

Crittenden Record-Press

No 50

Marion, Crittenden County Kentucky, Thursday Morning, July 11, 1918

Vol. XXXX

FIVE OR SIX MONTHS TIME

Overwhelmed With Government's Orders, Offers No Relief to Light Plant.

The following letter indicates the situation in the country about getting machinery repaired:

Marion Electric Light & Ice Co.,
Maion, Ky.,

Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of June 29, we regret to advise that we have no generator for sale or which we could loan you temporarily to be used while your old dynamo is being repaired. Furthermore, we are so very busy just at this time, that we could not possibly do this work for you within less than five or six months. We have a lot of government orders on hand which must have our immediate attention.

Regretting that we are not in a position to serve you, we are,
Yours very truly,
JAS. CLARK JR. Electric Co.

Shot Accidentally.

Mrs. W. L. Bigham and her children went to Missouri several weeks ago to visit and while there one of her children got shot in the abdomen accidentally. Mrs. Bigham started for home at once, but had to stop at Cairo and put the child in a hospital. Wednesday of last week her husband left for Cairo to assist her and the children home.

BANK REPORT

Report of the condition of the
FARMERS BANK, doing
business in the town of
MARION, County of
CRITTENDEN, State of
KENTUCKY, at the
close of business on
the 25th., day of June
1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$180,175.01
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	1,952.05
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	\$61,161.46
Due from Banks	\$124,718.74
Cash on Hand	\$17,391.18
Checks and other cash items	1,561.92
Banking house and fixtures	10,300.00
TOTAL	\$397,260.36
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in, in cash	30,000.00
Surplus Fund	6,000.00
Undivided Profits less expenses and Taxes paid	\$3,616.15
Deposits subject to check	\$259,651.14
Time deposits	\$97,993.07
Total Deposits	\$357,644.21
TOTAL	\$397,260.36

STATE OF KENTUCKY }
COUNTY OF CRITTENDEN } SGT.

We, WM. FOWLER and O. S. DENNY, President and Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WM. FOWLER, President.
O. S. DENNY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1918.

My Commission expires January 14th, 1920.

W. E. CARNAHAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

ENEMY WANTS WHOLE EARTH

Amusing Peace Terms Which Include Indemnity Of \$45,000,000,000 And British Fleet

Paris, July 3.—Great Britain must turn over its war fleet to Germany, return Gibraltar to Spain, and restore Egypt and the Suez Canal to Turkey. Great Britain, France and the United States must pay Germany an indemnity of at least \$45,000,000,000 Belgium and French territory must be surrendered.

Those are among the conditions included in the German peace programme published in the Nachrichten of Goerlitz, Prussia, by Count Roon, a member of the Prussian house of lords according to a Havas dispatch from Basle, Switzerland. Count Roon says Germany is entitled to the following terms because of its strength and until they are realized there should be no armistices and no cessation of submarine warfare.

Annexation of Belgium, with administrative autonomy in the interior. Independence of Flanders.

Annexation of the entire Flanders coast, including Calais.

Annexation of the Brie and Longwy basins and the Toul, Belfort and Verdun regions eastward.

Restitution to Germany of all her colonies including Kaio-Chau Great Britain to cede to Germany such naval bases and coaling stations as Germany designates.

Great Britain must return Gibraltar to Spain, cede its war fleet to Germany, restore Egypt to Turkey and the Suez canal to Turkey.

Greece must be re-established under former King Constantine with frontiers as before the war. Austria and Bulgaria will divide Serbia and Montenegro.

Great Britain, France and the United States must pay all of Germany's war costs, the indemnity being a minimum of \$45,000,000,000. They also must agree to deliver raw materials immediately.

France and Belgium are to remain occupied at their expense until the conditions are carried out.

Another Auto Accident

Being struck by a passenger train having his automobile demolished and escaping with a broken right ankle his right hip and hand bruised, was the thrilling experience of Walter Elgin, Jr., Sunday morning. He had a close call from death under the wheels of the train and was fortunate to escape more serious injuries. —Madisonville Hustler.

Flier Is Killed In

1,500-Foot Fall In Texas

Dallas, Tex., July 4 (by A.P.)—Lieut. Frederick R. Clements, an American flier from Hicks Field, Fort Worth, was killed here today when his airplane fell 1,500 feet at Camp Dick.

Lieut. Clements, who was 25 years old, lived at Readville, Mass. He graduated from Harvard in 1915 and from the Fort Sill, Okla., Ground School for Aviators last April.

See Crider & Woods
Company about your Tobacco Hall Insurance.

HELP STOP THE HUN! BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

Crittenden County Still Short of Quota. Drive Continues. Have You Done Your Part? Chairman Cochran Appeals to Your Patriotism.

My Dear Friends:—

Crittenden county has always done her part and more in everything she has been asked to do in wining the war. You are not going to let her fail this time. You are asked to lend the Government \$265,920.00. Many have responded nobly, pledge cards continue to come in every day. I have not made a final report to the State Director because I am not yet satisfied with what some of our people have done. The quota for every man, woman and child is \$20.00. Have you taken the quota for your family? I don't want to send YOUR name in on a YELLOW CARD. I am not going to do it unless YOU force me to. The order comes from the government to report the name of every man who does not do his part. Our boys are glad to obey the orders that come to them. They will win the war by obeying orders. WE MUST OBEY ORDERS. Don't neglect this matter longer! Delay is expensive and dangerous. Every time you buy a War Saving Stamp, you help lick the Kaiser. Don't say "you can't afford to buy." You can't afford NOT to buy. Our boys don't say they can't afford to fight. DO YOUR PART! BACK THE BOYS. Buy till it hurts. I am depending you.

Sincerely your friend,
T. H. COCHRAN, Chairman.

Notice To All Land Owners Along Public Highways.

1st. "That it shall be the duty of every owner, controller and manager of lands bordering and abutting on the public highways of this Commonwealth, for the distance which their said lands soabutt and borders, when so ordered by the Fiscal court of his county, to cut, clear away, remove and carry from along side the public highways, all bushes, weeds, shrubs and overhanging limbs of trees and all other such obstructions along which highways, and to keep all hedge fences along such highways so trimmed and cut back, the same, at no time will become more than five feet high.

2nd. The brush, bushes, weeds overhanging limbs of trees and all other obstructions along the highways of the several counties of this Commonwealth are to be removed therefrom between the 1st. day of July and the 20th day of August of every year.

3rd. Every person who violates the provisions of this act by failure to perform the duties as herein required shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars."

This is a new law and this notice should have been out earlier, but owing to the fact that we were late getting the last Acts of the General Assembly, the notice is late, but we must try to make amends by doing this much needed work at once.

Yours very truly,
E. JEFFREY TRAVIS,
Co., Road Engineer.

The Grand Jury Returned

Only Ten True Bills

At the recent term of the Circuit Court there were only ten indictments found, and only one of them for other than minor offence. This should be a cause for pride to all good citizens of Crittenden Co., who will be glad to see that the laws are being more generally observed throughout the county than heretofore, and that the people generally are becoming more aroused to the importance of obeying the laws of the land. Crime is on the decrease and the public officials of the county should have the hearty co-operation of all citizens in the just prosecution or violations of the law.

Crittenden Fiscal Court, Special Term, 16th Day of June, 1918.

Present and presiding R. L. Moore, Judge, and County Attorney John A. Moore and magistrates, viz.: F. M. Davidson, J. M. McCaslin, L. E. Waddell, W. H. Graves and Chester E. Truitt.

"On motion of Esq. Truitt, seconded by Esq. Davidson, it is ordered that an election be held on the 3d day of August, 1918, that being the Regular Primary Election Day, for the purpose of submitting to the voters of Crittenden county, Kentucky, the following question: "Are you for a property tax of twenty cents on each One Hundred (100.00) dollars worth of taxable property in Crittenden county, Kentucky, to be levied each year for 4 years, for the purpose of improving or constructing, either or both, the roads and bridges of Crittenden county, Kentucky, the amount of taxes collected in each magisterial precinct to be used on the roads and bridges in the precinct from which said taxes are collected." And it is further ordered and directed by the court said election be held at all of the voting precincts in Crittenden county, Kentucky, for the purpose of testing the sense of the voters of Crittenden county, upon the above stated question."

All magistrates voting yea.

A copy attest:
L. E. GUESS,
Clerk,
Crittenden County Court.

OUR OLLIE TO LEAVE THE HOSPITAL MONDAY

Washington, July 3.—Senator Ollie James is so much improved that he asked the doctors who are attending him that he be permitted to leave Johns Hopkins hospital this week. His physicians, however, vetoed this and set Monday, July 15, as the time for his departure.

Has Moved To Corydon, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Venner, who resided in Hodgenville a few years while he was stationed as I. C. agent here, have moved to Corydon, Ind., to reside for the present. —Hodgenville Herald.

Call T. H. Cochran & Co about bbl fresh lime.

SUES CITY FOR \$10,000

Wants Damages For Injuries Received In Providence From City Light Wire

Dixon, Ky., July 3.—A suit for \$10,000 damages against the City of Providence was filed here Monday by W. P. McCulley, lineman for the Home Telephone Company. It will be recalled that some time ago while McCulley was working at the top of a telephone pole he came in touch with a live wire and was knocked off the pole and suffered serious injuries about the head and shoulders. He claims in his petition that the telephone wire became a live wire by coming in touch with a wire belonging to the Municipal Light Company, owned and controlled by the city and it was their negligence that the wire came in touch with the telephone wire. It will be recalled that three small school boys were killed by coming in touch with a live wire the same afternoon. L. V. Stone of Clay and Henson and Taylor are attorneys for the plaintiff.

Fourth-Class Postmaster Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination to be held at Edyville, Ky., on July 27, 1918 as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth-class postmaster at Dycusburg and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it shall be decided in the interests of the service to fill the vacancy by reinstatement. The compensation of the postmaster at this office was \$189 for the last fiscal year.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination, with the exception that in a State where women are declared by statute to be of full age for all purposes at eighteen years, women eighteen years of age on the date of the examination will be admitted.

Applicants must reside within the territory supplied by the post office for which the examination is announced.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States who can comply with the requirements.

Application blanks, Form 1753, and full information concerning the requirements of the examination can be secured from the postmaster at the place of vacancy or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, C. C.

Applications should be properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., at the earliest practicable date.

Mail Courtship For 3,000 Miles a Success.

Mayfield, Ky., July 3.—A courtship conducted by mail for over a year culminated in the marriage of Miss Willia Boone and J. L. Marsh here Monday night. The groom traveled three thousand miles, from Enterprise, Oregon, to claim the bride whom he had never seen. Rev. Charles Wilson performed the ceremony.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE READING

Association Literature From London Supply For Third Quarter Arrived

The supply for the third quarter has arrived and I am ready to supply furnish all Branch Secretaries, or any one who will start a branch of ten or more members. The fee for the balance of the year is only 3 cent for the leaflet or only one cent for the membership card which contains all the passages to be read daily.

If there ever was a time when both young ought to read God's word daily it is now, when so many of our people are filled with anxiety. Let us as parents, sisters and brothers of the boys at the front keep the home fires burning by keeping in touch with God through His Word for comfort and through prayer for guidance.

We now have 2500 members in our district and more than 850000 in all parts of the world.

All members read the same passage on the same day. Who will help to secure more members? For further information phone or write Rev. T. C. Gebauer Henderson, Ky.

Boy Instantly Killed As Train Crashes Into Auto

Harrodsburg, Ky., July 3.—James Reed, a 12-year-old boy, was instantly killed when an automobile in which he was riding was struck by a Louisville Southern train at the Bohon pike crossing, one mile from town. The boy's father, Edward Reed, and William Best, who were on the front seat of their car, saved themselves by jumping a moment before the crash came.

Candidates For August Primary

List of Republican candidates, whose names will appear on the Primary Election Ballot, to be voted at the Primary Election to be held in Crittenden county, Kentucky, Saturday, August 3rd, 1918:

For United States Senator, B. J. Bethurum, of Somerset, Ky.; Ben L. Bruner, of Louisville, Ky.
L. E. Guess, Clerk,
Crittenden County Court.

List of Democratic candidates, whose names will appear on the Primary Election Ballot, to be voted at the Primary Election to be held in Crittenden county, Kentucky, Saturday, August 3rd, 1918:

For United States Senator, William Preston Kimball, of Lexington, Ky.; Ollie M. James, of Marion, Ky.

L. E. Guess, Clerk,
Crittenden County Court.

Repton, Ky., June 29, 1918.

Dear Mr. Jenkins.
My brother Finis, has been a volunteer in the U. S. Army since May 2, 1917 and has been in France since Aug 21, 1917.

His friends have requested having his letters sent to the Record Press. I am sending you a copy of one I received recently or the 27, inst.

I write him once nearly every week and sometimes twice a week he does not get all my letters, please publish his letter if you have room. Yours respectfully,
Ruby Hughes.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

NO WHEATLESS BAN ON SHORTCAKE



But Don't Forget That Conservation Calls for a Cake That Is Short on Wheat.

SHORTCAKE MADE OF SUBSTITUTES

Favored Dessert Not to Be Denied Us Even in This Year of Wheatless Meals.

SEVERAL EXCELLENT RECIPES

After Strawberries Have Passed Use Raspberries, Blackberries, Stoned Cherries, Sliced Peaches, Bananas, Etc.

Here is a word to cheer the men. Shortcake, the dessert that ranks with pie in masculine favor, is not denied us, even in this year of wheatless meals. The conservation program and shortcake are not incompatible, provided the "cake" is made of the wheat substitutes. Here are some good ones, all of them wheatless. Try one of them the next time you serve strawberries or raspberries.

After the strawberry season make shortcakes with raspberries, blackberries, stoned cherries, blueberries, sliced peaches, sliced bananas, etc.

There are two types of crust for shortcake that people like, one made like biscuits and unsweetened, the other like plain sweet cake. Each kind has its advocates.

Shortcake Without Wheat Flour.

Those who like shortcake made from a rich, unsweetened biscuit dough, baked in a sheet, split and buttered while hot, and with a thick layer of the crushed or sliced berries sweetened and placed between the layers of crust and on top, will like these shortcakes.

