

8-9-1917

The Murray Ledger, August 9, 1917

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[illegible]

ANTIDRAFT REVOLT IS UNDER CONTROL

MONGREL AGITATORS AND OUT-
LAWS ATTEMPT TO EVADE
CONSCRIPTION LAW.

LEADER SHOT BY OFFICERS

Prompt Action of Officers and Loyal
Citizens Put End To Trouble Be-
fore It Reached Extensive
Proportions.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—With one of
their leaders dead, another captured
and at least 25 of their bands in the
hands of peace officers, peace leaders
were of the opinion that the uprising
objectors to the selective draft in Cen-
tral Oklahoma was under control. The
outlaws have been scattered into such
small bands that further successful
resistance is believed impossible.

Sherriff Orrell of Seminole county de-
clared he can handle the situation
with a small force of men.

The first blood of the guerrilla war-
fare which was waged two days ago
occurred in a brush between the outlaws
and peace officers near Rock Creek and
Friendship, when William Carrell, an
old man, and alleged to be a flaglead-
er of the objectors, was killed. The
posse which captured him was small,
containing but five or six men, and of
the 20 men dashed in the brush only
three others besides Carrell were cap-
tured.

A near lynching occurred in the
Lone Dove neighborhood, when peace
officers caught four of the objectors, the two
McNelly brothers, John Gray, an old
man, and "Doc" White, a negro. They
were captured about seven miles
northwest of here. In their efforts to
get information regarding the move-
ments of the recalcitrants, one of the
McNelly boys were strung up with a
rope around his neck. Called on to
tell what he knew of the objectors' plans,
he refused to talk, and the peace
officers cut him down and, with the
other prisoners, took him to Muskogee.

U.S. TAKES CONTROL OF SHIPS

All Merchant Ships Over 2,500 Tons
Now Being Built Are Immedi-
ately Requisitioned.

Washington.—The emergency sea
corporation has requisitioned all mer-
chant vessels of more than 2,500 tons
now being built in American ship
yards. Double and triple labor shifts
will be put in the yards to speed con-
struction.

There are building in the country's
yards about 700 ships, totaling more
than 1,500,000 in tonnage, most of it
contracted for by foreign governments,
which will be retained by the
shipping board for operations, while
final disposition of the foreign craft
will be left to negotiations between the
United States and the govern-
ments concerned.

No announcement was made as to
the amount of tonnage taken over, but
the shipping board's records show that
about 700 vessels of nearly 1,000,000
tons of all classes are building.

As fast as the yards are cleared of
their present construction they will be
put to work on the great fleet the govern-
ment will build. The yards were
ordered to enter into no more con-
tracts or commitments for private con-
struction and to begin no new work
on contracts already made without
first obtaining the permission of the
fleet corporation.

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SKYLINE OF 1917



SUBMARINE BASE IS GOAL OF ALLIES

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN FLANDERS
FAIL TO STOP ALLIES' DRIVE
AGAINST TEUTONS.

FIGHTING THROUGH SLUSH

London.—Torrential rains, sweeping
the Belgian flat lands, have not
quenched the ardor of the British
troops.

"The U-boat bases if it takes until
Christmas," is the word going up and
down the lines, and the Tommies and
Anzacs and Poles are only waiting a
halt in the rainfall to go over the top
again.

The operation undertaken by the
Anglo-French armies in Flanders is
beginning to reveal itself as one of the
most difficult actions of the war.

The country through which the troops
must advance is absolutely flat—the
ideal terrain for trench warfare—and
the Germans have fortified it to the
last inch during their months of occu-
pation.

Not only is it flat and difficult for
the artillery, but it is under present
conditions a vast bog for the greater
part of the year, rendering infantry
operations hazardous and effective ar-
tillery transportation almost impos-
sible.

But it is through this wilderness of
mud that the British and French
troops are determined to seek a de-
cision. Only the breaking of the clouds,
which was attended by all the mili-
tary chiefs of the west, is declared to
be a heavy reinforcement of French
forces are to be withdrawn from the
already "paper line" in the east to
form a great reserve in Flanders. It
is reported, The French are prevent-
ing the German withdrawals from
other sections of the western front.

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ENGLAND AND U.S. TO RULE THE SEAS

SHIPPING BOARD PLANS FOR CON-
TROL OF WORLD'S SHIPPING—
OWNERS TO OPERATE.

PUT SHIPS IN THE ATLANTIC

Washington.—Plans for taking over
for operation all American ocean-going
merchant ships will soon be announced
by the shipping board. Charters will
be requisitioned under a recent act of
congress authorizing the president to
commandeer tonnage for government
uses.

The program is preliminary to put-
ting into operation an agreement be-
tween the American and British govern-
ments for joint control of the
world's shipping. It will give the ship-
ping board control of ocean freight
charged by American ships and a rate
basis being worked out will be used
for building an international rate
schedule.

The chief aim in commandeering
charter tonnage is to control the trans-
Atlantic service. Many Ameri-
can coastwise vessels and ships en-
gaged in the Pacific and South Ameri-
can trade will be diverted to trans-
Atlantic lines. Their places will be
taken to a large extent by neutral and
Japanese tonnage.

The plan is to commandeer charters
and wherever advisable let the ships
be operated by owners under a gov-
ernment charter. The government
will direct operations and specify ser-
vices in which ships shall ply and where
over operators fail to carry out the
shipping board's regulations charters
will be taken from them and given to
others.

Not only is it flat and difficult for
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REPULSE GERMANS IN ALLIED ATTACKS

BIG GUNS MOW TEUTONS DOWN
IN TITANIC STRUGGLE ALONG
WIDE FRONT.

GREATEST BATTLE OF WAR

With Clearing Skies Grant Struggle
Assumes Greatest Proportions of
War—Results of Assault Fore-
cast Teutonic Collapse.

Paris.—With rain falling in torrents
and the sudden battlefields of Fland-
ers veiled in a dense mist, the big
guns continued their work of destruc-
tion and later in the day, when that
downpour ceased, the volume of firing
increased rapidly, completely paralyz-
ing the enemy machine troops at vari-
ous points for a counter-attack.

The correspondent of the Petit Pa-
risien says the resumption of the bat-
tle on a great scale is expected. "The
Germans are hurrying every available
man to the danger zone and unmiti-
gatable signs other than the formid-
able accumulation of troops indicate the
Germans intend to hold their ground
at all costs."

A SWATHING battle may be anticipated,
but those who have seen the glorious
allied warriors at work, and know the
invincible spirit in which they are
waiting to spring at the throat of the
enemy, are confident another defeat is
in store for the Prussians.

According to reliable information
which has reached the British head-
quarters the demoralization in certain
Prussian regiments developed with
open rebellion. A Bavarian battalion,
abandoning the first line trenches near
Frezenberg, refused to fight, saying
it was useless to sacrifice so many
men. The battalion immediately was
sent to the rear. The non-commissioned
officers leading the movement
were arrested and the men were con-
fined.

ATTITUDE OF POPE CHANGES

Partially Toward Germany in London-
ing Since Resignation of Both-
man-Holweg.

Rome.—It is stated in Vatican cir-
cles that the pope's impartial attitude
toward Germany is undergoing a
change. The pope is reported to re-
gret greatly the action of Germany in
connection with the deported Belgians.
The new attitude appears to have been
adopted after the fall of Dr. von Both-
man-Holweg, the imperial chancellor,
who just before his resignation wrote
what now is apparent was a farewell
letter to the holy father thanking him
for his forbearance and favor, also
calling attention to the fact that he
had always tried his best to grant the
people's demands regarding prisoners
commenting on the situation, Italy
points out that the relations of the Vat-
ican with the Austrian Catholics are ex-
cellent, whereas the German bishops
have been subservient to the govern-
ment the Austrian bishops have re-
mained independent and have even
protested against German atrocities.

Italy says further Austria still de-
sires to keep in favor with the Vatican,
hoping therein to secure a peace inter-
mediary. This wish is encouraged by
the Vatican, which has not lost hope
of settling at the peace conference, also
that Benedict XV. is careful not to co-
fuse his peace attempt with those now
being made by the Allies.

Although an absolute break with
Germany is not expected at this time,
it is certain that the Vatican's attitude
is daily making more difficult
the maintenance of relations. The
pope's personal position is also uncon-
fortable as the result of the fight ma-
nifested by Anglo-French and Belgian Catho-
lics, who have claimed that the
pope was influenced by central em-
pire influences.

French Minister Retained.
Paris.—The French minister, M. the
pope's decision by a vote of 50 to 1
that Albert Thomas, minister of munitions
and member of the war council,
shall continue as a member of the
government.

