

The Crittenden Press

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CLAIM SLAUGHTER IS IN HOPKINS

OFFICER CLAIMS MEMBERS OF BANK ROBBERS GANG ARE UNDER SURVEILLANCE

That the rendezvous of Tom Slaughter, daring bank robber, and his gang has been located in the hills of Hopkins county and is under surveillance of officers and that \$1800 worth of Liberty Bonds stolen from Kentucky banks will be recovered was the statement made today by J. P. McKeown, private detective who told of an experience with two alleged confederates of Slaughter a week ago at Horse Cave, Ky.

Mr. McKeown said that the members of Slaughter's gang were allowed to outfit officers and escape because of the great desire of the officers to trap Slaughter through his confederates.

Mr. McKeown said that a week ago he and others who are investigating bank robberies received information that Slaughter was in the vicinity of Horse Cave. He said that the following morning the officers came upon two men in the act of breaking into the L. & N. ticket office. Fearing they had been detected and endeavoring to work a ruse one of the men fell upon a bench and feigned sickness.

A physician who was informed that the patient was feigning sickness was summoned and an automobile was called to take the man to a hospital. As the machine approached the two men broke away and fled, outdistanced the officers and escaped bullets fired at them.

In a coat discarded by one of the strangers were found a quantity of dynamite caps and fuse and putty. The officers believe that the men had planned to rob a bank.

Interior Decoration

Beginning a series of articles on the scientific decoration of the home by Nat Cardwell.

PILLOWS—RIGHT AND WRONG.

Pillows primarily were designed for comfort; today many of them seem to be designed for their decorative value. How often a necessary bright touch of color can be added to a room scheme by the introduction of a cushion. How many times a grouping of furniture can be tied together by a bright pillow thrown seemingly carelessly on the floor. We have all probably found a decorative pillow a friend at decorating time. Therefore you ask why the necessity of trying to make friends for them? If all have found them friends in need, boasting their excellent qualities is superfluous. That is just the point. Having recalled to mind their virtues, I am now going to tell you when not to use them.

I began this article with the sentence that pillows were primarily designed for comfort. Of course we all know that comfort is first and what is comfortable is beautiful in a way. Decorative pillows are so intriguing that they are dangerous to use? NO; that is all wrong. No matter how harmonious your color scheme may be or how amusing the design of your pillow may and should be used where and only where it fulfills its mission, giving in to comfort more than decoration. To be more explicit, a pillow may and should be used where it fulfills its original mission, and also does its duty as a decorative object.

Our porches should of course have them. And nearly always green is the predominating color. So what could be nicer, look and be more comfortable than a few pillows introducing a bit of red to contrast with the green? And it seems to me that all porch furniture needs something to make it more comfortable, and the predominating color, green, needs the bit of red to be in harmony.

Of course the interior should have pillows and should be used in the same way. Take a room where blue is the predominating color. Place an orange pillow properly and the room seems to come to life instead of being just a commonplace room. In using pillows always remember that red and green; blue and orange; yellow and violet make a good combination—should not be used in strong color; blue green; red, orange, yellow, green, red, violet, etc.

NAT CARDWELL

CHANGE THEIR BUSINESS METHODS

Beginning next Monday, Morris, Mitchell, the grocery men have announced that their business will be run on a strictly cash basis. This method has been used very successfully for a number of years by the big chain stores and should work satisfactorily here.

LEMON BUYS THE SMITHLAND PAPER

Clay G. Lemon has sold his interest in the Messenger, a daily newspaper published at Mayfield to his brother, Scott Lemon and purchased the Enterprise, a weekly published at Smithland, from John L. Smith. Mr. Lemon will take charge of the Enterprise after publication this week. The Enterprise is a good weekly and carries considerable advertising from Paducah merchants. Lemon's knowledge of the business and news departments should prove a great asset in continuing the Enterprise as one of the best weeklies in Western Kentucky. Scott Lemon will continue to publish the Messenger, he now being the sole owner.

The above was clipped from the News Democrat. The Press is sorry to lose John L. Smith as a neighboring publisher. He has been giving the people of his county a good paper and has been influential in bringing about many improvements for Livingston.

LAST WARNING

Mr. Road Overseer;

The law requires you to keep your section of road in good condition for travel, and empowers you to warn out your hands and cause them to work two days of every week, if necessary, to keep your roads in said condition; and the penalty for your failure to do so is a fine of not less than \$5.00 or more than \$25.00 and the cost of prosecution.

The complaints of the people, about the awful condition of the roads, are so persistent and the demand for relief so urgent, and my stock of excuses for you having been exhausted, puts me up against the real thing and I have promised to use my persuasive powers on you to get the roads and bridges in good condition for travel by the 20th day of the present month, July 20, 1920. Those complaining say that they do not want you prosecuted if they can get the roads improved without it, but any complaint to me after July 20, 1920 will result in a warrant of arrest for the overseer of the section of road complained of. This warning is to every road overseer in Crittenden County. Yours truly,

R. L. MOORE,
Judge Crittenden County Court.

QUIETLY MARRIED

Last Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 Miss Vera Bennett and Mr. Charles Cain were married at the home of the Rev. W. T. Oakley. A small party of friends accompanied the couple.

The bride is one of Blackford's most popular young ladies with a wide circle of acquaintances. The groom is a prosperous young farmer and they have the best wishes of their friends.

FORDS FERRY.

Richard McConnell of Cave-in-Rock has recently been visiting relatives at this place.

H. Clift was in Marion Saturday.

Sam Lucas of Colon section passed through here Monday enroute home from Evansville where he purchased a new car.

Mrs. Rosa Williams of Missouri has recently been visiting her mother, Mrs. Anna Nation of this place.

Mrs. Tom Carter has recently returned from a trip to Evansville.

The ice cream super here Saturday night was a success.

Bob Underdown of Hebron section was in our town Saturday.

BELMONT

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hughes spent Sunday with J. James and family.

Miss Annie Belle McConnell and little daughter spent Sunday with Miss Effie Guess.

Ruby McConnell spent Sunday afternoon with Cora James.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Boyd spent last Sunday with his father, F. E. Boyd.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Rugg spent the afternoon with Stella Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Paris spent Sunday with Mrs. Carrie Hill.

Mrs. Serman Crayes is spending the week end with Mrs. E. D. Crayes.

MORROW GRANTS TWO PARDONS

FRANKFORT, KY.—Gov. Morrow issued pardons to Joseph DeLong of Lawrence county, 18 years old given two years in February 1920 for killing Sol May in a general fight. Frank Bradley testified that he had fired the shot that killed May. The pardon was recommended by all court officers and 1,200 citizens.

James Barrett, Crittenden county, given three years in November 1919, on a charge of bigamy. The first wife had written Barrett that she had re-married, first obtaining a divorce in Illinois. This letter was filed with the papers and statement from his attorney that it would not be committing an offense to re-marry. Five hundred citizens recommended pardon.

SKETCH OF DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT

James Middleton Cox was three times Governor of Ohio—an honor enjoyed by only one other Ohioan, Rutherford B. Hayes.

Born on a farm, educated in the public schools, a printers' devil, a



school teacher, a newspaper reporter, a private secretary to a congressman, owner, manager and proprietor of two newspapers, member of Congress for three years, and three times Governor of his state is his record to date.

Business success paralleled his political achievements, and through his own efforts Cox has amassed a fortune. Mr. Cox became the leader of the Democratic party in Ohio in 1912 when he was nominated for governor. As one who had brought radical changes in the state Constitution, he took the field in its behalf. His first term as Governor was devoted chiefly to forwarding the enactment of laws to put the new State constitution into effect.

But Ohio was evidently not prepared to assimilate all the new laws, for Cox was defeated for re-election. But his party re-nominated him in 1916, and he was re-elected for a third term in 1918 being the only Democrat to win in Ohio.

Legislation for which Governor Cox is best known includes a model workmen's compensation law and a child labor law which have been extensively copied by other states. Educators of the country say the Ohio school code, enacted under Governor Cox's direction will live as a monument to his achievements.

Mr. Cox was born in Butler county Ohio, in 1870. He attended district school and held his first position as a teacher of the school in which he took his first lessons. He spent evenings and holidays in a printing office. In a few years he received his first assignment on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

After ten years with the Enquirer he went to Washington as a private secretary to Congressman Paul Sorg, of Ohio. At the close of this service he purchased the Dayton Daily News, borrowing most of the money to pay for it. Later he purchased the Springfield Daily News. He was first elected to Congress in 1908.

He recently purchased the farm near Jacksonburg, upon which he was born, and is making it into a modern farm home. He is married and has four children.

FISCAL COURT

Fiscal Court convened Tuesday, and transacted the regular routine of business. The afternoon was spent in discussing ways and means of putting the roads of the county in better condition for travel. An order was entered requiring each and every road overseer to warn out his hands and have his respective section of road in good condition for travel by the 10 day of August.

Society

Mrs. Sam Gugenheim and Miss Frances Gray entertained a few friends at bridge Monday morning at Mrs. Gugenheim's home on south Main Street. The players assembled on the lawn which was artistically decorated with flags and bunting. After the game a delightful salad course lunch was served.

Miss Marie Taylor was hostess Saturday evening at a picture show party given in honor of her visitor, Miss Ethelyn Davis of Mayfield, Ky. After the show a delicious ice course was served at her home. The guest list included twelve girls of the younger society set.

WED HERE

Sunday afternoon July 4, Mr. Kirby Stevens and Miss Velda McDowell drove to the home of Rev. J. B. Trotter where they were united in marriage.

The groom is a farmer residing in the eastern part of the county and a young man of sterling qualities. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. McDowell and is a young lady of splendid character, loved by all who know her.

LEVIAS

Farmers are cutting wheat oats and grass this week.

Nathan Perryman and family were the guests for the week end of his parents near the Franklin Mines.

Marshall Riley moved last week to his mother's home.

Mrs. Fannie Settles visited one afternoon last week with Florence Price and mother, Mrs. A. F. Babb.

Mrs. Mollie Love of Clay is visiting her son Fred and wife.

George Wheeler has gone to Kansas to work in the wheat harvest.

Miss Annie Stembidge of Marion spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Della LaRue.

Mr. Walter Love and family were guests Sunday of his brother, Fred and family.

Rhæ Love, wife and daughter, Virginia Rhæ, motored over Friday to Livingston county to visit their many relatives and friends before returning to their home at Titusville, Florida.

After spending the past eighteen months visiting her children at Mexico and Tyler, Texas, Memphis, Tenn., Marion, Levas and Lola, Mrs. A. F. Babb has returned to her old home at Carrsville, Ky.

Mrs. J. B. Carter and son, James, visited last Saturday with Tom Carter and wife near Fords Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Settles and grandsons, Haschel and C. W. Love, were guests of their son Homer and wife near here Sunday.

Mrs. Gertrude Lynn and children, Lois and Corbett spent Saturday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Franklin.

Jim Minner and family of Cedar Grove, J. H. Price, wife and son and Mrs. A. F. Babb were guests Sunday of Mrs. L. L. Price and daughters.

Aunt Mary Franklin has returned from an extended visit with her son John at Tolu.

Mr. Franklin is slowly improving.

Mr. Tol Foster of Lola was the guest Monday night of his niece, Florence Price.

Murriel, Russel, Ray and Kenneth Davidson of Marion spent the week end with their grandmother McClure.

Mrs. Lake Franklin of Blodgett Missouri and Dona Snyder of Tolu are visiting at Aunt Mary Franklin's home this week.

Mr. Billy Belt's family spent the week end with Mrs. Belt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Loftess.

Mr. and Mrs. Odie Scagg have returned to Evansville where they will make their home.

Mrs. Joseph Boswell of Lexington, Tenn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bebe Boswell.

Mrs. Hugh Bennett, merchant of Tolu was in the city Thursday.

Mrs. V. O.andler is ill at her home.

ORDINATION SERVICE

Repton Baptist Church met Sunday July 4th for the purpose of ordaining Brethren:

W. G. Manley
W. R. Howerton
P. L. Threlkeld
John Howerton

as deacons of said church and at eleven o'clock Bro. E. M. Eaton preached on the subject of "Choosing Deacons." After the sermon, the pastor Elder C. R. Barnes, acting as temporary chairman proceeded to organize the council for the purpose of ordaining the brethren mentioned.

First calling on the deacons and ministers of sister churches to come around and join in the ordination. The following are the names of the ones who constituted the Presbytery: Pastor C. R. Barnes, E. M. Duvall, Elder U. G. Hughes of Marion, Elder E. M. Eaton of Marion, Deacon Ed Clark of Marion, Deacon Eph Nation of Deer Creek. Elder U. G. Hughes was elected chairman. Edward Clark was elected Clerk. By motion Brother U. G. Hughes was selected to deliver the charge to the Deacons and to the church. Bro. O. G. Threlkeld to offer the prayer, and Bro. Barnes, the pastor, to examine the Deacons.

By motion the council adjourned for dinner to meet at 1:30 After noon the Presbytery came to order by singing. Pastor Barnes impressively examined the prospective Deacons as to their soundness in faith and doctrine. After which the Presbytery recommended them to the church for ordination.

The church by motion orders the laying on of hands in ordination. Bro. Hughes delivered the charge to the Deacons as to their duties and obligations and to the church as to her duty to stand by her Deacons. Prayer was offered by Brother Threlkeld, and laying on of hands by Presbytery.

By motion the Presbytery adjourned. The day was greatly enjoyed by all. U. G. HUGHES, Mod. EDW. CLARK, Clerk.

REPTON

Leeman Smith of Evansville spent the week end with his parents at this place.

A large crowd attended the ice cream supper at Post Oak and a delightful evening was spent by all who were present.

Mr. Curbie Stephens and Miss Velda McDowell were quietly married Sunday afternoon.

Misses Anise Boston and Vivian Rochester were guests of Mrs. Joe Foster Saturday and Sunday.

Lexie Harmon, Bill Smith and Noble Vaughn were in Repton one day last week.

Miss Ella May Oliver of Sullivan has been visiting friends of this place during the past week.

Flay Richardson and Allie Van-Hoosier, Misses Lena Rankin and Edna Heath motored to Eddyville Sunday.

Miss Delphia McColms of Sturgis is spending the week with her cousin Miss Fannie Thurmond.

Miss Zula Threlkeld attended meeting at Repton Sunday.

Misses Birdie Travis and Marie Hughes spent the week end with Mrs. I. Dillard of this place.

PINEY FORK

Rev. C. T. Boucher and J. L. Collins went to Weston and Dunn Springs Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Nora Crayne visited Mrs. Vera Collins one day last week.

The Stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Thurman last Friday leaving a fine baby girl.

Mrs. C. T. Boucher and Raymond and Blandell went to Princeton last Friday and returned Sunday.

Measrs. Frank and Marsh Crider were in Marion last Saturday.

Mrs. Will Crayne and daughter, Hilda, were in town Saturday.

Miss Orvette Bebout will teach the Rose Dale school this fall. We want to congratulate the trustees for they have a good teacher and a fine girl.

Miss Valda Crider spent a few days in town last week.

Mrs. Vera Collins and baby are progressing nicely.

The Duncan graveyard will be cleaned off as usual the first Saturday in August. Bring tools and dinner.

TAX BOOKS ARE COMPLETE

L. E. Guess, County Clerk, has just completed and turned over to the Sheriff the tax books for the year 1920, having completed them just one month earlier than he has ever done. Any one who is anxious to pay his taxes, will now have the opportunity to do so. The amount of taxes to be collected being divided as follows:

Amount of State tax	\$27,406.28
Amount of county tax	37,718.30
County School fund	27,947.03
Court house fund	9,814.39
Road Bond fund	13,085.72

AGRICULTURE

Beginning with this issue I will act as Agricultural editor for The Press. It is my aim to serve the farmers in every way that I can to bring them into closer touch with the agricultural work of our school and this paper. Mr. Hogard has put his car at my service and I shall be glad to call on any farmer and help him with his problems. I believe there are many ways in which I could serve you. Call the Press for information.

G. M. GUMBERT

It has been said that farmers, school teachers and lunatics were the only classes of people who have not organized. This is no longer true because the farmers of our progressive states have realized the need of union and thru team work have been able to accomplish in one year that they had been able to accomplish in ten years when they worked as individuals. Kentucky thus far is the best organized state of the south in farm bureau work. More than 20 counties have organized with a membership of five thousand and the work has just begun.

The Crittenden County Farm Bureau held a called meeting at the court house last Saturday to complete their organization. The meeting was called to order by president J. I. Clement and a round table talk followed on the work to be taken up by the bureau. Due to the busy season and lack of advertising the meeting only a small number were present. We have a membership of seventy-five and expect to double this at our meeting on July 17. C. M. Tanner, Executive of the First District has been invited to address us and we urge every member to be present. This will be our most important meeting.

Allen county Farm Bureau has saved over seventeen thousand dollars by securing and distributing seeds, feeds and fertilizers at cost to its members. They have shipped six loads of hogs at an average of 65c and have lost only two dead hogs. A wool pool has been formed and a further profit of several hundred dollars is expected.

Why do farmers pay retail prices for farm supplies? Why do farmers allow the other fellow to name the price on farm products? Why have farmers sold their crops for less than cost of production? Why is the farmer discriminated against in legislation? Why are farm boys and girls leaving the farm? Why is the farmer the GOAT?

The answer to these questions is: Because the farmer has not been organized. Why can't the farmers organize? He can and he is. Come to the Court House on Saturday, July 17 and hear about it. What other farmers are doing you can do.

The Crittenden County Farm Bureau news and articles of interest to its members will be published in these columns. Don't forget July 17.

The fine showers we had were hard on the rheumatism but certainly spoiled lots of nubbins. If we can only have rains when needed the horn of plenty will overflow. We might not have those rains but we can conserve the moisture already in the ground by keeping the crust broken to a mulch. Better yet, don't let a crust form!

I shall be glad to help the farmers in every way that I can. Bring your problems to me and if I can help you it won't cost you a cent. If I can't help you have lost nothing.

G. M. GUMBERT.

—Don't forget the cash plan of Morris, Son & Mitchell goes into effect Monday, July 12. You'll like it when you get used to it—better yet for you will be the prices they can sell the goods for under this plan.

Mr. C. C. Love of Siloam was in the city Thursday.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Whiskey thieves cut live wires and break into whiskey warehouse at Henderson but are caught before they could get away.

Washington announces that four army planes will try to fly from New York to Alaska about July 15.

Louisville street railway is trying to get a seven cent fare.

A farmer near Paris, Ky. shoots and scares away three bandits who tried to rob him Sunday night. He must have had a couple of ears of corn with him.

Both the republican and democratic nominees for president are newspaper men.

Princeton had a little fire Monday night. They have water works over there or it probably would have been worse.

Roy Freeman, of Wheatcroft, was found in a gutter in Evansville unconscious. He had either been struck by lightning or a fallen timber during a storm.

Louisville had a safe and sane celebration this year on the fifth.

There will be a hot time in Ohio this fall.

The rural mail carriers of the state met in Louisville Monday.

Two people were killed in Barren county by lightning during the storm of last Monday.

Jeffersontown, Ky. is having considerable oil boom since gasoline was discovered in a well there some days ago.

An Indiana farmer has sold ten poplar trees off his farm for \$3300. Must be going to make paper out of them.

Both parties are already claiming they will carry Ohio in the presidential election. The Press predicts that the winner will be the man who gets the most votes.

It has been announced that among the republican speakers who will stump Kentucky this year are Senator Beveridge, Senator Roosevelt, Jr., Senator Tom Watson, Governor Darden, and other stars of like magnitude.

