the supreme court, over Charles H. Crownhart, a LaFollette leader, by more than 40,000. Both ran as non-partisans.

Will Appraise German Docks.

Washington.—Former Gov. James F. Fielder of New Jersey and Edmund Wilson, formerly attorney general of New Jersey were appointed by President Wilson to appraise the German owned docks at Hoboken recently taken over by Alien Property Custodian Palmer.

Two Ships Commandeered.

San Francisco.—The steamers Persia Maru and Soto Maru, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company, have been commandeered by the Japanese government for the use of the United States shipping board.

French Civilians to Russia.

Paris.—One thousand French civilians from the occupied districts of Northern France have been sent to Russia by the Germans and are being forced to perform hard labor.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Let us learn to be content with what we have, let us get rid of our false estimates, set up all the higher ideals; a quiet home; vines of our own planting; a few books full of inspiration of a genius, a few friends worthy of being loved and able to love us in return. —David Swing.

FOR MEATLESS DAYS.

Beans, nuts and various vegetable combinations which take the place of meat may be used to furnish variety. Such foods as dried peas, beans and lentils, need soaking with long, slow cooking. The addition of soda to soften the cellulose is often a help.

Bean Chops.—Soak a pint of dried beans overnight, parboil and drain, then cook in boiling water to cover until tender. Put through a sieve and to the pulp add two cups of strained tomatoes to which a pinch of soda has been added, two tablespoons of melted butter or olive oil, one cup of finely chopped walnut meats, a pinch of powdered sage, one teaspoonful each of parsley and onion finely minced, one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, a half cup of bread crumbs, and a well-beaten egg. Turn into a shallow dish and when cold mold into chops. Brush with oil and brown in a quick oven.

Nut Loaf.—Crumble the inside of a loaf of bread, then dry in a slow oven without browning. To three parts of the crumbs, measured before drying, add a teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of pepper, a dash of cayenne and two tablespoons each of sage and parsley finely minced, a sprinkling of summer savory, two cups of chopped celery and one sour apple finely minced. Melt a third of a pound of sweet fat and fry in it for five minutes one chopped onion. Four times over the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. Beat three eggs, add a pint of milk and pour over the mixture. Add one cupful each of chopped filberts, pecans and Brazil nuts. Reserve a tablespoonful of the nuts to serve in the sauce. Shape into a loaf and bake an hour, basting often. For the sauce: Melt three tablespoons of butter, add a chopped onion and half a sour apple with three tablespoons of flour, cook until brown, add a pint of milk, nuts, and a cupful of the liquor from the pan in which the loaf was cooked. Cook until smooth. Pour around the loaf and garnish with slices of orange. The sauce may be served in a separate dish if so desired.

Over the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as free
Far as the breeze can bear, the billow foam
Survey our empire and behold our home.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions.

MORE HONEY DISHES.

For those who are interested in producing more honey and thus saving sugar, the Bulletin No. 653 put out by the agricultural department at Washington, will be found most helpful. The following are some of the recipes recommended, slightly changed.

Honey Bran Cookies.—Take a half cupful of honey, the same amount of sugar, a fourth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of ginger, three cupfuls of bran, a half teaspoonful of soda, half a cupful of milk, half a cupful of fat, and half a cupful of barley flour. Drop on buttered sheet and bake 15 minutes.

Honey Popcorn Balls.—Heat honey to 240 degrees F. with a candy thermometer. This dispels the water and it will be hard when cool. Honey, however, absorbs moisture when left uncovered, so the balls should be kept closely covered or reheated before using.

Honey Carmels.—Take two cupfuls of granulated sugar, a half cupful of cream, a fourth of a cupful of honey, a fourth of a cupful of butter. Beat and stir until the sugar is dissolved, then cook without stirring until a firm ball is made when a little is dropped into cold water. Beat until thick, then pour into buttered pans and cut in squares. Pecans or other nuts may be added.

Honey Orange Marmalade.—Take two cupfuls of orange pulp and juice allow one cupful of honey, add one-half cupful of finely shredded peel, then cook until thick.

Sliced oranges and bananas sweetened with strained honey make a delicious dessert or a fruit salad to serve with small cakes as a finish to the meal.