Texas Power Prohibition.
Austin, Texas.—A resolution urging
the Texas delegates in congress to vote
for the measure passed in the United
States senate calling for national prohibi-
tion was adopted by the Texas
senate.

Drop Bombs On Arsenal.
Rome.—Large squadrons of Italian
airplanes circled the Arsenal and
military works of Pola, the chief naval
station of Austria-Hungary on the Adriatic.

Teuton Attacks Fail.
Austria-Hungarian Offensive Against
Italians Is Repulsed.

Italy.—Austria-Hungarian offensive ac-
tions against the Italians in the east
of Verducia and on Monte Rombo, it
was reported, failed. The Italian
war office said the Austro-Hungarian
air squadrons bombarded the Austrian
army and military works at Pola, causing great destruction and
loss of life.

Spanish Credit Approved.
Madrid.—The cabinet has approved
credits of 25,000,000 pesetas for the
war department and for the improve-
ment in army corps barracks.

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GILBERT CALLS BOARD MEETING

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TO BE
THE SUBJECT OF A
CONFERENCE.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS HELP

Expect to Undertake Important Work
in September to Promote Agricul-
tural and Home Economic Study
Throughout State.

Frankfort.—The Grayson Amusement
Co. (Incorporated), August 13 18.
Christian-Pennsylvania Fair Associa-
tion, Hopkinsville, August 23-24. Sep-
tember 1.

Grayson-Grayson County Fair As-
sociation, Louisville, August 22-23.
Hardin-Hardin County Fair As-
sociation, Elizabethtown, August 22-23.
Hart-Hart County Fair Co., Horse
Cave, September 27-29.

Henderson-West Kentucky Agricul-
tural Fair Association, Henderson,
July 31, August 1-4.

Jefferson-Jefferson County Fair,
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County Fair Dates

Allen-Allen County Fair Co., Smith-
ville, September 13-15.

Anderson-Laurensburg Fair As-
sociation, Lawrenceburg, August 21-22.
Harrison-Farmers' and Business
Men's Fair Association, Glasgow,
September 15-22.

Montgomery-North Kentucky Fair, Mor-
ristown, August 22-23, September 1-2.
Hoyle-New Perryville Fair Associa-
tion, Perryville, August 3-10.

Iracken-Mason Old Reliable Ger-
mantown Fair, Germantown, August
22-23.

Hollett-Hollett County Fair Associa-
tion, Mphersville, August 21-24.
Calloway-New Calloway Fair, Mur-
ray, September 24-25.

Campbell-Campbell County Fair As-
sociation, Alexandria, September 5-8.
Carroll-Callahan Owen Tri-county
Fair Association, Hauders, August 15-
18.

Carter-The Grayson Amusement
Co. (Incorporated), August 13 18.
Christian-Pennsylvania Fair Associa-
tion, Hopkinsville, August 23-24. Sep-
tember 1.

Casey-Casey County Fair Associa-
tion, Liberty, August 15-17.

Clinton-Fairfax Fair Co., Ewing,
August 18-19.

Franklin-Capital Fair Association,
Frankfort, August 14-17.

Grayson-Grayson County Fair As-<

WHO IS WHO NOW

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR



Dr. Georg Meißner, successor to Von Seebeck-Holtz as the Imperial German Chancellor, was little known to the public outside of Germany until his appointment last February as special commissioner on food questions with the rank of minister. The son of a Prussian official, he was born on September 8, 1857, in Hagen, Silesia. He received a university education, making the law his profession. In 1870 he became a court referee in Berlin, and in 1884 was attached to the district attorney's office in that city. Several years later he went on professor of law and political economy to the University of Tokyo. Returning to Germany in 1890, he was chosen district attorney for Berlin. His services won much praise and he was afterward sent by the government as an official in the provisional government at Treves, Germany. In 1907 he was transferred to Westphalia, where he was chief councillor for the government there. In 1900, he was made provincial president at Lüneburg and in 1902 first privy councillor in Berlin. His work there won him an appointment as under secretary of state in the department of finance, which post he still held in connection with his work as food commissioner.

Chancellor Meißner is a conservative, favoring direct and equal suffrage, but has never taken an active part in politics.

ACTIVE IN RED CROSS WORK

When it was felt that the Red Cross needed an advance agent in Europe, someone to break the ground for the routine handling of the wounded and their nursing, and to prepare a skeleton force for the equally great task of coordinating relief in the devastated districts, rebuilding towns, and reviving industries, they looked around for someone with present big financial affiliations and previous big business experience. And such a one they found in Clayton M. Murphy at the senior vice president's desk of the Guaranty Trust company. He had long experience in general business from art metal construction to woolen goods. He was a young man, with a dynamic personality and a great deal of tact. And he had had military experience. After serving as a volunteer in the First Pennsylvania Infantry during the Spanish-American war he entered West Point and graduated in 1903. He did his four years of army service in South America, Panama, Cuba, and the Philippines. Murphy is now in France, a major in Pershing's staff, and is probably well engaged in spending the first million cable over to him. He won't be back until the close of the war, but, when in residence at New York he lives in the 'Sixties and has a summer place at Cedarhurst, Town and Country.



PERSHING'S "RIGHT HAND MAN"



Lieut. Col. James G. Harbord, chief of staff, is the "right hand" of Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing in France. Harbord's first duties as an officer in the United States army took him to Cuba, where during the reconstruction period he served under Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who was one of the first high-ranking officers to realize that in Harbord the army possessed a soldier of great possibilities. Later, in the Philippine constabulary, under Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen and under Col. H. H. Bandholtz, now chief of staff of the National Guard division of New York, he made a record for efficiency. When he arrived in the Philippines he was captain in the Eleventh cavalry, and his transfer to the constabulary carried with it the temporary rank of colonel. As Colonel Harbord he was assigned to organize the Moro units of the Philippine native forces. In the island of Mindanao, General Wood was then, as the commanding officer of the United States forces in France has duties so onerous that he will welcome the coming of Colonel Harbord, to whom he may delegate some of the detail work which otherwise would constitute an almost unbearable burden, even for the shoulders of so efficient an executive as General Pershing.

By the officers under him, and the men in the ranks, Colonel Harbord is recognized as a friend as he is appreciated as a leader.

PROMINENT IN CHINESE POLITICS

Can Sun Yat-sen come back? An American business man, A. Masters MacDonell, just back from a four months' visit to China, during which he had several conversations with the first provisional president of the Chinese republic, is of the opinion that, although Sun Yat-sen is making no attempt to become president, events may easily shape themselves in such a way as to make his selection necessary, because he is the strongest available man.

Mr. MacDonell regards Sun Yat-sen as perhaps the master mind of China. In the interview he gives the substance of what that romantic figure, upon whose head a price of \$500,000 has been offered by provisional governments and the central authorities in Peking during the last 20 years, thinks of the present political situation, and the part that he believes the United States will play in the Orient. China is badly divided into three political parties, according to Mr. MacDonell's estimate. The military, official, and reactionaries compose one, which he referred to as the Tories. The others are the Kuomintang, or progressive group, and the Chingpaung, a subdivision of the Kuomintang.



Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of most important events transpiring in the state.

Frankfort.—A sequelation on the governor of Illinois for the return of Hertrian Staples, wanted in Hancock county on the charge of seduction, was made by Governor Stanley.

Georgetown.—Dr. R. W. Potter has been sworn in as a first lieutenant on orders of the government, having been accepted some time ago as a member of the Medical Corps. He was told to hold himself in readiness for call. Dr. Harry V. Johnson, another Scott county physician, has also been accepted.

Louisville.—The Rev. J. Hershey Longmeyer, who for the past two years and a half has been pastor of the Henry Boulevard church, has resigned his pastorate to take up his literary work among the Presbyterian missions in Africa. The Rev. and Mrs. Longmeyer will sail for their new field in September.

Augusta.—George H. Poage, 60 years old, cashier of the First National Bank at Brooksville, died there. He was a son of the late George W. Poage, who served more than thirty years as circuit and county clerk of this county, and was a brother of J. E. Poage, present circuit court clerk.

Richmond.—The Rev. O. O. Green, pastor of the First Baptist church at Mexico, Mo., has received a call from the First Baptist church at Richmond, Ky. The offer stipulated \$2,500 as the salary per year. Mr. Green said that he had the offer under consideration, and that if he accepted he will take his new post in September.

Seabee.—Three attempts have been made in the last few nights to wreck L. & N. trains between this place and Slaughter. Heavy iron bars were placed on the track one night and freight train No. 58 ran into them twice, shattering the engine and wrecking the train. The wreck occurred on a sharp curve, by track walk.