NOTICE

The Hurricane Annual Camp Meeting will begin August 19, 1920. The preachers will be Rev. E. T. Adams, of Wilmore, Ky., J. J. Smith of Big Springs, Texas and pastor, J. W. Crowe and the singing will be in charge of Prof. W. B. Yates and daughter. Every one desiring to camp get busy and build a camp or bring a tent and let's not wait until the meeting begins to work on our camp. Let's all try to move in by Wednesday the 18th. Every body come and let's have a great Revival.

COMMITTEE

—Any one wanting to rent the Hotel at Hurricane Camp Ground for the ten day meeting see S. R. Lucas or C. E. Clark 2*

INSTALLS A MILKING MACHINE

County Attorney Farmer John A. Moore informs The Press that he has just completed the installation of a modern milking machine and is going to get into the dairy business for all there is in it. He is now building a new dairy barn that is going to fix up his cows with a more comfortable home than a lot of human beings have.

The faster this idea grows the greater will be the prosperity of Crittenden and her people.

CAVE SPRING

Miss Alma McDowell has returned home from a brief visit.

Ben Fowler and family spent Sunday with W. T. Fowler.

Marshall McConnell, wife and little son attended Sunday school Sunday.

H. B. McDowell and wife spent Saturday and Sunday at her fathers.

Glenn Orr and Miss Kelley Orr spent Sunday at their grand fathers.

A large crowd attended prayer-meeting and Sunday school at this place.

Rev. W. B. Yates is at home for a few days, visiting his family.

BABIES LOVE
MRS. WIGGON'S SYRUP
The infant and children's favorite
Pleasant to give—pleasant to
take. Guaranteed purely veg-
etable and absolutely harmless.
It quickly overcomes colic,
diarrhea, indigestion and
other like disorders.
The open published
formula appears on
every label.
—All Druggists

Girls! Girls!!
Clear Your Skin
With Cuticura
Simp. 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

FRECKLES
An Indecision.
"My boy Josh has been reading a
lot o' books about agriculture," said
Farmer Comstock.
"Then he's going to settle down and
help to run the place?"
"I d'no yet. I'm afraid he's about
concludin' that farmin' is pretty hard
work except when it's took up as a
literary pursuit."

VICTIMS RESCUED

Kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid
troubles are most dangerous be-
cause of their insidious attacks.
Heed the first warning they give
that they need attention by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL

The world's standard remedy for these
disorders, will clear away all these dis-
eases and strengthen the body against
further attacks. Three sizes, all druggists.
Look for the same Gold Medal on every box
and accept no imitation

To abort a cold
and prevent com-
plications, take

Calotabs

The purified and refined
calomet tablets that are
nauseous, safe and sure.
Medicinal virtues retained
and improved. Sold
only in sealed packages.
Price 35c.

DAISY FLY KILLER PLACED ANYWHERE
ALL FLIES, Beet, Mosquitoes, etc.,
disappear. Kills them
instantly. Ready to use.
No odor. No stain. No
harm to anything. Try it
today. It will not let you
down. Guaranteed effective.
Sold by EXPRESS, or
direct from
A. & B. B. B. Co., Boston, Mass.

Lopett's
KING PIN
CHEWING
The tastiest
tobacco you
ever tasted.

ECZEMA!
Money back without question
if HUNT'S SALVE fails to
cure your ECZEMA, ITCH,
BURNING, or other
skin diseases. Try it
at once. Guaranteed.
Bottle 25c. or direct from
A. & B. B. B. Co., Boston, Mass.

**FOR SALE—Large 2-story, Basement and
Office Building. First Floor, Men's Ready-
to-Wear, Shoes; Second Floor, Ladies'
Ready-to-Wear, Hats, etc. Third Floor
has 14 Office Rooms all rented best of ten-
ants. Basement, Household Goods. Build-
ing, 5410 Main in every respect. RE-
NTED, Cynthia, Kentucky.**

**For Grip, Colds and
MALARIA**
7-11 CHILLIFUGE
kills the Malaria germ and
regulates the liver.
25 CENTS

You Can't Rub It Away;
Rheumatism is in the Blood

Liniments Will Never Cure.
If you are afflicted with Rheumatism,
why waste time with liniments, lotions
and other local applications that never
did cure Rheumatism, and never will!

YOU NEVER CAN TAME A WILD-CAT

**Mr. Dodson Warns Against Use
of Treacherous, Dangerous
Calomet.**

Calomet salivates! It's mercury.
Calomet acts like dynamite on a slug-
gish liver. When calomet comes into
contact with sour bile it crashes into
it, causing cramping and nausea.
If you feel bilious, headachy, consti-
pated and all knocked out, just go to
your druggist and get a bottle of Dod-
son's Liver Tonic for a few cents which
is a harmless vegetable substitute for
dangerous calomet. Take a spoonful
and if it doesn't start your liver and
straighten you up better and quicker
than nasty calomet and without mak-
ing you sick, you just go back and
get your money.
If you take calomet today you'll be
sick and nauseated tomorrow; besides,
it may salivate you, while if you take
Dodson's Liver Tonic you will wake up
feeling great, full of ambition and
ready for work or play. It's harmless,
pleasant and safe to give to children;
they like it—Advs.

Grandpa Could See for Himself.
Grandpa had a birthday and daddy
gave Junior a box of cigars to give
grandpa, saying, "What are you going
to say when you give this to grand-
pa, Junior?"
Junior replied: "Happy birthday,
grandpa."
"Yes," said father, "and many of
them."
Junior looked reproachfully at his fa-
ther and said: "Oh, no, daddy. I
mustn't say that. He's supposed to
open it and then he'll see there's many
of them."

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" is gen-
uine Aspirin proved safe by millions
and prescribed by physicians for over
twenty years. Accept only an unbroken
"Bayer package" which contains proper
directions to relieve Headache, Tooth-
ache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold and Flu. Handy tin boxes of 12
tablets cost few cents. Druggists also
sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin
is trade mark Bayer Manufacture Mon-
oncelatcler of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

99 OUT OF 100

Of the little ills such as Nasal Ca-
tarrh, Sunburn, Itching, or Soreness
anywhere, may be quickly relieved by
applying Vacher-Balm which is harm-
less, and cooling. Keep it handy,
and avoid irritations.

If you cannot buy Vacher-Balm lo-
cally, send 30c in stamps for a tube,
to E. W. Vacher, Inc., New Orleans,
La.—Agents wanted.—Adv.

New Zealand.
Discovery of the island of New Zea-
land is attributed to Tasman in 1642,
but exploration did not take place un-
til the time of Capt. James Cook, 150
years later, while colonization was
delayed until 20 years before the Amer-
ican Civil war. Colonization resem-
bled the settlement of the Ameri-
can colonies in that settlements were
made in half a dozen places instead of
being promoted from a central base,
according to the usual British method.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of
CASTORIA, that famous old remedy
for infants and children, and see that it
bears the
Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

New York's Great Fire.
One of New York's greatest fires
started on September 21, 1770, six
days after the British captured the
city. Trinity church and 403 other
buildings were destroyed, says Gas
Logie.

If your eyes smart or feel acalded, Roman
Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is
just the thing to relieve them.—Adv.

Extravagance.
"Extravagant, isn't he?"
"What makes you think so?"
"He still puts two spoonfuls of
sugar in his tea."

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham,
Denver, Colo.

HASH AND WATERMELON.

"Did you hear what was said?"
asked the hash of the watermelon.
"No, I did not," said the water-
melon.
"As per usual I have been insulted."
"What do you mean when you say
'as per usual'? Are you often insult-
ed?"
"Always," said the hash.
"What an awful thing!" said the wa-
termelon.
"I lead a hard life," said the hash;
"there is no getting around that."
"Has anyone ever tried to get
around it?" asked the watermelon.
"No one that I know of," said the
hash.
"What is the matter with you?"
asked the watermelon. "Of course I
don't know how you taste or if there
is anything wrong with you or not. I
am not an eater myself, though I as-
sist at meals."
"Well, I am not an eater myself, so
for that reason I know it is hard to
judge or to decide what is wrong with
me," said the hash, "but our family
has never been popular."
"I believe I am pretty well liked,"
said the watermelon. "I hope I am."
It added, after a pause.
"Oh, yes, almost everyone likes you,"
said the hash. "You are so nice in the
summer time. In the first place you
look so pretty and cool. Your green



It Seems Too Bad.

coat is so nice and, then, your cool,
pink red dinner gown with its black
sew trimmings and the green edging
on each one of you—oh, you're a lov-
ely look when you are ready for din-
ners or lunches.

"You look so dressed up. You look
so cool and so refreshing and as
though you were going to taste so fine.
Yes, you're wonderful, perfectly won-
derful. I'm not in the least jealous of
you, for I admire you so.

"I'm not jealous of any of the food
creatures so much liked. For in-
stance, there is corn. Corn is well
liked, and I'm not jealous of corn. I
know some creatures who will eat sev-
eral pieces of corn, or rather ears of
corn, and still will be ready for corn
the very next day, or even at the very
next meal.

"Corn deserves the admiration and
affection it gets. Only it does seem
sad that hash couldn't sometimes get
a little bit of affection and admiration,
too. It seems too bad."

"You were going to tell me what was
said," the watermelon told the hash.
"You said that as per usual you had
been insulted."

"But you didn't tell me what it was
had been said."

"Oh, yes," said the hash, "I meant
to tell you. Well, the lady who was ar-
ranging what to have for dinner said:
'Well, we'll have to have some hash, I
fear. I know everyone will be furious,
but still one can't waste. And I'll have
watermelon as a great treat for dessert
to make up for having hash first.'"

"That was too bad. I should think
you would hate me as a result."

"Well, I don't," said the hash, "for,
as I told you, I haven't a jealous dispo-
sition. I know that I've got to be made
and so have members of my family
all over the country and the land,
right down through history. I believe,
for things must not be wasted. But it
doesn't seem as if I were so dreadful
as they make me out to be. I think
that if cooks bothered a little bit more
about me and put in some nice season-
ing folks might get so they'd say, 'Oh,
we're going to have hash tonight;
goodie, goodie!' That would certainly
rejoice the family of hash if such a
thing ever happened."

"I do believe some day folks will
come to see your true worth," said the
watermelon.

"Ah, that's it!" said the hash. "I
have so much true worth and no char-
m! I wish I had a little charm, so
folks would relish me and enjoy me.
But I do send out an entreaty to cooks
to please season us and make us as
nice as possible, for hash is getting
tired of insults and would like to be
liked just for a change."

Getting Along With People.

The ability to get on well with people
is a very large factor in the happiness
of life. Cultivate it. Without sacri-
ficing your own personality, without
being insincere or colorless, you can
learn to adapt yourself to those about
you, to avoid their prejudices, and to
draw out what is lovable in them. In-
stead of arousing their antagonism,
No accomplishment is more to be de-
sired than the simple ability to get
along with people.—Girls' Companion.

Getting Your Share.

The girls who are always worrying
for fear they are not going to get their
full share of everything, are not the
ones who make a success of life. The
worthwhile blessings are reserved for
those who are so absorbed in helping
other people that they have little time
to think where they will come out.—
Girls' Companion.

Short in Planning.

Many a girl thinks that the trouble
is shortness of time, while as a matter
of fact, she is only short in planning.

CLAD FOR OUTDOOR AND INDOOR WEAR



THE heart of the flapper rejoices
in many smocks, blouses and top-
hats for outdoor wear, that range
all the way from plain white, with a
little inconspicuous decoration, to
divid colors that form backgrounds
for even more vivid out-of-focus fig-
ures against them. Among the lat-
est there are slip-over smocks, with
short kimono sleeves, in heavy cotton
the sleeves that are shown in orange,
green, rose, blue. With figures cut
from contrasting colors and black or
colored yards, their makers use them
as an artist might a canvas, posing
brilliant parrots or gaudy flowers on
them. When these figures turn out
unexpectedly to be pockets to every-
one's surprise, the joy of youthful
wearers is complete, for it is a fine
thing to have one's high spirits visual-
ized in clothes.
A belted smock in blue cotton shown
in the picture above is the successor
of the middie blouse and plays the same
role in the wardrobe. But it is a bit
more graceful in lines. Its odd collar
and flaring cuffs lend it interest, and
they are supplemented by slashes over
the hips and the management of the
belt which slips through slides. Last
we overlook this cleverness, the de-
signer has put small sprays of em-
broidered flowers at each side.
A pretty and demure dress of ging-
ham, for the home, is shown in the
second picture, and hardly needs de-
scription. These small, plain checks
are very fashionable this season, for
both grown people and all the younger
generation. Organdie lends them faint-
ness. It appears here in a flou and
in little, narrow frills on the cuffs.
Often a sash is made of it, but in the
dress pictured there is a wide girde
made of a bias strip of gingham.
These garments are of the kind that
women make at home, and the mate-
rials for making them are to be found
everywhere; yet they appear in all the
best displays in centers of fashion
where their qualities are appreciated.

Airy Midsummer Hats in White



SOME of the hats of midsummer
might be inspired by dainty down-
y styles. There are two dainty models,
one with round crown and sweeping
upturned brim in which the frame is
covered with malines. Narrow ribbon
tied in loops midway of the brim
makes a beautiful facing and fine
white lace drapes the top. The other
wide-brimmed hat has a crown of hair
braid and a brim of malines with two
scant ruffles of Val lace as a finish.
Pleat-edged ribbon about the crown,
wanders over the brim edge and ends
in a flat bow in the under brim. A half
wreath of grasses and flowers com-
pletes it.
Hair braid crown with very narrow
ribbon in rows, and a brim of ribbon
loops make the small hat trimmed with
tiny roses, while snowdrops and mal-
lines cover the rolling brim of the hat
having a round crown of hair braid.

Materials lend themselves very satis-
factorily to the simplest of
Style Designs.
Figured foulard blouses are being
shown for spring and summer and
very attractive they are. Figured ma-
terials lend themselves best to the
simplest style designs. The woman
who wants to make her own blouses,
but is not sufficiently skilled to work
out elaborate fashion ideas, may do
very well with a lace blouse—which
requires only care in matching the pat-
tern—added to good workmanship—
and with figured silks, which will re-
ward her with satisfactory results
when the same points are considered
and observed.
In determining the question of color
when the season's supply of blouses
is under consideration, don't overlook
the vogue for jade green. It is very
popular this year and, when becoming,
very lovely.

Skirt and Trousers to Match.
For the real sportswoman there is
a new divided skirt with trousers to
match.
New Panama Hat Style.
From England comes the vogue for
panama hats trimmed in a new and
decidedly unique way. These hats are
hand-painted in patchwork or unusual
designs or entirely painted in one col-
or, faced with matching chiffon and
trimmed with foils—hands or scarfs
of the chiffon combined with patent
leather or oilcloth strips.

Velvet for Fall and Winter.
Velvet, it is already reported from
Paris, will be used extensively for
suits and wraps this coming autumn
and winter.
A drone is one who does no labor.

The KITCHEN CABINET

"Come, let us rest awhile,
Where placid lakes and tumbling
streams
Surpass by far the land of dreams
And nature wears a smile."

HELPFUL IDEAS.

Nitrate of soda is a good tonic for
house plants that need it. Dissolve
one teaspoonful of the nitrate in a
quart of water and use it to wa-
ter the plants every week. This
tonic will produce rapid growth in
young, healthy plants.
To keep a cake moist, cover with an
icing while it is still warm, then put
a small jelly glass of water in the
cake box. The air in the box is kept
moist by the water and the cake will
not dry out. An apple is used instead
of the water by some.

To shrink fabric, lay it in the bath-
tub in the folds as it came from the
store. Soak it well and leave for sev-
eral hours until well dampened, then
hang till dry, or nearly so, before
pressing.

Mend a leak in a hot water bottle
with adhesive plaster. Heat table salt
very hot and fill the bag with the hot
salt. The salt retains the heat longer
than water, with no danger from leak-
ing.

The importance of well-fitting shoes
is vital. Many a woman suffers from
headache, backache, nerves and tem-
per because her feet are not properly
dressed. A heel should be large enough,
even if high, to support the weight.
Stockings should be neither too long,
to form wrinkles nor too short to cause
joint trouble.

Bathing the feet daily in cold water,
with a good rubbing, if faithfully fol-
lowed, will cure rheumatism and eczema,
we are told by those who have been
cured.

If the feet are swollen, hot and sen-
sitive, bathe them in salt water, then
rub with alcohol.

Change of hose and shoes once or
twice daily helps the feet wonderfully.
The shoes should be well aired and the
hose perfectly dry before dressing the
feet.

To toughen the feet, soak daily in a
bath containing alcohol and salt.

Come, fill the Cup, and let the Kettle
Sing!
The Cream and Sugar and Hot Water
bring!
Methinks this fragrant liquid amber
here
Within the Pot is pretty much the
Thing.

SUMMER DISHES FOR EVERY DAY.

With such a variety of fresh veg-
etables now in our gardens and mar-
kets, one can have a
change every day.

Escalloped Cabbage.—
Fill a buttered baking
dish with alternate lay-
ers of creamed cabbage
and seasoned crumbs,
having a top layer of
buttered crumbs. Brown
in a very hot oven.

Curry of Vegetables.—Cook one small
onion, one sour apple, one cupful each
of carrot, turnip and celery cut fine.
Make a rich white sauce, season with
pepper, salt and curry powder and
serve hot. These vegetables may all
be leftovers or be cooked for the dish.

Baked Banana Pudding.—Cook one
and one-fourth cupfuls of bread
crumbs and one-half cupful of milk
till smooth. Add two tablespoonfuls
of butter, one-fourth of a cupful of
sugar, one cupful of banana pulp, one-
half teaspoonful of salt and two beat-
en egg yolks. Fold in the stiffly beat-
en whites and bake in a buttered bak-
ing dish until firm. Serve with lemon
sauce.

Whipped Fruit Jelly.—Take one
package of any prepared gelatin of
any flavor. Follow the directions for
its preparation. When beginning to
cool, but before it sets, beat with a
Dover egg beater. Beat the white of
an egg until stiff, then add one-half
cupful of powdered sugar; beat this
into the jelly, then add two bananas,
one orange and half a cupful of fresh
strawberries all cut in small pieces.
Make a boiled custard with the yolk
of the egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar
and one and one-fourth cupfuls of
milk. Mold the jelly, cool the custard
after it has been cooked until slightly
thickened and serve on plates with the
unmolded jelly.

Squaw Dish.—Cook together new
potatoes, onions, carrots and peas,
adding them in time so that all are
tender together. A half cupful of
diced browned salt pork with the fat,
and a pint of milk with salt and pep-
per for seasoning makes a very per-
petizing dish.

Julia Bottomly

His Coat More.
Samson was plainly pained.
"I don't see why they think a dollar
haircut is expensive," he cried.

When Man Weighs Nothing.
Prof. Edward V. Huntington of Har-
vard university showed by an elabo-
rate mass of figures printed in Science
that a man on a train moving along
the equator westward at 18,700 miles
an hour, or eastward at 18,700 miles
an hour would weigh nothing, as meas-
ured by an observer on the train.

Muff and Mutt.
Of course there are others, but one
kind of a simp is the girl who car-
ries a muff in the summer and wears
a mutt in the winter.—Dallas News.

Heidi Maxwell

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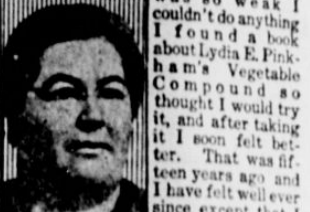
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TOO WEAK TO DO ANYTHING

**A Serious Feminine Illness Remedied
By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound.**

Casco, Wis.—"After the birth of each
of my children I had displacement and
was so weak I couldn't do anything
I found a book
about Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable
Compound and so
thought I would try
it, and after taking
it I soon felt bet-
ter. That was fif-
teen years ago and
I have felt well ever
since except that I
had a slight attack
of the trouble some time ago and took
some more of your Compound and was
soon all right again. I always recom-
mend your medicine and you may pub-
lish my testimonial for the benefit of
other women."—Mrs. JULES BERO, Jr.,
141 E. Box 99, Casco, Wis.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound, made from native roots and herbs,
contains no narcotic or harmful drugs,
and today holds the record of being the
most successful remedy for female ills
in this country, and thousands of vol-
untary testimonials prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt that
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound will help you, write to Lydia E.
Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential)
Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter
will be opened, read and answered by a
woman, and held in strict confidence.

