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## The Murray Ledger, August 15, 1918

The Murray Ledger

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# THE MURRAY LEDGER.

VOL. 40, NO. 21

MURRAY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## AMERICA MUST PREPARE FOR A BITTER STRUGGLE

Washington, Aug. 12.—"The United States must prepare for deprivation," is the warning of Bernard Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, and in closer touch with the effect the war program will have on industry than any other man in the country.

"Up to this time no man or woman has lacked for anything because of war conditions," he continued. "It will be otherwise in the future."

"Just what the new war program is to be we are not yet sure, but it involves a tremendous expansion over anything we have considered up to this time."

"The increased size of the army means a shortage of production. Millions of men will be taken from productive activities into the army. Their places cannot all be filled by skilled workers and there must be a period during which the industrial substitutes are learning their duties and acquiring their skill."

"Then the demand of the military establishment for supplies are increasing even faster than its personnel. No one has any idea of the increased demand for military supplies unless he can check up on the flow of requisitions and estimates from the government through this department. And the problem is not alone of fuel and steel, for ordnance and ships; it includes clothing, shoes, foodstuffs, everything that man is accustomed to utilize for his comfort and living."

"Civilian requirements and the nonessential industries must yield to the needs of the military establishment. There is but one important thing before us—to win this war."

"I should not hesitate to take anything anyone might have for his own advantage if the taking would benefit the whole of society and help win the war. Every man's life is at the call of the nation, and so must be every man's property."

"We are living today in a highly organized state of socialism. The state is all. The individual is of importance only as he contributes to the welfare of the state. His property is his only as the state does not need it. He must hold his life and his possessions at the call of the state."

## SIX MONTHS' SCHOOL TERM AND \$5.25 PER CAPITA TAX.

A school per capita of \$5.25 and a six months school term were declared last Friday by Superintendent of Public Instruction V. O. Gilbert. Per capita is based on a total estimated revenue of \$3,582,557, which includes every item in which the school revenues have participated with the exception of the inheritance tax, which Auditor Greene declined to submit to Superintendent Gilbert. Heretofore schools have participated in the inheritance tax fund, but Auditor Greene now holds that the law does not justify paying any part of the inheritance tax to the school fund. Superintendent Gilbert will institute a friendly suit against Auditor Greene to decide the question of having the schools share in the inheritance tax revenues.

Although the estimated revenues justify a \$5.25 per capita, Superintendent Gilbert was forced to declare a six months' school term because of an overestimate made last year which resulted in a deficit of \$300,000 which must be met before the distribution is made.

## 1918 CORN CROP TO BE ALMOST AS LARGE AS LAST YEAR.

The second largest corn crop in the history of the United States, a 3,000,000,000 bushel crop, all good, hard corn hard corn, whereas millions of bushels of the 3,100,000,000 crop of 1917 were caught while soft by the frost and destroyed, is the forecast of the 1918 corn crop by a St. Louis jobbing house, which makes a specialty of obtaining such data, and which has never failed to correctly indicate the vote at a national election or the amount of the corn and wheat crop in thirty-five years.

Corn has been hard hit in Texas, Oklahoma and in parts of Louisiana, Kansas, and Nebraska, but only Texas and Oklahoma will fail to make a good crop. Missouri, despite hot winds and weather, will make a 1 move 2—never a dead German good corn crop. Iowa, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota will go big. Ohio and Indiana will, like Missouri, produce a good crop. The Eastern states will do fairly well. The Southern states, one but we off with a force can meet out of the Mississippi will produce

much more corn than usual for a greatly augmented acreage was planted last year and has come out remarkably well.

The 1918 corn crop will run 500,000,000 bushels ahead of that of 1917 and will not be far short of the bumper crop, of which much soft corn was injured by frost of 1917 and close to the record crop of 1913, 3,200,000,000. The crop of 1918 will be as large in bushels and larger in edible corn than the great crop of 1917.

The great menace to the food supply caused by the drought is, in view of the St. Louis experts, that fall pasturage will be poor and that the cattle will go into the winter in poor condition with rather less than the usual supply of fodder (hay) to sustain them. The hay crop in general was light, because of drought in May and June. If the pastures do not get rain the cattle may suffer from lack of grass and face the winter in low condition.

As for the wheat and corn crops the St. Louis house says they are successful and that nothing can destroy them.

## EXEMPTION BOARDS TOLD TO PREPARE FOR 18 TO 45 CALL.

The local exemption board has been notified to prepare for registration of men who are included in the proposed bill fixing the age limits at 18 to 45.

An order has been received from Provost Marshal Crowder directing that all cases of the class of June 5, 1918, and 1917, be disposed of before September 1, and stating that "it is confidentially anticipated that legislation extending the present ages will be passed at an early date."

Gen. Crowder specifically states that the day of registration for the new class, which will be determined by the president's proclamation, will be before September 1, and that the machinery for registration must be put into immediate operation when the proclamation is published.

"The magnitude of the task that will confront the selective service organization," said Maj. Henry F. Rhodes, executive officer at Frankfort, through whom the order came, "is not to be underestimated. All local and district boards are urged to have considered all claims of the 1918 and 1917 classes before September 1."

The order, in part, follows: "In securing reports of local boards on conditions of class 1, 1918 registrants, it has developed that in many cases large numbers of questionnaires are still in the hands of the district boards. It is imperative that the class of 1918 be made available for service at the earliest possible date."

"You are therefore urged to expedite consideration of claims now in your hands to the greatest possible extent consistent with a proper consideration of the individual case."

"At this time it cannot be stated with exactness what ages will be subject to draft, but it is safe to assume that a very large number of men will be required to register."