Frankfort.—Resignations were received by Governor Stanley of Reuben S. Hutchcraft, of Paris, member of the legislature from the Seventy-fifth district, and S. M. O'Brien, of Louisville, member in the legislature from the Forty-eighth district. They have been appointed members in the session of instruction at Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

Paris.—Jack Webster, negro, boarded a Lexington International car and refused to pay his fare. When Conductor B. Anderson attempted to put him off the car Webster drew his revolver and fired three shots at Anderson. Anderson arrested the negro, who will be tried on three charges, carrying concealed weapons, malicious shooting and shooting into a railroad car.

Ashland.—Miss Ella McPhillips, of Meade Station, Boyd county, C. & O. telegraph operator at Kilgore, a few miles from Ashland, in attempting to board a freight train, fell beneath the wheels. Her right foot was severed and her leg crushed. Her left hand also was cut off and arm badly crushed. She was sent to the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad hospital at Huntington, W. Va. She has been employed as operator by the C. & O. railroad for twenty-nine years. It is believed she can not survive the injuries.

Louisville.—Dr. Robert Olson, assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health service, has asked the cooperation of Dr. W. Ed Grant, city health officer, in cleaning up the general health conditions of Louisville for the benefit of the soldiers who are to be quartered at the cantonment. An inspection will be made of all restaurants, ice cream parlors and other public gathering places. Dr. Olson favors the establishment of a central room which is in no way connected with a saloon.

Camp Stanley.—Lieutenant Cecil R. Armstrong, Company B, Third Regiment, received notice that he has been detailed as acting quartermaster of the Kentucky brigade at Camp Stanley, following the removal of Quartermaster Jackson Morris to Hattiesburg, Louisiana. Daniel J. Showalter, Second Regiment, was appointed camp inspector. Lieutenant R. A. Hill, United States army, who has been conducting examinations here for the officers' reserve, left for Jackson to open an office for a similar purpose. He received notice just prior to his departure of his elevation to a captaincy.

Louisville.—Hiram O. Phelps, 22, of Hardinsburg, son of the late Hiram Phelps, of Louisville, was arrested at the Watersport Hotel, charged with having uttered worthless checks. He was released later on bond furnished by his mother, Sarah Phelps, of the Planters' Central Tobacco Warehouse company. Mr. Phelps was arrested on warrants taken out by Alvin A. Webb, chief clerk of the Willard Hotel. The warrants charged that he cashed three worthless checks, \$50 for \$10 each and one for \$25 at the Willard.

Winchester.—Owen Fitch, wholesale grocer, was bitten by a large tarantula while unloading some bananas at the store. He was preparing to rub a stick of bananas when he was attacked and bitten on the lower arm by the venomous spider. The wound was cauterized.

Frankfort.—Governor Stanley pardoned Andrew Phelps, convicted of murder and sentenced for life in the state penitentiary in 1913. The governor remitted the remainder of a six months' jail sentence given Guy Parker in Jefferson county 18 May for shooting without warning.

Louisville.—Seven hundred creditors of the bankrupt Home Merchants' Trading Stamp Association have been ordered to appear in the court of Judge George Hunt, referee in bankruptcy, August 15. Their claims run from two cents to almost a dollar. Should the creditors fail to appear, their claims will be set aside.

Lexington.—Following the continued arrests almost daily of men, both white and colored, on charges of selling liquor to soldiers in uniform, announcements were made that soldiers at Camp Stanley had united with Federal authorities here in an effort to have an extra session of Federal court in Lexington to try such cases.

Somerset.—Deputy United States Marshal Charles Winfrey, of this city, went to McCreary county and brought back Jess Simpson, who is charged with being in the conspiracy and refusing to register. He was taken before Commissioner Wesley. Simpson stated that he is 33 years of age. He was held for an investigation.

Louisville.—At the quarterly meeting of the Baptist State Board of Home Missions the Rev. W. D. Powell, secretary of the board, unexpectedly tendered his resignation to the board. Several months ago, Dr. Powell received notice of his election as a member of the staff of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in New York.

Ashland.—Miss Ella McPhillips, telegraph operator at Kilgore, Boyd county, for the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad for twenty-nine years, is dead, from injuries she suffered in falling from a freight car. She was about 50 years old, and is said to own real estate in Ashland worth \$15,000. She was very eccentric, but bright and witty, and a general favorite with the railroad people.

Seabee.—Nelson Herbin, 23 years old, bookkeeper for the Providence Mining company, was drowned in a lake near the mine. He was learning to swim, and when he called for help his companions thought he was joking and did not rescue him. The body was recovered from the water about an hour later and sent to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbin, at Dixon.

Frankfort.—The report of the State Insurance Rating Board to State Auditor R. L. Greene at the close of the fifth year of the department's existence, shows an average reduction in fire rates for the five years of 11 cents, or \$100, as compared to a reduction the country over of 9 cents, and an increase in the loss ratio of 3.1 per cent, as compared to an increase the country over of 3.2 per cent.

Paducah.—Night schools for men who have been drafted for the United States Army have been opened with a satisfactory attendance. There are four schools in operation, being located at Lone Oak, Shinn Field, Rossington and Howlandtown. The first three schools are in the county. The special moonlight course tendered to those who can not read or write has found favor with the drafted men.

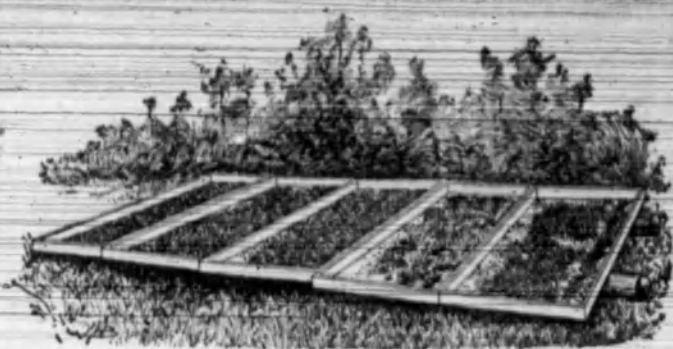
Lexington.—The new State Board of Election Commissioners will be composed of Rudman Keenon, chief of the court of appeals, ex-officio chairman; R. C. Oldham, of Winchester, Democrat; and T. L. Walker, of Lexington, Republican. Governor Stanley announced the reappointment of Mr. Oldham and the appointment of Mr. Walker to succeed T. C. Jackson, of Lebanon. Mr. Walker formerly was postmaster of Lexington. The new board will canvass returns in the legislative primary.

Paducah.—Organization of a Junior Red Cross chapter with a membership of fifty-seven, was perfected at a meeting of children at the Carnegie Library. It probably is the first organization of its kind in the world. The chapter is the result of efforts of Mrs. Mildred Davis, a prominent Red Cross worker in Paducah. The official name of the chapter is the Junior Red Cross Workers of America and the officers elected were: President, Geo. Gilbert; treasurer, Olive Hoenesberg; secretary, Ruth Livingston. Each member gave a pledge to raise at least one dollar for the cause of the Red Cross.

Hartford.—The Ohio County Singing Convention, which was held at Sall Springs, was attended by more than 2,000 people. Singing classes from six districts were represented, and some fine music was rendered.

Franklin.—T. J. Edwards, of the Sublimity Springs section of the county, has purchased sixty-four acres of land in Mississippi and will move there shortly. It is his purpose to grow a large quantity of alfalfa, recently announced having shown that this valuable crop can be grown in this state.

HOME DRYING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES



TRAYS FOR DRYING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

When farmers and city dwellers are faced with the problem of disposing of surplus produce, one of the most prominent features of the food conservation program of European countries has been the universal drying of fruits and vegetables. The surplus vegetables in the city markets were forced by the governments into large commercial drying plants. Community drivers were organized in the trucking companies and even in the home drying machines were sent from farm to farm drying the vegetables which otherwise would have gone to waste. In addition large quantities of dried vegetables from Canada and this country were shipped to France during the last two years, and there is a possibility that dried fruits and vegetables may continue to be shipped abroad in considerable quantities to supplement the concentrated food diet of the men in the trenches.

The drying of vegetables may seem a new idea to the present generation but to our grandmothers it was no novelty. Many housewives even today prefer dried sweet corn to the product canned by the old method, and say that dried pumpkin and squash are excellent for pie making. Snap beans often are string on threads and dried where the stems, tomatoes and raspberries still are dried on bits of bark for use instead of raisins. In fact, many of the everyday foodstuffs already are dried at some stage of their preparation for market. The common dried fruits, such as prunes, raisins, figs, dates and apples, are staples in the world's markets, while beans and other legumes, tea, coffee, cocoa, and various manufactured foods, like starch, tapioca, macaroni, etc., are dried either in the sun and wind or in specially constructed driers.

