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The Murray Ledger, April 4, 1918

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A LIBERTY BOND IS YOUR EVIDENCE OF PATRIOTISM

Two Million American Boys are Now "Over There" or in Preparation to Leave to GIVE their Lives for the Cause of Humanity—One Hundred Millions of Americans at Home, Enjoying the Security of These Homes, Must LOAN the Government their Dollars to Equip and Maintain Those Two Million Boys.—Buy a Liberty Bond Today

THE MURRAY LEDGER.

VOL. 40, NO. 2

MURRAY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1918

\$1.00 PER YEAR

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President Wilson has predicted this will be the decisive year of the war. In the opinion of military officers here, including American, French and British, he has taken the decisive step toward making his word good. The power of American manhood is to be brought to bear without delay not only in American expeditionary forces themselves, but also in the fighting ranks of the allied armies. By this means the effect of American intervention in the war, it is said, will be doubled and even trebled, and in the coming days of battle which may last for months Americans by the hundreds of thousands will play their part, in the explanation of the London announcement made here today.

Probably not more than a very few of the highest officials know what method is to be adopted to rush additional forces to France. Instead of explanation, General March, chief of staff, made public an order from Secretary Baker now in Europe directing that all information hereafter regarding activities of American troops overseas be centralized in General Pershing's hands. The war department won't give out any statement relative to those forces.

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The plan was decided on at conference between Secretary Baker and Generals Bliss and Pershing and British and French officers. So far as known the war department had not been officially informed of it today.

Details of the method to be followed are not available and presumably will be arranged by General Pershing. There was every indication, however, that American troops now in training here are to be rushed across regardless of their proficiency.

The British statement carefully notes that the national aspect of General Pershing's army is not to be impaired. The building up of that purely American war machine will proceed as rapidly as possible. To supplement that effort, however, other American units will be fed to the front through the French and British lines to meet the present emergency.

"Arrangements for the transportation of these additional forces," the British statement said, "are now being completed."

This was regarded here as an indication that the full extent of British troop ship capacity is to be devoted to taking forward American units and inures, it is said, the early delivery in Europe of at least double the American man power that could have been forwarded in the same time otherwise.

It was noted that the statement pointed out that the American forces merged with the British and French are to be withdrawn when their training is completed, and General Pershing wishes to withdraw them to build up the American army. To many officers here, however, even the picture presented after active operations is one of

of law. Under Rule 3 there is the following with reference to pigs:

"Between the first day of May and the first day of November no hogs shall be kept within one-half mile of the corporate limits of any city or town in this state. The local board SHALL order the removal of any such animals at any other time when they appear to be prejudicial to the public health, safety and comfort."

"This being a state regulation, the magistrates' courts have jurisdiction to enforce this provision."

That seems to be a state law, and moreover, it is being urged by the national government as a preventive of disease. It is not a matter that is left with any city, town or other division, and its provisions are being urged for enforcement throughout the state. It seems that it becomes the duty of the board of health in every county to see to it that the law is strictly observed.

YOUTHS REACHING 21 SINCE JUNE TO REGISTER

Washington, March 29.—The resolution extending the selective draft to men reaching the age of 21 years since June 5 last, the first registration day, was passed tonight by the senate without a record vote after a futile attempt had been made to add to it a provision for training youths from 19 to 21 years. It is estimated that 700,000 men will be added to the registration this year, by the resolution, which is one of the pieces of legislation on which the war department is waiting before announcing complete plans for the next draft.

Claimed He Had Dependent Family

There is a man in Bozeman, Mont., who will probably go through life bawling the injustice of the draft board that certified him for service, despite the fact that he presented a letter written by his wife to prove that he had a dependent family. Here is the letter:

"Dear United States Army: My husband ask me to write a recommendation that he supports his family. He can not read so don't tell him. Jus take him. He ain't no good to me. He ain't done nothing but play a fiddle and drink lemming essence, since I married him, eight years ago and I got to feed seven kids of him. Maybe you can get him to carry a gun. He's good on squirrels and cats. Take him and welcome. I need the grub and his bed for the kids. Don't tell him this, but take him."—New York Tribune.

Smith Family Largely Represented

Washington, April 1.—The army has more than 100,000 "Smiths," 1,500 William Smiths, 1,000 John Smiths, and 200 John A. Smiths. It has 15,000 Millers, 15,000 Wilsons, and 267 John J. O'Briens, of whom 50 have wives named Mary. There are 1,400 John Browns, 1,200 John Johnsons and 1,040 George Millers.

These figures on identical names were cited today by the bureau of war risk insurance as a reason why applicants for government soldiers' insurance, or bank base established and put for allotment and allowance paid should sign their full name rather than initials only.

CALLOWAY MUST BUY \$91,500 OF LIBERTY BONDS

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

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

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

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

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

For the Third Liberty Loan Calloway county's quota has been fixed at \$91,500. The county in the Second Liberty Loan had \$51,000 for its minimum; the target was \$84,500; the actual subscription totaled \$48,900, and was taken by 145 subscribers.

Indiana Now a Bone Dry State

Indianapolis, April 2.—Indiana became dry from border to border tonight at midnight. The state-wide prohibition law so written that intoxicating liquor may not be manufactured, sold, or given away or shipped into the state except for medical or sacramental purposes took effect at that hour.

Members of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League estimated that 3,400 saloons closed their doors. They estimated thirty breweries and possibly twelve to fifteen distilleries were affected. The amount of money the league members say spent in the state annually for intoxicants is \$25,000,000, which they say will be "saved" under prohibition. They hazarded no guess how it may be spent during ensuing years.

TWO KILLED IN HICKMAN COUNTY TORNADO 3RD.

Clinton, Ky., April 3.—Lives of Robert Jackson and one of his children were saved by being in Clinton early last night when a tornado, completely wrecked his home, located three miles north-east of here, and killed his wife and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Della Courtney, and probably fatally injured two of his children, Jackson and one of his chil-

dren were in Clinton Tuesday, and were prevented from reaching their home by the heavy rain storm. When he did reach his home it was a complete wreck. The tornado swept a path about a mile in length in the vicinity of Jackson's home, but fortunately only two were killed.

The farmers of Hickman county suffered damages to the extent of \$100,000 within a few minutes as the wind unroofed many barns, and school houses, churches and other buildings located in various sections of the county are reported as being badly damaged.

At about the same hour the storm struck Hickman county an ugly cloud, accompanied by a high wind, passed over Calloway county and some damage is reported. A tobacco barn filled with tobacco on the Frank Daniel farm west of town was blown down, and a number of other like losses are reported from other parts of the county. Tuesday night considerable hail fell, and many of the stones as large as small hen eggs were picked up in different parts of town.

Death of Mrs. Geo Aycock

The Paducah News-Democrat contained the following notice of the death of a former Murray woman, which occurred in that city:

"After a lingering illness, Mrs. Mittie B. Aycock, 47 years old, the wife of George W. Aycock, of 521 Fountain avenue, died Wednesday morning at 3:15 o'clock, at her home of laryngitis. For several days her condition has been critical, and death was not unexpected. She was born in Calloway county, where she was widely known and popular, but removed to Paducah about two years ago.

"Since residing in Paducah, Mrs. Aycock had made many friends, who mourn her loss. She was a Christian woman and was an active member of the Fountain Avenue Methodist church. Besides her husband she is survived by five children: Lois, Walter, Conn, Virginia and G. W. Aycock, Jr., her mother, Mrs. Mahaley Bynum, of Murray; two sisters: Mrs. John Reavis, of Paducah, and Mrs. Emma Valentine, of Murray; and three brothers, Sam E. Bynum, of Paducah, and Will Bynum and Thomas Bynum, of Murray."

The body was brought to this place last Thursday afternoon and was buried in the City Cemetery Friday morning.

Plants are Dying in Graves

Farmers living east of Mayfield say that tobacco plants are dying out and there is a general alarm for fear there will not be sufficient plants for a crop this year. The same reports come from Calloway county and in West Tennessee. The dry weather is given as one cause, while another is that the seed was blasted last year. In some cases no plants have come at all and where they have sprouted they have died out. Many farmers have sown all the tobacco seed they had and now have neither seed nor plants. Mayfield Messenger.

Get a Position. We want 100 women, girls and boys. No one under 16 need apply. Will pay \$1.00 per day while you learn. In a few days you can earn \$12 to \$23 per week. Apply at once. Mayfield Woolen Mills, Mayfield, Ky.

COAL USERS REQUIRED TO WRITE ORDER FOR FUEL

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There will be no exceptions. The ruling is a government order, necessitated by the acute coal shortage of last winter and the possibility of a recurrence of such shortage; and by the vital demand for coal at the seaboard for American shipping of men and munitions to the front. The order will enable the fuel administrator to estimate to a nicety, the exact coal situation as to supply and demand, and will greatly facilitate the work of the administration. The measure is one of conservation and is vitally essential to winning the war.

Local coal dealers have been supplied with blanks which domestic consumers are to fill out. Each purchaser must make formal application through these blanks, stating the amount of coal actually needed by him, and the amount, if any, that he has on hand at the time he makes application. If a consumer has on hand in his bin a quantity of coal now, in applying for his winter supply he cannot secure his capacity allotment plus the quantity on hand. The amount now held must be deducted from the total quantity he secures.

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This Bank Wants Your Business

WE confess it. On the other hand, we know we are justified in thus asking your patronage. We not only offer our depositors every facility to be found in a modern institution, together with courteous consideration and the best of service, but we also assure you of Security for your money, Strength and Stability in management and methods.

We Will Appreciate Your Business

BANK OF MURRAY

J. E. OWEN, Vice President

BEN GROGAN, Cashier

Farmers Take Notice.

War Prices.—If you want to save money in buying your fertilizer, when you see this ad in your paper drop me a card telling me how much you intend to use this spring and I will file it away and when a car comes will phone or write you and let you know when the car is at the depot.

My goods are just the kind I have handled for fifteen years—the Bear Head Brand, Bone and Tankage filler, and feeds good through your drills.

By handling fertilizer in this way can save storage and drayage, and have it at the place when you get ready for it. My prices are going to be right. Here they are: \$1.10 per hundred for the cheap tobacco grower, and \$1.75 per hundred in 125 pound bags. 10c for empty sacks returned in good shape. Shake them out and don't let them get wet. My company has agreed to pay 10c each for them if I would pay freight and ship them back. You know it is war times and sacks are scarce and high.