Corn-Flour Shortcake.

2 cups of corn 1 teaspoonful salt.
4 cups of flour 4 tablespoons of shortening.
1/2 cup of sugar 2-3 cups of milk.
Mix and bake in two layer-cake pans. Split and butter and put in the filling of berries or other fruit. The corn flour makes a crisp cake of fine flavor.

Rolled Oats or Barley-Flour Shortcake.

Rolled oats ground through the food chopper and mixed with corn flour also makes a good shortcake. In the above recipe use, in place of two cups of corn flour, one cup of corn flour and 1 1/2 cups of ground rolled oats. Or, if you have barley flour, use 1 1/2 cups of barley flour in place of one cup of corn flour. The difference in measurements is due to the difference in weight of these flour substitutes.

Rice-Flour Shortcake.

This is similar to a muffin mixture. If baked in a sheet, it also makes a good shortcake.

1 1/2 cups of rice 1 teaspoonful salt.
4 cups of flour 2 eggs.
1/2 cup of sugar 4 tablespoons of fat.
1/2 cup of milk 1 cup of milk.
Mix as for muffins.

Those who prefer a cake foundation for their shortcake will find that a sponge cake made from substitute flours makes a good one. Rice and potato flours are especially well adapted to sponge cakes; corn flour and barley flour also make good ones.

Sponge Shortcake.

3 eggs (yolks and 1/2 teaspoonful of whites beaten separately).
1/2 cup of sugar 1/2 cup of potato flour.
1/2 cup of milk 1/2 cup of rice flour.
1/2 cup of corn flour, or 1/2 cup of barley flour.
1/2 cup of milk 1/2 cup of milk.
Beat yolks until thick and lemon colored, then beat in sugar, add water and lemon juice, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Add the dry ingredients that have been sifted together.

Bake in thin layers and place the fresh fruit between.

Try the wheat substitute shortcakes! You will be glad that you do not need to say good-bye to this favorite dessert even in war time.

Potato Flour Made at Home.

Wheat flour must be saved and many of the substitute flours are high priced. You can make potato flour at home and it is just as useful a wheat substitute as many of the more expensive commercial flours.

In addition to saving flour it saves potatoes that might otherwise be

wasted. Potatoes do not keep indefinitely, and annually many old potatoes are allowed to sprout in the cellars and are ultimately thrown away. The potato flour which can be made from them keeps well, so by taking time by the forelock and making the surplus stock of old potatoes into flour before they spoil you avoid the waste of valuable food material.

How to Make Potato Flour.

It is easy to make the potato flour. Wash the potatoes, boil until tender, and remove the skins. Force, while still hot, through a potato ricer on to drying trays. These trays may be made of slats of wood covered with cloth or wire screening held in wooden frames; indeed, any tray that will let the air circulate freely from underneath as well as around the tray may be used. Clean cheesecloth should be spread over it before ricing the potatoes on the tray. Place the loaded trays in the blast of air from an electric fan, if you have one, or in a warm oven with the door ajar. When completely dry, grind to the desired fineness in a hand mill such as is found in many homes for grinding home-grown grain. A coffee mill may be used, or a food chopper, using the nut knife. If these do not grind fine enough, rolling with a rolling pin and sifting several times will help.

It takes three pounds of unpeeled potatoes to make a little over half a pound of potato flour, so if you have to buy potatoes you should reckon costs carefully. If you have potatoes that will go to waste otherwise, save them in the form of potato flour.

You can use either the commercial potato flour or the homemade product to greatly reduce the use of wheat flour in cakes, cookies and breads. A few recipes for the use of potato flour are given below.

Barley and Potato-Flour Muffins.
1 cupful milk. 1/2 cupfuls barley flour.
1 egg. 1/2 cupful of potato flour.
1 tablespoonful of shortening.
1 tablespoonful of 1 teaspoonful salt.
1 cupful of 1/2 cupful of corn syrup. 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Chocolate Cake.
1/2 cupful of fat. 1/2 cupful milk.
3/4 cupful of sugar. 1/2 cupful of potato flour.
1 cupful of corn flour. 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder.
2 squares of chocolate. 1/2 teaspoonful salt.
Cream fat and sugar; beat in corn syrup, melted chocolate, and yolk of eggs. Sift dry ingredients together and add alternately with the milk. Fold in stiffly beaten whites. Bake in loaf or in layers.

The finely ground flour makes the best product. Potato starch may be used in place of potato flour, if one prefers.

Sponge Cake.

4 eggs. 1/2 teaspoonful salt.
1/2 cupful sugar. 1/2 cupful of baking powder.
1/2 cupful of 1/2 cupful of potato flour.
1/2 cupful of 1/2 cupful of lemon juice.
Beat yolks until light and lemon colored; add sugar gradually and continue beating. Add lemon juice, rind, and whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Fold in flour that has been sifted with the salt. Bake in a loaf, or a pan with a stem, for one hour in a slow oven.

Cleanliness in Canning.

The first essential for complete sterilization with the use of either the hot-water canner or the steam-pressure outfit, says the United States department of agriculture, is absolute cleanliness in surroundings and in all utensils used in canning. Tables should be well cleaned and may be covered with white oilcloth. Garbage cans must be provided to hold peelings and other refuse. To allow these to fall upon the ground to decay near the place of canning will result in production of spores which will rise in dust and infect the material being canned.

For Rural Women in Town.

Women's rest rooms may become centers for various community activities. From the establishment of one at Grand Junction, Colo., has developed a rural civic library of 150 books, a woman's exchange, a labor and commodity exchange conducted by means of a bulletin board, and a restaurant where light lunches are served from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Thirty-five people may be accommodated at one time.

Practical Garb for Outdooring



There are middies, smocks, sweaters and coats for outdooring, that is, for all sorts of sport and recreation wear. And their comrades are skirts, bloomers or breeches, according to the sort of service to be required of them. For tennis and golf, skirts that will wash again and again and come out as fresh and unfaded as when they were new, have not been rivaled as yet by bloomers or breeches—for some other sports, skirts are a thing of the past. With these washable skirts plain blouses are worn and swaggar little coats made of summer flannel, serge or other materials—and, of course, sweater or sweater coats.

The coat's the thing this year, that has almost absorbed the attention of those who specialize in designing sport clothes. And it has been presented in a variety of new styles so that when it is slipped on over a skirt and blouse it tones up the costume, lending it neatness. Sleeveless coats of satin and velvet were among these new ideas and have proved themselves successful. Among new arrivals

the simple but swaggar little coat shown in the picture, need not fear comparison with coats of more costly goods—it has some points of advantage over them. It is made of summer flannel in any of the gay bright colors and touched up with white in pearl buttons, pique collar and arrow-head finish of pockets.

Just the skirt for this coat is shown with it. It is of heavy white pique and fastens at the middle of the front where a row of white pearl buttons flashes the overlapped seam. There are any number of sport hats that will top off this practical and pretty outfit. But its youthful wearer has chosen a tam of white corduroy, one of the "blue devil" models that embodies much dash. Its long tassels matches the coat in color. Where something more dignified is needed, for an older woman, one of the coconut braids in white embroidered with yarn or silk flowers against the crown, would make a good choice, and there is the perennial Panama with handsome band or scarf that belongs to all summers.

Caprices and Conceits in Veils



Why the veil? Merely masculine minds will never figure out the answer although they will have the rest of time to ponder the question. Veils were and are and will continue to be. They are a strictly feminine institution and whether they are worn to add charm to the face or to call attention to charms already there, or for some other reason, these are mysteries only the veiled lady can solve for us. But they make opportunity for capricious ornamentation and for variety—two very good reasons for the loyalty with which women favor them.

New face veils this summer are nearly all woven with a large mesh; the hexagon-shaped mesh appears to be best liked. Two examples of this particular weave are shown at the left of the picture. They are circular and float about the face. The veil at the top indulges in the caprice of little and big chenille dots and little pasted-on velvet leaves, all of them dancing in all the wayward wandering breezes they chance to meet. A few dots splattered over a lovely chin, make us think twice of its delicious curves. A silk scroll wanders in the most aimless and happy-go-lucky way over the veil below, but it just misses the eyes and just hits a very alluring pair of lips, which goes to prove that a veil should be taken seriously and adjusted with care.

At the left appears the "war bride" veil—one of the small consolations allowed to the girl whose sweetheart is away in the service of his country. It is of navy blue chiffon and is draped about a navy blue or navy blue and white turban. This one is finished with a narrow silk fringe, but most of

them are simply hemmed. They are probably destined to a short-lived popularity—but they are very charming.

Veils should be tried on and selected carefully as hats are, for some faces look best under a plain, close mesh without figures. Scrolls or dots or other figures in front of the eyes, are never pleasing; they look and are uncomfortable.

Julia Bottomley

The Isabella Color.

Once a Spanish princess vowed not to change her lingerie till a certain war was won, and as that took many months, the result was that fashionable Spanish ladies of the time, who looked to this princess for leadership in the matter of dress, soon came to adopt a yellowish-brown sort of lines for their kerchiefs, tuckers, wimples and other similar apparel. The princess' name was Isabella, and this fashionable shade was known as Isabella color, and one occasionally hears this name applied in Paris even to this day to a sort of yellowish-brown that really does look like linen that had been dedicated to a laundryless existence. Although we have had every shade of lingerie, we have not yet had this color. The next thing to it, and something that surely wouldn't appeal to all womankind, is the new lingerie of nickel-gray that has been out on the shelves of one or two of the exclusive women's shops. There is a complete set of this gray underwear in crepe de chine.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

EXPLAINING ONE FARM PROBLEM



The County Agent is Telling His Farm and City Listeners the Importance of Good Seed Corn and How to Select It.

COUNTY AGENT BECOMES LEADER

Has Come to Act as Clearing House of Co-Operation Between City and Country.

CAN DIRECT WHERE NEEDED

None of His Time Can Be Devoted to Work That Does Not Concern Agricultural Development—Likely to Be Busy Man.

The growth and the strengthening of the county agent system has resulted in almost all cases in the county agents coming to be recognized as the agricultural leaders in their counties, according to reports to the United States department of agriculture.

Help for City and Country.

The county agent has come to act as the clearing house of co-operation. He is available to both the city man and the country man and can transmit from one to the other requests for help and offers of help. He can direct, to places where it is needed, farm labor offered; he can assist farmers in their problem of co-operative marketing; he can inform chambers of commerce, county councils of defense, merchants' associations and other urban bodies, of the problems before the farmers in his county; in general he is in a position to act as the medium through which the town will meet the needs of the country and the country will meet the needs of the town.

Must Concentrate Efforts.

Every county agent is required to know and observe that his services belong to all the people in his county, but it is evident that none of his time can be given to work that does not concern agricultural development. He is placed in the county to stimulate good farming. Therefore, he must confine himself to work on definite problems affecting farmers. It is necessary for him to utilize the aid of community organizations to the fullest extent and it is within his duties to impress upon the town people how vital their interest and help is to the farmers.

In the war emergency the county agents are not only representing the agricultural colleges and the department of agriculture, but are assisting the food administration, the treasury department, the war department, the navy department, the department of justice and the department of labor.

Help in Direct War Work.

They have aided, in addition to their regular activities, in such work as food surveys, seed surveys, seed distribution, obtaining credit for farmers, selling Liberty bonds, eradication of live-stock diseases, surveys of live-stock diseases, surveys of insect pests and campaigns for their destruction, marketing farm products, preferential or priority shipments by railroads of farm products and all farm supplies, and the dissemination of information given out by the war department, the council of national defense and the committee on public information regarding the war and other matters affecting the national policy under war conditions.

Thus it can be seen that the county agent is likely to be a rather busy man.

In Food Production Army.

More than 6,000 men and women—6,106 June 1—are carrying to every community in the United States the food production and food conserving knowledge that has been tested by

federal specialists. They are extension workers of the United States department of agriculture and the state colleges.

The number now at work represents an increase of more than 4,000 over those at work July 1, 1917. About 600 emergency agents over the number working in May, 1918, were at work in June, 1918.

This is the strength of this division of the food production forces:

	Regular	Emergency	Total
County agent work	1,614	1,129	2,743
Home demonstration	407	1,500	1,907
Boys' and girls' club work	343	961	1,304
Total	2,364	3,590	5,954

RED CROSS PIG CLUB

The county agent in Carroll county, Missisippi, started out last winter to combine pork production and Red Cross work. He tried to get 2,500 people each to raise one pig to be known as a Red Cross pig. Instead of 2,500 members, he got 3,000 in a county that has only 1,900 voters. In September the club members are to send 3,000 hogs to the St. Louis market. This will mean a contribution estimated at \$10,000 to the Red Cross, in addition to more pork for the country and more money for Carroll county. A \$25 registered pig is given each month as a prize to the member whose pig has made the greatest gain.

Aid Farmers.

When a business concern wants to borrow money it makes a business statement showing the inventory—or money invested at the beginning and end of the year—the money taken in during the year, the expenses and the profits. With this statement a banker knows whether or not it is safe to loan money to this company—in other words, whether the company has a good chance of securing profitable returns from a further investment in their business. A company with a good business, as shown by such a statement, usually has good credit and can borrow money cheaply.

There are many farmers in this country who keep records of what they have on hand at the beginning and end of the year and of what they take in and what they spend. These men can borrow money more easily and cheaply than most farmers because they have the figures to show the banker.

But before a farmer borrows any money he should have very clearly in mind what he wants to use it for, and be very sure that in the end it will pay him to borrow.

Rice in the United States.

During the last two years the production of rice in this country has been at its maximum, between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels or, roughly, one and one-fifth billion pounds. So far as climate and soil are concerned, the rice acreage in the United States might be increased many fold, according to the United States department of agriculture, since in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and California, as well as in small areas in Missouri, much of the land is adapted to the cultivation of this crop, while less than one million acres located within a comparatively few states are now occupied by rice. One of the quickest ways of increasing the crop, the federal specialists say, is to expand the acreage in the areas where rice is already profitably grown.

WARRING on the RED CROSS

Many ships bearing nurses and wounded soldiers have been targets for the German U-Boats.