Even though the drying of fruits and vegetables as practiced a few decades ago on small farms has become practically a "lost art," the present food situation doubtless will cause a marked stimulation of drying as a means of conserving the food supply. This country produces large quantities of potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., which should be saved for storage, canned, or properly dried. Drying is not a panacea for the entire waste evil, nor should it take the place of storing or canning to any considerable extent where proper storage facilities are available or tin cans or glass jars can be obtained readily and at a low cost.

Advantages of Drying.—The advantages of drying vegetables are not so apparent for the farm home as they are for the town or city household, which has no root cellar or other place in which to store fresh vegetables. For the farmer's wife the new methods of canning probably will be better than sun drying, which require a somewhat longer time. But shorter methods of drying are available, and the dried product holds an advantage in that usually it requires fewer jars, cans, or other containers than do canned fruits or vegetables; also dried material can be stored in receptacles which cannot be used for canning. Then, too, canned fruit and vegetables freeze and cannot be shipped as conveniently in winter. Dried vegetables can be compacted and shipped with a minimum risk.

Special Advantages.—To the housewife in the town the drying of vegetables and fruits presents special advantages. During the season when the market is overstocked locally and prices are low she can lay in a stock, dry it, and put it away for a winter's emergency without its taking up much of the needed small storage space in her home. If she is accustomed to canning her fruit and vegetables and finds she cannot secure jars or tin cans, she can easily resort to drying. With simple and inexpensive facilities, all housewives can save quantities of food which are lost and conveniently to can. A few sweet potatoes or apples or beans or even a whole tomato can be dried and saved. Even when very small quantities are dried at a time, a quantity sufficient for a meal will soon be secured. Small lots of several dried vegetables, such as beans, carrots, tomatoes, potatoes and onions, can be combined to advantage for soups and stews.

Cleanliness is Necessary.—Cleanliness is as necessary in the preparation of vegetables and fruits for drying as in their preparation for canning, perhaps even more so. To secure a fine quality of dried products much depends upon having the vegetables absolutely fresh, young, tender, and perfectly clean. If steel knives are used in paring and cutting have them clean and bright as not to discolor the vegetable. The earthy smell so common with dried root crops if they are not kept thoroughly free of dirt and soil is a great disadvantage. Several pounds of soup if the food from it are watered through a whole batch of dried material. High-grade dried "baby" vegetables can only be made from peeled roots.

To Dry Cauliflower.—Clean, divide in small bunches, blanch six minutes and dry two to three hours at 110 degrees (145 degrees Fahrenheit). Cauliflower will turn very dark when drying, but will regain part of its color in boiling and soaking. Dried cauliflower is especially good in soups and casseroles.

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In the preparation of large quantities of potatoes a peeler may be utilized. The potatoes are thrown by centrifugal force against a rough surface which, under stream of water provided by the perforated tin container above, nicks off the outer skin and leaves only the even to be dug out.

Blanching of vegetables is considered desirable by some housekeepers, although it is not strictly essential to successful drying. It is claimed that the blanch gives a more thorough cleaning, removes the strong odor and flavor from certain kinds of vegetables, and softens and loosens the fiber. This allows the moisture in the vegetable to evaporate more quickly and uniformly. It also quickly coagulates the albuminous matter in the vegetables, which helps to hold in the natural flavors. Blanching consists of plunging the vegetable into boiling water for a short time. Use a wire basket or cheesecloth bag for this. After blanching, the required number of minutes, drain well and remove surface moisture from vegetables by placing between two towels or by exposing to the sun and air for a short time.

Preparing Food for Drier.

In large factories the vegetables are put through special shredders and slicers not adapted for home use, but convenient and inexpensive machines which can be used to great advantage are on the market. The most grinder with two upper disks can be used in certain cases; the common kitchen slicer will cut large vegetables into thin slices, such as potatoes and cabbage; and the rotary hand slicer is adapted for use on a very wide range of material. A large sharp kitchen knife may be used when a handier cutting device is not available. Care should be taken that the material is sliced thin enough, but not too thin. From an eighth to a quarter of an inch is a thickness for most of the common vegetables to be sliced and dried. Very small slices or strips dry more quickly because they expose a greater surface to the air than do larger cut pieces. But if cut too fine they are more difficult to handle in drying, appear to lose somewhat in flavor, and cannot be used so advantageously to make dishes like those prepared from the fresh food.

The slicing machines are not suitable for children's use, for they will cut fingers as mercilessly as they do vegetables and fruits, and even adults should exercise great caution in their use to the home.

Good Packing and Storing.

Although not necessary, tin cans or glass jars make good receptacles for storage of dried fruits or vegetables. Pasteboard boxes with tight covers, stout paper bags, and patented paraffin paper cartons also afford ample protection for dried products when protected from insects and rodents. The dried fruit or vegetables must be protected from the outside moisture and will keep best in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. These conditions, however, are difficult to obtain in the more humid regions, and there moisture-tight containers should be used.

If a small amount of dried product is put in each receptacle, just enough for one or two meals, it will not be necessary to use a container the contents of which cannot be consumed in a short time. The use of the small container also makes it more difficult for insects to spoil large quantities of dried fruits or vegetables. If a paper bag is used, the upper part should be twisted into a neck, left open, and tied tightly with a string. If a further precaution against spoilage is necessary the bag can be coated with paraffin by painting it with a brush which has been dipped into melted paraffin. Another precaution may be taken by placing the small bags in a tin container with a tightly fitting cover, such as an ordinary jar can or pail. All bags should bear a label indicating what they contain.

If fruits or vegetables are packed in tight containers immediately upon being dried thoroughly, they will remain just as brittle as they were when taken from the drier. If, however, they are not dried thoroughly, they will "sweat" and soon mold. To prevent this the material should be examined within 24 hours after packing, and if it appears moist it must be dried further.

To Dry Cauliflower.

Clean, divide in small bunches, blanch six minutes and dry two to three hours at 110 degrees (145 degrees Fahrenheit). Cauliflower will turn very dark when drying, but will regain part of its color in boiling and soaking. Dried cauliflower is especially good in soups and casseroles.

Paducah, K.

LOCAL and PERSONAL

Mrs. B. B. Keys and daughter are visiting in Benton this week. Whoa, there! You aint no mule nohow. You just thought you were a hard-tail.

White sport suits, trimmed in fast colors, now \$2.35, Friday and Saturday. O. T. Hale & Co.

Kennon, Edwards and wife, of Memphis, are visiting his parents, J. A. Edwards and wife, and other relatives.

Rev. Hawkins, president of the M. C. F. Institute, Jackson, Tenn., preached at the Methodist church here last Sunday.

Bernard Rowland and Miss Nancy Ellen Calhoun were united in marriage by Rev. Pool in County Clerk Broach's office last Friday.

Miss Ruth Houston has resigned her position as a teacher in the Murray school to accept a position in the Lexington, Tenn., public school.

Mrs. Mayme Randolph came in Wednesday from Cincinnati where she took an advanced course in music at the Cincinnati Conservatory.

There will be an ice cream supper at Blakely's school house Saturday night of this week for the benefit of the library fund. The public is invited to attend.

Our Grab Bag Sale will close next Saturday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock. Everyone holding a ticket must be present or forfeit their claim for premium.—W. P. Breeland.

Judge T. P. Cook, of Hopkinsville, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. E. J. Beale, and attending court. Judge Cook reports the recent arrival of a daughter at the home of his son, Holton Cook, of Jackson, Mich.

If you are really interested in food conservation in this day of much talk visit the cannery of O. W. Harrison, just west of the city, and see what is being done in this county. Ten thousand cans have already been filled with beans and stored for winter use by the housewives of the county at this cannery. Now they are starting on tomatoes, kraut, soup mixtures, etc. This means the conservation of much food that probably would not have been saved otherwise.

Dan Banks, a little son of Jim Banks, has typhoid fever.

Mrs. E. J. Beale has returned from Mayfield after a month's visit.

J. D. Sexton and family are visiting his parents in Stewart county.

Galen McBride, who spent the early summer in Detroit, Mich., is at home.

Miss Lillie Hasaon, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., is the guest of Mrs. Keys Futrell, of Almo.

G. O. Gatlin and Misses Katherine Whitnell and Annie Gatlin are visiting in Stewart county.

Mrs. G. C. Russell, of Bowling Green, Ky., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. S. J. Ferguson.

Mrs. G. O. Gatlin is visiting her mother in Paris and Mrs. Wm. Briggs at Jackson, Tenn.

One lot of waists, specially priced at \$1 to close out Friday and Saturday—former price \$1.75.—O. T. Hale & Co.

Miss Amanda Oury Wear, who has been taking a course in expression and voice in Chicago, has returned home. She will teach in Virginia this year.