Salad Dressing.—Take four egg yolks, two tablespoons of vinegar or lemon juice, two tablespoons of butter and two tablespoons of honey, a fourth of a teaspoonful of mustard, a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of paprika with a cupful of cream. Heat the cream. Add the beaten eggs to the other ingredients and cook carefully until thick, then add cream and set away to cool. When serving, add whipped cream.

They are as sick, that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing.—Shakespeare.

SWEET AS HONEY.

Honey will be more popular this year than ever, and many of our small farmers will feel called upon to increase their apiculture; or, if not keeping bees, buy a few hives to keep the family in sweets for the year. There are government bulletins to be had for the asking on the culture and care of bees, as well as on honey dishes for the housewife. The man or woman, even if financially able to purchase food at any price, is feeling the need to get out and produce something in his own garden—foods, wheat for flour, sugar beets, baby beef, honey or maple sirup. There is a vast field for the patriotic citizen to do his bit in this way. Many women are raising sheep, as wool will be more and more scarce. Two chickens for every member of the family, even on a small city lot is the slogan of the poultry men, whom Uncle Sam is providing for every state.

Bees are not of necessity a farm animal, for these busy workers will be happy in the attic of a city home, there producing 60 to 80 pounds of honey from one hive. The extracted honey is the kind available for use in cookery, while the comb honey is liked for its flavor and table use.

Honey Mousse.—Beat four eggs slightly and pour over them very slowly one cupful of hot honey; cook until the eggs are thick, add a pinch of salt, and when cooked, a pint of cream whipped. Put into mold and pack in ice and salt. Let stand three or four hours to ripen.

Honey Custard.—Beat four eggs, add a quart of milk, one-half cupful of honey, one-eighth teaspoonful of powdered mace, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt; mix well and bake in cups set in hot water. Test the custard with a knife; when firm to the tender, remove at once and place in cold water. Custards that are overcooked are watery and unpalatable.

Honey Ice Cream.—Take a quart of thin cream, three-fourths of a cupful of honey, a few drops of almond extract and a few drops of rose water; freeze as usual.

Salad dressing of fruit is especially nice using honey and fruit juice mixed for the dressing. Oil may be added if desired.

He hath never fed of the dainties that are bred in a book; he hath not eat paper as it were; he hath not drunk ink.—Shakespeare.

TIMELY HINTS.

Now that it is a part of our expression of loyalty to our country in war for us to economize in every way possible to save food, even with money to buy the surplus, it is a good time to cut down on our own eating. The average overweight individual beyond thirty could easily cut out one-third of the food eaten. We have by over-indulgence so stoked the furnace that it seems dissatisfied unless the usual amount is eaten.

When the excretory organs are over-worked the liver stored with fat and the kidneys and skin stored with waste, the body cannot do its work without the food, chewing it until it "swallows itself" as Fletcher says, less food would be eaten, less waste would result and there would be the assimilation of all the food eaten, which is a most important item when we are asked to save food. Any woman who carries one pound excess of weight is robbing her country of its needed food. Know your height, know your weight and act accordingly.

It takes will power to overcome a habit of long standing, but with determination and the desire to do her part in this, our war, the women of America will not be found lacking.

Eat plenty of vegetables, the salts and mineral matter which they contain are most essential to keep the blood in good condition and the body strong and well.

Make a better and bigger vegetable garden this year, have a variety of vegetables for each day and can any surplus while it is still fresh from garden. Dandelion greens are especially fine canned. They should be put into the cans within an hour from the time they have been growing.

Fruits as well as vegetables contain mineral salts and acids necessary to keep the body in good condition. Children should not be restricted as to fruits and vegetables, they need the iron, lime and a dozen other mineral salts found in such foods to build strong bodies. Serve water cress, pepper grass, spinach and dandelion instead of sulphur and molasses or drugs for the "spring fever."

Nellie Maxwell

Winona, Minn., dealers sell muskrat meat at 7 cents a pound.

UNITED STATES AT WAR ONE YEAR

Expansion of Armed Forces Outstanding Feature of Period.