By RALPH E. CROPLEY,
In New York Tribune.

RECENTLY we have had another record of German barbarity in the torpedoing of the hospital ship *Ressa*, made dramatic because the missile of destruction struck her where the red cross of mercy was painted on her side, as if it were a bull's-eye for just such murderous shots. I was speaking to a merchant ship captain about it and asked him why he had given up the command of a certain British hospital ship, a berth which to my landsman's eyes had seemed to be the easiest on the sea today in spite of instances like the *Ressa*.

He didn't look at me as he answered. He looked far out through his cabin port at the tower of the Woolworth building. He finally told me that in spite of the danger it was easier on him to take a merchant ship or a transport through the war zone than to have his heart torn asunder by the suffering of humanity he had seen on hospital ships; men gassed and writhing in agony; men wounded or mutilated out of sheer devilry. Frightfulness—waste of manhood because the kaiser wanted to dominate the world—that's what he saw on a hospital ship; and when his ship of mercy, like the *Ressa*, was torpedoed without warning and he managed to beach her before she sank he simply went to pieces, as have many hospital ship commanders before him.

Every hospital ship sunk means that the allies must replace it with a ship which has been carrying food and munitions. That is Germany's game. Finding her submarine warfare was not succeeding as she had hoped, she lessens the tonnage of her enemies by fouler means still and covers up her astardly motives by officially saying:

"The German government can no longer suffer that the British government should forward troops and munitions to the main theater of war under cover of the Red Cross, and it therefore declares that from now on no enemy hospital ship will be allowed in the sea zone comprised between a line drawn from Flamborough Head to Terschelling on the one hand and Ushant and Land's End on the other. If in this sea zone after the expiry of the stated time any enemy hospital ship is encountered it will be considered as a vessel of war and it will be attacked without further ceremony."

And knowing full well that no allied hospital ships were carrying either troops, munitions or anything which they shouldn't in their garb of mercy, Germany has lessened tonnage by sinking the hospital ship *Britannic* (50,000 tons), *Asturias* (11,400 tons), *Gloucester Castle* (7,900 tons), *Donagel* (5,907 tons), *Salta* (7,284 tons), *Lanfranc* (6,275 tons), *Dover Castle* (8,200 tons), *Rewa* (7,267 tons), *Glenart Castle* (9,000 tons), *Llandovey Castle* (10,000 tons), and others amounting to over 200,000 tons.

Germany has already begun paving the way to lessen American tonnage by sinking our hospital ships whenever we get any. On May 1, 1918, she officially notified the world that

"American aviators are crossing to Europe as members of the Red Cross on hospital ships. This misuse of the Red Cross appears from documentary evidence found on American aviators who have been shot down. An American brought down in the region of the army of General von Hutier carried a pass which referred to him as a member of the American ambulance for France.

"Prisoners openly admit that it is the general practice for aviators to enter American ambulance service for their passage to Europe and to cross on hospital ships. After they are landed in France they immediately transfer to the automobile corps and thence into the air service.

"The captured aviator referred to had, however, transferred directly from the ambulance service into the air service. Another carried a certificate in which the dates of several transfers were officially indicated."

Except for the naval hospital ship *Solace* and hospital yacht *Surf* attached to our fleet, and two *Ward* liners being converted into the hospital ships *Comfort* and *Mercy*, solely for the use of the navy and at this writing not yet in service, the United States has had no hospital ships at all. Consequently it would be impossible for American aviators to cross on such ships as Germany states they have. The aviators which Germany refers to as having crossed to France for Red Cross work crossed at their own expense on regular passenger

ships before we entered the war and were driving neutral ambulances.

When we entered the war, naturally they weren't going to return to the United States to enlist when they could enlist in their country's military forces in France and get at punishing the Hun earlier than the fellows at home. These captured American aviators Germany speaks about apparently had on them certificates of service they had rendered while driving American neutral ambulances.

As usual, Germany has distorted the truth. In this instance she simply wishes to give a semblance of excuse for the attempts she is going to make to lessen the number of ships available to transport our boys overseas, because every hospital ship sunk has to be replaced with some ship in military or civil service.

The first hospital ship the Huns sank was the *Portugal*, flying the Russian flag. She was anchored off Rizek, a Black sea port, when at about eight o'clock on the morning of March 17, 1916, a periscope was seen approaching. The *Portugal* had no wounded on board—simply her hospital staff, which included many nuns and her full crew. The Russian government had notified the central powers that the *Portugal* was a hospital ship and had obtained from them a recognition of her status. She was properly marked under the ruling of both the Hague and Geneva conventions.

Of course, nobody thought for one instant that the submarine would attack the *Portugal*, and there was no panic until, when about 200 feet away, the submarine fired a torpedo which missed its mark. Then the boat circled around the anchored ship of mercy and fired a second torpedo at close range. The second missile struck the *Portugal* in the engine room. There was a terrific explosion within her and the hull broke in two.

The loss of life on the *Portugal* was 21 nuns, who were acting as nurses; 24 others of the Red Cross staff, as well as 21 of the Russian crew and 19 of the French, totaling 85, all of whom were ruthlessly murdered without any reason whatsoever.

The next torpedoing of note was that of the new White Star liner *Britannic*, the largest British ship afloat and one which the Germans wished to remove from competing with their ships at the end of the war. The *Britannic* was sunk in the Aegean sea, and that but 50 lives were lost out of the 1,100 wounded and large crew she had aboard is remarkable, considering she went down in 53 minutes. A German newspaper, the *Kieler Zeitung*, was the first to admit publicly that a torpedo and not a mine had caused the disaster, and further stated:

"The *Britannic* was transporting fresh troops for our enemies. If she had not been doing so our submarine would never, of course, have torpedoed her."

On November 24, 1916, shortly after the *Britannic* was sunk, the British admiralty published a complete list of all persons on board. There were no troops. Germany continued her propaganda to dull the mind of the world as to her real intent in sinking hospital ships by asserting that she had conclusive proof that in several instances enemy hospital ships had often been misused for the transport of troops and munitions. Under the principles of the Geneva convention governing maritime war belligerents have the right to stop and search hospital ships. Germany never utilized this right. Evidently it was easier to sink the ship outright and trust the world to believe the Imperial German word.

The big *Asturias*, commanded by Captain Laws, known to many Americans who traveled to Bermuda, had her first experience with a U-boat on February 1, 1915. She was the star hospital ship of the fleet, for at that time neither the *Britannic* nor *Aquitania* was doing hospital work. Only the prompt action of the second officer in turning the ship as he saw the torpedo saved her and the scores of wounded she had on board. Having made one miss at the *Asturias*, the Germans kept at it till they finally got her. The British admiralty announced the following:

"The British hospital ship *Asturias*, while steaming with all navigating lights and with all the proper distinguishing Red Cross signs brilliantly illuminated, was torpedoed without warning on the

night of March 20-21 (1917). The torpedoing of this hospital ship is included in the list of achievements claimed by U-boats as reported in the German wireless press message yesterday."

The *Asturias* didn't sink, although 43 died in the tragedy, including two women, and 39 were injured. The torpedo rendered her helpless, as her rudder had been carried away. Captain Laws drove the sinking ship for shoal water. As she was off the rocky shore of Cornwall, if he did succeed in beaching her the chances of saving the ship would be slight. All Captain Laws thought of was to get her somewhere where she wouldn't sink ere her wounded had been removed.

As luck would have it, the *Asturias* took matters into her own hands and in the darkness missed a reef, rounded a headland and brought up on one of the few sandy beaches to be found along the Cornwall shore line. After three years in command of her, several times a week crossing the Channel and running the risk of mines, as well as seeing the agony of human beings he transported, Captain Laws, like many other hospital ship skippers, collapsed. He's made several attempts to go to sea again, but his nerve is gone.

The nation responsible for the murder of Nurse Cavell accepted the *Asturias* incident with composure, if not with satisfaction. For the Germans stated blandly:

"It would, moreover, be remarkable that the English in the case of the *Asturias* should have abstained from the customary procedure of using hospital ships for the transport of troops and munitions."

The *Asturias* was returning from France. That is a sufficient answer to Germany.

Ten days later the *Gloucester Castle* was torpedoed without warning in midchannel. All the wounded were successfully removed from the ship and the casualties were five medical officers, nine nursing sisters and 38 Royal Army Medical corps men. On April 11 the Berlin official wireless again cynically published a notification that the *Gloucester Castle* was torpedoed by a U-boat, thus removing any possible doubt in the matter.

Then on April 17 the hospital ships *Donagel* and *Lanfranc* were sunk by U-boats. The British admiralty announced:

"The *Donagel* carried slightly wounded cases, all British. Of these, 29 men, as well as 12 of the crew, are missing and presumed drowned. The *Lanfranc*, in addition to 234 wounded British officers and men, carried 167 wounded German prisoners, a medical personnel of 52 and a crew of 123. Of these the following are missing and presumed drowned:

"Two wounded British officers.
"Eleven wounded British, other ranks.
"One R. A. M. C. staff.
"Five crew.

"Two wounded German officers.
"Thirteen wounded German, other ranks.

"One hundred and fifty-two wounded German prisoners were rescued by British patrol boats at the imminent risk of being themselves torpedoed." And then on the 26th of February they sank the *Glenart Castle*, bound from France to England. Yes, she carried troops, but they lay in white cots within the *Glenart Castle's* white sides. Nice chap, Fritz, for he'd agreed to respect hospital ships if they carried a Spanish officer to guarantee their Red Cross mission. The *Glenart* had her Spaniard and he too was nearly drowned in the catastrophe. One pleasing thing about the tragedy was that it gave an American destroyer, at the risk of being herself torpedoed, a chance to do a rescue work which makes the blood run faster in one's veins. The sea was vile and the destroyer couldn't launch a boat. Yet as she passed men clinging to wreckage—men too weak to catch the life-lines thrown to them—American seamen jumped overboard into icy water, swam to the poor devils and held them up till they could be rescued. Mr. Daniels, I'm glad to say, has fittingly rewarded such gallantry.

And shortly after the *Glenart Castle* the big *Llandovey Castle*, on mercy bent, was torpedoed. She also carried a Spanish officer. I have a letter from an officer on the hospital ship *Araguaya*, which has been transferred from passenger and food service to the work of mercy to replace lost hospital ships, and he tells me his ship is most particular about living up to the Geneva convention. No nurses are carried except those who make the round trip between England and Canada. For if Canadian nurses worked their passage home Germany might say they were troops.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

POND LILIES.

"I can't understand it," said Mrs. Pond Lily.

"What can't you understand?" asked Miss Green Leaf.

"It never seems to be night any more," answered Mrs. Pond Lily.

"That's so. Perhaps Mr. Night is taking a holiday," suggested Miss Green Leaf.

"That might be so," said Mrs. Pond Lily, "but I have never known it to happen before, and it seems to me that I have heard that the night takes his rest every day—but that he never takes a longer one, and that there are never two days without a night in between."

"Then it's very, very queer," said Miss Green Leaf. "For there certainly must have been a good many days since there has been a night."

"There must have been—and yet there haven't been," said Mrs. Pond Lily. "It's very confusing and most extremely puzzling."

"It is, indeed," said all the pond lilies and green leaves as they moved a little in the big bowl on a dining-room table. They had been gathered and put there quite a few days before.

"They had been used as decorations for a very fine luncheon party and then as some visitors were expected for supper the beautiful young girl who had gathered them had said, 'How lovely the pond lilies would look on the supper table.'"

"But they will close as they always do at night," said another member of the family.

"Yes, and then they won't be pretty," said a third.

"But I think I have a scheme so as to keep them awake," said the beautiful young girl whose name was Nellie.

"What?" everyone asked.

"We'll fool them," she said.

"How?" they asked.

"We'll keep on a white tablecloth and make them think it's still bright day. Usually we change and put them on another table where there is a dark cloth and then they go to bed for the night."

So they tried keeping the bowl of pond lilies on the white cloth and sure



The Beautiful Young Girl Who Had Gathered Them.

enough the pond lilies didn't close their eyes and go to sleep! They stayed awake and later there were lights on the table for the supper party.

But the white tablecloth had fooled the pond lilies. And as they were so lovely they were used for decorations for a whole week and they had not known they had missed such a great deal of sleep.

"I don't know that I really feel so sleepy," said Mrs. Pond Lily. "That is when I think about it I don't feel so sleepy, but it really doesn't seem natural."

That night they were taken away from the white cloth and they closed right up and went to sleep.

When they were sleeping quietly Mr. Night came to them dressed in his dark night cap and heavy, dark robe.

"Where have you been all this time?" asked Mrs. Pond Lily.

"I've been around," Mr. Night answered.

"Did you have a pleasant trip?" asked Mrs. Pond Lily, feeling sure she hadn't heard Mr. Night correctly.

"I had a fine trip," said Mr. Night, "each day, and every night was back at work again."

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Pond Lily.

"Why, my Dear Mrs. Pond Lily," answered Mr. Night, "you were wide awake because they had fooled you—the people had—they had made you think it was day by putting a bright, daytime-looking cloth under you."

"Had they, really?"

"They had, indeed," said Mr. Night.

"And how I chuckled when I saw it."

"You must have," said Mrs. Pond Lily. "Well, that was a good joke on us, certainly. And to think we didn't even notice you."

"Yes," said Mr. Night, "if I had been a more sensitive old fellow I would have been very much hurt, but so many things and people go to sleep and are given pleasant dreams and rest owing to me, that I didn't mind seeing the pond lilies fooled for a change."

And the pond lilies laughed in their sleep at the great joke!

Dreaming.

Dreams that inspire to doing are not a waste of time. But the same cannot be said for that dreaming which leaves us restless and discontented, but no more ready to grapple with the nearest hard task than we were before.—*Girls' Companion*.

Home Town Helps

BUILT ON LINES OF BEAUTY

Structures for Industrial Establishments Need No Longer Constitute Blots on Landscape.

Recent years have seen a marked advance in the architectural treatment of office buildings, shops and even "loft" buildings—the last built essentially for commercial purposes.