I will try to keep fertilizer in the house all the season, but it is hard to do, so take advantage of the car price and you will have it when you get ready for it. Terms will be cash, and fertilizer guaranteed to be just what I have handled for the farmers for years. Don't lay this paper down and forget what you have read in this ad, it means something to you, for it is going to be hard for any of us to keep it in stock if you don't help us by taking it from the cars to your barns. The car situation is bad, and if you want the old reliable Bear Head fertilizer mail me a statement of amount wanted for once. It won't obligate you in any way so take it if you don't need it. I have a fresh car of cement coming at the right price.

Take Notice. All parties in-

debted to West & Purdom are requested to come in and settle as Purdom has sold out to West & Son.

Cumb. phone, Hopkins boarding house. Ind. phone. McDaniel shop or Concrete Plant.

W. M. WEST.

Potato plants, full stock, Florida van or Nancy Hall at \$3 per thousand, postage paid. Also seed potatoes for sale. Oscar Tabors, Farmington, Ky., route 3613p.

Eggs.—Ringlet Barred Rocks, Thompson strain: \$1 for 15.—T. J. Howard, Murray, Ky. 366

A TEXAS WONDER

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for sworn testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 222 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.

Some Plow Bargains—We have a few good chilled plows that we will sell at bargain prices.—Baker & Glasgow.

FERTILIZER DOPE

Have You Ever Tried the Old Kentucky Fertilizer?

Five hundred of the best farmers of Calhoun county are using it, because they can get BETTER RESULTS from this fertilizer than any made.

The men at the head of our government are pleading with us to produce every possible food supply, in order to accomplish this result it behooves every farmer to use the best fertilizer obtainable, and this we contend is Old Kentucky. You will make more pounds and more bushels with the Old Kentucky fertilizer.

Our Terms Are Cash or Note.

See us and get our prices before buying.

W. L. Baucum & Company
Cherry, Ky.

SHELL FALLS ON CHURCH AND KILLS 75 PERSONS

Paris, March 29.—Seventy five persons were killed and ninety wounded, most of them women and children, when a shell fired by the German long range gun fell on a church in the region of Paris while Good Friday services were being held, according to an official announcement issued this evening.

London, March 29.—Lieutenant General von Rohse, a German authority on ordnance, says in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, that the bombardment of Paris is merely in the nature of a trial for guns which are really intended to bombard London about 125 miles from the nearest point on the fighting front, an Exchange telegram dispatch from Copenhagen says. He adds:

"It is a waste of time for citizens of Paris to ascend the Eiffel tower in an effort to catch a glimpse of the cannon. Only air-men at a height of 1,300 meters will be able to observe them."

Meeting of Liberty Loan Workers.

Nat Ryan, county chairman of the Liberty Loan Organization, called a meeting of the district chairmen at the court house Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the following responded: Mason Hart, Jake Mayer, Hazel Ellis, W. P. Dulaney, C. E. Clark, J. M. Imes, Eugene Tarry, Ben Grogan, M. D. Holton, J. B. Swann, W. A. Ross, W. A. Patterson, Plenty Farris, Melvin Blalock and T. H. Stokes, and there was also present, W. L. Fulton, publicity director; Joe Ryan, secretary; H. C. Broach, of the executive committee; and Jesse Paschall, of South Swann district.

The plans of the campaign were outlined by Mr. Ryan, after which they were discussed by the members.

The enthusiasm manifested by the men in charge of this work gives the assurance that Calhoun county will go over the top in the third Liberty Loan drive.

Methodist Church.

Services are being held each evening during this week. They have been moderately well attended.

Sunday, 9:30 a. m., new time.—Sunday School. This will be Decision Day.

At 11 a. m., "Will We Recognize Our Friends in Heaven?" will be the pastor's theme.

The Epworth League program will seek to stimulate personal work among the members.

The subject for the evening hour by the pastor will be, "Who Are the Reapers?" The answer will be "Men, Angels and Devils."

All are invited to these meetings.

Cordially,

H. W. Brooks.

Evangelistic Team Engaged.


The congregation of the First Christian church have engaged an evangelistic team consisting of John W. Tyndall, of Augusta, Ga., and A. G. Morris, of Red Oak, Ga., to conduct a series of evangelistic services during the month of July. These men have just concluded a great evangelistic campaign in Sidney, Neb., with 124 additions to the church. The meeting here will begin on Sunday, July 14.

Eggs.—Pure strain S. C. Rhode Island eggs at 75c per setting of 15 at home, or delivered at Murray at \$1.—J. W. Hendon, Murray, Rt. 7, Cumb. 181-4 3284p

I am paying cash and selling for cash; can save you \$10 on any style Delker buggy you want. J. W. Denham, Hazet, Ky. 6p

No. 666

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and a warm cup of tea after the fourth dose will return. It acts on the liver better than Colman and does not grip or sicken. 25c



Valve-in-head Motor Average 25 Miles per Gallon Gasoline

The Lowest Priced Electrically Equipped Automobile in the World

CHEVROLET BEAUTY is simply the grace of perfect proportion. The Chevrolet is built like a thoroughbred, performs like a thoroughbred and has the clean-cut grace and beauty of a thoroughbred.

The Chevrolet is a super-strong automobile, equipped with the extra powerful valve-in-head motor. It carries no useless weight, yet every part of the car liable to special stress, strain or wear is made oversize and strengthened with Nickel or Chroma Vanadium Steel.

You will be as proud of the beauty of your Chevrolet as you will be pleased with its performance and delighted with its economy. It will multiply your efficiency and add to the enjoyment of the whole family.

Chevrolet Motor Co. of St. Louis
Distributors:
C. C. Farmer & Bro., Murray, Ky.
New Chevrolet Model Now on Display

For any itching skin trouble, piles, eczema, salt rheum, hives, itch, scald head, herpes, scabies, Doan's Ointment is highly recommended. 40c a box all stores.

Ggs.—From Silver Laced Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns, \$1 for 15; also wild Mallard duck eggs \$1 for 13.—Mrs. I. T. Crawford, Lynn Grove, Ky.

Buggies, Buggies!—We bought our buggies last fall. There has been two or three advances since we bought them. If you will see us we can save you money on buggies.—Baker & Glasgow.

For a mild, easy action of the bowels, try Doan's Regulets, a modern laxative. 30c all stores.



Just the Thing for your Floors

Until you've tried finishing your floors with

Hanna's Lustr-Finish

you do not know what an easy matter it is, and how inexpensive. No matter how worn and scarred your floors may be, Lustr-Finish covers up all the defects and gives a floor the bright, lustrous finish of hard wood.

Also the perfect finish for woodwork, furniture, and every interior wood surface.

Comes in nearly a dozen popular wood colors.

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HUGHES & IRVAN LUMBER COMPANY

BUGGIES

A big stock of buggies to select from and at prices ABOUT WHAT THEY WOULD COST WHOLESALE NOW.

John Deere, Delker Bros., Ahlbrand and Hercules Buggies

These are buggies that we have tested for years and have found them highly satisfactory to our customers.

If you want a buggy that looks well, wears well and at the right price, see our stock.

ALSO A FINE STOCK OF HARNESS

Baker & Glasgow

OF ATROCITIES

Diaries of German Soldiers Tell of Murder and Pillage in Belgian Cities.

Called "Disgrace to Army"

No Discrimination Made Between Innocent and Guilty—Infants Shot in Dead Mothers' Arms—Testimony of Brand Whitlock.

Very many German soldiers who have been taken prisoner had kept diaries, and these have been confiscated by the captors. Many have been published, frequently with facsimile reproductions to guarantee their authenticity. The following extracts, with the testimony of Brand Whitlock, are made public by the committee on public information at Washington:

"Aug. 23. . . . Our men came back and said that at the place where the valley joined the Meuse we could not get any further, as the villagers were shooting at us from every house. We shot the whole lot—16 of them. They were drawn up in three ranks; the same shot did for three at a time. The men had already shown their brutal instincts; . . .

"The sight of the bodies of all the inhabitants who had been shot was indescribable. Every house in the whole village was destroyed. We dragged the villagers one after another out of the most unlikely corners. The men were shot as well as the women and children who were in the houses; some shots had been fired from the covered windows; and we burnt it afterwards."

"The inhabitants might have escaped the penalty by handing over the guilty and paying 15,000 francs."

"The inhabitants fired on our men again. The division took drastic steps to stop this, the villages being burnt and the inhabitants being shot. The pretty little village of Gueudehem, however, was spared. A cyclist fell off his machine and his rifle went off; he immediately said he had been shot at. All the inhabitants were burnt in the houses. I hope there will be no more such horrors."

"Disgrace to Our Army." "At Leppes apparently 200 men were shot. There must have been some innocent men among them. In fact, we shall have to hold an inquiry as to their guilt instead of shooting them."

"In the evening we marched to Maubert-Fontaine. Just as we were having our meal the alarm was sounded—everyone is very jumpy."

"September 3. Still at Hethel, on guard over prisoners. . . . The houses are charmingly built. The middle class in France has magnificent furniture. We found stylish pieces everywhere, and beautiful silk, but in what a state. . . . Good God! . . . Every bit of furniture, mirrors, smashed. The vandals themselves could not have done more damage. This place is a disgrace to our army. The inhabitants who fled could not have expected, of course, that all their goods would have been left intact after so many troops had passed. But the column commanders are responsible for the greater part of the damage, as they could have prevented the looting and destruction. The damage amounts to millions of marks; even the safes have been attacked."

"In a solicitor's house, in which, as luck would have it, all was in excellent taste, collection of old lace and Eastern works of art, everything was smashed to bits."

"I could not resist taking a little memento myself here and there. . . . One house was particularly elegant, everything in the best taste. The hall was of light oak; I found a splendid raincoat under the staircase and a camera for Felix." (From the diary of an officer in the One Hundred Seventy-eighth regiment, Twelfth Bavarian corps.)

But his horror apparently was not shared by the German commander in chief, as is evident from the following:

"Order. To the people of Liege. The population of Audenno, after making a display of peaceful intentions toward our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization, the general commanding these troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot."

"I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liege in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude."

