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BANKER WINS SALEM BELLE

Roy Grimes, of Pawhuska, Okla., Comes to Ky. For Sweetheart Of His Youth.

Roy Grimes, of Pawhuska, Okla., a brother of John Grimes, the banker at Tolu, was united in marriage Wednesday at Elizabethtown, Ill., to Miss Ruby Loyd, of Salem.

They were accompanied on the happy occasion by Mrs. P. B. Croft, Miss Lucy Mitchell and Mr. and Mrs. John Grimes.

Mr. Grimes, who is a grandson of the late Loyd L. Price, for many years a successful merchant at Levas, is cashier of the American National Bank in his adopted home, Pawhuska, Okla., where he and his bonny bride will be at home after a bridal trip to St. Louis and Chicago.

HOLES IN ROADS

By Rodman Wiley.

A road is the means of transportation and upon the condition of the surface depends the cost of transporting materials. A great many people think that when a road is once built that it will stand for all time and do efficient work without any repairs, but such is not the case. Railroads, rivers, harbors and canals are patrolled, and in as much as the highways are subjected to more severe traffic than either of the above, it stands to reason that they should receive constant attention. Besides if the road is not smooth not only is the cost of handling increased but vehicles are caused to deteriorate most rapidly.

Consider for example a large hole in the road. Everyone knows that when automobiles, wagons and buggies pass over holes that considerable damage is done. Suppose that the damage to an automobile is only one cent and that there were one hundred automobiles over the road in a day.

The damage to the automobiles alone from that one hole in one day is \$1.00. Suppose there are fifty such holes to the mile of road. Then the damage would be \$50.00 per day or \$1,500 per month and for twelve months in the year the damage to the automobiles alone passing over a mile of such road would be \$18,000, which is a sufficient sum of money to build in its entirety a mile of road and use an excellent grade of materials. It might not be necessary to rebuild the road and in that event it certainly should be maintained.

It would seem to me that it is now high time that steps be taken to at least see that all the holes in the roads are kept filled. One way should be to appoint a patrolman on all the main roads in the county.

I cannot believe that we will very much longer be willing to see each day thousands of dollars worth of damage done to property. The proposition is worth serious thought.

Two Thousand

Condemned To Death

Paris, Aug. 6.—As the result of rebellious outbreaks among the garrisons at Győr and Pécs in Hungary, two thousand of the military involved have been condemned to death, according to Le Matin.

GERMAN PRISONERS AT PRINCETON

Twenty-five Being Used In The Stone Quarries Guarded By Soldiers.

Princeton, Ky., July 28.—There are twenty-five German prisoners at the Katterjohn stone quarries at Cedar Bluff, in Caldwell county.

They have just been brought here from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to work in the quarries.

They are well guarded by soldiers and are cared for in comfortable quarters and furnished with good and plentiful food.

The use of these German prisoners is expected to go a long way toward relieving the labor situation, which has been extremely serious in the large Katterjohn quarries, which has extensive government contracts for stone.

No trouble has been experienced with the prisoners.

Kentucky Boy Killed

Fighting in France.

Owensboro, Ky., August 3.—Corp. Lawrence Lashbrook, of Masonville, this county, was killed in action in France on July 19, according to word received today by his father, Norris Lashbrook. He was with Company G, 59th Infantry, Fourth Division. He enlisted in July of last year. He was 24 years old, and told his parents that he did not want to wait to be drafted, but was anxious to join the colors at once. He was last heard from June 20.

Heavy Tax on War Profit.

Washington, Aug. 6.—President Wilson has let it be known to members of the House Ways and Means Committee, which is framing the new \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill, that he is interested in a heavy tax on war profits. The president has given careful study to the present tax system and also to the English system which imposes a flat tax of 80 per cent on such profits.

Enormous Loss From Mad Dog.

A collie dog belonging to J. R. Clardy, of the Oak Grove vicinity, recently went mad and bit four cows for Mr. Clardy, a horse and cow for Mr. Giles, and about 50 head of hogs belonging to W. R. Ledford.

All the animals either died or had to be killed. The first evidence of the dog being mad was its running after chickens. After making a round in the neighborhood and doing the damage above mentioned the dog was killed.—Hopkinsville Kentucky.

Decided To Serve U. S.

By Marrying—He's 70

Kansas City, Aug. 6.—When Sam Russell, 70, was rejected by the navy, he dyed his hair and mustache and tried again. Same result. Then he hunted up Mrs. Clara Sanford, 25 and married her.

"I'll show 'em," he said "I'm still young enough to serve my country. Mrs. Russell has a farm in Wyandotte county, Kan., and I'm going to raise food for Uncle Sam and his allies. I was just bound to get into this war some way and when I couldn't do it by enlisting I decided to get married and raise soldiers."

PASSING OF AGED CITIZEN

Had Lived In County Third of Century Having Landed at Weston Before Days of Railroad

Wm. Stout an octogenarian, a union soldier who saw service, and for thirty-five years a resident of this county died at his home, the old Jim Fowler place two and one-half miles north of Marion Sunday afternoon July 28th, at 5 o'clock of the disease incident to old age. His remains were laid to rest at Pilot Knob Monday evening at 6 o'clock in the cemetery which he donated the land to make. There was no service at the grave as his venerable wife was too feeble to go to the grave, therefore the service was held at the residence. Besides his wife he is survived by twenty descendants, three sons and one daughter, ten grandchildren and four great grandchildren. All of his children were here. The oldest son being Harry Stout of Frederickshall, Va., the second J. William Stout of Sullivan, Mo., and the third Bert B. Stout of this county, one daughter Mrs. Mary E. Teer had been at her father's bedside for some time. The deceased was born in Taylor county, Mo., Oct. 10th 1837 and was married in Patterson, Ohio, Nov. 28th 1861 to Miss Martha Arabelle Hinkle. He and his good wife before his health failed, were familiar figures on our streets. They lived here many years, also at Weston when they came to this county in 1883.

Rev. John A. Hunt Dies.

Rev. John A. Hunt, pastor of the Pleasant Hill Baptist church, died at his home a few miles east of town Saturday, after a long illness of tuberculosis. He was buried at the Paris graveyard Sunday, Rev. T. P. Moore conducting the services.

Liberty Loan And Savings Banks

The effect of the Liberty Loans and the War Savings Stamps on savings banks' deposits has been watched with keen interest by economists and financiers. The experience of England was very encouraging; in the year 1916 the English small depositors purchased billions of dollars of war bonds and at the same time increased their deposits in savings banks over \$60,000,000.

The belief is entertained that the result in America has been very similar to that in England, and that despite the purchase by the American people of some \$10,000,000,000 of Liberty Bonds and \$500,000,000 of War Savings Stamps, a very fair proportion of which were purchased by savings banks depositors, savings banks deposits have increased.

Full reports have been received from the savings banks in New York State. They show a decrease in deposits for the last year of only \$8,000,000, but an increase of 21,252 depositors. The loss in deposits is insignificant; the increase in the number of depositors very significant. With increased cost of living and other war conditions, the decrease in deposits might well be expected; the increase of depositors shows that the saving habit is greatly growing in our country.

JAMES SCORES EASY VICTORY

While Both Bethurum and Bruner Are Claiming the Republican Nomination.

Saturday's primary in Kentucky resulted in an overwhelming victory for United States Senator Ollie M. James for the nomination for Senator, the vote given Press Kimball being almost negligible.

Despite the fact that it was generally recognized that Senator James would have a sweeping victory the vote was of good proportions.

In the Republican race for Senator both Judge Bethurum and Ben L. Bruner are claiming the nomination. Until the Eleventh district is reported it will be impossible to secure a definite statement as to the result.

Senator James received 886 votes in his home county, his opponent receiving only 48.

The popularity of Senator James throughout the State and the appreciation of his fine work in the upper and lower halls of Congress, was illustrated by the vote cast for him.

The Way We Do In Crittenden

During the past five months, with less than four dozen hens, Mrs. Fred Gilbert has supplied the family table with eggs, gave some to the Red Cross, raised enough young chicks for home use, some for the market and sold 271 dozen eggs. She has had about 100 dozen eggs candled with not a bad egg to her credit.

KILLED SOME- WHERE IN FRANCE

Fredonia Lad, Son Of Mrs. Fanny Jackson White Of Princeton In Tuesdays Casualty List

Carter S. Koon's name is among those killed in action in France in the list published Tuesday. He enlisted from Fredonia and is a brother of William Koon the furniture dealer of Fredonia, who married Miss Virginia Bugg daughter of Grant and Fanny Henry Bugg. His mother is a daughter of the late John W. Jackson of the New Bethel section. Her first husband Billie Koon, died many years ago. A few years ago she married W. H. White of Harmony section of Caldwell county. She and her heirs still own fine farms in this county and in the edge of Lyon and Caldwell Co. Miss Ida Koon, the sister of the hero who is now sleeping his last sleep "Somewhere in France" was for many years a missionary in the mountains of this state and who married Rev. J. N. Henson, pastor of the Baptist church at Eddyville several years, now stationed at Benton.

The Jacksons, McElroys, Youngs and Koons are all related to the dead soldier who leaves 3 brothers William of Fredonia, John J. of New Bethel and Floyd F. of Arizona. This is getting mighty close to home. The friends of the dead soldier, and of his mother who is a noble woman, and of his sister and brothers extend them their hearts deepest sympathy.

Buy stamps and bonds for your "Uncle Sam" must have the money.

BLACKFORD MAN FATALLY HURT

Serious Motor Car Accident Occurs In The Railroad Yard at Hopkinsville.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 3.—Five men were injured, one of them perhaps fatally, when two motor cars crashed together in the outer railway yards here. On the larger car, which was leading, were six or seven bridge men and on the small car, running behind, were two telegraph linemen, all of whom had been working west of the city and were returning to their cars here.

When the front car stopped to throw a switch before running into the yard the second car ran headlong into it. All the men were caught unawares and were thrown in every direction.

Z. H. Croft, of Blackford, was the worst hurt. His skull was fractured and his condition is serious. He is being treated at the Jennie Stewart Hospital here.

Richard Lewis, of Blackford, suffered a broken nose and many minor abrasions and bruises. He was taken to his home.

Lee Morgan, of Blackford, suffered a fracture of his right leg below the knee as well as other minor hurts.

Horace Widener, of Dixon, was badly cut and bruised on his right shin.

Sam Thompson, of Central City, was slightly injured.

Schooner Sinks On Maine Coast

Eastport, Me., Aug. 3.—The crew of nine men from a lumber laden fourmasted schooner were landed at Grand Manan, N. B., today. The men reported that their vessel was sunk by a submarine last night while between Briar Island and Grand Manan. Grand Manan Island is eight miles east of the eastern extremity of Maine and Briar Island, N. S., is thirty-five miles south-east of Grand Manan, on the eastern side of the Bay of Fundy.

Father Of 35 Children Has 13 Sons In Service

Goldsboro, N. C., Aug. 5.—John Ward, a negro, called as a witness in a recent trial held here, told the court he was the father of thirty-five children and that thirteen sons were in military service. Ward, who is 62 years old, has been married three times and has 25 living children.

The negro says his first wife bore fifteen children in six years quadruplets twice, two sets of triplets and one single child. The second wife, he said, gave birth to twelve children, twins twice. The third wife gave birth to eight children. Five sons in military service are in France, and eight others are in training camps in this country.

Americans Refuse To Delay Attack

Paris, Aug. 5.

"We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the counsels of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is undeniable and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever is necessary to re-establish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counter attack."

WIGGINS-POPE CEREMONY

Popular Couple United in Marriage Wednesday Morning July 31st, at 1st Baptist Church.

The wedding of Miss Lucile Pope and Mr. Blanton Wiggins was beautifully solemnized by Rev. J. B. Trotter on Wednesday morning July 31, 9:30 o'clock at the First Baptist church.

The church was artistically decorated in palms, ferns and dahlias, being arranged over the church in great profusion.

The musical prelude was beautifully rendered by Miss Sallie Woods who played several selections on the vocalion and Miss Miriam Pierce who played two beautiful violin solos and Mrs. Morrison, of Oklahoma, sang, "Oh Promise Me" and "At Dawning."

At the sound of the wedding march the bride entered on the arm of her only attendant, Miss Lena Holtclaw, they being met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Harry Wilson of this city.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins left for Nashville and other points.

The bride was attired in a lovely dark blue traveling suit and wore a corsage of lilies of the valley.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Pope of this city and is one of our most popular and talented girls. She has been a most competent and beloved music teacher and has taught in our school for a number of years.

The groom came to our city some years ago and is now one of our best and most commendable business men. He has conducted himself in such a manner that he has made many staunch friends here.

They will be at home here after Aug. 10 at their lovely new home on North Main which is furnished handsomely throughout.

Many Languages Spoken By Our American Soldier Boys

Some one who recently took the trouble to investigate found that there were no fewer than forty languages besides English in use by the young soldiers in training at Camp Devens, Mass. There were 2269 men whose habitual speech is French; 1354 who speak Italian, and so on down to relatively few who speak Japanese, Serbian, Egyptian, Persian, Assyrian, Flemish and Arabic. Of special interest were the 625 men who speak German.—Exchange.

Barn Burned.

George C. Fritts, who lives on one of Charles LaRue's farms in the Levas section, had the misfortune to lose the contents of a barn Thursday morning, and his landlord lost the barn, by fire. Neither had any insurance and the cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Fritts lost hay, harness and various farm utensils.

Losses By Submarines

Washington, Aug 7.—Twenty Norwegian vessels were sunk by submarines during July, according to the Norwegian legation. Thirty-one men were lost. Norway's total losses now are 832 vessels and 1,747 men.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
WINTER WORK TO HELP A FARMER



The County Agent in This Picture Traveled 20 Miles on Snowshoes to Explain Tested Farming Methods.

COUNTY AGENT IS QUITE BUSY MAN

Field Workers Entitled to Much Credit for Present Expansion of Agriculture.

DON'T LINGER IN LIMELIGHT

Often Give Unusual Service in Peculiar Way—Put Enthusiasm and Interest Into Work Essential in Bringing Results.

In the present great expansion and development of American agriculture officials of the United States department of agriculture are confident that a large share of credit must be given to the county agricultural agent—the "missionary of better farming" who works co-operatively for the federal government and the states and carries to the farmer the knowledge developed by the specialists and scientists.

The work of the county agent, like every other line of work, is largely routine and it is never spectacular. But there is ample evidence that the county agents as a whole put into their work the enthusiasm and the interest always essential in bringing results. And occasionally, too, may be found instances of unusual work done in an unusual way.

Working on Snowshoes.

The picture with this article shows a county agent who traveled 20 miles on snowshoes to help a farmer. He knew that the farmer wanted an analysis made of his business so that he could know what crops would bring him the largest return. The county agent chose the wintry weather because he knew it would prevent the farmer from doing outside work. So he put on his snowshoes and made the journey over the snowdrifts and rough country of El Paso county, Colorado.

Five years ago there was no purebred live stock in William county, North Dakota, which is well adapted for grazing. The county agent began to advocate live stock raising and now the county has approximately fifteen fine herds of Shorthorn, Angus and Hereford cattle. A demand for purebred cattle is now strong in this county. At two sales last March and June more than two hundred head were sold by Williams county farmers to their neighbors.

Supplying Seed Corn.

Last spring Indiana farmers found they did not have half enough seed corn for their needs. They put up their plight to an assistant state leader for county agents, with the result that the county agents surveyed the state and got accurate estimates from farmers of the amounts needed. The assistant state leader spent several weeks in New Jersey, New York and Delaware and personally selected enough corn to meet the Indiana demand. Preferences in shipping were given to the seed corn and it was delivered in ample time for planting.

In Illinois a county agent was stationed in Chicago with the state council of defense to work on the seed-corn situation. He handled 150,000 bushels of seed corn and met the Illinois demand. The work was financed at first by Chicago bankers and later by the department of agriculture.

An Opportunity Developed.

In Madison county, Kentucky, the county agent found that the farmers in one portion placed little value on the soil and took little interest in trying to improve it. He also found that many farmers of this section were growing in an indifferent way a small acreage of cantaloupes and that the cantaloupes yielded well and were of fine quality. The county agent started in to develop cantaloupe growing and in 1916 induced about twenty farmers

to plant small areas to Rocky Ford seed. The result—in 1917 farmers of this section sold 20 cars of cantaloupes with gross returns of over \$12,000. Receipts per acre ranged from \$150 to \$250.