"This registration will require detailed and extensive preparation, and as there will not be sufficient time for such preparation after the passage of the legislation by congress, instructions outlining procedure will at once be forwarded by mail."

"Pending receipt thereof, you are instructed to make preliminary arrangements at once. The machinery for registration must be perfected and ready to be put into immediate operation when the president's proclamation can be published."

## Got What She Asked For.

An American negro stoveware assigned to the great docks in Southwestern France, had written several letters to his black Susanna in Jacksonville, Fla., when she wrote back saying:

"You all don't nevah tell me nothin' 'bout the battle at all. Tilden Sublett's Dave done wrote her all about how he kitched two Germans all by himself and kilt three."

The stoveware was reluctant to tell his girl that he was doing manual labor and that his only accomplishment was the "trawer" from which he ate his war bread, "dum" and coffee. His reply ran:

"Dear Sue: De battle am goin' on. You would faint if I told you de full details. Ah's standing in blood up to my knees and every time I move 2—never a dead German we are too close to use our rifles, 'em. At home, will go big. Ohio and Indiana will, like Missouri, produce a good crop. The Eastern states will do fairly well. The Southern states, one but we off with a force can meet out of the Mississippi will produce

## SOME THINGS THE YANKS ARE DOING BEHIND THE LINES

With the American Armies in France, July 14.—Here are some of the things I saw back of the sectors where American troops are in the line during a trip of 150 miles.

American boys shaving themselves at the public water trough; others doing their washing at the community wash houses.

Five little French girls, none more than eight years of age, playing with dolls in the village where shells occasionally fell and where the thunder of artillery was constantly heard. Americans with pick and shovel digging in trenches while shells incessantly whistled over their heads. American girls driving small trucks and ambulances.

More than 500 Americans swimming in the Marne.

Forty American aviators starting on a scouting trip over the German lines.

One sausage (observation) balloon shot down and an aeroplane light in which ten machines were engaged, three plunging to the earth, two German and one American.

A solid line of artillery thirty miles long.

An American millionaire's son, driving an automobile for an officer who before the war was a small town lawyer.

A Frenchman rebuilding his house which the night before had been wrecked by an aeroplane bomb and which, foral he knew, would be struck again before he had the rebuilding finished.

An American barber shop in a small church more than a half a century old, a sign outside reading, "Shaving, hair cutting, American style."

Three thousand Americans preparing to sleep in a woods before going forward to take their places in the trenches.

Twenty negroes, one with a banjo, singing popular songs.

French soldiers gazing with wonder while two teams of American soldiers played a game of baseball in a field overlooking the Marne.

French Hear American Concert.

An American soldier surrounded by twenty or more old folks in a tiny village relating wonderful tales about America and making himself understood.

An American regimental band seated in front of a stable in a very small French settlement giving a concert to all the inhabitants, who numbered about fifty.

An American Indian, a poula, a Senegalese and a Canadian having a drink together.

A Frenchman, eighty years old, cutting wheat with a scythe and his wife, almost as old, binding as fast as he cut.

Five children, none more than twelve, helping an elderly woman gather hay.

A French girl, no more than ten, taking home a wheelbarrow piled high with fagots which she had cut in a woods far from home.

A Frenchman plowing with horse and cow hitched together.

A shepherd and his dogs tending a large flock, within three miles of the enemy lines.

American accustomed to every comfort at home, crawling contentedly into a hay loft with a half dozen others to get a night's sleep.

Young American boys fresh from school or college returning to headquarters after wild dashes on motorcycles along roads where shells were continually falling.

A large American flag flying from a cannon loaded with French points. Americans driving camions filled with points.

Chinese driving French trucks.

A hundred Americans at different places playing with the wonderful French children, demonstrating, as the French say, that "the Americans are fine men because they love children."

Americans Learn Discipline.

The army is proving a good school for thousands of Americans who, until they become members of an institution which has iron rules, were in the habit of doing about as they pleased. One day I saw two privates walking along a hot, dusty road. One was from Texas and one from Philadelphia. I asked them where they were going.

"Corporal told us to take this road," said the Texan. "I killed a rattlesnake in the road between Dyer Hill and the Point which had six rattles and a button on its tail."—Smithland Ensign.

The soldiers were plainly tired

and the one from Philadelphia was disgusted.

"I'll be hanged if I'm going to keep on walking. The corporal must be crazy."

The boy from Texas smiled.

"Say Buddie," said he in a somewhat fatherly manner, "you're in the army now. When you are told to do a thing you do it. It ain't like it was back home, where you could tell the boss to go to the devil, or you could quit your job and get another. You are in the army now, and it's to do as you are told. You can't quit and you can't be your own boss. Come on, kiddo, I'm going to keep on walking if it takes me to the English Channel."

Many stories illustrative of the tenacity and valor of the marines are told, but none had wider circulation than the following:

In a hospital back from the lines three soldiers stood with rifles performing guard duty. It was an unusual situation. One of the surgeons asked them what they were there for.

"We're sent here by our commanding officer," replied the corporal, "to prevent the Germans from going back before their wounds are dressed."

Fishing and bathing in the Marne are popular sports with the Americans, thousands of whom have been encamped along the historic stream. The river is about the size of the Susquehanna or the Delaware or the Mohawk, but is deeper. Its average width is about 100 feet, but in many places it is no wider than forty feet.

The soldiers sit on its grassy low banks by thousands and catch strings of minnows, which about correspond to hornedace, hammerheads, rhineros and eels.

Great Sport in Marne.

In the Marne, in the vicinity of an ancient city—larger fish may be taken if one knows where they hide and how to angle for them.