"Liege, 23d August, 1914. (KINKERLYN WILSON.) Brand Whitlock writes of Massacre. His report of September 12, 1917, to the secretary of state, Minister Whitlock has much to tell of the policy of frightfulness. The following passages refer to the subject of massacre:

"Summary executions have been carried out without the least semblance of justice. The bodies of the victims are left in the streets, and the survivors are treated with the most brutal and inhuman manner. I have been able to obtain precise details in this respect and the number of persons who have been killed. Among the

persons who were shot are: Mr. Delfo, mayor of Dinant; Massera, first alderman; Minner, aged seventy; Consul for the Argentine Republic, Victor Fouquet, who was executed in the presence of his wife and seven children; Wasmiege and his two sons; Messrs. Gustave and Louis Nicaise, two very old men; Jules Monin and others all shot in the cellar of their brewery; Mr. Camille Maize and son, aged seventeen; Philippart, his wife and daughter; Miss Marignoy. During the execution of about forty inhabitants of Dinant the Germans placed before the condemned their wives and children. It is thus that Madame Albin who had just given birth to a child, three days previously, was brought on a mattress by German soldiers to witness the execution of her husband; her cries and supplications were so pressing that her husband's life was spared."

"On the 20th of August German soldiers entered various parts of Louvain and ordered the inhabitants of the houses to proceed to the Place de la Station, where the bodies of nearly a dozen assassinated persons were lying. Women and children were separated from the men and forced to remain on the Place de la Station during the whole day. They had to witness the execution of many of their fellow citizens, who were for the most part shot at the side of the square, near the house of Mr. Henneville. The women and children, who were kept on the square for more than 15 hours, were allowed to depart. The German Councillors of Louvain were taken prisoners and sent to Germany, to the camp of Munster, where they were held for several weeks."

"On Thursday, August 27, order was given to the inhabitants of Louvain to leave the city and to be brought to the Place de la Station, where the bodies of nearly a dozen assassinated persons were lying. Women and children were separated from the men and forced to remain on the Place de la Station during the whole day. They had to witness the execution of many of their fellow citizens, who were for the most part shot at the side of the square, near the house of Mr. Henneville. The women and children, who were kept on the square for more than 15 hours, were allowed to depart. The German Councillors of Louvain were taken prisoners and sent to Germany, to the camp of Munster, where they were held for several weeks."

"Infants Shot in Mothers' Arms. . . . One of the most atrocious crimes committed was that of the little village of Tanneux, where in what is known as the Bozinge, the local Bricks near Charleroi, Tamines is a mining village in the Sambre; it is a collection of small cottages sheltering about 5,000 inhabitants, mostly all poor laborers."

"The little graveyard in which the church stands bears its mute testimony to the horror of the event. There are hundreds of new-made graves, each with its cross, wooden cross and its bit of flowers; the crosses are so close together that there is scarcely room to walk between them. The crosses are alike and all bear the same date, the sinister date of August 22, 1914."

"But whether their hands were cut off or not, whether they were impaled on bayonets or not, children were shot down, by military order. In fact, in the awful crime of the Bozinge, the children, the infants in their mothers' arms were shot down without mercy. The deed, never surpassed in cruelty by any band of savages, is described by the bishop of Namur himself:

"The scene surpasses in horror all others; it is the fustilage of the Bozinger Ruyard near Dinant. It appears to have been ordered by Colonel Meister. This fustilage made many victims among the nearby parishes, especially those of des Rivinges and Neffe. It caused the death of nearly 100 persons, without distinction of age or sex. Among the victims were babies in arms, boys and girls, fathers and mothers of families, even old men."

"Dead Children in Pile of Bodies. . . . It was there that 12 children under the age of six perished from the fire of the executioners, six of them as they lay in their mothers' arms."

"Maurice Betems, eleven months old."

"Nelly Pollet, eleven months old."

"Gilda (son), eighteen months old."

"Gilda Marchot, two years and six months."

"Klara Miravay, two years and six months."

"The pile of bodies comprised also many children from six to fourteen years. Eight large families have entirely disappeared. Four have but one survivor. These men that escaped death—and many of whom were killed with bullets—were obliged to bury in a common and hasty way their fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters; then after having been relieved of their money and being placed in chains they were sent to Cassel (Prussia)."

"Mr. Hugh Gibson, the secretary of our legation in Belgium, visited Louvain during its systematic destruction by the Germans. In 'A Journal From Our Legation in Belgium,' New York, 1917, pages 164-165, he relates what the German officer told him:

"It was a story of clearing out civilians from a large part of the town, a systematic routing out of men from cellars and garrets, wholesale shootings, the free application of the torch—the whole story enough to make one see red. And for our guidance it was improved on so that this would make a perfect report to Germany and think twice about rebelling her."

"German pastors and professors far from the excitement of the fighting defended this policy of frightfulness."

"We are not only compelled to accept the fact that we have upon us a war, but we are even compelled to carry out this war with a systematic frightfulness, as was done in previous wars."

"Pastor Dr. Rummelstein, in a sermon in Louvain, said: 'The German people are not only compelled to accept the fact that we have upon us a war, but we are even compelled to carry out this war with a systematic frightfulness, as was done in previous wars.'"

ST. LOUIS TO OPEN LOAN CAMPAIGN ON GRAND SCALE

MONSTER OUTDOOR INSPIRATIONAL MEETING PLANNED FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 6

150,000 CROWD EXPECTED

Vice President Marshall to Speech—Gov. Gardner and Other Notables Will Review Impassioned Parade.

The Third Liberty Bond Campaign will be launched in St. Louis April 6 with a monster parade and inspirational meeting.

More than 50,000 soldiers and civilians are expected to take part in the parade, which will form at Newstead avenue and Lindell boulevard and march through Forest Park to Art Hill, where the patriotic meeting will be held.

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall will review the parade and deliver an address to an audience it is predicted will number 150,000.

Gov. Gardner will introduce the Vice-President. Seated upon the reviewing stand will be the Governor, Mayor Kiel, military and civil representatives of all of the allied nations and many other prominent persons. Included in the guests of honor upon the platform will be the parents of St. Louis men who are at the front or in training camps. The fathers and mothers of these soldiers will carry service flags as a mark of patriotic distinction.

A huge service flag bearing a star for every St. Louisan serving in the army will fly from the mast above the reviewing stand. The largest American flag in the world will be suspended upon the side of the hill above the reviewing stand. The flag is 75 feet wide and 156 feet long and was presented to St. Louis by the Million Population Club.

Following Vice-President Marshall's address a dozen bands led by Sousa's band from the Great Lakes Training Station, playing "God Save the King" and "The Star Spangled Banner," as an American flag is lowered at retreat.

Lieut. Commander Philip Sousa has been invited to personally lead his band. While the parade is moving through Forest Park a squadron of aviators from Scott Field, Ill., will bombard St. Louis with Liberty Bond literature. The aviators will drop the sky above the people to invest in bonds and thereby back the brave men who are making the supreme sacrifice upon the blood-stained battlefields of Europe, that America and the world may be freed from the menace of German domination.

Daylight fireworks will be an attractive feature of the celebration. The pyrotechnics will be symbolic of the victory. Rockets shot into the sky will burst and flash in colors American flag, Uncle Sam's, the Statue of Liberty and other patriotic symbols.

April 6, the anniversary of America's entry into the war, was selected by Secretary McAdoo as the most fitting date to launch the Liberty Bond campaign. Mayor Kiel will proclaim a holiday in St. Louis and will preside at business houses will close and everybody in the city who can possibly do so attend the inspirational meeting.

Five thousand soldiers from Jefferson Barracks, naval scouts from the St. Louis recruiting station, including a drum corps, a naval drum corps composed of sailors and Boy Scouts will head the parade. All civic and fraternal organizations will be represented in the parade.

Among the uniformed fraternal bodies which will participate in the parade are Knights Templar, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, Shriner, Elks and others.

The Chamber of Commerce, Rotarians, Jovians and other organizations will have delegations in the parade. There also will be a delegation from the trades and labor organizations. A dozen bands, military and civic, will furnish music.

A delegation from the Women's Council of National Defense and a Red Cross division will have a prominent place in the procession. Letter carriers and other federal and municipal employees also will be among the marchers. Every man, woman and child who participates in the parade is expected to carry an American flag and the next of kin of all soldiers are requested to carry service flags.

The parade will move at 2 o'clock. The Liberty Loan Committee is ready to make April 6 the greatest patriotic demonstration day in the history of St. Louis.

Bond County Pledges Itself.

Advisers from Bond County, Ill., at headquarters state that at a meeting in Oliveville bankers and business men pledged themselves to underwrite the quota assigned to Bond County, whatever it might be, for the Third Liberty Loan bond issue. Guy H. Hodges, president of the State Bank of Oliveville, is co-chairman.

Bond County's quota for the Third Liberty Loan was \$225,000.

SIMPKINS PAYS HIS INCOME TAX

By ROBERT McBLAIR.

Mr. Simpkins gazed at the portrait on the wall till his eyes filled with tears. It was a portrait of his father, Colonel Simpkins, who had four times been promoted for valor during the Civil War and had died bravely on the field of action. Mr. Simpkins' throat seared now for two reasons: First, he remembered and adored the memory of his father; secondly, his age and his eyes and his game leg wouldn't let him do to-day what his father had done to-day. And as he observed the martial bearing and unimpaired vigor of Colonel Simpkins he saw, in imagination, the khaki field is of the new generation marching forth and crying three thousand miles of sea to fight, maybe die, for liberty.

Mr. Simpkins peered around to make sure that neither Boss nor John (who were at the teasing age of sixteen and seventeen) were where they could see him, then he slipped on and threw his right arm up for a salute. But his gaily shouldered twinged, and he groaned. He couldn't even salute.

"Damn!" said Mr. Simpkins, and with his other hand he twisted his white mustache.

He turned and limped into the library and sat down creakily before the fireplace.

Mr. Simpkins' income for 1917 had amounted to just about \$15,000, and he had been rather snappy on the subject of taxes ever since he had discovered that the more income a man has the greater the percentage of it he pays in taxes. He could think of several men who, like himself, were married and had two children, and yet, although their incomes were nearly half of his, they would pay only a small fraction of the amount he paid. He glommedly drew the blank nearest and began filling in the information that it asked for.

As Mr. Simpkins' income was \$15,000 he had to figure out the amount payable on each of the successive smaller classes of incomes in order to arrive at the total due from himself. He peered over the first class who must pay taxes, that is, single men making over 1,000. His calculation for married men then showed up as follows:

First, they pay 2 per cent. (under \$10,000). . . . All income over \$4,000, deducting \$200 for each of their children under eighteen years. If Mr. Simpkins' case this was \$212, which he put down in the "payable" column.