The farmers began to appreciate the value of their land, started sowing winter crops, called upon the county agent concerning silos and began looking about for cattle for their farms. Land that had a low sale at \$25 an acre jumped in two years to \$75 an acre, according to report to the United States department of agriculture. Not least important, through the cantaloupe enterprise the county agent gained the confidence of the farmers of the entire county in his work for better farming.

WHAT FARMER THINKS OF THE COUNTY AGENT.

The states relations service of the United States department of agriculture has on file thousands of letters from farmers telling of help they have received from county agents.

The following is quoted from a letter written by W. H. Harvey, a farmer of Long Beach, Cal.:

"Farming is no longer a blundering job. It is growing into a science. To succeed, organization, method, system and scientific knowledge are needed. These steps are developed and brought about or made possible by the right kind of a county agent. He is, therefore, a trained, skilled man in personal touch with the farmer to help solve the thousand and one farm problems as they come up and has at his beck and call the scientific men of this great country."

Cities Need Rat Defenses.

The city is the great stronghold of the rat, its permanent refuge and its last line of defense. The rodents might be destroyed in all rural districts and villages, but if not routed in the cities the whole country would soon be reinfested with rats from these centers of infestation.

Old wooden wharves, brick cellars, extensive lumber yards, ancient factories, grain elevators, markets and many other institutions of cities attract and harbor rats. As a rule the older the city the more rats are found in it, but even in parts rebuilt after large fires they are still to be found, though less abundant. Many large buildings, rat-proof as to walls and foundations, have become infested with rodents through carelessness or oversight of owners or occupants and the animals are entrenched behind fixtures or merchandise. Fortunately it is possible to rout the rats from these hiding places.

The biological survey of the U. S. department of agriculture recommends that cities require that all buildings to be erected shall be made rat-proof under a rigid system of inspection; that all existing buildings be made really rat-proof by closing or screening every opening through which rats might enter; that rat-proofing repairs be applied voluntarily to all buildings that need them. Use of dogs, cats and traps also may bring benefit.

Keep the Garden Going.

Don't let the garden loaf after the crops planted in the spring have been gathered. Plant new crops for fall harvesting and get the maximum benefit from your food plot.

In most sections of the United States nearly all the common garden vegetables can be planted early in August with plenty of time for their maturity before the first killing frost in the autumn. As late garden crops which may follow others the following are suggested:

Beets, Brussels sprouts, late cabbage, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, kale, peas, spinach and turnips.

MACHINERY OF WAR RUNNING WELL NOW

BIG THINGS ARE BEING DONE AND SUCCESS OF TROOPS IS CHEERING.

PENROSE HAS AN OUTBREAK

His Desires Thwarted, the Pennsylvania Stirrs Up Things in the Senate—Women Asserting Their Rights to Official Positions.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—War work is going more smoothly. It has taken a long time to get the immense amount of military machinery in motion, but apparently everybody about the war department is now satisfied with the way it is running. There is a hitch now and then, and some little criticism of unimportant matters, but the big things are being done and the main fact is that there are over a million soldiers in Europe and that every month sees many thousands more added to the number. There is some question as to whether the methods pursued are the best, but upon the whole the results speak for themselves and, what is more, the conduct of the American troops, their fighting qualities, the successes they have achieved, wipe out everything in the past in regard to mistakes and mismanagement.

Even though the weather has been all that could be asked, cool and comfortable, it did not prevent the rising of temperatures in congress, particularly in the senate. There has been a considerable display of temper, one of the principal outbreaks being by Senator Penrose. The big Pennsylvania senator wanted a recess; but he did not want the bill passed for government control of telegraph and telephone lines; he was very much opposed to the prohibition provision in the agricultural survey bill. Not having his way, he expressed his opinion very forcibly, and when Penrose goes on the warpath he generally bags something. With a strong personality, impervious to criticism, master of himself, with a command of language either vindictive or sarcastic, he can generally "make the fur fly" when he decides to "start something" in the senate. There was no more interesting occasion during the present session than when Penrose went on the warpath after the recess fiasco. Several of his opponents were winged during his onslaught.

As the woman suffrage program advances there is every indication that women are going to assert their rights to official positions. A recent statement from the National Woman's Trade Union league, announcing the appointment of a woman as the assistant chief of the new woman's bureau in the department of labor, pointed out that "until traditions are broken, and men acquire the habit of putting women in administrative and consultative positions as readily and as frequently as they put men in such places, the woman's bureau has a big work cut out for it." The new appointee also insists upon equal pay for equal work by women and men. That has been the general rule in employment in the government departments.

Senator Borah of Idaho did not like the way business was proceeding in the afternoon on the day the senate voted to take a recess. He said that if they did not get order he would take the floor and hold it until order was restored. "I do not propose to see legislation pass in this way," he said. "We are holding caucuses, double caucuses and joint caucuses here in the aisle and considering the question of a recess while legislation of vital importance is being pushed through in the confusion. One of two things must happen. We will either legislate in order or we will not legislate at all."

And then Senator Overman of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on rules, considered that it was a good time to shut up shop and moved an executive session.

Congressman Hersey of Maine made some observations in the house when the census bill was up, which were descriptive of the feelings of a "treasury watchdog." Hersey was acting as one at the time and was barking at the expenditures provided for in the bill. He remarked that President Wilson was under an "awful responsibility" and that "today, in another room of this capitol, sits the great committee on ways and means to provide for the largest revenue bill ever enacted. The responsibility of the Democratic leadership, Mr. Kitchin, is tremendous, but the responsibility of the president or of a great leader is not so great and important as that of the humblest representative who honestly attempts at this time to be a watchdog of the treasury." So that is how it feels to be one of the pack.

No one has mentioned the close shave by which a recess was defeated. It really hung upon a decision of Speaker Clark and it might just as well have been made the other way. In fact, the speaker at one time decided the question the other way, but upon a parliamentary inquiry by Congressman Barkley of Kentucky, he decided that there should be a call of the house instead of a vote directly on the resolution of adjournment. Under the house rules, when a question

comes up to be voted on and it is ascertained by the speaker's count that there is not a quorum present, the roll is called and members vote for or against the pending measure. A call of the house is a little different. Then members answer "present," and the speaker decided that there should be a call of the house instead of a vote on the adjournment resolution.

Debate was denied on the resolution, but during the roll call to get a quorum, an opportunity was afforded for private discussion, and this discussion developed the position of the president against a recess, and Lender Kitchin withdrew the adjournment resolution from the house. Had the roll call been directly upon the question of adjournment, it is altogether likely that a majority would have voted to adjourn.

For a long time the most abused skeleton in the war department's closet has been the \$640,000,000 appropriation for aircraft, made shortly after the United States got into the war, which the calamity howlers claimed was spent without any return in the way of aircraft. Congressman Kahn of California cleared the situation for the house by explaining that the money was used not only for airplanes, but to buy land for aviation fields, to build hangars for the machines, to put up barracks for student flyers, and for many other similar necessary expenditures.

The farmer has a lot of friends in congress. Even when it was known that the president was very much opposed to legislation increasing the price of wheat, the senate insisted upon an advance of 30 cents a bushel for wheat and the house consented by a vote of 150 to 106 to one of 20 cent a bushel. Of course this action was not taken without considerable opposition. Congressman Stafford of Wisconsin declared that "there is no class of people in America who have been benefited more as a result of this war than have the farmers."

This statement aroused Congressman Cox of Indiana, who is generally very plain-spoken. He said in reply: "I get all-fired tired when I hear men talk about the present unprecedented prosperity of the farmer. I wonder why such men do not resign their seats in congress, if farmers are becoming millionaires, and go out and don a suit of overalls and brogan shoes and go to raising wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, hogs, cattle, and all other farm commodities. I wonder why the city gent does not lay aside his diamonds and gold-headed cane and get into the country and get rich."

There was an hour's debate on this proposition in the house and seldom has it happened that as much is said in an hour in congress as on that day.

Leader Kitchin of the house does not allow very much to go on in that body that he does not know all about. He has an office close to the house of representatives, nearer than any other office, the room which was occupied by the speaker in the days when the speaker was the all-powerful czar. If Kitchin is not in the house watching the proceedings he has a secretary on the floor ready to tell him what is happening. He also has the means of keeping in touch with the house proceedings when hearings are being held by the ways and means committee in the big auditorium of that committee in the house office building. Nobody can doubt that Kitchin is on the job all the time.

Meyer London, Socialist congressman from New York, has a long memory. He proved it when Congressman McClintic of Oklahoma asked unanimous consent for permission to print certain remarks in the Record on "Congressional Service."

"Reserving the right to object," interjected London, "I will ask the gentleman if he means to repeat the offense committed by him in the Sixty-fourth congress, when he used the right to extend 'remarks in the Record in an attack on the sole Socialist member of congress.' Not until McClintic promised to let London see the material before it went into the Record did the New Yorker withdraw his objection."

One of the most determined and how the opponents of woman suffrage is Senator Brandegee of Connecticut. The Connecticut senator arrayed himself against practically all of his colleagues recently by saying that there is no such thing as "the right to vote." Brandegee held that it was not a right, but a privilege. He stood just about alone on that proposition, but found more of his colleagues agreeing with him a few minutes later when he asserted that "all this talk about striking the shackles and the manacles from the limbs of the enslaved women of this country is perfect tommy-rot."

The house pages were probably as disappointed a lot of boys as could have been found in Washington on the night when recess plans went to flounders at the last minute. There was a great deal of legislation done during the day and the pages were kept on the job all the time, running errands for the many members who were on the floor. Congressman Stafford of Wisconsin had them working in relays, for he takes an interest in every thing that is going on in the house.

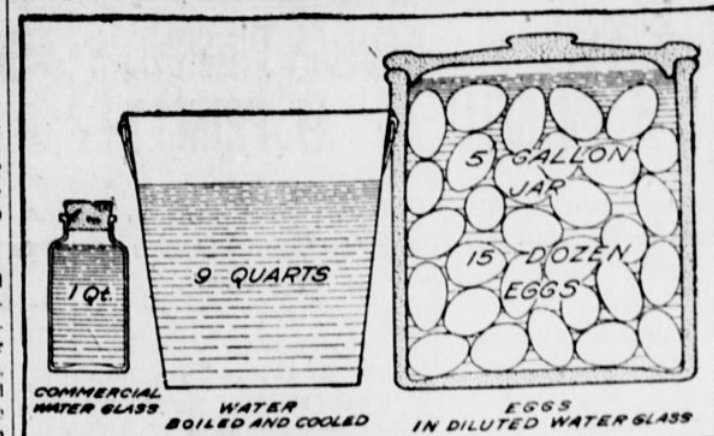
New Daze.

Old Lady—I think this meat shortage is making a lot of people bad. I know a lot of folk who have fainted through not having any.

"Oh, yes," replied another. "It's a new complaint that has broken out. They call it meatless daze."

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS



Materials for Preserving Eggs in Water Glass.

PRESERVED EGGS FOR WINTER USE

Particular Care Must Be Taken That Those Put Away Are Strictly Fresh.

TWO METHODS ARE OUTLINED

One Quart of Silicate and Nine Quarts of Water Will Take Care of Fifteen Dozen—Unslaked Lime Also Is Favored.

Eggs preserved when they are abundant and cheap mean a supply next winter when they may reach extremely high prices.

Late summer is not too early to preserve eggs, but care must be taken that they are strictly fresh. Two methods of preserving eggs are recommended by specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture; they follow:

Water Glass Method.

Use one quart of sodium silicate to nine quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled. Place the mixture in a five-gallon crock or jar. This will be sufficient to preserve 15 dozen eggs; and the quantity needed to preserve a larger number of eggs will be in proportion.

First, select a five-gallon crock and clean it thoroughly, after which it should be scalded and allowed to dry.

Second, heat a quantity of water to the boiling point and allow it to cool.

Third, when cool, measure out nine quarts of water, place it in the crock, and add one quart of sodium silicate, stirring the mixture thoroughly.

Fourth, place the eggs in the solution. Be very careful to allow at least two inches of the solution to cover the eggs.

Fifth, place the crock containing the preserved eggs in a cool, dry place, well covered to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper covered over and tied around the top of the crock will answer this purpose.

Lime Method.

When water glass cannot be obtained, the following method may be used in its stead. Many consider this method entirely satisfactory, though instances are known in which eggs so preserved have tasted slightly of lime.

Dissolve two or three pounds of unslaked lime in five gallons of water that has previously been boiled and allowed to cool, and allow the mixture to stand until the lime settles and the liquid is clear. Place clean, fresh eggs in a clean earthenware jug or keg and pour the clear lime water into the vessel until the eggs are covered. At least two inches of the solution should cover the top layer of eggs.

Sometimes a pound of salt is used with the lime, but experience has shown that in general the lime without the salt is more satisfactory.

Essentials in Poultry.

Prime essentials in poultry houses are fresh air, dryness, sunlight, and space enough to keep the birds comfortable.

No particular style of house is peculiarly adapted to any section of this country. A house which gives satisfaction in Maine will also give good results in Texas or California, but it is preferable to build more open and consequently less expensive houses in the South than in the North. The best site depends principally on local conditions. The location should have good water and air drainage, so that the floor and yards will be dry, while the house should not occupy a low pocket or hollow in which cold air settles.

Wherever possible a southern or southeastern exposure should be selected, although this is not essential if there is any good reason for facing the house in a different direction.

Poultry can be raised successfully in any well-drained soil. A light loam, which will grow good grass, is well adapted for this purpose; while a very light, sandy soil, through which the water leaches freely, will stand more intensive poultry conditions, but most of the green feed for the fowls kept on

such a soil will have to be purchased. A heavy clay or adobe soil is not as well adapted to poultry raising, as such land does not drain readily and it is much more difficult to keep the stock healthy.

Long stationary houses, or the intensive system, saves steps, but it is easier to keep the birds healthy and to reproduce the stock under the colony system where the birds are allowed free range. Breeding stock, and especially growing chickens, should have an abundance of range, while hens used solely for the production of market eggs may be kept on a very small area with good results.

The colony house system necessitates placing the houses, holding about 100 hens, from 200 to 250 feet apart, so that the stock will not kill the grass. The colony system may be adapted to severe winter conditions by drawing the colony houses together in a convenient place at the beginning of the winter, thus reducing the labor during these months.

MORE CHICKENS AND EGGS.

More chickens and more eggs will release more meat for our armies and the allies. They cannot get our chickens and eggs—we can, and like to eat them.

Poultry can be increased more rapidly and more economically than any of the meat animals.

Chickens will live largely and grow and prosper on waste that never otherwise would be of use, and will eat the infant bugs, particularly orchard pests, before they have had opportunity to do great harm.

Chickens require a minimum of attention. Most of it can be given by women and children. No heavy labor is required. Chickens will help win the war.

How to Candle Eggs.

If you are going to put away some summer-laid eggs for winter use—both a patriotic and a personal duty—you will need to exercise care to see that only good eggs are put in the water glass or lime-water container. One bad egg is likely to destroy several others. By consistently gathering the eggs when they are fresh, most of the danger of storing bad eggs is avoided but, since some eggs are imperfect when they are laid, candling, where it can be done without too much trouble and delay, might well be practiced.

The United States department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin "How to Candle Eggs." The text is brief and direct and is illustrated with colored plates showing the way in which an egg should appear before the candle, together with the various ways it should not appear. The bulletin was written by Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of the food research laboratory, assisted by M. K. Jenkins, bacteriologist, and H. M. P. Betts, artist. It should be of great use, not only to persons putting away eggs for home use but to those who desire to establish or maintain reputations for delivering eggs in perfect condition.

Do You Breed Game Birds?

If you are a breeder of game birds and have either birds or eggs to sell, the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture would like to have your name. The survey desires to be of service to many persons who inquire for breeding stock and for eggs to hatch.

Information, especially from breeders of pheasants, is desired by the survey in answer to the following:

- (1) Are you still engaged in raising these birds for sale?
- (2) Have you any other game birds, and if so, what kinds?
- (3) Have you any eggs of game birds for sale?

Varieties of Guineas.

Domesticated guinea fowls are of three varieties, Pearl, White and Lavender, of which the Pearl is by far the most popular.