1,528,924 MEN IN THE ARMY

Official Review of Twelve Months' Activities Shows What Various Departments of Government Have Done.

The United States has been an active participant in the great world war for one year. At the opening of the second year the government committee on public information has issued a review of the first twelve months of hostilities, showing what has been done by various branches of the government to place the United States in a position to play an effective part in the ultimate defeat of Germany and her allies. The committee on public information says that all statements contained in the following summary of the review are authorized by the war department, navy department, United States shipping board and treasury department.

The outstanding feature of the first year of war, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 252,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men.

A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army which in April, 1917, comprised 5,791 officers and 121,707 men, now is made up of 10,098 officers and 503,142 men. The National Guard in April, 1917, included 3,733 officers and 70,713 men, while now it comprises 16,868 officers and 481,583 men. The reserve corps in service one year ago included 4,000 men. Now it includes 96,210 officers and 77,390 men. The National army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 516,859 men.

A substantial vanguard (military expediency prohibiting publication of actual numbers) of this army is meeting the enemy in France today or is engaged there awaiting the call to the trenches; in 16 cantonments and 16 camps and on numerous aviation fields and in a variety of other schools in all parts of the United States the men of the remaining army are hardening and training for their part in the great contest overseas.

Behind the activities of this vast force lies a great industry organized to produce an adequate supply of munitions, equipment, and provisions, and to provide transportation to the firing line, almost every branch of essential industry of the country having been drawn upon to produce these material requirements.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Military necessity particularly forbids a detailed review of the activities of the American expeditionary forces. General Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris on June 14, 1917, 69 days after the declaration of war. The first American troops arrived in France on June 26. On July 4, in celebration of our natal day and a new fight for liberty, American troops paraded the streets of Paris and were greeted as the forerunners of great American armies and vast quantities of supplies and munitions.

On October 10, 1917, 187 days after the war was declared, American soldiers went on the firing line. In January American soldiers took over permanently a part of the line as an American sector, and this line is gradually lengthening.

Behind the fighting line in France the American forces have scientifically prepared a groundwork of camps, communications, supply bases, and works in anticipation of operations by the full force of the army. They are building and have built railroads, hospitals, ordnance bases, and docks in France. They have constructed immense barracks, erected sawmills, reclaimed agricultural lands, and carried forward many incidental enterprises.

The construction of an ordnance base in France, costing \$25,000,000, is now well under way. Great quantities of material used in the foreign construction work have been shipped from the United States—from fabricated ironwork for an ordnance shop to nails and cross-ties for railroads, and even the piles to build docks.

All the while there has been a fairly even flow of men and materials from the United States to France. The men in the trenches, back of the lines, on the construction projects, and in the hospitals have been steadily supplied. Our losses at sea, in men and materials, have been gratifyingly small. The greatest single loss occurred on February 5, when the British ship *Tuscania* was torpedoed and sunk. The bodies of 144 soldiers, en route to France, have been found and 55 others were still missing on March 16.

To secure an adequate number of competent officers to lead the new armies various plans were devised. Two classes at West Point were graduated in advance of the usual graduating dates and special examinations were held in various parts of the country for appointments from civil life. Three series of officers' training camps have been held. Of 63,208 candidates in the first two series of camps 44,578 qualified and were awarded commissions. In the third series of camps, opened January 5, 1918, about 18,000

candidates, consisting largely of enlisted men, have been in attendance.

Corps of Engineers.

At the beginning of the war the engineer troops consisted of three regiments of pioneer engineers, with trains, one mounted company, one engineer detachment at West Point. The aggregate strength was approximately 4,125 officers and enlisted men. At present the aggregate authorized strength is over 200,000, with an actual strength of approximately 120,000.

Of the special engineer units recruited for service on railways and in the maintenance of lines of communication, many are already in France and others are awaiting recruitment to full strength in order to be ready for overseas service. The first engineer troops, 1,100 strong, to be sent abroad, arrived in France about three months after war was declared. Since that time the number has been greatly augmented. These troops have been constantly engaged in general engineering work, including the construction of railroads, docks, wharves, cantonments, and hospitals for the use of the American expeditionary forces. They have, in some instances, in the performance of their duties, engaged in active combat with the enemy.