BEWARE!
That case of malaria may be-
come chronic. Many people
think they are free from it, and
attribute their low state of
health to various other reasons.
The chronic effects are Anemia,
yellow skin, enlargement of the
spleen and liver, together with a
general low state of health.

Stop trying to cure the effects.
Get rid of the cause by taking
Oxidine. Oxidine is a preparation
drives malaria out of your blood.
It is also an excellent tonic, and
will make your system strong
enough to resist any further
effects from this dreadful disease.

The Behrens Drug Co.,
Waco, Texas.

OXIDINE Kills Chills

**Prayed for Cure
Finds it After 10 Years**
Food Would Sour and Boil
—Teeth Like Chalk

Mr. Herbert M. Gessner writes from his
home in Berlin, N. H.:
I had stomach trouble over ten years;
kept getting worse. I tried everything for
relief but it came back worse than ever.
Last fall I got awfully bad; could only eat
light loaf bread and tea. In January I got
so bad that what I would eat would sour
and boil; my teeth would be like chalk.
I suffered terribly. I prayed every day for
something to cure me. One day I read
about OXIDINE and told my wife to get
me a box at the drug store as I was going
to work at 4 p. m. I took one third of a
dram and began to feel relief; when it was
three-fourths gone, I felt fine and when it
was used up I had no pains. Wife got me
another box but I have felt the pain but
twice. I used five tablets out of the new
box and I have no more stomach trouble.
Now I am a healthy man. I took one third of
a dram and began to feel relief; when it was
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a dram and began to feel relief; when it was
three-fourths gone, I felt fine and when it
was used up I had no pains. Wife got me
another

Teuton Bandit's Arrest Ends a Daring Career

Max Hoelz Establishes Communist Regime With Series of Bold Rascalities.

TOOK PART IN RED REVOLT

Brigand Boasted of Touching Off World Uprising From Seat of Government—Seized Mansions and Burned Them Before Quitting.

Berlin.—The arrest of Max Hoelz several days ago in Bohemia, closes one of the most romantic chapters in the history of revolutionary Germany. It is also one of the most significant chapters. For it shows how communist doctrines work out practically when held by a criminal of exceedingly erratic mind; how far some of the German working classes will go in making common cause with a common robber. If he but throw the charmed halo of socialism about his head, and how weak socialist government is in dealing with such a situation.

Hoelz suddenly appeared upon the German firmament at the time of the Kapp adventure and he was soon registered by newspapers as a star of the first magnitude. But he had a previous history. Last year he had played a prominent part in Spartacist turbulence in the Vogtland, as the southern part of Saxony is called. When the military moved into the region and the situation grew serious Hoelz demitted in good time, leaving his followers in the lurch. These latter were captured and were in prison since then, awaiting trial toward the end of March. Hoelz was meanwhile living in concealment somewhere in northern Germany.

But his opportunity to rehabilitate himself arrived when Kapp held sway in Berlin. At Plauen, chief town of the Vogtland—known for its manufactures of lace and embroideries—the Reichswehr, or national troops, showed signs of wavering and going over to Kapp. This caused trouble with the working population and a clash seemed inevitable. But the military was withdrawn. That was Hoelz's opportunity. He was immediately holding himself in readiness just behind the scenes, for the next night he appeared in Plauen.

Free Followers in Prison.

Gathering together a handful of his former followers—they still had faith in him, for the man has a dangerous gift of voluble and fiery rhetoric—he stormed the prison the next morning at dawn and liberated his 18 accomplices of last year. Then they betook themselves to the prosecuting attorney, hauled him out of bed and demanded the documents in the cases against these liberated prisoners. He was not able at once to produce them, and so they carried him off as hostage to Falkenstein, a town about 15 miles to the east. Here Hoelz seized the old castle of Baron Trutzler von Falkenstein, dismissed the baron, and made it his seat of government for the following four weeks. By the afternoon the prosecuting attorney had thought better of the matter and had the documents produced. Hoelz burned them in his presence and then discharged his hostages.

Then Hoelz inaugurated his communist regime with a series of high-handed rascalities. He dismissed city officials or drove them out of town. He looted upon manufacturers and requisitioned their automobiles. Mounted on these he and his chosen band made incursions upon neighboring towns, making people think that the far-off period of robber bar-

ons had returned. He organized his little army and had his little skirmishes with such opposition as presented itself in his way. With 120 of his band on automobile trucks he went to Markneukirchen—famous for the manufacture of violins—disarmed the home guards after a little fight, and then liberated the Spartacist prisoners in jail there. Incidentally he carried off 100,000 marks, "as pledge that the arms would be delivered up," he said.

Made Threats of Slaughter. Whenever he went he breathed out threatnings of slaughter. His proclamations teemed with expressions like "all be shot."

Hoelz delighted in strong talk, in giving himself the airs of a bloody bandit; but he was not half so bad as his talk. In fact, there was a quality of mercy in his rascalities. Once he had the Munich-Berlin express train held up and searched by his band, but they harmed nobody and apparently took nobody's purse, though one report said so. They were evidently looking for somebody, and when they heard that several passengers who looked suspicious had got off and gone to the leading hotel they went there and searched it.

One of the guests was correspondent of a Leipzig newspaper. They arrested him and took him off to Falkenstein because they found on him a notebook containing the substance of a news report which he had telephoned to his paper. In the castle at Falkenstein he found two young university men who had been held in captivity for more than a week, waiting for some kind of ransom to pay the 20,000 marks ransom demanded for them by Hoelz.

Warned Tender Hearts.

As Hoelz grew in fame and renown as an outlaw he found that he was touching many tender female hearts with his deeds of courage. He was flooded with letters from women that annoyed his virtuous soul. Finally, he had printed in heavy type in the Falkenstein Anzeiger a notice warning "all unmarried and married women persons, upon pain of heavy fines and the publication of their names, against tempting him with love letters and less obvious attentions." He was a married man, the notice concluded, and he "energetically forbade" this indecent, immoderate love-making.

While Hoelz was amazing all Germany and the world with the boldness of his robberies and impressments, the Saxon government was equally the cause of amazement through its supineness. Herr Gradnauer, the socialist minister-president of Saxony, at first did nothing whatever against Hoelz, and later explained that he had hoped the workmen would themselves take measures to restore order or, failing in that, would come and ask the government for troops. As late as April 3, about two weeks after Hoelz began his "reign," Gradnauer was still calling upon the various "action committees" that had been formed in the larger towns of the Vogtland to "see to it that the unconstitutional state of things instituted by the communist Hoelz in the Vogtland be remedied as speedily as possible." If this were not done in the very next days, this proclamation went on, the government "would be compelled in the general interests of the state to restore legal conditions with all the power at its disposal."

Workmen Ordered to Arm.

At the same time news from Chemnitz, which lies near the Vogtland, was to the effect that Gradnauer had promised no troops should be sent for the present, and was depending upon the Chemnitz executive committee (the socialist organizations) to negotiate

with the "action committees" in the Vogtland to put a speedy end to Hoelz's doings. This statement was made at a general meeting of the shop councils of Chemnitz, whereupon a resolution was adopted calling for arming the workmen and declaring that a general strike would be proclaimed at the first attempt of the government to send troops through Chemnitz. The executive committee had promised several days before this that it would resist the Vogtland troubles by peaceable means, and Minister Gradnauer was still promising mild treatment for Hoelz and his gang.

This attitude of organized labor at Chemnitz corresponded to the attitude of the more extreme socialists elsewhere. The independent socialists either excused or openly encouraged Hoelz. Their leading organ at Dresden declared that the workmen would resist an armed intervention by every possible means, and "the responsibility would fall with full weight upon the government." And the Freihet, the national organ of that party, saw nothing worse in Hoelz's doings than a breach of party discipline. He was "acting contrary to the interests of the revolutionary proletariat." "Proletarian campaigns," this organ continued, "require closed ranks at the battle front, obedience to general orders; and all dancing out of one's turn means weakening and hurting the revolutionary struggle."

Decide to Fight Bandit.

Finally about three weeks after Hoelz had been in possession at Falkenstein, Gradnauer decided with extreme reluctance, that he would have to ask the Berlin government to send the Reichswehr against the marauder. His hopes that the workmen in the Vogtland would come and say: "The thing can't be done without the Reichswehr," had not been realized. An attempt was made by Plauen workmen, indeed, to shake Hoelz, but without success at first. The action committee there called for big meetings; at which a resolution against him was to be proposed; but Hoelz himself boldly appeared at the meetings, and by means of his usual fiery harangues defeated the resolutions.

As the troops began to move, however, the laboring people began to assert themselves. At Chemnitz, the decision of the shop councils to call a general strike in support of Hoelz, was nullified by a large majority on a general vote of the entire laboring population; and about the same time, a conference of the communists at Chemnitz voted to exel him from their party. On the other hand, about the time when the troops were drawing their net around Vogtland a conference of socialists at Gera, attended by delegates from many Thuringian towns, voted unanimously to demand that the troops be recalled, otherwise to declare a general strike for all Germany.

Hoped to Make Escape.

But the troops gradually gathered around the Vogtland, coming in with many apologies and explanations on the part of the Dresden government and the general. Airplanes were sent in advance to scatter handbills designed gently to soothe the fears of the workmen. Moreover, a civil commissioner was sent along with the troops to restrain their thirst to kill on sight Hoelz and his band.

Hoelz seemed the dancer from afar, but he made good use of the few days of grace still left him. He did not remotely dream of making a stand against the troops. When they were still several days' march from Falkenstein he shifted his headquarters over to the little town of Klingenthal, which lies immediately on the Bohemian frontier.

On the last day of his stay at Klingenthal he made hay in two ways. He sent a detachment of his forces once more into Plauen to raise money by going into the leading restaurants and emptying the pockets not only of guests, but even of waiters. Then at Klingenthal he summoned fifteen of the leading manufacturers to a conference at the town hall demanded of them 1,000,000 marks before nightfall, and locked them up as hostages till it should be produced. Later he decided to let them go out and make their arrangements to obtain the money. At the appointed hour they returned and counted out the money for him on the big center table.

Burns Mansions Before Quitting.

Before quitting Falkenstein Hoelz had set fire to the mansions of five leading manufacturers after he had been milking them for several weeks to meet the expenses of his "army." He also ordered the detachment that went to Plauen to rob the restaurants, that they also burn several fine villas there, but this was apparently not done; the valiant band contenting themselves instead with pillaging several homes.

As the troops closed in on the scene of war they began to make captures of Hoelz's Red guards, all stuffed with stolen money. There was a sort of skirmish somewhere, in which Hoelz was engaged until things grew too hot for him. The official report records the fact that his automobile was captured, containing his hat; but that Hoelz himself escaped, "ostensibly in woman's clothing."

He succeeded in some way in getting across the frontier, which was probably not very hard to do, as it is a wooded, semi-mountainous region. Several days later the Czechs arrested him at Marienbad; and now he is to be brought back to Germany for trial. If a military court tries him it will be doubtful what his fate will be; but more probably he will be brought before a civil tribunal. In that event he may get five, perhaps even ten years in the penitentiary.

lean Red Cross warehouse on the waterfront at Marseilles.

Before workers hired by the Red Cross warehousemen could begin removing the debris, bees from all parts of southern France started flocking to the caramel mountain. As early batches returned to their hives loaded down with honey material, other multitudes got wind of the easy picking, and with the result that showmen who were ordered to dump the caramel into the water have been kept at a distance until the present time. Huge

LABOR IS SCARCE AND TWINE IS CHEAPER AS HARVEST TIME NEARS



Doctors, Lawyers, Merchants and Fair Folk of the Cities Donned Old Clothes and Overalls to Help in the Harvest Fields During the War—the Famous "Shock Troops," to Whom the Secretary of Agriculture Has Issued an Appeal for Similar Aid This Year.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Labor and binder twine.

On the eve of the harvesting season the wheat-growers' thoughts turn to these two necessary items, particularly the former, which caused him much worry during the years of the war. Of course, labor is the chief problem, but binder twine is something that must be reckoned with as well, and in its own way is a very important feature in the harvesting operations.

The wheat-grower need have no apprehension as to the supply of binder twine this season. Reports coming to the bureau of plant industry indicate that there will be a plentiful supply of this commodity available for the American farmer. Not only will it be plentiful, but it is likely to be cheaper this year than for some years past.

Yucatan—the chief and cheapest source of henequen, from which the twine is made—produced a large crop this year, which, coupled with the termination of control of prices by the commission regulators, was responsible for a drop in the price of fiber from 15 to 10 cents a pound early in March. The price is now re-



Not Afraid to Don Overalls and Do Their "Bit."

ported to be 8 cents a pound. This reduction should be reflected in the price of twine this season.

Supply Not Affected by Revolution.

Thus far the recent revolution in Mexico has not affected the henequen industry of Yucatan and Campeche, the two important fiber-growing states of that country. It is too late now for any disruption of this industry to affect seriously the supplies of twine for this year's harvest, as practically

ECONOMICAL METHOD IN THRASHING WHEAT

Task Should Be Performed Directly From Shock.

Grain That Is Handled When Damp Will Sweat Too Much and Become Hot and Burned—Community Plan Most Desirable.

When thrashing can be done early, the most economical method is to thrash directly from the shock. Thrash when the grain is dry, either before or after it has gone through the sweat. If the grain is too dry, it will crack in thrashing.

Wheat thrashed before sweating in the shock will go through the sweat in the bins, giving the grain a darker and richer color. Grain that is thrashed when damp will sweat too much and become hot and bin burnt. When grain is stacked it should be allowed to go through the sweat before thrashing.

Community thrashing is desirable where the farms are not large. The individual farmer will get his thrashing done more rapidly and economically where a group of farmers can own and operate a thrashing outfit together.

See that the separator is well cleaned before the thrashing is started. In order to prevent the mixture of grain and the scattering of weed seed from the neighboring farms.

Watch carefully the working of the machine to see that the grain is entirely removed from the straw and that the chaff is blown out.

Stack the straw, use it as feed or bedding for live stock, and so convert it into manure.

Write to United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 678, "Growing Hard Spring Wheat."

Buy Labor-Saving Tools.

If labor is scarce and high priced, buy labor-saving machinery and implements.

Best Land for Tomatoes. Select land for your tomatoes that you have not been planting in tomatoes. This will help to control root knot and wilt.

Agricultural Progress. Agricultural progress has been made by men who were not satisfied with what was good enough for their grandfathers.

Wean at Four Months. The lambs should be weaned when about four months old.

all the fiber necessary for the present needs have already been imported to the United States.

Although there is no danger for this year's twine supply, officials of the department of agriculture are somewhat apprehensive over the effect that the low prices for fiber prevailing now will have upon the production of henequen during the next few years. Low prices, according to reports to the department, are leading the growers in Yucatan to reduce their planting, with the result that a real shortage of the fiber five or six years hence is a very likely possibility.

The labor outlook is not so cheerful. The supply of hired farm labor is about 72 per cent of the normal.

Although no appropriation was made by congress this year for carrying on the department of agriculture's war time activities in aiding the farmers to get laborers, the department is doing what it can to assist farmers with this problem. The state directors of extension and the county agents are aiding in bringing together farmers and men who want jobs on farms.

Calls for "Shock Troops."

Results are expected from the appeal of Secretary of Agriculture Meredith to city men, college students, and others to spend their vacations working on farms, particularly as helpers in harvest fields. Frequent inquiries are being received by the department from university and college students as to where their services could best be used. The need for the now famous "shock troops"—volunteer helpers from the city who shocked wheat—that gave such a good account of themselves in the harvest fields during the war is believed to be as urgent this year as in those trying days. The mobilization of these forces is what Secretary Meredith is seeking to accomplish.

According to reports of the department, Kansas leads all other wheat-growing states in its demands for labor—30,000 outside men for its estimated need. Nebraska requires 6,000 additional men for its harvest, and Oklahoma, 4,000. It is expected, though, that the labor shortage there will be largely met by the workers in the other wheat states which have earlier harvest seasons. The central employment office established by the department of labor in Kansas City is undertaking the task of gathering the laborers and distributing them in the various localities.

COULD DOUBLE CORN YIELDS

Desirable to Produce Enough to Meet All Demands on a Smaller Number of Acres.

Corn yields per acre in the United States could be doubled within a few years, and this could be accomplished without increase in work or expense. It is not to be understood that it is desirable to double the present corn crop, but that it is desirable to produce enough to meet all needs on a smaller number of acres and with less labor, says the United States department of agriculture. If 60 bushels are raised on one acre instead of on two acres, the labor of plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, and harvesting is greatly reduced.

FEED FOR STOCKER CALVES

In Addition to Pasture Young Animals Should Be Given Cottonseed or Cake Oil.

In the range sections of the United States stocker calves and yearlings should be fed from one to three pounds of some concentrate, in cottonseed or oil cake, in addition to pasture, except in severe weather, when they should also have roughage.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Drainage Improves soils.

Sudan grass is winning on merit.

Locate your farm buildings to save steps.

Encourage the song birds; they are friends of the farmer.

The richest land is usually the cheapest measured by net profits.

The loco weed does not grow abundantly except in seasons when there is an abundance of moisture.

There are two very pertinent reasons for the cultivation of corn, namely, that of conserving moisture and destroying weeds.

The direct cause of moldy silage is the persistence of oxygen therein for too long a period, a few days instead of a few minutes.

Six things which have helped make farming profitable: Proper use of fertilizer, especially manure; proper tillage, good seed, crop rotation, drainage, and, finally,

CUSTOMS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Who among us would say to-day, "I never use a Dentifrice; I never have to?" Yet fifty years ago, odd as it may seem, not one person in 1,000 used a Dentifrice—or even a tooth brush.

So to-day, after more than 30 years of persistent publicity of Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for the Feet, not many well-turned-out people care to confess, "You know I never have to use a Powder for the Feet?"

More than One Million five hundred thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

The reason is this: Confining the feet in Leather or Canvas Shoes is bound to create friction more or less. Allen's Foot-Ease removes the friction from the shoes. It is this friction which causes callouses, corns and bunions. You know what friction does to your motor-car axle. Why not remove it from your footwear by shaking into your shoes to-day, Allen's Foot-Ease, the cleanly, wholesome, healing, Antiseptic powder? Get the habit, as millions now have it, who inhabit our, as yet, imperfect world.—Adv.

They're Not Afraid. "Do you have much trouble with the servant?"

"I would if I dared to speak my mind. But when she annoys me I walk away and say nothing."

"You don't correct her?"

"No. She'd leave if I did. The children are the only ones in our house who have nerve enough to talk back to her."

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."—Adv.

His Idea. "Here's a technical engineer writes an article on the beauty of mechanics."

"What of it?"

"After watching my wife make up her face I think I could write something good on the mechanics of beauty."

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove those homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear. While the freckles have begun to disappear, it is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

Music of the Shepherds.

In the stillness of the night, what more beautiful or soul-elevating than the mournful music of a flute? It was this instrument which the shepherds of Bethlehem were playing that memorably announced to them the birth of the Savior.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

There is nothing so necessary as necessity.

Case Seemed Hopeless

Use of Doan's, However, Brought Complete Recovery and the Results Have Been Lasting.