There will be an extra good picture program at the Dixie Theatre Friday night. Jack Pickford and Vivian Martin in "The Girl at Home," and Charlie Chaplin in "Mirth of a Nation." Prices for Friday night, 10 and 15 cts.

A camping party composed of Dr. B. B. Keys, Reuben Falwell, Hub Wall, Gaius Adams, Dr. C. N. Tyree, Thos. Hughes and H. G. Wadlington left last Tuesday morning for the mouth of Blood river where they will spend the next ten days or two weeks fishing and hunting.

To My Patrons.—I will either be there or have a representative to call on my patrons on the west side of Calloway by the first of September, and will expect every creditor to meet me and settle his account when I call. Please keep date in mind and be prepared to pay me.—W. A. Duesse.

John Hopkins, one of the well known citizens of the county, died suddenly last Saturday at his home in Almo, after a long illness of heart trouble. He was about 60 years of age and is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Bea Guedry, of Paducah. The burial took place Sunday in the Almo Cemetery.

A son was born to Jesse Wallis and wife the past week.

Will Owen and family, of Lakeland, Florida, are guests of his brother, J. E. Owen, and family.

Four dozen waists, in white and colors, to close out at 39c Friday and Saturday. O. T. Hale & Co.

Ziba Williams is able to mingle with friends in Murray after a long illness at the home of his father in Hazel.

Tremor Beale, wife and daughter, Misses Capple and Bettie Beale are guests of their sister, Mrs. Clifford Morris, Crofton, Ky., this week.

Callie Hale tied his horse Saturday evening to a fence while eating supper. The horse became entangled in the rope and fell, breaking his neck.

A few shirts in honey comb cloth, sport stripes, formerly priced at \$3 and \$4.50, to close out at \$2.25, Friday and Saturday only.—O. T. Hale & Co.

Ford for Sale. In excellent condition, with 5000-mile casing all round. Will trade for livestock of cash value, or sell for cash. See Baucum & Son, Cherry.

Lee Curd and wife left Monday afternoon for Tulsa, Ok., after spending the past two weeks in the city and county guests of relatives and friends. They expect to make their home in Tulsa for the present.

Rev. P. P. Pullen will preach at old Macedonia church, near the state line, next Saturday and Sunday. Saturday is the annual date for cleaning off the grave yard and there will be all day meetings with dinner on the ground.

Miss Ruth Cutchin and Mrs. C. C. Duric entertained the Arts and Crafts club at the home of the latter last Wednesday. A beautiful stork shower was given in honor of the little son of Mrs. Chas. Farmer. Delicious refreshments were served.

Ivan Dunn, of Bowling Green, Ky., and D. Y. Dunn, who has been teaching in Michigan the past few years, arrived in the county last Saturday. The latter came in because his name appears in the first list of eligibles for service in the army.

It has been said by visitors from Paris that arrangements have been made in that place for a special daily train to the Culpepper meeting in Murray next week. Large crowds are also expected from Cadiz, Mayfield, Fulton, Benton and other points.

The office of night watchman has been abolished and Dennis Dockery, who has been serving in that capacity for several months, is again barbering in the Adams shop. Bert Ray has again been put on as "extra" day man and has charge of the city prisoners while they are at work on the streets.

Sherman Overby, a white man, was arrested Monday by Sheriff Huddleston on No. 8. He is wanted by Calloway authorities on a charge of petit larceny, and is now in jail.—Hickman Courier. Overby was brought here the first of the week by Fulton county officers and turned over to local officials.

Save your tin cans. When you open cans this year do so by placing a live coal on the lid until the solder is warm enough to permit the top to be lifted with a knife. After emptying dry and put away for use again next year—as cans will be very high and may be impossible to secure at any price.—O. W. Harrison.

Jesse Sexton and wife and Mr. Waters and wife, of Murray, were in the city Sunday to meet Miss Francis Sexton, who had been on a visit to relatives in Fulton. Jesse looked just like he did when we knew him forty-five or fifty years ago, and the both of us were no young chickens at that time.—The Mayfield Times.

MURRAY & MAYFIELD AUTO TRANSIT CO.

CALL
New Murray Hotel
Murray, Kentucky
Cumberland
No. 5.
Independent
No. 96.



CALL
Hotel Mayfield
Mayfield, Kentucky
Cumberland
No. 92.
Independent
No. 15.

Now Operating a Car Line Between MURRAY and MAYFIELD, Making FOUR Through Trips Daily

FARE: Adults, Through Trip, \$1.50. Children Under 12, 75c

PASSENGER CAR TIME TABLE:

| A. M. | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| Leaves MURRAY | 7:30 | | |
| At N.C. & St. L. R.R. Station | | | |
| " Lynn Grove | 8:10 | ARRIVES AT MAYFIELD | 9:30 |
| " Browns Grove | 8:30 | | |
| " Farmington | 8:50 | | |
| Leaves MAYFIELD | 10:00 | | |
| At Hotel Mayfield | | | |
| " Farmington | 10:40 | ARRIVES AT MURRAY | 12:00 |
| " Browns Grove | 11:00 | | |
| " Lynn Grove | 11:20 | | |
| P. M. | | | |
| Leaves MURRAY | 1:00 | | |
| At New Murray Hotel | | | |
| " Lynn Grove | 1:40 | ARRIVES AT MAYFIELD | 3:00 |
| " Browns Grove | 2:00 | | |
| " Farmington | 2:20 | | |
| Leaves MAYFIELD | 3:20 | | |
| At Hotel Mayfield | | | |
| " Farmington | 4:00 | ARRIVES AT MURRAY | 5:45 |
| " Browns Grove | 4:30 | | |
| " Lynn Grove | 5:00 | | |

| I. C. R. R. Time | | N. C. & St. L. R. R. Time | |
|------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| No. Bound | So. Bound | No. Bound | So. Bound |
| 12:29 a. m. | 4:16 a. m. | 7:27 a. m. | 8:54 a. m. |
| 7:42 a. m. | 7:03 a. m. | 12:20 p. m. | 3:32 p. m. |
| 10:34 a. m. | 4:49 p. m. | 7:20 p. m. | 7:32 p. m. |
| 6:30 p. m. | 6:56 p. m. | | |

Prompt and Courteous
Service by Careful and
Experienced Driver.

J. M. LUTON, Traffic Manager
Murray, Kentucky

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Tetters, Ring-Worm, Eczema, etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally or externally. 25c

Armand Haynes, aged 21, died of typhoid fever at his home near Newberg Tuesday. He was a son of Wm. Haynes and leaves a wife and child. The burial took place Wednesday in the family grave yard.

Mrs. Richard Keys left for Twin Falls, Idaho, last Monday, where she will stay for several months visiting her sister and hoping to benefit her health.

A household remedy in America for 75 years.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For cuts, sprains, burns, scalds, bruises, 25c and 50c. At all drug stores.

Misses Vera Davis, Lougenia and Arnetta Billings, of Paducah and Miss Alfreda Wilson, Louisville, Ky., are visiting relatives and friends in the city.

Arsenate of lead and Paris green in large quantities, at Sexton Bros.

MUSTANG

For Sprains, Lameness, Sore, Cuts, Rheumatism Penetrates and Heals. Stops Pain At Once For Man and Beast 25c, 50c, 75c All Dealers

LINIMENT

See Wells and you'll see well.

Harvey Clark, who lives north-west of town, is a patient in the hospital here.

Handsome new benches for the Salem church, west of town, were sent out from here Wednesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Davis, of Paducah, are visiting her brother, W. W. Baker, and other relatives in the county.

Double picture program at the Dixie Theatre Friday night. See Charlie Chaplin, Jack Pickford and Vivian Martin.

Miss Betty Thornton, who has been teaching music in Parsons, Kas., came home Tuesday on a visit to home folks.

A few \$9 sport suits, in small sizes only, to close out at \$5 Friday and Saturday.—O. T. Hale & Co.'s ready-to-wear dept.

\$1 and \$1.25 middie for \$5 Friday and Saturday. Big line to choose from.—O. T. Hale & Co.'s ready-to-wear department.

For Sale.—One black mare 4 years old; one bay mare 5 years old; two registered male Poland China pigs.—Kenneth Matheny

Mrs. Ed Lamb and Mrs. J. L. Eggman, of Hazel, came to the Murray Surgical Hospital Wednesday for abdominal operations.

Carl Frazee a member of Co. L, came in last week for a short visit to homefolks before the company went into its new camp.

Bob Bradley came in the past week from Akron, O., where he has been working for the Good-year Rubber Co. He will work for T. C. Beam and Co.

Just received a carload of Geo. Delker buggies at Sexton Bros.