Ordnance Department.

Since the outbreak of war the commissioned personnel of the ordnance department has expanded from 97 officers, operating with yearly appropriations of about \$14,000,000 and with manufacture largely confined to government arsenals, to 5,000 officers in this country and abroad, transacting an unprecedented war program for the supply of ordnance, the total direct appropriations and contract authorizations for one year having been \$4,756,503,185.

The ordnance storage properties embrace separate warehouse buildings and miles of railroad siding, all comprehended within the depot premises, which are inclosed by electrically charged wire barriers and lighted and patrolled with unremitting vigilance. One of these depots, now under construction, will include 100 separate buildings and 50 miles of railroad specially built to serve the depot's needs. The supply division of the ordnance department handles material amounting to approximately 10,000 carloads a month.

While building the foundation for greater production, the ordnance department has provided 1,400,000 rifles; has brought the rate of rifle production up to 45,000 per week, sufficient to equip three army divisions; secured deliveries on more than 17,000 machine guns; brought the rate of production of machine guns from 20,000 to 225,000 per year; increased the rate of production of 3½-inch to 9-inch caliber guns from 1,500 to 15,000 per year; and has arranged for the manufacture of some 35,000 motortrucks and tractors for hauling heavy guns and ammunition, which are being delivered almost as fast as they can be shipped.

One billion rounds of ammunition has been purchased for the training of troops in the cantonments alone.

An idea of the extent of the ordnance program may be gained from the following few items of purchase: Twenty-three million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000,000 projectiles for all calibers of heavy artillery, 427,246,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

The ordnance problem, however, is no less one of quality than of quantity production. The American soldier is being provided with weapons which give him an additional safeguard to life and a further guaranty of victory.

Achievements of the ordnance department include the Browning machine rifle, model of 1918, and the Browning machine gun, heavy type, model of 1918, production of the former now being on a quantity basis by machine process, while similar production of the heavier type is imminent.

The heavy Browning machine gun, water-cooled, in a government test fired 20,000 shots in 48 minutes and 16 seconds without malfunction.

Quartermaster Corps.

The magnitude of the work of the quartermaster corps is indicated by the operation of the subsistence division, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing that food supplies for the army are available at all stations from the Philippines to Lorraine. Purchases recently made included 40,000,000 pounds dried beans, 116,000,000 cans baked beans of the 1917 crop, 65,184,475 cans of tomatoes, 91,000,000 cans of condensed milk, and 20,287,000 pounds of prunes.

The establishment of the subsistence division centralized the purchases of foodstuffs for the army, previous to which such products were distributed through the depot quartermaster. Effective January 1, the central control system has resulted in greater efficiency and a big saving. In January, for instance, \$100,000 was saved under this system as compared with the prices obtained by depot quartermasters, and in February a saving of \$30,740 was made on potatoes alone. The central control system is still being perfected.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army, in addition to purchases of 3,630 passenger cars, 6,126 motorcycles, and 8,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment.

In three months the cantonment division of the quartermaster general's department built 16 cantonments, each one practically a small city, comprising about 1,400 separate buildings and providing quarters for 47,000 men.

In the construction of these 16 cantonments over 22,000 individual buildings of many types were erected for the housing of the National army while in training. The construction cost approximately \$136,000,000.

slightly more than twice the cost of building the Panama canal. The contractors' profits on the several contracts averaged only 2.98 per cent.

Air Service.

The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most highly trained personnel and the most intricate equipment with practically no foundation to start from.

Three large appropriations, including the \$640,000,000 act passed without a roll call, made a total of \$891,000,000 available for the first year. All of this has since been obligated.

Last April the air service had an almost negligible force of 65 officers and 1,120 men, 3 small flying fields, less than 300 second-rate planes, practically no aviation industry, and only the most scanty knowledge of the kaleidoscopic development abroad. The first two months of war were required to secure information, establish a staff, and work out the program finally adopted. The problem was twofold—first, personnel; and, second, equipment.