"I used to think my back would surely break," says Mrs. H. S. Fitz, prominent lodge woman, 340 Carpenter Street, Reading, Pa. "My back pained me constantly. I was as helpless as a baby and a nurse had to stay with me all the time. The kidney secretions were burned and passed as often as every ten minutes. Sometimes my eyes were almost closed by the swollen sacs beneath them and my limbs, too, were swollen twice their normal size. For almost a year I was practically helpless and never expected to get downstairs again. I had been told that nothing could be done for me, and had given up all hope of ever getting better. My condition was critical when I was told about Doan's Kidney Pills. I began using them and the results made me hopeful of getting well again. The pain in my back ceased up and my swollen limbs started to look more natural. I kept on using Doan's and became entirely well. I owe my life to Doan's." Sworn to before me.

HARRY WOLF, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, or a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-McLENNAN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ITCH!

Money back without question if HUNT'S SALVE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 75c at drug stores, or direct from A. B. Roberts Medicine Co., Durham, Pa.

Tan-No-More

"The Skin Beautifier."

Use 40c and \$1.00 Jars — always — between you and the Sun. It is more precious than gold. It makes the bearing of the sun's rays a joy. It brings out the skin's natural beauty. It is the only skin treatment that before going out in the evening, it is a flawless complexion.

Remember! Tan-No-More is a trademark. Find your money 1775-30-Sure Skin to please you.

Belcor Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn.

Getting Set. The way some men arrange their napkins when they sit down at a table, you would think they were going to get a shave instead of a meal.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

Indigestion produces disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stimulate the digestive processes to function naturally.—Adv.

It is more blessed to receive than to ask in vain.

Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

USE ANTISEPTIC MUL-EN-OL

AS A MOUTH WASH AND DENTIFRICE

It Cleans the Teeth, Disinfects the Mouth and Keeps the Gums Firm and Healthy

WANTED AGENTS

In every town, make big money selling GLORIO TOILET GOODS

Write for free particulars. MAGNOLIA LABORATORIES 70 S. Second St. Memphis, Tenn.

Feelin' Mean?

Headache? Nausea? Dizziness? Biliousness? Constipation? Lazy and good for nothing most of the time? What you need is a shaking-up of your "innards" and a gingering-up all over. The thing that'll fix you up is:

Dr. THACHER'S LIVER AND BLOOD SYRUP

An old doctor's prescription; in use for 68 years. Enlivens your Liver, purifies and enriches your Blood. Regulates your Bowels and is a fine family TONIC. Get a bottle from your drug store and you'll soon be

Feelin' Fine!

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

SOLD FOR 50 YEARS. ALSO A FINE GENERAL STRENGTHENING TONIC. Sold by All Drug Stores.

For MALARIA, CHILLS and FEVER.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

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THE CRITTENDEN PRESS

Marion, Ky., July 9, 1920.

By W. F. and W. P. HOGARD,
Miss Leaffa Wilborn, News Editor.

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We Americans, in common with
other peoples, are living in a restless
age.

Before the world war all Europe
slept on a volcano, dreading the day
when the thunders of eruption should
be heard. That eruption came almost
in the twinkling of an eye, bathed
two countries in the blood of mil-
lions of men, drove kings and em-
perors from their gilded thrones, re-
duced aristocrats from affluence to
poverty, turned the world topsy-tur-
vy, and made civilization a mockery
and a byword.

Release from the privations en-
tailed by war, instead of sobering
humanity, seems to have turned its
head. Profiteers are legion and pro-
fligate spenders are more numerous.
Prodigality has swept us into a sea
of uncertainty and conjecture from
which not even the wisest ones can
tell how or when we will emerge.

We are up in the air, knowing not
which way to turn, or whether to turn
or stand still, forge ahead or mark
time.

It is a condition calculated to pro-
duce even the most aggravating form
of restlessness in a people accus-
tomed from our early days to a sane
and simple existence.

A time will come when we as a
people will emerge from our present
condition of indifference to conse-
quences. It may be a year, or two,
or five, or more, and great changes
may take place before we are again
a normally moving people. But we
Americans are not a class to be for-
ever keyed up in a turmoil of excite-
ment. In some way or other we will
find our level and resume the whole-
some existence we enjoyed before the
world was set ablaze by the fires of
war. It is a hope which buoy us up
and reconciles us to the idiosyncra-
cies of a people apparently gone mad
in the game of life.

It is possible that when we pass on
to our ultimate rewards our children
may inherit a better world than the
one in which we are living today. The
experiences through which we are
passing may imbue us with a knowl-
edge and furnish us with wisdom to
apply it for the good of posterity.
Having fallen into the pitfalls of life
ourselves, we may have the resource-
fulness to teach our children to avoid
them. A man never picks up the
same hot poker twice. And we of to-
day have picked up so many, and of
such varying degrees of heat, it is
to be hoped there will be but few left
to scorch the fingers of our offspring.

Your character is your own and
you value it above all things. How
would you like to have it besmirched
and blackened in the eyes of the
world? Get in the race for Presi-
dent of the United States. Your
political enemies will convict you of
every sin in the decalogue and paint
you so black the darkness of night
will be illuminating in comparison.
If you have made a mistake in life it
will be pardoned for the edification
of the public. If you have been cir-
cumspect your very virtues will be
distorted into diabolical sins of
omission and commission. For the
rule of politics, you know, is not of
the Golden Rule.

People who smart under the lash
of false charges and malicious ac-
cusations have at least one ray of
comfort to cheer them through life.
In death they will not be robbed of
the fruits of their virtues. When
St. Peter halts them at the gates he
will have a record of their deeds so
complete that no single incident will
be omitted. Every act will be judged
in fairness and without bias, and the
divine spirit of manhood will pre-
vail over all. There will be no false
charges or malicious accusations at
the gates of Paradise. All who are
worthy will be welcomed, and no
trades or combinations will be nec-
essary to effect an entrance.

The man who is continually find-
ing fault with his neighbors has a thou-
sand devils working within his being.
The condition of the soul finds lodg-
ing in the mind and expression from
the lips, and it is well to bear this
in mind the next time you hear one
person picking another to pieces.

PINEY CREEK

Mrs. Martha Sigler and daughter,
Stella visited John Sigler and family
Sunday.

John Hunt visited John Sigler Sun-
day.

Miss Ora Andrews visited Misses
Lee and Macy Rushing Sunday.

Miss Geneva Andrews visited Ve-
ra Jennings Sunday.

BISCUIT PERFUME

By R. RAY BAKER

(© 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

At seven o'clock George Henderson's
alarm clock rang down the curtain on
the dream and his eyes sprang open.
The room looked the same as al-
ways, and yet there seemed something
strange about it. Finally it dawned
on him that a perfume from the past
was scenting up his surroundings—a
perfume of baking biscuits.

The strange thing about it was that
in his dream he had been seated at a
table about to begin an attack on
warm biscuits and maple syrup.

The faint sound of an oven door
banging shut and the rattling of pans
came from the next room.

"The new light housekeepers,"
George commented, as he crawled from
bed and began to dress. "That won't
last long. Mrs. Maloney simply won't
stand for any baking."

Arriving at his office, George waded
into his correspondence, gave instruc-
tions to his assistants and clerks, then
secluded himself from all callers and
gave himself up to day dreams.

Elsie Havers was the cause and the
subject of these dreams, George could
not forget her, although he had seen
her last ten years ago. At first, when
he came to Detroit, he had given her
sincerely a thought, he was so busy
making good in the real estate "game,"
and besides, his fellow workers were
acquainted with a number of attractive
city girls, one of whom quite cap-
tivated George and allowed him to
spend a great deal of time with her
and a great deal of money on her; un-
til her former sweetheart, who had
been West, came back and married
her, and took her to Colorado.

When George recovered from the
blow he discovered he had never loved
Vivian; it had been simply a case of
infatuation. His thoughts naturally
reverted to Elsie, and he attempted to
renew his neglected correspondence
with her. His letters came back un-
opened, stamped "Unclaimed." He
wrote to mutual friends and learned
that Elsie and her mother had left
Harbor Springs and were living in Chi-
cago, although their address was unob-
tainable.

"Why not pay the old town a visit,
anyhow?" he asked himself after a few
moments more of cogitation.

Twelve hours later he stepped off
the train at Harbor Springs. As he
walked up a bluff his gait increased.
Before long he met a farm flivver
in which he noticed a number of large
tin cans.

"Hello," he called. "Wait a minute."
The driver applied the brakes, and
the machine stopped.

"Well, well," said the driver. "If it
ain't George Henderson!"

"Bill Jackson!" George exclaimed,
and he extended a hand, which met
a firm, warm clasp. "Are you still deal-
ing in maple syrup?"

"You bet. Here's thirty gallons. I'm
taking 'em to the store."

"Won't twenty-nine be enough for
the store?" asked George, reaching for
his pocketbook. "I haven't tasted
maple syrup in ten years."

"Nope, I can't sell it." Bill's face
was covered with a multitude of grin-
ing wrinkles as he added, "but I'll
give you one, for old time's sake, you
know. You used to be my best cus-
tomer."

George thanked him and trudged on
with his can of syrup. It was heavy,
but it wouldn't be after he found the
shady spot. Soon he came to a four
corner. On each of the corners was a
house. George paused in front of the
smallest.

"Elsie's old home," he sighed. "Won-
der who lives there now?"
He mounted the porch. The door
was open and only a screen barred his
progress. To his astonishment the
same perfume that had assailed his
nostrils two mornings ago came from
the interior of the house.

He knocked, and a middle-aged lady,
with white hair, bustled to the door.
When George saw her he dropped the
can of syrup on the porch floor.

"Mrs. Havers!" he almost shouted,
wringing her hand.

"Well, well, George. It does seem
good to look on your face once more.
And what's in that can? Maple syrup?
I might have known it. You're just
in time for breakfast—and we have
biscuits—always do for breakfast—
even down in Detroit."

George was walking toward the
kitchen. He struck his head through
the doorway and his eyes took in a
young lady bending before the oven.
The girl looked up and their glances
met.

"What—what are you doing here?"
she faltered, and her eyes found the
floor.

"I just dropped in for breakfast.
You see, I have maple syrup, and you
—you have the biscuits; so I thought
we might collaborate."

"Yes," observed Mrs. Havers, as
she poured syrup on a biscuit. "we
thought it would be nice to spend the
summer in the old home—be resorters,
like the folks over on the point; so
here we are—came just yesterday
morning. Yes, we liked Chicago fairly
well, but Elsie thought she could get a
better position in Detroit, so we moved
there only last week. We found a nice
place right at the start, but we had to
get out—because we just had to have
our biscuits, and Mrs. Maloney said
the other roomers couldn't stand the
smell of them; so we decided to take
a vacation and use up some of the
money we had saved, and as I said
before here we are."

Do Today's Job Today.
The habit of postponing is whole-
sale delusion. It is founded on false
hope. The victim thinks he will have
time to do tomorrow what should be
done today. That more convenient
time seldom ever comes. Shakespeare
emphasizes the idea when he says:
"You can't turn the wheel with the wa-
ter that is past." Another writer has
said: "Procrastination is the thief of
time." It's a mere salve to conscience,
and tomorrow with its own quota of
jobs has no time nor room for what
should have been done yesterday.—
Brit.

WAR SHORN OF ITS GLAMOR

Modern Painters, Who Themselves
Have Looked on Death, Depict
Slaughter as It Really Is.

For the first time in history war is
pictured as it is. The vanishing
glory has been taken off. It stands
out in all its sordid horror. The
opening of the Salon des Artistes
Francais, filled for the most part with
canvases of men who have been in the
trenches, show an astonishing ab-
sence of battle scenes.

Most of the painters have sought in-
spiration elsewhere. Those who have
found it in the war have rendered
only the dull misery of life at the
front.

They show no clash of armies,
these painters who have been through
the war, no flourish of trumpets, not
even fragments of general fights. But
war as it is. A soldier, limping toward
the lines, exhausted, despairing, hold-
ing up to his mouth a handkerchief,
dark as a clot of blood is what one
sees. The face is distorted with suf-
fering, and the uniform is of that in-
describable color which comes only
from continual exposure to the ele-
ments. Garry paints a blinded soldier
guided towards a relief station. Michel
and Douzargues show water-flooded
trenches.

If governments in the future wish
more pleasant and cheerful war
scenes they will have to call on art-
ists who stayed away from the front.
Those who served were too close to
death to paint anything but the truth.

JUST REPETITION OF HISTORY

Fade of the Present Day Had Their
Counterpart in the Fashions
of Years Ago.

Nothing is new under the sun, not
even the newest and most up-to-date
girl striker of the present day, with
bobbed hair, nor even the employer
who complains of the fashion. A writer
in "Blackwood" has discovered that
in the time of James I. this fashion
was affected by women who donned
the doublet and hose, which aroused
the ire of an unknown author, who in
1620 lampooned the women of the day
for so dressing, and instead of keeping
to "the modest attire of the comely
hood, cow or colt and handsome dress
and kirtle" betook themselves to the
"cloudy, ruffianly, broad-brimmed hat
and wanton feathers." Nor was this
all. The extravagance of her costume,
with the "French doublet" which took
the place of a "concealed straight
gown" was not in the author's eye the
deadliest offense; incredible though it
seems, she would "out and cut her
hair to the despicable fashion of the
Puritan." So the bobbed hair comes
as a reminiscence of the modern maid-
en's forebears in the Covenanters' time.

Selling Shoes Under Difficulties.

Dean B. Stover, southern salesman
for a Brockton shoe concern, got an
order under difficulties while out on
his last trip. He made a North Car-
olina town and hired a taxi to take
him to a township 15 miles away to
which few trains ran. Arriving on
the outskirts of his destination he
found that the heavy floods had
washed away the only bridge. Mr.
Stover decided the only thing to do
was to turn back until the taxi driver
suggested that there might be a boat
somewhere around. Mr. Stover hunt-
ed along the banks until he found a
flat bottomed skiff and he rowed
across. He interviewed his customer,
paddled him back to the other shore,
requisitioned a small wharf and laid
his samples out on the roadside. And
he made the sale.—Brockton Enter-
prise.

All Blush Now.

Playwright Eugene Walter apropos
of a New York publisher's conviction
for publishing a supposedly obscene
novel said:
"The novel in question is harmless,
and the people who brought about
that poor publisher's conviction were
as silly as—as well as it reminds
me of a story."

"The lady principal of a famous
girls' school took her older pupils
to the Metropolitan museum one day.
Entering the hall of sculptures, the
principal said, as she looked up from
her catalogue:
"Attention, young ladies! When
we come to the next statue but one
you will all blush."

Newlyweds to Tents.

A honeymoon colony, believed to be
the first of its kind in England, has
been established in a meadow near
Farnham, Surrey. At the edge of a
certain wood half a dozen tents may
be seen. They are the homes of the
four brides and their husbands who,
rendered homeless by the house short-
age, have begun their married life in
the open air.

The colony is likely to be still fur-
ther enlarged, for several other cou-
ples have applied for admission.—
From the Continental Edition of the
London Mail.

Immunity From Ivy Poisoning.

Persons susceptible to ivy poisoning
can be rendered immune by taking
a treatment described by Dr. Jay
Frank Schumberger in the Journal of
the American Medical Association. It
consists in taking after meals a prepa-
ration of tincture of poison ivy, in
doses gradually increasing from one
drop to a teaspoonful. The immunity
conferred by this lasts for about a
month. Ivy poisoning may also be
cured by administering the same drug
in larger doses, increasing more rap-
idly.

Iron Clothes With the Feet.

In Cairo men employed in the na-
tive tailoring establishments turn
clothes with their feet. Except for
the long handle, the irons are shaped
like an ordinary flat-iron, but are
larger. A solid block of wood rests
on the top of the iron and on this
the men place one foot, guiding the
iron in the desired direction by means
of the handle. For the sake of con-
venience, ironing boards are raised
only a few inches from the ground,
and, however strange the method may
seem, the work is done well and ex-
pediently.

Don't Forget the Day!

Monday, July 12th

Morris, Son & Mitchell start the New Cash System

Don't forget that this rule applies to all. Don't forget that we will save you money. Don't forget to come in and investigate our prices. Don't forget that our store service will continue to be as efficient as in the past. Don't forget that we have always appreciated your business and will continue to do so. Don't forget you will have to pay some time so "why not now."

MORRIS, SON & MITCHELL

THE BIG CASH GROCERY

South Main St. Phone 210 Marion

BLACKBURN

Born on the 30th day of June, to Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Casper a seven pound girl, christened Janie Ray.

Misses Sybil Travis, Arvella Agee and Arnie Hodges attended Sunday school at this place Sunday.

Miss Pearl Davis and Mr. Wirt Horning attended services at Tribune Sunday and spent the evening at the home of W. D. Stone.

Mr. Clem Orr of Tolu spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fate Orr.

Miss Monville Boyd is spending a few days with her grandmother, Mrs. Eva Davis.

Misses Willie Travis and Ila Stenbridge spent Saturday night and Sunday with Misses Lena and Stella Guess.

Miss Lena Guess and Corbit Travis attended Sunday school here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James and Miss Lura McConnell and Lenneth Brown were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McConnell Saturday night and Sunday.

Misses Lena and Stella Guess, Messrs. Jim Marvel, Corbit Travis, Nathan Sutton and W. C. McConnell of Tribune were present at the singing here Sunday night.

Mrs. Dora McConnell was the Sunday guest of C. P. McConnell and family.

Burnett Turley is working in the mines at Marion.

Mrs. Ida Yarbrough spent one evening last week with Mrs. Alma McConnell.

Mrs. J. H. East and children spent Saturday at the home of Monroe Stenbridge.

Robert G. Warren was in Shady Grove Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Vanhooser were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Lowery Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole McConnell and children, Lucile and Harold spent the week end with his mother, Mrs. Dora McConnell.

Hindu Youth Precoelous.

A tourist traveling in India wrote some that he was astonished by the precocity of the Hindu children, says the Home Journal. Many of them are skilled workmen at an age when other children are learning the alphabet. One of the most expert carvers in wood he saw was a boy of seven, and many of the handsomest and most costly rugs and carpets are woven by children not yet in their teens.

DYCUSBURG

Charles Smith of Tiline was in town Tuesday on business.

H. H. Perryman was in Paducah Wednesday.

W. E. Charles and sons, W. J. and T. E. were in Kuttawa Wednesday.

Mrs. Cardie Vandell of near Frances was in town Monday.

Mrs. G. L. Lott and Mrs. Urie Duval of Caldwell Springs were in town Tuesday.

George and Robert Melroy were in Kuttawa Wednesday.

Little Mary Henry spent Tuesday and Wednesday in the country the guest of her brother, Melvin Henry.

Frank Smith of Tiline was in town Tuesday.

W. H. Perryman who has been ill for the past six weeks of pneumonia, is now able to be out.

Christine Perryman visited her father, Perry Perryman of Mexico Wednesday.

The M. E. church has a new organ.

Mrs. D. S. Rhea of Tiline spent the fourth with her mother, Mrs. W. H. Perryman.

George Daghtrey of Cumberland City, Tenn., was in town Tuesday.

Wm. Edwards of Dawson spent Tuesday night in town.

Miss Mary Martin spent Monday night the guest of Mrs. Lily Decker of Livingston county.

Tom Martin of Missouri visited relatives here last week.

SHERIDAN

Otha Horning and wife of Rosiclare were guests of Charlie McBride and wife Saturday and Sunday.

Richard Bebout and family spent the fourth at Cave-in-Rock, Ill.

Clarence Wilson and family of Cartersville, Ill., visited his father, Mr. Ben Wilson, and his father A. Bebout the first of this week.

Miss Malvah Beard was the guest of her cousin Miss Elizabeth Turner near Marion last week.

Clifton Enoch and wife expect to leave soon for Akron, Ohio, where he will enter a professional school.