One day I stood on the bank watching the champion fisherman of landing a two-pound fish. At least

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## NEW DRAFT RULES TO BAR ALL CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION

Washington, Aug. 12.—New draft regulations under which the government would do the selecting farther than leaving it to the registrant, are under consideration by the war department. This was disclosed today by Secretary Baker after he had appeared before the senate military committee to urge prompt enactment of the new selective service act extending the age limits to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45.

The war secretary made it plain that he is not satisfied with the present system under which the registrant must claim deferred classification as many men with dependents hesitate for patriotic reasons to make such a claim. In this connection, Baker said he was inclined to the opinion that the marriage relation within itself constitutes deferred classification.

What Baker has in mind is to lay down a set of questions which the registrant would answer, and then have rules which would take care of the classification. He is understood as to regard this as the fair and equitable system.

RENEWED TESTIMONY.

No one in Murray who suffers backache, headaches or distressing urinary ills can afford to ignore this Murray woman's twice-told story. It is confirmed testimony that no Murray resident can doubt.

Mrs. S. J. Pool, Curd St., Murray, says: "I suffered for a long time from kidney trouble. Mornings I was all tired out and nervous and had headaches. My sight was blurred and I often had dizzy spells. When I stooped sharp twinges darted across the small of my back. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and used them as directed. They gave me relief and since then I have taken them whenever I have felt any kidney trouble coming on. Doan's have always benefited me."

SOME YEARS LATER, on November 3, 1916, Mrs. Pool said: "I consider Doan's Kidney Pills an excellent kidney medicine and again recommend them. They cured me of kidney trouble and I have not suffered with my kidneys since."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-McBarn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

## RINGS ON ITS FINGERS AND BELLS ON ITS TOES.

On his way to town last week O. L. Foster, of Joy, killed a rattlesnake in the road between Dyer Hill and the Point which had six rattles and a button on its tail.—Smithland Ensign.

The soldiers were plainly tired

## YOUTHS ORDERED TO REGISTER FOR ARMY AUGUST 24

Washington, Aug. 14.—Registration on Saturday, August 24, for all youths who have reached the age of 21 years since the second registration last June 5, was ordered today by Provost Marshal General Crowder, under a proclamation by the president. The purpose is to add quickly to the almost exhausted class 1 to meet army draft calls in September.

About 150,000 young men will register. Most of them will qualify for class 1 and therefore will join the army probably within a month after their names are recorded.

Telegraphic orders to local authorities to arrange for the registration have already been distributed. President Wilson's proclamation excepts the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico from the registration temporarily, but a later day will be fixed for these. Only men in the armed service are exempted from registration.

It was pointed out at the Provost Marshal General's office that this registration would be entirely distinct from the registration that will be necessary shortly when the draft ages are extended and it was also announced that the suggested date, September 5, would not be the day for the registration of men from 18 to 45, even if congress passes the bill in time, because several of the largest states in the Union hold primary elections on that date.

The Provost Marshal has no intention, it was said, of creating registration dates for men reaching 21 throughout the year, but the present registration was made necessary by the approaching deficiency of man power.

BETHEL BAPTISTS DON'T WANT ANY MORE PRO-GERMANS

Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 9.—The Bethel Baptist Association concluded its session at Dripping Springs Wednesday. Guthrie was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The following resolution was adopted.

"That Bethel Baptist Association in session at Dripping Springs church in Logan county, Ky., desires to make its position so plain upon the question of loyalty and patriotism that no doubts can exist. As representatives of more than six thousand members of the forty-three churches in the association we declare our confidence in the national administration and our loyal support is pledged in every way to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. We hereby instruct the representatives of this association, and of the churches of which it is composed, who may take part in the proceedings of the General Baptist Association at the coming session, to vote against any man for moderator of that body whose loyalty has ever been questioned, or who is not in thorough accord with the sentiments of this association as herein expressed while hundreds of our members are battling on foreign fields for the principles of liberty and humanity, world freedom and fraternity for which we stand as individuals and as a religious body."

Last of Mayfield Arson Cases.

Mayfield, Ky., Aug. 12.—After remaining on the circuit court docket for six years, Mayfield's noted arson cases have at last been stricken from the docket. Orders were received by Clerk J. W. Wilson from Special Judge Charles Hardin, of Harrodsburg, to dismiss the following cases: Wood, Gordon, Hardy, Housman, John Wilson, V. B. Cochran, S. R. Douthitt and J. Housman, the latter a negro. All are charged with arson, and specifically with burning their barns. The cases had become such an expense to keep before the court that to let them hang fire longer would be useless.

MANY IMPORTANT CASES TRIED HERE DURING WEEK.

The past week was about as busy a week as is often witnessed in the circuit court of this county, and as a result twelve or thirteen jury cases were heard and a crowded docket cleared of a number of important cases.

The charge of rape against Ollie Paschall attracted considerable attention and was given to the jury last Friday afternoon. A verdict was not reached until Tuesday of this week when a fine of \$450 was

imposed upon the young man, the charge of rape being reduced to one of assault.

Barlo Bailey and son, Earnest, caught a two and a half year penitentiary sentence for "banding and confederating together," but were granted a new trial by Judge Bush and have compromised all the cases against them by paying a fine of \$500 and costs.

Bernis Hodgins and Robert Coleman, Tennessee lads who have been in jail here for some time, were indicted for chicken stealing. Tony Jones, who has been in jail with them for some time, was released and was a witness against the other boys.

Ethan Owens, white, one year for violating the local option law; Roy Blanton, colored, life term, for murder; Arthur Patton, colored, one year, and Essie Wells, colored, ten years for killing her husband, were among the numerous cases disposed of during the week. The first four named have been carried to Eddyville while the Wells woman was sent to the Frankfort penitentiary.