Today the personnel is over 100 times that of a year ago, practically every member a skilled man who has gone through an intensive course of training. Schools of 11 different kinds have been instituted, courses of instruction laid out, and instructors secured, including foreign experts in a score of lines, as follows: For flyers at ground schools and flying fields; for mechanics at the flying fields and at over a dozen different factories; for photographers, balloonists, adjutants, supply officers, engineer officers, armorers, and instructors of mechanics.

Development of Navy.

The development of the navy during the first year of war has given the greatest satisfaction. Its growth and achievements during this period may be epitomized in the following paragraphs:

Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 enlisted men; strength a year ago was 4,792 officers and 77,946 enlisted men.

Estimated total expenditures of the navy during first year of war: Disbursements and outstanding obligations, \$1,861,000,000.

Total naval appropriations, real and pending, \$3,333,171,665.04.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling European waters 29 days after the declaration of war.

There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as a year ago.

Nearly 73,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at navy yards and stations.

When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed since that time for 949 vessels.

More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

Six new authorized battleships are designed to be of 41,500 tons, the largest battleships in the world.

Our 35,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world, their speed equaling the fastest destroyers.

Prompt repairs of 109 interned German ships, partially wrecked by their crews, added more than 700,000 tons to our available naval and merchant tonnage.

The navy has developed an American mine believed to combine all the good points of various types of mines, and is manufacturing them in quantities.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships; it throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds.

Navy has in its possession now a stock of supplies sufficient for the average requirements for at least one year.

Several hundred submarine chasers, built since the war, have been delivered to the navy by 31 private concerns and six navy yards; many of these boats have crossed the Atlantic, some in severe weather.

Naval training camps have a capacity of 102,000 in summer, 94,000 men in winter.

Shipping Board's Progress.

Up to date congress has authorized \$2,034,000,000, of which \$1,135,000,000 has been appropriated, for the United States Shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation; on March 1, \$353,247,955.37 of this sum had been expended.

The Emergency Fleet corporation had requisitioned March 1, 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 8,164,508 tons; it had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,715,000 dead-weight tons; it had repaired and put in operation 788,000 dead-weight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria.

On March 5 the building program of the Emergency Fleet corporation was being carried on in 191 plants.

First Year's War Cost.

Total estimated expense of the United States government in the first year of war, without loans to the allies, is \$12,067,278,679.07.

To help meet this expense, the treasury department floated \$6,616,532,300 subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, War Savings certificates, and Thrift stamps issued by the treasury up to March 12, totaled \$8,560,802,632.94.

The United States government had loaned to foreign governments associated in the war on March 12, 1918, \$4,456,328,760.

To March 12 the war risk insurance bureau had issued policies for a total of \$12,465,116,500 to the armed forces.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

FORTUNE TELLERS.

"What sort of luck did you bring the master today?" asked the Red-and-Blue Macaw, called Reddy for short.

"Fine," said the Blue-and-Yellow Macaw, called Bluey for short. Their voices were very loud and piercing as they shrieked at each other as they talked.

"Isn't it a joke?" asked Reddy. "Sure!" said Bluey. They talked quite like their master when they were alone. When people passed by during the daytime they did not say anything at all, they made a funny noise, which was supposed to sound quite mysterious and wonderful, and then they did their work.

But they understood each other quite easily. "I suppose it's business," said Reddy. "Sure," said Reddy again.

"I always like a good day—a day when there's plenty of business, for the master's sake, but I do think it's all a joke."

"Just the way I feel about it," said Bluey.

Now Bluey and Reddy stood all day on top of a stand. They had little dishes of grain and seeds and water, and when business was dull they had their meals.

Their master carried this stand from place to place and Bluey and Reddy always went along. They were very handsome, with the most exquisite of plumage, but, oh, what voices they had!

It was their pride that they could be heard a mile off, but they did not try too much of this in the daytime. They thought they might frighten people, but they certainly made enough noise to attract people to them, and to encourage them to help along the business.

Now, the business consisted of fortune-telling. There were many pieces of paper in a little box, and written on these bits of paper were fortunes of many kinds. These fortunes told folks that they'd become very wealthy or very poor. Some said they would have hard times ahead, but that better times would come soon. Others said they would have a great deal of luck in the next year, and again a fortune said that the lucky one who received this fortune would take a long and wonderful journey and meet a rich man at the end, and that they would live happily ever after, as the old-fashioned story used to say.