Mrs. Sue Yates visited her uncle, T. E. Griffith one day last week.

The following attended Chautauqua from here: Rush Hughes and wife and daughter, Helen, Ray Yates Ray Beard, Alvin Bagwell and Miss Dulcie Hurst, Ray Thompson and

Strouse & Bros.

Evansville, Ind.

The Privilege to Buy at 20 Per Cent Reduction

Men's Boy's and Children's Fancy Spring Suits will soon be withdrawn. We are giving this notice now so that you who haven't taken advantage of this unparalleled opportunity may do so.

The clothes are big values at their low regular prices. The reduction of one-fifth in their actual prices should certainly appeal to you because of their real worth.

Palm Beach and other cool clothes for men and boys.

Strouse & Bros.

Evansville, Indiana

Parcel Post Prepaid on Mail Orders.

We Refund Fares.

Miss Katie Hurst, Virginia Beard and Johnson Hurst, Lizzie Wilson, Phil Millican and others.

Harvey Turley and family of Rosiclare, spent Saturday night and Sunday guests of their uncle, Ben Enoch and family.

The pastor, Rev. J. W. Crowe will begin a series of meetings at Siloam Monday night, July 12.

Mrs. Nettie Humphrey, who has been quite ill of malarial fever is improving.

Mrs. Lillie Flanary of Siloam was the guest of Miss Mary Moore Monday.

Rev. J. W. Vaughn filled his regular appointment at Piney Creek Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Geneva Andrews and Vera Jennings and little Miss Geneva Hill were the guests of Mrs. Jewel Jennings Sunday.

Ivan Jennings went to Marion Saturday.

Charlie Moore visited John Rushing Sunday.

Miss Katie Hurst, Virginia Beard and Johnson Hurst, Lizzie Wilson, Phil Millican and others.

Mr. Charlie Hunt and family motored to Ed Rushing's Sunday.

Little Miss Stella and Virginia Jennings visited little Georgia Jennings Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Jennings and little daughter visited J. I. Carimore Sunday.

Miss Pearl James and Miss Vera Hill attended church at Piney Creek Saturday.

Miss Ruby Hill went to Marion Saturday.

Miss Imogene Hill visited Cordie Woodall Saturday night.

Mrs. Emma Hill and little daughter were the guests of Mrs. May Hill Saturday night.

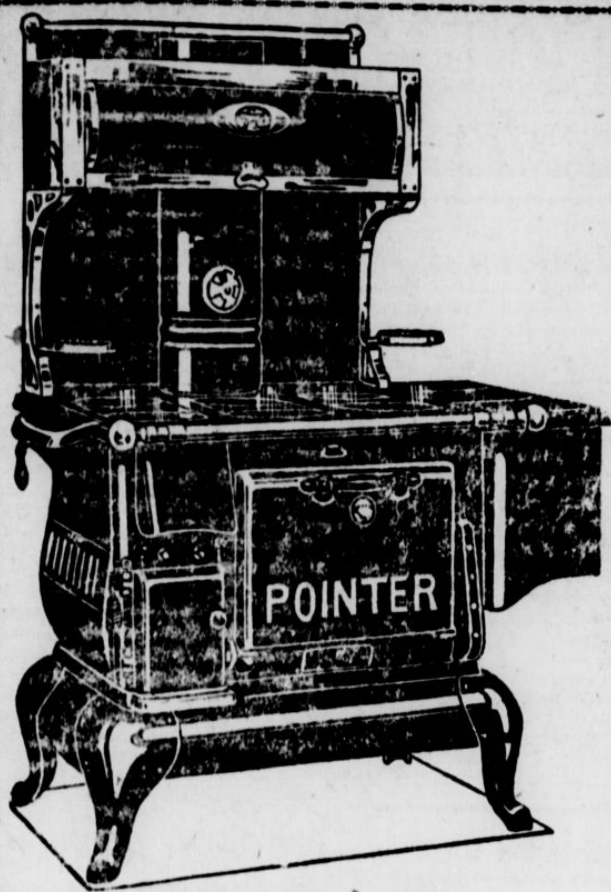
Mr. Robert Campbell was in this section Sunday.

Mr. Eugene Fritts attended church at Piney Creek Sunday.

Miss Ora Andrews visited Lee and Macy Rushing Sunday.

Good Advice.

It is not enough for a man to know a good thing when he sees it. He must also seize it.



Pointer Range Facts

The fire box is guaranteed for five years; oven has corrugated bottom which insures perfect results in baking. The range is as heavy as most of them that sell for twice as much.

It is a cast range with steel oven, giving you the stanchness of the cast range with the quick heating qualities of the steel construction. Quick baker and a fuel saver. This is a big item with fuel so expensive as now. Six-Cap Ranges At From \$40.00 to \$60.00

MARION HARDWARE CO

A Cool, Refreshing Drink

--and of course the first place you think of is the soda fountain in this big, modern drug store.



JAS. H. ORME
DRUGGIST

"All That the Name Implies"

CROPS PRODUCED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS

Nearly One-Half of Corn Is From Five States.

Northwestern States Raise Most of Wheat, While Louisiana Leads With Rice—Bulk of Potatoes Come From Northern States.

Although most of the crops of this country are produced in many of the states, if not all, it is not generally realized that a large fraction of the national crop, perhaps most of it, is the product of a few states. Speaking for 1919, it may be said that nearly one-half of the great corn crop is found in the five states of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Indiana. Kansas contributed one-fifth of the winter wheat crop; North Dakota,

Minnesota and South Dakota nearly three-fifths of the spring wheat and seven-eighths of the flax seed; Pennsylvania and New York, nearly two-thirds of buckwheat; Louisiana, about one-half of the rice, and that state, California, and Texas nearly seven-eighths.

Tobacco is highly concentrated in Kentucky and North Carolina, from which more than one-half of the crop came. Texas, Georgia and South Carolina produced more than one-half of the cotton; Alabama, Texas and Virginia more than one-half of the peanuts; Wisconsin and Illinois 42 per cent of the clover seed.

Nearly one-half of the oats grew in Iowa, Illinois, Texas, Minnesota and Wisconsin; two-fifths of the potato crop in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pennsylvania; more than one-half of the barley in California, South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and North Dakota and of the rye, North Dakota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Mrs. Grace Taylor of Levas spent Tuesday with Mrs. Grant Davidson.

Rev. Robt. Lear left Friday for Atkins, Ark., where he will assist in a series of meetings.

Miss Celia Donakey of Tolu spent a few days this week with her sister, Mrs. Guy Griffith.

Mrs. J. T. Lear has returned from Tolu where she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Hammond.

Miss Carrie Morse of Iron Hill was in the city Thursday shopping.

Mr. J. P. Perry of Blackford was in town Tuesday.

Monday is the day when the cash plan of Morris, Son & Mitchell goes into effect.

Miss Irabella Kirk of Crayne spent the first of the week with Miss Marie Hughes.

Mrs. W. L. Hunter and children left Friday for Akron, Ohio where they will join Mr. Hunter who is at work there.

Mrs. J. T. Bircfield and daughter Miss Ruby left Friday for Akron, O., where they will visit Mrs. Joe Hunter.

Mesdames Mary Cook and Bert Owens spent the first of the week with Mrs. J. B. Carter at Levas.

Dr. James F. Price will preach at the Main Street Presbyterian Church Sunday at 11 o'clock and Sunday p. m. at eight o'clock.

Miss Nelle Walker went to Corydon to attend the funeral services of Mrs. F. W. Nunn's father.

Mr. Eugene Guess spent the week end at Tolu with his mother, Mrs. Sallie Guess.

Morris, Son & Mitchell announce that their cash plan applies to every body alike.

Little Misses Martha and Frances Guess, of Tolu, who have been visiting their aunt, Miss Emma Terry, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirby Butler of Salem passed through town Monday enroute to Denver, Colo., where they have gone to spend the summer, having gone on account of his health.

Effective next Monday Morris, Son & Mitchell will sell for cash only. This means economy in the conduct of their business and the savings will be passed on to their customers.

Mrs. Ettie Moore and daughter, Anna, and son William, spent last week in Carterville, Illinois, guests of Clarence Moore and family.

Christine Hatcher, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Press Hatcher, who was bitten by a snake last week, is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crayne, of Ridgway, Illinois, are the proud parents of a ten-pound boy. Mrs. Crayne was formerly Miss Lillian Gass, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Gass have just returned from a visit at Ridgway, Illinois.

Miss Eva May and Dennis Hodge, of Pembroke, spent the week end with their aunt Mrs. E. M. Eaton.

Mrs. Gus Baker, of Princeton, has returned home after a weeks visit with his sister, Mrs. Gus Taylor.

William and John Akin Wilson, of Boonesville, Arkansas, have been the guests of their cousin Mrs. Gus Taylor.

Mrs. Doss Perry and little daughter, Mildred of Clay are the guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gilchrist.

The new grocery prices of Morris, Son & Mitchell under their new cash plan will surely please you. There is a pay day some time anyhow so why not pay for your groceries when you get them and save money.

STRAND THEATRE

Friday, July 9

Mae Murray

"A. B. C. OF LOVE"
AND COMEDY

Saturday, July 10

The Kingdom of Youth
AND COMEDY

Thursday, July 13

William Farnum

IN

"Heart Strings"

The Marion Water & Ice Co. announce that they will begin to handle coal in the near future.

It wont make us mad for you to tell us what you think of the twice a week Crittenden Press.

John Stewart of the Sugar Grove section was on the streets of Marion Wednesday.

Miss Lillian Bennett of Blackford was in Marion Monday and The Press has made arrangements with her to send us the news from that hustling village every week—so look for a newsy letter from there reglarly from now on.

Dr. J. T. Threlkeld, formerly a citizen of Marion but now of Dawson Springs was in Marion shaking hands with his many friends Tuesday.

If you are in need of a good organ, see Yates Bros. before you buy. We have some bargains in slightly used instruments.

The Columbia Grafanola, the only phonograph with an automatic stop. New records each month. Phone 46-2 YATES BROS.

Pianos and player pianos of the highest quality. See us before you buy. Yates Bros., Everything musical.

See Yates Bros. for the new Edison phonograph. "No needles to change. The phonograph with a soul."

J. R. Postlethweight of the Oak Hall neighborhood was in town Tuesday. The "Squire" has a lot of mighty good fiends and is very wealthy in that respect at least.

H. L. Holloman of the Crooked Creek section was looking after business matters in Marion Tuesday.

Messrs. C. L. and Ray Lynch of Repton were transacting business in Marion Wednesday.

Mr. L. M. Sisco, who has been on a prospecting trip in West Virginia for some weeks is expected home in the next few days.

Miss Glenna Sisco will leave Saturday for Mt. Carmel, Ill., where she will teach piano.

DEANWOOD.

Miss Ruth Moore of Marion spent the week end with Miss Carrie Morse.

Dr. Frank Walker and wife and Milton Walker of Princeton visited relatives here Sunday.

Misses Rebecca Stewart and Daisy Dean Hill who visited relatives at Marion during Chautauqua returned Saturday.

Messrs. Lee Morse of Evansville and Isam Morse of Marion have recently been visiting their mother, Mrs. S. I. Morse.

Mr. Emmett Stewart and Miss Wilma Walker attended the ice cream supper at Tribune Saturday night.

Miss Carrie Morse spent several days during the Chautauqua with Miss Ruth Moore.

T. E. Walker and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Ida Morse.

Misses Ruth Moore, Carrie Morse and Isam Morse spent Sunday with T. M. Dean and family.

Miss Aline Hill visited Miss Robbie Dean Saturday night.

A delightful picnic supper was given Saturday evening near Piney Bluff by the Deanwood girls and boys in honor of Miss Ruth Moore and Messrs. Lee and Isam Morse.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Drennan attended the funeral of Mrs. Margaret Cullen at Shady Grove last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon Towery spent the week end with C. C. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lamb visited Mrs. George Lamb Sunday.

Mr. Acie Walkgr and wife visited Mr. and Mrs. Corbet Gilbert Sunday.

Miss Vennie Wigginton has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Vernon Hodges.

Miss Rosalie Dean and Mrs. Raymond Drennan attended the picnic at Weston that was given by the Cave Spring Sunday school, Monday.

Mr. T. L. Walker, wife and daughter, Lillian have been visiting relatives in Caldwell county last week.

Books From Washington's Library. The sale of the library of the late Samuel Riker of this city was concluded at the Anderson Galleries recently. Dr. A. S. Rosenbach paid \$4,000 for George Washington's copy of "A Collection of All the Treaties of Peace, Alliance, and Commerce Between Great Britain and Other Powers From the Treaty Signed at Munster, in 1684, to Treaties Signed at Paris, in 1783," three volumes, London, 1785. The work contains Washington's autograph on each title page and his book plate on the inside of each front cover. The work was auctioned off at the sale of the library of Lawrence Washington, the great grandson of George Washington, in Philadelphia, in 1876.—New York Times.

Skill Often Counts for Most

You often read advertising, especially that of automobiles and fine tools in which the ad writer makes much of "workmanship."

There is no industry in which skill counts for more than in the printing industry. It takes years of patient effort to become a skilled craftsman—it being a science that cannot be inherited nor learned by being where you can hear a press running.

All work produced in the printing plant of The Crittenden Press is the product of a skilled workman. It is postively the only place in Crittenden county where you can get REAL PRINTING—the only shop that has a printer in its employ.

Knowing what good workmanship is and therefore what it costs to produce it we are in a position to quote you the lowest price that this kind can be produced for and leave us a reasonable profit—to which every business is entitled.

Quality and service is our motto—and if you want to be served quickly and well, let us handle that next printing order of yours.

Job Printing Department of The Crittenden Press

BASE BALL!

Two Big Games!

MAXWELL PARK, MARION

Friday and Saturday

JULY 9 and 10

EARLINGTON vs.

Marion Reds

Friday Game at 3:30 p. m.

Saturday Game at 1:30 p. m.

Two good pitchers have been secured for these games. Come out and see the boys redeem themselves.

Meat-Packing Industry Is Most Important of All in the United States.

By SENATOR KENDRICK of Wyoming, Speech in Congress.



The measure providing for federal supervision of the meat-packing industry has to do with the most important of all the industries in the United States. This is true not only by reason of the nature of the product itself—an elementary factor in the food supply of the nation—but also by reason of the volume and extent of the business.

It is difficult to convey a correct impression of all that the industry means to the country. The value of the products of the meat-packing houses of the United States in 1914 was placed by the census bureau at \$1,651,965,424. That was almost, if not quite, twice as large as the value of the output of all the iron and steel works and rolling mills in the country for the same year. It was greater than the combined output of all the flour and grist mills and all the lumber and timber mills. It was almost three times greater than the value of all the cotton goods manufactured in the United States during the same period. Year by year the meat-packing industry has increased in importance until today it may be truthfully said that it far outstrips all the other commercial industries in America. The bureau of markets has compiled statistics covering the movement of live animals to 69 American markets. These figures show that during the year 1919 more than 97,000,000 animals went to slaughter in these yards. The valuation of these enormous herds is placed by the bureau of markets at more than five and a quarter billions of dollars. On a single average market day the total value of the animals sold in these markets is more than \$25,000,000.

These figures tell only the story of the animals going to market. Out on the farms and ranges there are vast herds preparing for market. The estimated value of these at the present time, according to the department of agriculture, is more than \$8,800,000,000; their number—hogs, cattle, and sheep—is placed by the bureau of crop estimates at the stupendous total of almost 200,000,000 head.

And so we are dealing with an industry the great magnitude of which few men who have not known it intimately have even imagined.

Social Struggles Are Signs of Healthy Unrest Which Means Progress.

By MISS FRANCES PERKINS, N. Y. State Industrial Commission.

We want to meet these social problems squarely and not be afraid of them. It is the unknown one is afraid of and that is the reason so large a part of the public is in a panicky state of mind over the recent labor disturbances.

I admit the expression of these social struggles is unpleasant and usually makes for a great deal of inconvenience, but the struggles themselves are symptoms of the healthy unrest from which progress springs. A contented group soon becomes a stagnant group. We know from the laws of nature that nothing can stand still. The Bible tells us that where the people have no vision they will perish. These manifestations of the social unrest are really the people's crude way of adhering to an ideal.

People conversant with the facts and at the same time having an intelligent sympathy with the human emotions actuating the protests against the existing order of things, must work constructively to open up avenues which shall eventually lead to equitable settlement.

Roosevelt Forest Experimental Station Devoted to the Study of Wild Life.

By CHARLES C. ADAMS, Director.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt's interest in wild life is to be perpetuated through the agency of a forest experimental station, bearing his name. It was Col. Roosevelt's hope that the work be undertaken in "a big way." The New York legislature authorized the institution; the state college of forestry in Syracuse has installed the station.

The legislature has enacted that there be maintained at the station records of experiments and investigations and research work, a library, means for practical illustration and demonstration, and that research be carried on in relation to the habits, life histories, methods of propagation and management of fish, birds, game and food and fur-bearing animals and forest wild life.

Upon a foundation of fact and inference through investigations we may hope to build up principles of management or policies for wild life which will fit into the texture of modern social and economic conditions. When this is done in a scientific manner, forest wild life will be intelligently and sympathetically appreciated and used by man to the best advantage.

Why Not a World "Marriage Pool" That Civilization May Not Perish?

By PROF. PAUL CARNOT, University of Paris.

The last census figures showed a great surplus of males over females in the United States. We have millions of surplus women. Then why not a Franco-American bureau to facilitate the marriage of American men with the girls of France, where the war left such a shortage of men? Why not a Franco-Argentine bureau, a Franco-Australian bureau, in short, why not a great international bureau where each country may make its human needs known and provide facilities for courtship and eventual marriage?

Is there any reason why the allied white races of the world should not pool their greatest of productive resources so that civilization itself may not perish?

Supreme councils and ambassadors' councils and prime ministers and foreign ministers are sitting up nights discussing territorial boundaries and the rates of exchange, but they are actually doing nothing to solve the greatest social problem that has confronted the world since Christ was born—the question of marriageable young women who are destined to repair the war's human wastage but who find no husbands awaiting them.

James E. Callahan, Chicago Lawyer—Beauty in a woman is a contributing cause for divorce in more ways than one.

Charles M. Schwab—H. C. L. will never be solved by artificial plans and schemes of committees and societies.

Walker Leaf, London Banker—A man who knows only one language is at a disadvantage. His imagination is limited.

Rev. W. W. Ditch, Detroit—Most of our returned soldiers are staying in the cities. It means rural decay.

GOOD HOG HOUSE IS PROFITABLE

Hog Raisers Everywhere Now Recognize This Fact.

SAVES THE LITTLE PIGS

Modern Weather-Tight Home for Sows Permits Two Litters a Year Instead of One—Good Type Illustrated.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Hog raisers everywhere are rapidly recognizing the modern, weather-tight hoghouse as a most profitable investment. Where the sows are properly housed they respond with two litters of pigs a year instead of one; the pigs are marketable at the time when prices are highest, and a greater percentage of each litter is brought to maturity.

The advantage of having the sows farrow in the late winter are well known to every hog raiser. But to have the pigs come along while the weather is yet cold is unprofitable unless the mother and young pigs have a house that will keep them warm, dry and healthy. Modern hoghouses are

placed as to provide direct runs to each of the yards.