The grand jury finished its labors last Saturday and adjourned. It is generally believed that court will adjourn Friday afternoon.

EIGHTY SOLDIERS POISONED AT CAMP TAYLOR BY MEAT

Eighty soldiers belonging to the 47th Company, 12th Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade, were removed from their tents at Camp Zachary Taylor to the base hospital last Saturday suffering from patomaine poisoning.

The first thirty men stricken with the poisoning presented the most difficult cases to the hospital staff. Ten of them were in a semi-conscious condition at noon. Fifty were removed early in the morning, twenty more at noon and ten more the next afternoon. The men began to complain shortly after breakfast and before the morning drill. The camp laboratory was asked to determine whether food eaten that day or the day before was responsible.

When the men reached the base hospital, Lieut. Col. Will L. Pryce, beside three wards for them and assigned twenty-five doctors, forty nurses and 100 orderlies to the cases. All of the sufferers are from Waukesha county, Wis.

An investigation showed that ham meat served to the men for breakfast was spoiled. The men will all recover.

THE HOUSE OF CARL BROWN IS DESTROYED AT BOYDSVILLE.

A two-story residence belonging to Carl Brown, of Mayfield, was destroyed at Boydsville Saturday night at 9 o'clock. The house was occupied by George Boston and family and no one was at home. There was no insurance on the house or contents and the loss of the household goods is estimated at \$1,000 and the house was also valued at \$1,000 or more. Nothing was saved, the loss being total. The house was known as the Salina Cook old home and was one of the old residences of that section. The cause of the fire is unknown unless it originated from a lamp or coal oil stove.—Mayfield Messenger.

Light Went Out for That German.

Greensburg, Ind., June 8.—F. W. Gray, of this city, has received an interesting letter from Private Hammond Walker, a soldier in France in which he describes some experiences in getting a wounded officer to the rear of the lines during the thick of the fighting.

Several of the doughboys were carrying the officer to the rear and had stopped to rest, when the officer looked up and said:

"You Americans think you are going to win this war, but you're not." "Yes," said the doughboy, "you think you are going to the hospital, but you're not."

The light went out for that particular Hun at that minute, he says.

Soldiers Write Many Letters.

Washington, Aug. 12.—More than 7,000,000 letters from American soldiers in France have been received at Atlantic ports since July 29, and the postoffice department announced today that everyone of them was started for its destination within 24 hours after its arrival. One ship brought 2,823,000 letters and another 309,000 on August 2, and a ship arriving on August 5 brought 2,631,000. Of all this mail the department said, 80 per cent was sorted to mail routes in this country before it left France.

Itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles have yielded to Doan's Ointment. 50c at all drug stores.



## The Murray Ledger

O. J. JENNINGS, Publisher.

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THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1918

### AMERICAN LOSERS FOR WEEK REACH NEW HIGH FIGURE

Washington, Aug. 11.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas made public today aggregated 4,316, bringing the total for the week to 4,316 and the total since American troops landed in France to 29,112. Most of the casualties for the week represented losses in the fighting on the Marne-Aisne front.

Of the total casualties announced today 345 were soldiers and 87 marines, while of the week's total, which included today's lists, 4,198 were soldiers and 718 marines. The week's aggregate of 4,316 compared with 1,430 the week before.

In the 20,112 casualties total deaths including 291 lost at sea, men killed in action, dead of wounds, disease, accidents and other causes numbered 7,716—soldiers 6,883; marines 833. The wounded aggregated 10,874; soldiers 9,948; marines 1,826 and the missing including prisoners 5,522—soldiers 4,431 and marines 91.

Of the week's increase, deaths from all causes aggregated 1,572 as compared with 651 the week before. The wounded numbered 2,610 compared with 732 the previous week and the missing and prisoners 734 compared with 74 the week before.

### NO COAL WILL BE ALLOWED PERSONS WHO CAN GET WOOD

As a means of conserving the fuel supply in Kentucky, Fuel Administrator Wiley B. Bryan has issued an order which provides that from and including August 12 no operator, licensed distributor or retail dealer shall sell, ship or distribute any coal for domestic purposes to any person having access to an adequate and available supply of wood, except upon receipt of permission from the chairman or member of the fuel committee for the county where the delivery of such coal is to be made. The regulation will be applicable only to counties whose chairman by reason of the local fuel administrator deem it advisable that such an order be enforced. The order has been received from the state fuel administrator by Chairman P. W. Finney, of the Callaway county fuel administration.

### Brann on Man.

The place to take the measure of a man is not in the forum or the market place or the 'amen corner, but his own fireside. There he lays aside his mask and you may judge whether he is imp or angel, king or ruffian, or humbug. I care not what the world says—whether it crowns him with bays or pelts him with buff eggs. I care not a copper what his reputation may be; if his babies dread his homecoming and his better half swallows her heart every time she asks for a five-dollar bill, he's a fraud of the first water.

When his children rush to the front gate to meet him and love's own glowing illuminates the face of his wife when she hears his foot fall, you may take it for granted that he is pure gold, for his home is a haven and the humblest never gets that near to the white throne of God. He may be a rank atheist and a real dog snarler, a Mormon and a meow-whiner, he may lose an election, and he may buy votes in blocks of five and ten from the bottom of the neck and drink beer until he can't tell a silver dollar from a circular saw, and still be fundamentally a better man than the cowardly little hypocrite who is all snarls in society, yet makes his home a hell, who vents upon the helpless heads of his wife and children the ill-nature that he would like to inflict upon his fellowmen, but he dares not. I can forgive much in that fellow mortal who had rather make men than women weep, who had rather have the hate of the world than the contempt of his wife, who would rather call upon the eyes of a king than lean to the face of a child. Brann's foundation.