These macaws would poke their beaks down into the little box and pick out a fortune of a piece of paper with the printing upon it.

They were supposed to tell by the looks of the person what sort of a fortune he should have. They did nothing else but hand out fortunes all day long, and the master would say:

"Come and have your fortune told by either Reddy or Bluey. Only costs ten cents."

Many people would come up and Reddy or Bluey would pick out a fortune, and the people would go away, reading the piece of paper in a very interested fashion.

"I think," said Reddy, "it's a good joke, and it's all right if folks take it that way. But when they believe these fortunes—that makes me mad. It makes me think so little of people. Why, the other day, a little girl came up to have her fortune told, and I picked out a piece of paper for her."

"I never know which paper I'm picking out. I pretend to look at the person and then think about it. I fuss a little bit and then take the piece I hit upon last."

"Well, the fortune this little girl had said that she was going to take a long journey and marry a prince. Imagine a little girl leaving school at this time of the year—and imagine a little girl marrying a real, grown up prince."

"Gracious! She must study and play, and have a glorious long childhood before she should marry and become a grown-up. But it taught her that fortunes hadn't so very much sense. Sometimes they happen to hit things right."

"But she had believed in them before, and it showed her that no one knew what her fortune was going to be."

"Yes," said Bluey, "fortunes are lots of fun, but it seems too bad that there are many foolish people who think they're true."

"And how we laugh at them when they believe the fortune we pick out," laughed Reddy, in his shrieking voice.

It Said She Was Going to Marry a Prince.

Well, the fortune this little girl had said that she was going to take a long journey and marry a prince. Imagine a little girl leaving school at this time of the year—and imagine a little girl marrying a real, grown up prince.

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Shop in Evansville

EVANSVILLE'S stores offer shopping facilities that give you a bigger dollar's worth for a dollar, plus the pleasure of choosing from complete and comprehensive stocks of the world's best goods.

Thirty-two of these stores—the leaders in their respective lines—are members of the Merchants' Rebate Association

YOUR FARES WILL BE REFUNDED

on a plan which provides for one mile round-trip of travel for each dollar's worth of merchandise purchased. Take advantage of this offer and make a FREE TRIP TO EVANSVILLE any business day of the year. Evansville merchants want your patronage and will make shopping here pleasant and profitable to you



Members of the Merchants' Rebate Association

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THE ANDRES CO.
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SCHULTZ & OAK AUSE

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MISCELLANEOUS

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THE BABY SHOP

RIDGWAY OPTICAL CO.

H. J. SCHAEFFER CO.

SMITH & BUTTERFIELD CO.

WESTON

(delayed from last week.)

C. W. Grady has returned from Louisville, where he purchased new goods.

J. W. Bennett, of Blackford, was here Thursday and Friday.

Charley Robinson, Miss Ruby Sturgeon, Mrs. Jerrie Rankin and little son, Dickie, were in Marion Wednesday.

Jim Crowell, of Blackford, was here Friday.

C. R. Robinson has purchased a lot in the edge of Weston from widow Rankins.

George Robinson visited his father in the Rosebud section Thursday.

George Thorne, mother and little daughter, Grace, have returned home from Illinois, where they have been visiting relatives

and Sunday.

Press Hill sold his farm last week to Marsh Crider and will give possession this week.

Mrs. Lucy James, Iva and Johnnie James visited Melvin Hughes Sunday.

Roy Boisture, of Crayne, was here Sunday.

Dozie Hill and wife spent Sunday at the home of Joseph Hunt.

Press Hill and family visited her father, W. B. Binkley, of Crayne, Saturday night.

Tiller Sigler and wife visited his mother Saturday night.

There are several cases of measles in this neighborhood.

Isaac Conger has the pneumonia fever, a relapse from the measles.

Delmer Hunt spent Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. Martha Sigler.

mie McKinney, Sunday night.

Elihu Dalton was in Paducah Friday. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Guess, was quite ill last week.

Clyde Stubblefield, of Emmaus, was here Sunday.