"Architecture," indeed, as applied to building, has been proved a beneficial asset rather than an esthetic ideal. Several architects of Chicago and the middle West have attained remarkable success in distinctly architectural renderings of factory buildings; and architectural ideals are by no means incompatible with a type of building usually regarded by most of us as "hopelessly" utilitarian—buildings for power houses and pumping stations.

A Pacific coast architect, however, has distinguished himself for years by his unusual rendering of this type of building. "Plants," which in most instances have been accepted as irremediable blots upon their immediate localities, have been given the architectural dignity and grace which are commonly regarded as the special requisites of "architectural" buildings, such as libraries and the like.

Perhaps the spell has been broken—perhaps those people who need most to dream dreams and see visions of architectural beauty have been and are being gradually awakened, by the patient endeavors of a few earnest and inspired architects, to a realization that there may be ideals in everyday architecture—that a garage may be a beautiful building, a storage warehouse a structure of fine dignity and strength, and that a factory may be clothed in an architectural mobility of concept which will be commensurate, in terms of the better and final ideal, with the commercial significance of the great industry which it houses.

CURVES MADE FOR BEAUTY

Well to Follow Nature in Avoidance of the Straight Line When It Is Possible.

In avoiding straight lines we must not go so far as to violate what common sense dictates. It is not expected that a path 20 feet long running from the public sidewalk to the front door is capable of many or, in fact, any curves. The shortness of the distance precludes the possibility of these, and straight lines must prevail. On a place of greater extent or where the house is situated farther from the public highway the need of curves is indicated, for if one having no pathway marked out should carelessly walk from the street back to the front door over a freshly raked soil surface looking backward he would discover that he had made a line composed of very faint yet beautiful curves, and this line might properly be utilized for outlining the subsequent path. The one thing to avoid in paths of this kind is abruptness. It will be noted that the course of a river consists of broad, graceful sweeps, and wherever abruptness occurs a short curve may be forced by the water leaving a rocky bank or some other natural impediment. We should make our abrupt curves appear equally necessary by planting a shrub, tree or some other natural impediment. We force them from a line of travel otherwise necessarily straight or nearly so.

PRETTY SHINGLE FENCE



Surrounding a Shingle Bungalow, or One Built of Bowlders, Logs, or Weathered Shipplank, a Shingle Fence Is Often Attractive.

—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

What's A Watt?

A current of electricity flowing through a wire is like a stream of water flowing through a pipe. And the pressure of the water, the speed with which it flows, we call the volts or the voltage of electricity. And the size of the stream of water in the one or two-inch pipe is amperes when we measure the size of an electric current. But the actual volume of water that is flowing through the pipe is so many gallons, while with electricity we measure in watts—so many watts for an hour or so many watt-hours.

What It Takes.

Do not consider that a town is great because it has mountains, lakes, rivers, trees, or blue skies. A town is never great unless it has men and women to stamp it with character and assure its destiny. There is more in a soul than a body, and this is not less true of towns than of persons.—*Carpus Christi (Texas) Caller*.

CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS

Marion, Ky., July 11, 1918.

S. M. JENKINS.
Editor and Publisher

Entered as second-class matter February 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.

60c per inch S. C. Foreign Advertising
25c per inch S. C. Home Advertising
Plate, or Repeated ads, one-half rate.
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Locals or Readers

6c per line in this size type.

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15c per line in this size type.

Obituaries 5c per line
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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.

Sun's Daily Thought

America must put forth every ounce of strength to save itself, but America will fail to do this to the extent that any single individual fails to do his or her full duty.—Richard H. Edmonds.

A Message From France.

The spirit of this war is pictured by a French school girl in a letter received by John H. Finley.

This letter is one of the many messages which have been received from the schools of France in response to the messages from American universities and schools, carried to them by John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education and President of the University of New York. It is reproduced here and comes from a pupil in the Lycee Victor Durny in Paris, which he visited last May, and there heard the pupils singing "The Star Spangled Banner" in French and crying in chorus, "Vive l' Amerique." It is doubted if there has been a more graphic or poetic expression of that which separates the man in the opposing trenches or of that which brings America and France together.

"It was only a little river, almost a brook; it was called the Yser. One could talk from one side to the other without raising one's voice, and the birds could fly over it with one sweep of their wings. And on the two banks there were millions of men, the one turned toward the other, eye to eye. But the distance which separated them was greater than the stars in the sky; it was the distance which separates right from injustice. "The ocean is so vast that the sea gull do not dare to cross it. During seven days and seven nights the great steamships of America, going at full speed, drive through the deep waters before the lighthouses of France come into view; but from one side to the other hearts are touching."

Hurrah For Cumberland County!

Convicts to Work Roads.

Twenty-five convicts from Ed-dyville in charge of Messrs Oscar Mosby, Dan Rice and John Hudson, passed through Glasgow Sunday enroute to Burkesville to work on the state road. Twenty-five more will follow from Frankfort. They are to be quartered in the Burkesville Loose Leaf House.—Glasgow Times.

Resolutions on The Death of Mrs. Jane Walker.

The following were adopted by the Ladies' Aid Society of Marion, Ky., on the death of Mrs. Jane Walker, one of the charter members of the Society, and one of the oldest, and most influential of the Methodist E. Church, South.

Resolved. That in the death of Mrs. Walker, the Ladies' Aid Society, has lost a faithful member, a wise counselor, whose interest and unfaltering integrity upon all occasions was only equaled by her forcefulness and dignity of her character.

Resolved. That as her associates in the Ladies' Aid Society, each of us feel a sense of personal bereavement, and that we profoundly mourn the death of one who was an inspiration to us in our work, we feel her death to be a sad and irreparable loss.

Resolved. That we cordially unite in this testimonial of the good she has ever done, the devotion she ever entertained, to the memories we seek to perpetuate, the charities so lovingly dispensed, and the noble and generous friendship she gave to all.

Resolved. That we affectionately remember her many virtues and the kindly sympathy which endeared her to a multitude of friends, it is with a heartfelt appreciation of how well she deserves our love and admiration that we render this tribute to her memory.

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread upon the Ladies' Aid book, and that a copy be published in the Crittenden Record-Press, and a copy be sent to the family.

MRS. J. G. ROCHESTER,
MRS. H. R. SHORT,
MRS. J. W. DEBOE,
Committee.

Sixteen Naval Recruits

Florence Richardson, Homer Hearell, Hobart Traylor, Bryan Hardin and W. E. Potter left Monday July 1st, to take the final examination for the U. S. Navy. All were accepted excepting Potter who failed to pass on account of his eyesight.

Monday July 8, the following boys, William R. Wofford, John W. Phillips, Homer E. Jennings, Henry B. Phillips, Gustie R. Patton, John B. Underdown, Ed N. Cook, Harvey B. Clark, Charlie E. Davis left for Louisville and on Tuesday Miley and Earl Hill left for the same destination to enlist in the Navy.

FLIES NEVER BOTHER

In the summer flies worry an animal. Get a bottle of Farris' Healing Remedy—costs but 50c—makes a pint worth \$2.00. Apply it to the wound. Flies will not bother it. Get it today. You may need it tomorrow. We sell it.—J. H. Orme, Marion, Ky.

Appointed Radio Teacher

Miss Freida Lemon, who graduated last June from the University of Kentucky in the radio course, has been appointed instructor in the radio course at Camp Buell. She is believed to be the first woman to have such an appointment at an army camp. Miss Lemon is well known here as she is a granddaughter of T. J. McConnell and wife of this city and graduated with honors a year or so ago from the Marion High School.

Marion Man Loses Hope.

"For 10 years I suffered severely from stomach trouble. The doctors said I had cancer of the stomach and nothing would do but an operation. I took my last round of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy 7 1/2 years ago. Since then I sleep well, eat what I want and feel fine." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrh 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.

Road Tax Election Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Fiscal court of Crittenden county, I will cause a poll to be opened at each of the election precincts in and for Crittenden county, Kentucky, on the 3rd day of August, 1918, for the purpose of testing the sense of the voters of Crittenden county, Kentucky, upon the following questions:

"Are you for a property tax of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars (\$100.00) dollars, worth of taxable property in Crittenden county, Kentucky, to be levied each year for four years, for the purpose of improving, or constructing either or both roads and bridges of Crittenden county, Kentucky, the amount of taxes collected in each magisterial precinct to be used on the roads and bridges in the precinct from which said taxes are collected."

And it is further ordered and directed by the court, that said election be held at all the voting precincts in Crittenden county, Kentucky, on Saturday, August 3rd, 1918, by the regular election officers in and for Crittenden county, Kentucky, for the purpose of testing the sense of the voters of Crittenden county, upon the above stated question.

Persuant to the order copied below.
"Yes" is a vote in favor of issuing said tax, and "No," is a vote against issuing said tax. Polls will be opened at all voting precincts Saturday, August 3rd, 1918, from six o'clock A. M., to four o'clock P. M.

Remember the day, remember the question, vote at your regular voting precincts.
V. O. CHANDLER,
Sheriff of Crittenden county, Kentucky.

H. C. Franklin has resigned his position as Principal of the High school and has accepted the cashiership at the Farmers Bank made vacant by the resignation of W. E. Carnahan, who will look after his own business affairs. The changes are effective as of August 1st.

For Sale at a Bargain.

To some bright boy or girl, or to some teacher, on liberal terms a scholarship in Draughton's Business College.

S. M. Jenkins.

Travis - Guess

George Travis the photographer and Miss Iris Guess were united in marriage Tuesday night July 2, at the residence of Rev. J. B. Trotter. There were no attendants. Clifton Crawford and Mrs. Trotter the wife of the officiating minister were the witnesses. The young folks have gone to housekeeping in rooms adjoining his studio. Mrs. Travis assists her husband in his work which he has built up until he is doing a prosperous business.

J. G. Guess, formerly of Deanwood, and Miss Lee Tolliver, of Harrisburg, Ill., were married Monday the 8th at Evansville.

They arrived here Tuesday and were given a reception by the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Doc Guess. They left for Deanwood Wednesday to visit the groom's old home.

U. S. Soldiers And Sailors Records Wanted.

I want the record of all the boys who have gone, or may go later to the U. S. Army or Navy. Want the name in full, home address and present address, Company, Regiment and Division, church affiliation and age, married or single, if married give wife's name.

T. A. FRAZER,
Committee of Red Cross.



A. H. Cardin, one of the best known men who ever lived in Crittenden county, died at his home on the farm 7 miles south of this city, Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral was preached by Rev. W. T. Oakley, and the interment took place at the new cemetery Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Cardin was about 84 years old and leaves no family.

Good For Ford's Ferry

Saturday night July 6, an Ice Cream supper was given for the benefit of the Red Cross at Ford's Ferry. Miss Edwina Rankin sent to the Crittenden county headquarters at Marion, a check for \$105.00 the proceeds of the supper.



Miss Ora Hillyard of Tribune section and Coy Hill of the Midway section were united in marriage Sunday at Elizabethtown, Ill. The bride is the attractive young daughter of J. I. Hillyard and the groom is a farmer and a son of Dozie Hill.

James - Duncan

Leslie Dundan and Miss Ruth James, of Crittenden county, were married Wednesday by Rev. Rudolph Lane, at his residence in South Princeton.—Princeton Leader.

Leslie Duncan is a son of the late Rice Duncan. His mother Mrs. Ida Duncan owns the Hicklin farm on the Morganfield road. He is steady and honest. A fine young man.

Miss Ruth James is a daughter of Aaron James of Fords Ferry section and is quite an attractive girl and is popular with her acquaintances.

Wilkes - Pogue

A marriage of much surprise to their friends was that of Miss Miles Pogue, of this city and Mr. Lucian Wilkes, of Louisville, last Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock at the home of Mr. F. C. Pogue, brother of the bride in Louisville, by the Rev. Welch of the First Presbyterian church. The bride is a daughter of Hon. and Mrs. M. F. Pogue, of this city, and is a pretty and accomplished young lady possessed of many friends, while Mr. Wilkes is a popular young man, holds a responsible position with the Boston Shoe Store, one of the largest shoe houses in Louisville. We extend unto the happy couple our hearty congratulations. They will make their home in Louisville.—Princeton Leader.

For sale, some good, used auto tires and tubes.
Marion Steam Vulcanizing Co.

BANK REPORT

Report of the condition of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank doing business at the town of Tolu, county of Crittenden, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 25th day of June, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$148,006.35
Overdrafts (secured and Unsecured)	None
Stocks, Bonds and other	
Securities	\$25,100.00
Due from Banks	31,782.89
Cash on hand	4,573.44
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	3,500.00
Other Real Estate	None
Other Assets not included under any of the above heads	751.56

TOTAL \$213,714.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	
in cash	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund	15,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	5,199.80
Deposit subject to check	\$97,919.05
Time Deposits	80,595.39
Total Deposits	178,514.44
Other liabilities not included under any of above heads	

TOTAL \$213,714.24

STATE OF KENTUCKY,)
COUNTY OF CRITTENDEN)

We P. B. CROFT and J. H. GRIMES President and Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

P. B. CROFT, President.
J. H. GRIMES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1918.

L. E. GUESS, Clerk of Crittenden County Court.

By HUGH BENNETT, D. C.

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame back, rheumatism and irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will sent by mail on receipt of \$1.25. 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.



Every Family a Fighting Family!

The day of talking patriotism has passed—the time has come to practice it.

Your government has officially set

National War Savings Day

Every American is asked to enlist in the great "army that stays at home." On that day every loyal American will "sign the pledge" to invest a definite amount in War Savings Stamps each month during 1918. Every American family will then be a fighting family.

W. S. S. Cost \$4.17 in June
Worth \$5.00 Jan. 1, 1923



National War Savings Committee

This Space Patriotically Contributed by

BOURLAND & HAYNES,
Insurance Agency

Telephone 32,

Marion, Ky.

PERSONALS

E. L. Harpending, Notary Public
Silk hose, coat suits on sale at
Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

Mrs. Herbert Whitney who
left last week for Chicago, to visit
friends is expected home to-
day.

Rufus Terry of Chicago, is the
guest of his parents Mr. and
Mrs. Wm T. Terry in the Forest
Grove section.

It doesn't take long for Mio-na
stomach tablets to end indigestion.
First dose relieves. Guaranteed by
Haynes & Taylor.