Whitewash Poultry House.

After cleaning up the poultry house, it is well to whitewash them, especially the inside walls.

Concerning School Frocks for Fall



All the long procession of maids, from kindergarten to college girl, will be fittingly clad this fall in simple and substantial clothes. Whether it is because of the war or for other reasons, the new frocks for children are unusually plain and they are the forerunners of fall styles. It is unlikely that anything very different will follow them for they are tastefully designed. School outfits may be got underway now with success assured since all straws that show which way the winds of fashion blow, point toward simplicity of design as a dominant feature of coming styles.

Furthermore, it is the part of patriotism to make over and use again all woolen clothes. Dresses that cannot be remodeled for grown people will serve in place of new goods for making children's frocks and this conservation of woolen materials is something to be proud of. At the right of the picture above there is a dark serge frock for a girl of eight years or more which has every requirement of a successful school dress and suggests a model for a made-over dress. It has a plain bodice and plaited skirt. It is brightened with white braid and has two very practical pockets. But what will delight its wearer more are its soldierly touches in the shoulder straps and narrow strap that extends

from the belt over the right shoulder to the belt again. Any of the dark colors in wool dress goods will look well made in this way.

The frock at the left is successful in either wool or cotton. It is pictured made of plain chambray with bandings and collar of white pique. Its new features appear in the band on one sleeve in the management of the collar and in the slit pocket at the right side of the skirt.

Serge and Georgette.

Very effective are dresses of a combination of navy blue serge and georgette. A brand-new model in this combination is made with a narrow skirt and a sleeveless jacket of the serge, having a full-length panel in the back. Georgette makes the sleeves and fills in the front in a sort of apron effect, and this section is beaded in brilliant colors, a fringe of beads across the front of the apron, which reaches to the knees, repeating the color of the embroidery motif.

In Dyeing Anything.

Remember, in dyeing anything, that to get the best results the things that you dye must be free from dirt. Boil them clean in a boiler of water and then rinse them thoroughly in clear cold water.

Hand-Sewing on Undermuslin



Women who sew well find needlework among the pleasantest of occupations during the long, warm days of midsummer. It is a good time in which to make up undermuslins and grace the sheer soft materials that are used these days for underclothes with hand sewing and fancy stitches. These harmonize with the dainty fabrics used better than machine work.

Only lightweight and sheer weaves of cotton and silk concern the maker of underwear in these times. The choice lies among soft, washable silks and satins, including much crepe de chine and other wash silks, and batiste, cotton crepe and nainsook. In silks, crepe de chine is the favorite and in cottons, batiste. Both these are liked in light pink and flesh color as well as they are in white, and it is likely that the number of garments made in pink exceeds that made in white. The favorite finish for crepe de chine is Val or cluny lace, French knots, hemstitching, fine tucks add a little embroidery. Recently considerable flit has been used in nightdresses.

The long-sleeved nightdress appears to be a thing of the past. Of the two models shown in the picture one has very short kimono sleeves and the other is sleeveless. The gown at the left is of white batiste with a short yoke

made of flit lace and swiss embroidery. The body is hemstitched to a piece of plain heading. The fullness in the skirt is arranged in tucks, very fine and run in by hand and the skirt also hemstitched to the heading. No sort of undermuslin may be called finished without a touch of color in ribbon that is fashioned into rosettes or bows and ends. Pink satin ribbon is threaded through the heading in this slip-over gown and tied in a rosette with knotted loops and ends at the front. Small bows of it are perched on each sleeve.

Crepe de chine in flesh color with fine Val edging and insertion makes the simple gown shown on the next figure. Parallel groups of very narrow tucks in clusters of four shape the garment above the waistline. The neck and sleeves are finished with a wide edging and a narrower insertion is let in at the bust as shown in the picture. An envelope chemise to match engages the attention of its wearer. These garments of crepe de chine are favored by many women because they launder so easily. Cotton crepes are liked on this account and do not require ironing.

Julia Bottomley

HOME TOWN HELPS

GIVES NEW LEASE OF LIFE

Overcoat of Stucco Recommended for the Rejuvenation of Buildings, Somewhat Out of Date.

"Go through all the streets of the city crying, 'New lamps for old! New lamps for old!'" is one of the striking lines in a successful musical comedy that recently visited Cleveland.

We would paraphrase this line by saying, "Go through all the streets of the city crying, 'New homes for old! New homes for old!'"

"How can this be done?" you ask. "By overcoating old houses with stucco," is our answer. There are hundreds of frame or wooden houses in Cleveland that are built in the style of architecture that prevailed about fifteen or twenty years ago. These houses are substantial and solid, but out of date in appearance. By a little alteration, widening the porches, enlarging one-story bay windows and "Ls" and eliminating gingerbread and giving the whole an overcoating of stucco, you get a house as good as new, and in fact in some particulars, better.

The advantages of this plan apply not only to the house improved as a single residence, making it more attractive architecturally and covering it with a waterproof and fire resisting exterior, but it also applies in cases where it is desired to convert an old single house into a double or four family. A small additional investment will convert what is now a rather homely and dilapidated single residence into a very attractive money-making investment.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

USE FOR OLD GAS LAMPS

Abandoned Poles Converted Into Hanging Gardens by Beauty-Loving Cincinnati Man.

Out on Blair avenue, in a residential section of Cincinnati, a flower lover had a happy inspiration. There had been a change made in the street lamps used. The older-style gas lamps were



Old Gas Lamp Filled With Flowering Plants in a Cincinnati Street.

discarded, the glass globes were removed, and only the old poles and the lamp frames were left.

"Good enough!" thought the flower lover.

Down in his cellar there was some old window screening. It was the work of a moment to rip the screen itself from the frame, take the family ladder to the sidewalk and wrap and bend the screen to the prongs of the lamp frame.

Soil from the yard; seed from the war garden; water when needed—and lo, in a very short time each lamp post had its hanging garden. — Popular Science Monthly.

Beauty in Well-Kept Lawn.

A fine stretch of lawn is in itself a most satisfying picture. The artist-planter frames it with trees, shrubs, vines and puts in a few bright touches of color with flowers. Perhaps on one side stands the house, still but an incidental or small part of the picture, but of course the more important one and to which all others must bow. But the garden picture still persists and is not marred thereby.

"Forced" Sites Unsatisfactory.

A building site may command a truly magnificent command of view in all directions and yet be so void of landscape possibilities and so difficult of approach as to place it beyond consideration, for it could never be made homelike. No "forced" site will satisfy the owner, or observer, who knows.

Lemon Purifies Water.

Carry lemons on your automobile trips and jaunts into the country. If you are suspicious of the purity of the drinking water. The juice of a lemon squeezed into a glass of water will purify the water and make it safe for drinking.

His Hope.

"I see that German submarines are operating off the New Jersey coast." "Yes, I hope the mosquito fleet gets after them."

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

PORKY PIG'S PRIDE.

"I am the great grandfather Porky Pig of the barnyard," said Porky Pig delightedly and proudly.

"You're not our great-grandfather, are you?" asked Brother Bacon.

"No, of course not," said Porky Pig. "Brother Bacon, you have little sense I fear."

"You needn't fear it, Grandfather," said Sammy Sausage, "you may as well know it and be done with it. Brother Bacon has little sense, very little, even less than the rest of us have, and that is saying quite a lot, for none of us bother about being so tremendously bright."

"What did you mean?" asked Pinky Pig's mother.

"I meant what I said," replied Porky.

"But," said Mrs. Pig, "I don't see how you can blame Brother Bacon for what he said. He repeated your own speech after you."

"But he didn't get the right meaning, and he is stupid," said Grandfather Porky.

"Won't you explain it yourself?" asked Miss Ham, "for I am puzzled too."

"I didn't mean that I was a great-grandfather of the pigs," said Porky, "as a regular great-grandfather."

"Oh, that's as clear as mud," said Pinky Pig.

"Well, from the way you like mud, then," said Porky, "you must have at least a liking for my speech."

"Oh, I don't know about that," said Pinky squealing, and twisting his tail into a funny little knot.

"I meant," continued Porky, "that I was a very great grandfather. Great like the noble people, great like masterful pigs, great like teachers and lecturers and discoverers—great, Great!" And the last "great" he squealed with all his strength.

"Ah, when you mean you're a great pig," said Miss Ham. "You don't mean that you've grown into a great grandfather by having great-grandchildren?"

"Aren't we great-grandchildren?" asked Pinky Pig.

"No indeed," said Porky. "You're not my great-grandchildren, neither are you great in any way at all. You're simply pigs."

"Ah, and I suppose you're not of the pig family, eh?" asked Brother Bacon turning up his snout, for he had been snubbed most horribly and he was still feeling a little bit ashamed of himself, and wanted to appear very bright in the eyes of all the pigs gathered there in the barnyard.

"Of course I'm of the pig family, but I'm an honorable pig. I'm Grandfather Porky Pig. Yes, I am."

"Well, none of us ever tried to tell you that you weren't," said Brother Bacon.

"But—and that means so much—but," continued Porky Pig, "there is a difference between me and all the rest of you."

"You're older," said Pinky Pig grunting rudely.

"That may make me wiser," said Porky Pig, treating Pinky's speech as



Turning Up His Snout.

a compliment which was not at all the way it was intended to sound, "but that is not what I mean."

"Tell us," urged Miss Ham.

"They are trying to save pork—to the people are. They have begun to appreciate me. They say they must have one day upon which they will not eat pork—so as to save on a valuable creature like myself and my family."

"There's nothing to that at all," said Miss Ham.

"What do you mean?" squealed Porky Pig angrily.

"You're name may be Porky," said Miss Ham, "but we're all very nearly related—we pigs. And what is for you is for us. So, the day is for all of us and not only for you. Do you suppose they would say that they could have one kind of pig meat and not another? Of course not. They appreciate the whole family, and know we must be saved for the good of the land. But it's splendid to hear that we have a day of our own."

"Yes, a porkless day," said Porky, "and it makes me very happy."

"To be sure," said Miss Ham, "for it is an honor pigs never expected to have a day named after them, and to have one every week given up to saving the noble family of Pigs."

And all the pigs grunted and squealed proudly.

They Are Two Tonics.

Why are quinine and gentian like the Germans? Because they are two tonics (Teutonic).

In Eastern Cuba



Scene in Eastern Cuba.

THE historic town of Baracoa may be said to be the western outpost of the Maisi district of Cuba. In an extremely isolated position, Baracoa can only be reached from other parts of the republic by water communication. The nearest railroad terminal on the north coast is Antilla (Nipe bay), and from here one is forced to take one of the coastal steamers of the Empresa Naviera de Cuba in order to get to one's destination, writes Theodore de Booy, in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union. The trip to Baracoa can also be made from the south coast by embarking at either Santiago de Cuba or Calmanera on the return voyage of the coastal steamer.

Baracoa is the oldest existing settlement in Cuba, and it was in 1512, two years before the first building was erected in Santiago de Cuba, that the conquistadores laid out the plans for the present town. That Columbus visited the harbor of Baracoa when he coasted the northern shore of Cuba on his first voyage is almost certain, and the admiral undoubtedly observed the prominent table mountain, El Yunque (the anvil), which dominates the harbor and can be seen for miles. It is claimed, in fact, that it was Columbus himself who named this peak El Yunque from its strong resemblance to an anvil, but this is more a matter of local legend than of accurate historical record. Rising to a height of over 1,800 feet, the "Anvil" is easily visible for 30 or more miles and forms an excellent landmark for mariners approaching this part of the Cuban coast. Zoologically, El Yunque offers one of the best fields in Cuba and one which has remained practically unexplored; since the days of the noted Cuban naturalist Gundlach, who explored the summit in 1859, we do not believe that this peak has been investigated.

Harbor Has Bad Reputation.

The town of Baracoa itself is situated on the shores of one of the most picturesque bays in Cuba. While the harbor offers a safe shelter to vessels during the greater part of the year, it is exposed to northeasterly gales and in consequence has a bad reputation with masters of sailing vessels. No tugboat being available, craft which have to depend on sails alone have considerable difficulty in leaving the harbor owing to its narrow mouth, and with strong northeasterly winds their departure becomes an impossibility. Baracoa has a population of about six thousand people, and judging from the stately buildings which can still be found must undoubtedly have lost a great deal of its former importance.

Perhaps the most important industry of Baracoa itself is a coconut-oil factory where the coconuts from the neighboring plantations are crushed in order to extract the oil from the kernels. Another export of Baracoa consists of wax gathered from the wild bees that have built hives in the uncleared parts of the country. These hives are located by professional wax hunters, who scale seemingly impossible rocks to secure their prize. Not infrequently the bees build their storehouses in the entrances of the limestone caves with which the countryside abounds, and in consequence visiting archeologists to this region may do well to remember that wax hunters will often be able to tell of caves which are unknown to the other inhabitants. In many of these caves one is likely to find aboriginal remains and artifacts of great archeological value.

Mata and the Yumuri.

The first village of importance to the eastward of Baracoa is Mata. This is a calling station for the banana steamers coming to Baracoa, and from here large quantities of this fruit, gathered from the surrounding country, are exported. Mata itself is but a small village of perhaps thirty houses; its harbor is too shallow to allow steamers to anchor and in consequence the bananas are carried off in lighters to the collecting steamer which lies some distance offshore. From Mata to the mouth of the Yumuri river the road follows the beach more or less, whereas the road from Baracoa to Mata allows no view of the sea. While in places progress is somewhat impeded by the heavy sand, the road from Mata to the Yumuri ferry makes up in beauty what it lacks in convenience.

The Yumuri river—and it should be

noted that Cuba boasts of two Yumuri rivers, the other one being found near Matanzas in the center of the island—has a width of about two hundred yards at the mouth with, in all seasons excepting the rainy season, a depth of not over three feet. This lack of depth is due to sand banks which form in the mouth of the river, thanks to the heavy swell which deposits large quantities of coralline sand. Some short distance from the mouth can be found a large ferry which carries the traveler and his horse to the other shore. There being no carriage roads between Baracoa and Maisi, there is of course no necessity for a bridge or for a ferry large enough to transport vehicles.

To all who have traveled in the West Indies, the mouth of the Yumuri river must forever linger in their memory as perhaps the most picturesque spot visited. With towering banks on either side, the Yumuri winds its peaceful course toward the sea, protected as it were by the deep canyon it has cut for itself during untold centuries. The very walls of this canyon are covered with verdure, with here and there a snow-white spot of limestone to show the underlying foundation and to relieve the green monotony.

On the Plateau.

The ferry once crossed, the path ascends the tableland in a dizzy zigzag which at times puts a great fear into the traveler's heart, especially so if his horse should happen to be stumble-footed. The tableland is fully 300 feet above the level of the sea and stretches from the banks of the Yumuri east to the shores of Cape Maisi. Perhaps the first thing that will strike the newcomer is the cool nights on this plateau. When Baracoa and the rest of the Cuban republic are smothering under the heat of a tropical sun, this tableland is invariably cool, and the nights are such that a blanket not only is a comfort but an actual necessity. The cold winds coming from the Atlantic through the Windward passage between Cuba and Hayti are responsible for this phenomenon and are also responsible for the destructive storm which occasionally visit this region.

The entire tableland consists of a coralline limestone formation covered with the typical red clay resulting from the decomposing rock. The land, while of course very rocky, is ideally suited for the cultivation of banana and coffee, and the agriculture of these parts consists almost solely of these two commodities. A limited number of horses and cattle are also raised throughout this region and the horses rank among the best that can be found in Cuba. At certain times of the year the roads and woods are fairly covered with the ripe guava fruit, so much so, in fact, that the odor of the decomposing fruit becomes offensive. Alligator pears also cease to be a luxury in a land where every tenth tree in the woods bears this fruit and where one has to be careful, when the pears are in season, not to slip on the ripe pears which are scattered underfoot.

From Sabana Grande to the east, the tableland of Maisi is known as La Gran Tierra de Maya (the great land of Maya), thus named after the Maya river which finds its source here. It is here that extensive plantations are found, where coffee and bananas are raised, and it is here that in aboriginal times the Indians must have had their favorable abode.