A Grippe Epidemic

Every winter Health Boards warn against this weakening disease which often strikes those who are least prepared to resist it. You should strengthen yourself against grippe by taking

SCOTT'S EMULSION

which is the cream of cod liver oil, refined, purified and so skillfully prepared that it enriches the blood streams, creates reserve strength and fortifies the lungs and throat. Don't delay—It may mean much.

Use SCOTT'S Refuse Substitutes

Scott & Borne, Bloomfield, N. J. 17-18

Home Grown Seed Potatoes

For sale in any quantity up to twenty bushels at \$1.50 per bushel in small lots or less in quantities. S. M. Jenkins.

WESTON.

The weather is fine but we are needing rain pretty bad.

The Ohio river is falling rapidly at this writing.

Prayer meeting was fine at Mrs. Sturgeon's Sunday night, with a large attendance.

There was a large crowd from Ford's Ferry and Bell's Mines attending meeting here Sunday night.

Mr. Will Winders and family have moved back to this place from Eldorado, Ill.

Mr. B. Collins and Mr. Clyde Dillard visited friends at Blackford Saturday night and Sunday and had a jolly time.

Mr. C. C. Craig was in Caulinrock Sunday evening.

There was a crowd went to Mr. Charley Dempsey's from this place Sunday, Easter egg hunting.

Prayer meeting will be held at the church house next Sunday night. Everybody invited to attend.

Eggs For Hatching

From pure bred S. C. R. I. Red \$1.25 per 15; \$2.00 for 30. MRS. ALLIE POSTLEWEIGHT 22810tp Marion, Ky.

SEVEN SPRINGS.

Mr. Saint Griffith and Miss Myrtle Patton were united in marriage at Eddyville March 19th, 1918.

Jim Patton and family of Caldwell Springs, were visiting M. L. Patton and family Sunday.

Sunday school was organized at Seven Springs Sunday, with Earnest Campbell as superintendent of the school.

Uncle John Trough says he is happy as can be since he has moved back to his old home place near Boaz school house, where he and his good wife have lived for more than 38 years.

Uncle John is nearing his 80 birthday, yet he says he don't feel like he is near that old. Since getting back to his old residence, Uncle John says, don't change locations so often that a contented mind is a terrestrial feast.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Elsie Camp-

bell, March 26, a fine girl.

Raymond Patton is quite sick this week with measles.

Henry Guess and sisters, Misses Lela and Lucy and Aubrey Guess, of Emmaus, visited Warren and Earl Belle, near Marion last week.

Lady Duncan is quite ill at the home of her uncle, Onie Duncan, in this vicinity.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Norvel McKinney, a fine girl, last week.

Lowery Campbell, Mrs. Julia Campbell, Gladys Patton, Shellie Patton and the little infant of Ernest Campbell, have been quite sick the past week.

Sunday was a most beautiful and pretty Easter day. We suppose our winter is most likely over now.

Miss Ethel McClure is visiting relatives in Paducah now.

Moat Duval is our efficient trustee at Boaz now.

Robert Holamon and wife visited Jim Polk and wife near Francis, Sunday.

Miss Ina Stubblefield returned to her home, near Emmaus, Thursday, after a visit to her Aunt, Mrs. Pollie Patton at this place.

There was prayer meeting at Seven Springs Sunday night.

FOR SALE

Rosecomb Barrel Rock Eggs \$1.00 for 15.

Mrs. T. A. Enoch, phone, 62-3.

Fords Ferry Star Route 3147tp Marion Ky.

BLACKFORD

Owing to the pleasant weather during the past winter, almost every farmer in this section of the country is preparing the soil for another crop.

Well yes, our people yet trade some now and then, a land deal was made here a few days since Harlan Crowell sold to F. K. McDonald 100 acres of land in Crittenden county near Ripton, for \$1500. It is known as the John Allen Crowell farm.

Our reliable friend, F. M. Brightman of Valley Forge, Crittenden county, was seen on the streets of Blackford last week smoking his "pipe of peace."

It is reported that the family of C. B. Jeffery's, near Gladstone, now have a seige of small pox.