Joseph W. Hughes, wife and
baby Eva Day went to Fords
Ferry last Friday evening on a
business trip.

David Shaw Hughes son of J.
W. Hughes Sr. went to Evans-
ville the 10, of June and volun-
teered for the Navy he is at
Great Lakes, Ill.

Miss Clara Crayne, who for
the past week has been suffering
from eye strain, will leave for
Paducah tomorrow to consult
Dr. Reynolds, the eye specialist,
of that city.—Princeton Leader.

See Crider & Woods Company about your To- bacco Hall Insurance.

Rev. James F. Price will preach
at the Main Street Presbyterian
Church the second Sunday in
July.

Roy Terry and wife of Port-
land Ore., arrived last week and
are guests of his parents in the
county. Roy likes the west and
is making good out there in busi-
ness.

LOST—Somewhere between
depot and J. I. Clement residence
a black silk watch fob with gold
monogram E. V. P. Reward if
returned to me.

Edward Van Pelt.

Robert E. Towery of Tribune
Route 1, has just returned from
Salem, Pinckneyville, Carversville,
Lola and Marion where he spent
several days on business and vis-
iting friends.

Car lime just received at T.
H. Cochran & Co.

Miss Sallie Cheny, of Fredonia
is the guest of Mr. and Mrs.
Montgomery Holeman. Mr. and
Mrs. Holeman Miss Cheny and
Miss Mary Jane Gholson motor-
ed to Evansville to spend the
fourth.—Madisonville Hustler.

When you have Backache the liver
or kidneys are sure to be out of gear.
Try Sanol, it does wonders for the liv-
er, kidneys and bladder. A trial 50c
bottle will convince you. Get it at the
drug store.

Judge J. F. Gordon returned
from Danville Thursday, where
he has been attending the an-
nual meeting of the Kentucky
Bar Association. He was the
only attorney from Hopkins
county in attendance.—Madison-
ville Hustler.

Don't throw away your old auto
tires and tubes have them repair-
ed.
Marion Steam Vulcanizing Co.

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.

Crider & Woods Company can write you a policy which permits you to "fire" your tobacco.

Miss Susie Boston left Satur-
day for Alabama, where she will
visit some of her college friends.

Mrs. Gus Taylor and daughter
Marie are visiting relatives in
Princeton.

Do you need a bbl lime if so
call T. H. Cochran & Co.

Miss Irene Moredock, who has
been teaching at Mt. Vernon,
Ky., returned home last week.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is
surely the best for all kidney or blad-
der troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24
hours from all backache and bladder
troubles. Sanol is a guaranteed reme-
dy. 50 cent bottle at the drug store.

Mrs. H. L. Cook and daughter
Miss Elizabeth have returned
from a short visit to Mrs. M. E.
Bacon at Hopkinsville.

Marion meat market managed
by Mr. Sowders has fresh meat
at all times. Barbecued meat
one or more days in every week.

Mrs. R. E. Moore of near Sher-
idan spent a few days last week
the guest of her sister Mrs. W.
D. Baird at Sturgis.

Misses Alberta Presnell and
Emma Owen Abel of Smithland
returned home Saturday after
ten days visit with friends here.

Misses Mamie and Ruth Hay-
nes and Ruth Flannery spent the
week end with Mrs. Galen Dix-
on of Tolu.

Have your tires repaired now
The roads will be good in a few
days.
Marion Steam Vulcanizing Co.

William L. Todd, and wife,
Mary Hurley Todd from near
Sheridan are visiting Mr. Todd's
father and family in Indiana
this week.

Call T. H. Cochran & Co about
bbl. fresh lime.

Do you need a bbl lime if so
call T. H. Cochran & Co.

Miss Nannie Rochester re-
turned home Tuesday from Louis-
ville after a visit with her bro-
ther and wife. Mrs. N. Gray
Rochester accompanied her for
a few weeks visit.

Mrs. H. F. Hammack had as
her guests, for several weeks
her sister Mrs. C. B. Lindle and
her attractive daughter Miss
Annie May of Danville, Ill. They
left Tuesday morning for their
home.

FOR SALE—As I am called to
the colors July 22, I wish to dis-
pose before that two fine young
mares 4 and 5 years old, will
work anywhere.

Leslie Duncan
Route 1, Sullivan Ky.

Mrs. Maggie Ruck, her daugh-
ter Elanie and her son Francis,
all of Lima, Ohio, are guests of
relatives here and in the county.
Mrs. Ruck has many girlhood
friends here who will welcome
her back in her first visit in
many years.

STRAYED—From my farm
between Enon and Fredonia
Saturday July 6, one roan wes-
tern horse, A on left hip 5 years
old, unbroken will pay reason-
able reward for his recovery.
Ezra Harris,
Fredonia, Ky.

Rev. James F. Price was at
Sturgis last Wednesday night
helping them to secure a pastor.
He preached at Princeton last
Sunday morning and evening.

Herbert Wood Whitney is a
farmer boy, full fledged. He
lives at Big Springs, Tex., and
came to spend his vacation with
his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs.
R. F. Dorr, but soon after reach-
ing here he was offered a job on
the farm of A. M. Wiggington
at Fredonia, which he accepted
and is sticking to it like a good
fellow. He was here the other
day and is as brown as a nut
and enjoying health just as a
boy should.

Crider & Woods Company can write you a policy which permits you to "fire" your tobacco.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pope, and
daughter Miss Juliet have re-
turned from an extended visit to
her brothers in Oklahoma and
Louisiana and to see her aunt in
Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Yandell,
Rev. Harlin, Mr. and Mrs. Press
Guess and Miss Katie Yandell
went to Elizabethtown, Ills.,
July 4, to attend a big barbecue
and picnic.

Our meats are choice and will
please you. Try us with an or-
der.

MARION MEAT MARKET PER Sowders.

Miss Bernice Wimberly of
Louisville who was the attractive
guest of Miss Linda Jenkins for
two weeks left Tuesday for
Earlington for a short visit with
Miss Julia Fawcett enroute home.

We are going to have an Ice
Cream supper Saturday night
next at Oak Hall for the benefit
of the Red Cross. Every body
come.

Lola Claghorn,
Secretary.

Mrs. R. W. Wilson has gone
to Golconda, Ills., to be the
guest of her brother, A. M.
Witherspoon and his wife and to
meet her brother G. L. Withers-
poon of Conroe, Tex., who is
now visiting there.

B. L. Yates and family, at-
tended the family reunion at the
home of her parents Mr. and
Mrs. Henry McMican in Caldwell
County, Sunday. Howard Mc-
Mican who is in the service was
at home on a two days furlough
from West Point, Ky.

Mrs. S. S. Harris, of Florida,
passed through Marion Tuesday
morning, enroute to Tolu, to at-
tend the Missionary Meeting
held there Tuesday. Mrs. Har-
ris is a returned Missionary
from China.

Miss Wilsie Hughes of Strat-
ton, Colo., is the guest of her
cousin Miss Pearl Hughes and
other relatives here and in the
county. She is the daughter of
W. Harvey Hughes, who married
Miss Rosa Wilson and moved
west a few years ago.

Just received line of childrens
gingham school dresses 79 to 99
cents, each silk dress \$9.99 silk
poplin \$6.99 gingham under-
skirts 79 cts. black satin \$1.49
white voile waists embroidered
99 cts. silk waists \$1.99 all at a
reduced price at Lottie Tinsley
Terry's.

FOR SALE—A mare and colt
also a filly one year old, at a
bargain.—Mrs. S. E. Martin,
Fords Ferry road, one mile north
of Marion.

Miss Florine Harrod, who
spent the winter in St. Lou's
with her uncle, W. E. Boaz, and
attended Bethoven Conservator,
of Music, has completed her
course and is spending a few
days with friends in Ridgeway,
Ill., on her way home.

Dr. Geo. W. Stone and wife
attended the cemetery cleaning
and decoration exercises at
Glenn's Chapel, in Lyon county,
July 4. Dr. Stone returned that
afternoon, but Mrs. Stone re-
mained until Friday as the guest
of her sister, Mrs. D. F. Bright-
well.

I have several good
farms for sale close in,
also have town property
and mineral rights.
W. E. Belt.

The good people of Oak Hall
section are to give an ice cream
social at Oak Hall school house
Saturday night July 13th. The
proceeds to be donated to the
Red Cross society. Everyone
should assist in this worthy
cause whether they are able to
attend and enjoy it or not. Do
your bit.

Crider & Woods Company can write you a combined policy, covering tobacco for hail, and also fire, after to- bacco is housed.

Herbert McDowell, of the U.
S. Navy, was here last week on
a short furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meyers
and baby, of Rosiclare, Ill.,
were guests of friends here sev-
eral days this week.

Mrs. Nellie Morrison, of Okla-
homa is the guest of relatives
here and in the county. She is
a daughter of Sam Hurst a for-
mer Crittenden county boy.

George Cochran of Memphis,
Tenn., is the guest of his mother
Mrs. Nannie Cochran and other
relatives here this week.

Rev. James F. Price will
preach at the Main Street Pres-
byterian Church next Sunday at
the usual hours.

Rev. James F. Price was at
Kuttawa last Sunday and preach-
ed for Rev. A. J. Thomson. Bro-
ther Thomson has been pastor
of this church for thirty-six years.

Crider & Woods Company can write you a combined policy, covering tobacco for hail, and also fire, after to- bacco is housed.

Miss Loleta Frasier, of Prince-
ton, is the guest of Miss Vir-
ginia Flannery on North Main St.

Mrs. R. L. Hardy and little
daughter, "Baby," are visiting
relatives in Salem, Levas and
Tolu this month. They contem-
plate spending the winter in the
south, probably at Montgomery,
Ala., with Dr. Hardy.

FOR SALE—I have for sale
a few milk cows, also a few
young heifers. 1 young mare and
1 buggy 1 Jersey bull 2 years old.
See me in the next ten days.
Earl B. Hill.
Phone 135 4.

Mrs. Lester Clark and chil-
dren, of Rosiclare, Ill., are the
guests of relatives in the coun-
ty. Mrs. Clark was here Tues-
day to consult Dr. Nunn as to
her teeth and Dr. Gilchrist as to
her eyes.

G. P. Roberts and family
spent Sunday at Cerulean
Springs, motoring over in the
evening.

Mrs. H. E. Curd and children,
of Paducah, and Mrs. W. W.
Piercy, of Princeton, who were
guests last week of their cousin,
Mrs. Henry Dunn, on Walker
street, returned to their homes
Sunday.

T. Earl Sullenger U. S. Naval
recruiting officer will speak in
Fredonia Saturday sometime and
will be there all day to meet the
volunteers for the Navy. He
will be in Princeton as previous-
ly announced on Monday July 15.

Car lime just received at T. H.
Cochran & Co.

Mrs. Robert Bright, and her
charming little son Robert Hous-
ton, of Nashville, Ark., who
spent a month guests of her
father Joe M. Davis near Weston
and her sister Mrs. W. L. Truitt
of Sturgis left for her home the
first of the week.

Mrs. Mattie Lloyd, of Corydon,
arrived Monday to attend the
group meeting of the Woman's
Missionary Societies of the Hen-
derson District of the Methodist
Church, which convened at Tolu,
on Tuesday of this week. Mrs.
Lloyd is the District Secretary
of the Henderson District.

The Woman's Missionary Soci-
ety of the Marion Methodist
church held a public meeting
Tuesday evening, at the church.
This was a very interesting
meeting, having Mrs. S. S. Har-
ris, a returned Missionary from
China, present. Also Mrs. Mat-
tie Lloyd, of Corydon, Ky., Dis-
trict Secretary of Henderson
District, was present.

Mrs. C. C. Underwood, of St.
Marys Mo., was with her broth-
er, A. H. Cardin, when he pass-
ed away.

Judge John G. Asher, of Bow-
ling Green, was here Wednes-
day meeting old friends. He is
traveling for a Cincinnati hard-
ware house.

Bro. Price will go to Nash-
ville this week, but aims to get
back in time to preach here next
Sunday.

Robert Jenkins when last
heard from was on the U. S.
war ship, "Chelain," in the St.
Lawrence river, at Quebec, Can-
ada.

Walter Guess and wife and
Miss Ethel Hard were in Padu-
cah this week on a motor trip.
They accompanied Dr. T. A.
Frazier who went to attend the
1st. District meeting of the coun-
ty chairman of the Council of
National Defence.

W. H. Summers and wife of
Bridgeport, Tex., are guests of
relatives in the Salem section.
They were visitors here at the
home of his brother-in-law Er-
nest Butler Wednesday and were
accompanied by Mr. and Mrs.
Earl Butler and son.

Mrs. Harrison, of Huckaby,
Tex., is the guest of her sister,
Mrs. William Lewis, in the Sisco
Chapel section. She formerly
lived between there and where
Crayne now stands. She was a
Miss Lenox and this is her first
visit to old Kentucky in 42
years.

Dr. T. A. Frazier has returned
from Paducah where he went as
county chairman of the Critter-
den County Council of national
defence, to attend the 1st. dis-
trict convention. Each county
in the district was represented
in the meeting excepting one.
Many items of grave importance
were discussed, showing the
council has the welfare of the
nation in hand and is heart and
soul in the work.

Rev. Sidney B. McNeely and
family will leave tomorrow for
Bygard, Mo., to reside, he hav-
ing received a call to four C. P.
churches in that section. The
town is located about 60 miles
northeast of Kansas City and he
is much pleased with his pros-
pects. We wish him well
wherever he may go.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Asher
have issued invitations to the
marriage of their sister Miss Iva
Hicklin to Prof. B. O. Hinton of
Scottsville, Ky., which will be
solemnized at the M. E. Church
South in this city Wednesday af-
ternoon July 17, at 2 o'clock.
The marriage is the culmination
of a romance which had its in-
ception at Bowling Green, when
the couple were students at the
Western Ky. State Normal. Miss
Hicklin returned last month
from Oklahoma where she taught
the past year. She was one of
the most valued teachers in the
city schools here for several
years.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Hughes' Chill Tonic

(PALATABLE)
Better than Calomel and Quine. Contains no Arsenic.
THE OLD RELIABLE.
EXCELLENT GENERAL TONIC
As well as a remedy for Chills and Fevers, Malarial Fevers, Swamp Fevers
and Bilious Fevers. Just what you need at this season.
Mild Laxative, Nervous Sedative, Splendid Tonic.
Try it. Don't take any substitute. At Druggists, 50c and \$1.00
Bottles.