The inhabitants of the Gran Tierra de Maya live in a manner which can only be compared to that of the patriarchs of old. Each finca (farm) is self-supporting, and it is but seldom that the proprietor seeks the bustling marts of Baracoa. Where a lavish nature provides palms, which supply not only wood for the house but also roof covering, food and clothing, and calabash trees, which go far toward filling a want for kitchen utensils; where guinea grass grows like weeds and furnishes a never-failing supply of fodder for cattle and horses; where fruits are found in wild lavishness and the smallest cultivated patch will sustain a large family and where, lastly, a half acre of coffee bushes will keep a Cuban supplied with enough pocket money to have funds to lose on the outcome of a cock fight—the favorite outdoor sport of Cuba in general and of this region in particular—it is no wonder that the inhabitants of the Gran Tierra de Maya does not wander far from his native heath.

CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS

Marion, Ky., Aug 8, 1918.

S. M. JENKINS.
Editor and Publisher

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

Moderation, the noblest gift of heaven.—Euripides.

The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together.—Shakespeare.

Disregarding the honors that most men value, and looking to the truth, I shall endeavor in reality to live as virtuously as I can; and, when I die, to die so.—Socrates.

Ah, young heroes, safe in immortal youth as those of Homer, you at least carried your ideal hence untarnished! It is locked for you beyond moth or rust in the treasure-chamber of Death.—Lowell.

War is justified as an element of human progress, necessitated by a condition of mankind obviously far removed from Christian perfection, and, because of this imperfection, susceptible of remedy.—Mahan.

There is an extreme need for 25,000 women to fill the vacancies in our hospitals caused by skilled nurses being called to the front. Women of Crittenden county between 19 and 35 are urged to enroll from 2 to 5 o'clock at the Red Cross room any day this week. This is a patriotic service and at the same time equipping yourselves to earn a living in one of the noblest of professions.

The Sensitive Man

Andrew Carnegie, complimented one day at his cottage castle on his gifts to the cause of education, said to a young lady:

"There's nothing so pathetic as the self-made man who is conscious of his lack of education. These poor fellows seem to think that everybody is educated but themselves.

"Once in a smart New York restaurant, I heard a man with a diamond horseshoe pin say hoarsely to a waiter.

"Shove over that there chandelier."

"It isn't a chandelier, sir," said the waiter, as he obeyed. "It's a crucet."

"The man with the diamonds blushed brick-red.

"Well, never, mind what she is, shove her over," he said. "We ain't all been to college."

Violin, Voice And Piano

I will take a few pupils in voice, and on the Piano and Violin.

Miriam Pierce

ENGLISH TRIBUTETO AMERICAN TROOPS

Good Looks. Good Manners And Good Fighting Qualities Win Warm Praise.

To the Editor of the World:

Just as a few decades ago one of your great patriots listened to the tramp of millions coming over the plains to the rescue of the West from sterility and waste, so today the people of England and France are not only listening to but they are verily seeing millions of the finest specimens of your country pouring over the ocean and coming, not for material gain or the culture of virgin soil, but to the rescue of the glorious principles of liberty and truth.

During the last few weeks our town has been filled with the choicest types of American manhood. It is not too much to say that the people here are overjoyed at their arrival and delighted with the impression they are making. A cleaner, better set-up, or more manly lot of young men you could not possibly find. Each one of them seems to be a perfect specimen, and as they walk around the town it is difficult to pick out the best, for they are all alike good. As a Canadian, with many friends and relatives in the States, I am more than delighted to bear witness to the splendid bearing and behavior of these men. If their fathers and mothers could only hear what commendation they are winning it would delight their hearts.

I have been out walking and talking with men from the State of New York, from the Far West and from Georgia; I have seen them strolling about our town, resting in groups on the parade and listening to the bands, and I can honestly say that I have never met a more intelligent or better behaved lot of men anywhere.

I have been with the troops in Canada, England and in France, and it is most refreshing to meet with some who seem to have other interests in their off hours than the saloon, the cigarette and the girl. It is, I suppose, without precedent to find a newly landed army billeted in a town for several days and not to notice a single one drunk or accused of any disorderly conduct. Of course there may be an occasional lapse. It would be a miracle if there were none. It is the unanimous opinion of the authorities and of the people generally that your troops are models of conduct, deportment and looks. Concerning the latter qualification, the girls of the town are in rapturous praise.

We Canadians are very proud of our American brothers. We look to them to do great things, and from what we see and know we will not look in vain. The young men of America are representatives of the greatest free country in the world. May each one of them be a beam of light that will help to brighten up the dark spots of this war-stricken part of the globe.

CANADIAN PADRE.

Folkstone, Kent, England.

Marion Woman Thinks She Can't Talk Enough

"I had gall stones for 14 years and suffered severely from gas, colic and indigestion. Doctors wanted me to go to the hospital, but I took Mayr's Wonderful Remedy instead, and am now feeling fine and better than I ever did. I can't talk enough about this remedy." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.

HAYNES & TAYLOR.

For Sale at a Bargain

A farm of 232 acres in the Repton Valley, about 100 acres splendid bottom, balance good lying ridge; no waste; well watered; good house of 7 rooms; good barns, cribs, etc.; small tenant house; good young orchard adjoining Repton village, which has 2 stores, 2 churches, a blacksmith shop and grist mill; good road; good people; a desirable home.

Call or write,

W. E. BELT,
Marion, Ky.

Real Estate Dealer. 1mp

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF SENATOR MINING CO.

Pursuant to a resolution signed and adopted by the Stockholders at a meeting held on July 29th, 1918, the above named corporation is now closing its business and winding up its affairs for the purpose of dissolution. All persons having any claims or demands against said corporation are requested to present same immediately at the office of the Company, 408 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky.

SENATOR MINING COMPANY,
by B. F. Weitzel, President.

Full Blood Registered

Chester White male at my farm 1 mile from town on the Cave-in-Rock road.

W. D. James.

3tp



A picnic supper was given at Hill Springs on Thursday evening in honor of Misses Cleo Eaton and Vera Conyer of Memphis.

Those present were: Misses Vera Conyer, Cleo Eaton, Rowena Williams, Virginia Flannery, Juliet Pope, Jewell Rankin, Gussie Burgett, Linda Jenkins, Lilly Bell Dunn and Myrtle Glass. Messrs: Floyd Wheeler, Dumps Moore, Denver Perry, Neil Guess, Jack Wall, Albert Shelby, Giesford Rankin, C. L. Cassidy, Kelly Stone, Ellis Boaz, Harry Moore and Homer McConnell.

Misses Virginia Flannery and Myrtle Glass entertained with a picnic supper on Monday night at Tucora Park in honor of Misses Vera Conyer and Cleo Eaton of Memphis.

Those invited were: Misses Linda Jenkins, Vera Conyer, Cleo Eaton, Daisy Wallace, Rowena Williams, Lilly Bell Dunn, Elizabeth Cook, Forrest Hammock, Roberts Moore, Margaret Orme, Miriam Pierce, Jewell Rankin, Myrtle Glass, Virginia Flannery, Elizabeth Rochester and Irma Perry.

Messrs: Kelly Stone, Floyd Wheeler, Frank Newcom, Harry Moore, Denver Perry, Jack Walls, Giesford Rankin, Hobart Travis, Mr. Cassidy, John Flannery, Ted Frazer, Dumps Moore, Neil Guess, Homer McConnell and Ellis Boaz.

Mrs. Creed A. Taylor entertained with bridge on Wednesday morning at her home on North Main street.

The guests were: Mesdames, Robert Haynes, W. O. Tucker, Wm. Barnett, Sam Gugenheim, P. R. Adams, M. V. Arnold, W. C. Cross, J. S. Henry, L. W. Cruce of Oklahoma, H. F. Martin, W. G. Clifton, C. H. Goodlove, O. S. Denny, W. V. Haynes, G. P. Roberts and C. W. Haynes.

Misses: Nannie Rochester, Ruth Croft, Linda Jenkins, Dell Barnes, Kitty Gray and Gwendoline Haynes.

CASTORIA

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

Explained

"Strange one of your twins is blond and the other a brunette."
"Well, we never could afford a maid. I washed one child and my husband washed the other, and the one he washed grew up dark."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHOLE GERMAN LINE GIVES WAY

Retreat Is General On All Three Faces Of The Hun Salient Abandon West Bank of Acre

London, Aug. 3.—The German retreat is general on all three faces of the salient conquered by the Germans in May, and the allies are pressing close on the heels of the retreating enemy.

On the main battle front in the Soissons region the French, after completing their occupation of Soissons, have occupied the south bank of the Aisne between Pommiers and Venizel, a distance of approximately five and one half miles, advances received today show.

On the easterly side of the Soissons-Rheims front, the line to which the allies have advanced runs, according to the latest advices, from Sersy-Tt-Prin and Sivigny, both in the Ardre valley, to the highest point on the plateau between the Ardre and the Veste, and thence to Rosnay, Guex and Thillois, and on the Vesle at St. Brice, which is on the original lines.

Throughout last night the allies continued to advance toward the Vesle, the French war office announced today.

East of Soissons, the French have reached the Aisne between Soissons and Venizel.

British patrols last night pushed their way forward in the Albert sector, north of the Somme, and occupied parts of the German front line, the war office announced today.

The Germans are executing a local retirement to the east bank of the Acre, in the region of Albert, on a front of three or four miles, according to news received in London today.

The German hold on the west bank of the Acre in this region has been precarious, and it seemed to be tenable only if it were intended to be made use of in the starting of an offensive. The retirement appears to indicate the abandonment of any attempt at an offensive in that quarter at present.

Coal For Brewers

Will Be Curtailed

Washington, Aug. 7.—Brewers were notified by Fuel Administrator Garfield that they will not be able to count on a supply of coal beyond that needed to use up the materials in the process of manufacture including malt already manufactured. The action was taken, Dr. Garfield said, because of "the present coal transportation and other shortages."

In making this announcement, Dr. Garfield disclosed that the order issued July 31st, curtailing fuel for the production of beer, "near beer," and other beverages in which cereals are used, was the result of deliberations of a committee appointed by President Wilson to consider the reduction of activities in non-war industries to save the consumption of raw materials, food, labor and transportation.

A slender acquaintance with the world must convince every man that actions, not words, are the true criterions of the attachment of friends; and that the most liberal professions of good-will are very far from being the surest marks of it.—Washington.

Not Infectious

Mistress (engaging new maid) You say the last family you worked for were Germans? Maid (apologetically). Yes'm, but they was sterilized when war broke out.—Snap Shots.

Gen. Pershing and Gen. Foch Appeal to The Y. M. C. A.

Renewed appeals from General Pershing and General Foch, together with the plans of the Government at Washington to have nearly 1,500,000 in France by September, have resulted in a new drive by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to recruit approximately 4,000 business and professional men for overseas duty during the summer. New York City has accepted a quota of 1,000 men above draft age to serve the soldiers abroad in Red Triangle huts and other Y. M. C. A. recruiting organizations over the country are making an effort to enlist the services of 3,000 other men.

"The men most needed here are the men most needed in France today," says an announcement received here today. "The Y. M. C. A. is basing its appeal for the men on the ground that there is no job in France too small for the biggest man in any American community. Gen. Pershing relies upon the Association to keep up the morale of the troops so that with military training they may become the most efficient fighting machines that ever went into active service."

"First of all, there is a pressing demand for men who are natural leaders, men who are real men, good mixers and capable of exerting the proper influence. These leaders generally are assigned as but secretaries, in which position they will require a versatility almost inconceivable. They must be above the fighting age, but must be able to undergo as searching a physical examination as does the man admitted to the combat branches of the service. Ambassador Sharp, in a recent appeal for more workers, emphasized the fact that many were breaking under the terrific strain."

"That is the answer to those who regard the Y. M. C. A. as a paradise for pacifists, a refuge for slackers. We can use none of them in our service. At least one in eight or ten of our workers in France is in the shell zone. Recent dispatches have told of the gassing of our workers, of their death or serious injury caused by bursting shrapnel. The uniform of the Red Triangle is not for the man who does not want to go to war. It is the uniform that every 'middle-aged' man should aspire to wear. Although it gives him no military rank it gives him the opportunity for patriotic service and for distinction many 'Y' workers in France have already been cited for bravery."

Further fields of usefulness require experts in sports and education and motor mechanics. Hundreds of men with a capacity for leadership in mass athletics are needed. Men who drive their own automobiles are being recruited for the motor transport service in France. Prominent educators are enlisting for the great Khaki College that Gen. Pershing has authorized in conjunction with the training in the concentration camps back of the western front.

The war Personnel Board of the Central Military Department, comprising 15 middle western states, reached its high mark in recruiting men and women for Y. M. C. A. services in June, when a total of 747 men and women were enrolled. This was considered a tropical month in recruiting. Of this number 495 men and 25 women were assigned to overseas duty. The number enlisted for work in the home camps was 229 men. Illinois and Chicago took the lead in recruiting, with a total of 144 men and women assigned to foreign and domestic duty. Ohio followed with 83 men and women and Iowa took third place, with 73 recruits, Indiana and Kentucky tied for fourth place, with 69 recruits from each state. Other states represented in a table of totals for recruiting just received as follows: Colorado, 34; Kansas, 37; Michigan, 41; Minnesota, 64; Missouri, 52; Nebraska, 25; North Dakota, 15; South Dakota, 4; Wisconsin, 34; Canada, 3.

Shoe Manufacturers to Have Priority on Fuel.

Washington, Aug. 5.—An agreement under which shoe manufacturers who observe conservation regulations will be placed on the fuel priority list has been reached by the manufacturers and the War Industries Board and Fuel Administration. The terms have not been announced, but it was reported today they involve elimination of many fancy styles. Price-fixing is said not to have been attempted.

Grave Yard Cleaning

The Thurmond grave-yard at Repton will be cleaned off Friday Aug. 9th. All interested are expected to be there with tools and dinner prepared to do a day's work. Preaching after dinner. E. D. Brantley, Committee.

Trained Men Wanted

The "want columns" of every big daily contain advertisements for bookkeepers and stenographers.

If you get business training—the Draughton Training—you will not have to look for a job; the job will look for you. The Draughton Training, by mail or at college, will take you from the \$1.00-a-day class of wage earners and, step by step, elevate you to the \$10.00-a-day class.

J. E. Holt, Bookkeeper, Porter-Wadley Lumber Company, Cotton Valley, La., writes: "As a result of taking the Draughton Training, I am drawing a salary of \$100.00 a month."

Lon M'Coy, Manila, P. I., writes: "On the 1st I was promoted to the position of Chief Clerk and Cashier, U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, which position carries with it a salary of \$2,000.00 a year and thirty-five days' vacation. I attribute my success to Draughton's College."

You can do what these people have done, if you attend Draughton's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn. Catalogue Free. Positions Secured.

SHADY GROVE

We are all glad to see the frequent showers.

Earl Brown of the U. S. Navy is at home on a working furlough.

Davis Hollowell has returned to Bowling Green.

The protracted meeting begun at the M. E. church Sunday July 28.

Earl and Bryan Brown was in Providence Saturday.

Bert Tucker was in Providence Tuesday and purchased a new Ford.

Mrs. Dora McConnell who has been visiting her parents, returned to her home at Sturgis Tuesday.

Ross Fox of Providence, passed through here Friday.

Ira McDowell and Lexie Easley were in Marion Tuesday.

Dennie Hubbard and O. F. Towery, are threshing wheat in this community.

For Exchange

One Registered Hampshire male pig about 4 months old. for one of same kind.

H. E. Walker,
Tribune, Ky.
Phone Iron Hill 9-3; rings 3tp

Don't Feed Salt To Your Fowls 71 Young Chickens Killed

Rather an unusual and unfortunate thing happened to Mrs. Emory Hurt, near Hiseville, recently. The story is this: some member of the family had disposed of some salt that had been used as a poultice, in a barrel. In the meantime some body poured cornmeal in on the salt. Mrs. Hurt, not knowing this, made up some feed for her chickens. In a short time the chickens commenced dying, and 71 fowls were lost. It took about two busy days to get them all buried.—Glasgow Times.

COULD HARDLY STAND ALONE

Terrible Suffering From Headache, Sideache, Backache, and Weakness, Relieved by Cardui, Says This Texas Lady.