### Humor Happenings

Mrs. Hassell Oliver left Wednesday for Jersey City, N. J., to see her husband who is stationed at Camp Merritt.

Mrs. Lusi Storie Ferguson is very ill.

Mr. John Steele purchased a new car last week.

W. A. Moody was in town Monday.

We will not be able to purchase any more wheat until further notice. Will ask that all farmers take notice and please do not deliver wheat until advised. Murray Milling Co.

## OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

### CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,000,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,000,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of most during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918. The shipments of meat and fat (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17, 2,166,500,000 lbs.

Fiscal year 1917-18, 2,304,100,000 lbs.

Increase, 137,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,296,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17, 259,900,000 bushels

Fiscal year 1917-18, 340,800,000 bushels

Increase, 80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1917-18 were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 over net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without touching on our home loaf. Mr. Hoover said, "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had a deficit from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. The spare the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is on a dominant crop. I am sure, Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest, not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people, the homes, public eating places, food traders, urban or agricultural populations—insusceptible credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women.

A boarder to a man who is more interested in getting his wife into getting his bill.

## Mortuary

Mayfield, Ky., Aug. 12.—That death comes surely without warning was again exemplified in the death of James G. Melton, of Lynnville, Sunday morning about 3 o'clock on the Bayou De Chine river six miles from Hickman. He was sleeping in his automobile and he was heard to be struggling or making a peculiar noise. His wife who was near by rushed to his assistance and he breathed two times and expired.

Mr. Melton and his family had gone to the place for several days' pleasure of hunting and fishing. They passed through Mayfield late Saturday afternoon. He was in the usual good health except that he had recently had an attack of facial paralysis. The cause of his death was given as the bursting of a blood vessel in his brain, attributed to paralysis.

Mr. Melton was 56 years of age, having been born and reared in the south part of the county near Lynnville.

The deceased is survived by a wife and two children, Alie Melton, of Lynnville, and John Melton, of Fulton. He also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Jim Bailey, of Coldwater, (Callaway, Calloway county, and Mrs. Herbert Hamilton, east of Mayfield. Mr. Melton had been married a number of years, his wife being formerly Miss Laddie Kesterson, a half sister of Attorney Houston and Wick Brooks, of Mayfield.

George C. Card, who was born and reared in Marshall county, died at his home in Gonzales, Texas, Sunday night of cancer of the stomach. Mr. Card was about 62 years old at the time of his death. He together with his family moved to Texas some 20 years ago where he has since resided. He is survived by his second wife and one or two children, besides one son by his first wife, Walter, who is now with the United States army in France. He is also survived by two brothers, Willie Card, of Salinas, Texas, and Jim Card, of Albuquerque, N. M.—Herald-Enterprise.

A death that brought to its close a most beautiful life and caused the hearts of many throughout this community to beat in sorrow was that of Miss Polly Albritten who died Thursday, August 1, at Roswell, N. M., where she had gone with her father and mother about two months ago with the hope of being benefited in health. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Albritten of New Providence, and the body was brought back to her old home for burial arriving here on the evening train Sunday. Her father and mother, two brothers and one sister survive. Eld. T. B. Thompson conducted the funeral services. Herald-Enterprise.

J. L. Rose, age about 73 years, died last Sunday morning at the home of his son, Will Rose, near Paducah on the Husbands road. The remains were shipped to Almo and laid to rest Monday afternoon. Mr. Rose recently left this county to make his home with his son and is well known throughout the north part of the county. He was a splendid citizen and leaves many friends and relatives. He leaves four sons and two daughters, Miss Cora Rose, near Almo, and Mrs. Woodard Hick, of this city, are the daughters.

Mrs. Bert Ray died Monday night at her home on Depot street after a lingering illness of pleggia. She was about forty years of age and is survived by a husband and four children. Mr. Ray has been removed to the home of a brother in the country and the children have also been sent to the homes of relatives. The burial took place in the Goshen graveyard.

Toy Harris, son of Rev. S. A. Harris and wife near Cherry, died last Monday night at the home of his parents after a brief illness of typhoid fever. He was 18 years of age last April and was one of the very splendid young men of that section of the county. The funeral services were conducted by Revs. Adams and Taylor and this burial was under the auspices of New Hope church Sunday school. The burial was in the Old Salem graveyard.

Jesse Paschall, age about 75 years, died last Saturday at his home in the Taylor's store section of the county. He was one of the oldest men of that section and was held in high esteem. The burial took place in the Old Salem cemetery.

Position Wanted.—I am seeking a position as assistant book-keeper. Have had schooling in the Bowling Green Green Business University. Apply at the Ledger office. 882

## Buy-at-Home



This is the season for renewing the finish on your old floors and furniture. We want to demonstrate the goodness of KANIZER Finish to you. All shades.

Dale & Stubblefield

Our Spring Line of Woollens Have Arrived  
500 samples to select from. Come in and look them over.  
L. P. Jackson & Company

The Popular Cash Grocery  
Dealer in staple and fancy groceries. We sell for cash only. That is why we can give you the best quality for 1 cent more. Quick delivery.  
Both Phones 104. F.M. PERDUE, Mgr.

PASCHALL & MILLER  
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods, Shoes and Hardware. We buy the highest quality of goods that can be obtained and sell for the lowest possible price. Phone 67 Ind.

Maxwell Oakland Chevrolet  
FARMER BROS.  
Agents  
Cumb. Phone 30 Murray, Ky.