PREPARED BY
ROBINSON-PETTET COMPANY,
INCORPORATED.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

"WANTED," SAYS THE AD.

BUT CAN YOU FILL THE JOB?

You do not pick up a daily paper
published in one of our big cities and
fail to find ads. from business firms
wanting bookkeepers and stenogra-
phers.

This is good evidence that you would
not have to look for a job if you were
trained to fill one, but the job would
look for YOU.

J. D. MARSEE, Bookkeeper, Jellico
Coal Company, Tinsley, Ky., writes:
"After taking Draughton's Bookkeep-
ing Course, I was promoted from ship-
ping clerk to head bookkeeper. My
salary is \$100.00 a month."

If you are short of ready cash or
think you cannot spare the time from
your daily work to take business train-
ing, let us talk the matter over. If
you will furnish the will power, we will
furnish the way.

Calling will not obligate you. Come:
let's talk it over. Draughton's Prac-
tical Business College Nashville,
Tenn. POSITIONS SECURED. Adv

IN SOCIETY

Miss Ruth Croft was host at
bridge party on Wednesday af-
ternoon in honor of the visiting
girls. Her guests were: Misses
Frances Blue, Katie Yandell,
Mamie Haynes, Bernice Wimber-
ly of Louisville, Linda Jenkins,
Virginia Blue, Ruth Flannery,
Kitty Gray, Ruth Haynes, Susie
Boston, Katie Yates, Alberta
Presnell and Emma Owen Abel
of Smithland.

Mesdames: S. Guzenheim, Har-
old McDonald, Kate Goodlove, E.
C. Van Pelt, P. R. Adams, D. O.
Carnahan, W. G. Clifton, O. S.
Denny, G. D. Dixon of Tolu,
W. V. Haynes and C. B. Ellis.

BANK REPORT

Report of the condition of
The Marion Bank
doing business in the
town of Marion,
County of Crittenden
State of Kentucky,
at the close of busi-
ness on the 25th day
of June 1918.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$256,179.84
Overdrafts—Secured	
and Unsecured	\$800.00
Stocks, Bonds and other	
Securities	27,150.00
Due from Banks	195,047.22
Cash on hand	20,549.35
B'king House Fur. and Fix.	10,000.00
Other real estate	
Total	\$509,726.41

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in,	
in cash	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	\$25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less ex- penses and taxes paid	\$3,551.11
Deposits subject	
to check	\$396,325.30
Time Deposits	\$ 64,850.00
Total Deposits	\$461,175.30
Total	\$509,726.41

STATE OF KENTUCKY }
County of Crittenden } SCT.
We, SAM GUGENHEIM and T. J.
YANDELL, Pres. and Cashier, of the
above Bank, do solemnly swear that
the above statement is true to the best
of our knowledge and belief.

SAM GUGENHEIM, Vice Pres.
T. J. YANDELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 6th, day of July, 1918.

My commission expires Jan. 11, 1920,
Nelle Walker,
Notary Public, C. C. K.

Correct—Attest.

CONSECRATES U. S. ANEW TO THE WAR

INDEPENDENCE DAY CROWD AT
MOUNT VERNON CHEER THE
PRESIDENT TO ECHO.

WILL NOT SHEATHE SWORD

War Will Go On Until Settled "Once
For All" for the World What
Was Settled for America
In 1776.

Washington.—From the shadow of Washington's tomb President Wilson offered America's Declaration of Independence to the peoples of the world, with a pledge that the United States and its allies will not sheathe the sword in the war against the central powers until there is settled "once for all" for the world what was settled for America in 1776.

Foreign-born citizens of the United States of 33 nationalities, who had placed wreaths of palms on the tomb in token of fealty to the principles laid down by the father of this country, cried their approval of his words in many languages and then stood with reverently bared heads while the voice of John McCormack soared over the hallowed ground in the notes of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

"Washington and his associates, like the barons of Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people," the president said. "It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted, not for a single people only, but for all mankind. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planned."

"There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise."

"What we seek is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

The speaker's crisp words as he emphasized the least which America will consider as a basis for peace were interrupted by a tumult of applause and words of approval in many languages. The demonstration swept beyond the wall of khaki-clad marines to the thousands of Americans scattered over the hills and through the woods surrounding Washington's home.

Citizen of Belgian Birth Speaks.
Speaking for American citizens of 33 nationalities in response to President Wilson's Fourth of July address at Mount Vernon, Felix J. Streychamus of Chicago, of Belgian birth, pledged the nation's foreign-born to preserve in the struggle for liberty until freedom is secured for America, the nations from which they sprang and all the world.

ENGLAND CELEBRATES FOURTH.

Enthusiasm By Announcement of Great Accomplishments of U. S. in War.
London.—No country ever celebrated the national anniversary of another country as the people of Great Britain celebrated the Fourth of July. Not alone in London, but in cities and villages throughout the kingdom, in town halls and in churches the American anniversary was commemorated.

Announcement from Washington that America has sent overseas her first million troops kindled immense enthusiasm and gave great impetus to the celebration. Wherever there were American soldiers and sailors they were being entertained with great hospitality.

DELUGE ENEMY WITH FIRE.

American and French Drench the Foe With Downpour of Lead.

With the American Forces on the Marne—French and American artillery, French and American machine guns and French and American snipers are turning the northern part of the city of Chateau Thierry into a German cemetery. Operating in even more perfect unison than ever before, the poilus and the boys from the United States are drenching the foe with a downpour of lead and high explosives.

SHOT DOWN HUN SEAPLANE.

Credit for First Victory Given Aviator Since Killed.

Washington.—Shooting down of the first German seaplane to be destroyed by an American naval aviator is credited by the navy department in a statement to Ensign Stephen Potter, United States naval reserve force, who was killed on April 25 in a fight with seven enemy planes. Photographs of the engagement last March 18, in which the German plane was brought down, have been received by the department.

Will Standardize Wages.

While the house was adopting the conference agreement on the \$125,000,000 sundry civil bill, it was revealed that it will be the effort of the war labor policies board to standardize wages to meet acute labor situation.

Crowder Is Promoted.

Following enthusiastic praise by senators of the administration of the army draft the Senate adopted an amendment to the army bill to make Provost Marshal Gen. E. H. Crowder a lieutenant general during the war.

For Liberty Now, As Then



OVER 200 PERISHED IN HOSPITAL SHIP SINKING

LLANDOVERY CASTLE, IN SERVICE OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
TORPEDOED—NO WARNING.

London.—A German submarine, 70 miles from the Irish coast, torpedoed the 11,000-ton hospital ship Llandoverly Castle, which had been chartered by the Canadian government, and had been in the service carrying wounded and sick from England to Canada for many months past. The ship was on her way to England. She had on board 258 persons, including 80 men of the Canadian army medical corps and 14 female nurses. Only 24 of those on board, including the captain, survived the treacherous attack, which came without warning.

All lights were burning when the Llandoverly Castle was torpedoed. These included a huge electric cross over the bridge and strings of white and green lights on either side. The red crosses on the sides of the vessel also were shown by electric lights.

According to information received by the Canadian Red Cross here, Maj. Lyon, from the Llandoverly Castle, was forced to stand in the conning tower, despite an injured foot, while the German submarine officers questioned him. The Germans insisted that Maj. Lyon was an aviation officer, notwithstanding the officer's strenuous denials.

The admiral's report on the sinking describes the cruel treatment of Maj. Lyon and declares that the submarine shelled an unknown target, which reports indicated might have been the missing boats.

The captain's boat, containing the survivors, was picked up by the destroyer Lysander, the commander of which has reported that he had found no trace of the remaining five boats.

ANNIHILATE HUN REGIMENT.

Gen. Pershing Reports Many Prisoners and Much Material Captured.

Washington.—Gen. Pershing's communique announces that one German regiment was practically annihilated in the heavy losses inflicted by the Americans when they stormed and held the village of Vaux, the Bois de La Roche and neighboring woods, advancing the American positions a thousand yards on a mile and a half front.

U. S. Troops On Italian Ground.

Washington.—American troops are serving freedom's cause in a new corner of the old world—Italy.

The first of them to reach that nation arrived June 29. Most of them were sanitary units, but some were other special service units. All were shipped from this side.

This announcement of Chief of Staff March was supplemented later, however, by a statement from Secretary of War Baker, showing that "there is no extended plan of campaign involving a flow of troops to Italy."

The presence of sanitary units, and the forthcoming arrival of men to aid in the fighting are intended only as the outward badge of American-allied solidarity rather than the result of any Italian manpower need.

Destroy Nine German Airplanes.

With the American Army in France.
—Nine German airplanes are reported to have been destroyed by American pursuit squadrons in the air fighting over the smoking battle zone of Vaux. Among the flyers engaged during the day was Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. He is flying a Newport machine.

Kerensky Reaches Paris.

Paris.—Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian provisional premier, arrived in Paris from London. Shortly after his arrival he had a long conference with M. Makalakov, the Russian ambassador in Paris.

Oklahoma City Damaged.

Oklahoma City.—Estimates indicate damage done by the high wind and electrical storm will aggregate half a million dollars in Oklahoma City and vicinity.

280,000 DEADWEIGHT TONS OUTPUT IN JUNE

TOTAL OF 1918 SHIP PRODUCTION
1,084,670 TONS—THE BEST RECORD EVER MADE.

Washington.—Ship production in the United States in June amounted to 280,490 deadweight tons, making the total 1918 production to date 1,084,670 tons.

The June production is a new record for the United States and is the greatest output of ocean going tonnage ever completed in any one month by any nation. It comes within 15,000 tons of the world's record for shipbuilding, made by the British shipyards in May, but which included all classes of vessels.

Of the month's output, steel ships totalled 262,900 tons and wooden ships 17,590 tons. The number of vessels was not announced, as it was declared that several had been put into service so quickly after delivery that inspectors had not made reports on them to the shipping board's statistical department.

200 INJURED IN EXPLOSION

Terrific Concussions Rock the Large
Business Buildings in the Center
of Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y.—At least 16 persons were killed and 400 injured and the huge plant of the Semet-Slova company, at Split Rock, near here, virtually wrecked by two explosions of trinitrotoluol.

Terrific concussions from the explosions of the powerful war powder rocked the large business buildings in the center of this city, smashed plate glass windows and caused a panic in the residential portion of the town as if it had been shaken by an earthquake.

The explosion followed a fire that had raced beyond control and spread to the "T. N. T." vats. Two of these let go, burying many workers under an avalanche of debris and scattered the flames to adjoining buildings. The flames burned fiercely and there was danger of more explosions.

Volunteer firemen were powerless to stay the progress of the flames. Aid was sent from Syracuse, but the water system broke down.

A shift of 500 workmen was in the plant when the fire, the origin of which has not been ascertained, broke out. The workers made efforts to subdue the flames, and later in speeding to safety were caught in the first of the two explosions. Men were hurled in all directions. Two, caught between burning buildings, were thrown through a wall. Still alive when picked up, there was not a shred of clothing on their bodies. The homes of workmen across the road from the plant collapsed, and burning timbers were blown to the roofs of buildings across the railroad tracks which divide the plant in half.

HELD AS RUSSIA'S FRIEND.

Kerensky's Vice-Premier Reaches the
United States Via Siberia.

New York.—Alexander E. Konovoff, vice-premier, minister in Kerensky's cabinet, who escaped from prison and reached this country via Siberia, says the Russians consider the United States "our greatest and truest friend" and that the increasing American army is "unique in the history of humanity."

Strike Order Fails.

Lowell, Mass.—Seventy per cent of the 15,000 cotton mill operatives here went to work as usual, despite a strike order voted by the Textile Council.

President Vetoes Bill.

Washington.—By vetoing the post office appropriation bill, which made provision for the continued service of the pneumatic tubes in postal delivery in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis and Philadelphia President Wilson brought to an end the long fight against the tubes, which will now go out of service. Automobiles will take place of tubes.

Capture of 309 German prisoners and the destruction of 3 German air planes by American aviators is reported in Gen. Pershing's communique.

MILLION AMERICAN SOLDIERS OVERSEAS

THIRTY DIVISIONS ARE NOW IN
FRANCE READY TO MEET
GERMAN ATTACK.

700,000 FIGHTING STRENGTH

Quartermaster General Declares That
United States Will Have 4,000,000
Soldiers in Uniform by
January 1.

Washington.—American troops sent overseas number 1,019,115. Of this number 700,000 are fighting troops.

This was made known by President Wilson, who gave to the public a letter from Secretary Baker disclosing a record of achievement which the president said "must cause universal satisfaction."

The first units—noncombatants—left American shores on May 8, 1917. Gen. Pershing followed 12 days later, and at the end of the month 1,718 men had started for the battlefields of France. June saw this number increased by 12,361 and thereafter khaki clad "crusaders" from the western republic flowed overseas in a steady stream until upwards of 300,000 had departed when the great German thrust began last March.

Shortly before the announcement was made the house appropriations committee made public testimony before that body in connection with the army budget. In it Gen. R. E. Wood, acting quartermaster general of the army, disclosed the fact that by Jan. 1 the United States will have in uniform an army of 4,000,000 men.

President Wilson's determination to meet Germany's supreme efforts with the utmost of America's available man power to assist the desperately resisting French and British armies is sharply reflected in the movement of troops during the last three months. The March sailings of 33,811 were increased in April to 117,312. May saw another 244,345 men embark, and last month 276,372 were sent away, making a total for the three months of 637,929. This, Secretary Baker said, put the troop movement six months ahead of the original program.

Substantially 30 divisions are now in France, ready to meet whatever move the German staff has in preparation.