Cumtles, Tex.—Mrs. Minnie Philpot, of this place, writes: "Five years ago I was taken with a pain in my left side. It was right under my left rib. It would commence with an aching and extend up into my left shoulder and on down into my back. By that time the pain would be so severe I would have to take to bed, and suffered usually about three days. I suffered this way for three years, and got to be a mere skeleton and was so weak I could hardly stand alone. Was not able to go anywhere and had to let my house work go. I suffered awful with a pain in my back and I had the headache all the time. My life was a misery, my stomach got in an awful condition, caused from taking so much medicine. I suffered so much pain. I had just about given up all hopes of our getting anything to help me.

One day a Birthday Almanac was thrown in my yard. After reading its testimonials I decided to try Cardui, and am so thankful that I did, for I began to improve when on the second bottle. I am now a well woman and feeling fine and the cure has been permanent for it has been two years since my awful bad health. I will always praise and recommend Cardui." Try Cardui today.



E. L. Harpending, Notary Public
Mrs. E. H. Yates, of Louisville, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Guess.

Every promise of Haynes & Taylor about Mi-on-a stomach tablets is fulfilled.

Virgil Summers has moved from the Wheeler residence on court square to Clay, Ky.

When pastures begin to fail try our Dairy feed to help out.
R. F. Wheeler.

Miss Lillie Belle Dunn, left Saturday for Cadiz, where she will visit friends and relatives.

Grow wheat and help can the Kaiser.

Miss Helen Rouse of Cox's Creek, Ky., arrived last Thursday to be the guest of Miss Irene Moredock.

Insure your houses, barns and live stock with the Hartford Agency, Marion Ky.
C. G. Thompson.

Floyd Wheeler has volunteered in the navy and left this week to take the examination at Louisville.

Jersey heifer calves for sale from 1 month to one year old.
J. Robert Bird.

Mrs. H. A. Hodge of Dallas, Tex., arrived this week and is the guest of Mrs. S. A. Nunn, on North Main street.

FOR SALE—Ford Touring Car, Late 17 Model, in good shape. Good tires. See
Walter Guess.

Miss Virginia Guess has returned home after spending several months with her sister Mrs. E. H. Yates in Louisville.

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

Mrs. S. E. Martin left this week for a few days visit to her brother in Mo. and will return the latter part of August.

See Crider & Woods Company about your Tobacco Mail Insurance.

Ernest Butler has moved from the Gibbs cottage to the Robert Wheeler house on the court square.

STRAYED—From my farm Saturday, one Poland China male pig. Weight about 50 lbs. Reward for its return.
A. J. Baker.

Miss Maude Wofford and sister, Mrs. Alvah Watson of Ford's Ferry section were here Tuesday doing some shopping.

Eat potatoes and be a patriot, that will save wheat for the boys in the trenches.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Moredock, Miss Irene Moredock and guest Miss Helen Rouse motored to Paducah Monday.

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

Miss Lucile Moore arrived last week from Okla. where she has been visiting. She will return in Sept. and attend the State University.

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

Johnnie Holloman purchased the Levi Cook cottage on Mill street occupied by R. B. York, and will move to it. Isaac Gass and family will move to the house vacated by Holloman on East Depot street.

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

W. W. Lamb bought of the Gibbs heirs, the W. R. Gibbs place on Salem street and has moved to it from his fine farm 2 miles east of the city.

Make old jersey furnish the fash your need, so the boys in the trenches can have all they need during the long winter months that are coming.

Mr. and Mrs. George Orme of Louisville, arrived home Tuesday for a short visit. Mr. Orme is in the Medical Corps at Camp Taylor.

Horse and mule feed dairy feed, hog feed and chicken feed. Prices right at Wheelers' Grocery.

John Thomas Tinsley has volunteered in the navy and has gone to the examination board at Louisville. If he passes he will go at once to the Great Lakes training camp.

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

The Keys one Mine lease has been sold to the Noe and Northern syndicate, by W. E. Belt who owned same. Enoch we presume now is up among the millionaires.

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

J. M. Belt has purchased the R. A. Larue house on West Depot street and will move from Sheridan to it this month. We have not heard where Mr. Conyer will move to.

FOR SALE—A 1914 Model 5 passenger Ford touring car in good repair. E. B. Hunt, R. F. D. 2, Marion, Ky. Phone 272 2tp

John Willis Wright returned Thursday from Nashville, Tenn., where he went to accompany his daughter Miss Kate, who went to have her tonsils and adenoids removed.

FOR SALE—Full blood registered Chester White pigs \$15.00 each 3 months old. Have only a few for sale. W. D. James, R. F. D. 3, 3tp

Mrs. Mary M. Fike of Mansfield, Ohio, purchased of J. N. Boston his cottage on Railroad street for \$1100.00 and her mother, Mrs. S. E. Martin will occupy it. The deal was made by W. E. Belt real estate agent.

Eat beans and peas and save the meat for the men who are making the world safe for democracy.

Miss Katherine Sheeley who has been a guest of Miss Irene Moredock on North Main street during the month of July has returned to her home in Louisville. During her visit here Miss Sheeley made many friends and several delightful parties were given in her honor.

Insure your tobacco crop now growing against hail. With the Hartford Agency time tried and hail tested.
C. G. Thompson.

On the 29th, of July Mr. Curtis Allison of Defiance, N. Dak., and Miss Pearl Threlkeld of Golden Valley, N. Dak., formerly of Rosiclare, Ill., motored over to Stanton, N. Dak., where they were happily married. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Allison. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.

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

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Copher, of Harrisburg, Ill., were the guests of relatives and friends here last week.

STRAYED—From my farm last Thursday one Red, White faced muley steer weight about 400 lbs. Will pay for information leading to its recovery.
Alvin Newcom.

Miss Nannie Miller is visiting friends in Hampton, Ky., and Miss Leona Miller is the guest of relatives in Owensboro.

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

Rev. H. V. Escott and wife, left for Louisville to attend the bedside of their son James V. Escott who was reported critically ill of uraemic poisoning.

Give to the Red Cross and thereby give comfort to our brave boys "over there."

Ora Bebout and wife, of Deilstadt, Mo., arrived last week with Mr. and Mrs. Otho Lynn of Cape Girardeau, Mo., and are visiting relatives in the county.

Harry Wilson and Misses Sallie Woods and Katherine Yandell, left last week for an automobile trip to Cincinnati and through the blue grass section of Kentucky.

W. E. Dowell and son George of Tolu, accompanied by J. I. Clement left Monday for Henderson and Union counties to look at some fine stock.

G. W. Payne and daughter, Miss Virginia of Harned, Ky., are guests of his son Prof. Payne at the home of J. R. Moore near Repton.

See Crider & Woods Company about your Tobacco Mail Insurance.

Hebert Moore and his sister, Miss Lucile, arrived Friday from Norman, Okla., and will spend the summer here.

Mrs. Alida Hopgood of Sturgis, was the guest of her mother Mrs. Elder and her brother William C. Elder last week.

Leslie Melton, wife and two children and Mrs. W. D. Haynes left Sunday for their home in Oklahoma City, Okla.

Our meats are choice and will please you. Try us with an order.

MARION MEAT MARKET
PER Sowders.

Miss Evalyn Roberts has returned from Evansville, where she was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Wilson, at the Vendome.

Mrs. Nellie Sydney Cooksey, of Crofton, was here last week to visit her many friends and relatives. Her father, John Weldon, of Tiline, met her here.

R. E. Moore, banker, hardware man and councilman, of Madisonville, was here a few days last week visiting his parents, Judge James A. Moore and wife.

Charles A. Moore of Owensboro, came over Friday to spend the week end and to accompany Mrs. Moore and son Levy home from a two weeks visit to relatives here.

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

Prof. John S. Fish of Georgetown, who will have charge of the agricultural department of the Marion High school arrived last week.

Mrs. R. F. Dorr sent in the finest tomatoes we have seen grown in her own garden, and worked by herself. Ralz may have helped a little. They are smooth and delicious. In the lot was one 13 1/2 inches in circumference and one 14 1/4 inches. Who can beat them.

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

Assessor W. K. Powell has rented the Andrew Eskew property and will move to it soon.

Miss Daisy Wallace, of McKenzie, Tenn., was the guest of Miss Vivian Rochester last week.

Misses Elizabeth Rochester and Irma Perry were house guests of Miss Mary Ray, of Fredonia, last week.

I pay for corn \$1.60; for hay \$20.00 per ton. These are my buying prices. Bring all you have to sell.—J. M. McChesney.

Mrs. W. T. Martin has returned from Evansville, where she was under treatment for a liver and bladder trouble. She is somewhat improved.

FOR SALE—Briscoe automobile, 5 passenger, 38 horse power, 1916 model, run 8000 miles. Good condition, \$600.00 cash takes it.—O. Augspurger, U. S. Vet. Insp.

Mrs. M. O. Eskew received letters from France telling of the illness of her son, Eugene Morrill who is in a hospital under the care of a sister of charity. He is suffering with some form of blood poisoning and is recuperating slowly.

Rev. James F. Price, having returned from a successful trip of three weeks in the mountains, went to Sullivan last Saturday. Sunday he went to Sturgis and preached morning and evening. He preached at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and at night he preached at the union services at the Methodist church.

Misses Helen and Ap Pryor, of Louisville, arrived Friday to be the guests of Mrs. George P. Roberts for the month of August at her town house and also at her country estate, Crittenden Springs.

Rev. James F. Price is in Sumner county, Tenn., this week holding a Country Life Conference, but will be back at the regular services at the Main Street Presbyterian church next Sunday.

Work six days in the week, twenty-six days in the month, and three hundred days in the year, to supply the man power necessary to keep the machinery of our country moving, while our boys "over there" keep the Kaiser's troops moving towards home.

Houston Gordon Adams, of Zillah, Wash., had the misfortune to fall on the concrete walk and break one of his arms. At last reports he was getting along alright, but it leaves Will Adams his father, without any assistant post-master.

Judge J. Flem Gordon, accompanied his wife and son here Wednesday afternoon of last week to visit her father, L. H. James. Judge Gordon returned to Madisonville Thursday, but Sunday saw him back here to take a peep at that boy of his.

Mrs. Susie Wallace and her two daughters Daisy and Ruby, who were here guests of her father Squire George Williams, were shocked Friday having received news that their home had been burglarized.

S. Otho Lynn of Cape Girardeau, Mo., and wife, who was Miss Melville Williams of the Sheridan section, and her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Williams of Hurricane arrived here Wednesday evening July 31st, with the remains of their little daughter, Paula Lynn who died of whooping-cough and brain fever at their home in Cape Girardeau, Mo., at the age of 1 year and 28 days old. The burial was at Hurricane Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn have the sympathy of all in the loss of their first born.

Pressing Shop

"Service That Satisfies"

I have bought the Hert Yates Pressing Shop equipment (the best pressing outfit ever in Marion), and have had it put in first-class condition for

PRESSING, CLEANING AND REPAIRING MEN'S CLOTHING

Special Care and Attention Given to Pressing
LADIES' SUITS AND SKIRTS

Mr. Gleaford Rankin, an experienced presser and clothes shop man, will be in charge and do your work, and it shall be our constant aim to serve you promptly and well at all times.

Also, we are prepared to take care of your needs in Dry Cleaning Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing.

TELEPHONE No. 303

and your work will be called for and returned promptly.

Let Us Have Your Business. Satisfaction Assured.

R. E. WILBORN

Concrete Building

Opp. Hotel Crittenden

Mrs. V. Y. Moore, and son Jim Al of Madisonville, arrived here last week to spend several weeks while Mr. Moore is in the West on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Cox have grown lonesome in their Main street mansion since all the children are gone, and to relieve the monotony are spending a week or so at the "New Century Hotel" at Dawson Springs.

Dr. O. C. Cook, returned Tuesday from a visit to his son Roy G. Cook at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. Roy is now in the Medical Reserve and is assistant to one of the chief surgeons. He is in fine health and much pleased with his camp and his work, and like all the rest wants to get in the scrap.

Flag Service.

There will be an interesting flag service at the Main Street Presbyterian church next Sunday. A Service Flag will be unveiled and presented by C. B. Hina. The flag will be received by W. E. Minner. It is also expected to have French and English flags to be presented at the same time and to be interwoven with the Stars and Stripes as a memorial that the church stands for patriotism and solidarity in this great war. The music will be befitting the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

Interesting Recital by

Young Musicians

Last evening in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association a charming recital was given by members of the summer school of the Louisville Conservatory, which has been in session for the past six weeks. The young artists, from the classes of Mme. Sapin, Mr. Groves and Mr. O'Sullivan, acquitted themselves with credit, giving promises of high achievement in the future.

The program opened with two concerted numbers, directed by Mme. Sapin. The ensemble, the tone quality, the freshness of presentation were admirable. Deserving of special mention were the solos by Miss Blanche Foerlicht, who adds to a voice of beautiful quality a finely poised manner of presentation. Miss Marcelle Williams, who has been a pianist and singer, in the Liszt Liebestraum and the extremely difficult aria, "Caro Nome," Miss Myria Peck was heard in "The Crying of Water," her light, high voice giving promise of delightful coloratura singing. Miss Margaret McCulloch has a voice of beautiful caliber, temperament and fine intelligence in her approach to her work. Miss Nell Esple and Miss Vera Trotten gave much pleasure by their charming lyric delivery. "Sous Bois," Straub and the McDowell "Novelate" were played with ease and technical fluency by Miss Virginia Guess, Mrs. Cullen Richardson presented the Sibyllus

"Romance" with excellent musicianship.

By request, at the close of the program, Mme. Sapin sang a group of solos, accompanied by Mr. Cowles. Seldori does one hear such harmony between singer and song as in Mme. Sapin's rendering of "La Lettre L'Adieu," Kriens, in "Tes Yeux" Rabeu, the delicacy of her singing was an artistic delight. A charming closing number was "A Wish" by Breidt. An attractive feature of the program was the playing of her pupils' accompaniments by Mme. Sapin, whose gifts as a pianist are well known.
J. M. G.

MINISTER'S DAUGHTER REJOICE OVER VIN HEPATICA

Had Little Hope of Ever Getting Relief Until The Famous Vin Hepatica Prescription Was Recommended to Her— Takes it And Gets Well Father Also Testifies

Mrs. Robbin Jones, of Winchester, Tenn., daughter of the well-known evangelist, E. L. Cambron, says this regarding the wonderful relief she obtained from the use of Vin Hepatica: "I had suffered almost all my life from stomach trouble. I could eat but few things without suffering agony. I had little hope of ever getting well. My food would sour, could scarcely rest any and was awfully nervous, but now I am rejoiced to say that I have at last found relief. "I began taking Vin Hepatica about four weeks ago, and have gained several pounds. I eat lots of things I haven't been able to eat for years, and without experiencing any trouble afterwards. Vin Hepatica is a great medicine."

Right underneath her statement comes the following from her father, E. L. Cambron, the well-known evangelist:

"I think it strange," said he, "that we have not been able to find a medicine that would do the work Vin Hepatica has done. Our daughter's condition was something terrible. My wife and I were blaming ourselves, thinking we had wrecked her life by giving her so much strong medicine while she was a child. We now rejoice over the relief she has gotten from this wonderful Vin Hepatica prescription. She is an entirely different person, and we owe our thanks to her friend who induced her to try this wonderful remedy."

We invite you to come into our store, and try this great Vin Hepatica prescription on our recommendation.

**J. H. ORME,
Marion, Ky.**

Tons Of Bombs Dropped In Turkey

London, Aug. 7.—Air forces continue acting with the British navy and dropped tons of bombs upon the city Constantinople July 27, the admiralty announced today.

POLICIES OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD

RIGHT OF UNIONIZED WORKERS
TO BARGAIN WITH EMPLOYERS
IS UPHOLD BY IT.

BETTER CONDITIONS SOUGHT

Great Storage Lumber Depot Opened
at Gilmerston, Va.—Conservation of
Kerosene Is Urged—Allies' Bombing
Planes Now Work in Squadrons.

(From Committee on Public Information.)
Washington.—The war labor policies board has made no rulings. It is announced, making it impossible to change rates of wages or working conditions in industry during the standardization of such pay and conditions for war work. The board does not seek to place restrictions on labor, but is striving to better conditions that will make for satisfaction and greater efficiency.

Enunciating its principles the war labor policies board is committed to the right of workers to organize into trade unions and to bargain collectively with their employers; continuance of existing union standards with the right of the workers to obtain better conditions, wages and hours under decisions of the national war labor board; equal pay for equal work, whether performed by men or by women; recognition of the basic eight-hour day where a law requires it but settlement of all questions of hours of work with due regard to government necessities and the welfare of the workers; maintenance of the maximum of production; due regard for labor standards, wages and other conditions in particular localities; the right of all workers to a living wage, insuring health and reasonable comforts.

Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the war labor policies board, makes this further explanation of the resolution of the board setting forth its principles: "Inasmuch as wage stability was recognized as the essential need by labor and by the government the purpose of the resolution was to prevent changes in the standards which had been created either through an adjustment board such as the labor wage adjustment board of the emergency fleet corporation, or the arsenal and navy yard standards, or the standards which govern the cantonment adjustment board, but under no circumstances was it intended to prevent the lifting of wage scales in specific instances up to the standards."

There were no aerial bombing organizations in the allied flying corps during the first year of the war. Practically all the work in the air was in the nature of observation. No pilots could be spared for anything else. Today probably 25 per cent of the aerial arms are bombing squadrons of 12 machines per squadron.

The first bombing was done by volunteer pilots who flew over the German lines and dropped three or four bombs, made from artillery shells, on concentration camps and cantonments. Showers of small steel arrows were spilled sometimes on convoys, troop trains and bodies of massed men. The Germans began day bombing of cities in 1915, and the allies bombarded Karlsruhe in reprisal later in the same year. Since then evolution in organized bombing developed rapidly and the French began night bombing, but this was not undertaken by the Germans until August, 1916.

At the present time large groups, including several squadrons of bombing machines, go over the lines from time to time and completely destroy their objective, be it a city or a camp, a column of troops or a trench system. Unfortunately the allies' air forces have to travel for many miles over hostile territory defended by anti-aircraft guns to attack German cities, while the enemy can attack French cities by flying only a short distance beyond the allied lines.

The allies are developing large bombing planes which carry sufficient fuel for long excursions and armament to protect them when they are attacked by fighting airplanes. Bombing squadrons are escorted usually over the lines by fast fighting squadrons of 18 planes to a squadron, and then left to their own devices, for the fighters seldom carry sufficient fuel to permit them to accompany the bombers on the round trip.

The dropping of the bomb is similar to shooting a rifle. First you set your sights and wind gauge, you hold the rifle properly, and finally you pull the trigger at the proper moment. If your ammunition is standard your sights correct, you hit the target. So with bombing. If you set your sights correctly, fly your plane correctly over the objective and drop the bomb at the proper time you will hit the target. If the ammunition manufacturers gave you good bombs the objective will be destroyed.

The United States will be short of potash next year. Estimates for 1918 show an available supply of about 500,000 tons of potash salts, or only about half of the normal imports before the war. Commercial fertilizer concerns must bear the brunt of the shortage.

The army needs straw, says the bureau of markets, department of agriculture. Farmers are urged to bale the straw immediately after thrashing, and the bureau of markets will help to market it if asked.

The need of platinum... tries and in the sciences is explained by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, chief chemist, bureau of mines, department of the interior, in an argument for discontinuance of the use of platinum in jewelry.

"The war cannot be won without platinum," says Doctor Parsons, "and it is equally essential in times of peace if our country is to excel Germany in the development of chemical science and industry. With the aid of platinum from one ordinary wedding ring about 100 pounds of nitric acid can be made every 24 hours. This 100 pounds of nitric acid converted into high explosives will send a number of three-inch shells against the Germans and help to bring the boys back home."

"Platinum rings, pins, cigarette cases, and mesh bags are not factors in winning this war—explosives are. I wonder if the purchasers and wearers of platinum jewelry know that explosives cannot be manufactured without the use of sulphuric and nitric acids; that the manufacture of these acids requires the use of supplies of platinum; that airplanes must have platinum for important instruments they need; that platinum is absolutely necessary in the manufacture of special pyrometers; that pyrometers are necessary in all steel treatments; and that no guns can be made without the use of pyrometers."

"There is a shortage in the supply of platinum. Russia has a corner on the world's supply, and Germany is in Russia. Our domestic production of platinum is negligible, while our military requirements are increasing at a rapid rate."

Many housewives have learned from sad experiences in loss of perishable foods that next to the ice is not the coldest place in the home refrigerator. To the housewife who has not had this experience the food administration gives this advice:

"Many put their butter and milk right next to the ice because they think this is the coldest place, but, as a matter of fact, the coldest place is at the bottom of the refrigerator. Hot air rises and air that is not being constantly purified by circulation around the blocks of ice soon is unfit to come into contact with the food. When the warm air in the refrigerator rises it carries with it impurities and moisture which are absorbed from the surface of the food and which if allowed to remain in the air spoil the food. The air which is warmed by passing over the food comes in contact with the ice, where the moisture is condensed upon the surface and the impurities are carried off by the melting ice. The air is thus dried, cooled and purified. The cooled air immediately descends to gather up more moisture and impurities and thus the process is repeated continually."

"It is advisable to allow heated food to cool off before placing it in the refrigerator. If put in when warm it raises the temperature of the refrigerator higher than it should go and melts ice unnecessarily. The trapdoor through which the meltae passes out at the bottom of the refrigerator should be kept in place, because if it is broken or lost a constant stream of warm air is allowed to flow into the refrigerator."

The war department has opened a great storage lumber depot at Gilmerston, Va., to meet emergency demands of the army for lumber. Through its operation it is estimated that a yearly saving of approximately \$250,000 will be effected.

Whenever army constructors in the past were required to buy additional lumber the purchases were made at yards in the immediate vicinity. The average increase in price for this material over the lumber originally purchased for the job would run from \$0 to \$12 per 1,000 feet. By purchasing in large quantities and charging only for yard maintenance the greater part of this excess price is expected to be saved to the government.

A stock of from twelve to fifteen million feet of lumber will be carried, and it is estimated that the yearly turnover will amount to between fifty and sixty million feet. A fund of \$500,000 has been set aside by the war department for use by the construction division of the army as necessary working capital for the yard.

The supply of kerosene will run short next winter and the government is urging every user to do his part toward making every gallon to do full war duty by giving forth its full measure of light and heat. Saving can be accomplished, it is said, only if care is given lamps, lanterns, heaters and stoves.

The director of oil conservation of the United States fuel administration issues these rules for fuel-oil saving: Keep all lamps and lanterns clean. Let the light out; don't confine it behind smoked and dirty chimneys.

See that burners and wicks of all oil-burning devices are clean. Clean burners require less oil and give better lights.

Don't allow a lamp, lantern, heater or stove to burn a minute longer than is necessary. Don't light one you can do without.

Don't use coal oil for cleaning purposes. Hot water will do the work.

Girls are helping in airplane production by splicing cables and in other ways, according to H. E. Miles, chairman of the section for industrial training for war emergency of the council of national defense.

Secretary Daniels has commended H. E. Allen, chief machinist's mate, and Harry Koppel and William H. Kane, seamen, United States naval reserve forces, for rescuing from drowning Assistant Lighthouse Keeper Austin Foss on June 16.

Home On a Furlough



THE TURKS BREAK WITH THE GERMANS

REPORT THAT GERMANY COULD
NOT DIVIDE THE ROUMANIAN
BOOTY EQUITABLY.

GERMANS TAKE CRUISER

London.—"The relations between Germany and Turkey have been severed, according to information from Constantinople."

This announcement is made by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Agency.

The excitement against Germany, the advances further say, has been growing, particularly after last week's events. The Germans recently demanded the cruiser Hamidieh, the only large ship then in possession of Turkey, as compensation for the Breslau, the former German cruiser, which was destroyed in the Dardanelles while under the Turkish flag. Despite Turkey's protest, the Hamidieh left for Sebastopol flying the German flag.

Washington.—While no official notice of the breach of relations between Turkey and Germany—or rather the central powers, for without doubt Austria is involved with Germany in the dispute with the Ottoman government—has reached Washington, officials express little surprise at the Copenhagen dispatch received from London saying that Germany and Turkey had severed relations. In official circles here for some time past, it has been realized that in her efforts to serve both Turkey and Bulgaria in the division of spoils resulting from the enforced peace treaty with Roumania, Germany has incurred the ill will of both her allies.

AMERICANS SWIM THE OURCQ

The Only Way to Cross Since Every
Bridge Is Under Shell Fire of
the Germans.

With the Americans on the Ourcq.—The American troops, fighting their way northward, continue fording and swimming the Ourcq. It is the only way to cross the stream just at present, since every bridge is under continuous German shell fire.

"We got across all right," said a young lieutenant from Des Moines, Ia. "Don't worry about food or ammunition. We have captured enough from the Germans in the way of rations, machine guns and cartridge belts to keep us going for quite a while."

With Americans on Aisne-Marne Front.—The American troops pushed forward their lines at certain points on the center of the Rhems-Soissons salient, notwithstanding the resistance of the Germans, who did not give ground on some sectors until they actually had been shot from their positions.

The Germans are desperately clinging to their strongholds at Nesles and in the Bois Meuniere, northeast of Roncheres, but the Americans have gained a hold on the northern edge of the Meuniere wood. The Nesles forest is under the range of the American heavy guns.

Was a Leader in Memorial Affairs.
New Orleans.—Mrs. W. J. Behan, prominent in social, educational and Confederate memorial affairs in the South for years, died after a brief illness at her home here, aged 71. She was a native of New Orleans. Mrs. Behan, at the time of her death, was president of the Southern Confederate Memorial Association, president of the Jefferson-Davis Parkway Association and president of the Ursuline convent alumnae, the oldest females college in the United States.

Wrecked Hydroplane Brought In.
New York.—Two naval aviators with a partly wrecked hydroplane were brought here by an American steamship from South America. They were picked up off the New Jersey coast after the plane had taken to the water on account of engine trouble. The damaged machine was one of two which was observed by passengers on the ship, prior to the accident, apparently engaged in patrol duty. The men were uninjured, and on landing reported to officers of the navy yard.

KAISER'S OFFICERS KILLED BY BOMBS

GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE
UKRAINE AND HIS ADJUTANT
ASSASSINATED IN KIEV.

BOMBS THROWN FROM CAB

Amsterdam.—Field Marshal von Elchhorn, the German commander in the Ukraine, and his adjutant, Capt. von Dressler, have been assassinated in Kiev, according to an official announcement received here from the Ukrainian capital. The announcement declares that the social revolutionists are responsible for the crime.

The statement says that the field marshal and his adjutant were fatally wounded by a bomb in Kiev. The bomb was thrown from a cab which drove close to the carriage containing the two German officers, who were driving to their headquarters from the casino. Both men died later from their wounds, according to a later message reaching here.

"NO WHEAT" CAMPAIGN ENDS

Hoover Cables That Hotels and Restaurants Are Released From
Voluntary Pledge.

Washington.—Release of hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining car services throughout the country on Aug. 1 from the voluntary pledge to use no wheat until the present harvest was announced in a cablegram received from Food Administrator Hoover, who is now in England. Public eating places, the food administrator said, will continue to comply with baking regulations and to serve "victory" bread.

Mr. Hoover in his cablegram congratulated the proprietors of public eating places upon their patriotic service, expressed appreciation of the substantial savings effected and voiced confidence that the spirit shown will enable the American people to build up a great food reserve against the exigencies of the future.

Though exact figures have not been compiled, it was estimated by the food administration that though the voluntary pledge made by hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining cars there has been effected between Oct. 1, 1917, and Aug. 1, 1918, a saving of between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 pounds of wheat and its products. 150,000,000 pounds of meat and 50,000,000 pounds of sugar. The action of the proprietors of public eating places, it was said, also has been of great educational value in carrying to the homes of all the necessity of food saving.

1,253,000 TROOPS OVERSEAS

Gen. March Reports That Fifty-Three
Thousand Embarked in a Week
for Service Abroad.

Washington.—There are 1,253,000 American fighters overseas, General March told the Senate military affairs committee. Last week 53,000 were transported, which is below the 90,000 weekly average. This, however, was due to unusually large shipments of supplies during the same period.

Desperate fighting still is in progress along the west front, General March said. The Franco-American and British forces are driving the Germans to the center of the salient they now occupy. The town of Epides, which has been in the thick of the battle, has changed hands four times between the Americans and the enemy. The Americans now hold it. "They are going forward steadily," General March said.

Steel Requirements for Three Months.
Washington.—Steel requirements of the shipping board for the next three months call for 1,000,000 tons, an increase of 250,000 tons over the regular monthly schedule for that period. The increase is desired so as to provide a reserve of 1,333,000 tons.

War Costs \$25,000 a Minute.
London.—The war is costing the people of Great Britain \$24,920,000 per day, or \$1,450,000 every hour, or nearly \$25,000 a minute, according to a statement by Imperial authorities.

HUNS FAIL TO CHECK RUSH OF AMERICANS

HUNS COUNTER ATTACK AND
DESPERATE BATTLE WAGES
ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

SOME GROUND IS GAINED

Allies' Progress Is Confined to East
Side of Salient—New German
Divisions Thrown in World's
Biggest Battle.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—Through a barrage as deadly as any the Germans have laid down on any sector for months, the American soldiers, comprising men from the middle west and eastern states, pushed their line forward a little more and it forms the apex of the long allied front.

Their progress was considerable, though less than two miles, but it is regarded as a brilliant operation in view of the determined countering by the Germans.

On either side French moved forward, while steady pressure was maintained against east and west flanks. Information indicated the withdrawal of the fourth guards but it developed that that renowned organization and the Bavarians were still on the front and the strong opposition they offered justified their reputation. But their sacrifice was in vain.

The Americans withstood two heavy attacks during the night and at daylight began their operations which left them well to the north of Serpy on the long slopes approaching the heavy woods beyond Nesles, a little town directly east of Serpy and Nesles which the Germans bitterly opposed.

The Germans are holding positions in Nesles forest, from which their guns are shelling ineffectively.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting in Streets.
It was late in the day before the whole of Serpy was wholly cleared. The Germans clung to the northern part of the town tenaciously and used their machine guns murderously.

Neither side used artillery in this particular battle. There was hand-to-hand fighting in the streets, in which the Americans proved the masters, driving the enemy before them.

The story of the fight for the possession of Meucry farm, lying directly south of Serpy, will be long remembered in the history of these divisions. The Germans on the withdrawal left behind a strong force of machine guns and infantry. The Americans moved forward through the yellow wheat fields, which were sprayed and torn by bullets. But they advanced as though on a drill ground.

The American guns laid down a heavy artillery fire, but notwithstanding this many of the Germans remained when it came to hand-to-hand fighting. In a group of farm buildings the enemy had set up a strong defense. Here the Germans stuck to their guns and the Americans rushed them and killed the gunners at their posts.

It was a little battle without mercy, and typical of similar engagements occurring along the whole line. The Prussian Guards and Bavarians everywhere fought in accordance with their training, discipline and traditions, but were outwitted and outfought.

To the north of the farm, up the long slopes leading to the woods, the Americans encountered the fiercest exhibition of Germany's war science. The Germans laid down a barrage which, it is said, was as heavy as had ever been employed. The American guns replied heavily.

The order for the advance came, and the line moved forward across the grain fields directly through the barrage. On a nearby hillside the chief staff officers watched the operation. They saw shells fall, in some cases leaving long gaps in the line, but the troops never halted.

On through the barrage the Americans went into the German positions, attacking fiercely the machine gun and infantry detachments. The barrage died away, the Germans leaving the work of resistance to the men they had failed to protect with their heavy guns.

The Germans were "mopped up" and the Americans held their new line just past of the forest. Not many prisoners were taken, but here and there a few were rounded up and brought in. Sergt. Louis Loetz, of Sioux City, contributed 14. He attacked 18 Germans who had become separated from their command, killing four of them and capturing the others. Awful execution was done by the Americans. Eight captured guards said they were all that remained of a company of 86. Their number had been reduced to 36 and a lieutenant. Later the lieutenant and all but they were killed.

THE HUN RETREAT ENDS.

Reserve Divisions Brought Up for a
Stand Is Report.

Paris.—The fierceness of the fighting now, it is believed here, is a sign that the German retreat has reached its limit and that the enemy will make a stand with his right wing on the plateau south of the Crise and with his left on the hill south of the Aisne. For the defense of this line it is held the Germans will devote all of Gen. von Boehm's army and the reserve divisions taken from Prince Rupprecht.

FINAL CAPTURE OF SERINGES BY YANKS

AMERICANS PROVE THEMSELVES
MASTERS OF CELEBRATED
PRUSSIAN GUARD.

IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

The Fierce Up roar of Guns Gives Place
to a Strange Silence as Ameri-
cans Grapple With
the Huns.

London.—It was a day of sheer, hard, in-and-out fighting on the American front, telegraphs Reuters' correspondent on the front north of the Marne. He says that the final capture of Serpyges by the Americans was an especially creditable achievement.

After the Americans took the village, the Germans made no infantry attack on the place, but kept up a constant artillery and machine gun fire to drive them out. This continued all day and toward evening the enemy seemed to think that the spirit of the defenders might possibly be broken and then they began to emerge from the Nesles forest in a way that seemed to forecast a fresh attempt to take the village. Of the fighting which ensued the correspondent writes:

"The Americans, after three days of hand-to-hand fighting through villages had learned subtlety and were determined to have a real fight to a finish. They consequently withdrew as if retreating from Serpyges and the Germans crept down from the high ground convinced they had their opponents beaten. Additional German troops came pouring in until the town was occupied as it never had been before."

"But as the new occupants began to organize their defenses they found that bullets appeared to be coming in from three sides of the village and wasn't long before they discovered that the Americans, while withdrawing from the front of the town, had commenced an encircling movement on both sides, thus forming a ring almost completely around it."

"Then came tragic fighting. The Prussian guard had voted not to surrender and their opponents were just as anxious to see the thing through. It was an affair of small arms, but the Americans proved to be better shots and slowly picked off men here and there."

"Then the Americans began to advance, while slowly their encircling ring closed about the village. As the ring drew closer and the defenders saw their doom approaching, they redoubled their fire, but still the Americans came on unflinchingly like a storm or the unavoidable stroke of fate."

"When the Americans reached the precincts of the village their fire ceased, and with one wild yell they closed with the foe. The fierce uproar suddenly gave place to a strange silence as man grappled with man. Only the clash of steel on steel and the groans of the stricken could be heard."

"The issue was never in doubt for an instant. At this kind of fighting the American is more than equal to any Prussian guardsman, and in a little more than ten minutes all was over. Except for a few German prisoners, every German in the village had breathed his last. Such was the final capture of Serpyges."

DEEP DENT IN HUN LINE.

French Troops Repulse Assaults and
Make Progress.

With the French Army in France.—A decidedly sharp attack delivered by the allies north of the Ourcq river made another deep dent in the German line. Numerous prisoners were taken. As far as reported up to the present the front was pushed forward to the wood lying about 1,500 yards north of the village of Grand Rozoy. The enemy, whose resistance was powerfully increased, disputed ground with us foot by foot, and attempted to force us back by numerous counterattacks. Our troops repulsed all assaults and made new progress.

GERMANS DODGING SERVICE.

Huns Are Having Trouble Getting Men
For Submarine Service.

Washington.—Germany is encountering difficulty in getting first-class men for her U-boats. And she is likewise having trouble about material. This information has reached authoritative quarters in Washington simultaneously with practical proof that one or more U-boats are still operating off this coast.

Secretary Daniels has admitted that the coastal raider is still a menace.

Earl of Lichfield Found Dead.

London.—Thomas Francis Anson, the third earl of Lichfield, director of the National Provincial bank of England and the Bank of Australasia, was found dead in the grounds of his estate at Shugborough Park, Stafford, with a gunshot wound in the head.

Epidemic of Spanish Grippe.

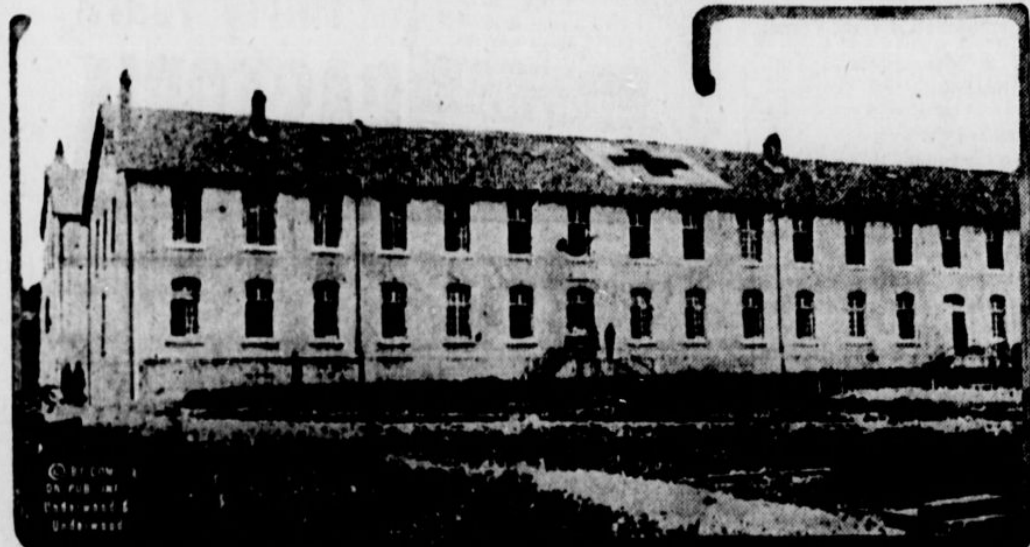
Paris.—Reports from Switzerland say the epidemic of Spanish grippe in that country has grown to alarming proportions. Entire families have died from the disease.

CHATEAU THIERRY, SCENE OF AMERICAN VICTORY



This is the railroad station of Chateau Thierry, the town on the Marne where the Americans gave the Hun a good beating and from which they expelled the enemy soon after the allied drive between the Marne and the Aisne began.

ONE OF THE HOSPITALS HUN AIRMEN ATTACK



This is one of the Red Cross evacuation hospitals behind the lines in France which the Germans' aviators have been deliberately bombing. Only a few days ago German aviators dropped bombs on one of these hospitals at Jouy, killing two enlisted men and wounding nine others.

BAGDAD ASTONISHED BY FIRE ENGINE



The natives of Bagdad, which some time ago was wrested from the Turks by the British forces, are roused out of their morning's sleep by the clanging of a London fire engine, and view the machine with astonishment.

MARINES READY FOR GAS ATTACK



These United States marines are prepared for any possible gas attacks stationed in the carefully constructed trenches and with their gas masks adjusted, they are ready to withstand any enemy attacks.

BRIEF BITS

Abingdon, Mass., has a Sunday school one hundred years old. Nearly 1,000,000 female clerks are employed in England. The timber possibilities of British North Borneo are to be investigated by an expert from the United States whom the government has employed.

Blankets or other articles left in an automobile can be fastened to a recently patented chain, which rings an alarm bell if a thief should try to take them.

The army of the Netherlands has been provided with a portable motion picture show that is transported from post to post on a specially designed motortruck.

"FINE!" SAYS MRS. HOOVER



Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, wife of the federal food administrator, registering astonishment and admiration at the number of potato bugs captured by a diminutive girl scout guest at the Hoover home. Mrs. Hoover entertained a large number of girl scouts from Washington at her country residence, and went to the soil with them in a girl scout uniform.

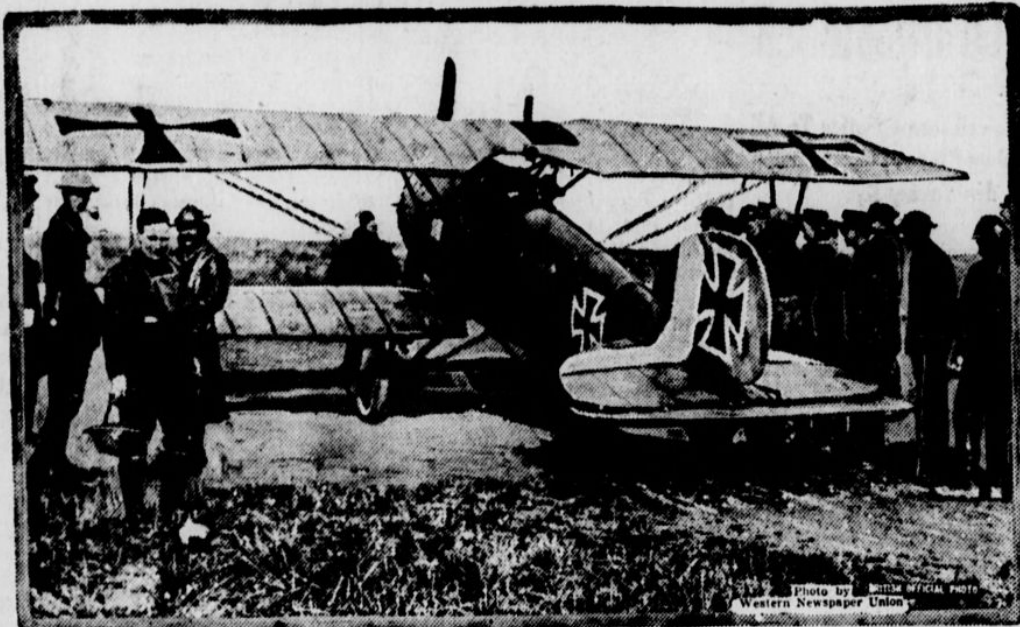
As to Declaration of War.

There is no set form for a declaration of war and it has even been questioned whether a formal declaration of any kind is necessary. An American writer on international law says: "An act of hostility, unless it be done in the urgency of self-preservation or by way of reprisal, is in itself a full declaration of intention: any sort of previous declaration therefore, is an empty formality unless an enemy must be given time and opportunity to put himself in a state of defense, and it is needless to say that no one asserts such a thing to be obligatory." Formal declaration of war preceding the beginning of hostilities was more common in ancient times and in the middle ages than in modern times. Investigation has shown that of 118 wars between 1700 and 1872 less than ten showed declarations of war prior to hostilities.

Decker's Protest.

An advertisement appearing recently in the Waltham Times reads: "The man who sold Decker some fresh eggs recently will be surprised to know that one of them hatched some hours after Mr. Decker bought them. By the sheer good luck that seems to attend Mr. Decker, the egg was not sold before the nativity, so Decker's store still retains its reputation for fresh goods. The little chick has had tender care from Mrs. Decker. The farmer who sold this fresh egg may have the chick by paying for this adv. as Mr. Decker carries only fresh goods guaranteed and has not taken on a side line of poultry."—Kansas City Star.

GERMAN ALBATROSS IS BROUGHT TO EARTH



This German scouting airplane of the Albatross class in an encounter with a British airman was brought to earth. The Hun pilot was injured in the fight and unable to wreck his machine after landing behind the British lines.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS "FOUGHT LIKE FIENDS," SAYS BRITISH OFFICER

High Praise for Conduct of Yankees in First Fight Side by Side With Their British Cousins—Told to "Kill" and They Sure Did That—Australians Delighted With Comrades' Prowess at Hamel

With the British Army in France—All the traditions of the United States army for valor were brilliantly sustained in the successful attack made against the Germans south of the River Somme, when for the first time American infantrymen took their stand beside their British cousins and fought shoulder to shoulder with them against the common foe.

It was a baptism of fire for the Yankee soldiers on this front, and they came through with flying colors, proving fitting comrades for the Australian warriors whom they were assisting.

"The Americans fought like fiends," declared one British staff officer. They did all of that. They were magnificent, and the folks at home may be proud of the part their boys took in the shell-torn valley of the winding Somme. They were fighting over ground already stained with the blood of thousands of brave soldiers, but no better troops ever charged across the rolling fields than the pioneers from the American army. Along with this it is possible to make the cheerful statement that their casualties were very small. Virtually the entire body of Americans came through unscathed. This was probably due to the weak resistance which the Germans offered to the Anglo-American onslaught.

One does not need to detract from the work of the Australians by telling of the prowess of the Americans. The soldiers from the antipodes far outnumbered those from the United States and did a corresponding amount of the sanguinary labor. It goes without saying that the big-framed men from Australia, who fear neither man nor devil, fought with the fierceness which has made them a terror to the enemy.

The American troops who were to take part were brigaded with their Australian allies, who took the deepest interest in the welding of the link of brotherhood. The plans were carefully rehearsed until every American knew his role almost as well as the hardy veterans from his majesty's army.

Few along the front knew of the event, but the British staff officers were watching every move with the keenest attention. Those officers today were outpokenly delighted with what they had seen.

Enjoined to "Kill," and They Did.

For a week the British exports had been blinding into the ears of the Americans the words, "Kill! Kill! Kill!" as the cardinal slogan of the fighting man.

The Americans had learned their lesson well. The British officers spoke of this after the affair was over. No drillmaster ever got better returns for his talks than the one who taught these Americans this hardest lesson of all. A large number of Germans paid the price, and the men from the United States exacted a heavy toll.

The Americans were naturally happy over the success of the operation in which they had played a creditable part, and the Australians were no less pleased with their new-found pals.

The general in command of the American troops was also pleased with the work his men had done.

"Our troops understood thoroughly when they went over the top that they were expected to do no less than any of their allies," said the general to the correspondent. "Reports which I have received from the Australians indicate that our boys conducted themselves with great credit and did all that could have been wished."

The correspondent visited casualty clearing stations to see some of the wounded Yankees who had gone through the fight.

Boy Corporal's Story.

Lying on a cot, flanked by British soldiers, was a Chicago lad who had

been shot in the leg after a gallant fight. He was a blue-eyed, round-faced youngster who looked strangely out of place among the older veterans. He said he was twenty years old, but he was nothing more than a likable boy with a winning, but somewhat wistful, smile. The correspondent introduced himself and told the little soldier how proud everybody was of the Americans. The boy's lips trembled, but his eyes brightened.

"Are you from America, too?" he cried, as he eagerly put out a hand. "Oh, I'm so glad of that."

He was homesick and hurt and wanted comfort from somebody from home. A friendly chat began and the soldier clung desperately to the correspondent's hand. Suddenly his eyes fastened on the correspondent's British uniform and a look of disappointment came to his face.

"You're not a Yankee, are you?" he asked, and his eyes were moist. The correspondent assured him to the contrary. Instantly he brightened, and throwing his arm over the correspondent's shoulder exclaimed: "I'm mighty glad of that. I'm glad you are a Yankee, too."

Then he told the story of his part in the battle and here is the way it ran:

"We all were very anxious to do well and we were ready to fight to a finish. We knew there was trouble for us over there in No Man's Land. None of our boys cared for that, but the day before the attack all the men of my company got together and shook hands and said good-by, for, you see, we did not know if we should meet again."

Signal to Advance.

"I had worked very hard to learn to be a good soldier, for I wanted to be a credit to the folks back home. I guess I must have learned some things, for my commander gave me 24 of our chaps to lead over the top as corporal. And my men fought well."

He paused, his face glowing with pride, and then continued:

"At midnight Wednesday we went forward and laid out in the open waiting for the signal to advance. Then

FIRST AID FOR MARINES



In a trench in the Marne region this United States marine is receiving first aid by a member of the Red Cross. The best of treatment combined with quickness is given to the boys of the marines.

about daylight came the barrage. It was a pretty big thing—the biggest we ever heard. The time came for the charge and we pushed out.

"A few of our boys were too anxious and they got so close to the barrage that they were hurt. My pal was struck by a shell beside me."

Again he stopped and this time there were tears in his eyes and a lump was working in his throat. There was silence for a moment, then he went on:

"We were advancing toward Hamel village and had to go over one slope, then down into a little valley and up another hill. We got along all right, but down in the valley there was a lot of barbed wire that held us up some. I know I got caught, but not for very long."

"Our men were fighting like anything and killing a lot of Boches who were in the trenches and shell holes. A good many of the Germans were yelling 'Kamerad,' and surrendering too."

"Two of the Boches came running up to me with their hands over their heads. I didn't know what to do with them, but an officer came along and sent them to the rear."

Wounded, but Killed Two.

"Then we went on and had about reached our objective when something hit me in the leg and I went down. I tried to get up but my leg wouldn't let me and I was dizzy. While I was on my knee I saw two Boches charging at me with fixed bayonets. I had the butt of my rifle resting on the ground, my finger on the trigger, and I fired when they were about ten yards away. One of them fell over dead, but the other kept on coming and was on me before I could throw in a fresh cartridge."

"Then I knew I had to fight him with the bayonet like a man. So I got to my feet somehow, and as he jabbed at me with his bayonet I parried it with my rifle and then swung the rifle to his head as hard as I could. The blow broke his skull and he went down."