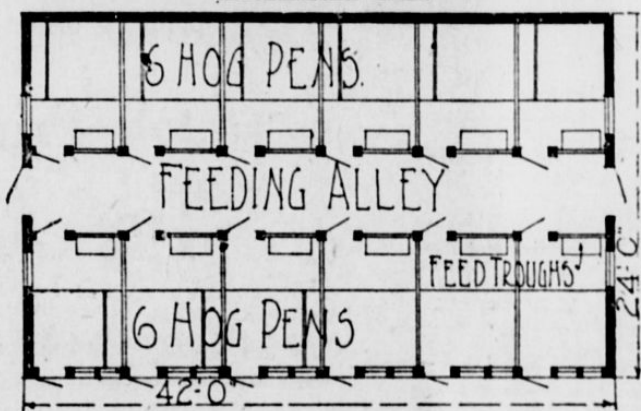
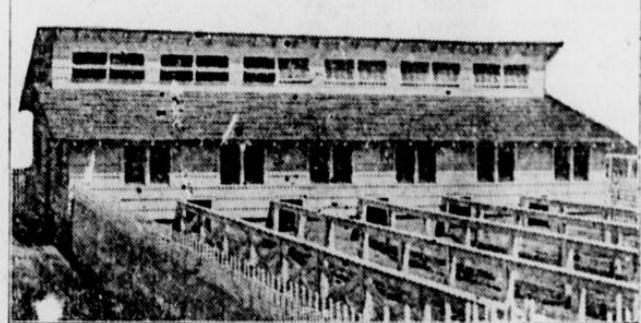
This sort of modern hoghouse will enable hog owners to double the number of pigs usually raised, and will make hog raising more profitable. The cost of the building is low, but the increase in receipts from the drove are great.

While it may be a little early to begin now to construct farm buildings that will not be needed until next winter, it is a wise plan under present conditions to make arrangements for its contemplated building as far in advance of construction as possible. Contractors everywhere are busy and material dealers must place their orders with manufacturers several months in advance. This hoghouse can be built in the late fall or early winter, so long as the concrete floor is laid before frost comes. The balance of the building is of lumber and can be erected at any time.

Nothing raised on the farm is more profitable than hogs. These animals bring high prices, the demand constantly is growing and with proper housing and care a maximum number of young pigs can be brought to maturity. Health is the prime essential that makes for profitable hog raising and to be healthy, hogs must be kept in clean and sanitary quarters.

A hoghouse with a cement floor is easy to clean. Where water under pressure is available the cement floors can be washed and the litter that is not gathered up by the fork carried out. Sunshine helps a great deal in preventing diseases, the sun's rays being a germ killer. The double row of windows admits sunshine to every part of the hoghouse illustrated.

Modern farm buildings of all kinds are helping to solve the labor-shortage problem that confronts farmers everywhere. Modern buildings, equipped with modern labor-saving devices for doing the work necessary to give the



designed and built to give the sow and her pigs just such a home.

Herewith is illustrated such a hoghouse. It is a frame building set on a concrete foundation and has a cement floor. This building is 24 feet wide and 42 feet long and has pens for ten sows and their pigs.

The peculiar shape of the roof makes possible a warm sunny interior. The house is set so that it extends east and west and faces the south. This position gives the windows the benefits of the late winter sun, light entering the lower windows falling on one row of pens and on the other from the windows in the roof. The multiplicity of windows also permits good ventilation, which is another necessity in a hoghouse. The young pigs are warmed by the heat from the mothers and the sunlight. The heat from the sows, however, is moist and unless ventilation is provided the house will be damp and chilly.

The interior arrangement of this hoghouse is shown by the accompanying floor plan. Through the center of the building runs a feeding alley, with the pens on either side. Doors at both ends permit free access to the hogs or for removing litter. Each pen is 6 feet 6 inches wide and 8 feet 6 inches deep. The cement floor is covered by a board floor, slightly raised from the concrete, for a distance of five feet from each wall. This board floor, covered with bedding, provides a dry place for the mother and pigs. Despite the general impression that hogs are filthy animals, they are not and will keep their floor clean and dry.

In the plan shown, the pens along the south side of the building are connected with outdoor runs, making the house usable in summer as well as winter. The doors of the pens are so

live stock proper attention make the work easier and quicker, thus saving a great deal of labor.

Hog raisers will find it a good investment to build a modern hoghouse this summer.

Useful Caravan.

The carabao of the Philippine Islands belongs to the group of Asiatic buffalo. They are mostly mouse-colored, and their thick hides are sparsely covered with thin hair. Their bodies are as round as barrels, and their thick, long horns give them a formidable appearance, although they are quite harmless under ordinary conditions.

Henry Flury, in Our Dumb Animals magazine, says the carabao is ideal Philippine beast of burden, first because they are slow, and the slower the better. In the estimation of the native who is never in a hurry; and secondly, on account of their big, bare, red-bellied bellies and split hoofs which spread out very widely when the rainy season comes and the roads are rivers of thick mud.

Salle Law.

The so-called Salle law is a collection of the popular laws of the Salle or Sultan Franks, a confederation of ancient Germanic tribes. These laws are said to have been committed to writing in the fifth century, and although several Latin texts exist, considerable obscurity rests over their history. The law relates principally to the compensation and punishment of crimes, and there is a chapter containing what are called Salle lands. It is supposed to form the basis of the law by which females, and those who trace their descent from the royal house through females, are in some countries delivered from succeeding to the throne.

GLORIOUS CITY OF ROMANCE

Historic Edifices and Monuments of Constantinople Unequaled by Any Other Capital.

In spite of fifth and evil odors, the one dominant note of Constantinople is Romance. It meets you at the threshold of every one of its 200 mosques and its hundreds of chapels. In the Church of St. Sophia, with its stupendous dome, its dream-like beauty, and its 16 centuries of history; in the Subeymanly mosque, with its colossal columns and its traceries of Saracenic decoration; and the Mosque of Sultan Ahmed I, with its six sky-piercing minarets, exquisite in their grace, and its 16 minarets more than 100 feet in circumference.

In the Hippodrome, where gladiators fought and chariots raced to the plaudits of Roman spectators, you can see the famous column of the Three Serpents, which stood 2,000 years ago in the Temple of Delphi.

The Old Seraglio recalls Mohammedan splendors of long-ago centuries.

Once a royal residence, it still contains the mint and museum and is wondrous; and perhaps the most wonderful sight in Europe, the treasury with its fabulous treasures of jewels and golden ornaments, worth incalculable millions. Leaving Stamboul and crossing the Golden Horn we come to Galata, the quarter of the merchants, a busy hive of commercial industry, with warehouses and factories and the coming and going of great ships from all the world's seas.

From Galata we pass to Pera, the aristocratic quarter, with its stately embassies and consulates, its walled-in palaces of pashas with their harems.

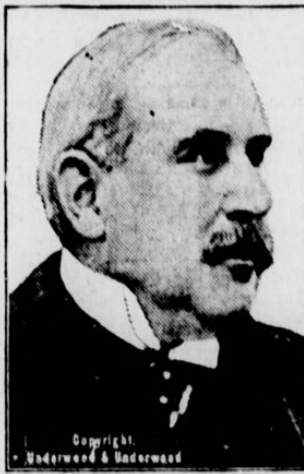
Beyond Pera is the beautiful village of Eyub, with the famous mosque in which every sultan girds on the sword of Osman before he mounts his throne, and which no Christian foot may approach.

Good Reason.

"Why do you call your play 'The Hammer'?" "Because I want it to make a hit."

In the PUBLIC EYE

J. P. Morgan's London Mansion



J. Pierpont Morgan owns a mansion in London, which has been the London home of his father and grandfather. This mansion is formed of two large houses. These stand on freehold property, which is extremely rare and valuable in the British metropolis. The mansion occupies a splendid location, with an outlook on Hyde Park.

Mr. Morgan has offered this mansion as a gift to the United States government for use as a permanent home of the American ambassador to Great Britain. Had it been accepted, it would have remained in the possession of the American government in perpetuity, as real American soil, subject only to American law and jurisdiction. In the very heart of the British empire.

But this gift has not been accepted. The tender of the house was made by Mr. Morgan some seventeen months ago, and beyond a bare acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter no further notice was taken of the affair until the other day, when, on his pressing for a decision, his offer was sent on to congress, just before adjournment without any recommendation.

Troubles of a Very Rich Man

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., probably the richest young man in the world, arrived in Denver the other day on his way to the Rocky Mountain National park. The Rockefeller party included Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller, Miss Abby Rockefeller, the sixteen-year-old daughter, and the three young sons. In the Union station a newspaperman took snapshots of the Rockefeller children. Mr. Rockefeller pursued him and seized him by the arm.

"Pardon me," said he, "but I'm Mr. Rockefeller."

"I know it," replied the newspaperman.

Look here," cried Mr. Rockefeller, "you can't use those pictures. You had no right to take them."

So the multimillionaire and the photographer argued about it.

"You don't understand my troubles," said Mr. Rockefeller finally. "I'd be only too glad to trade places with you."

"Fine," said the photographer, proffering his camera. "It's a trade."

Mr. Rockefeller laughed and went on to say: "The average person doesn't appreciate the problems of a rich man's family affairs. If I permitted my children's pictures to be printed in every paper it would put wrong ideas in the kiddies' heads. They are no better than any one's children, and I want them to be kept free from conceit. I don't care how much you photographed me."



Senate Wants to Know, You Know



Senator Pomerene (portrait here-with) of Ohio (Dem.) sponsored the resolution which was passed during the last few minutes of congress and gave extension of the powers of the committee investigating campaign expenditures. So the committee will be enabled to throw publicity on the financial outlay of the presidential candidates up to election time. The committee will take up its labors July 9 and continue to investigate.

The resolution went through on a flood of oratory and campaign speeches from both sides of the senate chamber. Two reports were made on the resolution from the committee on contingent expenses. The majority report signed by Senator Calder of New York (Rep.) and Senator Smoot of Utah (Rep.) recommended the defeat of the resolution, while Senator McKellar of Tennessee (Dem.) in a minority report urged its passage.

Senator Borah made the point that the questions involved did not appertain to any one party and the man who interfered with the investigation was a partisan before he was a patriot.

Political Liberation of Women

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is founder and president of the International Woman Suffrage alliance and honorary president of the League of Women Voters, which has just supplanted the American Woman Suffrage association. At the opening of the recent congress of the former body in Geneva, Switzerland, Mrs. Catt said in part:

"For the suffragists of the world a few facts stand forth with great clarity. The first and greatest is that the political liberation of women was tossed up out of the war chaos like an isolated mountain when the world was in the making. War, the undoubted original cause of the humiliated, age-old subjection of women the world around, war, the combined enemy of their emancipation, has tendered to the women of many lands their political freedom! Strange, bewildering fact!"

"The Latin and oriental countries still hold out, but that will not be for long."



Norman H. Davis Succeeds Polk



Norman H. Davis, assistant secretary of the treasury and financial adviser of the American peace delegation, is Frank L. Polk's successor as under-secretary of state. Mr. Davis' appointment is regarded in Washington as a logical one, as the treasury department official is thoroughly familiar with the international situation, including all the important financial phases. Immediately after the armistice he served as one of the president's representatives on the supreme council of supply and relief, whose function later was taken over by the supreme economic council created by the peace conference, on which Mr. Davis was financial representative of the United States.

In January, 1919, the president designated Mr. Davis as finance commissioner of the United States and also United States commissioner in connection with the armistice discussions with the Germans at Spa and Treves. He was at the same time attached to the American commission to negotiate peace as chief of the financial advisers.

Live Stock News

BRAND TUBERCULOUS CATTLE

New York Commissioner of Agriculture Orders Letter "T" Put on Affected Animals.

By a recent order of the New York commissioner of agriculture, all practicing veterinarians in that state are required to brand cattle found by them to be affected with tuberculosis. The order specifies that the brand shall be the letter "T" not less than 2 or more than 3 inches high and on the left jaw.

The new regulation, which became effective in March, was issued by Commissioner Charles S. Wilson under authority of the agricultural law. The order applies to all bovine animals within the limits of the state. Veterinary experts of the United States department of agriculture consider it will be of great value to live-stock breeders of New York and also an important step for any state to take in the progress of tuberculosis eradication. Reactors are permanently marked by the branding process and in cases where they are not slaughtered the possibility of their being disposed of or losing their identity is greatly lessened, if not entirely eliminated.

RAISING SHEEP FOR MUTTON

There Are Many Areas, Especially in Hilly Regions, Where Few Animals Could Be Kept.

Sheep are not very generally kept on farms for supplying the home family with meat. There are many areas, especially in hilly or mountainous regions, where nearly every farm could keep a few mutton sheep to advantage, says the United States department of agriculture. Boys' and girls' clubs in some parts of the country have done much to foster home production of mutton.

"Sheep naturally graze over rather wide areas and seek a variety of plants. This habit particularly adapts them to being kept in large numbers on lands of sparse vegetation or furnishing a variety of grasses or other plants. They do better on short and fine grasses than on coarse or high feed. They will eat a good deal of



Sheep Do Best on Fine and Short Grasses.

brush and, if confined to small areas, will do a fair job at cleaning up land. When used in this way, or on land producing brush only, they can be expected to grow very satisfactory in the production of good lambs or good wool."—Farmers' Bulletin 840.

HOW HOG MANGE IS SPREAD

Disease Is Contracted More Rapidly Among Animals of Low Vitality—Cure by Dipping.

Hog mange is spread mainly by direct bodily contact, according to investigations recently conducted by the United States department of agriculture. The disease is contracted most rapidly among hogs of low vitality, especially those kept in small inclosures. It spreads more slowly among vigorous animals kept in pastures or in clean, well-lighted rooms or buildings. Failure by swine owners to control hog mange results in heavy losses from shrinkage as well as from a high death rate. The department states that the disease can be eradicated by four dips in a fine sulphur or arsenical solution with intervals of 6 to 7 days between dips.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Each pregnant mare deserves a stall to herself.

Farrowing time often determines profit or loss to the hog grower.

Hurdles mean more sheep to the acre. Hurdles are light, movable fences of fence used for making temporary enclosures.

Indigestion in young lambs is shown by great distress and frothing at the mouth. A tablespoonful of castor oil is a good remedy.

Health, vigor and rapidity of growth are valued by experienced swine raisers as much as the saving in feed cost. They mean an efficient herd and one in which disease is not liable to gain a foothold.

If the sow is fed properly before farrowing she is likely to come to her milk without much trouble.

Pasture not only cheapens the cost of pork production, but ordinarily increases the rate of gains and improves the health of animals.

Allow no valuable mare to be pampered, for those that have the freedom of all-out-of-doors and live on nature's pastures go through the ordeal of pregnancy and parturition with the least inconvenience and danger.

To Boro-Budur By Airplane?



SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF BUDDHA

HE airplane marks the beginning of the end of the "silent places." When the aviator comes into his own, time and space will lose their meaning—as far as this earth is concerned. For example, the big game hunter climbs into his airplane at Seattle. Presto! He is at Mount McKinley in Alaska—where are countless caribou, mountain sheep and moose—and not even a national park ranger or a territorial game warden to say him nay.

Reverse the picture! While the airplane means that the new places of earth will soon have lost their newness, it also means that some of the old, old places of earth—so old that the busy world has almost forgotten them—will again attract the public because they can be reached.

For example, in the center of Java stands Boro-Budur! Never heard of Boro-Budur? Quite likely. Yet it was built at least 12 centuries ago, and it is a more impressive relic of the labors of the ancients of earth than the great pyramid. Once it was visited by thousands of devout worshippers. Now the jungle has crowded in about it and it is a large undertaking to reach it—until airplane service shall have been established!

It is a peculiar fact, says Francis Dickie, in the Scientific American, that some of the great wonders of the world are known to the general run of men and women almost from infancy, while others, quite as remarkable, indeed more so, remain unknown to the world at large. The most striking example of this is the magnificent hill temple of Boro-Budur, one of the most gigantic and finest works ever reared by the ancients. Boro-Budur represents more human labor and artistic skill than the great pyramid. Yet everyone has heard of the great pyramid, while practically no one knows of Boro-Budur.

Boro-Budur was built about the seventh century, A. D., as far as is known from philological research. It lies in central Java and owes its origin to Buddhism. The ashes of Buddha were distributed by his great apostle, King Asoka of India, to eight towns where they were buried. Some time after the ashes were taken from the tombs and rededicated in course of erection. Formerly a heavy stone parapet surrounded the existing plain.

In the middle of each of the four sides of this parapet an opening gave access to a flight of stairs, at the sides of which were heavy banisters. At the lower end of the stairs are huge laughing lions of stone, which still remain with their fixed laughter after 1,200 years. From the plain similar stairs lead up to the irregularly-shaped galleries and on to the great circular one surrounding the dome, the latter thus being reached without it being necessary to pass through the intervening ones. Each of these many-angled terraces is about ten feet above the preceding one, with a width between the walls of about seven feet, and is drained by gargoyles representing mythical monsters, through the mouths of which the water is led.

At each angle is a Buddha seated in

started the work of restoring the temple to something of its former glory which was continued by the Dutch authorities when they took back the island at the close of the Napoleonic wars. Due to this restorative work, the temple can be seen today much as it was 1,200 years ago.

Its out-of-the-way position and the rather indifferent service by train, pony cart, and later auto-bus, are the principal reasons why it is not being visited by more travelers. In addition to this, it has not been extensively advertised like the pyramids. All this now bids fair to be changed, for even in the Malay archipelago—the land of rest, "tomorrow" and backwardness—things are now going ahead with leaps and bounds.

The most startling of all is the project of an airplane service to handle mail and passengers between different points in the archipelago. The undertaking is backed by Dutch capitalists, the most conservative men in the world, so it may be taken for granted that it is thoroughly feasible or they would not have considered it.

And with airplane service Boro-Budur may come into its own. This world wonder, so long unheard of and neglected by the world at large, will be visited by thousands of globe trotters availing themselves of the airplane service.

To tell fully of all the temple's marvels and beauties would take a book. Of it Alfred Russell Wallace, the great scientist, said: "The human labor and skill expended on Boro-Budur is so great that that expended on the great pyramid sinks into insignificance beside it." The following brief description will convey to the reader something of the magnificence and the grandeur of this huge hill temple:

One of the views shows Boro-Budur as it is today, an artificial many-sided mound, a series of galleries, cupolas and spires, surmounted by a vast central dome, 52 feet in diameter, which at one time, it is supposed, was crowned with a spire. Upon ascending the outer terrace of this hill temple, a 30-sided plain is reached. This, however, is not the original foundation.

Excavation has disclosed two other terraces six and ten feet respectively below the level of this plain. The Buddhist builders apparently deemed it advisable in this way to strengthen their structure while in course of erection. Formerly a heavy stone parapet surrounded the existing plain.

In the middle of each of the four sides of this parapet an opening gave access to a flight of stairs, at the sides of which were heavy banisters. At the lower end of the stairs are huge laughing lions of stone, which still remain with their fixed laughter after 1,200 years. From the plain similar stairs lead up to the irregularly-shaped galleries and on to the great circular one surrounding the dome, the latter thus being reached without it being necessary to pass through the intervening ones. Each of these many-angled terraces is about ten feet above the preceding one, with a width between the walls of about seven feet, and is drained by gargoyles representing mythical monsters, through the mouths of which the water is led.

At each angle is a Buddha seated in



ONE OF THE STYLED ARCHES

a niche. It is surmounted by a cupola. The Buddha is seated upon a lotus leaf with a halo around its head. The figure is almost nude. As the viewer passes around these galleries both sides are seen to consist of a series of sculptured pictures, surmounted with domes and pinnacles with Buddhas on all sides gazing at one with their inscrutable eyes. All the wonderfully artistic scenes are from the life of Buddha, depicting it from the time he left his lotus leaf throne to descend to earth, and his successive reincarnations until attaining Nirvana, the desired spiritual haven of Buddhism. These sculptures are in high relief centered in rectangular frames. Each relief is a scene from the history of Buddha, and the whole series forms a complete story of his life, from his birth to his death. It is stated that if all the reliefs were placed in a straight line they would extend for three miles. It is estimated that there must be 20,000 carved figures in all.