WAS IN SERVICE 24 YEARS

Senator B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, Dies As a Result of Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Washington.—Senator Tillman, a veteran of 24 years service in congress and chairman of the senate naval affairs committee, died at his home here as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. The stroke completely paralyzed his left side and as the right side had been partially paralyzed since a similar attack some ten years ago, no hope had been held for Senator Tillman's recovery since he lapsed into unconsciousness July 1.

As governor of South Carolina, a leader in the southern wing of the democratic party and as an active participant in the last generation's growth of the American navy, Senator Tillman had been prominently before the public many years.

Accompanied by committees from the senate and house, the body of Senator Tillman left Washington for Trenton, N. C., where the funeral services were held.

TAKE HUNS BY SURPRISE.

Americans Capture Village of Vaux Machine Guns Taken.

With American Forces on Marne Front.—In a brilliant operation after hard fighting American troops on this front have captured the village of Vaux, together with a large slice of the Paris highway west of Chateau Thierry and two patches of wooded land. The Americans took 275 German prisoners, including five officers and captured a quantity of machine guns and other equipment.

In the Vaux region the Americans took the Germans completely by surprise. Most of the prisoners were taken out of cellars and dugouts. How many Germans were killed is unknown, but from the number of dead in plain view at various places the total must have been considerable.

Three Iowa Buildings Burn.

Sioux City, Iowa.—More than a score of persons are missing and believed to be dead in the ruins of the Ruff building, a three-story structure, which collapsed, burying two adjoining structures. The three buildings were consumed by fire following the collapse.

Is Ex-Czar Dead?

London.—Contradictory reports concerning the alleged murder of Nicholas Romanoff, former czar, continue to reach London from various points. Most of them were from German sources. These said that Nicholas is alive and safe, while Scandinavian reports insist that he has been killed.

Destroyer Craven Launched.

Portsmouth, Va.—Seventy per cent complete, the destroyer Craven was launched in the presence of 25,000 spectators at the Norfolk navy yard.

HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

Snuff Boxes Show Unchanging Ways of the Senate

WASHINGTON.—The senate still has customs that are almost as old as itself. It moves along in the same old way that it has moved for the last 100 years or so and apparently is satisfied to move in that way. Nothing is ever changed in the senate, even though times and customs change on the outside.

For instance, a good many years ago it used to be the custom for all gentlemen to use snuff. The senate officially recognized the custom to the extent of providing snuff boxes for the senators. These boxes are still there, and from time to time they are refilled with fresh snuff, despite the fact that they are never used. The boxes are near the lobby entrances on the inside of the senate.

Apparently in the old days it was quite the thing for a senator to take his pinch of snuff before he took his place in the senate.

There is also an official "sharpening of the quill pens" for the senate. This man is so designated on the pay rolls and is carried there by the rules of the senate. For many years there never was a call for a quill pen in the senate until one day Senator Lodge of Massachusetts happened to go into the stationery room to ask for a quill pen.

The men who originated the title of "sharpening of the quill pens" for the senate was Charles N. Richards. He has just completed his fifty-fifth year in the service of the senate. When he originally got his place as an employee of the senate it was during the Civil war, after he had been wounded and incapacitated while serving as a soldier in the Union army. He received a bayonet thrust through the jaw. There was not much for Richards to do around the senate, but certain senators wanted to be sure that he was taken care of, so the title of "sharpening of the quill pens" was invented.

How Little Dottie Earned Her Four Gold Medals

SHE was a sallow little girl in a white frock and blue sash. Her hair was curled in sleek tubes, and from her lace-insert yoke was suspended a black velvet ribbon, to which four gold medals were pinned. The little girl wore her honors with a princess that suggested the fear that she had swallowed a ramrod which she couldn't digest, but mamma, on the side, frankly revealed in the attention which her child was attracting from each passenger in the car.

A dignified old gentleman leaned across from his seat opposite and said, with a winning deference that no child's mamma could resist:

"What a wonderful little lady you must be, to win so many medals when most of us have to get along with none." The ramrod-like little girl smirked importantly, but she didn't answer for the very good reason that mamma didn't give her the chance.

"Tell the gentleman, darling—everybody says she's so modest about it—go on darling, tell the gentleman."

"I won't in a ticket contest. I sold 42 ahead of all the others this year, and thenner sold—"

Mamma had to cut in. She just couldn't help herself.

"She takes the medal every year selling tickets for the annual festival—at school, you know. Of course, papa and I help her out among our friends, and the stores where I deal at regular—they always like to oblige their steady customers, you know, and they are so in-trusted in Dottie— Her papa was sort of opposed to her going in, but when Dottie makes up her mind to a thing you can't stop her—and really she did most of the work herself, this year—"

And if you will kindly take the trouble to consider the difficulties of ticket selling, you will agree that Dottie deserved her medals along with the soldier man, the life-saver and the student addicted to midnight oil.

His Way of Spending Fine Days in Washington

HE WAS going to market with a basket on his arm. His steps were slow without being sure, and his shoulders were so bent that his face all but touched the hand that held his cane. Having come to the Avenue at Seventh street he stood at the curb waiting his chance to venture across, when another man—these merest everyday sort of person—guided him over, and in leaving, cautioned him not to try to recross at so congested a section.

The old man gave a birdlike twist to his neck so that he looked sideways at his good Samaritan, and chuckled out assurance:

"I won't be going back before dusk. I stay in the Smithsonian grounds all day, in weather like this, and the old man wasn't going to market. Which shows what appearance amounts to."

so that I can watch the growing things—flowers, you know, and grass, and little children—and sparrows hopping around—and squirrels—"

The everyday man paused to endorse the statement with a nod, and the other seemed glad to have a listener.

"When you can see all the sky you want, and the tops of trees and other high-up things over your head, you sort of take the world as a matter of course, and keep on without paying much attention. But when you have to keep looking at the small things under your eyes they get to be lots of company—friendly like, you know. My granddaughter puts me up a lunch and I buy a bag of peanuts for the squirrels and some animal crackers for the children, and we have a pretty good time, all together—"

"That's a fine scheme of yours, sir. I think I'll look into it myself. Also, it's a pretty good sermon."

Then the everyday man went his way, and after a while he told it to a person who tabbed it down—like this.

It is worth the telling, because to make the best of one's disabilities is a splendid thing. And a splendid thing is worth passing on.

Also, the old man wasn't going to market. Which shows what appearance amounts to.

Bottles Put in House Offices Were a Poor Joke

WHO was the "wet" individual that laboriously collected 29 ancient and empty whisky bottles and placed one each at the doors of 29 offices of representatives in the house office building where the janitor couldn't help but stumble over them? And who among the members of the house, if they see fit to indulge in alcoholic spirits, are fools enough to advertise their failing at a time when prohibition is on us, everyone?

The 29 "dead soldiers" alleged to have been collected by the janitor of the house office buildings on his Sunday rounds were placed purposely, it seems, at the doors of representatives who voted to keep the prohibition rider in the \$11,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill. Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, leading prohibitionist, not only attributes this pitiful joke to an abortive attempt to discredit the work of the "dry" element in congress for the nation as a whole, but characterizes it as an attempt to forestall the attempts to make Washington "bone dry."

Several representatives announced that they would demand an investigation. But this investigation was not to discover who among our legislators drink whisky, but who it was that had such a poor sense of humor.

The joke was too crude to be taken seriously. Of course congress is angry at having a joke played upon it and still angrier that old John Barleycorn was called upon to aid and abet the joker.



TWO SUBMARINES ARE SUNK IN ATTACK ON LEVIATHAN

German Fail in Raid on Greatest United States Transport.

CARRIES 10,000 SOLDIERS

Eye Witness Gives Thrilling Account of Trip Across Atlantic—High Praise for Work of American Navy—Men on Transport Behave Splendidly in Time of Danger.

Durand, Mich.—An eye-witness account of an attack by three submarines on the United States transport Leviathan and the destruction of two of the U-boats by United States destroyers, is contained in a letter from Capt. Charles A. Harmon of this city to his son, Sgt. Carl A. Harmon, at Camp Custer. The Leviathan, formerly the German Vaterland, is the largest vessel afloat and was seized by the United States when this country entered the war.

Captain Harmon is in the motor mechanics division of the aviation corps, now safely in France, while his son is a member of the ambulance company.

The Leviathan carried 10,000 soldiers on that particular trip and every precaution of camouflage and zigzag navigation was employed to protect it from the submarines, since the German government is said to have offered a fortune and great honors to the commander and crew of the U-boat that succeeds in sinking it.

All Obey Orders.

"Most of the men aboard were raw recruits," says Captain Harmon, "but when the emergency came the constant drill and training told and not a man disobeyed orders. Twenty hours from our destination, at daybreak, we picked up the destroyers in a howling gale. They came swooping at us out of a rain squall like flying fish. Boy! They looked good. They are little, long, in-reptile devils all engine and wickedness. We were tearing along at high speed, trusting to luck not to hit anything, but those little devils curved and circled and zigzagged around us as if we were at anchor.

"Even with our thousand feet of length we could hardly keep our feet on deck, but they, with their 200 feet or less, were simply doing the impossible. Seas too high to ride they dived through, actually disappearing at times. And when, in their circles, they fell into the trough, they took a list that would make your heart stop.

"They carry two spars about 50 feet high. On top of each is a crow's nest, with a man in each watching for periscopes. The gunners are lashed to their guns. They must be amphibious. The ride those crow's-nest birds took that day would curl your hair.

Taking No Chances.

"All day long it howled and rained and blew, and most of the following night, too. It was too rough for U-boats, but we were pitching over the bones of the Lusitania and hundreds of other good ships and the destroyers were taking no chances.

"Any time the United States navy is mentioned you just get onto your legs and salute—just on general principles. When you cross you will understand why. They are there, those lads.

"I went on duty in a troop section below the water line that evening at five and was on duty for 12 hours stationed on a stairway where I could pick off the first bird that batted an eye. About midnight the sea went down. Then we did expect trouble any minute. It was a tough, long night. We knew that if a torpedo ever hit in that section we hadn't a chance in the world. At five in the morning I was relieved and went up topside, to the forward upper deck. It was just breaking daylight, clear, no wind, sea as smooth as glass. Six more destroyers had joined us some time during the night and they were coursing like panthers, near and far, in great swooping curves all around us.

Finally They Came.

"We were roaring along in sharp zigzags, the ship trembling like a nervous dog, with the best speed in her. I thought to myself, as I took it all in:

"Well, this is the time and the place. Now where in h— are those dogged Huns?"

"As if in answer to my question the nearest destroyer turned on her tail and shot straight at our cutwater as if to head something off, at the same time firing rapidly at something the other side of her and close by. Instantly the others pointed in toward us and came darting in like diving sharks.

"The nearest destroyer was not more than 50 yards distant. Next it swung around in a smother of white water, and in an instant I saw the black stern of a submarine as it upended in a dive so close to the destroyer that they actually bumped. Then the destroyer sat back of the 'sub' only a few feet under the surface.

U-Boat Blown to Atoms.

"There was a terrific explosion; it shook our ship as if it had been struck. That 'sub' just was naturally blown to atoms. It almost cut the destroyer in two, nearly blew the stern of her off. But that is just a part of the job for those boys. Their business is to get 'subs.' What happens to them is another matter entirely.

"It was over in less time than it takes to tell it. At the same time the next nearest destroyer was perhaps 100 yards away, spinning around in a tight little circle and dropping depth bombs as fast as it could spill them over the stern. Presently a great oily blob of water rose and the destroyer curved away from the ship and went over to the first one to see what it was doing. The rest of them had apparently gone plumb crazy. They were simply whipping the near-by surface of the sea to white ribbons.

Living Wall Formed.

"A big flock of English gunboats and destroyers came up from nowhere in particular and moved along ahead of us and on our flanks. We reduced our speed to theirs and our own flock of wasps came up and formed a living wall around us and we moved along up to where an hour later an English pilot was picked up who took us through the mine fields and into port.

"We learned then from the commander of the destroyer fleet, who came aboard us, that there had been three 'subs' waiting for us. They had fired three torpedoes at short range, but just as the fracs started we had been signaled to turn sharp and beat it. We did. The torpedoes skimmed our sides. Two of the submarines went to Davy Jones' locker and they kind of felt that the other one was smothered the same afternoon."

RUMOR IS INTERNED FOR THE DURATION OF WAR

Chronic Gossips in Wall Street Are Put Under Ban by Exchange Officials.

UNPRECEDENTED IN STREET

While Not Completely Checked the Tendency Is Toward Suppressing Wild Stories That Might Be Harmful.

New York.—War has wrought many and varied changes in Wall street ways. The adjustment of the financial district and its army of workers to the new order of things ushered in by the entrance of the United States into the war has gone ahead steadily and is still progressing. The process will go on until peace comes and perhaps thereafter. Banks, foreign exchange, the security and commodity markets, have all felt the hand of the war god in varying degree, and the changes that have taken place in business methods and customs in the street would surprise the Wall street frequenter of five or ten years ago.

Probably one of the most interesting developments in the financial district since our entrance into the war has been the attempt made by the market authorities to put the ban on the rumor-monger. In normal times the most gossipy place in the country is to be found right in the financial district where a rumor is born every minute. Millions of dollars have been made and lost in Wall street on the circulation of rumors. There have been times when wild stories were deliberately concocted for stock market purposes.

Unprecedented on Street.

Dame Rumor lately, however, has been taken in hand by the officials of the New York stock exchange and the New York cotton exchange, and while she is still to be found at large, her activities have been much restricted. On the stock exchange the governors recently adopted resolutions to the effect that "the circulation in any manner of rumors of a sensational character by members of the exchange or their firms will be deemed an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the exchange.

Similar resolutions were adopted by the cotton exchange governing board after there had occurred a tremendous slump in cotton prices ascribed partly

BOYS LEARN TO COOK, GIRLS AS CARPENTERS

Cleveland.—Manual training is not for boys only, and domestic science is not only a girl's study in Cleveland schools now, for the courses in some of the public schools have been switched and the boys are being taught to cook and buy groceries and the girls are getting training in household carpentry. The girls are said to be proficient in handling tools, while many of the boys in the "bringing up father" divisions are becoming good cooks and buyers.

GIRLS AS SHEEP HERDERS

Loneliest Job in the World Is Latest Industry to Attract the Women.