He saw next that, under the 1917 law, married men pay an additional 2 per cent. on all over \$2,000—with the same allowance for children. This added \$252 to his "payable" column. He then observed that for every \$2,500 jump in his income over \$7,000 he had to pay a Surtax, the percentage growing larger with each jump. This was \$250 more added to his burden. And on top of all this came an "Excess Profits" tax of 8 per cent. on all "occupation" income over \$6,000, making \$258 more.

The total, then, he must pay was fourteen hundred and thirty-four dollars.

"Whew!" exclaimed Mr. Simpkins angrily. "There's young Henry Wilkins, who married Jake Johnson's girl, he makes \$2,000 and he doesn't pay a cent of taxes. I guess this is his war as well as mine."

Thinking of young Henry Wilkins, he remembered that Mrs. Wilkins went every afternoon to make bandages for the Red Cross and that Henry, who was a lawyer, was sliding the Local Draft Board with his questionable.

"Well," he admitted to himself, "that makes a difference."

He thought next of Judge Willoughby, whose income was about \$3,000. "He only pays \$20," commented Mr. Simpkins, not quite so angrily this time; and then a thought struck him and he sat up rigidly in his chair.

Judge Willoughby's son had been drowned on the Tusculum when it was submerged with the loss of two hundred soldiers.

"Judge Willoughby gave his son to America," muttered Mr. Simpkins.

He looked forward suddenly and put his face in his hands. For a long time Mr. Simpkins sat very still in that position. There was no sound in the library except the ticking of the tall clock and an occasional rattle of laughter from the children skylarking upstairs. The square of light on the carpet gradually withdrew itself through the window, and first twilight and then darkness settled in about the quiet, white haired, sometimes fustilage old man.

Mr. Simpkins was thinking things which he would never afterward speak of, he was thinking things that were too sacred ever to be put into words. But some talking of his thoughts may be found in his rejoinder to Mrs. Simpkins when that placid lady came in and turned on the lights and asked him whether he was ready for dinner.

"Judge Willoughby's only son was worth as much as fourteen hundred and thirty-four dollars, wasn't he?" Mr. Simpkins demanded of her.

As his wife, who was not unused to his superficial ratiocinations, watched him in mild astonishment, Mr. Simpkins limped out to the hall and took his old felt hat and silver-headed cane from the hat rack. Letting himself out into the busy evening, he tapped his income tax statement and checked with his own bank.

"Now God be thanked," said Mr. Simpkins as he limped back over his shoulder at the door, "I've paid my country's bill."

OUTSIDE PALE OF HUMANITY

Frightfulness Taught by German Leaders Belongs to Age of Barbarism.

SOLENN PLEDGE WERE WORDS

Kaiser's Statesman Had No Intention of Keeping Faith With Their Agreement on International Law—Herrera Told by Diaries.

In giving to the American people the knowledge of German inhumanity in Belgium, says a pamphlet issued by the committee on public information, the evidence is drawn mainly from German and American sources. The German sources include official proclamations and other official utterances, letters and diaries of German soldiers, and quotations from German newspapers. The "Rules for Field Service" of the German army advise each soldier to keep such a diary while on active service.

In the wars waged in ancient times it was taken for granted that conquered peoples might be either killed, tortured, or held as slaves; that their property would be taken and that their lands would be devastated. "Vae victis—woe to the conquered!" For two centuries or more there has been a steady advance in introducing ideas of humanity and especially in combating the evils of warfare to the combatants. The ideal seemed to have become so thoroughly established as a part of international law that the powers at The Hague thought it sufficient merely to state the general principles in Article XLVI of the regulations: "Family honors and rights, the lives of persons and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated." Germany, in common with the other powers, solemnly pledged her faith to keep this article, but her military leaders had no intention of doing so. They had been trained in the ideas voiced by Gen. von Hartmann 40 years ago: "Terrorism has been to me a relatively gentle procedure, useful to keep the masses of the people in a state of obedience. This had been Bismarck's policy, too. According to Moritz von Bismarck, biographer, Bismarck, exasperated by the French resistance, which was still continuing in January, 1871, said:

"If in the territory which we occupy we cannot supply everything for our troops, from time to time we shall send flying columns into the localities which are recalcitrant. We shall shoot, hang and burn. After that has happened a few times, the inhabitants will finally come to their senses."

Horrors Told in Soldiers' Diaries. The frightfulness taught by the German leaders held full sway in Belgium. This is best seen in the entries in the diaries of the individual German soldiers.

"During the night of August 15-16 Engineer Gr. . . . gave the alarm in the town of Vise. Every one was shot or taken prisoner, and the houses were burnt. The prisoners were made to march and keep up with the troops." (From the diary of noncommissioned officer Reinhold Koehn of the Second battalion of engineers, Third army corps.)

"A horrible bath of blood. The whole village burnt, the French thrown into the blazing houses, civilians with the rest." (From the diary of Private Haemmer of the Eighth army corps.)

"In the night of August 18-19 the village of Saint-Maurice was punished for having fired on German soldiers by being burnt to the ground by the German troops (two regiments, the Twelfth Landwehr and the Seventeenth). The village was surrounded, men posted about a yard from one another, so that no one could get out. Then the flames set fire to it, house by house. Neither men, women, nor child could escape; only the greater part of the live stock was carried off, as that could be used. Anyone who ventured to come out was shot down. All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses." (From the diary of Private Karl Schenke of the Tenth Bavarian regiment and landwehr infantry.)

"At ten o'clock in the evening the first battalion of the One hundred and Seventy-eighth marched down the steep incline into the burning village to the burning village to the north of Dinant. A terrible spectacle of ghastly beauty. At the entrance to the village lay about fifty dead civilians, shot for having fired upon our troops from ambush. In the course of the night many others were shot, so that we counted over 200. Women and children, lamp in hand, were forced to look on at the horrible scene. We ate old rice later in the midst of the corpses for we had had nothing since morning. When we searched the houses we found plenty of wine and spirit, but no catanibers. Captain Hermann was drunk." (This last phrase in shorthand.) (From the diary of Private Philip of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment of infantry, Twelfth army corps.)

Writing from Belgium in 1916-1918, C. Cohn says:

"Being, who took was there a war"

wide zone of Reims and Pragen in which not a penny's worth of wheat destruction has been permitted to occur in which the five years have been touched upon the garden walls; and a new other wide areas where another one alone had been left to stand upon another; where the male villagers had been shot in squads, where the miserable survivors had been left to live in holes, like wild beasts."

Five Belgians Horrified. Some German soldiers, who were taken to see, showed their horror at the deeds committed in Belgium.

"The inhabitants have died in the village. It was horrible. There was blood on all the heads, and what faces one saw, terrible to behold! The dead, 88 in all, men—old men, women, some old men and a half-dressed woman, awful to see; three children had clasped each other, and died thus. The altar and the vaults of the church are shattered. They had a telephone there to communicate with the enemy. This morning, September 2, all the survivors were expelled, and I saw from this boys carrying a cradle with a baby five or six months old in it, two sticks. All this was terrible to see. Shot after shot! Thunderbolt after thunderbolt! Everything is given over to pillage; fowls and the rest all killed. I saw a mother, too, with her two children; one had a great wound on the head and had lost an eye." (From the diary of Lucien Gumpel, First Squadron of the Guards.)

"In the night the inhabitants of Liege became mutinous. Forty persons were shot and 15 houses demolished, 10 soldiers shot. The nights would make you cry."

"On the 23rd of August everything quiet. The inhabitants have no food given in. Seventy students were shot, 200 kept prisoners. Inhabitants returning to Liege."

"August 24. At noon with 36 men and twenty duty in A. 1, no post allocated to me. Our occupation, apart from bathing, in eating and drinking. We live like God in Belgium. (From the diary of Joh. van der Schoot, sergeant of the Tenth company, Thirty-ninth reserve infantry regiment, Seventh reserve army corps.)

"Behaved Like Vandals." "August 17. In the afternoon I had a look at the little bastion belonging to one of the king's secretaries (not at home). Our men had behaved like regular vandals. They had looted the cellar first, and then they had turned their attention to the bedrooms and the things about the place. They had even made fruitless efforts to smash the safe open. Everything was top-sy-turvy—magnificent furniture, silk and even china. That's what happens when the men are allowed to requisition for themselves. I am sure they must have taken away a heap of useless stuff simply for the pleasure of looting."

"August 18 crossed frontier. Inhabitants on border very good to us and give us many things. There is no difference noticeable."

"August 23rd, Sunday (between Brial and Dinant, village of Mamegnel). At 11 o'clock the order comes to advance after the artillery has thoroughly prepared the ground ahead. The pioneers and infantry regiment 178 were marching in front of us. Near a small village the latter were fired on by the inhabitants. About 200 inhabitants were shot and the village was burnt—artillery is continuously shelling the village lies in a large ravine just now, six o'clock in the afternoon, the crossing of the Meuse begins near Dinant. . . . All villages, chateaux, and houses are burnt down during this night. It was a beautiful sight to see the fire all round us in the distance."

"August 24. In every village one finds only heaps of ruins and many dead." (From the diary of Mathieu, Fourth company, Eleventh Jager battalion, Marburg.)

All Small Inhabitants Shot. "A shell burst near the Eleventh company, and wounded several men, three very severely. At five o'clock we were ordered by the officer in command of the regiment to shoot all the small inhabitants of Sonenoy, because the population was foolishly attempting to stay the advance of the German troops by force of arms. We broke into the houses and seized all who remained, in order to execute them according to martial law. The houses which had not been already destroyed by the French artillery and our men were set on fire by us, so that nearly the whole town was reduced to ashes. It was a terrible sight when helpless women and children, utterly destitute, are herded together and driven into France." (From the diary of Private Fischer, Eighth Bavarian regiment of infantry, Thirty-third reserve division.)

Too Many Servants in Britain. Duncan Miller asked the minister of national service, says the London Times, whether his attention has been called to the number of advertisements for servants in households of one, two or three persons, where seven to ten laborers are already kept, and whether he proposes to limit the number of indoor servants employed in each household. The minister of national service replied that he had already pointed out how common it had been to the national interest, that no person should employ more servants than are absolutely necessary. The minister later trusts that the awakened conscience of the public will prevent any further increase in the number of servants.