"That's all I remember until I woke up and found a chum beside me. He had gone out and brought me back."

That finished the personal story of this boy who had fought and killed and been wounded, but he had something else which was much on his mind. After much hesitation it finally came out.

"I wonder if my little girl at home is happy," he said anxiously, referring to his sweetheart in Chicago. The correspondent told him she certainly would be very happy and proud to know how well he had done.

"I hope she will be," he responded thoughtfully, and then added:

"Would it be too much trouble for you to drop her just a line to let her know that I am all right? I don't know when I shall have a chance to write."

That letter will go immediately, but pending its arrival the girl in Chicago should know that he is wounded, but, as he himself says, all right. Apparently, his wound is not serious.

German prisoners, taken recently, have been surprised to learn of this number of Americans on this side. The German higher command has been spreading reports that the overseas troops were not arriving in such numbers as the entente capitals had stated.

The German prisoners admitted ruefully that the drive had been conducted with cleverness and invincible courage. To this praise was added a telegram from Field Marshal Haig to the forces involved, including the American detachment, expressing his warm congratulations.

CHUMS GO THROUGH LIFE AND TO DEATH TOGETHER

Easton, Pa.—Chums for years, Philip Riehl and John Earle Rausch of Phillipsburg, enlisted together in the marine corps, went to the same camp, went overseas together, and now comes word that both of them were killed in the same battle around Chateau-Thierry.

The Maryland state industrial accident commission has ruled that where minors are employed in violation of the child labor law, and are injured, they cannot recover compensation.

COUNTY TAX COMMISSIONER

W. K. Powell Issues Notice To All Who Own Property In Crittenden County Ky.

The General Assembly of Ky. of 1918 enacted the following law: That the County Tax Commissioner open an office at the County Site on the 1st. day of July 1918 and keep said office open until Oct 31st. 1918 inclusive except Sundays and Legal Holidays and "It shall be the duty of the tax-payers of the county, to appear at said office during said time and to furnish to the County Tax Commissioner a list of their property of all kinds and descriptions that said commissioner is required to assess under law" I have an office open at the Court House and; I or a deputy will be there to assess your property at all reasonable hours according to law.

Your obedient servant,
W. K. Powell,
County Tax Commissioner of Crittenden County.

Rheumatism Arrested

If you suffer with lame muscles or stiffened joints look out for impurities in the blood, because each attack gets more acute and stubborn. To arrest rheumatism you must improve your general health and purify your blood; the cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is Nature's great blood-maker while it also strengthens the organs to expel the impurities. Scott's is helping thousands who could not find other relief.

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 so abutts 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.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

CRITTENDEN CIRCUIT COURT, KENTUCKY.

Hugh J. Agee Pif Equity.
against
Beulah Paris & others Dft
By virtue of a Judgment and Order of Sale of the Crittenden Circuit Court, rendered at the June Term thereof, 1918, in the above cause, I shall proceed to offer for sale at the Court-house door in Marion to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 12th day of August, 1918, at one o'clock P. M., or thereabout, (being Court day), upon a credit of six months the following described property to wit:

A certain tract of land, on the Marion and Piney road and containing 89 1/2 acres, the full description of which may be seen at my office.

For the purchase price the purchaser, with approved security or securities, must execute Bond, bearing legal interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a Judgment. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

D. A. LOWRY,
Commissioner.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

Which is Better--Try an Experiment or Profit by a Marion Citizen's Experience.

Something new is an experiment. Must be proved to be as represented. The statement of a manufacturer is not convincing proof of merit.

But the endorsement of friends is. Now supposing you had a bad back, A lame, weak or aching one.

Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures. Endorsed by strangers from faraway places.

It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Easy to prove local testimony. Read this Marion case.

A. C. Melton, bricklayer, 633 E. Depot St., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills at different times for a weak and lame back. They have always helped me and I know they are a good kidney medicine. I advise anyone to get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Orme's Drug Store when suffering from kidney trouble."

Price 60 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy--get Doan's Kidney Pills--the same that Mr. Melton had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD GROW WHEAT

Now is The Time You Should Make Preparation For Sowing.

Our soldiers and our allies must have wheat if we are to win this war. The American farmer must furnish it, we can all help swell the supply next year if we will get busy; but if we wait much longer we will not have time to secure the seed, prepare the ground, and do the sowing.

The Departure of Agriculture is starting a nation-wide campaign for wheat next year and you are asked to join in and do your part. Every farmer in this county should prepare at least a small plot of ground at once, secure your seed and be ready when seeding time comes.

You can make some money as well as help feed a hungry world if you will grow a few acres of wheat. Prepare your ground well, use plenty of fertilizer, and sow your grain at the proper time and the work is done till harvest time.

We want a good man in every school district in this county to put forth

efforts to secure a few acres of wheat on every farm.

Let our slogan be "grow wheat and help win the war; grow wheat and help feed the hungry women and children of Europe."

It is a patriotic duty to all in our power to produce food for ourselves and for others, but if you are not patriotic, then grow it from a selfish standpoint, grow it make money for yourself.

This is our war and we all have our part of the responsibility, so let us be up and doing ready to do any thing that will help win.

T. ATCHISON FRAZER,
Chairman of the Crittenden County Council of Defense.

Dr. Gilchrist



Instruments for examining conditions inside as well as outside of the eye. Glasses scientifically fitted. Prices reasonable.

Office in PRESS Bldg., adjoining Marion Bank, next to McConnell & Wiggins' barber shop. Carlisle St., Marion, Ky.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 12th day of August, 1918, the undersigned will present to the Hon. R. L. Moor, Judge, of the Crittenden County Court, a petition in which said court will be asked to cause a public road to be established and opened leading from the Marion and Fredonia road to what is known as the Fredonia and Salem road, in Crittenden county, Kentucky, said proposed road to begin at a black jack on the west side of the Marion and Fredonia road, Southeast of A. Burkley's residence, running thence through the lands of said Burkley, South 29 1/2 w., a distance of 63 poles and 10 links to a stake in the division line of said A. Burkley and T. H. Stephenson surveys, thence through the lands of said Stephenson 49 1/2 w., 23 poles and 5 links to a stone in the outer line of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's right of way, thence with said right of way South 37 w. 38 poles and 14 links to the line of Mrs. Alice Rushing, at a stake and stone, being in distance across the lands of said T. H. Stephenson 62 poles and 3 links, said strip of land across the lands of said T. H. Stephenson, containing about --- of an acre; thence from the line of said Stephenson and Mrs. Alice Rushing, with said railroad right of way South 37 w. 14 poles to a stake in the said outer line of railroad right of way, thence with said outer line of said railroad right of way S. 31 1/2 w. 9 poles to a stake in said outer line of said railroad right of way to a stake on the North side of the Marion and Fredonia road, a total distance of 23 poles, said 23 poles being across the lands of the said Mrs. Alice Rushing, making the total distance of said proposed road from the point of beginning to the point where it terminates 148 poles and 4 links.

Said petitioners will request the said court to appoint two viewers who, together with the County Road Engineer, shall view the grounds and report in writing the advantages and disadvantages, which in their opinion will result as well to individuals as to the public from the proposed work and grades and bearings of the proposed road and the facts and circumstances that may be useful to enable the court to determine whether such work ought to be undertaken by the county; and if not to be undertaken by the county to then be paid for by those wanting said road.

And to adjudge that said road be established and opened as provided by law.

E. JEFFREY TRAVIS,
County Road Engineer.

Campmeeting Notice.

The annual Hurricane campmeeting will begin August 22. The workers will be Rev. J. J. Smith, the noted evangelist, and T. W. Denton and wife. The music will be in charge of W. B. Yates, the most noted choir leader of the day.

Let everyone come and build or rent a camp or see the committee about a tent. Come let's have a good meeting. Any one wanting to rent the hotel on the ground call on J. W. Sleamaker or C. E. Clark, Tolu, Ky.

C. E. CLARK,
Secretary Com.

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.

Lee Morse Writes Interesting Letter From France.

France, June 26, 1918.

Mr. J. N. Dean,
Marion, Ky.

Dear Uncle and Family:

As I don't have time to write much I mean this for all the family. This leaves me well and getting along all right. The weather has been cool and disagreeable for several days and it has been raining. Wheat is just heading here and some people are having new potatoes and peas to eat. Some hay has been cut and they cut it with a blade by hand, tie it in bundles and shock it like we do wheat. It is slow, hard work, but they say it makes fine clover. There is also a grass here that looks like our orchard grass.

The soil here is full of lime and most of it flat. What hills there are, are low and slope gradually. Where the country is flat there are some cliffs which are straight up and flat on top again. Some places where we dig down about two feet we strike soft lime rocks and some of them you can use like chalk.

I don't believe corn would grow here on account of it being so cool. I have not seen any, even in the gardens. I have seen no fences except hedge fences. They sure do have some draft horses and fine milk cows. I have seen a few hogs, but they are scarce. All the wagons here are just two wheel carts, and look like they might have been made a hundred years ago. All buildings are of brick or stone and are covered with straw. The man that lives nearest where I am has a large pile of twigs, hedge trimmings, which are very little sticks which he uses for fuel.

We can buy sweet milk for 5 cents a quart and butter milk for 3 cents, and these are the cheapest things over here. Candy is out of sight and oranges 10 cents a piece, and very small at that. I bought some ginger cake the other day that looked like it might be good, but it was like eating a piece of rubber without any sugar.

Our battalion has not gone in the firing line yet, and I don't know when we will go in. However, I have spent four days and nights in the front line trenches. They have been sending us up to look around and get used to the shell fire so we can help our men when we go into the firing line. They send us to a quiet sector of the trenches, but even there the artillery fire goes on all the time. I have already seen a battle field and have been on "No man's land," but didn't see any Germans or see anybody get hurt. All the work and all the moving around that is done on the front line is done at night and everything is kept as quiet as possible in the day time.

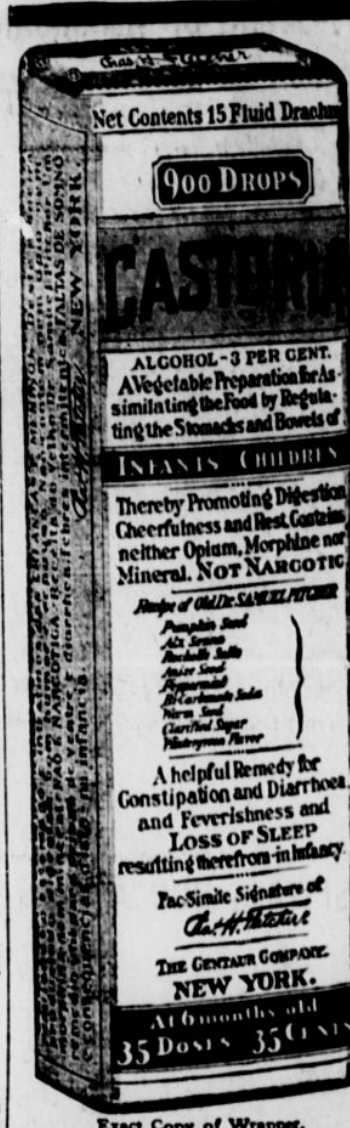
It looks now from the way Austria is going to pieces that it would soon be over, but my trip to the front line makes me believe that it could last for years yet, but here is hoping that it will soon end.

We don't get mail often but are mighty glad when we do. Give my love to them all and tell them to write.

Your Nephew,
Lee Morse.

James Gordon Bennett To Give Fortune To Press.

New York, Aug 7.-The will of James Gordon Bennett, owner and publisher of the New York Herald, filed today, provides annuities for his family and directs that the Herald be owned and controlled by the Bennett Memorial Home for New York Journalists, which corporation the will directs to be formed.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hatcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

SEVEN SPRINGS

Mr. Dooms is very low at this writing and not expected to live but a few days.

Roy Campbell is at home from West Point, on a furlough to visit his parents.

Tom Brown and wife, of near Dy-cusburg, visited Tommie McKinney and family Sunday.

Wednesday, July 31st, the Honor Flag was raised at Seven Springs. A very large crowd was present and we had the pleasure of listening to a very appropriate and interesting talk by W. B. Yandell, Carl Henderson and Johnnie Moore, of Marion, in regard to the flag and the honors due it. We were indeed glad to have those gentlemen with us on that occasion, and we would be glad to have them come again.

Phil Travis and son, Archie, of Emmaus vicinity, visited M. L. Patton and family Sunday.

Tom Patton had the misfortune of getting his arm broken while working in the mines last week.

M. L. Patton, and family visited relatives near Emmaus Saturday night and Sunday.

J. R. Brasher was in Marion last week.

Clarence G. Thompson, of Marion, attended the raising of the Honor Flag at Seven Springs July 31st.

Mrs. Edith Riley, of near Lola, was the guest of Lea Travis and family recently.

Billie Campbell and son, Edge, were in Marion last week on business.

Rev. J. C. Kinsolving, of the Emmaus vicinity, was in this section last week.

School will begin at Boaz Aug. 12th.

Miss Ruby Dean, of Marion, spent last week here visiting the family of Newt McKinney and other friends at this place. Miss Ruby taught school here last year, and her pupils and many were indeed glad to have her visit us again. So come again Miss Ruby, you are always a welcome visitor in Seven Springs vicinity.

The following named brethren have been chosen from Seven Springs church to represent this church at the Ohio River Association, namely: M. L. Patton, Brice McKinney and Ernest Campbell.

Tom Patton and Ben O'Brien visited Willie O'Brien and family near Farmerville Sunday and Sunday.

GET READY.

Now is the time that your hens will moult or shed their feathers. This process is rather slow and Nature should be assisted. B. A. Thomas' Poultry Remedy will help your hens to moult causing them to shed earlier and be ready to lay when eggs are highest in the winter. If this remedy does not make good, we will.

J. H. ORME, Marion, Ky.

SHERIDAN

Mr. and Mrs. Otho Lynn, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., brought the remains of their 13 months' old child, Paula, here for burial, last week. They were accompanied by Mrs. Lynn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Williams, and Ora Bebout and wife, of Bertram, Mo. The remains were laid to rest at Hurricane Thursday.

Miss Mae Bebout was the guest of

Mrs. Rott, Hughes at the Franklin mines one day last week.

On Sunday, July 28th, Freeman Humphrey of Sheridan, and Miss Melie Gilliland, of near New Salem, accompanied by Barnett Humphrey and Miss Cora Highfield went to E'town, Ill., and were united in marriage.

Mrs. W. L. Todd has moved to the home of her father, W. M. Hurley, since her husband joined the colors to help can the Kaiser as that is about all there is to can, this year.

H. E. Minner and niece, Miss May Belle Minner, spent Saturday night and Sunday the guests of Miss Kate Minner.

Luther Minner and family visited Charley Stallions and family near Liberty Grove Sunday.

Misses Fleta LaRue, Mary and Sue Moore are attending the Teachers' Institute at Marion this week.

The mining interest is on a boom around here.

Clarence Wilson's baby has been quite sick.

Mrs. Ida Bebout Drentzin and daughter, Sue Haley, of Cincinnati, O., are the guests of her father, A. J. Bebout.

Walter Weldon and family, of the Colon section, were guests of his father, Ed E. Weldon and family Sunday.

One Drop

Bourbon Poultry Remedy CURES CAPES

A few drops in the drinking water cures diarrhoea, cholera and other chick diseases. One 5-cent bottle makes 15 gallons of medicine. At druggists or by mail postpaid. Valueable poultry look free on request. BOURBON REMEDY CO., Lexington, Ky.

Graveyard Cleaning

All concerned are invited to meet at Dunn Springs the Second Saturday in August to clean off the graveyard. Come prepared to spend the day bring tools to work with.

Yours Respectfully,
L. J. Daughtrey.

Noted Stock Farm For Sale

157 acres 1 mile from Repton on I. C. R. R. one mile from church and schoolhouse. 3 room house, young orchard barn.

C. M. Howerton,
Repton, Ky.
7251mp

Grow Rubber In California

The American rubber trade has been more or less seriously threatened ever since the beginning of the war in 1914. It is therefore interesting to know that there are shrubs, now growing wild in California, that contain workable quantities of it, and that by the cultivation of these it is possible that we may be able to grow our own rubber in the United States.

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.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address P. J. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

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