We are in a position to save you some money on arsenate of lead.—Sexton Bros.

The embalming I do stands the test and it does not become necessary to send off for assistance.—J. H. Churchill.

We hold our colt show Saturday, September 1st, at 1 o'clock, at Almo. Bring your colts in and try for the premiums.—T. H. Duncan and Dr. Smith. 7263

Any skin itching is a temper tester. The more you scratch the worse it itches. Doan's Ointment is for piles, eczema—any skin itching. 50c at all drug stores.

Teachers, be patriotic. Come around to J. H. Churchill's and get some of those red, white and blue pictures for your school room.

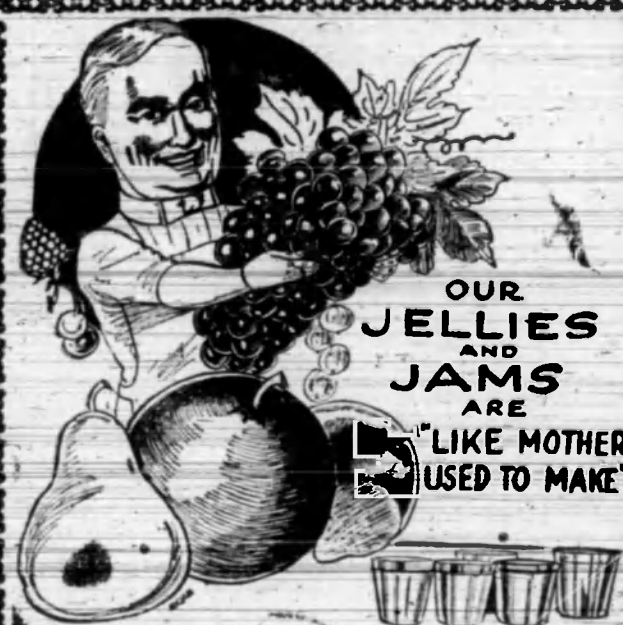
Just received two carloads of Delker buggies. Bring your cash on if you want a good buggy and save some money.—J. W. Lenham, Hazel, Ky. 822

Murray will have two races, \$100 each, during the fair September 26-27-28-29, for 3 minute trot and 3 minute pace. Horse must have been owned in Calloway county for six months.

ORDER BY MAIL

Send to your Drug Store Order by mail. We will give you the same careful attention as if you were right in our store. Everything in drugs and drug supplies. Good Drugs, Good Prices.

R. W. WALKER CO.
Druggists PADUCAH KY



Why put up your own jellies and jams in a hot, stuffy kitchen when you can buy our pure jellies and preserves for less than you can make them?

Our jellies and preserves are made by experts, out of selected fruits in a sanitary factory and cooked to perfection. No better jellies or preserves could possibly be made.

Come in and learn how low our prices are.

Give us your grocery order today.

Parker & Perdue

East Side Square

PRODUCE MAN IS ENTHUSIASTIC NOW

Gwinn Declares Tanlac Saved Him From Complete Nervous Breakdown.

GAINED THIRTY POUNDS

Tanlac Certainly Straightened Me Out and I Believe It Will Do the Same for Anyone Who Suffers Like I Did.

"I am confident that Tanlac saved me from a nervous breakdown," said C. M. Gwinn, a well-known produce dealer of Anson, Miss. "and I have gained thirty pounds since taking it."

"For a long time I had been in a general rundown condition," he continued, "and suffered terribly from rheumatism. My whole system seemed to be on the decline. I couldn't sleep at night and in the morning I would feel fagged-out like I hadn't been to bed at all. I got so I couldn't eat anything without having serious trouble. I had violent headaches and my nervous system was all disordered. The rheumatism was so severe that my muscles seemed drawn up in knots and I lost a good deal in weight."

"I was persuaded to try Tanlac and it has made me eat and sleep better than I have been able to in years. My rheumatism is all gone and I feel strong and built up in every way. I took on myself as a well man today, for Tanlac certainly straightened me out and I believe it will do the same for anyone else who suffers like I did."

There is a Tanlac Dealer in your town. Adv.

Presumption Resented.
"Be good," said the philosopher, "and you will be happy."
"Not necessarily," replied the man of sensitive conscience. "If you undertake to be good some envious people are likely to think you are trying to put on airs."

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System
Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 60 cents.

Plumbers.
Whenever you invite the plumbers to spend the week and fix the kitchen faucet you should plan ahead. Have everything in readiness.

Plumbers are often a little hurt to see that there have been no preparations. Plumbers take these things very keenly.

If a pipe is leaking and you are going to have the plumbers come, move everything out of the kitchen so they will have room for their tools. With good weather and no mishaps they may get all of their tools around the first day.

Getting all the tools around is a good day's work for two plumbers and a boy. On the second day they examine the leak and make notes then get busy planning the week's work on it. If the leak is a plain hole then the thing is simple and they finish it up in a short shape within the week.

It is best to send the children to the country when the plumbers come. Put a lid over the garbage bowl. If you haven't a spare room or a stable you might arrange to have them board with the neighbors—Illinois State Register.

A Jungle Joke.
First Monk—My brother went to Amer. and secured a position as cashier.
Second Monk—In a menial position.
First Monk—To an organ grinder.

With the exception of ourselves no one ever does things as they should be done.

A Perfect Day

should end—as well as begin—with a perfect food, say—

Grape-Nuts

with cream.

A crisp, delicious food, containing the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including the vital mineral elements, so richly provided by Nature in these grains.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

SHEEP'S CLOTHING

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

LYDIA IS VASTLY AMUSED BY PETER TRAFF'S WHIMSICAL WAY OF MAKING LOVE, BUT SHE IS MORE SERIOUSLY IMPRESSED WITH THE PERSONALITY OF QUOIN WHO SEEMS TO HER THE TYPICAL YANKEE

SYNOPSIS.—A well-to-do young Englishwoman, nervous and suspicious, finds when she boards the steamer *Alaska*, bound from Liverpool to New York, that her stateroom mate is Mrs. Amelia Beggarstaff, a fascinating, wealthy American widow of about sixty years. The girl introduces herself as Lucy Cartwright and says she is going to America to meet her father, Lucy's behavior puzzles Mrs. Beggarstaff, who is vastly surprised to find the girl in possession of a magnificent necklace, stolen from a museum some time previously and passed the news on to her friend, Quoin, a private detective on board. Lucy, dressing in the dark in her stateroom, hears a mysterious conversation between two men just outside her window and recognizes one of them as Thaddeus Craven, her father, whom she hasn't seen for five years. She confesses to Mrs. Beggarstaff that she is really Lydia Craven. The girl discovers her father and young Mrs. Merritts, a charming widow, engaged to be married. Mrs. Merritts is bewildered for a moment because Craven had always posed as a bachelor, but she and Lydia like one another. Craven tells Lydia he secretly represents the British government in the United States. Peter Traff falls in love with Lydia and Mrs. Merritts displays a magnificent necklace which she says she's going to give Lydia for a wedding present.

CHAPTER VII.

Mrs. Beggarstaff was, right, who herself admitted that she was always right: Lydia was a very happy girl. She had, indeed, never been so happy since those memorable days when Craven's rare, expensive, and always unexpected appearances in England had invariably signified his amazing spree of paternal indulgence—frolics from which, as from the nirvana of fairy tales, one emerged in childish disorientation to renew acquaintance with the hard and grimy facts of life as lived in Mrs. Craven's Beaconbury holding house, or with the chilly routine of the Misses Shute's Select Academy for Daughters of gentlemen.

She lived those days in delicious excitement. She would be a strange girl of twenty had her imagination not quickened to the romance inherent in the worst secret agent. To think herself the object of stealthy surveillance, an daughter and confidante of a past master of devious diplomacy; to think she must ever keep her courage bright in the shadow of nameless dangers, be forever, jealous, of the great, secret, comfort, herself always warily—in these persuasions lay delight as deep and abiding as that of a girl playing the mischief at her first bal masque.

Not infrequently she would catch Craven regarding her with his dark and quizzical smile, and then she would flush and smile spiritedly in return, thrilled to think he read her thoughts and understood.

One circumstance alone nerved the perfect jewel of her happiness—the second and final disappearance of her secret agent.

The first time Lydia had missed it had turned up safe and sound before bedtime in its place on top of the chest of drawers. But the next day it vanished again and finally, And though for a time her hope ran high that the finder would return the trinket in view of the rather heavy reward posted by Craven, when nothing of the sort happened she felt forced to accept the hypothesis that the chap had worked his way ashore and had been lurking beside the rail, delivering the blow to the neck.

In her own reaction it was that, however, which proved her fortune.