A. J. BEALE, Sr.  
wants your HAMS. Bring them in and get you a new suit. Will pay the highest market price for them.

MURRAY MARBLE WORKS  
Manufacturers of MARBLE, STONE and GRANITE  
Murray, Kentucky

O. T. HALE & CO., Murray, Ky.  
The house that "goes the mail-order houses one better"  
Try us for Shoes, Suits, Millinery, etc.

Clayton's Brooms Knox-All  
Because they are sewed on a Batimor power stitcher  
Manufactured by  
R. E. CLAYTON, Murray, Ky.

THE DEPENDON STORE  
Dry Goods, Ladies' Shoes, Millinery, Notions, etc.  
W. P. BRISENDINE, Prop.

We will be glad to do your  
BUGGY RUBBER TIRE WORK  
We use Kelley-Springfield Rubber, one of the BEST rubber made  
Murray Saddle and Harness Co.

See us before placing your order for  
Hardware, Farming Implements and Furniture  
E. S. DIUGUID & SON

Lost.—Two black and white spotted hounds about 22 months old; short hair; coarse mouthed; one with solid black ear on left, other with solid black ear on right. Lost last April near Elbert Markham's on state line. \$25 reward for their return in good condition, or information of their whereabouts. Notify Ed Dumus, Paris, Tenn., Rt. 2 7254p

For Sale.—My farm and semi-town property at the end of Fourth street, a half mile south of the court house. This farm is arranged for poultry, hogs, fruit, trucking, etc., and offers an unusual opportunity for a profitable business, and is an ideal place to live. If interested see me at once.—Geo. Gatlin

Water Wagon Burns Up.  
Calix has come to the front with a water wagon. It destroyed the water wagon. The origin of the fire is not known, though Ed Lindsey, a Louisville traveling man who expressed interest in the wagon, said that it was the cause. Calix is a boy and is immediately suspected by some persons, who declare the water wagon was not in a normal favor.

800 cures by removing causes.

### CLOSING OUT DRY GOODS.

I am closing out my line of dry goods and notions, and am in a position to save you money. Come in and look over the line.

A. W. RHODES

Your business will be appreciated by  
BANK OF MURRAY  
of Murray, Ky.  
The bank of Personal Service

THE WILLYS-KNIGHT  
90 Overland  
90 Country Club  
So'd by—  
Murray Overland Motor Sales Co.  
Ind. Phone 18

W. T. HOLCOMB  
Dealer in all kinds of country produce  
Concrete corner West side  
Phones: Cumb. 74  
Ind. 38

Johnson & Branch 5, 10 & 25c Store  
We have a house full of good values. Don't forget us any time you need anything. The Variety Store  
Always Saves You Money

MAJESTIC RANGE  
Known all over the world. If you want the best buy a Majestic. Also a full line of cheap stoves.

Baker & Glasgow  
M. D. HOLTON  
The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.  
Ask any Policy Holder

Farm Loans, Fire and Casualty Insurance  
Gatlin Building

The McCormick Disc Harrows are  
THE BEST  
"Try 'Em"

SEXTON BROTHERS  
IS BUILDING MATERIAL HIGH?  
Get our prices and be convinced that it is LOW compared with any other class of merchandise.  
Ind. Phone 227

HOOD BROS. LUMBER COMPANY  
See H. B. BAILEY  
for FINE WATCHES AND DEPENDABLE JEWELRY  
Expert Repairing

BUY NOW BUILD NOW  
All kinds of building material will advance more. A big stock on hand at the very best prices you will be able to find anywhere.

Hughes & Irwin Lumber Company  
House and Lot on Cemetery Street  
Worth the Money  
See us Quick

RYAN, BROACH & TINSLEY

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, 2926 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured  
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the blood on the mucous surface of the Eustachian tube.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Catarrh free. All Druggists. J. C. HALL, Catarrh Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMERS. This office is now prepared to write HAIL and FIRE INSURANCE on tobacco on your farm, in the patch or in the barn. Rates reasonable.—H. E. HOLTON & CO., office in Gatlin Building, Murray, Ky.

## TAXES RAISED BY HARD TIMES

Burden Is Lightest in Communities Boasting Live and Thriving Towns.

### FARMER FEELS THE EFFECT

Is Inclined to Forget, at Times, That He Is Most Viciously Interested in Prosperity of Near-by Cities.

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)  
Taxes are always heavy to the man who has to pay them—but taxes in some communities are much higher than in others. If you have ever stopped to investigate the matter you have discovered that the lowest taxes are found in the most prosperous communities. And there's a reason.

The prosperous community has the lowest taxes because there is a large amount of wealth in the community against which the taxes may be assessed. There are prosperous merchants with large stocks of goods upon which taxes are levied. Property values are high and there are thriving industries which pay a large proportion of the taxes.

The higher the property values and the greater the wealth of the community the lower are the tax levies, for a lower tax on each hundred dollars of valuation is required to produce the necessary revenue for the administration of the city and county governments.

### Other Taxes Are Raised.

On the other hand, take a dead town. Property values are low. Merchants' stocks are small and they have little money in the bank. Industries which ordinarily pay a large part of the taxes of a community have closed doors.

There are vacant store buildings which were formerly filled with stocks of merchandise upon which the owners paid heavy taxes. Who pays the taxes that were once paid by the merchants, the manufacturers, the bankers and the men who had large holdings of high-priced property? The taxes to conduct the city and county governments, to maintain the schools, to build and repair the roads must be collected from someone. Who pays them? The man who owns his little home or the vacant lot or two upon which he has been planning to build his home must pay double or triple the amount which he paid in the times when the town was prosperous, to make up for the taxes which are not paid now by the merchants, the bankers, the manufacturers and the big property owners who bore the heaviest burdens of taxation when times were good.