From the fourth gallery access to the upper level is gained by a series of 12 steps. This level has only an outer wall upon which is erected three circular terraces, one rising a few feet above the other. Upon this is 72 remarkably uniform lattice-worked stone dagobas or shrines, each culminating in a slender spire. Each of these beautiful bell-shaped shrines contains a statue of Buddha, each statue facing toward the central dome, which signifies that it is utterly detached from all the temptations and cares of this wicked world.

Such is a brief description of the main points of Boro-Budur, the world's greatest temple, and the finest example of ancient Indian art, which will soon be made accessible by airplane. Perhaps in the years to come this world wonder may attain fame equal to that of the great pyramid. But at present it stands utterly unknown to the world at large.

New Anesthetic Developed.

A highly refined ether, modified by the addition of certain gases, has been found superior as an anesthetic. It eliminates pain without loss of consciousness and reduces to a minimum the nausea that generally follows the use of ether.

The ability to produce insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness opens up an entirely new field, including many operations which are now performed without any attempt to eliminate pain. Certain types of dental operations and obstetrical cases illustrate one point, as well as the changing of packing and dressing of severe wounds.—Scientific American.

In a Christian, as well as a lay sense, it was assumed that every man had a slate on which were written the faults of his wife. Then forgiveness would be the complete wiping off the slate of the record. In condonation there was no blotting out. The record remained on the slate and was only covered over with a piece of paper with the remark: "That will obscure the record until another matrimonial offense occurs." Then the paper would be raised and the record and the marital sin was still there.

PREVENT SPREAD OF ALL DISEASE

Cleaning and Disinfection of All Railroad Stock Cars Is of Utmost Importance.

OTHER VEHICLES INCLUDED

All Carriers Which Have Contained Animals Affected With Communicable Diseases Must Be Cleaned and Disinfected.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cleaning and disinfection of railroad stock cars is an important means of preventing the spread of infectious diseases of live stock. In connection with federal control over the interstate transportation of live stock, administered by the Bureau of animal industry, it is required that all such cars or other vehicles which have contained animals affected with a communicable disease, such as tick fever, scabies of sheep and cattle, hog cholera, etc., be cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision before being again used in interstate commerce.

Federal Inspection. All live stock received at public stockyards or at official slaughtering establishments are inspected at the time they are received by employees of the bureau of animal industry. If any animals are found to be affected with a communicable disease the carrier which brought them to their destination is at once notified to have the car or other vehicle set aside and thoroughly cleaned. After that has been accomplished it is disinfected under the personal supervision of a federal inspector.

Cars Must Be Cleaned.

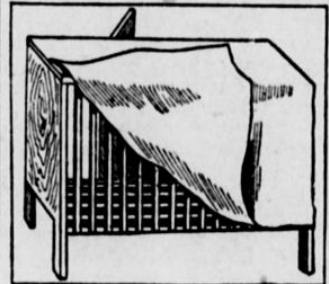
Various states also have regulations requiring that cars must be cleaned and disinfected before being used in the transportation of certain classes of live stock. The bureau of animal industry co-operates with such states by having its employees at central markets supervise the cleaning and disinfection of cars in compliance with the requirements of the state to which any stock may be destined.

An idea of the magnitude of this work may be gathered from the fact that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, bureau employees personally supervised the disinfection of 44,843 cars. In addition a large number of motor trucks were handled in the same manner.

SUCCESSFUL FATTENING PEN

Sides of Coop Are Slatted So That Fowls May Obtain Plenty of Fresh Air.

A successful fattening coop is here with illustration. The sides are slatted so the birds may have plenty of fresh air. After each meal is eaten a muslin



curtain should be thrown over the coop, which will place the stock in semi-darkness and at the same time admit sufficient fresh air. If the floor is also slatted the coops will remain in cleaner condition, as the manure has a chance to drop through between the slats.—Farm Journal.

DIFFERENT CROPS FOR SILO

Canadian Peas Are in Right Condition When Pods Become Yellow—Same With Soy Beans.

Canada peas and oats are in condition to go into the silo when a stage of maturity is reached where the pea pods are becoming yellow and the oat heads are showing the first indications of ripening. Clover will contain the proper amount of dry matter if allowed to stand until somewhat more than one-half of the blossoms are brown. Soy beans are in the proper stage of maturity for silage when the plant shows signs of approaching maturity. The beans should be well developed and the pods beginning to turn yellow.

Cow pens should show the same conditions as described for soy beans.

OBTAIN LARGER CORN YIELD

Field Selection of Seed Ears Is Best, According to Reports From Ohio Station.

The Ohio station reports that selecting seed ears from the standing corn increases yields three and a quarter bushels to the acre. One reason why field selection is best, the station points out, is that it gets the ears which excel because of inborn merit, rather than those favored by growing on a rich spot in the field or produced from a one-stalk hill. The superior ear that comes from a three-stalk hill on the average soil of the field is better for seed purposes.

Chicken Mites.

Chicken mites do not feed to any great extent upon other hosts when chickens are at hand. They are carried about chiefly by the interchange of poultry and its crates and boxes in which fowls are shipped.

Fertilizer for Fruits.

Barnyard manure with plenty of bedding is the best fertilizer for fruits, but bonemeal and wood ashes can be used with it to advantage as the manure is deficient in these elements.

CONTROL OF GARDEN PESTS AND DISEASE

Insects May Be Poisoned by Spraying With Solution.

Plant Lice May Be Repelled With Soap Suds. Kerosene Emulsion or Tobacco Decoction—Dust Surface Mulch Is Good.

Insects which attack vegetables may be divided into two groups—those which eat or chew the leaves or fruit, and those which suck the plant juice. Biting insects may be poisoned by spraying the plants with poisonous solutions or by dusting them with poisonous powders. Potato beetles, flea beetles, cabbage worms, striped cucumber beetles and similar biting insects may be held in check by spraying the plants with arsenate of lead paste at the rate of two pounds to 50 gallons of water. The spray sticks better, especially on smooth plants like cabbage, if a little soap or molasses is dissolved in the spray. The arsenate of lead may be obtained as a dry powder, mixed in a quantity of flour or air-slaked lime and dusted on the plants. Sucking insects like plant lice may be held in check by spraying with soap suds, kerosene emulsion or tobacco decoction. Most insects are also repelled to a greater or less degree by the presence of fine dust, which tends to close their breathing pores. For that reason, it is best to keep the surface soil well tilled to maintain a dry, surface dust mulch. Wood ashes, air-slaked lime, insect powder or tobacco dust sprinkled on and about the plants also help to keep down insects.



The Colorado Potato Beetle and "Slugs" or Larvae at Work.

Where both insects and fungi are present, it is well to add two pounds of arsenate of lead paste to the 50 gallons of kerosene mixture. This combination spray is to be recommended especially for potatoes to control the potato beetle and potato blight. Detailed information on the control of garden insects will be found in extension service circular 15, of the University of Missouri college of agriculture.

PAINTING INTERIOR OF SILO

Not Advisable to Use Lead and Oil on Wooden Structures—Carbolineum Is Favored.

In painting the interior walls of the wood silo do not use lead and oil paint; use carbolineum or some other creosote wood preservative. One of our subscribers advised us that he painted the interior of his silo with lead paint and the paint came off in small scale, says Hoard's Dairyman. After feeding silage for some time the cows showed signs of poisoning and seven died. A chemical analysis of the contents of the stomachs showed that lead poisoning was the cause of death.

FUTURE USEFULNESS OF COW

Great Deal Depends on How Calf Is Brought Up First Year—Give Plenty of Roughage.

The future usefulness of the cow depends a great deal upon how the calf is brought up during the first year. It should have plenty of water and salt presented in clean vessels, sudden changes of diet avoided and regularity of feeding practiced. Warm, dry quarters are necessary if the weather is damp.

Plenty of roughage should be fed and not too much grain, for then a large capacity for handling food, so desirable in dairy animals, will be developed. When six months old milk should be omitted from the calf's ration, and a full roughage and grain diet substituted.

DAIRY NOTES

Scrub bulls make scrub farmers.

Use only purebred bulls. Several neighbors can buy a bull together.

The sale of dairy products furnishes a steady income throughout the year.

Give every cow a chance to do her best. Many dairy farmers do not feed cows enough.

Cutting poor hay and feeding it to a poor cow will make both land and owner poorer.

Most times it is the calf that has been roughly handled that develops into the kicking cow.

Calves should also have free access to good hay. Upland wild hay and clover hay are excellent.

The per cent of butterfat in a cow's milk is not a sure index to her capacity as a butter maker.

A cow that has to lie down on a cold, unbedded floor runs chances of injuring her udder by the cold.

The day of the poorly lighted, badly ventilated, dirty and insanitary city factory is past. So is the day of the badly kept milk factory—the cow stable.

Good judges think the small topped milk pail keeps out 70 per cent of the dust and other disagreeable matter that might otherwise fall in at milking time.

Plums for Home Grower.

The best plums for the home grower are Burbank, German Prune and Imperial. Reine Claude is the best of all in quality. Jefferson is larger but not so heavy a bearer.

Cover Crop for Orchard.

A cover crop in an orchard is a fine thing if the crop is not cut for hay, and is plowed under every third year. Clean culture once in three or four years has been found beneficial.

DAIRY FACTS

COOL MILK IN HOT WEATHER

Essential to Pipe Spring Water to Dairy House, Where It Should Flow Into Tank.

City regulations now require that milk be cooled artificially as soon as it is drawn from the cow. According to specialists in the United States department of agriculture, the most simple and efficient method of handling this matter is to harness natural resources on farms having permanent springs that flow throughout the year and do not dry up in the summer.

It is essential to pipe the spring water to the dairy house where it should flow into a concrete tank of size adequate to provide ample space for cooling the maximum production of milk on that farm. The tank should also be provided with an outlet or overflow so that a constant stream of water passes through it. Ingenious farmers may be able to devise some other use for this flow of water during the time when the tank is not needed for cooling milk. Ordinarily the temperature of the spring water in the tank does not get lower than 55 degrees F.

On dairy farms where springs are not available it is customary to use concrete cooling tanks which are insulated with cork and provided with a hinged top, so that ice can be used to decrease the temperature of the water in which the milk cans are placed. Generally these tanks are made in two divisions, so that when most of the cows are dry the smaller compartment can be used for cooling the dairy products, as its use necessitates smaller



Concrete Tank for Cooling Milk.

drain on the ice supply and eliminates the cooling of a large amount of water. When the herd flow is at a maximum both chambers of the cooling tank are used.

Uncooled milk and cream usually re-settle in the production of dairy products of low quality and often of sour milk and cream as well as products of high bacterial content. The investment in cooling tanks, equipped either with spring water or ice cooled, pays heavy interest the year around, and is profitable on every dairy farm. Milk of high bacterial content will remain sweet for 12 hours at 100 degrees F.; 36 hours at 75 degrees; 90 hours at 55 degrees, and 180 hours at 40 degrees, according to experiments of the United States department of agriculture; while milk of low bacterial content kept sweet for 36 hours at 100 degrees F.; 60 hours at 75 degrees; 180 hours at 55 degrees, and 306 hours at 40 degrees.

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Give every cow a chance to do her best. Many dairy farmers do not feed cows enough.

Cutting poor hay and feeding it to a poor cow will make both land and owner poorer.

Most times it is the calf that has been roughly handled that develops into the kicking cow.

Calves should also have free access to good hay. Upland wild hay and clover hay are excellent.

The per cent of butterfat in a cow's milk is not a sure index to her capacity as a butter maker.

A cow that has to lie down on a cold, unbedded floor runs chances of injuring her udder by the cold.

The day of the poorly lighted, badly ventilated, dirty and insanitary city factory is past. So is the day of the badly kept milk factory—the cow stable.

Good judges think the small topped milk pail keeps out 70 per cent of the dust and other disagreeable matter that might otherwise fall in at milking time.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

AID NATIONAL FOREST ROADS

Secretary Meredith Favors More Liberal Financial Co-operation in Western States.

Speaking before highway representatives for western states, Edwin T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture, stated his belief that in the western states, where large areas of government lands are located, the federal government should adopt a system of financial co-operation more liberal to the states than is the case in the rest of the country.

"I think we must recognize the fact that the existence of these large areas of government lands places these states in a somewhat different situation from the remainder of the country," said Mr. Meredith, "and that it would be only equitable for the federal government to increase its percentage of co-operation over the present basis. I am also heartily in favor of continuing the appropriation for the building of national forest roads. These forests constitute a great natural resource, and their preservation and development is a national responsibility which ought to be met in full measure.

Mr. Meredith advocated active continuation of present federal and state co-operation in connection with state road systems with the systems of adjoining states in order that the working out of an adequate highway program for the whole United States may proceed in an orderly manner. He also advocated the continuance of work now going forward under the federal aid road act.

"As 1921 is the last year covered by the act," he said, "it would be highly desirable, in my opinion, for congress to make another provision as promptly



Improved Highway in Colorado.

as possible for the continuation of the work under the present system by an appropriation of at least \$100,000,000 for each of the four fiscal years beginning with 1922."

MAINTENANCE COST OF ROADS

Ultimate Economy of Concrete Road Depends on the Small Amount Needed to Keep It Up.

The cost of a road involves not only first cost but the cost of keeping it in continuously usable condition. If this were not so, the cheaply built gravel road would be entirely suitable for our main traveled thoroughfares. The ultimate economy of the concrete road depends upon the extremely small amount of money required to keep it in excellent condition. The only maintenance needed on a well built concrete road is that necessary to keep filled with tar the joints and the cracks that may develop. The 1919 report of the state commissioner of highways of New York gives the average cost of maintenance for the three years 1915, 1916, and 1917 as follows: Macadam, \$876.00 per mile per year for the maintenance of 2,408 miles; gravel, \$824.00 per mile per year for the maintenance of 178 miles; first-class concrete, \$124.00 per mile per year for the maintenance of 264 miles.

ROADS AS COMMUNITY ASSET

The Better They Are the More Likely They Are to Prove an Investment to Farmers.

The better the roads are, the more likely they are to prove an investment and consequently stand as a community asset. Without roads that can be used, regardless of weather and season, we might as well be living along the trails that our forefathers used when beasts of burden were literally such and marketing meant almost nothing.

BULLETIN IS OF IMPORTANCE

Useful Contribution From United States Department of Agriculture on Weather.

The highway weather bulletin is an important and useful contribution from the United States department of agriculture, made doubly so by recognition of the fact that the state of the roads is more important than the weather, and that you needn't worry about the weather if the roads are paved.

Benefits of Good Roads.

Good roads will enable the truck user to reach points which are now commercially inaccessible. Good roads mean more, and yet more, trucks.

Building Roads in Texas.

Between January 1, 1919, and January 1, 1920, a total of \$79,983,000 bonds for building highways was voted by counties in the state of Texas.

Successful Log Drag.

The split-log drag has been a great success where properly used.

The Useful Sunflower

It has been found that every part of the sunflower plant may be utilized for some economic purpose. The leaves form a cattle food and the stems contain fiber which may be used successfully in making paper. The pith of the sunflower stalk is the lightest substance known; its specific gravity is 0.028, while that of elder is 0.06, and cork 0.24. The discovery of the extreme lightness of the

ENCOURAGING.

"That last thing you sent in was good," said an editor. "We all enjoyed it very much." "Well, in that case," said the youthful poet, "I take back what I said in the letter I wrote to you yesterday about my determination to send you any of my work again. I wrote it in a moment of irritation." The editor slowly shook his head. "Don't do that," he murmured; "that letter is what I referred

The Dainty Raccoon

"Ugh!" said the city stranger on the farm, "I wouldn't eat raccoon meat." And in a minute Uncle Eli Curtis was on his feet. "That remark only shows your ignorance," he cried. "The raccoon has one custom that no other animal I know indulges in. He will not touch a piece of meat until he washes it in some kind of water, and as a rule he'll do a deal of hunting until he finds clean water. If there's

a spring on the place he will run there with it. I have given raccoons pieces of meat and watched them do it. He performs this task so carefully that all of the surplus blood is washed from the meat. It's a mighty interesting thing to see a serious-faced raccoon roll a chunk of meat over and over in the water until he is sure its immaculate.—Hoard's Dairyman.

The present year marks the semi-centennial of the introduction of anesthetic surgery by Sir Joseph Lister.

GOOD HIGHWAYS ASSIST FARMER

Vast Road-Building Program Now Under Way Throughout Whole United States.

POOR ROADS ADD BIG TOLL

Projects Have Been Approved Calling for Federal Aid to Amount of \$110,840,773—Important Factor in Buying and Selling.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The highway is coming into its own in America.

Neglected, abused, undervalued, subjected to cheap remedies for decades, at last the country road is being accorded the treatment it deserves. At a cost of hundreds of millions, the United States is rapidly overcoming the economic handicap which highway neglect has so long entailed.

This stupendous movement, the scope of which the public even now does not fully comprehend, is founded on sound business considerations. Good roads pay. If they did not, the nation would not now be constructing and planning them on an unprecedented scale. They pay by promoting the social life of the people by helping relieve the congestion that is making mainstays of municipalities. But, more important still, they pay in dollars and cents for poor roads add a heavy toll to the buying and selling of

point on a moderately muddy earth road—and earth roads are moderately muddy many months in the year.

Several years ago information secured by the department of agriculture from 2,800 correspondents indicated that the average cost of hauling on an unimproved country road was 22.1 cents a ton-mile. Today, with price levels much higher, the cost would be even greater.

While it is difficult to estimate accurately what the saving would be if all highways were improved in the districts represented by these replies, a specific instance makes the benefit plain. A farmer in a southern state had to haul a ton of barbed wire 21 miles, over unimproved roads. He found that with a two-horse team his maximum load was 500 pounds, and that three days were required to make one round trip. To haul one ton, therefore, required 12 days to make one round trip. Allowing \$6 a day for man and team, the cost was \$72. After the roads in this section were improved, the same team could draw a ton to the road and make one round trip in two days, at a cost of \$12. The ton-mile cost under old conditions was \$3.18 and this cost was reduced to 32 cents by the improved road.

Roads and Wheat Marketing.
Take the saving in the cost of hauling wheat as another example. If the construction of narrow, single-track roads with improved surface will reduce the hauling cost 5 per cent a ton-mile, and if the average yield of wheat in the vicinity of these roads is 30 bushels to the acre, there results, for an average haul of five miles, an economic advantage of 22.5 cents an acre or \$36 a quarter section. This is 4 per cent on \$900. Calculations of this sort have shown thousands of communities the wisdom of borrowing mon-

GALAHAD'S EARS

By ALICIA PRESTON.

(Copyright, 1929, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
He found her kneeling on a white bear skin before the hearth, the firelight gleaming over the ruddy satin of her gown, making her hair dusky with shadows and her eyes a-dance with flames. And cascading from her lap, strewn about the floor, everywhere were letters, squares of paper, ribbons envelopes.

With a quick movement she tossed the one she was reading into the fire-place before she waved a welcome to him.

"Gracious, Billy, how early you are!"

"Yes, but I thought we could talk before the dance, you know—say, Priss, he challenged, 'you look like a valentine and tonight I'm in the mood to say—may I be your—'

"Are you? Well, don't say it!" interrupted Priscilla hastily. "It's not my mood at all. I'm cleaning house—I'm burning love letters."

"Let me help," he picked up an envelope. "Oh, I say, Priss! This is mine! Let's not burn this!"

"All right, you can have it," she teased.

Billy stared suspiciously at a blue-ribboned packet he had started to toss to the flames.

"Aha, so we don't burn all the letters?" That looks—

"Shameless! That looks like a valentine, does it? Well, it's nothing at all, but I don't want to burn them somehow."

"Somehow? Humph!"

"Well, I've had them longer than any of the others."