For one, Mrs. Beggarstaff had unquestionably taken a fancy to Lydia, which the girl was quick to divine and reproducible with a frankness—if not a demonstrative real affection. And the Dowager Dragon was daily watching much time in amiable chattering with Craven about his daughter's future, equally unconcerning her intention to make Lydia part of his marriage, at least until there should be a second Mrs. Craven to be made in order—and its master, into the bargain.

"Though," she once amended acidly in the presence of Mrs. Merritts, "as for that, to my taste, Betty's altogether too frivolous to make a proper daughter. After my words, I'd better soon as that pretty feather-winged bird flits out life with you is but a round of pleasure, she's going to cut those and not you a dance that won't leave a breath in your fat little body. And then what will become of the child?"

"Oh, how your meddling!" Craven retorted with entire good humor. "You forget the 'child' is of age—or will be in another six months. She can take care of herself. It's turn out she can't. I give you permission to use your well-known arts of moral suasion and nag her until she's had enough to turn up as companion to a well-to-do destroyer of reputations like yours."

"She could do far worse," the Dowager Dragon retorted, "and will—if I may have your word. Which is just what is going to hap-

pen. Lydia and I understand each other, my home's the place for her, and there she goes, straight from the steamer."

When he had detached his daughter and departed, the Dowager Dragon took up the thread of her discourse with Lydia.

"It's up to you, my dear," she announced. "I mean to say, it's for you to decide. I want you to be happy. That's not old enough to be a father. For that matter, he's not old enough to be a husband. He's headless, irresponsible, as rich as Betty Merritts. He never has grown up, and he never will. He's Peter Pan, with all the innocence expurgated."

How the Dowager Dragon paused and, receiving no response, regarded with suspicion the object of her solicitude. "What are you smiling at, pray?" she demanded in judgment. "You think I'm merely blustering, don't you?"

"I'm just a bit puzzled," Lydia said meekly, hastening to erase a smile, the idea of the chief agent of Downing Street in America being headless, irresponsible and flighty having proved too much for her sense of the ridiculous. "You made me think of something funny. But please, Mrs. Beggarstaff, don't say any more. The thing is quite settled, and you don't know how stubborn he is—and I'm his daughter!"

The frown of the Dowager Dragon relaxed, and a crusty smile succeeded. "So be it! I shan't contend with you

any more."

But Lydia had the slightest intention of marrying Mr. Traff.

When it was over Lydia, announcing her intention, said in a loud, declared only to say good-night to Peter Traff on the upper deck, and was on her way to the lower deck, and was on her way to the lower deck, and was on her way to the lower deck.

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ing himself, and kept her in a state of suspense that precluded discussion of his eccentric wooing.

"I want you to know me as I really am," he informed her on one occasion. "If I should seem as sober-sided and solemn as your next doorer, you'd marry me in ignorance of my true character."

"But I haven't the slightest intention of marrying you, Mr. Traff."

"That's a fine line," he commented admiringly. "What you heroines of modern fiction would do without it heaven only knows! It's certain our novelists don't, or they'd invent something less stereotyped. But you mustn't forget it really means nothing in the first chapter. Along about page three hundred and twenty-one you'll meet me for the clench or for the lull."

"I do wish you'd talk sensibly in language I can understand."

"As for the language, if it cramps your style, Miss Craven, believe me, I'll slip the rollers under it and give it the gate! But as for talking sensibly—not I, not while sporting for wind and trying to figure how I stand with you. It wouldn't be fair to snare your affections with the impression that the architect of my doom need any building material more substantial than funny-words."

"Do you mean me to understand you're incurably frivolous?"

"Rather!"

"Isn't it a pretty poor recommendation for a suitor to advance?"

"Do you think so?" He appeared to ponder this gravely. "But I can't see that. Think how deadly life would be with a man who took everything seriously—himself, for instance, and the conditions for president of the Free-billion ticket, and Lloyd George, and—ah—the Anti-Woman Suffrage movement. There's only one thing I'm ready to promise to take seriously. Now pretend you don't get me!"

"You are quite, quite impudent!"

"Wrong again! I was never more hopeful. First thing you know you'll be lying awake, nibbling wondering if I can possibly be as silly as I sound, and thinking what a pity it is if true; and when you come to think that, it'll be all over but the ride and old shoes and Niagara Falls!"

"Certainly you must be an incurable optimist!"

"You think not? I say, that's an awfully good sign! You're thinking about me already!"

But of the four it was Quoin who most impressed Lydia's impressionable imagination. His seemed an individuality rarely simple and straightforward, to which latency and indirection must be altogether foreign. He was, Lydia understood, a criminal investigator of unusual attainments; yet he utterly lacked every idiosyncrasy of the "great" detective of fiction. He was a long, lank man, with a thin face of strong features. His wide, thin lips drooped quizzically at their corners. And his eyes were dark and normally deep with humorous expression. To Lydia's untold joy he was the Yankee type incarnate, but without that uncouthness she had been bred to expect.

Because the *Alaska*, groping her blind way at half-speed through wrappings of fog ever more opaque, persisted in making night hideous with her unearthly whoop of warning, the comfort all but fell flat. Only Craven's inextinguishable enthusiasm saved her from being smothered.

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What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



MODES ADAPTED TO FULL FIGURES

Designers of apparel for stout women are confronted with two problems: one, to make accepted styles becoming to full figures and the other to create styles exclusively for them. The first problem takes most of their time and thought, for all women like to dress in the mode, and the poorer modes continue to be designed for the slimness of youth. But specialists are doing more than their bit toward making life happy for women whose figures have rounded out to the fullness of matronhood.

Just how successfully they can design becoming clothes is set forth in the picture. The undershirt and upper part of the sleeves are of satin, the overdress of serge, and it might be of any of the more substantial woolen fabrics. Every line in this model

shows careful thought on the part of its creator. The straight hanging satin skirt adds nothing to the size of the hips. A little carefully disposed fullness in the overskirt straightens the line from bust to hips and the pockets are placed where they will not widen the figure. By extending the overdress into points at the sides an all-over straight line is secured, and the neck to hem. The point on the deep cuffs makes the sleeves simply and the narrow collar and short shoulder seam lessen the width of the shoulders.

Rows of small buttons on the sleeves and on the front of the overdress center the eyes on straight lines. Soutache braid makes a dignified finish and with the pockets proclaims the designer's allegiance to prevailing modes.



What Can We Do?



The American Red Cross is organizing 20 base hospitals and preparing the equipment, supplies and personnel for them. The magnitude of this undertaking can be glimpsed when we consider that each unit has 23 surgeons, two dentists, 50 graduate nurses with assistants and attendants making up 250 persons; for the 20 units, 7,500 persons, trained to care for the wounded.

Besides the permanent equipment of these hospitals with the most modern appliances for the care of the sick and for surgical cases, it is necessary to provide great quantities of articles that are quickly consumed by a hospital in service, such as bandages, splints, pads, drains, garments worn by the wounded and all sorts of surgical dressings. These are called consumable hospital supplies and these are the things that women are making and will continue to make while war lasts. Every woman can help in this work in some way. Not to do something is a confession of indifference or of cold-hearted lack of sympathy or of selfishness—a betrayal of the character that dishonors womanhood.

But indifference often springs from lack of knowledge and not from coldness of heart. Red Cross headquarters have been deluged with letters from women all over the country, offering to help in any way they can. The Red Cross has been so overwhelmed with offers of help that it has been forced to turn down many of them. It is a wonderful picture of the patriotism of the women of this country.

Efficient, this circular tells us that, when a wounded soldier is too badly injured to drag himself to shelter, he lies on the field or in the trenches, until army litter bearers can reach him. They carry him back to a first aid station, located in any available shelter—in a wood-lamb, a hill or in a trench or dugout or tent. Here surgeons drain the flow of blood, put splints on shattered bones and dress wounds, so that the soldier may be moved to a place back of the danger zone.

It is expected by the authorities that one of the most needed hospitals set up to the rear of the fighting line, the field hospitals are usually housed in tents with capacity for temporary care of 125 wounded, who lie on blankets or tarpaulins on the ground. Tents back of the line there are evacuation hospitals, each designed to receive the wounded from three field hospitals. But none of these are permanent resting places or equipped with appliances of a real hospital. The wounded man must be sent still further away from the danger zone, to some place where he will not have to be moved even if the army is forced to retreat. He is finally taken to a base hospital, with all the equipment of a regular military hospital. Here he has the best of care and may remain until the war is over, when he is again transferred to a permanent interior hospital to complete his recovery. It is the base hospital that gives him his chance for life.

—J. Edgar Hoover

Watch for starting developments described in the next installment—something big is coming!