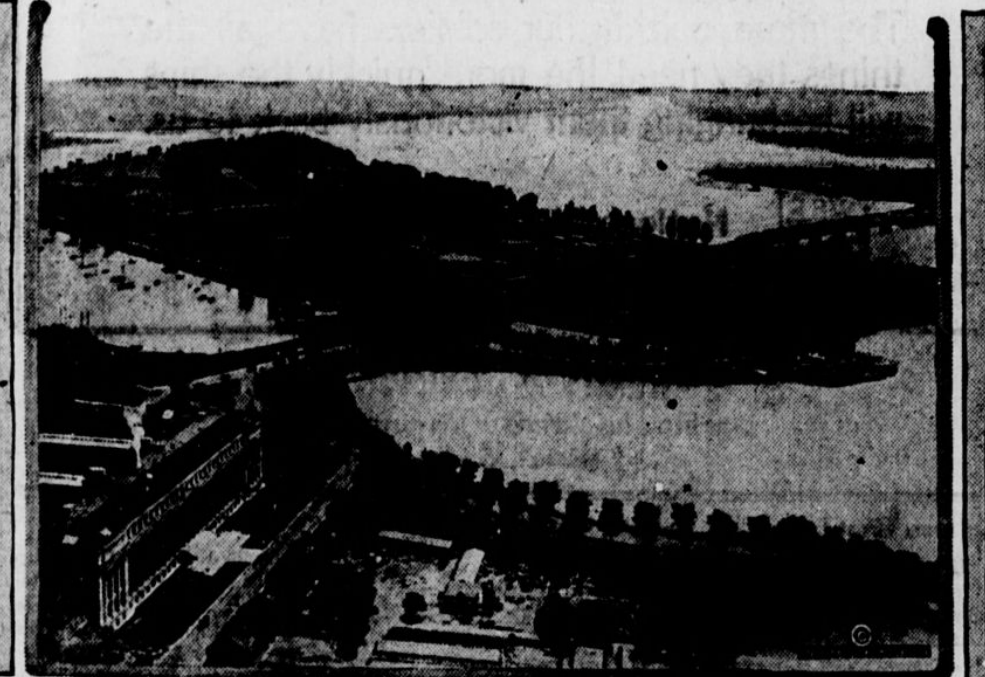
Cheyenne, Wyo.—Herdling sheep—the loneliest job in the world—is the latest industry to attract women. Wyoming ranchers have given so many men to the war that sheepherders are very scarce. Hence Misses Lulu Munson, Belle Pattison and Grace Keenan, Campbell county lassies, have become sheepherders at a wage of \$50 a month and "found." They have been employed by B. J. Reno, and each girl acts as guardian to 2,500 "woolies." These girls are said to be the first feminine sheepherders in the United States.

WRECK OF CIRCUS TRAIN AT GARY, IND., WHICH COST MANY LIVES



This photograph was taken soon after the terrible railway wreck at Gary, Ind., in which some 72 men, women and children connected with the Hagenbeck-Wallace show perished. The locomotive of an empty troop train plowed through the cars of the circus train, which had stopped.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WASHINGTON IN WAR TIME



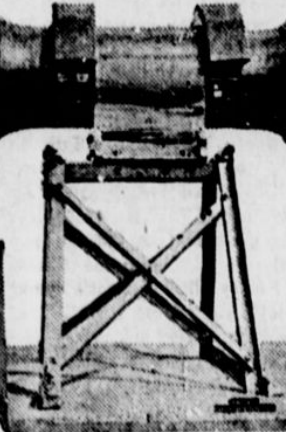
Since the entrance of this country into the world war, the capital is a greatly enlarged city. The influx of thousands of government employees who have taken up their abode in Washington means the building of homes for them. New government buildings have been built in addition to what already were in use. This view, from the Washington monument, shows Potomac park, the aviation field and the bridge leading to Virginia.

SUPPLY WAGONS FOR THE AMERICAN TROOPS AT THE FRONT



Train of supply wagons moving through a French village and over a low bridge on the way to the troops at the front.

GOTHAM AIR RAID SIREN



Sirens like the one shown in this picture will be placed on all the tall buildings of New York city by the police department to warn against possible aerial attacks by the Germans. Perhaps the city may adopt the Paris method of warning, that of sending out fire engines equipped with sirens. This siren can be heard within a radius of two miles.

BATTERY IN ACTION AT XIVRAY



A battery of French 75's resisting the German attack at the village of XIVray, where the Americans so bravely drove back the Huns not long ago.

BIGGEST WAR GARDEN IN THE COUNTRY



Camp Dix is now planting the country's biggest war garden, 400 acres. Soldiers are shown here unloading from the first of nine motortrucks seeds sent to the camp by the national war garden commission. The war department is planning to spend \$200,000 on war gardens in the country.

Halt the Hun

Provide the boys with the things they need to make short work of him.

Help the boys get guns, clothes, aircraft, food, munitions and the ships to get over with. These are the things they need, and they cost money—hunks of it.

National War Savings Day

Make a pledge to buy War Savings Stamps

The more quickly our soldiers have all the things they need, the more quickly the ships will be bringing them victoriously back to us.



National War Savings Committee

HENRY & HENRY,
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Marion, Ky.

Letter From Great Lakes, Ill

Great Lakes, Ill., June 3, 1918
Dear Editor,
I am now located and have taken up my regular course of business, which I enlisted as ship's cook and will do my best to give you an idea of what my present surroundings consist of. All the building in this station is built of the finest finished brick but owing to the large number of students here there are many sleeping in tents.
They are fed in what is known as large chow rooms. This building seats three thousand boys each meal, they serve three meals morning, noon and night, which makes its feeding capacity twenty seven thousand each day.
One who has never had the opportunity of visiting the various departments of a training camp has no idea of the big job Uncle Sam has to feed and equip the many thousands men just at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station which is just a mere trifle in comparison with all men in service.
All cooks are supposed to enter school eight or nine months, but as luck would have it they tried me out in a small galley and I made good and now I have got charge of a place which feeds four hundred and fifty each meal. Any one who enters this

station and tries, he has all the chance in the world of climbing to the top notch, but if he don't try and fail to make good he can be placed in any part of the service Uncle Sam wishes to put him. I think I will be here for some time. Hoping this short letter may be of some interest to you and to my friends who have the chance to read it, you may publish it if you wish to. In closing I will say that I would like to receive a letter or card from any one who would take a little time to write to me.
Your friend,
Lee Fletcher, 12 Reg. Gallie 5 Camp Paul Jones Great Lakes, Ill

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite and makes work a burden.
To regain your strength nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion; its blood-enriching properties give energy to the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite in a natural, permanent way.
If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, be sure to get Scott's Emulsion today.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.



If you want to beautify your home, and fit it to withstand rain, sunshine, and dampness, cover it with a coat or two of Hanna's Green Seal Paint.

Hanna's Green Seal is also an expert factor in rejuvenating homes. It takes away dullness and shabbiness. It makes any home a more creditable place, and makes you happier in it.

If your home is showing signs of needing paint, get acquainted with the transforming power of

Hanna's Green Seal

"The Made to Wear Paint"
Sold By

Flanary & Daughtrey, Marion, Ky.

LEVIAS

Farmers are busy making hay. Owing to the many mines near here, harvest hands can scarcely be had in this section.

Mrs. Mary J. Franklin spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Ada Watson.

Juanita Threlkeld, of Repton, is visiting here.

After spending several days with relatives and friends, Mrs. Mollie Love and daughter, Mayme Mayham, and son, Robert Ray, have returned home at Clay.

Lloyd and Eliza Gilles, who have been spending some time in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri, returned home Sunday, accompanied by their friends, Mr. Younger and wife, who will spend the remainder of the summer here.

Mrs. Vie Davidson and children, of Marion, were guests last week of her mother, Mrs. Maude McClure.

We are glad to report that Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carter's daughter, Mrs. Lelia Moore, of Salem, is much improved since going to the Pope Sanitarium.

Will Belt and family spent the week end with friends and relatives at Rosiclar.

Mrs. Mat LaRue and daughter, Miss Fieta, visited Kelly LaRue and wife Sunday.

Those who were guests last Sunday at J. H. Price's were Mrs. L. L. Price and daughters, Lena and Ethylene, and her boarders, Dun Moore and Mr. Martin. O. G. Threlkeld and wife, Lloyd and Eliza Gilles and Will Gregory. We certainly enjoyed the splendid playing and singing which Mr. Gregory so well understands. Those good old-time religious songs caused us all to join in and sing. "It is good to be here."

One Present.

MARKETING HOGS

beats turying them. Steve Hoover, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, writes: "Commenced feeding my herd of about 100 hogs B. A. Thomas' Hog Powder over two months ago. Fifty were sick and off feed. Nearby herds had cholera. I did not lose one—they are well and growing fast." For sale by J. H. Orme, Marion, Ky.

DYCUSBURG

Rev. Geo. Gass, of Marion, filled his appointment at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. T. L. Phillips, of Kuttawa, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Cooksey, Sunday.

Beed Wadlington and wife spent Spent Sunday in Livingston county.

Rufus Howard and family, of Lyon county, spent Sunday in town.

Owen Boaz and wife spent Sunday in Lyon county, the guest of J. C. Boaz and family.

Rev. Goodrow, of Smithland, will preach at the M. E. church Sunday, July 14.

W. E. Charles, who has spent a month at home, will leave Saturday to assist Bro. J. A. Johnson, of Woodburn, in a meeting.

W. E. Dycus was in Paducah Wednesday.

The Red Cross Chapter of Kuttawa entertained a large crowd here Thursday night with a good play. They made \$68, which was divided with our chapter, giving us half. Every one enjoyed the evening.

Mrs. F. D. Ramage returned Friday from Providence, where she has been waiting on her mother, Mrs. Armstrong, who has been seriously ill.

Mrs. Ike Stone and daughter, Mrs. G. L. Lott, of Caldwell Springs, spent Thursday in town, the guests of Mrs. W. E. Charles.

C. M. Dalton and wife spent Monday in Livingston county, the guests of Ellis Dalton and family.

Jim Hurst, of Illinois, is spending the week with his parents, Tom Hurst and wife.

Miss Tylene Charles spent Saturday and Sunday in Tilene, the guests of friends and relatives.

Misses Izetta Bragdon and Helen Ferguson were in Paducah Friday.

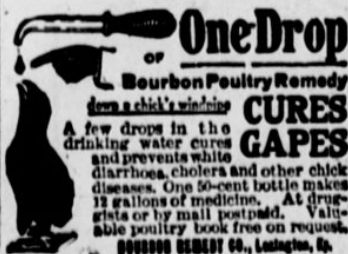
Miss Mary Etta Martin spent Sunday in Iuka.

Raymond Patton left Monday to join the navy.

Miss Ollie Charles is visiting in Livingston county.

Dr. J. M. Graves, who has been suffering from a fall, is again able to make a few calls.

Dr. J. F. Bunton, of Fredonia, spent



HAYNES & TAYLOR Marion, Ky.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

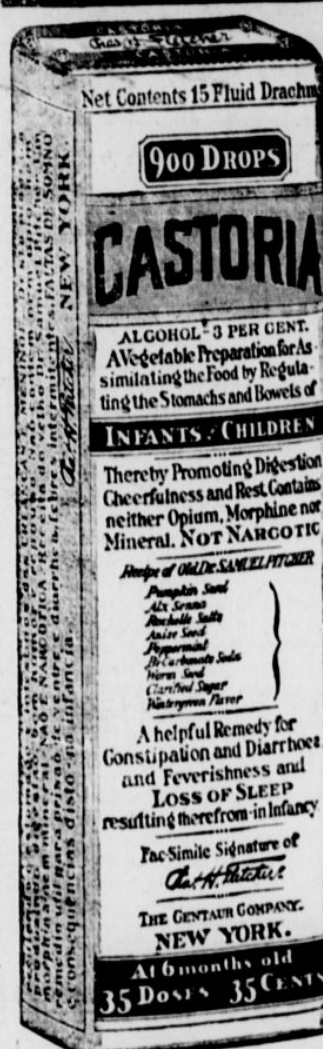
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NEW SALEM

Mrs. Blake Hopkins visited Mrs. Florence Harpending at Siloam last week.

W. J. Davenport, and wife of Nashville, are visiting here.

John Pace and wife, of Pinckneyville, visited J. L. LaRue's family last Sunday.

Hayden Harpending, of Siloam, is spending the week with his grandmother, Mrs. V. H. Harpending.

J. R. LaRue and wife, of Mexico, spent Sunday with J. F. LaRue and family.

Bob Belt, of Hudson mines, visited Merk and Elder Belt, of the Crassor place, Sunday.

Champion & James are threshing wheat in this section.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known E. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Grave Yard Cleaning

The Crowell graveyard will be cleaned off as usual on the 3rd. Saturday in August. All interested are expected, and others invited to come. Bring tools and dinner prepared to spend the day. There will be a sermon after dinner by some one not yet selected.
James R. Robertson and Hugh McKee committee.

CHATTANOOGA WOMAN SAYS

VIN HEPATICA SAVED HER LIFE

Had Taken Medicine From Five Different Doctors Without Relief From Stomach and Nervous Trouble of Eight Years' Standing.

"May God's greatest blessings be with you for what Vin Hepatica has done for me," writes Mrs. Ida V. Marlar, of 206 Elinor St., West Chattanooga, Tenn. "It has saved my life. I had suffered from stomach trouble and nervousness for eight years, and had tried treatment of five of the best doctors without doing me any good. I was so poor and weak I could hardly go; my neighbors thought I had consumption. Could hardly sleep, was so nervous.
"But now, after taking the great Vin Hepatica prescription, I sleep soundly all night, and can truthfully say that I feel better than I have felt in eight years. Am fleshier and stronger and can eat anything. I hope everyone who has stomach trouble or nervousness will try Vin Hepatica. We don't know how to appreciate good health until we are nearly dead, and then get well. I am well and happy and owe it to Vin Hepatica."
Come in and get a bottle of this wonderful nature prescription, and try it on our recommendation.

J. H. ORME, Marion, Ky.