She sat back on her heels and watched the leaping fire. Then she laughed softly.

"You don't know him, Billy. Shall I tell you—"

"Yellow curls and blue eyes, I suppose—an Apollo!"

"No, but I called him 'Sir Galahad,'" she confessed.

"I'll bet it's because of Sir Galahad that you treat the rest of us so," teased Billy.

"Oh, well, I sometimes wonder myself," the girl admitted, "but more likely I—"

"Say," said Billy, "what was there about Sir Galahad that made him so different from the rest of us?"

"He—" Priscilla smiled with dreamy reminiscence at the blue-ribboned package—he could wiggle his ears."

"The donkey!" sputtered Billy.

Priscilla started indignantly—"why?" Then she sprang, laughing to her feet and reached for her cloak.

It was during the first dance that Billy said suddenly:

"Well, I suppose I could practice?" "Practice what?"

"Sir Galahad's parlor trick."

"Billy, Martin! Don't you dare or I'll never—"

"Have you seen the diplomat yet?" Helene whispered in Priss' ear as the couples happened to bunch in a corner. "The best-looking thing, and he's been everywhere and—"

But the couples had drifted apart again and Priscilla, forgetful of the diplomat, turned impulsively to Billy.

"Billy, I've just had an idea!"

"No!"

"Yes, I have—" she paused until they finished some intricate steps.

"Billy, I think I don't believe you're in love with me."

"Well, I've told you—"

"But I think it would be best—Billy, why don't you fall in love with Helene?"

"I might just as well!" fumed Billy.

"Good! I've begun to think," she added, seriously. "It isn't fair to dawdle you when I'm perfectly sure—"

"You're all right, Priscilla," he patted her approvingly and in big brother fashion. "But, Priss, before you marry a man for his ears, consult me."

"Poor boy! Sir Galahad ranks. Billy, who is that black-haired, distinguished-looking man? Billy, who is he?"

"He? Oh, he's that diplomat."

"Billy, introduce him to me! Next dance! Will you, please?"

"Sure, what's the rush?" questioned the faithful.

But the orchestra leader began waving his arms frantically—"Men on one side of room—girls on other!"

Laughing, the couples complied. These dances were highly informal.

"Men advance on run to choose—" boomed the deep voice again, and the music commenced a new theme of whimsy allurement.

Dash—slide—a stampee descended upon the expectant line of girls and—

"Priss, please—" "Miss Bartlett, may I?" "Just this one—"

As usual, an unfair percentage of swallows still clustered urgently in front of Priscilla. There was a witchery about the girl and they adored her.

She caught sight of the black-haired diplomat in the background—and then she dimpled.

"I wonder," she confided, whimsically—"can any of you wiggle your ears?" There was a moment of startled silence, then a mad quiver of facial contortions.

"By George, what—" "Oh, I say—" "Have—"

"Sure," grinned the diplomat, and proved it as he offered his arm.

"Priss, you imp," he said, boyishly. "I wasn't sure it was really you—"

"Sir Galahad!" she exclaimed, "the ears!" and then grew unaccountably shy as he led her away.

Movements of insects.
Insects do not steer by shifting the abdomen from side to side, as has been supposed, but by pressure from changing the angle and force of the wing beats. This is the conclusion of Dr. F. Steilwang, of the University of Erlangen, who has succeeded in making close observation of the flights of dragon flies, bees and other insects, by means of light passing through a shuttered slit. Direction was changed without abdomen movement.

Eggstraordinary Coincidence.
The custom has prevailed with a certain Episcopal church in California of presenting each scholar of the Sunday school with an egg at the celebration of Easter. On one occasion, when that point in the service was reached which had been set apart for this interesting ceremony, the clergyman rose and made the announcement: "Hymn No. 419, 'Begin, My Soul, the Easter Day,' after which the eggs will be distributed."—Boston Transcript.

Significance of Wedding Ring.
The wedding ring is a relic of barbarism. It signifies the bond by which the woman was bound to her lord and master.

Music Attachment for Big Clocks.
As an attachment for large clocks an inventor has developed a device governed by a perforated paper roll to play a different air on tune pipes just before each hour is struck.

POULTRY FACTS

PRODUCTION OF DUCKS' EGGS

Demand at Good Prices is Limited Except Around Easter—Indian Runner is Favored.

The demand for ducks' eggs at a good price is limited and not nearly as general as the demand for hens' eggs. The quality of the Southern and Western duck eggs on the average market was poor until people began to keep Indian Runner ducks and to build up a trade in first-class eggs. A good demand for ducks' eggs exists about Easter time at prices usually several cents a dozen higher than for hens' eggs. Most buyers make no quotations for ducks' eggs except early in the spring. Since three ducks' eggs weigh about the same as four hens' eggs, ducks are not as profitable for



Indian Runner Ducklings.

the production of market eggs as fowls, unless a higher price is secured for the ducks' eggs.

A trade is gradually being established in some markets for fancy near-by ducks' eggs, which bring higher prices than hens' eggs, and the demand seems to be increasing. Pure white eggs are preferred and usually bring the highest price. These eggs should be marketed frequently, as they depreciate in quality more rapidly than hens' eggs, especially during hot weather. The market for eggs should be carefully investigated by those who intend to raise breeds of the egg-laying type of ducks, such as the Indian Runner, especially for the production of eggs, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

PROVIDE FOWLS CLEAN FEED

Carelessness on Part of Poultryman in Cleaning Utensils Will Cause Much Trouble.

Fowls that are fed grain are pretty sure to receive pure feed, as all one has to watch is to make sure the grains are sweet and clean, and it is seldom advisable to make grain the sole ration of the poultry.

Soft feeds (or mash) will have to be fed to some extent and troughs must be used for this kind of feed. Where the residue is left to sour, the fowls will show the effects in time. Fermented feeds do not appear to be readily digested by poultry and may also spread disease germs.

Carelessness in the matter of cleaning the troughs has brought disaster to many a poultryman. The same thing is true of the drinking vessels. It requires only a little effort to have the feeding and watering vessels always clean, and it certainly is the thing to do.

PLENTY OF RANGE ESSENTIAL

Discouraging Results Have Come From Attempting to Raise Turkeys Under Confinement.

Given plenty of range, turkeys will rustle for grasshoppers and other insects, green vegetation, weed and grass seed, waste grain, waste pulp, and convert them into delicious meat at a minimum expense. Plenty of range is essential to success in turkey raising, and usually the discouraging results have come from attempts to raise the fowls under close confinement.

POULTRY NOTES

Be sure chicks do not become crowded.

Ship or deliver eggs twice or three times weekly.

Market white-shelled and brown-shelled eggs in separate packages.

Overgrown fowls are no better in any particular than those of normal size.

Cull the flock so as to eliminate the early molter and other unprofitable producers.

The important thing in getting started in turkey raising is to be careful to get healthy stock.

Uniform poultry products command the best prices. Pure-bred fowls produce uniform products.

When selling eggs to the country merchant or cash buyer, insist that the transaction be on a quality basis.

The Bishop's Boys.

The first bishop of North Carolina, John Stark Kayser, died recently. He was the son of a farmer and was the only child of his father. He was a member of the Episcopal church and was a devoted follower of his faith. He was a successful businessman and was a member of the United States department of agriculture.

One Thing at a Time, Boys.

When a fellow is trying to mobilize enough courage to kiss a girl he isn't able to think of germs.—Toledo Blade.

Figs Always in Demand.

The fig yield of the village of Aiden, Turkey, has risen from approximately 10,000 tons raised on 10,000 acres of land about 30 years ago, to about 22,000 tons raised on 20,000 acres. How, this advance in supply has not kept pace with the demand, and prices of figs have steadily risen. The big producing areas are, under normal conditions, exclusively tapped by the Ottoman (Aiden) Railway company's system. The orchards, located mainly in the Meander valley, are owned chiefly by Turks.

MAKES THE SAPPHIRE BLUSH

Radium Treatment Turns the Cheaper Stones to Rubies Which Command the Highest Prices.

Modern science has not brought us very much nearer the magic stone of the old philosophers, but it has enabled later experts to play some surprising tricks with the existing materials of the jeweler and lapidary. The old alchemists set out to discover the philosopher's stone, and achieved gunpowder and other adjuncts to civilization as the accidental by-product of their original inquiry. Their less credulous descendants reverse the process; the invention is made first and its application to magic is discovered afterward.

The existence of the electric furnace makes it possible to create diamonds that are the veritable stone, and to fuse chippings and fragments of ruby into one complete jewel. Now arrives a report that with the aid of radium successful transformations have been made in the appearance, if not in the nature, of certain precious stones. A sapphire, it is said, has been turned into a glorious ruby by long exposure to the effect of radium. Chemically considered, this is not very surprising, for the two stones are both examples of corundum, and the mysterious difference between them, if a sapphire can be made to blush hard enough for its mistake in not being a ruby, presumably it could blush itself into a most accomplished example of the more valuable stone.

TAKE IT EASY IN THEATER

Japanese Customs That Seem Odd to Those Accustomed to the Formalities of the West.

Japan must be a happy land for theatergoers, because in that land seats are not paid for—in fact there are no seats. The Japanese such as to sit on the floor, feeling no debarment at home in this comfortable attitude. Seats, however, are usually brought for the use of any foreigners who may be present. There are no hard and fast laws of convention. The Japanese playgoer may do as he pleases; he may eat, drink, smoke and criticize to his heart's content. Conversations are carried on, and, if they merit it, the actors are met by a storm of criticism and chaff. When a man enters the auditorium he removes his boots, and if the weather is hot, any clothing that appears to him to be superfluous. The naive frankness of the actors' prompter is rather delightful, for if an actor forgets his lines the prompter comes on the stage and, quite openly, points out to the actor where he is wrong. A boy is kept for the express purpose of walking on the stage and wiping the perspiration of the actors' faces. This duty he carries out without disturbing the even tenor of the play.

Beetle Cultivator.

Ants are not the only insects that practice the cultivation of mushrooms, although for a long time it was thought that they were the only creatures of a lower order than man that possessed the intelligence to follow such an agricultural pursuit. Boverie, the entomologist, had found that a certain wood-boring beetle, known as the borer, is as familiar with mushroom cultivation as is the species of ant of which so much has been written. Professor Boverie discovered that the beetle in question bore holes in wood and half fill them with a prepared fungus which makes an ideal mushroom bed. The garden is carefully spawmed and in course of time the mushrooms appear. In this way the beetle provides itself with a food sufficiently tender for its feeble jaws.

Shell We Discard Myphen?

In the struggle for the conservation of energy and material we are urged to cut out the hyphens from our words and writings, says the Chicago Journal. Their use causes us to waste an enormous amount of time, ink and physical force. Some nations build up compound words without any hyphen to break them, but the English find one necessary for a simple word of five letters, like "to-day." It may be roughly estimated that each of the 2,000,000,000 people who write English write "to-day," "tomorrow," or "tonight" three times a day. Half an ounce of force is required to make a hyphen with a pen or a pencil, so this superfluous symbol entails a total waste of 18,500,000 pounds daily, or enough to draw a passenger train round the world.

Mumming Bird's Nest.

Burroughs, in his charming little book, "Wake Robin," says it is an event in one's life to find a hummingbird's nest. The event happened to me without any effort on my part. Looking up from a seat in the grove, I saw the ruby-throated drop down on its nest, like a shining emerald from the clouds; it did not pause upon the edge of the nest, but dropped immediately upon it. The nest was situated upon an oak twig, and was about the size of a black-walnut, and from where I sat it looked more like an excrescence than a nest. It was firmly glued at the base to the lower, but was not fastened to the upper twig.—Mary Treat in "Home Studies in Nature."

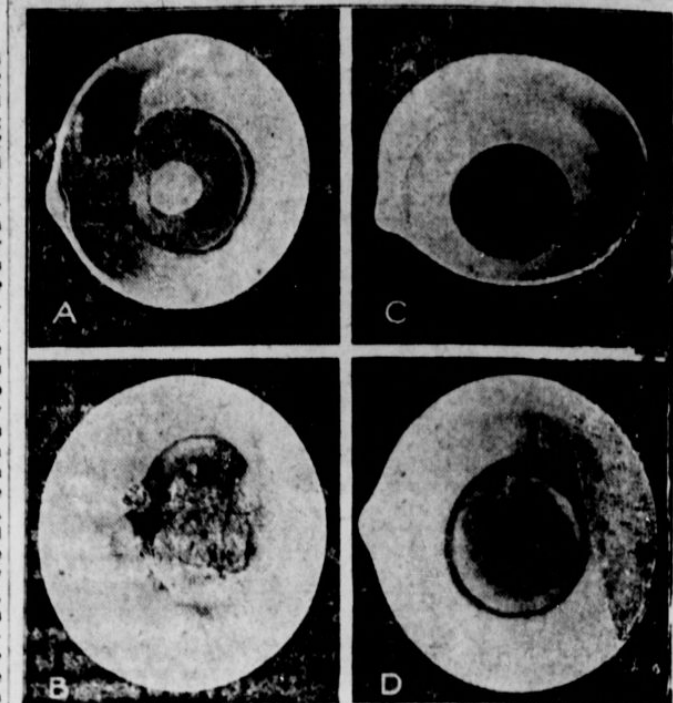
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GET RID OF ROOSTERS AFTER HATCHING SEASON AND PRODUCE INFERTILE EGGS



A—Fertile Egg After 24-Hours' Incubation. B—Fertile Egg After 7-Days' Incubation. C—Infertile Egg After 24-Hours' Incubation. D—Infertile Egg After 7-Days' Incubation.

Fifteen million dollars is a lot of money, but that is the amount that the United States department of agriculture estimates farmers lose every year through bad hatching of produce eggs. This loss is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to incubate. It is a preventable loss and, if checked, will add dollars to the poultry flock profits.

The remedy is simple—have the flock produce infertile eggs after the hatching season is over. As infertile eggs are one laid by a hen that has not been allowed to run with a male bird. After the male bird has been removed from the hens, two weeks is ordinarily long enough to assure the laying of infertile eggs. Contrary to the general impression, the male bird in a flock has no influence on the number of eggs the hens will lay. The rooster merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. This is not necessary, or even desirable, when the eggs are to be used for table purposes, or are to be sent to market. Infertile eggs will keep in good condition in temperatures where fertile eggs will not. It is impossible to cause a blood ring to form in an infertile egg, or to hatch one that is infertile.

To Produce Infertile Eggs.
As soon as the hatching season is over, or enough eggs for hatching purposes have been laid, the rooster should be penned, cooked, or sold. The hens not running with a male bird will then produce infertile eggs—the kind that command the best prices.

The fertile egg is the one from which a chick may be hatched. It spoils very quickly when handled by the ordinary farm methods, and when marketed in the hot summer months. Summer heat spoils a fertile egg as quickly as a sitting hen or an incubator. Occasionally hens running with male birds will lay infertile eggs. This is often the case with birds that do not have green feed, that are over-fat, or that are confined in yards and runs; but for all the flock to produce infertile eggs for a stated period, it is necessary to remove the rooster. Heat is a great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. For this reason they should be kept in a cool, dry room or cellar until they are marketed—at most, not more than three days.

The Road's End

By OTILLIA F. PFEIFFER

(Copyright, 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Go your road, and you will reach its end," Archibald Wayne made a gesture of dismissal, final and severe. His son Virgil, responded with a look of desperation rather than contentment. "You won't help me out-for the last time? I'm through with the folly, if you will give me a new start," he said.

"You have the effrontery to ask that after all I have done for you, wastefully, fruitlessly. I disown you. More than that, not a penny more of my hard-earned money will you ever get." The young man shrugged his shoulders and tried to assume an air of reckless indifference. He wheeled face about and started down the road, indeed, as if that was the menacing thoroughfare itself which his father had indicated.

Virgil Wayne, young, handsome, athletic, with a good home and favorable prospects had not been imperiled and sacrificed then, had something serious to think about. Graduating as an engineer he had come home from a technical college to enjoy a brief rest, as he termed it. His father was away for his health. He had left with his lawyer the power to provide what money Virgil needed, and as the latter had left college with high distinction he was quite proud of him. Never was a father more disappointed and shocked than Mr. Wayne when, six months later, he returned to learn that his son's name had become a by word in the town. Virgil had joined its widest set of young men. He had thought of nothing but profligacy and pleasure and had run into debt for over two thousand dollars.

Three since then had Mr. Wayne settled up his son's newly acquired debts. At last the limit was reached. Virgil had gone with some of his chosen friends to a horse race at a distance. He had been induced to risk a large amount of collections he had made for his father, and this last act of unfaithfulness had led to his present situation. Virgil Wayne started down the road vowing that he was done with the past and his evil associates forever. He had no idea as to his destination. Moodyly, sturdily he tramped on. About the middle of the afternoon he entered a restaurant in a little railroad town and his attention was attracted to two young men at the next table, one of whom was waving a telegram in a riotously excited and delighted manner.

"The next train back for both of us," he exclaimed. "You see what it says. 'Drop the Dayton work. We have closed the big tunnel contract and need you here.'"

"Yes, but what will this Robert Dayton think of your not coming, Wharton?" propounded the other.

"What he pleases. Think I'll vegetate at a hundred a month off here, while double and treble promises on the tunnel contract."

Virgil rested awhile and resumed his tramp. Just before dusk he came to a halt where the road was blocked. A post bore the sign: "No thoroughfare—Private Road." He took a side

highway to face the same sign half a mile further on.

"Well, it seems that I have come to the end of the road," he soliloquized. At a little distance was a solitary house. It set back among a grove of trees and he made his way to its porch. A young girl sat there at a table, a number of blank and written sheets spread out before her.

"I'm wondering where I am," spoke Virgil. "I seem to be in a labyrinth, with no way out."

"Oh, you mean the blocked road?" inquired the young lady. "My father owns the land for miles beyond here and has a purpose in segregating it. You are not the engineer, are you, whom he was expecting?"

"No, I am not," replied Virgil, "but engineering is my profession," and then as he glanced at the sheet near at hand he observed that the girl had been copying surveying transcripts and map details. A bluff, hearty-looking man appeared from the house. He had overheard Virgil's declaration and it seemed to interest him. Abruptly he questioned:

"Are you Mr. Wharton?" and as Virgil dissented he also referred to the man of that name he had seen at the restaurant and recited the incident.

"And you're in the same line?" said Robert Dayton. "A queer coincidence. Maybe we can turn it to account. I want a new survey of some ten thousand acres of land I own and some engineering work besides. You see, I hold the key here to supply electric utilities for a fifty-mile district. I'm willing to pay well for expert counsel and help to put it in shape."

Virgil Wayne accepted the proposition tendered him.

He was so fascinated with the project of the old man, so encouraged in realizing that his technical education had found its practical opportunity at last, so enchanted with Blanche, so liked by both her and her father that he willingly agreed to become a permanent partner in the vast enterprise under exploitation.

There came a day when Virgil Wayne proudly welcomed his son with gladness and the old parental love, all the dark past forgotten, and Blanche, a prospective daughter-in-law, a sunny happy, central figure in the transformation of the career of the prodigal son.

WHITE-SHELLED EGG BREEDS

Mediterraneans Are Bred Largely for Production of Eggs Rather Than for Meat.
The Mediterranean or egg breeds are best suited for the production of white-shelled eggs. Representatives of this class are bred largely for the production of eggs rather than for meat production, according to the United States department of agriculture. Among the popular breeds of this class are: Leghorn, Minorca, Ancona and Andalusian.

PROTECT SQUASH SEEDLINGS

Attacks of Striped Cucumber Beetle May Be Thwarted by Covering With Fly Screens.
Young squash seedlings are sometimes attacked by the striped cucumber beetle, but it is an easy matter to protect a few hills by covering each one with a small piece of wire fly screen until the plants are ten days or two weeks old.