TO BE CONTINUED

A Great Co-Operative Sale of PIANOS & PLAYER-PIANOS

Deducting a Special Advertising Allowance of \$80 to \$175 off the Regular Retail Prices Established by Wilson & Son Piano Co., and a Scholarship of Music—104 Lessons With Each Piano Sold.

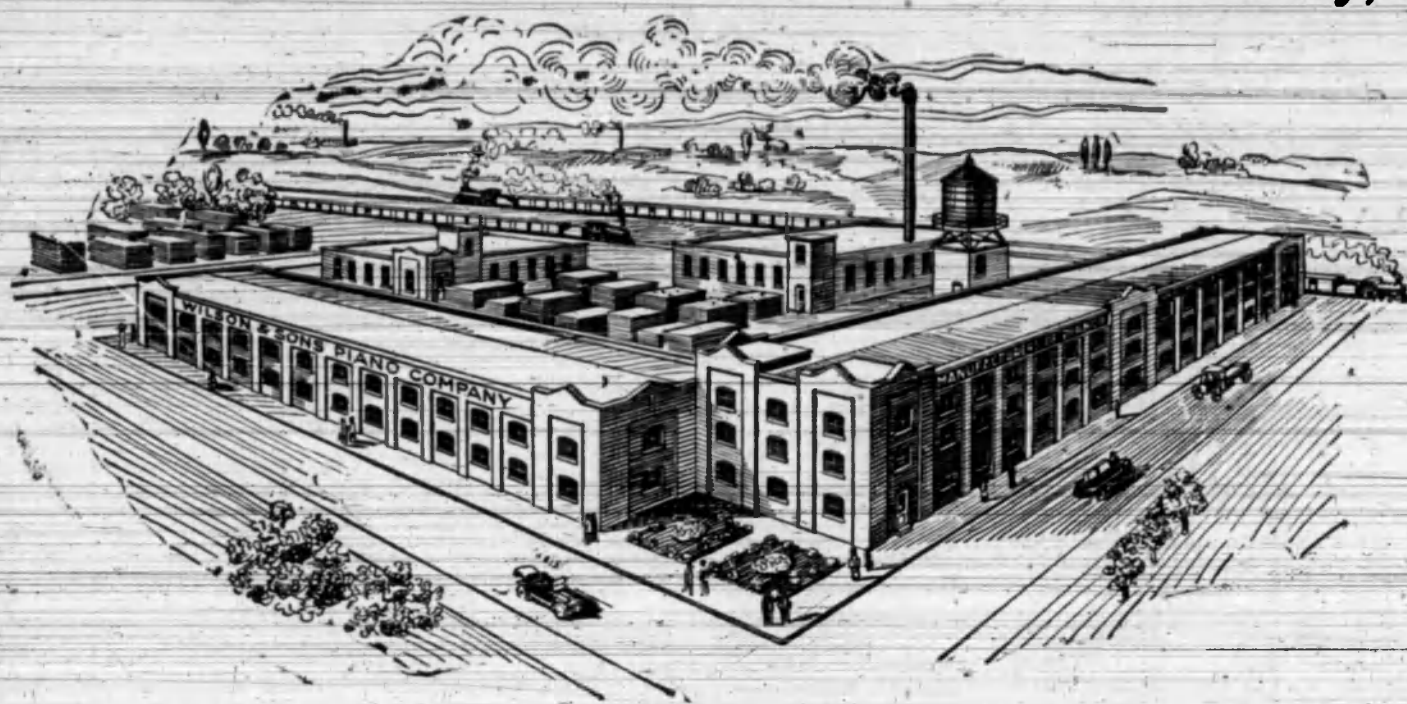
One Solid Carload of Fine Instruments to be Sold at

INTRODUCTORY PRICES

This Piano Sale Begins Wednesday, August 8th, and Continues Ten Days

JOHNSON & WELLS PIANO COMPANY : Murray, Kentucky

Liberal
Allowance
Made for
Old
Pianos
and
Organs
Taken in
Exchange



Railroad
Fare and
Freight Paid
to Out of
Town
Buyers
During This
Sale

Why You Should Buy Now

Because your interests are here. Because the community that is good enough for you to live in is good enough for you to buy in. Because you should transact business with your friends. Because you should see what you are buying. Because you should get what you are buying when you pay for it. Because every dollar you spend at home stays at home and works for the welfare of the community. Because your dealer stands back of what he sells. Because you actually save from \$80 to \$175 on a Piano bought during this sale. Because you make living better by improving your family's welfare through putting a piano in your home. New, high grade Pianos only offered. We educate your family in music, improving their welfare one hundred fold. You need no money to attend this Sale. Every piano carries a ten-year iron-clad guarantee. You get a Free Stool and Scarf and we deliver the piano free right to your home. All the latest 1917 Styles in mahogany, walnut or oak. There are few as good at the price, and none better at any price. Sale closes ten days from date.

JOHNSON & WELLS PIANO COMPANY

Over

Johnson & Broach's 5, 10 and 25
Cent Variety Store

NOTICE:

Mr. R. B. Davidson, representative from the factory of Wilson & Sons, will be with us during the Sale to explain the great co operative plan and to demonstrate the Pianos.

Good Music. Everybody Invited.

If you are interested in a Player Piano, we will quote you a price that will astonish you, our line being complete in every respect. Sale begins Wednesday, August 8, and continues for TEN DAYS ONLY, and will never return under the same conditions. Investigation will convince you.

Picture shows the Great Modern Home of WILSON & SON PIANO CO. Capacity 8,000 Pianos and Player-Pianos Per Annum.

MEN FOR ARMY

(Continued from First Page)

a button. The local board has received a quantity of buttons to be given men examined for draft whose pleas for exemption are accepted. The buttons are small and substantial and are of bronze. They bear the national emblem, and the letters "U. S. Exempt."

Not Allowed to Resign.

Members of the exemption boards will not be allowed to resign in the future except for the most urgent reasons and with the approval of the governor. Provost Marshal General Crowder notified Governor Stanley and unless they serve their cases will be presented to the department of justice. The governor was also advised to appoint a mem-

ber of each board to administer oaths.

To Publish Exemption Claims.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 6.—Instructions reached Gov. Stanley today from Provost Marshal General Crowder for the local exemption boards to publish daily lists of men who claim exemptions from the draft and the grounds they offer.

Gen. Crowder said: "Whenever any registered person imposes on any local board and improperly secures a certificate of exemption or discharge, he advances the time of call of all other un-called persons on the list. Consequently every person in the community directly or indirectly is interested in seeing that the facts are brought to the attention of the government."

The public is entitled to know

the grounds upon which the claims for exemption or discharge are being asked. Local boards therefore should be instructed immediately to make available to the press from day to day the names of persons claiming exemption or discharge and the grounds."

Gen. Crowder also stated that the government will have someone in each county or district to prosecute appeals to the district boards.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Only 20 per cent of the men drafted for the national army in Kentucky and Indiana will be called for training at Camp Taylor early in September. The same percentage will apply at all the cantonments.

The entire national army of 687,000 men will not be called to the colors before the latter part of October.

Official, though informal, an-

nouncement of this fact was made today by officers in the Provost Marshal General's office, who explained that unsurmountable difficulties make it impossible to get the entire army in training before the close of October.

The men at Camp Taylor will be in training for approximately ten months, and it is not likely that they will be ready to board transports for Europe before September 1, 1918.

The machinery of drafting will be completed by the last of August and the Provost Marshal General will be ready at that time to meet any call by the Secretary of War for the full quota of men sought under the draft. As far as the work of this office is concerned, the men could be moved to the cantonments by September 1, the original date

set for the beginning of training.

In the first week in September Provost Marshal General Crowder will notify the Secretary of War that the drafted army is subject to call. It is the purpose of the War Department to then call about 20 per cent of the number from their homes to the respective cantonments. It is estimated that not more than 100,000 or 150,000 men can be taken

care of in the first week in September, and fully six weeks will expire after that time before the cantonments are completely organized and the quartermaster's office is ready to supply the needs of this vast army of men called from civil life.

According to plans about 100,000 men will be sent to the cantonments to organize them and prepare for the reception of the others. The railroads have no-

tified the government that they can not transport that great number of men to cantonments in one day. This is one of the physical difficulties which forces the government to abandon its plans of calling the army into active being in one day throughout the nation.

The Result in Graves County

Mayfield, Ky., Aug. 6.—The primary held in this county last Saturday closed one of the warmest campaigns ever waged in the history of Graves county and resulted in the following nominations: County judge, W. Voris Gregory; county clerk, Harry A. Coulter; attorney, F. B. Martin; sheriff, Art Brand; coroner, P. Willard Copeland; school superintendent, Joe E. Coleman; representative, L. P. Jones; jailer, J. C. Shelton.

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