The farmers in the country surrounding the town are also among the heaviest sufferers from the ebbing of the town's prosperity. A certain amount of money must be raised by taxation to provide for the expenses of the county. Roads must be built and kept in repair. Bridges must be built and maintained. Salaries of county officers must be paid. County institutions for the care of the sick and the poor must be maintained. In a thriving town, a large proportion of the taxes for the county are paid by the towns. The greater the wealth of the towns and the higher the property valuations, the lower the tax levy for the entire county. When the tax levy is low the burden placed upon the farmer is light.

Burden Falls on Farmer.  
When the county contains no prosperous and wealthy towns, the greater part of the burden of taxation for the county falls upon the farmer. The value of the farmer's property does not fall in proportion to the value of the property in the town and the higher tax levy that results from the lower property values in the towns makes his taxes higher.

The farmer forgets at times that he is vitally interested in the prosperity of his town. He thinks that it is up to the town to take care of itself and that it is up to him to take care of himself and he overlooks the fact that the prosperity of the town means as much to him as it does to those who live in it. The farmer who is inclined to overlook this fact has only to think of the matter of taxes and he is likely to change his point of view for taxes are one thing that neither he nor anyone else can escape, and they are one thing in which the farmer ordinarily takes a very lively interest.

How Farmer Can Help.  
There is just one way in which the farmer can best promote prosperity in the town near which he lives and that is by spending his money in that town instead of sending it away to the far-distant city. Every time the farmer sends an order to a mail order house he helps to destroy the prosperity of his own community and to boost his own taxes. When he sends a dollar away from home he gets none of it back. When he spends a dollar at home, a part of the dollar comes back to him in some way. It helps the town where it is spent to provide a profitable market for his products and it helps the town pay a large part of his taxes.

The farmer is the one man in the community, above all others, who should have no love for the mail order houses for they are doing more to add to his troubles than any other one agency.







# REAL ESTATE

Cumberland Phone 55

RYAN & BROACH

Independent Phone 24

## AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

**Must Use No More Than Two Pounds  
Per Person a Month if the Present  
Meagre Allied Sugar Ration  
Is Maintained.**

**Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New  
Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.**

Two pounds of sugar a month—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further

reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

**Our Situation.**  
The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is large, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.

## YANK PRISONERS' LIFE AT GERMAN CAMPS NOT BAD

The Hague, Aug. 5.—A Dutch correspondent of the Nieuwe Courant, of this city, has written for his paper on account of a visit made in company with an American correspondent to American prisoners of war at the camps in Darnstadt, Limburg and Giessen. The number of American prisoners, he says in a letter dated July 24 at Coblenz, is "not particularly large" in any of these camps and none of the prisoners was an officer. They were mostly national guardsmen, he reports—line strapping fellows, he calls them—the majority of whom had been captured in early June near Chateau Thierry, a few belonging to mixed detachments which had been stationed not far from Verdun. Some had arrived in France as far back as last November, while others had reached this side in February.

The Americans, continues the correspondent, have not yet been educated up to the highest state of prison life, contrasting with the French, who, for instance, have quite brilliant orators to convey requests or complaints to the prison authorities. The Americans, however, he continues, may be envied for their weekly parcels from the Red Cross, containing peace time luxuries with everything of excellent quality. The bread they receive, he says, will shortly for practical reasons be given in the form of biscuits.

The question of the prisoners' clothing has not been regulated, and the correspondent reports that they wore caps of the various Entente armies, and sometimes French trousers with British tunics.

The correspondent seems amazed at the fact that of every score of Americans with whom he talked there were always some of European birth. With the exception of an engineer and a law student and a bookkeeper, none belonged to the professional classes.

A few of them, the writer declares, complained that they had been rushed forward to face a withering machine gun fire, while one badly wounded man in a hospital said he had been wounded by the artillery fire from his own side.

It may be questioned whether the correspondent is spontaneously responsible for the statement he makes that none of the Americans complained of ill treatment by their captors and that no excessive sympathy seemed to exist between the Americans and the British.

### PASSENGER AUTO MAKERS MUST TURN TO WAR WORK

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Manufacturers of passenger automobiles were advised by the war industries board to get on a 100 per cent war work for their plants before January 1, 1919, in a letter addressed to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, responding to its proposal for a voluntary 50 per cent curtailment on passenger production. The board says the manufacturers can be sure of continuing their industry and preserve their organizations only by converting to war orders.

### Oil Tanker Torpedoed

New York, Aug. 14.—A German submarine approaching the very gates of New York, sunk the oil tanker, Frederick B. Kellogg, just off the Ambrose channel last night. Thirty-two of the crew were brought here today. Seven others are reported missing. Survivors were landed by the American steamship, the Kellogg, a new ship of seven thousand tons, valued at \$1,000,000 and a half. She was on her way from Tampico, Mexico, with seventy thousand barrels of oil for Boston.

## SOME THINGS THE YANKS ARE DOING BEHIND LINE

(Continued from First Page)

200 other persons watched with me. They lined both banks and stood along a bridge rail just below where the exciting event was taking place. For fifteen minutes the fisherman played with his catch with a skill worthy of a Walton or a John Knox. When a companion lifted the fish out of the water with a net the crowd on both sides of the river shouted, "bravo! bravo!"

Then they applauded and shouted words of felicitation. Such is fishing in the Marine.