"The population of Audenno, after making a display of peaceful intentions toward our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization, the general commanding these troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot."

"I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liege in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude."

"Liege, 23d August, 1914. (KINKERLYN WILSON.) Brand Whitlock writes of Massacre. His report of September 12, 1917, to the secretary of state, Minister Whitlock has much to tell of the policy of frightfulness. The following passages refer to the subject of massacre:

"Summary executions have been carried out without the least semblance of justice. The bodies of the victims are left in the streets, and the survivors are treated with the most brutal and inhuman manner. I have been able to obtain precise details in this respect and the number of persons who have been killed. Among the

"German pastors and professors far from the excitement of the fighting defended this policy of frightfulness."

"We are not only compelled to accept the fact that we have upon us a war, but we are even compelled to carry out this war with a systematic frightfulness, as was done in previous wars."

"Pastor Dr. Rummelstein, in a sermon in Louvain, said: 'The German people are not only compelled to accept the fact that we have upon us a war, but we are even compelled to carry out this war with a systematic frightfulness, as was done in previous wars.'"

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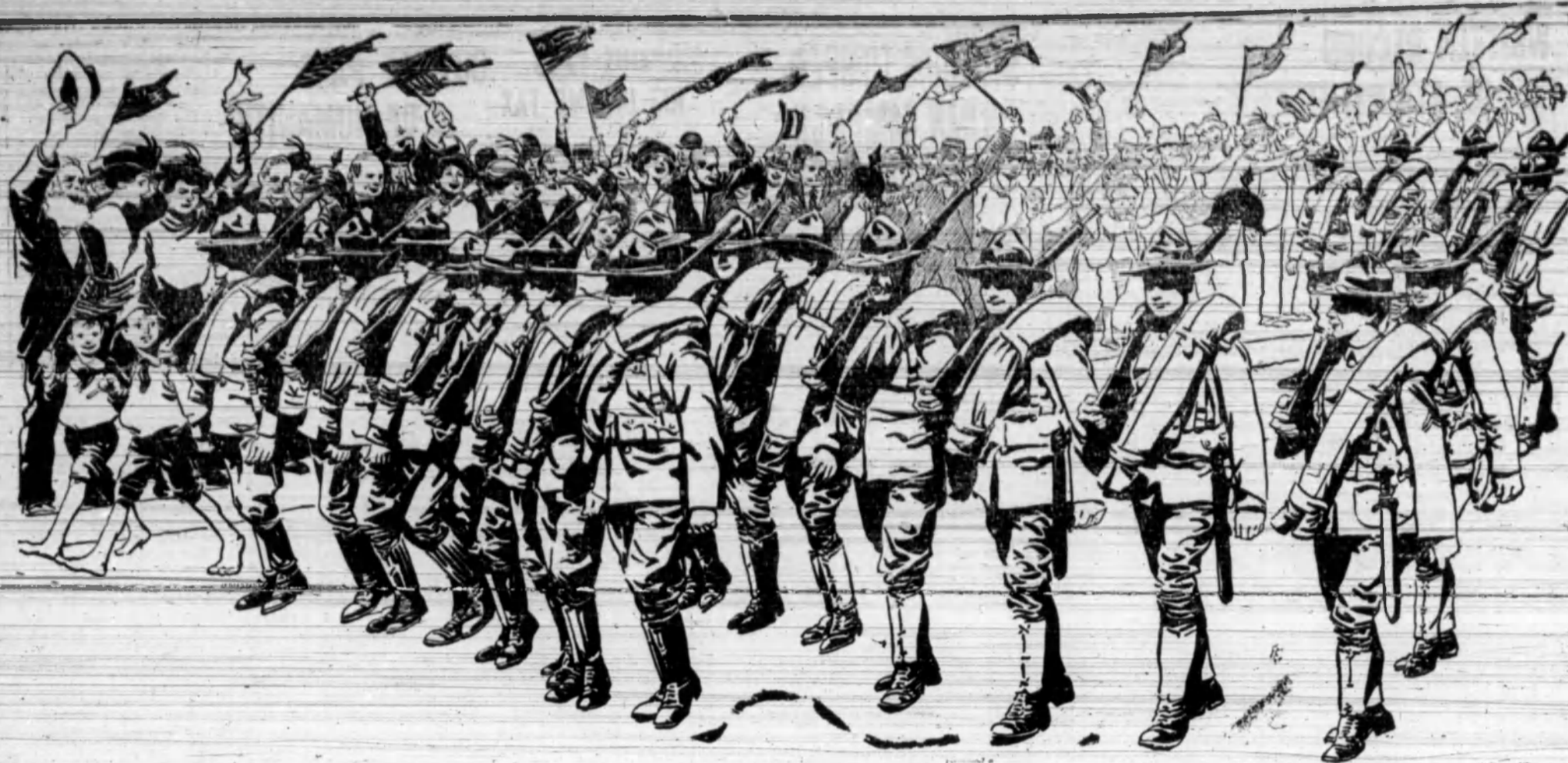
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Will You **HELP** Bring Back The Boys of This Community?

Our boys, the boys from this town and this county and this state, are fighting the Huns. They are in the trenches in France, they are sailing the U-boat-infested seas, they are going "over the top" in the face of German cannon and machine gun fire.

Many, many more of our boys are now training and will soon be in France, and more are yet to be called.

And, remember, these are our boys; those who are near and dear to us. They are doing their ALL. They are giving their ALL. They are prepared to make the extreme sacrifice that our homes, our town, our nation, may escape the ravages of the Hun.

We want them—one and all—to come back to us—

Will You Help to Bring Them Back?

Will you help to provide them with the things they need, with clothes and food and munitions, that they may complete as quickly as possible the terrible task assigned to them?

Will you support our boys while they are fighting for us, fighting the German autocracy that seeks to destroy our ideals of liberty and justice?

Compared to their heroic sacrifice our part is but small—that of providing the funds to keep them equipped; to build and man the ships that will transport their food, their clothes, their guns and their ammunition, and to pay for these things.

Yes, we, the people of this community, will support our boys.

We will do it by buying bonds of the Third Liberty Loan; by buying all these bonds we can; by making such sacrifices as are necessary to do this. That will be our support for Our Boys.

This Space Paid For and Contributed By

Bank of Murray
Farmers & Merchants Bank
First National Bank
Ryan & Sons Co.
W. P. Holland & Co.
Wadlington, Graham & Co.
O. T. Hale & Co.
E. B. Holland & Co.
Joe T. Parker
H. R. Bailey
M. D. Holter, Agt. Mutual Ben-
edict Life Insurance Co.

First National Bank

Farmers and Merchants Bank

Bank of Murray

Jones Bros. Clothing Co.
W. T. Sleds & Co.
J. P. Jackson & Co.
Graham & Owen
Holland & Hart
H. D. Thornton
H. P. Wear
Dale & Stubbinsfield
A. B. Beale & Son
E. S. Duguid & Son
S. L. Bro.
Falar & Chigow

LOCAL and PERSONAL

Nat Ryan, Jr., has purchased the Dixie cafe and is in charge of the business.

Mrs. Baford Christensen, of Cumberland City, Tenn., is in the city the guest of her parents, Ethan Irwin and wife.

Mrs. W. H. Graves and daughter, Miss Mildred, left the first of the week for Knoxville, Tenn., where they will visit H. B. Gilbert and family for some time.

Bert Hale, who lives on Blood river island, lost his home and most of the contents by fire last Saturday week. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue.

Wrs. W. T. Sledd left Tuesday morning for Hot Springs, Ark., where she will spend some time taking the baths at that famous resort for rheumatism, of which she has been suffering the past several weeks.

Miss Pearl Jones, daughter of Jim Jones of near Dexter, and Edgar Ramsey were married Wednesday morning just over the Calloway county line by Rev. M. L. Davis, of this city. Hardin Enterprise.

Robert Jones came in the first of the week from Waco, Texas, on a visit to his parents, L. C. Jones and wife, west of town. He has been a student in Baylor University the past few years preparing for the ministry.

Vic Williams, the veteran shoe drummer who has been coming to Murray for years, has been appointed postmaster at Jackson, Tenn., the new office recently established at the government powder plant near Nashville.

The local chapter Red Cross held an auction sale on the court square last Saturday afternoon at which time sheep, corn, hay, pig, brooms and various other items donated to the chapter were sold, netting about \$80. Dr. Boat donated one fourth of the sale price of the pony sold at the same time to the Red Cross.

The fiscal court in regular meeting Tuesday of this week fixed the tax rate for the ensuing year as follows: Roads and bridges, 25 cents; general expenses, 23 cents; court house sinking fund, 8 cents; refunding bonds sinking fund, 2 cents; school fund, 20 cents. The total tax for all county purposes is 83 cents on each \$100 of assessed property.

Mr. Wm. Fosbury, of Rock Island, Ill., and Miss Vera Shelton, youngest daughter of Rev. T. L. Shelton, east of Murray, were united in marriage Tuesday of this week at the home of the bride, Elder Will Jones saying the ceremony. They will leave for Rock Island the latter part of the week to make their home in that city. Miss Shelton is a popular young woman, loved and admired by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Fosbury is a mechanic in the service of the government and is a splendid citizen.

Hermus L. Baker, a Henry county youth, was arrested last Saturday night at Hazel by Marshall Outland and was brought here and lodged in jail on a charge of having liquor in his possession for sale. While in Paris last Monday Charlie Markham gave Sheriff Houston \$100 as a cash bond for the release of Baker. When jailer Jones went to the jail Tuesday morning to release the young man it was discovered that he had walked out the southeast entrance of the old jail during the night. A hole was dug in the brick wall evidently by someone on the outside. Mr. Markham was here Wednesday and the question as to whether the cash bond of \$100 should be forfeited was taken up before Judge Phillips. Judge Phillips ordered the money returned to Mr. Markham, holding that Baker did not skip his bond but escaped from the custody of the sheriff.

THE PROPOSED ROAD TAX.

The Ledger desires to express its appreciation of a visit made to this office Tuesday of this week by the fiscal court. This body of men paid this office no slight compliment by calling in a body, and we would be ungrateful of a special courtesy did we fail to acknowledge the visit. The court came to present its reasons, arguments and opinions regarding the road tax that is to be voted upon in May, and at the same time to invite the favorable consideration of the tax by the Ledger. The matter was discussed at some considerable length and opinions of the members of the court and likewise of the writer were freely expressed. The Ledger is frank to say that it cannot support the tax of 20 cents unless it, or a similar sum of money, is set aside annually for the purpose of constructing roads on the state aid plan, and while possibly a majority of the court expressed themselves as being favorable to the same idea still other members are opposed to such action. If the tax is voted by the people it will mean that the county will collect a total tax of 45 cents for road and bridge purposes. The total taxable wealth of the county will be approximately \$7,000,000, thus giving this fund about \$31,500 annually for roads and bridges. The sum would not be excessive, in fact far too small to build permanent roads and bridges, still without state aid and construction under the supervision of an expert road builder we doubt if any good results can be obtained by the expenditure of such a sum under the old system that has prevailed in this county for years. The county has but little to show for the thousands upon thousands of dollars likewise expended in the past and we cannot be convinced that a larger sum expended in a similar way will accomplish any greater or more beneficial results. If the fiscal court will direct, by order, that not less than 25 cents of the total tax shall be expended upon the state aid plan, and fix the road upon which the first money is to be expended, the tax question can be fully discussed by the people and an intelligent vote can be cast.

SECRETARY AGRICULTURE COMING TO CALLOWAY

Secretary of Agriculture Mat. S. Cohen is coming to Calloway county to spend an entire day and will endeavor to meet as many farmers of the county as possible during his short stay here. It has been arranged for him to make three speeches in the county and it is to be hoped that the people who can will make it convenient to be at one of the speaking appointments. Mr. Cohen will arrive in Murray on Friday morning at 9 o'clock and will go from here to Lynn Grove where he is billed to speak at 10 o'clock. From Lynn Grove he goes to Hazel and will speak there at 1 o'clock and will return to Murray and speak at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Cohen feels the enormous responsibility placed upon the farmers of America, and as secretary of agriculture of the state he is mindful of the fact that much depends upon his efforts to arouse the farmers of Kentucky to a realization of the situation now confronting the nation. Every farmer should make arrangements to attend these speakings, and the Ledger guarantees you will be entertained and instructed.

Mrs. Will McCulston, of near Newbern, was operated upon here at the hospital Sunday night for appendicitis. She is a daughter of Bill Art Stubblefield and has many friends who will be glad to hear that she is recovering rapidly.

REBMY TISM Antiseptic, relieves rheumatism, sprains, etc.

Mortuary

Walter Bowden, about 45 years of age, died the latter part of the past week at his home near New Providence after a long illness of consumption. He resided in Murray several years and was in charge of the Crawford light plant as fireman for some time, moving to the country about eighteen months ago. He is survived by a wife and several children. The burial took place in the New Providence cemetery.

Jeff Smoot, 56 years of age, died Thursday morning at his home in Sailor's Rest, Tenn., after a several months' illness of a nervous trouble. The body was shipped to this city, and will arrive here Friday at noon, and after funeral services to be conducted at the Baptist church at 2 o'clock will be laid to rest in the City Cemetery. Mr. Smoot was well known in this city, being a brother of C. M. Smoot. He was a bachelor.

The two months old son of Atlas Scott and wife, near Kirksey, died Thursday morning of this week.

John Jackson, about 75 years of age, died Monday night at his home a few miles south of Well of the infirmities of age. The burial took place Tuesday in the Green Plains graveyard. He was a well known citizen and is survived by several children.

Harris Hicks, a young man who formerly lived in Mayfield and held a position with the Mayfield Furniture Company, died at 9 o'clock Friday night after an illness of some time of kidney trouble. He died at the home of his father-in-law, W. M. Riley, five miles east of Mayfield. Burial Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at Chapel Hill, east of the city. He was a son of George Hicks, of Murray, and is survived by a wife and one daughter and two sisters, Mrs. Annie Riley, of Arlington, and Mrs. Gertrude Bedwell, of Murray.—Mayfield Messenger.

Mr. Andrew Lewis, 74 years old, died Sunday afternoon at his home in Paducah of Bright's disease. He was the father of Mrs. Gus Veele, of Paducah.

Mrs. Addie McNeely, age 70 years, died at her home two and one half miles south of Farmington Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock after an illness of pneumonia. She leaves several children. Deceased was the widow of the late J. B. McNeely. The burial took place at Old Harmony Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. She leaves eight brothers and sisters, among the latter being Mrs. C. L. Morris, of this city.

TWENTY CENT ROAD TAX IS DEFEATED IN GRAVES

Mayfield, Ky., April 2.—The twenty cent road tax was overwhelmingly defeated in Graves county in the election held Saturday by a majority of 591. There were 3,907 votes polled, in which 2,249 voted against it and 1,658 for it. Every precinct in Mayfield voted for it, the total in the city being 461 for and 109 against it. Every precinct in districts 5 and 6 voted for the tax except one. Among the reasons advanced for the vote going against the tax is because of the present war.

Notice. This is to notify the farmers from whom we have bought tobacco that we must have it in good keeping order as we cannot receive it otherwise. Griffin & Pitt Tobacco Co. 3284

White lady wanted at once to do housework and cooking for family of two. No washing, ironing or heavy work. Apply to Mrs. Jane Melan, Murray, or this office.

Save Wool by Buying Wool Clothing

Government advices show an enormous wool shortage. It is a duty every man owes to help conserve. This can be done by buying good, all wool clothing that will wear long, thus saving the necessity of buying often. You can't excell the

Hart, Schaffner & Marx and Frat Clothes

for men and young men, nor the peerless Perfection line for youths and boys. We have them in styles to suit every taste, just what you want at just the price you want to pay. Let us convince you. An inspection of our line will prove economy. You owe it to yourself before buying.

In Shoes we have added the Florenshein to our other popular brands.



The nobbiest and newest in Hats, Shirts and Neckwear

We can outfit you because we are outfitters for men and boys. We never fail to satisfy.

YOU TRY US

GRAHAM & OWEN
Murray, Kentucky



Serious Trouble Narrowly Averted

Clint Drinkard and Earnest Bailey engaged in a difficulty on the square last Saturday night, and when the men were separated it was found that both were in possession of drawn pistols, and only the timely interference of bystanders prevented a shooting affray that might have resulted in the death of both men.

The trouble arose over an occurrence that took place Saturday at the home of Mr. Drinkard, north of town. Dan Dockery, whose wife was a daughter of Barto Bailey, is living with Mr. Drinkard while his wife is with her father. It is said that Mr. Bailey and his son, Earnest went to the home of Mr. Drinkard after a fourteen year old son of Dockery's and that while there they engaged in a difficulty with Dockery. Bailey and his son were arrested Saturday evening late and placed under bond, and as Earnest Bailey came out of the court house into the street, Drinkard approached him and complained of the conduct in taking the boy away from his home, resulting in both men drawing weapons.

Miss Bessie Cunningham, daughter of Josh Cunningham and wife who live a few miles east of town, and Mr. Brent Thomas, of Knight, son of the late Dave Thomas, motored to Paris, Tenn., Tuesday afternoon of this week where they were united in marriage. The young people are well known throughout the east side of the county and have many friends to extend happiest congratulations. They were accompanied by Miss Reubine McAnally and Bernie Lassiter.

Jersey Male—My thoroughbred registered Jersey male from the Smallwood herd, near Paris, will make a present \$750.00 at \$1 cash.—N. M. Lassiter.—448p

The second quarterly meeting for north Murray circuit will be held Sunday afternoon and Monday at Independence. Let us make it a good conference by having a full attendance and a good report. All services in my work will begin by the new government time. Wm. H. Perigen, Pastor Circuit.

Miss Rhoda Outland, who has been attending the State Normal at Bowling Green, has returned home ill of the measles.

P. A. HART, M. D.

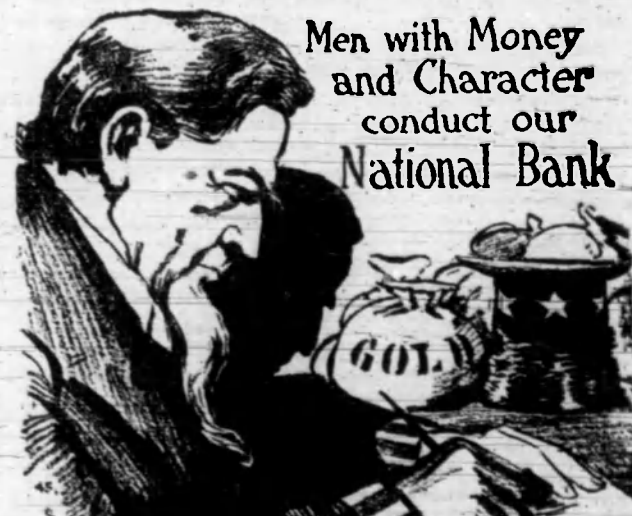
Special Attention Given Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Glasses Fitted

Office over

Holland-Hart Drug Company Murray, Ky. Both Phones

Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 4 p. m.



Men with Money and Character conduct our National Bank

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM OF BANKS

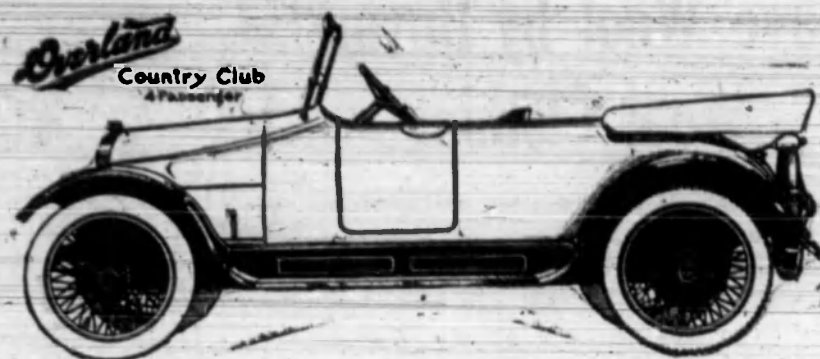
Our National Bank became a member of the FEDERAL RESERVE system of banks because the U. S. Government found our bank WORTHY of membership.

This means that our bank is one of a VAST ARMY of banks which stand together for the PROTECTION of our depositors; that we can take our securities to our Central Reserve Bank whenever we want to and GET money on them; and that YOUR money is SAFE in our bank and that YOU can GET it when you WANT it. So

Put your money in the First National Bank of Murray, Ky.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

W. H. Finney, Pres. T. H. Stokes, Cashier.
Dr. B. B. Keys, Vice Pres. W. E. Morberry, Vice Pres.
Grady Miller, Assistant Cashier.



To Be Given Away Absolutely Free

This New Country Club Overland

THERE IS NO TRICK OR GAMBLE. It is a clean, open, above board proposition. No favors can be shown. We intend to give a 90 Country Club-Overland Car away. YES, GIVE IT AWAY. Here is the simple plan: With each casing or storage battery purchased from an Overland agency at any of our distributing points in Western Kentucky we give the purchaser a ticket. A duplicate ticket is retained by the dealer. When 900 casings and batteries are sold by all agencies combined a drawing will be held at the office of the Murray agency, and the person holding the duplicate of the first number drawn will be presented the 90 Country Club Overland. Makes no difference where you live, makes no difference from which one of our agencies you buy a casing or battery you are entitled to a chance. We give you a chance to get this Overland FREE, and

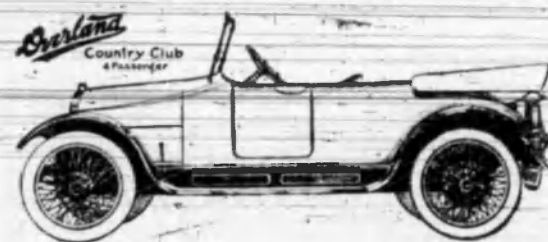
**We Can Sell You Any Kind of Casing for Any
Make of Car and at the Same Time
Save You Money**

When you need a storage battery buy it from an OVERLAND agency. You can get just what you want at the lowest cost. IF YOU NEED AUTO-MOBILE SUPPLIES OF ANY KIND SEE AN OVERLAND DEALER, and when you buy GET A TICKET FOR THE DRAWING.

When You Need Service Visit the

MURRAY OVERLAND MOTOR SALES CO.

Murray, Kentucky



River Hills.

Health good, weather better and Matt Schroeder best, for he said he intends for his new boy to sure get the kaiser. He is raising three boys to fight Germany, while the younger only lacks 20 years, eleven months and one week of being old enough, but he will get him when he does get "over there."

Clayton Parker is working this year with Buddie Hendon, near Murray.

John Childers has sold one of his farms to Mr. Bratton, of near Almo, who has moved to his new home.

Some farmers are sowing their plant beds over. Uncle Dave Futrell is through breaking corn ground. The farmers are making preparations for a big crop. Lots of ground has been broken. —Uncle Ezra.

For baby's croup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's sore throat, grandma's lameness — Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil — the household remedy. 30c and 60c.

Celebrates 71st Anniversary.

It was in March, 1918, that the highly favored assembly of east Calloway congregated at the palatial home of Mr. Porter McCuiston, of New Concord, Ky., the occasion of which was to celebrate the 71st anniversary of Mrs. Mollie Stubblefield, mother of Mrs. McCuiston and widow of the lamented James M. Stubblefield, who several years ago was called from his noble labors on earth to go up higher and enjoy the rewards of the final faithful. Relatives and friends from far and near to the number of 135 came, many of them bringing tokens of remembrance and each family with a basket laden with well prepared dishes, from the Kentucky smoke cured ham to the snow white cake of flaky lightness, showing that our good women are fully abreast of the times and not behind in the modern culinary art. Mrs. Stubblefield, although having passed her allotted time of three score and ten years, is real active and seems to be in good health, be-

ing naturally possessed of a sympathetic and cheerful disposition she retains a youthful appearance for one of her age. For years she has answered our calls promptly when we rang the Concord phone central signal and many a youth will hear her voice in memory when she has answered the final call. It is our earnest wish when that comes, which to all must come, the hour of death, that will lay her in the tomb, may she pass as do the waters glide, and drift into eternity with the ebbing tide, where we'll never say good-bye. —One who loves her.

Card of Thanks.

We take this method of extending our thanks to many neighbors, relatives and friends who were so faithful and untiring in their efforts to assist us in our affliction. They manifested such deep sympathy for us in the sad loss of our dear husband and father. Each and every one will ever have a kind memory in our hearts. —Mrs. Nat Gibbs and children.

DRASTIC LAW PROPOSED TO CURB PRO-GERMANISM

Washington, April 2.—In favorably reporting a bill to impose drastic penalties on disloyal acts the senate judiciary committee today adopted an amendment by Senator Poindexter, of Washington, prescribing imprisonment for twenty years and \$10,000 fine for "whoever shall, by word or act, support or favor the cause of the German empire or its allies in the present war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein."

The committee also approved the same penalties for persons obstructing government warbond issues and for wilfully "attempting" as well as actual attempts, to obstruct recruiting or enlistment in the army.

Trigg County News.

Miss Macie Shaw entertained a number of her young friends with a singing last Saturday night. Everybody enjoyed them-

selves fine.

Joe Underhill moved into his new house Sunday.

Deck Hendon has rented part of J. D. Shaw's farm for this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Berkley are the proud parents of a daughter, born March 29.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Garland went to Golden Pond last Saturday afternoon shopping. —Trigg County Girlie.

Fine Easter Program.

(Contributed)

The Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the First Christian church, under the direction of Miss Eunice Oury, presented one of the finest Easter programs last Sunday night ever given in the church. The children had been thoroughly drilled for a month by Miss Oury, and under these circumstances an exceptionally meritorious program was to be expected. Not a single flaw occurred to mar the beauty and impressiveness of the production. Each number on the program was

rendered in manner highly creditable to those taking part. The songs by the children were an especially noteworthy feature. Two other striking and impressive features of the program were the recitation of the long scripture lesson by six girls in concert and the exhaustive drill in missionary facts by all the children, conducted by Miss Oury. A large and appreciative audience was present to enjoy the program. A fine offering amounting to about \$25 was also contributed to be used for missionary purposes.

Singing Convention.

The next semi annual singing convention will meet with the Mt. Hebron M. E. church, one mile northeast of Backsburg, Ky., on Friday and Saturday, April 12 and 13. You come, bring your dinner and enough for one more; also bring your "heavenly voices" and the "Victory" song books. Unless you do these things it will be a failure. C. W. Adams, Superintendent.

If news it's in the Ledger.

If It's Merchandise You Want, Go to Your Merchant

If It's Money You Want, Go to Your Banker

**—If It's—
REAL ESTATE**

You Want, Try

RYAN, BROACH & TINSLEY

MURRAY, KENTUCKY

*Office in First National
Bank Building*

ORDER OF ELECTION

A call term of Calloway County Fiscal Court held March 15, 1918, met on Friday morning at Court House, Murray, Ky., pursuant to adjournment.

Presiding, E. P. Phillips, judge, together with W. N. Beale, J. E. Thurmond, A. J. Burken, G. M. Potts, J. T. Glasgow, Eugene Woodall and T. M. Fisher, magistrates.

Motion made by Eugene Woodall, seconded by A. J. Burken that, a special election be held on May 11, 1918, for the purpose of submitting to the voters of Calloway county a proposition of voting a tax in the sum of 20 cents on the \$100.00 on all property subject by law to local taxation under section 157 of the constitution for the improvement and construction of the public roads and bridges of the county, either one or both as the court may direct for a period not exceeding ten years and that no amount of money in excess of the amount that can be raised by the levy in any one year shall be expended in that year.

The vote being taken and all members of the court voting in favor of said motion the motion prevailed.

It is therefore ordered by the court that J. D. Houston, sheriff of Calloway county, hold an election at the several precincts in said county on Saturday, May 11, 1918, and said sheriff is hereby ordered and directed to advertise the time and purpose of the election and the amount of tax to be levied each year in all the newspapers published in this county for 30 days before the election.

Ballots shall be printed as provided for in the general election laws, section 1459 Kentucky statutes on said ballots shall be submitted the question:

"Are you for a property tax of 20 cents on each one hundred dollars worth of property in the county, to be levied each year for not exceeding 10 years, for the purpose of improving or constructing, either or both the roads and bridges of the county?"

All legal voters in Calloway county shall be qualified and allowed to vote in said election and no amount of money in excess of the amount that can be raised by the levy in any one year shall be expended in that year.

It is further ordered by the court that in the event said tax shall be voted; then a sum equal to the amount of tax so collected from each magisterial district shall be expended on the roads and bridges of each year, so collected.

Copy Attest:
R. M. PHILLIPS,
Clerk.

By L. A. L. Langster, D. C.

By virtue of an order of the Calloway Fiscal Court issued to me at a call session held March 5, 1918, directing me to call an election for the purpose of submitting to the voters of Calloway county the question whether or not they are for a property tax not to exceed twenty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of property in the county subject to local taxation, to be levied each year, not exceeding ten years, for the purpose of improving or constructing, either or both the roads and bridges of the county.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of Calloway county that on Saturday, the 11th day of May, 1918, between the hours of 6:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., an election will be held at the various precincts and voting places in said county, at which the following question will be submitted to be voted on:

Are you for a property tax of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of property in the county to be

PATRIOTISM ON THE AMERICAN FARM BACK TO THE LAND

"We can count to the utmost degree on the patriotism of the American farmer," Herbert Hoover said in a recent conference with Food Administration workers of the different states. This was the message brought back by the Kentucky representative who attended the conference.

Food must first be raised before it can be sent to American soldiers abroad and their English, French, Belgian and Italian associates in war. The only people who can raise food in large quantities are the farmers, and the Kentucky soldiers at Hattinburg and Camp Zachary Taylor are counting on the folks back home producing the largest food crop in the history of the state.

People who live in cities and small towns in Kentucky are asked to help win the war by raising their own backyard gardens. Every time a city family raises a bushel of beans in a garden the Food Administration is enabled to take a bushel of beans from the farm and send them to Europe. Gardeners are urged to raise enough beans and potatoes to last all next winter, and to store them on their own premises. The Food Administration announces that the entire country east of the Mississippi River would have been short of potatoes this last winter except for this home supply raised in gardens last year, but because they were raised in gardens potatoes today are plentiful and one of the cheapest foods in the market, and every one should use them freely. The man who can raise a garden this year, and does not do so, will not only fail to help win the war, but will be in actual danger of himself suffering for food next winter.

The Food Administration announces to the people of Kentucky that there will be sugar for canning this year. Those who need sugar for canning have only to apply to their County Administrators at the training time, who will give them certificates entitling them to purchase in necessary quantities.

During the next four months America will be shorter of wheat than anything else. Lessening of wheat consumption is a military necessity. We have less than a bushel apiece which must be made to last until about July 1st. Saving wheat to war work, and the man or woman who wastes wheat is in the class with the Russian Bolshevik who destroyed ammunition and enabled the Germans to make their invasion of Russia a holiday affair.

The campaign for additional signatures to the Household Pledge Card is progressing throughout Kentucky. About 200,000 women have signed, but 300,000 have not, and the campaign will continue until every one of the 200,000 have either signed or positively refused to do so. In some of the counties the newspapers are printing the names of those who sign. In those counties everybody knows that those whose names are not printed are not trying to win the war, and are not good Americans.

Food Administration workers in every county are taking the names of those who sign and those who do not sign. Copies of these names will be kept in each county, in Louisville and in Washington. Upon this record will be complete, and the children of the future generations of Kentuckians will be able to tell 100 years from now whether their grandparents were good Americans or selfish slackers.

In an interview today, Fred M. Sackett, the Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky, said that the active co-operation he was receiving from the people of the state in all the efforts which the Administration at Washington was making to insure adequate supply of foodstuffs and equitable distribution at fair prices, was intensely gratifying. In war times prices of all foodstuffs are high, yet high prices induce large production, and it is quantity of food that this country needs today. Whatever sacrifice of personal gain is being made by our people who produce our needed food, is but the tribute of the man and woman at home to our boys who have gone from every community to fight for our freedom and our liberties.

Ford Cars. We have a number of used Ford cars that have been thoroughly overhauled and put in first class shape for sale. These are cars received in sales for Overlands. We can sell you a bargain in a Ford. Murray Overland Motor Co.

Wanted.—A number of 7 foot white oak or post oak fence post. Inquire at this office.

levied each year, for ten years for the purpose of improving or constructing, either or both the roads and bridges of the county.

Given under my hand as sheriff of Calloway county, Kentucky, this 25th day of March, 1918. J. D. Houston, Sheriff County.

BRITON'S HIGHEST PRELATE PLEADS IN LOAN'S BEHALF

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TELLS OF ALLIES' NEEDS AND AMERICA'S ABILITY TO HELP.

MONEY AND FOOD WANTED

Dollars Are Only Bullets That Never Miss Mark, He Says in Urging a Vigorous Loan Campaign.

By Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, The Archbishop of York and Primate of England.

"Come to England," and France quickly with money, ships and food. There is a terrible strain upon my country, men in the trenches. We are not winning, but asking for sympathy, but you will be cheering us to new hope, if we know that all the power and resources of your country will be given to the future of civilization.

"You cannot send as many men as you wish, but you can send other things. Send money. Where men cannot go, money can. The ocean cannot stop it. Your dollars are the only bullets that will never miss their mark. You are going to have a great Liberty Loan soon. Put all the vigor into it that you can. Don't delay. We are asking you, as brothers and partners, to come and help us. Every man, woman and child can help in this fight to free the world from the menace of German domination.

"We have to settle whether the spirit of irresponsible anarchy or the spirit of freedom is to prevail among the nations of the world. So vast and fundamental an issue naturally draws all the free nations of the world together. It must be settled now and forever, cost what it may. The world must decide whether it will submit to the domination of a spirit which, if it were to prevail, would plunge the nations of the world into a long, restless career of military rivalry. On such an issue there can be no such thing as compromise. We must recover for the world the atmosphere of freedom."

Following his address at a banquet given by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Archbishop of York authorized the above message to the American people.

His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York and Primate of England, is the highest prelate in the Church of England save one. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, is the ranking archbishop of the Church of England. The office of Primate of England was created in the year A. D. 627. This ancient and honorable office and title has been held by many distinguished prelates. Dr. Lang is the ninety-eighth Archbishop of York and Primate of England. The office of Primate of All England was created in the year A. D. 597.

The difference between the office of Primate of All England and the Primate of England is slight. Centuries ago, to keep peace between two archbishops and primates, the added words "of all" to the title of the Primate of England solved the problem. The Archbishop of York not only is one of the heads of the Church of England, but is a member of the House of Lords. A member of the House of Lords owes no allegiance to any political party and therefore his actions as a statesman are not curbed or influenced. He represents the government and the people with equal interest and frequently fights the battles in Parliament of the laboring classes.

Dr. Lang is a Scotchman, the son of a Presbyterian minister, but he joined the Church of England early in life and while a youth began to study for the ministry. He rose from the rectory of a small church when yet a young man and before he had attained the age of 30 was named Archbishop of York and Primate of England. He soon distinguished himself not only as a prelate but as a fearless and brilliant statesman and champion of the people in the House of Lords.

The Archbishop has visited many cities in the United States recently, where he delivered addresses before chambers of commerce and other civic organizations. He brings not only a message of brotherhood and appreciation from Great Britain, but he emphasizes the need for individual contributions of the government of the United States by the people if the war is to be won. He pleads for a speeding up of shipbuilding, of money raising and of troop mobilization. Dr. Lang makes

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From a Murray Citizen.

Is your back lame and painful? Does it ache especially after exertion?

Is there a soreness in the kidney region? These symptoms suggest weak kidneys.

If so there is danger in delay. Weak kidneys get fast weaker. Give your trouble prompt attention.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys. Your neighbors use and recommend them.

Read this Murray testimony. Mrs. S. A. Purdom, Price St., says: "Four or five years ago I used Doan's Kidney Pills and from the good I received, I am glad to recommend them. They regulated my kidneys and made me feel much better generally."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Purdom had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Break your cold or lagrippe with a few doses of 666. —11013

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Worth the Money
See us Quick
RYAN, BROACH & TINSLEY

Obituary.

Nora J. Hicks was born April 1, 1911, and departed this life March 23, 1918, age sixteen years, nine months and sixteen days. She professed faith in Christ at the age of thirteen, united with the Baptist church at Sugar Creek and lived a true and faithful christian until she was called home. She leaves an aged father, six brothers and five sisters with a host of friends to mourn her departure. She was kind and loving to her associates and her friends were numbered by her acquaintances. Her sufferings were immense, but she bore them with great fortitude, talked about death several times during her illness, expressed herself as ready to go when called, and begged her brother who is not prepared to meet her in Heaven, with her mother and loved ones who have gone on before. A friend.

Heavy, impure blood makes a muddy, pimply complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. Thin blood makes you weak, pale and sickly. For pure blood, sound digestion, use Burdock Blood Bitters. —25 at all stores.

POWER OF DOLLAR IS EASILY SHOWN

Keep One Moving and See What It Will Do for Your Community.

PAYS MULTITUDE OF DEBTS

When It Is Sent Out of Town, However, to Pay for What Can Be Bought at Home It Is Gone Forever.

(Copyright.)
It is a rather wonderful thing, when you stop to think about it, what one lone dollar will do, if it is kept at work. This has been illustrated in a striking manner on several occasions by means of a very simple experiment. If you want to see just how important a role a silver dollar or a dollar bill plays in the life of a community here is the way to do it. Just attach a tag to the dollar and turn it loose, with the request that every person who receives the dollar make a note on the tag as to how he received it. The result will be an eye-opener.

Here is the way it works: Smith, the lumber dealer, who first possesses the dollar, buys some groceries from Brown and pays for them with the dollar. About that time Jones, the plumber, who had done some work for Brown, sends his collector around and Brown pays the bill with this dollar. Jones owes Green, the printer, a small advertising bill, so he sends this dollar with possibly some others, to Green to pay his bill. Green had just put the dollar in his cash drawer when in comes Black, the milkman, to whom Green owes a dollar for milk delivered at his house. Green takes the dollar out of his cash drawer and pays Black. For some time Black has owed White, the carpenter, for some work done on his dairy house, so now he takes the dollar that Green has paid him and pays up what he owes White. White still owes for some lumber that he bought from Smith, the lumber dealer, so he takes the dollar and squares up his account with Smith. Smith now has his dollar back. Brown has been able to pay his plumbing bill. Jones has squared up with the printer, and so on, all around the circle.

What Might Have Happened.
Now suppose that Smith, instead of buying his groceries from Brown, had purchased them from a mail order house in a far distant city and sent his dollar to pay for them. Brown would not have had that dollar to pay Jones, the plumber; Jones could not have paid his printing bill; the printer would have had to stand off the milk man; White, the carpenter, would not have got the money for the work he had done for the milkman and Smith would not have got the money which White owed him for lumber.

This is all so simple that it requires no student of economics or professor of mathematics to figure it out. Anyone can see that when Smith sends that dollar to Chicago or some other city where the mail order houses flourish, that dollar is gone so far as Smith and Jones and Green and the rest of the people in Smith's town are concerned. That dollar will never come back to pay any bills in Smith's town. And the thing that stands out most strikingly, but is most often overlooked, is that Smith, the man who first spends the dollar, is hurt just as much when he sends that dollar out of town as is the home grocer from whom he might have bought his groceries.

Now just multiply this one dollar by a hundred or a thousand or ten thousand. One dollar may not seem to make much difference in the average town, but a thousand dollars or even a hundred dollars does make a difference. Just as one dollar will pay a dozen or a hundred small bills, a hundred or a thousand dollars will pay a dozen or a hundred big bills. When Brown, the grocer, man, owes a thousand dollars and can't pay it, he is headed for the bankruptcy courts. When Jones, the plumber, can't collect the money which is due him from Brown or maybe a dozen Browns, he is headed in the same direction as Brown. And so it goes all around the circle until it hits Smith or a dozen Smiths who have sent their money out of town to add to the fortunes of the mail order men.

Buyer One Who Is Hurt.

Then, it will be seen that this buy-at-home proposition is really a selfish one with the man who buys the goods. He is not hurting the home merchant when he sends his money out of town, any more than he is hurting himself.

Every sensible man knows that his livelihood depends upon whether business in his town is good or not. If business is not good, he cannot make a good living for himself and his family, no matter how hard he may work, and business cannot be good if the business men in the town are not making money. This is a plain business proposition for every man and woman in the community. By spending their money at home they are helping the home merchant only incidentally. They are buttering their own bread. When they send their money to the mail order houses they are not only hurting the home merchant, but they are hurting themselves. It is important to them—they are likely to be taking the bread out of the mouths of their own children.