Dr. J. L. Reynolds went to Clay on the 23rd ultimo to see his friends and Masonic brothers, H. A. Threlkeld,

who is critically ill.

Mrs. Adeline R. Little, wife of W. J. Little, died at her home near Piney, March 21, 1918, after a lingering illness. The funeral service was conducted at Oak Grove church by Rev. J. R. King Friday, and the remains laid to rest in the Oak Grove cemetery to await the dawn of resurrection day. Mrs. Little, whom was a kind wife and mother and a devoted christian.

Two of our girls, Misses Mina White and Ruby Horning, who are teaching school at Clay and Luzerne were at home last week to spend short time with the home folks.

Miss Vera Bensett is now opening up a millinery store at this place with a fine assortment of hats, laces and ribbons, all in the latest styles and prices to suit all.

Rev. C. T. Boncher, pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place, filled his usual appointment on last fourth Sunday.

J. W. Bennett and family, of Weston have moved to this place and Mr. Bennett, we understands, will operate a blacksmith shop and a grist mill.

Easter Sunday, which is observed by number of churches as the anniversary commemorative of the resurrection of Christ, was celebrated at the Methodist church here on last Sunday and a very enthusiastic sermon on that subject was delivered by Rev. James Renfro, of Marion.

Relative to the war question we are somewhat nonplussed, but realize the fact that the World War, of which our own country is one of the allies, our troops in France night now, also a number of young men we know are now in different training camps, cause us to feel sadly and almost disposed to say—"We need that peace which surmounts all understanding; peace with God, peace with ourselves, and peace with all nations."

"Gaward christian brothers, Praying still for peace, That the lover of Jesus, Make all wars to cease."

Observer.

FOR SALE

Fine black Spanish jack, 9 years, white tips and points, good condition, and big boned animal, fine individual, at a bargain.

W. J. Franklin, Levas Ky., R. R. 3 Marion Ky.

Keeping Yourself Well

Run Down, Aching

people need a good tonic that will send the blood tingling through the body, enrich it by improving the digestion, and clean it by expelling the waste matter. Health is a matter of plenty of rich blood, free from impurities.

PERUNA

dispels inflammation of the blood making organs,—the digestion—gives tone and "pep" to the membranes that line the lungs and the digestive tract, and invigorates the entire system.

You can have health if you take care of yourself and take Peruna when you need it. At your druggists.

THE PERUNA COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio

MIDWAY

(delayed from last week.)

Kirby Paris and family visited Ernest Horning, of Marion, Saturday night

SEVEN SPRINGS

(delayed from last week.)

Miss Ina Stubblefield, of Emmaus, commenced a spring school at Boaz Monday.

Sunday school will be organized at Seven Springs Easter Sunday, March 31st.

Mrs. J. C. Kinsolving, of Emmaus, visited her mother, Mrs. Sarah Patton, last Sunday.

Miss Wood Bannister, of near Hebron, Lyon Co., visited Nert McKinney's family last week.

Redford Blake was in Marion Friday subject to a call for an examination for military service.

Will Eaton has purchased the Albert Brasher farm and has moved to it.

Mrs. Fannie Travis, Misses Adge, Ina and Daisy Stubblefield, of Emmaus, visited L. M. Patton's family last week.

Miss Ruby Brasher visited Misses Ina and Elizabeth Teer near Francis Saturday night.

Misses Pearl and Robbie Polk, of Emmaus, visited their aunt, Miss Nor-

MT. ZION

(delayed from last week.)

Mrs. Bettie Franks is very low at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim O'Neal went to Weston shopping Friday.

J. W. Bennett, of Blackford spent Wednesday night with his daughter, Mrs. Omer Crisp.

We have several cases of measles in our neighborhood, but all reported better.

Mrs. Nile O'Neal and little daughter, Nilene, attended Quarterly meeting at Hebron Saturday.

Ed Brown is very sick at this writing.

Born March 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Young, a boy.

Rutledge Newcom, of Owensboro, visited his brother, Ves, last week.

Mrs. George Nunn and son, of Marion, spent several days here last week with her brother, Rutledge Cain.

Special sale on Kabo corsets at Lottie Tinsley Terry's