Many unusual things are to be seen by one who journeys about the zone close to the firing line. Residents of the villages which are closest to the line moved out long ago, but in some places three or four miles from the line—a region within easy reach of the enemy guns—many women, elderly men and children may be seen. One day I saw three children—two boys and a girl, none more than ten years old, walking along with gas tanks over their shoulders. They were in a zone where every soldier is compelled to have a mask ready for use. In a little farm colony which the Germans will undoubtedly shell some day, a middle-aged woman refuses to move. She owns the colony. I saw her working in a pansy bed when shells were whistling over her head. She paid no attention to them. On another occasion shells were falling in a small place which the Germans apparently thought contained an American headquarters.

I was on a road about 1,000 from the town and could hear the shells whistle over every minute. Between the road and the town were four little children picking peas. Shells rained nothing in their tender lives. They have heard them time and again.

Hard as they become, the hearts of the soldiers are sometimes touched by the things they see. Here is an instance. Five Americans were sent out on patrol to kill or bring back a German or two. The purpose of those raids is not merely to kill or capture. It is to find out what the regiment or division is up to and to get all other information possible. The Americans on this particular night stealthily came upon two Germans. The latter instantly opened up with their rifles. The Americans killed them both.

The shooting occurred well inside the German line, so it was not practicable to attempt to carry the bodies out. Instead the soldiers made a hasty search of the pockets of the Germans, cut off the insignia marks and the numbers on their rifles and slipped back to their own lines. I was present the next morning when the documents taken from the Germans were examined. One of the men carried a small wallet. In it were two pictures, one of a woman and four small children, the other of a boy who was also in the group picture. They were taken in April. In the wallet was a letter which the soldier had written but had not yet posted. It was addressed to his wife. It said the writer would soon be home to see his family and spoke in tenderest terms of the children. The officers who were making the examination said very little as they looked at the pictures and heard the letter translated.

For regular action of the bowels; easy, natural movements; relief of constipation. Try Doan's Regulax. 30c at all stores.

666 cures malarial fever.

### RED CROSS RHEUMATIC REMEDY

The great advantage over other rheumatic medicines lies in the fact that it does not disturb the stomach. Many cases have been permanently cured by this remedy. This and more than one hundred other Red Cross Remedies sold and guaranteed only by

**THE OWL TONIC**  
Anti-better than calomel or pills and does not gripe. Especially beneficial for colic, cholera, fever, malaria, and dysentery. Five or six doses will positively stop any case of cholera and if then taken as a tonic the fever will not return. Excellent as a tonic for that tired, sickly feeling caused from malarial colds and dysentery—troubles so common among people. Sold on its merits under a money-back guarantee by all dealers.  
For Sale by DALE & STUBBLEFIELD

### Newberg, Ky.

Rain is badly needed in this section of the county, but by the recent rise in the river they are having good rains up south.

W. I. Dowdy and wife left last week for a visit to relatives at Corinth, Miss.

Mrs. Kittie Vance and mother visited Bruce Wells and family near Murray one day last week.

Mrs. Pamela Dowdy, contractor on the route out of this place, has received a letter from the postoffice department stating that she will get an increase in pay. A recent act of congress grants increase in pay of star route carriers.

Fire that swept over the northern part of the lands of the Newberg Fire Co. in Frisco county, damaged quite a lot of valuable timber.

Dr. Henslee ferried his herd of cattle across the river last week to put on the pasture lands and the next morning they made their appearance home by swimming the Tennessee river.

A carnival passed up the river last week on a special boat from Sheffield, Ala., where they will stay for the remainder of the summer.

### Methodist Church.

At the morning hour the subject for discussion will be, "Do We Enter the Christian Life by Self Improvement or by the Grace of God?" At 8:30 p. m.: "We King Saul Saved or Lost?"

The music at the church has been commended constantly of late.

Remember our revival begins with the third Sunday in September. Dr. H. B. Johnson, of Paris, Tenn., will do the preaching. He is one of our strongest preachers.—H. W. Brooks.

When baby suffers with croup, apply and give Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil at once. Safe for children. A little goes a long way. 30c and 60c at all drug stores.

H. D. THORNTON & COMPANY

## CLOSING NOTICE

We, the undersigned automobile dealers, garages and gasoline vendors hereby notify the public that, beginning from this date, we will not do repairing, sell gasoline or automobile accessories in any form on Sunday. We also agree to close our place of business at 9:30 every evening during the week and request that all storage cars be in at that time.

Our places will be open on Sunday morning from 8 to 9 o'clock for the purpose of letting out stored cars, and open in the evening from 9:30 to 10:30 for the purpose of receiving storage, but there will not be any gasoline, oil or other accessories sold any time on Sunday at any hour, neither any repairing of any nature done on Sunday.

Anticipate your needs on Saturday, as it will be out of the question for us to allow you to purchase any of the above on Sunday.

Do Your Bit and Help Win the War

Murray Overland Co. Foreman Auto Co.  
Overbey & Wallis Farmer Bros.  
Chas. Bradley

## Saving Sugar Saves Shipping



AMERICAN families would have less sugar than the people of war torn France, if we depended entirely on our home-grown sugar stocks. Approximately 75 per cent. of our sugar is shipped to our shores. We produce about 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year. Our imports from abroad amount to over 3,000,000 tons a year in normal times.

The United States Food Administration asks each family to limit its use of sugar to two pounds per month per person for household use. The military situation demands that every available ship be placed at the disposal of the Army or Navy. When we save sugar, we save shipping.

**RED CROSS**  
STONE ROOT AND BUCHU COMPOUND.  
Of unexcelled value for the treatment of kidney diseases. Pains in the back and burning sensations are symptoms of kidney troubles, which are quickly overcome by use of this remedy. This and more than one hundred other Red Cross Remedies sold and guaranteed only by

**No. 666**  
This is a prescription prepared especially for **MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER**. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken.