

4-1-1914

The Murray Ledger, The Monthly Magazine, April 1, 1914

The Murray Ledger

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THE MURRAY LEDGER.

11, 35, NO 51

MURRAY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914

\$1.00 PER YEAR

HON. ROBERT H. SCOTT ANNOUNCES FOR CONGRESS

In this issue of the Ledger will be found the formal announcement of Hon. Robert H. Scott, of Paducah, as a candidate for congress from the First Congressional District of Kentucky, his candidacy subject to the action of the democratic voters of the district in the August primary election.

In presenting the name of Mr. Scott for this very important position the Ledger is convinced that he is in every way capacitated to fill the position with credit to the people of the district and honor to himself. Mr. Scott has been a member of the state senate for the past two terms and is splendidly qualified to discharge the duties of a congressman. He is a native of Western Kentucky and has long and closely been allied with the business interests of the state: a man of pleasing

whole use and benefit. Whereas the people were formerly locked out from their school houses they may now use them for any lawful purpose, social, political or religious.

I introduced and secured the passage of a law for the benefit of taxpayers and property owners limiting the time for which delinquent taxes may be collected. This law not only tends to promote the more punctual collection of taxes when they are first due, but protects the innocent purchaser of delinquent property. It removes a great hindrance to the whole real estate interests of the state and puts the exchange of property on a more intelligent, certain and satisfactory basis.

I introduced a bill to guarantee bank deposits and as a result set in definite motion this just reform. The time is not far distant when the people can deposit their money with absolute security and have returned to them every dollar deposited whether banks fail or not. Similar laws in other states have worked to the interest not only of the depositors but to the

same time having more efficient and profitable market organization. Now that the reform has been inaugurated in this state we may expect it to have rapid growth until it is accomplished.

It is not in any spirit of boast that I enumerate the things I have done and tried to do in official capacity for the people of Kentucky. They are not in the least indebted to me for them for I have been paid in full both in emolument and honor of office. As far as the people are concerned the slate is clean and the account balanced. I call your attention to my record in office thus far, not as seeking any reward, but as an earnest of further desire and fitness to serve you. I do not ask you to nominate me for congress as an endorsement of my record.

I shall base my claims for the nomination primarily upon whatever merits I may have and not upon the demerits of those who may oppose me. The weaknesses of my opponents, if they have any, can not constitute strength in me so far as service to the people is concerned. I ask you to judge solely on what I am

CO. "L," OF MURRAY, MAY SEE SERVICE

A crisis has been reached in the Mexican situation, and President Wilson Tuesday authorized the sea forces to seize the town of Vera Cruz. This was accomplished with the loss of twelve American boys and the wounding of about fifty more. The reported Mexican loss is estimated from 150 to 200.

Company L., National Guards, of Murray, and one of the crack companies of the state, is expected to be called into service at an early date. This company is composed of about 50 Murray boys and of this number many are eager and anxious to go to the front.

Vera Cruz is Occupied

Washington, April 22.—The American forces are in complete control of Vera Cruz. No non-combatants were injured in the fighting there. This word was received from Consul Canada this afternoon.

The White House gave out the following statement: "Dispatches received from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz at 1:10 p. m. announced that the American forces are now in complete possession of the city, that apparently no fatalities among American and foreign non-combatants and that firing had ceased except for occasional picket shots."

Operations in Mexico at Vera Cruz took on renewed ardor to-day when Rear Admiral Badger landed more than the Atlantic fleet and the United States forces probed the entire city.

The orders of the president were being carried out to make apparent in conference at the White House that the United States will "sit tight" at Vera Cruz and that no shots of pacification will be taken at this time.

Presently, it was declared on high authority, that the Vera Cruz would hold the city to convince Huerta that the United States means business and that no action would be taken until there are retaliatory actions on the part of the government.

The Monthly Magazine SECTION OF MURRAY LEDGER

MURRAY, KENTUCKY, APRIL 10, 1914



Tragedy at Fulton

Y., April 20.—Sun- on Thomas C. Hast- marshal of South n., shot Mrs. Fannie eath and then placed his right temple, bullet through his e tragedy was not until late Sunday hen Miss Edna Hast- ter of the principal ting called at the me on State Line earch of her father the two cold in death. of the house and alarm, which spread city like wild fire. on entering the room tragedy occurred Renfro laying on her Hastings' head rest- feet. Hastings held Smith & Wesson in hich had been fired Two of the shots d the back of Mrs. t below each shoulder ne shot at the base ad, one shot went astings' brain while shot probably went

oner's jury believed lead woman knocked ap, there being pow- on her wrist. The of the shooting is Some of the neigh- ey heard shots in the ne about 2 o'clock and t was later in the af- but Dr. Whitehead, ined the bodies in the ays that the shooting t place early in noon. It was well the neighbors that ro and Hastings were ts and it is the belief had a quarrel which a the tragedy. There igns of a struggle in For several years Hastings was city of South Fulton and popular. He recent- the Baptist church of and was baptized two ights ago. Nothing

has been found to give any light why the tragedy took place

W. O. W. Resolutions

Death of our Sovereign Commander, William R. McCauston of Cypress Camp No. 216 of New Concord Kentucky. Was born on the 23rd day of Jan. 1872, and died Jan. 21st, 1914. He leaves a wife and several children and an aged mother to mourn his death.

Another Sturdy Oak has fallen. Dum. Tacet. Clamant. The Sovereign Commander's farewell address to the Camp on the first meeting night in Dec. He said boys I have been exposed to the measles, and this may be the last time I'll ever meet with you boys, but if this be the last time that I meet with you, come to the Camp and attend to your business as you have here before. But it may well be said that mourn and mourn as the years roll by, do we perceive the need of listening to our Counsel Commander's parting advice. He implored us to love our sovereigns and to see that our sovereigns should be enforced as a whole rather than a part, we who were privileged to associate with him both personally and officially know how powerless are any human terms to express our affection and appreciation for him. Our sympathy with the surviving family. Be it enacted that a copy of the resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Camp and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to each county paper for publication and a copy to the Sovereign Visitor.—Committee, C. A. McCauston, chairman; C. P. McCauston; Bob Osborn.

GOOD POSITION OFFERED to the young man who takes COTTON CLASSING, BOOK-KEEPING and GREGG SHORT-HAND in the Memphis Business College, and this has no strings tied to it but any one who will make good in school will be placed in a good position free of charge. For full information see 322 1/2 Main St. Memphis, Tenn. J. T. Thomas, Principal.

...and send us your name and address.
Whenever you want samples of Dress Goods or
anything in our Dry Goods line, write us—write us to—
anyway, you surely want something.

and every one be favored with
the same blessings they have
shown us. We also want to
thank the doctors and nurses
who did all they could. May

Mr. Breeder, this is your last chance at this fine barn of stock. They
will be elsewhere next season. Lovers of fine stock should grasp this last
golden opportunity of a life time.

AY SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY COM

Paris District.—McKenzie, Tenn., April 27-29,

April 27th, 7:45 p. m. Sermon.....Rev.

Tuesday, April 28

m. Devotional.....Rev.

m. Organization.

The Sunday-School

m. (a) Of Yesterday.....Re

m. (b) Of Today.....Dr. L.

m. (c) Of Tomorrow.....Hon

The Superintendent

m. (a) His Aim.....

m. (b) His Week Day Work with the Lesson.....Prof. V.

m. (c) His Week Day Work with the Teacher.....J.

m. (d) His Work with the Scholar.....W.

m. Sermon.....

The Teacher

m. Devotional.....Rev.

m. (a) His Qualification.....

m. (b) His Work with the Lesson.....P. D.

m. (c) Between Lessons.....Mrs.

m. (d) Before the Class.....H.

The Sunday-School The Church's Opportunity

m. (a) As a Field.....Dr. G.

m. (b) As a Force.....Peof.

m. The Advantages of a Cradle Roll.....Mrs.

m. The Rights of a Primary Pupil.....Mrs.

m. The Wesley Adult Bible Class.....C.

m. The Sunday School in Its Relation to Un- Childhood.....Rev.

m. Sermon.....Rev. C. A.

Wednesday, April 29

m. Devotional.....W.

World Wide Missions

m. (a) Authority.....Rev. J.

m. (b) Purpose.....Rev.

m. (c) Source of Power.....Rev. V.

m. (d) Individual Responsibility.....Rev.

m. The Church's Present Attitude. Is It V Should Be?.....Rev. J.

m. The Forward Look.....Rev. J.

m. Is the Church Ready?.....Rev. J.

m. Sermon.....

m. Devotional.....Rev. A.

The Country Sunday-School

m. (a) Its Organization.....J. L.

m. (b) Its Purpose.....W.

m. (c) Its Greatest Need.....S.

m. (d) Fifty-two Sessions Possible Every Year.....R. E. F.

m. How to Make the Most of Childrens Day.....Rev.

m. The Essential Features of the Successful School.....Rev. F. H.

preachers are requested to be present as early as the 27th. They will appoint as many as one of their respective charges and urge their attendance. Dependents are also requested to be present. Forward to Rev. S. F. Wynn of McKenzie the names and all those who expect to attend.—L. D. Ha

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ENVELOPES
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ENVELOPES
in all sizes,
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fashions
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and Official.

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EDITORIAL!

REMEMBER THE ADVERTISER.

EVERY magazine and every magazine section depends solely upon the advertiser for its existence. Remember this. We are giving you the best magazine section that is published, and it contains reading matter that is of great value to you. The future of this magazine section lies to a great extent in your hands. It does not require much effort on your part to answer advertisements, and any advertisements that appear in this magazine section are only of high-class nature. We have refused to accept anything else. Co-operation is one of the main essentials for the success of any business enterprise. We ask for your co-operation. It may be possible that you may not desire to purchase, just now, some special article advertised, but you may need it some time, and it is an easy matter to secure valuable information by writing to the advertisers at once. If the advertiser does not secure even inquiries, he states to us, "The people that your publication reach are of no value to us, from an advertising standpoint. They do not even make inquiries, much less purchases." We are constantly receiving letters of commendation, not only from the newspapers associated with us, but from their subscribers. While we are more than glad to receive these letters, it is even of greater importance to us to have our advertiser satisfied, and to have him say, "I am receiving many inquiries from my advertisement in your magazine section. It is proving of value to us, and we propose to continue advertising."

FOR FUTURE USE.

WE are in receipt of a letter from a prominent farmer in the central part of Kentucky in which he states that he has found more valuable information in the columns of this magazine section than in any other farming publication that he has ever read. "I am saving," writes he, "every copy of this magazine section and am filing them away together. I would suggest that my fellow farmers follow my plan." We are more than glad to receive communications of this nature and the suggestion contained in this letter from a practical farmer should be of great value. Our agricultural articles are written by men of absolute authority in their various lines. Their expert knowledge has been gained by research and experiments and by keeping in close touch with progressive agricultural men all over the world. Articles emanating from such sources are too valuable to be idly read and thrown away. Keep them where you can lay your hands on them and they will prove of value to you in the future.

Do You Want Your House to Burn?

FIRE-PROOF PAINT

EASILY OBTAINED—Ingredients can be had in your Home Town.
WE SELL THE FORMULA

We will ship you a sample of this paint, either in the white or the light color, (which closely resembles varnish). You can test it—if it fails to do what we claim for it, you have lost nothing; you can Fire-proof your basements and out-buildings, the interior of your home or anything you wish to preserve—it resists moisture.

We have concentrated the blaze from a blow torch (on wood that was given one coat) for eleven minutes, and in no instance has a flame resulted—this is a powerful heat. Remember we sell you the formula very cheap. The cost of the material which you can get in your home town and mix it yourself, is less than one-half the cost of ordinary paint.

J. W. DURNELL

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at 7c
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H. D. Roosen Co.
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MANUFACTURERS
78-84 Twentieth St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

two terms and is specially qualified to discharge the duties of a congressman. He is a native of Western Kentucky and has long and closely been allied with the business interests of the state: a man of pleasing

is for the people and not the candidates to choose a man as the nominee for congress in the August primary. It is my duty to acquaint the people with my idea of fitness for this office and

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The White House gave out the following statement: "Dispatches received from Consul Canada at 10 p. m. announced that the American forces are in possession of the city, that apparently no fatalities among American and foreign non-combatants and that firing had been discontinued for occasional picket shots."

in operations in Mexico at Vera Cruz day to-day when Rear Admiral Badger of the Atlantic fleet and the United States Marine Corps were being ordered by the president were being made apparent in conference at the White House. It was declared on high authority that the American forces at Vera Cruz would hold the city to conviction and that no act of retaliation would be taken until there are retaliatory actions on the part of the government.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

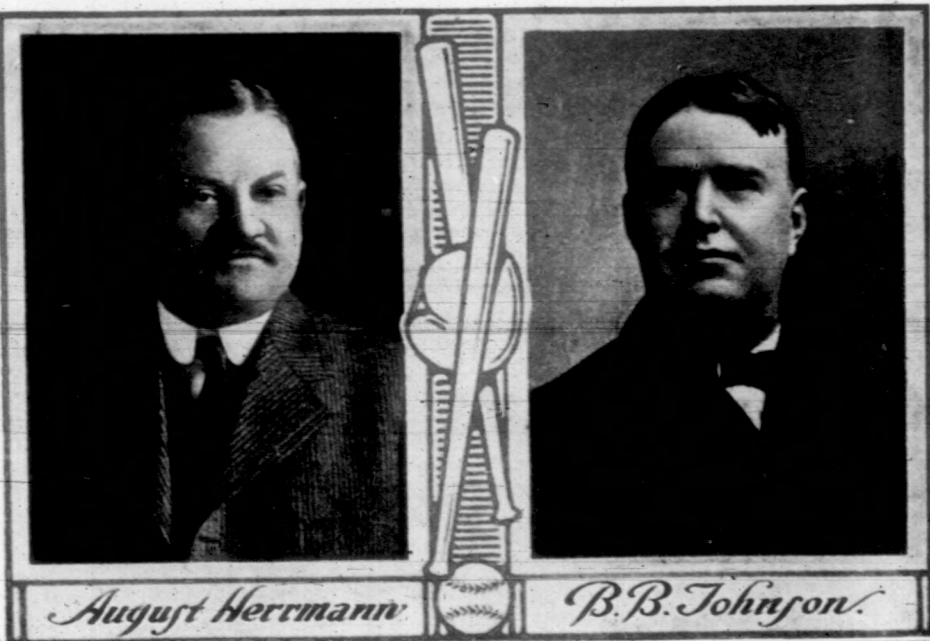
3

Where The Public Eye Looms Large

By A. Bart Horton

CINCINNATI has the faculty of producing big men, and she has exercised that faculty diligently. An occasional President, senators, congressmen, men who have shone in all walks of professional and business life, and "Gary" Herrmann and Ban Johnson. Probably no two men in these United States are better known or more deservedly popular. It has been my proud pleasure to have known both of these men, more or less intimately, for years, and I have watched their careers with interest.

In all the history of Cincinnati no one of her native sons has done more to bring her before the public eye than has "Gary" Herrmann. The nickname of "Gary," as bestowed upon him by his intimate friends in the days when he was a poor boy graduating from "printer's devil" to compositor, growing into a title of affectionate respect as he steadily mounted the ladder of fame, today is the nickname pre-eminent in the United States. The small boy at the country crossroads, the small boy in the city, and their older brothers, business men, professional men, men of national prominence, all know him. His reputation for being "square," for being absolutely honest and impartial in all his dealings, has become so firmly established that there is no one in the sporting world in general that would hesitate to accept him as a final arbiter in any dispute and who would not be perfectly satisfied with his decision. In fact, the position that he occupies as Chairman of the National Commission is almost startlingly unique. When this commission was established it was to consist of three members, the president of the National League and the president of the American League, and these two members were to meet and choose the third. It can be readily seen how much power lay in the hands of this third member, and how great was to be his influence over the destinies of our national pastime. The National League and the American League, the two great, powerful contenders in the baseball world, struggling to gain every possible vantage point over its rival, the one represented through Ban Johnson and the other through Harry P. Pulliam, decided that the future of the national game absolutely required peace. Thus, the famous "peace compact" was entered into. Thus, a national commission was created to adjust all questions of differences and to absolutely control the destinies of baseball. It was an easy matter to decide who should represent the two major leagues, but to choose the third member—that was indeed a difficult problem. Yet it was satisfactorily solved, and let us hope, solved for a long time to come. "Gary" Herrmann was chosen. This was a tribute to him, indeed. The president of the American



August Herrmann

B.B. Johnson

League and the president of the National League selected a man who was president of one of the National League clubs, and upon whom was to devolve the duty of deciding questions that might be of vital importance to his own club. That he has fulfilled these duties honestly and in the most upright manner and with absolute fairness is evidenced by the fact that for ten years he has been re-elected to that position. A few years ago after a strenuous fight, the National Bowling Tournament was held in Cincinnati, and the local association, requiring an executive head to manage this most important meeting, placed "Gary" Herrmann in charge. Under his able management the tournament was a success and so greatly impressed were bowlers from all over the United States with "Gary" Herrmann's personality that he was chosen as president of the national body. These, however, were not the only national honors conferred upon him, for that powerful order, the Elks, made him their Grand Exalted Ruler. In his own city he has held many positions of trust and was acknowledged by national experts to be one of the best posted men in the United States in municipal matters. During the construction of the Cincinnati Water Works he was president of the board in charge, from the start to the completion, and an impartial government engineer pronounced this undertaking to be one of the best and most economically constructed water works systems in the world.

Ban Johnson's rise in the baseball world was not as meteoric as "Gary" Herrmann's, but no man in the baseball world has accomplished, single-handedly, as much. To his wonderful executive ability and his tireless energy was due not only the organization, but the wonderful success of the American League. I have known him since early boyhood. His dear old father was principal of the school in Avondale, one of the suburbs of Cincinnati, and his memory is held in respect and affection by many of Cin-

to tackle. Yet, step by step, with tireless energy, aided by a few loyal men, whose confidence and esteem he had won through an intimate knowledge of his great ability, he not only established the American League, but placed it on an equal basis before the American public with the National League.

Ban Johnson's ascendancy in the baseball world was the result of a slow evolution, while "Gary" Herrmann leaped into prominence almost in a day. A number of prominent Cincinnati men, attending a business meeting in 1903, all lovers of baseball, were bemoaning the fact of the alien ownership of the Cincinnati club, for John T. Brush, of Indianapolis, was its owner.

"Why don't some Cincinnati people buy the club?" asked one.

"Probably because Mr. Brush wants too much money for it to be a good investment," was the answer.

"How much does he want?" This question could not be answered.

That coterie comprised not only men of wealth, but men who loved their native city, and it was then and there determined to buy the Cincinnati club regardless of its income-earning value, but simply to bring the ownership home. The price paid was a large one for those days, and "Gary" Herrmann became its president. There was a merry war on at that time between the National and American Leagues, a war which involved all the minor leagues, and the evil effect it was having, both financially, and otherwise, was only too apparent to him. Some immediate steps must be taken to avert these evils. The result was the National Commission.

I quote a few lines from a speech made by "Gary" Herrmann at the recent big baseball gathering in New York:

"Professional baseball has passed the period when it can be regarded solely as a sport and has, as conducted today, become an institution of our country. Its uplift and expansion began

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Shoe Departments illustrating the very
m of this Season's Ready-to-wear and Shoes,
optionally low priced to meet mail order com-
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t run into the store frequently.

Come to our store if you can, if you can't come
us your order by mail—your orders by mail will
ve our immediate careful attention. If you have
ceived one of our Shoe and Ready-to-wear Cata-
s, send us your name and address.

Whenever you want samples of Dress Goods or
ing in our Dry Goods line, write us—write us to-
nyway, you surely want something.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks
to our many friends and neigh-
bors who were so kind to us and
stood by us in the sickness and
death of our darling wife and
mother, Shellie; and when the
same comes to them may each
and every one be favored with
the same blessings they have
shown us. We also want to
thank the doctors and nurses
who did all they could. May

The Algerian a phenomenal trotter, a race track fiend, and like his sire, The Bondsman,
is one of the greatest breeders that has ever been brought into this coun-
try. He suffers the same humiliation as Gentry and will make the season for \$20.00

Napoleon the Champion Mammoth Jack of Kentucky, who has never met his Waterloo;
and the Handsome Black, Jack, CARMACK, by a famous imported sire, will both
make the season at \$12.00, and never has the services of such fine blood ever been offered
at such low prices. It is ridiculous, we admit.

This is absolutely the last season of this barn of stock, as they will
be on the marlet at the close of this season.

Mr. Breeder, this is your last chance at this fine barn of stock. They
will be elsewhere next season. Lovers of fine stock should grasp this last
golden opportunity of a life time.

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

with the adoption of the National Agreement in
1903. That pact between leagues not only safe-
guards the interests of the ball player, but sub-
ordinates the business department of the game
to sportsmanship and the American sentiment of
fair play, assures the player a square deal and
offers an article of ball acceptable to patrons.

"The agreement has for its cornerstone the
'perpetuation of baseball' as the national
pastime of the American by surrounding it with
such safeguards as will warrant absolute public
confidence in its integrity and methods, and by
maintaining a high standard of skill and sports-
manship in players."

"Another fundamental principle of the Agree-
ment is 'promotion of ball players as a class by
developing and perfecting them in their profes-
sion and enabling them to secure adequate com-
pensation for expertness.'"

"For the accomplishment of these purposes,

a co-operative form of government was adopted.

Recently we have heard and read a great deal
about the so-called reserve clause in National
Agreement contracts. That a provision of this
kind is absolutely necessary for a continuance of
the prosperity and popularity the game has at-
tained will not and cannot be seriously ques-
tioned by anyone. This is realized by the organi-
zation, which has recently entered the field for
the 1914 contracts, entered into between players
and clubs of the Federal League, contain a clause
of this character?

"The Ball Players' Fraternity cheerfully con-
cedes the right of a club to reserve its players
from season to season, its officials and members
realizing, that without this privilege, the game's
revenue would not warrant high salaries, and
that in the open competition for players, the
stars of the game would become annually con-
gested in teams representing New York and

Chicago, thereby making the major league pen-
nant races professional, with the result that the
smaller communities of the National and Ameri-
can Leagues would become baseball cemeteries.

"Some assert that the old reserve clause in
a player's contract was illegal. Without entering
into an elaborate argument on this subject, I
reiterate that such a provision is necessary and
that without it the game cannot flourish. I hold,
furthermore, that when entered into in good
faith both parties are morally bound to respect it.

"In the new National Agreement contracts,
this clause has again been incorporated, although
the language has been somewhat changed to make
it absolutely legal and binding on both parties."

Thus, sitting side by side in this "High Court"
of baseball, in almost absolute control of the
greatest pastime of the greatest nation on earth,
are these two Cincinnatians—"Gary" Herrmann
and Ban Johnson.

A Sweet Singer of Folk-Song

A Story of the Ever Beautiful Melodies of Stephen Collins Foster

By Rebecca R. Laughlin

FEW songs appeal as directly to the heart as
"Old Folks at Home." Its pathos brings
to us a vision of home and mother. The
potency of its appeal has made it that rare thing,
a popular song that survives.

Stephen Collins Foster wrote and composed
"Old Folks at Home" and other songs, in all
about one hundred and sixty. Many of them
have become genuine songs of the people, and
the most popular, "Old Folks at Home," has
been translated into nearly all European and
several Asiatic languages. Even during Foster's
lifetime his music was on thousands, perhaps
millions, of lips, and has since been re-echoed in
millions of hearts, but the people who sang his
songs, and especially this beautiful air, which is
justly given such high esteem, passed the man
by. It has been said with justice that during the
last years of his life, which were passed in New
York, the most familiar sounds he heard around
him were strains of his own music, the least
familiar sight was a friend's face. Now, after
the way of the world, and too late for it to
prosper him, he is recognized as having pos-
sessed positive genius for the invention of simple
yet tender and refined melody which has not
been without its influence in shaping the develop-
ment of musical taste in this country. The re-
finement and tenderness of Foster's melodic in-
vention are important factors, for sometimes a
popular air is the starting point of the formation
of musical taste.

When Foster wrote "Old Folks at Home" he
penning it from the depths of a longing heart, and
while his songs are not remarkable as poetry,
yet the words echo and the music re-echoes sen-
timents that are at once touching and universal,
such as love of home, of mother, of wife, of
sweetheart, sentiments that appeal instantly to
the popular heart. All his songs are melodious
and easy flowing. Probably not one person out of
a thousand, if so many, had heard of the "Swanee
River" before Foster's "Old Folks at Home" was
published, and but for that song the stream would
doubtless be threading its way to the Gulf of
Mexico in obscurity. How did the composer

happen to be so fortunate as to hit upon the
name that fits so perfectly with the rhythm of
the verse and with the sentiment of the music?

One day Foster entered his brother Morrison's
office in Pittsburgh. He told him he had a new
song and wanted the name of a Southern river
with two syllables to use in it. His brother
suggested several names of Southern rivers with
two syllables, but none of them appealed to
Foster. Morrison then took down an atlas from
a shelf and they both looked over a map of the
United States together. At last Morrison's fin-
ger stopped at a little river in Florida. Foster
was delighted with his brother's discovery and
he hastily jotted down the name on a piece of
paper he had in his hand, and read to his brother
the lines beginning "Way down upon the Swanee
Ribber," which produced the melodious, flowing
effect that Foster was seeking. The song has
surrounded with a halo of sentiment the Swanee
River, with the result that most people who see
it are disappointed, and the Swanee is best viewed
through the delicate mist of song.

Old Folks at Home.

Way down upon the Swanee Ribber,
Far, far away,
Dere's wha ma heart is turning ebbin',
Dere's wha de old-folks stay
All up and down the whole creasion
Sadly I roam,
Still longing for de old plantation,
And' for de old-folks at home.
All de world am sad and dreary
Eberywhere I roam;
Oh, darlies, how my heart grows weary
Far from de old-folks at home!
All round de little farm I wander'd
When I was young,
Den many happy days I squander'd
Many de song I sung,
When I was playing wid my brudder
Happy was I;

Oh! take me to my kind old mudder,
Dere let me live and die.
One little hut among de bushes,
One dat I love,
Still sadly to my mem'ry rushes,
No matter where I roam.
When will I see de bees a-humming
Aw'round de comb?
When will I hear de banjo tumming
Down in my good old home?

At about the time this song was written,
Christy, the famous negro minstrel, appearing
with his company in New York, requested that
Foster send him a new song with the right to
sing it before it was published. Foster consulted
his brother with reference to this request, and
the latter drew up an agreement whereby the
minstrel undertook to pay five hundred dollars
for the privileges he sought, and dispatched it to
Christy, who immediately returned it duly signed.
This explains why Christy's name appears on the
title page of the first edition of "Old Folks at
Home."

This song and the soul of it together make a
simple, direct appeal to the most universal senti-
ments in the human breast, and together with
"Home, Sweet Home" are probably the most
widely known songs in the English language.
It is a singular coincidence that both have a long-
ing for home as their underlying sentiment.

Stephen Collins Foster came of good family,
but, notwithstanding the bright prospects in
youth, his life was full of vicissitudes. His father,
William Barclay Foster, was a general merchant
in Pittsburgh, from where he dispatched goods
on flatboats down the Ohio and Mississippi
Rivers to New Orleans. About twice a year he
made the trip himself, sometimes returning over-
land, sometimes by vessel to New York. On
one of these voyages he was captured by pirates
off the coast of Cuba, but was liberated by a
Spanish man-of-war. William Barclay Foster
was married in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1807, to
Eliza Clayland Tomlinson. The newly wedded

couple cross-
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district and honor to himself. Mr. Scott has been a member of the state senate for the past two terms and is splendidly qualified to discharge the duties of a congressman. He is a native of Western Kentucky and has long and closely been allied with the business interests of the state: a man of pleasing

the announcement of my candidacy were it not for the fact that it is not for the candidate to say who shall serve the people. It is for the people and not the candidates to choose a man as the nominee for congress in the August primary. It is my duty to acquaint the people with my idea of fitness for this office and

suit set in definite motion this just reform. The time is not far distant when the people can deposit their money with absolute security and have returned to them every dollar deposited whether banks fail or not. Similar laws in other states have worked to the interest not only of the depositors but to the

I shall base my claims for the nomination primarily upon whatever merits I may have and not upon the demerits of those who may oppose me. The weakness of my opponents, if they have any, can not constitute strength in me so far as service to the people is concerned. I ask you to judge solely on what I am

Washington, April 22.—The American forces are in complete control of Vera Cruz. No non-combatants were injured in the fighting there. This word was received from Consul Canada this afternoon.

The White House gave out the following statement: "Dispatches received from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz at 1:10 p. m. announced that the American forces are now in complete possession of the city, that apparently no fatalities among American and foreign non-combatants and that firing had ceased except for occasional picket shots."

operations in Mexico at Vera Cruz took on renewed force to-day when Rear Admiral Badger landed more of the Atlantic fleet and the United States forces took control of the entire city.

The orders of the president were being carried out to make it was made apparent in conference at the White House that the United States will "sit tight" at Vera Cruz and that no further action of pacification will be taken at this time.

present, it was declared on high authority, that the American forces at Vera Cruz would hold the city to convince Huerta that the present means business and that no action would be taken until there are retaliatory actions on the part of the government.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

couple crossed the mountains to Pittsburgh, a distance of nearly three hundred miles, on horseback. The elder Foster was a substantial business man. He purchased a large tract of land, then outside of Pittsburgh, but now part of the city, which he named Lawrenceville in honor of Captain James Lawrence of "Don't give up the ship" fame. During the War of 1812, when Washington had been burned by the British and New Orleans was threatened, urgent orders came to Pittsburgh for supplies for Jackson's band of defenders, but no money accompanied the orders. Foster nevertheless shipped the supplies, which reached Jackson in the nick of time. But the Government never settled for them, and the judgment which Foster recovered still stands unsatisfied on the records of the United States Court at Pittsburgh. His patriotism, however, undiminished, he donated a piece of ground in Lawrenceville for a soldiers' burial place. A monument marks the site.

Of William Barclay Foster's children, Morrison Foster died as recently as 1904. He was a man of means. Another son, William Foster, was the first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; a daughter married Rev. Edward Buchanan, a brother of President Buchanan, and her daughter is the wife of the president of one of the great railway systems of the United States. Henrietta Crossman, the actress, whose full name is Henrietta Foster Crossman, is another direct descendant. She is a grandniece of Stephen Collins Foster. These are all interesting facts, as they show that Foster was of gentle birth, which explains the delicacy and refinement which give his melodies much of their charm. Moreover, there was no reason why he should not have spent a very happy life save that he became a slave to drink, so that he died in want in a New York hospital and came near to burial as an unidentified pauper in the potter's field.

On July 4, 1826, while the semi-centennial of American independence was being celebrated on the Foster grounds at Lawrenceville (now part of Pittsburgh), Stephen Collins Foster was born. It is said that when Foster was but two years old he used his sister's guitar as a plaything and that at the age of eight he taught himself the flute, and later the piano. His first composition to be publicly performed was a waltz, the "Tioga," which he wrote for four flutes, and played with three of his fellow students at the commencement of the Athens (Pa.) Academy, where it was received with great applause. His first published song, written and composed when he was sixteen, was "Open Thy Lattice, Love." When he was nineteen he formed a singing club among the young men of his acquaintance, which met twice a week at his father's house, and he conducted. He soon began composing songs for this club, the first being "The Louisiana Belle." A week later he wrote one of his best-known songs, "Uncle Ned," and in which his happy faculty of expression is very prominent.

Together with "Old Folks at Home" and "My Old Kentucky Home," his most familiar compositions are: "Beautiful Dreamer," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "Don't Bet Your Money on the Shanhai," "Gentle Annie," "Gwine to Run All Night," "Hard Times Come Again No More," "I See Her Still, in My Dreams," "Jenny June," "Laura Lee," "Louisiana Belle," "Massa's In De Cold Ground," "Nelly Was a Lady," "Nelly Bly," "Old Dog Tray," "Oh, Boys, Carry Me 'Long," "Old Black Joe," "Oh, Susanna," "Under the Willow She's Sleeping," "Uncle Ned," "Virginia Belle," "Willie, We Have Missed You," and "When This Dreadful War Is Ended." He also wrote and composed fifteen hymns.

In running over the list of Stephen Collins Foster's songs it is found to include many that

are so familiar that the popular mind does not associate them with any particular composer. They are all characteristic of genuine folk songs, and as simple as they are, they are destined to survive. A year after he had composed "Uncle Ned," and while he was clerking in his brother Dunning's office in Cincinnati, he wrote "Oh, Susanna." Not having as yet taken up music professionally, he made a present of these two songs to a friend, who cleared ten thousand dollars from them, and developed what was then a small music publishing business into one of the largest houses in its line in the West.

Several of Foster's lyrics reverberated his personal feelings. "Massa's In De Cold Ground," although, of course, a darky song, was written under the sorrow and feeling of loneliness caused by his father's death; "Old Dog Tray" in memory of a beautiful setter he had owned; "My Old Kentucky Home" as a musical souvenir of the picturesque homestead of his relative, Judge and United States Senator John Rowan, of Bardstown, Ky. It is said that "My Old Kentucky Home" was written by Foster while he and his sister were on a visit to the Rowan home. One morning while the slaves were at work and the darky children romping, the two young visitors were seated on a bench in front of the homestead. In a tree overhead a mocking bird was warbling. From a bush near by came the song of a thrush. According to the story, this bard wrote and composed the song then and there, and when enough was jotted down for his sister to obtain an idea of the melody and of the first stanza, she took the sheet from his hand and in a sweet, mellow voice, that chimed in with the surroundings, sang:

"The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home,
Tis summer, the darkies are gay;
The corntop's ripe and the meadow's in the bloom,
While the birds make music all the day."

"My Old Kentucky Home" is the twentieth of Stephen Collins Foster's "Plantation Melodies." It was undoubtedly the intrinsic merit and beauty of Foster's songs that lifted the Christy minstrels from the low position usually occupied by such troupes to something like that of a respectable concert room, both in this country and in England. Foster caught his idea of writing his so-called negro melodies from listening to the absurdities then in vogue with the burnt-cork gentry. He walked home from one of their concerts in Baltimore with the banjo strings ringing in his ears, and before he slept he had composed the ridiculous words and taking air called "Camptown Races," with its chorus of "Du da, du-da, da." He passed from one finer tone to another until he reached the perfection of simple pathos in "Old Folks at Home" and "My Old Kentucky Home" and the music is his own.

My Old Kentucky Home.

The sun shines bright in the Old Kentucky home,
Tis summer, the darkies are gay;
The corntop's ripe and the meadow's in the bloom,
While the birds make merry all the day.
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,
All merry, all happy and bright;
By'm-by, hard times comes a-knocking at the door,
Then, my old Kentucky home, good night!
Weep no more, my lady, oh, weep no more today!
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
For the old Kentucky home, far away.
They hunt no more for the possum and the coon,
On the meadow, the hill and the shore,

They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon
On the bench by the old cabin door,
The day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart,
With sorrow where all was delight;
The time has come when the darkies have to part,
Then, my old Kentucky home, good night!
Weep no more, my lady, oh, weep no more today!
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
For the old Kentucky home, far away.

The head must bow and the back will have to bend,
Wherever the darky may go;
A few more days, and the trouble all will end
In the field where the sugarcanes grow;
No matter, 'twill never be light,
A few more days till we totter on the road,
Then, my old Kentucky home, good night!
Weep no more, my lady, oh, weep no more today!
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
For the old Kentucky home, far away.

One Sunday afternoon in the home of one of his brothers he composed and wrote his most ambitious composition, "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," as a solo and as a quartet.

Foster is described as a man of comparatively small stature, but of great physical courage. He was exceedingly sympathetic and tender-hearted, as one would naturally gather from his songs. He is said to have been a very light sleeper, and in this connection there is a very humorous anecdote: One night a strange dog, prowling about the place and howling, so disturbed Foster that he seized a poker and, dashing out, chased the animal away. Next day the family made merry of this incident at the expense of the author and composer of "Old Dog Tray."

In 1850 Foster married Jane Denny McDowell, the daughter of a leading Pittsburgh physician. Shortly afterward he received such flattering offers from his publishers, Firth, Pond & Co., of New York, that he decided to settle in that city. But after he had been there a year he grew so homesick that one day he announced that he was going home, disposed of his furniture before evening, and the next day, late at night, rang the bell of his parents' home. He remained home until 1860, when, having separated from his wife, he again went to New York. There his unfortunate habits grew upon him and at times he walked the streets in an old glazed cap and shabby clothing which made him look more like a tramp than the composer of songs that were being sung on all sides. He would write and compose a song in the morning, sell it in the afternoon, and spend the proceeds in dissipation before night. In January, 1864, while suffering from fever in a cheap hotel, he rose during the night for a drink of water, was so weak that he fell when near the washstand, and, in so doing, struck against the broken lip of the pitcher and gashed his neck. He lay on the floor insensible until discovered in the morning by a servant who was bringing towels to his room. When revived he asked to be taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died from fever and loss of blood on the 13th of January. His identity not being known at the hospital, his body was taken to the morgue, where it remained until finally his friends traced it and prevented the composer of so many sweet and lovely melodies from being buried as a pauper. Neither the Pennsylvania Railway Company nor the Adams Express Company would accept anything for conveying his body to Pittsburgh, where he was buried beside his parents, while a volunteer band of the best musicians of the city played "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" and "Old Folks at Home."

Tragedy at Fulton

April 20.—Sun-
on Thomas C. Hast-
marshal of South
n., shot Mrs. Fannie
eath and then placed
his right temple,
bullet through his
e tragedy was not
until late Sunday
when Miss Edna Hast-
ter of the principal
ting, called at the
me on State Line
earch of her father
the two cold in death.
of the house and
alarm, which spread
city like wild fire.
on entering the room
tragedy occurred
Renfro laying on her
Hastings' head rest-
feet. Hastings held
Smith & Wesson in
which had been fired
Two of the shots
the back of Mrs.
below each shoulder
me shot at the base
ad, one shot went
astings' brain while
shot probably went

oner's jury believed
lead woman knocked
up, there being pow-
on her wrist. The
of the shooting is

Some of the neigh-
they heard shots in the
me about 2 o'clock and
it was later in the af-
but Dr. Whitehead,
ined the bodies in the
ays that the shooting
taken place early in
noon. It was well
the neighbors that
ro and Hastings were
ts and it is the belief
had a quarrel which
in the tragedy. There
signs of a struggle in

For several years
Hastings was city
of South Fulton and
popular. He recently
the Baptist church of
and was baptised two
nights ago. Nothing

has been found to give any
light why the tragedy took place.

W. O. W. Resolutions

Death of our Sovereign Com-
mander, William R. McCuistian
of Cypress Camp No. 216 of
New Concord Kentucky. Was
born on the 23rd day of Jan.
1872, and died Jan. 21st, 1914.
He leaves a wife and several
children and an aged mother to
mourn his death.

Another Sturdy Oak has fol-
lowed. Dum. Tacet. Clamant.
The Sovereign Commander's
fairwell address to the Camp on
the first meeting night in Dec.
He said boys I have been ex-
posed to the measles, and this may
be the last time I'll ever meet
with you boys, but if this be
the last time that I meet with
you, come to the Camp and at-
tend to your business as you
have here before. But it may
well be said that mourn and
mourn as the years roll by, do
we precieve the need of listen-
ing to our Counsel Commander's
parting advice. He implored us
to love our sovereigns and to see
that our sovereigns should be

enforced as a whole rather than
a part, we who were privileged to
associate with him both person-
ally and officially know how
powerless are any human beings
to express our affection and ap-
preciation for him. Our sym-
pathy with the surviving fam-
ily. Be it enacted that a copy of
the resolutions be spread on the
minutes of this Camp and a
copy be sent to the bereaved
family and a copy be sent to
each county paper for publica-
tion and a copy to the Sovereign
Visitor.—Committee, C. A. Mc-
Cuiston, chairman; C. P. Mc-
Cuiston; Bob Osborn.

GOOD POSITION OFFERED
to the young man who takes
COTTON GLASSING, BOOK
KEEPING and GREGG SHORT-
HAND in the Memphis Business
College, and this has no strings
tied to it but any one who will
make good in school will be
placed in a good position free of
charge. For full information
address Memphis Business Col-
lege, Memphis, Tenn., J. H. Thomas, Principal.

FOR
**Spring and Summer
Await Your Selection
AT OUR STORE**

The styles this season are in marked contrast with what has gone before. They are different and prettier. Our stocks are complete varied enough to meet the most exacting tastes.

Our book of styles from our Ready-to-wear Shoe Departments illustrating the very best of this Season's Ready-to-wear and Shoes, optionally low priced to meet mail order competition is for the convenience of those who cannot run into the store frequently.

Come to our store if you can, if you can't come we will send you your order by mail—your orders by mail will receive our immediate careful attention. If you have received one of our Shoe and Ready-to-wear Catalogs, send us your name and address.

Whenever you want samples of Dress Goods or anything in our Dry Goods line, write us to—anyway, you surely want something.

by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by druggists under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks to our many friends and neighbors who were so kind to us and stood by us in the sickness and death of our darling wife and mother, Shellie; and when the same comes to them may each and every one be favored with the same blessings they have shown us. We also want to thank the doctors and nurses who did all they could. May

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM IN CALLOWAY CO.

Fairview Stock Farm offers for the breeding season of 1914 the most tempting and enticing enducements that have ever been offered to the breeding public. A general cut-throat reduction for the services of the greatest breeders that have ever blessed this section of the country, has been made.

Sprague Patch an excellent individual, sired by the world's Champion Pacer, has been most shamefully reduced to the low price of \$30.00.

Braden Gentry a most wonderful horse, that contains all the qualities of his famous sire, John R. Gentry, has the pitiful sum of \$20 attached for his services.

The Algerian a phenomenal trotter, a race track fiend, and like his sire, The Bondsman, is one of the greatest breeders that has ever been brought into this country. He suffers the same humiliation as Gentry and will make the season for \$20.00.

Napoleon the Champion Mammoth Jack of Kentucky, who has never met his Waterloo; and the Handsome Black, Jack, CARMACK, by a famous imported sire, will both make the season at \$12.00, and never has the services of such fine blood ever been offered at such low prices. It is ridiculous, we admit.

This is absolutely the last season of this barn of stock, as they will be on the market at the close of this season.

Mr. Breeder, this is your last chance at this fine barn of stock. They will be elsewhere next season. Lovers of fine stock should grasp this last golden opportunity of a life time.

Y SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY COM

ris District.—McKenzie, Tenn., April 27-29,

April 27th, 7:45 p. m. Sermon.....Rev.

Tuesday, April 28

Devotional.....Rev.
Organization.

The Sunday-School

(a) Of Yesterday.....Re
(b) Of Today.....Dr. I
(c) Of Tomorrow.....Hon

The Superintendent

(a) His Aim.....
(b) His Week Day Work with the Lesso.....Prof. V
(c) His Week Day Work with the Teach.....J
(d) His Work with the Scholar.....W
Sermon.....

The Teacher

Devotional.....Rev.
(a) His Qualification.....
(b) His Work with the Lesson.....P. E
(c) Between Lessons.....Mrs.
(d) Before the Class.....H.

The Sunday-School The Church's Opportunity

(a) As a Field.....Dr. G
(b) As a Force.....Peof.
The Advantages of a Cradle Roll.....Mrs.
The Rights of a Primary Pupil.....Mrs.
The Wesleyan Adult Bible Class.....C
The Sunday School in Its Relation to Un.....
Childhood.....Rev.
Sermon.....Rev. C. A

Wednesday, April 29

Devotional.....W.

World Wide Missions

(a) Authority.....Rev. J
(b) Purpose.....Rev.
(c) Source of Power.....Rev. V
(d) Individual Responsibility.....Rev.
The Church's Present Attitude. Is It V.....
Should Be?.....Rev. J.
The Forward Look.....Rev.
Is the Church Ready?.....Rev. J.
Sermon.....

Devotional.....Rev. A

The Country Sunday-School

(a) Its Organization.....J. L.
(b) Its Purpose.....
(c) Its Greatest Need.....S
(d) Fifty-two Sessions Possible Every Ye.....R. E.

How to Make the Most of Childrens Day.....Rev.

The Essential Feathers of the Successful School.....Rev. F. H.

Teachers are requested to be present as ea.....
27th. They will appoint as many as on.....
respective charges and urge their attend.....
dents are also requested to be present. T.....
d to Rev. S. F. Wynn of McKenzie the.....
ed at those who expect to attend. L. D. H.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and its Work

Edited by Thomson R. Bryant, Supt.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the sixth of a series of articles on The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and its Work

Restoration of Fertility to Rundown Lands

By H. B. Hendrick,

Asst. Agronomist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station



The Irvington demonstration field with the run down gullied area and The Webster Stone Company's limestone plant in the distance.

TWO of the photographs shown in this article were taken from adjacent fields. The fields are owned by different farmers and the line fence is all that separates them. In fact, the placings of the camera to get the two views were not fifteen rods apart. One of the photographs shows a field grown up to weeds, broom sedge, wild briars and brush. The rolling surface of the field is badly washed and gullied, the erosion from water having cut ditches fully three feet deep. The other photograph shows a beautiful field of alfalfa, free from weeds, nearly waist high, capable of producing the first cutting fully two tons of cured hay per acre. The two fields were the same kind of soil and represent the same innate fertility. Thirty years ago their productiveness was the same. The difference, then, is not in the soil but in the farmer. The owner of the one farm has been for years a corn and tobacco grower, keeping comparatively little stock and growing almost no legume crops. Red clover seed has not been sown upon this farm for twenty years. The owner of the other farm grows regular

rotations of crops, including corn, cowpeas, wheat, clover and alfalfa (no tobacco). This farmer feeds one hundred or more beef cattle every winter and has sixty acres of alfalfa upon his four-hundred-acre farm.

Here we have represented, side by side, the way by which lands are run down, and the means by which they can be kept up, or consistently restored to fertility when they have been run down. The running down of fertility, or depletion of soils, is a slow process, likewise the consistent building-up process, or restoration of fertility, is slow. In this particular case the depletion to a condition of low productiveness, on the one farm, has been in process for thirty or forty years, while on the other farm it has taken a like number of years to build up the soil to a high state of productiveness, which is above the average of the community and is even above the natural fertility.

Scarcely contrasts in farming like the above are of common occurrence in our State. The lamentable feature is that the farm lands being depleted

are much in excess of those whose fertility is being maintained and improved or restored. This condition affects all of our people, and its iniquities may be visited upon the third and fourth generations.

The virgin soil of this state was many hundred years in formation. It consists of a mixture of the early rock formations and the decay of vegetable and animal (organic) life which grew thereon. The frost, the water and the wind were the chief agencies in reducing the original rock to the finest particles, which now constitute our various soils. The first plants were a lower series, such as the fungi, the algae, the mosses and the ferns. The decay of these lower series of plants with the broken-down rock particles formed the basis for the growth of the higher series of plants which now constitute the food of all animal life.

Soil, then, is mineral matter plus organic matter, in the process of decay. The mineral plant-food elements of any soil are therefore largely dependent upon the original rock formation of the section. The most important of these elements are phosphorus, potassium and calcium. The last two of these are very abundant in most Kentucky soils. The decaying organic matter (humus) of the soil performs most important functions. Some of these are:

1. It furnishes nitrogen, the most important element of plant growth.
2. It adds greatly to the moisture-holding capacity of the soil.
3. It furnishes materials for bacterial development in the soil.
4. It keeps clay soils friable and porous so that air can circulate freely.
5. It prevents plants from heaving out of the ground in winter.
6. It furnishes mineral plant food elements in best form for plant growth.

There are several potent factors which have depleted our soils. Corn, which is our principal crop, draws heavily upon the plant-food elements of the soil. A 100-bushel corn crop requires 148 pounds of nitrogen, 23 pounds of phosphorus and 71 pounds of potassium for its growth. The nitrogen is all furnished from the humus of the soil. Planting corn or tobacco on the same field for several years in succession without a winter cover crop is very detrimental to the soil. The lands of Kentucky are mostly rolling clay soils. Such lands are easily eroded.



One of the deep gullies in the Irvington demonstration field.

ANNOUNCES FOR CONGRESS

In this issue of the Ledger will be found the formal announcement of Hon. Robert H. Scott, of Paducah, as a candidate for congress from the First Congressional District of Kentucky, his candidacy subject to the action of the democratic voters of the district in the August primary election.

In presenting the name of Mr. Scott for this very important position the Ledger is convinced that he is in every way capacitated to fill the position with credit to the people of the district and honor to himself. Mr. Scott has been a member of the state senate for the past two terms and is splendidly qualified to discharge the duties of a congressman. He is a native of Western Kentucky and has long and closely been allied with the business interests of the state: a man of pleasing

congress must launch out upon a new sea with no chart except the wisdom and fidelity of its statesmanship. It is especially incumbent, therefore for the voters to use the greatest care in selecting men to make up the new congress that will serve for the two years beginning March 4, 1915.

I am not unmindful of the fact that I must be judged by the high standard which I am raising for service in that congress. It would be presumptuous in me to hold up that standard in the announcement of my candidacy were it not for the fact that it is not for the candidate to say who shall serve the people. It is for the people and not the candidates to choose a man as the nominee for congress in the August primary. It is my duty to acquaint the people with my idea of fitness for this office and

out from their school houses they may now use them for any lawful purpose, social, political or religious.

I introduced and secured the passage of a law for the benefit of taxpayers and property owners limiting the time for which delinquent taxes may be collected. This law not only tends to promote the more punctual collection of taxes when they are first due, but protects the innocent purchaser of delinquent property. It removes a great hindrance to the whole real estate interests of the state and puts the exchange of property on a more intelligent, certain and satisfactory basis.

I introduced a bill to guarantee bank deposits and as a result set in definite motion this just reform. The time is not far distant when the people can deposit their money with absolute security and have returned to them every dollar deposited whether banks fail or not. Similar laws in other states have worked to the interest not only of the depositors but to the

Now that the reform has been inaugurated in this state we may expect it to have rapid growth until it is accomplished.

It is not in any spirit of boast that I enumerate the things I have done and tried to do in official capacity for the people of Kentucky. They are not in the least indebted to me for them for I have been paid in full both in emolument and honor of office. As far as the people are concerned the slate is clean and the account balanced. I call your attention to my record in office thus far, not as seeking any reward, but as an earnest of further desire and fitness to serve you. I do not ask you to nominate me for congress as an endorsement of my record.

I shall base my claims for the nomination primarily upon what over merits I may have and not upon the demerits of those who may oppose me. The weakness of my opponents, if they have any, can not constitute strength in me so far as service to the people is concerned. I ask you to judge solely on what I am

MAY SEE SERV

A crisis has been reached in the Mexican situation. President Wilson Tuesday authorized the seizure of the town of Vera Cruz. This was accomplished by the loss of twelve American boys and the wounding of about fifty more. The reported Mexican loss is estimated from 150 to 200.

Company L., National Guards, of Murray, of the crack companies of the state, is expected to be called into service at an early date. This company is composed of about 50 Murray boys and of this number are eager and anxious to go to the front.

Vera Cruz is Occupied

Washington, April 22.—The American forces are in control of Vera Cruz. No non-combatants were injured fighting there. This word was received from Consul General Gifford at 10 p. m. after noon.

The White House gave out the following statement: "Dispatches received from Consul General Gifford at Vera Cruz 10 p. m. announced that the American forces are now in possession of the city, that apparently no fatalities among American and foreign non-combatants and that firing had ceased for occasional picket shots."

Operations in Mexico at Vera Cruz took place to-day when Rear Admiral Badger led the United States fleet and the United States Marine Corps into the city.

The orders of the president were being carried out. It was made apparent in conference at the United States will "sit tight" at Vera Cruz until a state of pacification will be taken at this time. At present, it was declared on high authority, Vera Cruz would hold the city to convince the world that means business and that no action would be taken until there are retaliatory actions on the part of the government.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

7

The common practice of leaving corn and tobacco fields bare during the winter months permits much leaching of plant-food elements and much harmful washing.

Very poor care is taken of farm manure. Between fifty and sixty million dollars worth of manure is produced annually in Kentucky, and approximately one-half its value is wasted by leaching, by heating and by washing away in streams.

There is a seeming effort on the part of farmers to restore fertility to run-down lands by the use of commercial fertilizers. In 1903 the farmers of Kentucky bought from 30,000 to 32,000 tons of fertilizers at a cost of \$697,500. The tonnage used kept increasing until, in 1911 and 1912, there was purchased each year from 60,000 to 65,000 tons at a cost of \$1,406,250. During these same ten years, 1903-1912, the yield per acre of the five principal crops, corn, tobacco, hay, wheat and oats, showed no increase. The average yields for Kentucky were:

The average yields for Kentucky are:		Corn.	Tobacco.	
Average 1903-1912		28.4 bu.	835.7 lbs.	
Average 1911-1912		28.2 bu.	845.0 lbs.	
		Hay.	Wheat.	Oats
Average 1903-1912	1.308 T.	11.6 bu.	21.65 bu.	
Average 1911-1912	1.090 T.	11.35 bu.	22.65 bu.	

Some positive, practical factors in maintaining fertility or in restoring run-down lands are:

1. A regular cropping system which includes



Under the contract this field must be left covered with red clover or alfalfa at the end of five years.

legume crops, such as red clover, cowpeas, soy beans, alfalfa, etc. The legumes have the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, a power not possessed by corn, wheat or tobacco. About one-half the nitrogen required for the growth of leguminous plants is taken from the air. On most of the soils of Kentucky corn should not be grown oftener than one year in three or four.

2. The crops grown should be fed to stock upon the farm in so far as the owner can, with careful study, make this a profitable business. The value of the manure produced should be entered as a credit in stock feeding.

3. All stock should be kept bedded with straw or other cheap litter to retain the liquid manure, which contains about one-half of the plant-food value of the total excrement. The manure should be spread as soon after being made as is possible. It should never be permitted to leach by rains or fire-burn.

4. Winter cover crops should always follow cultivated crops. They utilize the available plant food not used by the regular crop, which otherwise might be lost from leaching, and also prevent much washing.



Alfalfa two weeks before cutting. One of Kentucky's prettiest alfalfa fields. A run down area is just over the fence in the distance at the right.

5. Where little stock is kept, or where the farm is run down, a good growth of some legume crop should be turned under once in three or four years.

In some parts of Kentucky the natural productivity of soils can be much increased by the application of materials which are rich in the element phosphorus. Many soils of the state need lime in some form before red clover or alfalfa can be successfully grown.

The Extension Department has some fields in the state where it is demonstrating methods of restoring run-down lands to productivity. One of these fields is located at Irvington. This field contains twelve acres, six acres of which were said by the owner not to be worth one dollar an acre for farm purposes when taken over by the Extension Department one year ago. The land was literally an area of gullies with practically all surface soil washed away. By the use of ground limestone legume crops are to be grown, and by turning under some of the crops grown the land is to be restored to fertility. The Department is under contract to leave a good stand of red clover or alfalfa on this field in five years from the time of taking over the field. A full account of labor and material used upon the field is being kept. Information with regard to methods used and progress made will appear in later writings from the Extension Department.



Worn field, adjacent to alfalfa field, just over the fence from a splendid field of alfalfa. The owner of the farm does not grow red clover, or other legume crops.

Profits From The Poultry Flock

By J. J. Hooper,
College of Agriculture, State University, Lexington, Ky.

FROM the thirteenth census of the United States we find there are 8,457,000 chickens in Kentucky, and that these birds are worth \$3,857,456. These chickens produced 44,313,377 dozen eggs during that year (1910), which were worth \$7,605,116. In addition to the eggs produced, \$6,937,008 worth of chickens were raised in 1910. In other words, the poultry crop of this state for 1910 was worth \$14,542,124. During that same period the poultry products of Missouri were worth \$33,918,187. From these figures it will be seen that the production of eggs and chickens in our sister state is more than double that of Kentucky. However, in 1899 the poultry products in Missouri were worth only \$18,000,000; so that Kentucky is today where Missouri was ten years ago in the poultry industry. This great increase has been due to the fact that a Poultry Experiment Station was established in Missouri eight years ago which has served to greatly increase interest in up-to-date poultry culture on the part of the Missouri farmer.

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station has recently established a poultry farm at Lexington

in conjunction with the rest of the experimental work which will prove a boon to Kentucky poultrymen. The work is designed to appeal to the farmer and to lead him to follow better methods in the



A good poultry house—just 200 feet and too expensive for the average farmer.

management of his flock. The poultry houses on the station farm are very practical and can be adopted by any farmer in the state. The farm is located in the suburbs of Lexington, and it is anticipated that several hundred farmers will become acquainted with the methods followed at the poultry yards each year. Approximately eight hundred birds of seven different varieties find a home at this poultry plant.

Recently the Experiment Station held a large poultry show where 382 single birds and 250 birds in pens were exhibited. These chickens came from all over Kentucky, and it was noticeable that the farmers in this state are now raising efficient chickens while in the past they have not raised these useful types to such a great extent. It might be noted that not a single game bird was entered in the show, but that the show was made up quite largely of the egg-laying and dual-purpose breeds.

In selecting any breed the farmer must adopt the one that appeals to him or that he likes. The smaller, more active chickens such as the Leghorns, are noted for their egg-laying, while the larger,

ledy at Fulton

April 20.—Sun-
on Thomas C. Hast-
marshal of South
n., shot Mrs. Fannie
death and then placed
his right temple,
bullet through his
e tragedy was not
until late Sunday
hen Miss Edna Hast-
ter of the principal
ting, called at the
ne on State Line
earch of her father
he two cold in death.
of the house and
alarm, which spread
city like wild fire.
on entering the room
tragedy occurred
Renfro laying on her
Hastings' head rest-
feet. Hastings held
Smith & Wesson in
which had been fired
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the back of Mrs.
t below each shoulder
one shot at the base
head, one shot went
Hastings' brain while
shot probably went

has been found to
light why the tragedy

W. O. W. Reso

Death of our Sov-
mander, William R.
of Cypress Camp
New Concord Kent
born on the 23rd o
1872, and died Jan.
He leaves a wife
children and an age
mourn his death.

Another Sturdy
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The Sovereign
fairwell address to
the first meeting ni
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be the last time I'
with you boys, but
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you, come to the C
tend to your busi
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well be said that
mourn as the years
we precieve the ne
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parting advice, H
to love our sovereig
that our sovereign
enforced as a whole
a part, we who were
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ally and officially
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to express our affe
preciation for him
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the resolutions be
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copy be sent to
family and a copy
each county paper
tion and a copy to
eign Visitor.—Con
McCuiston, chairm
Cuiston; Bob Osbo

oner's jury believed
lead woman knocked
up, there being pow-
on her wrist. The
of the shooting is
Some of the neigh-
ey heard shots in the
me about 2 o'clock and
it was later in the af-
but Dr. Whitehead,
ined the bodies in the
ays that the shooting
taken place early in
noon. It was well
the neighbors that
ro and Hastings were
ts and it is the belief
had a quarrel which
the tragedy. There
igns of a struggle in
For several years
Hastings was city
of South Fulton and
popular. He recent-
the Baptist church of
was baptised two
years ago. Nothing

GOOD POSITIO
to the young ma
COTTON CLASS
KEEPING and GR
HAND in the Me
Collegiate and the
tied to it but any
make good in
placed in a good
charge. The
Thomas, Princip

Rudy & Sons

The NEW STYLES

FOR

Spring and Summer

Await Your Selection

AT OUR STORE

The styles this season are in marked contrast with what has gone before. They are different and prettier. Our stocks are complete and varied enough to meet the most exacting taste.

Our book of styles from our Ready-to-wear and Shoe Departments illustrating the very cream of this Season's Ready-to-wear and Shoes, exceptionally low priced to meet mail order competition is for the convenience of those who can't run into the store frequently.

Come to our store if you can, if you can't come send us your order by mail—your orders by mail will receive our immediate careful attention. If you have not received one of our Shoe and Ready-to-wear Catalogues, send us your name and address.

Whenever you want samples of Dress Goods or anything in our Dry Goods line, write us—write us today anyway, you surely want something.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With The Othine Prescription

This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by druggists under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks to our many friends and neighbors who were so kind to us and stood by us in the sickness and death of our darling wife and mother, Shellie; and when the same comes to them may each and every one be favored with the same blessings they have shown us. We also want to thank the doctors and nurses who did all they could. May

The Last Season

OF

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM IN CALLOWAY CO.

Fairview Stock Farm offers for the breeding season of 1914 the most tempting and enticing enducements that have ever been offered to the breeding public. A general cut-throat reduction for the services of the greatest breeders that have ever blessed this section of the country, has been made.

Sprague Patch an excellent individual, sired by the world's Champion Pacer, has been most shamefully reduced to the low price of \$30.00.

Braden Gentry a most wonderful horse, that contains all the qualities of his famous sire, John R. Gentry, has the pitiful sum of \$20 attached for his services

The Algerian a phenomenal trotter, a race track fiend, and like his sire, The Bondsman, is one of the greatest breeders that has ever been brought into this country. He suffers the same humiliation as Gentry and will make the season for \$20.00

Napoleon the Champion Mammoth Jack of Kentucky, who has never met his Waterloo; and the Handsome Black, Jack, CARMACK, by a famous imported sire, will both make the season at \$12.00, and never has the services of such fine blood ever been offered at such low prices. It is ridiculous, we admit.

This is absolutely the last season of this barn of stock, as they will be on the market at the close of this season.

Mr. Breeder, this is your last chance at this fine barn of stock. They will be elsewhere next season. Lovers of fine stock should grasp this last golden opportunity of a life time.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY CO

Paris District.—McKenzie, Tenn., April 27-29,

Sunday, April 27th, 7:45 p. m. Sermon..... Rev.

Tuesday, April 28

10 a. m. Devotional..... Rev.

15 a. m. Organization.

The Sunday-School

80 a. m. (a) Of Yesterday..... Re

45 a. m. (b) Of Today..... Dr. I

00 a. m. (c) Of Tomorrow..... Ho

The Superintendent

15 a. m. (a) His Aim.....

30 a. m. (b) His Week Day Work with the Lesse..... Prof.

45 a. m. (c) His Week Day Work with the Teach.....

00 a. m. (d) His Work with the Scholar.....

15 a. m. Sermon..... V

The Teacher

35 p. m. Devotional..... Rev.

45 p. m. (a) His Qualification.....

00 p. m. (b) His Work with the Lesson..... P. I

15 p. m. (c) Between Lessons..... Mrs.

30 p. m. (d) Before the Class..... H.

The Sunday-School The Church's Opportunity

45 p. m. (a) As a Field..... Dr. C

00 p. m. (b) As a Force..... Peof.

15 p. m. The Advantages of a Cradle Roll..... Mrs.

30 p. m. The Rights of a Primary Pupil..... Mrs.

45 p. m. The Wesdy Adult Bible Class..... C

00 p. m. The Sunday School in Its Relation to Un.....

Childhood..... Rev.

37 p. m. Sermon..... Rev. C. A

Wednesday, April 29

45 a. m. Devotional..... W

World Wide Missions

00 a. m. (a) Authority..... Rev. J

15 a. m. (b) Purpose..... Rev

30 a. m. (c) Source of Power..... Rev. V

45 a. m. (d) Individual Responsibility..... Rev.

00 a. m. The Church's Present Attitude. Is It.....

Should Be?..... Rev. J.

15 a. m. The Foward Look..... Rev.

30 a. m. Is the Church Ready?..... Rev. J.

00 a. m. Sermon.....

30 p. m. Devotional..... Rev. A

The Country Sunday-School

45 p. m. (a) Its Organization..... J. L

00 p. m. (b) Its Purpose..... W

15 p. m. (c) Its Greatest Need..... S

30 p. m. (d) Fifty-two Sessions Possible Every Ye.....

R. E.

45 p. m. How to Make the Most of Childrens Day.....

Rev.

00 p. m. The Essential Feathers of the Successful S.....

School..... Rev. F. H.

All the preachers are requested to be preseat as ea.....

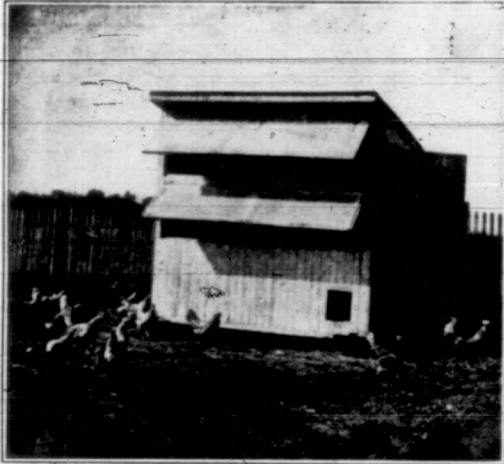
ht of the 27th. They will appoint as many as on.....

n their respective charges and urge their attende.....

erintendents are also requested to be present. T.....

forward to Rev. S. F. Wynn of McKenzie the nan.....

gates and all those who expect to attend.—L. D. H



A good type of colony house.

plumper birds, such as the Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks, are used for meat and egg production. If pure-bred chickens could be distributed to every farmer in Kentucky to replace the mongrel flocks found on many farms, the profits from the poultry industry would be greatly enlarged, and it is one purpose of the station to interest the farmers in improving the breeding of the chickens.

Most of the poultry houses used in this state are not properly constructed. The stoop houses or the ones with slatted sides are particularly objectionable. The poultry house should be closed on three sides and the side toward the east should consist of a large cloth curtain. There should be at least three square feet of floor space for every bird confined in the house during the winter. At the Experiment Station farm the birds are bedded with six inches of clean straw, which is replaced once every month. The mixed grain feed is thrown promiscuously about in this litter so that the chickens must scratch and hunt for it. This gives them exercise. The ration used at the farm is made up of two parts of cracked corn and one part of whole wheat in winter, and two parts of wheat and one part of cracked corn in the summer. It is highly advisable to examine the birds from time to time to see that they are not becoming too fat nor too poor.

In addition to the grain feed the station uses a mixed feed made of finely ground ingredients as follows:

- 100 pounds of bran,
- 200 pounds of middlings,
- 200 pounds of cornmeal,
- 200 pounds of rolled oats,
- 200 pounds of dried beef scrap,
- 150 pounds of alfalfa meal,
- 75 pounds of gluten meal,
- 25 pounds of oil meal,
- 8 pounds of fine table salt,
- 25 pounds of powdered charcoal.



The unfortunate type of house found on many Kentucky farms.

This dry powdered feed is thoroughly mixed together and placed in a box or a self-feeding hopper where the chickens can eat it at will, and they consume a large quantity during the course of a day. This furnishes material which is needed in egg production. Also the farmer can make use of some silage, which will furnish a succulent feed and cause the birds to increase in their egg laying during the winter. At the station it is a practice to sprout oats in boxes. These oats are placed in the cellar, which is usually at a temperature of 45 degrees F., and we find they sprout very nicely without additional heat. Some of these green oats are thrown to each pen of birds at noon every day.

Because of the improper methods of feeding and the poorly constructed houses, it is not customary in Kentucky to get very many eggs during the winter, but if a poultryman will adopt the suggestions made above, we believe he will be surprised at the increase in egg production during the winter months.

A boxful of dust which has been mixed with lice powder should be placed where the birds will dust themselves in the winter as well as in the summer. Clean water should be furnished in a sanitary fountain and the roosts should be painted with a carbolic dip every two weeks to prevent lice from crawling on the birds when they are roosting, and in the spring and fall the house should be whitewashed inside and out.

Properly constructed chicken houses will cost no more than those improperly built, and in many cases the old houses can be rearranged so that they will serve the purpose.

Now that the hatching season is approaching the following remarks in regard to the rearing of young chicks may be timely.

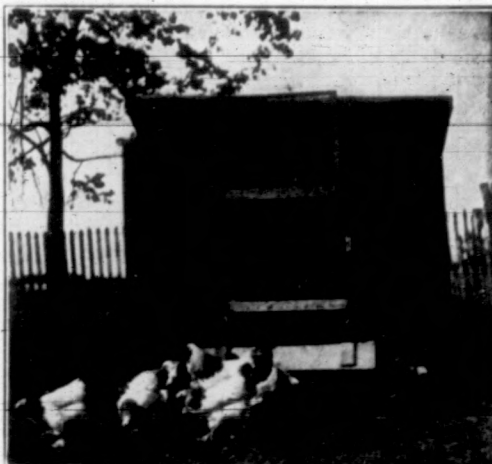
The Rearing of Young Chickens.—The death rate among young chicks in this state is unnecessarily high. A large percentage of this loss is due to poor management.

The vitality of the young chickens depends upon the vigor of the flock. The strongest chickens are hatched from eggs that are produced in the spring when the flock is on range. When the birds are confined closely in the winter it is a common experience that the fertility and vigor is very low.

In comparison with the incubators and brooders, the hen can very satisfactorily hatch the eggs and care for the young chickens. The nests used for broody hens should be made out of some fine material such as hay, because coarse straw allows the heat from the body of the hen to escape, while the hay maintains a more even temperature.

Nests that have been made on the ground will keep in a more moist condition, and it is probable that the young chicks when hatched will be somewhat more thrifty than if the nests had been placed in a box in a position off the ground. The reason for this is that the nest that is in contact with the ground is kept moist and in turn maintains the moisture in the eggs. During the hatching the moisture inside the egg decreases in quantity.

When the chickens are hatched they should be kept in the incubator for twelve hours. Then they should be removed and placed under a warm brooder. At this period they should be supplied a sprinkling of fine chick grit and some lukewarm water. The grit will prepare the digestive canal for its work. The next day finely cracked chick feed should be fed. At this period the best poultrymen often feed rolled oats which has been freed from their hulls. The best kind of rolled oats to use are those that have been prepared for human food. However, at this station, splendid results have been secured from feeding such young birds on nothing but chick feed. At the end of ten days finely powdered grow feed is placed within reach of the chicks. This contains a mixture of beef scrap, fish scrap, wheat shorts or some other ingredients. It causes rapid growth and the young chicks are very fond of it. Powdered charcoal is also sprinkled on top



A small colony house and a flock of light Brahmas.

of the chick feed once a day. Clean water is very necessary, as young birds drink a large quantity of it. It should be changed several times each day and an occasional addition of potash will help to keep the young chicks free from disease. When the chicks are two weeks old green clover is pulled and the stems tightly bound with a string. Then the bunches of clover are hung inside the pen where the chicks are kept. They will quickly eat all the green leaves. Some green feed is required, but too much of it will cause scours.

The earthworm serves as a host for the gapeworm. Therefore chicks that are allowed to run in chicken yards where poultry has been maintained for several years find worms that are infected. In eating these earthworms the chicks swallow also the gapeworms and soon contract the disease. At the Experiment Station, by keeping the young chicks on fresh ground, our chicks have not had a single case of this disease up to date.

It is very necessary that the young birds should not be chilled or they will certainly be stunted in their growth. Any deformed or weak chicks should be killed during the first twelve hours of their lives, because they are liable to contract some disease and spread it through the flock.

Shade is required. If there are no trees in the yard, shade may be provided by making an awning out of feed sacks or cotton cloth. Sunflowers and hemp have sometimes been used to furnish shade. If the young birds are allowed to run in a cultivated field during the summer they will get good exercise and a number of insects.

During the next few days the poultry department at the Kentucky Experiment Station will be greatly enlarged, and it is the intention to make it as useful to the farmers as possible. Information will be supplied to correspondents at any time free of charge.



A large colony house with a cloth curtain front, located in an orchard.

HON. ROBERT H. SCOTT ANNOUNCES FOR CONGRESS

In this issue of the Ledger will be found the formal announcement of Hon. Robert H. Scott, of Paducah, as a candidate for congress from the First Congressional District of Kentucky, his candidacy subject to the action of the democratic voters of the district in the August primary election.

In presenting the name of Mr. Scott for this very important position the Ledger is convinced that he is in every way capacitated to fill the position with credit to the people of the district and honor to himself. Mr. Scott has been a member of the state senate for the past two terms and is splendidly qualified to discharge the duties of a congressman. He is a native of Western Kentucky and has long and closely been allied with the business interests of the state: a man of pleasing

whole use and benefit. Whereas the people were formerly locked out from their school houses they may now use them for any lawful purpose, social, political or religious.

I introduced and secured the passage of a law for the benefit of taxpayers and property owners limiting the time for which delinquent taxes may be collected. This law not only tends to promote the more punctual collection of taxes when they are first due, but protects the innocent purchaser of delinquent property. It removes a great hindrance to the whole real estate interests of the state and puts the exchange of property on a more intelligent, certain and satisfactory basis.

I introduced a bill to guarantee bank deposits and as a result set in definite motion this just reform. The time is not far distant when the people can deposit their money with absolute security and have returned to them every dollar deposited whether banks fail or not. Similar laws in other states have worked to the interest not only of the depositors but to the

same time having more efficient and profitable market organization. Now that the reform has been inaugurated in this state we may expect it to have rapid growth until it is accomplished.

It is not in any spirit of boast that I enumerate the things I have done and tried to do in official capacity for the people of Kentucky. They are not in the least indebted to me for them for I have been paid in full both in emolument and honor of office. As far as the people are concerned the state is clean and the account balanced. I call your attention to my record in office thus far, not as seeking any reward, but as an earnest of further desire and fitness to serve you. I do not ask you to nominate me for congress as an endorsement of my record.

I shall base my claims for the nomination primarily upon what ever merits I may have and not upon the demerits of those who may oppose me. The weakness of my opponents, if they have any, can not constitute strength in me so far as service to the people is concerned. I ask you to judge solely on what I am

CO. "L," OF MUR
MAY SEE SE

A crisis has been reached in the Mexican President Wilson Tuesday authorized the seize the town of Vera Cruz. This was ac the loss of twelve American boys and about fifty more. The reported Mexican ed from 150 to 200.

Company L, National Guards, of Mu of the crack companies of the state, is exp ed into service at an early date. This co posed of about 50 Murray boys and of this are eager and anxious to go to the front.

Vera Cruz is Occupied

Washington, April 22.—The American forces control of Vera Cruz. No non-combatants were fighting there. This word was received from Co afternoon

The White House gave out the following sta "Dispatches received from Consul Canada a 10 p. m. announced that the American forces are possession of the city, that apparently no fatalit ican and foreign non-combatants and that firing for occasional picket shots."

operations in Mexico at Vera Cruz ar to-day when Rear Admiral Bad n the Atlantic fleet and the United ke the entire city.

the orders of the president were bein was made apparent in conference a ted States will "sit tight" at Vera s of pacification will be taken at thi present, it was declared on high au ra Cruz would hold the city to conv nent means business and that no act co until there are retaliatory action government.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

A Honeymoon Hold-Up

A Son of Dixie Story

By A. Bart Horton

THE girl had fallen asleep. The clattering of hoofs coming up the rocky trail awakened her, and as she raised her pretty face from the trunk of the tree, against which she was half reclining, the book which she had been reading slipped from her lap to the ground. She watched the rider with interest as his broncho loped into plain view and passed along the trail almost beneath her feet. The broncho stopped at the little stream and the rider dismounted, took a folding cup from his pocket and joined his steed in drinking, "here's to you, old boy, in the finest drink ever distilled, and that's some water, too!" He took off his Stetson and wiped the perspiration from his face and gazed with deep admiration at the scene before him.

It was one of the fairest spots in a section of the country, where natural beauties were few, indeed. Some romantic traveler, years before, has christened it "Waters of Delight." Through a small cleft in the mountain side a little stream poured out its waters over a rock-shelled cliff, some thirty feet high, forming a tiny waterfall. The narrow points of several canyons met here, and in the background the sides of one of them towered up several hundred feet. There were clumps of grass, green from the moisture and the waters of the stream, the only verdure in that sand-covered country for miles around. To the left of the waterfall there was a grass-topped hill of dirt, some ten feet high, from which a good-sized tree spread its sheltering shade over the little dell. The stream wound around the foot of this, and slipped away into one of the canyons beyond.

The girl, slipping her revolver a little nearer to the front, was watching him intently, but quietly. She saw the look of amazement in his eyes as he observed her for the first time. He stepped forward and said to her, "Are you a vision or just a girl?"

"Just a plain, every-day girl," she answered.

"Why?"

"Because I have seen the 'Waters of Delight' several times before, and have considered it one of the most beautiful spots anywhere, but now I appreciate the fact that there has always been one thing lacking to complete its delights; then, too, I was startled to see a girl in this out-of-the-way place."

"This is my favorite retreat," she answered.

"I ride over from the ranch three or four times a week and spend a couple of hours here."

"Then you live at one of the ranches near here?"

"Yes, my father owns the Double-O ranch, about ten miles from here."

"Is David Owens your father?"

"Yes, he is my Dad," she answered.

"I worked there several months last year and remember now that he had a daughter who was away at school at the time."

"Yes, father and aunt insisted on sending me away for several years, to try to make a finished young lady out of a ranch tomboy, but I fear those years have been wasted, for I certainly love the ranch and ranch life."

"Your dear old Aunt Emma used to talk of her pretty niece away at school. You know she mothered us homeless cowboys, and we were all very, very fond of her, and I used to spend many an evening on the porch at the ranch house playing the guitar and singing to her. She was a mighty good woman, for she stood for my music."

"Oh, then you must be the Jim Bennett I have heard her talk about. She said that you quit to go out on a prospecting trip."

"Yes, I have been knocking around the mountains ever since. You see my folks educated me to be a mining engineer, and after I left home back in the East and came West I had a job for a short time with a mining company up in Montana. After I worked there a few months the company broke up and I was minus a job. Since then I have been alternately cowboy and miner, without having made much of a success of either job. About a week ago, though I believe I struck something that looks good, and I am now

on my way into Wharton to file my claim."

Frances Owens had been scrutinizing Jim Bennett carefully, and the result of her observations pleased her. Tall, well built, with clean-cut features and sunny hair, he was more than an ordinarily good-looking specimen of manhood, and she determined to become closer acquainted with him, and she said to him: "If you are in no particular hurry to file that claim, you would find it more comfortable sitting up here than standing down there, and I would like to have you tell me about your strike."

Jim accepted the invitation with alacrity. Before he had seen the girl he had been in a hurry to file his claim and to satisfy his cravings for a square meal, more acute as he neared Wharton. Girls had occupied a very small part of Jim's thoughts for the last five or six years, but he had occasionally wondered just what the girl of his dreams would look like, and it now flashed across his mind that this question was answered for the future. As he seated himself beside her in the grass and took up the book that she had been reading and casually glanced at it, he said: "If you are as fond of the 'Broad Highway' as I am, we certainly have a strong mutual friend."

"Indeed, I am fond of it," she answered.

"Won't you tell me about your strike?"

"It certainly looks like a good one; in fact, I am confident that there is quite a little fortune in it. I had been knocking around for the past eight months, gradually working my way southward without much success, and a little more than a week ago I found that my supplies were nearly gone, and my exchequer was running very low, so I determined to abandon mining for a while and make for this section to get a job on a ranch. Two days later I found myself at a little stream, and, bending over to get some water, I saw unmistakable evidences of gold in the sand. I had no way to pan it except with my camp skillet, so I stayed over until the next day, staked my claim, and here I am, practically broke, rather hungry, but more than pleased with my life and surroundings."

"What are you going to do if you haven't sufficient money to outfit your while you are working it?" She asked him.

"Well, that's the question that has been puzzling me," he said. "Of course, if it's only a placer deposit it will only require a very simple equipment. The main thing is to secure supplies, so I guess I'll get a job on a ranch for the next three months, and then get busy."

"Why not come over to our place? I heard father say yesterday that he could use a couple more men."

"I surely would be glad to go back there again, and I will ride over from Wharton to-morrow and ask him for a job."

Frances rose and said, "It's time that I was making for the ranch. My pony is hobbled over in that little canyon, and we can ride part way back together."

When Jim left Frances Owens and took the trail for Wharton, he had already come to the conclusion that there were elements in life sweeter than the "Call of the Wild." The next day he rode over to the Owens ranch and was readily given a job, for, despite his wandering instincts, Jim Bennett was not only a first-class cowboy in every respect, but everything he did he did well. He did not see anything of Frances, for he was immediately sent to ride one of the northern boundaries of the ranch. This had been a rather severe disappointment to him, for the girl fever was rapidly displacing the gold fever in his mind. While the post he had was only seven, or eight, miles from the ranch, it required at that particular time of the year the most constant vigilance, so that he had to literally sleep on the job and could not get into the ranch house.

Jim Bennett, riding his pony at a walk with his hands in the pockets of his "chaps," his Stetson on the back of his head, was laying bare the secrets of his heart to his broncho, and that ap-

parently disinterested animal, of course, had to listen. "It's another case of man's inhumanity to man, old fellow," he said, "for here I am within a few miles of the sweetest spot on earth, and I might just as well be in Europe." Just then he, in the distance, caught sight of a rider approaching him. There seemed something strangely familiar in both the pony and rider, and his inertness gave away to instant vigilance, as he set his pony at a rapid lope to meet the approaching figure. Sure enough it was her, and as they drew up alongside, she greeted him and said: "Were you surprised to see me, Mr. Bennett?"

"Yes, most happily surprised."

"Aunt Emma had one of her bad headaches this morning and I was lonely over at the ranch and I knew that you were lonely out here, so I concluded to come out and 'ride fence' with you for a couple of hours."

During the next three weeks Frances Owens "rode fence" with Jim a number of times. Then he was relieved of his station and given another one which brought him into the home ranch every day.

Several of the cowboys possessed good voices and there were occasional evenings of music up at the ranch house. Jim and Frances were both deeply in love with each other, but Jim knew that while Frances' father, David Owens, was kind to the boys, he was gruff and overbearing, and, if Frances showed any decided regard for any one of the boys, he would most certainly be summarily discharged. While no outspoken expression of love had been exchanged by them, they had become "Frances" and "Jim" to each other. There was a secluded little nook over near the well house that they both agreed about the nicest little spot on earth to meet for an occasional chat, unobserved by any prying eyes, and one evening they came to the mutual conclusion that future existence without each other would be absolutely impossible. This agreement was satisfactorily signed and sealed. Jim told her that he never ought to have spoken of his love to her because of his precarious financial condition. But Frances told him that she was not fearful of his not succeeding in life and that any how she knew of it without his telling, and that if he had not told her very soon, she would have seen to it that he did. The very next evening, however, those meetings were brought to an abrupt termination, for, as they were bidding each other good night, Dave Owens suddenly appeared on the scene and a fearful outburst of parental wrath ensued. They both attempted to remonstrate, but Dave Owens would not listen. He turned to Jim and said: "You get your things, young fellows, and hike out of here in the morning. When the time comes for my daughter to marry, I want her to marry something besides health and good looks. That goes with you for all time."

Jim left the next morning without having an opportunity to say good-bye to Frances, but he determined to see her again in the near future. He knew that the owner of the adjoining ranch disliked Dave Owens intensely, so he rode over there and laid his case before him and was readily given a job, for the rancher welcomed the opportunity to help anybody do anything that Dave Owens did not like, and even went so far as to have his housekeeper ride over to the Owens' ranch and arrange a meeting between Jim and Frances, unknown to anyone. Jim had written a letter to Frances in which he stated that he expected to go up and work his mine, and that he hoped for success in a short time, and that if he succeeded he would try to induce her father to change his mind. The letter was written with the sole idea that it would be intercepted by Dave Owens—as it was—so that no espionage would be exercised over Frances and thus prevent their meetings. Nearly a month followed and they had met a number of times, when Jim said to her, "Dear, I've got about enough together now to give me a start, and I am going up to the mine tomorrow."

(Continued on page 12.)

soner's jury believed lead woman knocked up, there being pov on her wrist. The of the shooting is. Some of the neigh- they heard shots in the me about 2 o'clock and it was later in the af- but Dr. Whitehead, ined the bodies in the says that the shooting taken place early in noon. It was well the neighbors that ro and Hastings were ts and it is the belief had a quarrel which n the tragedy. There igns of a struggle in For several years Hastings was city of South Fulton and popular. He recent- the Baptist church of and was baptized two nights ago. Nothing Thomas, Pri

Death of our mander, William of Cypress C New Concord born on the 1872, and died He leaves a children and mourn his de

Another Stu len. Dum. The Sovereign fairwell address the first meet He said boys ed to the mea be the last ti with you boys the last time you, come to tend to your have here to well be said mourn as the we preclieve ing to our Co parting advice to love our so that our sov enforced as a part, we w associate with ally and off powerless are to express ou preciation for pathy with th ly. Be it eni the resolution minutes of copy be sent family and a each county tion and a co eign Visitor. McCuiston, B

GOOD PO to the youn COTTON C KEEPING A HAND in th College, and tied to it bu make good placed in a charge. R address was lege, Memy

Thomas, Pri

Spring and Summer Await Your Selection AT OUR STORE

The styles this season are in marked contrast with what has gone before. They are different and prettier. Our stocks are complete and varied enough to meet the most exacting taste.

Our book of styles from our Ready-to-wear and Shoe Departments illustrating the very cream of this Season's Ready-to-wear and Shoes, exceptionally low priced to meet mail order competition is for the convenience of those who can't run into the store frequently.

Come to our store if you can, if you can't come send us your order by mail—your orders by mail will receive our immediate careful attention. If you have not received one of our Shoe and Ready-to-wear Catalogues, send us your name and address.

Whenever you want samples of Dress Goods or anything in our Dry Goods line, write us—write us today anyway, you surely want something.

usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by druggists under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks to our many friends and neighbors who were so kind to us and stood by us in the sickness and death of our darling wife and mother, Shellie; and when the same comes to them may each and every one be favored with the same blessings they have shown us. We also want to thank the doctors and nurses who did all they could. May

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM IN CALLOWAY CO.

Fairview Stock Farm offers for the breeding season of 1914 the most tempting and enticing enducements that have ever been offered to the breeding public. A general cut-throat reduction for the services of the greatest breeders that have ever blessed this section of the country, has been made.

Sprague Patch an excellent individual, sired by the world's Champion Pacer, has been most shamefully reduced to the low price of \$30.00.

Braden Gentry a most wonderful horse, that contains all the qualities of his famous sire, John R. Gentry, has the pitiful sum of \$20 attached for his services.

The Algerian a phenomenal trotter, a race track fiend, and like his sire, The Bondsman, is one of the greatest breeders that has ever been brought into this country. He suffers the same humiliation as Gentry and will make the season for \$20.00

Napoleon the Champion Mammoth Jack of Kentucky, who has never met his Waterloo; and the Handsome Black, Jack, CARMACK, by a famous imported sire, will both make the season at \$12.00, and never has the services of such fine blood ever been offered at such low prices. It is ridiculous, we admit.

This is absolutely the last season of this barn of stock, as they will be on the market at the close of this season.

Mr. Breeder, this is your last chance at this fine barn of stock. They will be elsewhere next season. Lovers of fine stock should grasp this last golden opportunity of a life time.

In this issue will be found nouncement of Scott, of Paducah, date for congressional tucky, his cand the action of th tters of the distr gust primary e In presenting Scott for this position the Le ed that he is in pacitated to with credit to district and Mr. Scott has the state sena two terms an qualified to dis of a congressm tive of Wester has long and c with the busi

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY CO

Paris District.—McKenzie, Tenn., April 27-29,

Monday, April 27th, 7:45 p. m. Sermon.....Rev.

Tuesday, April 28

9:00 a. m. Devotional.....Rev.

9:15 a. m. Organization.

The Sunday-School

9:30 a. m. (a) Of Yesterday.....R

9:45 a. m. (b) Of Today.....Dr.

10:00 a. m. (c) Of Tomorrow.....Hc

The Superintendent

10:15 a. m. (a) His Aim.....Prof.

10:30 a. m. (b) His Week Day Work with the Lesson.....Prof.

10:45 a. m. (c) His Week Day Work with the Teacher.....Prof.

11:00 a. m. (d) His Work with the Scholar.....Prof.

11:15 a. m. Sermon.....Rev.

The Teacher

1:35 p. m. Devotional.....Rev.

1:45 p. m. (a) His Qualification.....P.

2:00 p. m. (b) His Work with the Lesson.....Mrs.

2:15 p. m. (c) Between Lessons.....Mrs.

2:30 p. m. (d) Before the Class.....H.

The Sunday-School The Church's Opportunity

2:45 p. m. (a) As a Field.....Dr.

3:00 p. m. (b) As a Force.....Prof.

3:15 p. m. The Advantages of a Cradle Roll.....Mrs.

3:30 p. m. The Rights of a Primary Pupil.....Mrs.

3:45 p. m. The Wesley Adult Bible Class.....C

4:00 p. m. The Sunday School in Its Relation to the Church.....Rev.

7:30 p. m. Sermon.....Rev. C.

Wednesday, April 29

8:45 a. m. Devotional.....V

World Wide Missions

9:00 a. m. (a) Authority.....Rev.

9:15 a. m. (b) Purpose.....Rev.

9:30 a. m. (c) Source of Power.....Rev.

9:45 a. m. (d) Individual Responsibility.....Rev.

10:00 a. m. The Church's Present Attitude. Is It Should Be?.....Rev. J

10:15 a. m. The Forward Look.....Rev. J

10:30 a. m. Is the Church Ready?.....Rev. J

11:00 a. m. Sermon.....Rev. J

1:30 p. m. Devotional.....Rev.

The Country Sunday-School

1:45 p. m. (a) Its Organization.....J. L

2:00 p. m. (b) Its Purpose.....V

2:15 p. m. (c) Its Greatest Need.....R. E.

2:30 p. m. (d) Fifty-two Sessions Possible Every Year.....R. E.

2:45 p. m. How to Make the Most of Children's Day.....Rev.

3:00 p. m. The Essential Features of the Successful School.....Rev. F. H

All the preachers are requested to be present as of night of the 27th. They will appoint as many as of from their respective charges and urge their attend Superintendents are also requested to be present. will forward to Rev. S. F. Wynn of McKenzie the na delegates and all those who expect to attend.—L. D. H

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE



DOMESTIC SCIENCE



Cooking by Scientific Methods—Food

HUMANITY can never be elevated until we teach men and women how to live. Homes will be made happier, by doing away with the slavery of the stove. We must work on the unit of the family in order to develop this simple art of nutrition.

We may regard food as the power of life upon which the power of man to sustain himself wholly depends, and if the measure or the quantity of food is not rightly adjusted to the conditions of complete nutrition, both manual and mental efficiency of man will be impaired. If the force which is generated by the assimilation of food is inadequate to the complete support of man, he will become incapable of producing the results upon which his earning capacity depends. Therefore, since life is a conversion of force, care must be taken in supplying the body with the proper conversion of force.

The body must be sustained and nourished by food. The following are the thirteen elements found in the body: oxygen, 62½ per cent; hydrogen, 10 per cent; carbon, 21½ per cent; nitrogen, 3 per cent; calcium, potassium, phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, sodium, magnesium, iron and fluorine, 3 per cent. The food taken into the body must contain the elements found therein in order to sustain it, and make the child grow, and supply the adult with sufficient energy for his daily work. A chemical change is brought about in all foods by the digestive system before it can be utilized by the body.

There are two classification of foods:

Inorganic { Mineral matter
Water.
Proteid.
Organic { Carbohydrates
Fats and oils.

Protein forms tissue (muscle, tendon, etc., and fat) and serves as fuel; fat forms fatty tissue (not muscle, etc.) and serves as fuel; carbohydrates are transformed into fat and serve as fuel, all of which yield energy in form of heat and muscular strength. Alcohol does not form tissue, but does serve as fuel; tea and coffee (thein, etc.) do not form tissue, do not serve as fuel; extractives (meat extract, beef tea) do not form tissue, do not serve as fuel, and these have various actions upon brain and nerves.

Milk, eggs, cheese, meat, fish, cereals, beans, lentils and peas are all tissue builders, albumin being the principal constituent of the proteid matter. This important substance is known as albumin in the egg; casein in the milk and cheese; vegetable casein in peas, beans and lentils; and in the wheat, gluten; gelatine in the bones and gristle in the meat. The carbohydrates supply heat and maintain our energy; they are found in the starch, sugars, oils and fats. We get our salts from the mineral matter.

Diet.

The diet of one in normal condition should be regulated by age, sex, occupation, climate and season. For instance, a child should not have starchy food until the teeth appear, as before this period there are no ferments developed to digest such food. Less food is required by women than by men. Brain workers should take easily digested foods, such as eggs, fish, etc. The laborer needs quantity, and for the reason that he is out in the open air foods like corned beef, cabbage, cornbread, etc., do not overtax his digestion. In old age the diet must again become simple.

Water.

Water (H₂O) is of the utmost importance and very necessary, but it should be free from disease germs. In the cities this matter is taken care of, by the health officer, and those of the rural communities will profit greatly by keeping clean their cisterns, wells, etc. Soft water is best for use in the household, as it is free from salts and lime. Water freezes at 32 degrees F. and boils at 212 degrees F., but in a high altitude it boils at a lower temperature. As distilled water contains no organic impurities, it is best for medical purposes. One should drink plenty of water between meals, but not while eating, as it prevents the gastric juices of the mouth from performing their proper function in the digesting of the starchy foods.

Salt.
Common salt, or sodium chloride (NaCl) is found abundantly in the body; it assists digestion in the furnishing of hydrochloric acid, found in the gastric juices.

Starch.
The vegetable kingdom is replete with starch (C₆H₁₀O₅) and it is most abundant in cereals and potatoes. Starch serves as an important heat and force producer. It will not sustain life alone, but is most important and must be taken in conjunction with foods that repair and build up the tissues.

Sugar.
Sugar (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) is equally as important a factor among foods as starch and serves the same purposes. However, all starch must be converted into sugar before it can be assimilated. Cane sugar or sucrose is obtained from sugar cane; grape sugar or glucose from honey and sweet fruits; milk sugar or lactose from milk and does not ferment.

Fats and Oils.
In both the animal and vegetable kingdom we find the fats and oils; they contain stearin (solid), olein (liquid), palmitin (semi-fluid). Cream and butter, being more easily assimilated, are of the first importance in the animal fats.

In the cod liver and yolk of eggs we obtain our animal oils; the vegetable oils being found in the olive, cottonseed, poppy and the coconut, and from the various nuts.

Fats may be heated to a high temperature, as considered in cookery they have no boiling point. When appearing to boil, it is evident water has been added, and the temperature lowered to that of water, 212 degrees F.

Milk.
Composition.—Proteid, 3.4 per cent; mineral matter, 7 per cent; fat, 4 per cent; water, 87 per cent; lactose, 4.9 per cent.

The value of milk as a food is obvious from the fact that we find in it all that is required for the food of the young during their most rapid growth. There is some danger, however, in overestimating its value in the dietary of adults, as solid food is essential and liquid taken should act as a stimulant and a solvent rather than as a nutrient. One gets the most benefit from it taken at regular intervals rather than at meals. Hot milk is often given to produce sleep. Iced milk is not good for the reason, that the cold reduces the action of the digestive organs by lowering them below the normal. It is not good to give milk and meat at the same time, but rather combine them with a starchy food. In the milk we find lactose, casein and mineral matter. The water varies according to the adulteration. When milk is allowed to stand for a few hours the globules of fat, which have been held in suspension throughout the liquid, rise to the top in the form of cream; this is due to the lower specific gravity. The difference in quality of milk depends chiefly on the quantity of fat therein. A germ found in the air attacks a portion of the lactose in the milk, converting it into lactic acid; this, in turn, acts upon the casein (proteid) and precipitates it, producing what is known as curds and whey.

In feeding infants with milk, sterilization or pasteurization is sometimes recommended to avoid danger of infectious germs. By this process milk can be kept for many days, and transported if necessary. To prevent acidity of the stomach, add from one to two teaspoonfuls of lime water to each quart of milk. Lime water may be bought at any druggist's or easily prepared at home.

Lime Water.—Pour two quarts boiling water over an inch cube of unslacked lime; stir thoroughly and stand over night; in the morning pour off the liquid that is clear, and bottle for use. Keep it in a cool place.

Butter.
Fat, 93 per cent; mineral matter, 95 per cent; water, 5.34 per cent; Casein, 71 per cent.

Butter of commerce is made from cream of cow's milk. The quality of butter depends upon the way in which it is made and the manner of care in feeding. Butter should be kept in a cool place and well covered, otherwise it is liable to become rancid. This is due to the albuminous constituents of the



milk, acting as a ferment, setting free the fatty acids. Butter should never be worked enough to spoil the grain of the butter. Fresh butter spoils quickly; salt acts as a preservative. Butter which has become rancid by too long keeping may be greatly improved by heating, and quickly chilling with ice water. The butter will rise to the top and may easily be removed.

Cookery.

Cookery is the art of preparing food for the nourishment of the body. Much time has been given in the last few years to the study of foods, their necessary proportions and manner of cooking them. Educators have been shown by scientists that this knowledge should be disseminated; as a result "Cookery" is found in the curriculum of public schools of many of our cities and towns.

Food is cooked to develop new flavors, to make it more palatable and digestible, and to destroy micro-organisms. Correct measurements are absolutely necessary to insure the best results. Some, owing to their good judgment and experience, are able to measure by sight, but the majority need definite guides:

Flour, meal, powdered and confectioner's sugar and soda should be sifted before measuring. Mustard and baking powder, from standing in boxes, settle, therefore should be stirred to lighten; salt frequently lumps and these lumps should be broken. A cupful is measured level. To measure a cupful, put in the ingredients by spoonfuls or from a scoop; round slightly, and level with a caseknife, care being taken not to shake the cup. A tablespoon is measured level. A teaspoon is measured level.

To measure tea or tablespoonfuls, dip the spoon in the ingredient, fill, lift and level with a knife, the sharp edge of knife being toward tip of spoon. Divide with knife with lengthwise of spoon, for a half spoonful; divide halves crosswise for quarters and quarters crosswise for eighths. Less than one-eighth of a teaspoonful is considered a few grains.

Table of Weights and Measures.

2 cups butter (packed solidly)	1 pound
4 cups flour (pastry)	1
2½ cups granulated sugar	1
3½ cups powdered sugar	1
2½ cups confectioner's sugar	1
2½ cups brown sugar	1
2½ cups oatmeal	1
4½ cups rolled oats	1
2½ cups granulated cornmeal	1
4½ cups rye meal	1
1½ cups rice	1
4½ cups graham flour	1
3½ cups entire wheat flour	1
4½ cups coffee	1
2 cups finely chopped meat	1
9 large eggs	1 ounce
1 square Baker's chocolate	1 ounce
¼ cup almonds, blanched and chopped	1
A few grains is less than one eighth spoon	
3 teaspoons	1 tablespoon
16 tablespoons	1 cup
2 tablespoons butter	1 ounce
4 tablespoons flour	1

Kranich
Werner

In this issue of the Ledger will be found the formal announcement of Hon. Robert H. Scott, of Paducah, as a candidate for congress from the First Congressional District of Kentucky, his candidacy subject to the action of the democratic voters of the district in the August primary election.

In presenting the name of Mr. Scott for this very important position the Ledger is convinced that he is in every way capacitated to fill the position with credit to the people of the district and honor to himself. Mr. Scott has been a member of the state senate for the past two terms and is splendidly qualified to discharge the duties of a congressman. He is a native of Western Kentucky and has long and closely been allied with the business interests of

congress must launch out upon a new sea with no chart except the wisdom and fidelity of its statesmanship. It is especially incumbent, therefore for the voters to use the greatest care in selecting men to make up the new congress that will serve for the two years beginning March 4, 1915.

I am not unmindful of the fact that I must be judged by the high standard which I am raising for service in that congress. It would be presumptuous in me to hold up that standard in the announcement of my candidacy were it not for the fact that it is not for the candidate to say who shall serve the people. It is for the people and not the candidates to choose a man as the nominee for congress in the August primary. It is my duty to acquaint the people with my

lawful purpose, social, political or religious. I introduced an secured the passage of a law for the benefit of taxpayers and property owners limiting the time for which delinquent taxes may be collected. This law not only tends to promote the more punctual collection of taxes when they are first due, but protects the innocent purchaser of delinquent property. It removes a great hindrance to the whole real estate interests of the state and puts the exchange of property on a more intelligent, certain and satisfactory basis.

I introduced a bill to guarantee bank deposits and as a result set in definite motion this just reform. The time is not far distant when the people can deposit their money with absolute security and have returned to them every dollar deposited whether banks fail or not. Similar laws in other states have

we may expect it to have rapid growth until it is accomplished. It is not in any spirit of boast that I enumerate the things I have done and tried to do in official capacity for the people of Kentucky. They are not in the least indebted to me for them for I have been paid in full both in emolument and honor of office. As far as the people are concerned the slate is clean and the account balanced. I call your attention to my record in office thus far, not as seeking any reward, but as an earnest of further desire and fitness to serve you. I do not ask you to nominate me for congress as an endorsement of my record.

I shall base my claims for the nomination primarily upon whatever merits I may have and not upon the demerits of those who may oppose me. The weaknesses of my opponents, if they have any, can not constitute strength in me so far as service to the

A crisis has been reached in the Mexican situation. President Wilson Tuesday authorized the seizure of the town of Vera Cruz. This was accomplished with the loss of twelve American boys and the wounded about fifty more. The reported Mexican loss is estimated from 150 to 200.

Company L., National Guards, of Murray, of the crack companies of the state, is expected to be sent into service at an early date. This company is composed of about 50 Murray boys and of this number are eager and anxious to go to the front.

Vera Cruz is Occupied

Washington, April 22.—The American forces are in control of Vera Cruz. No non-combatants were fighting there. This word was received from Consul General after noon.

The White House gave out the following statement: "Dispatches received from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz 10 p. m. announced that the American forces are now in possession of the city, that apparently no fatalities among American and foreign non-combatants and that firing had been occasional picket shots."

In operations in Mexico at Vera Cruz took place to-day when Rear Admiral Badger, in command of the Atlantic fleet and the United States Navy, took the entire city. The orders of the president were being carried out. It was made apparent in conference at the city that the situation will "sit tight" at Vera Cruz. Plans of pacification will be taken at this time. At present, it was declared on high authority, Vera Cruz would hold the city to convince the people that means business and that no action would be taken until there are retaliatory actions on the part of the government.

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W. O. W. Re

April 20.—Sun-son Thomas C. Hastings, marshal of South Fulton, shot Mrs. Fannie Hastings and then placed his right temple, bullet through his head. The tragedy was not until late Sunday when Miss Edna Hastings, daughter of the principal, called at the home on State Line. The two cold in death. The house and alarm, which spread city like wild fire. On entering the room the tragedy occurred. Renfro laying on her Hastings' head rest-foot. Hastings held Smith & Wesson in which had been fired. Two of the shots hit the back of Mrs. Hastings below each shoulder. One shot at the base of her head, one shot went through her brain while she was shot, probably went

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The Sovereign

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Peg o' My Heart.
You've Got Your Mother's Big Blue Eyes.
That Naughty Melody.
That Ragtime Regimental Band.
Entertainer's Rag—Hot Rag.
The Curse of an Aching Heart.
Daughter of Uncle Sam—March.
There's a Girl in the Heart of Maryland.
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That Tango Tokio.

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it is this that is sold on the mon-
ey-back guarantee.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks
to our many friends and neigh-
bors who were so kind to us and
stood by us in the sickness and
death of our darling wife and
mother, Shellie; and when the
same comes to them may each
and every one be favored with
the same blessings they have
shown us. We also want to
thank the doctors and nurses
who did all they could. May

Braden Gentry a most wonderful horse, that contains all the qualities of his famous
sire, John R. Gentry, has the pitiful sum of \$20 attached for his services
The Algerian a phenomenal trotter, a race track fiend, and like his sire, The Bondsman,
is one of the greatest breeders that has ever been brought into this coun-
try. He suffers the same humiliation as Gentry and will make the season for \$20.00
Napoleon the Champion Mammoth Jack of Kentucky, who has never met his Waterloo;
and the Handsome Black, Jack, CARMACK, by a famous imported sire, will both
make the season at \$12.00, and never has the services of such fine blood ever been offered
at such low prices. It is ridiculous, we admit.

This is absolutely the last season of this barn of stock, as they will
be on the market at the close of this season.
Mr. Breeder, this is your last chance at this fine barn of stock. They
will be elsewhere next season. Lovers of fine stock should grasp this last
golden opportunity of a life time.

SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY C

is District.—McKenzie, Tenn., April 27-28

April 27th, 7:45 p. m. Sermon.....Re

Tuesday, April 28

Devotional.....R
Organization.....

The Sunday-School

(a) Of Yesterday.....Dr.
(b) Of Today.....
(c) Of Tomorrow.....H

The Superintendent

(a) His Aim.....
(b) His Week Day Work with the Les.....Prof
(c) His Week Day Work with the Tea.....
(d) His Work with the Scholar.....
Sermon.....

The Teacher

Devotional.....Re
(a) His Qualification.....
(b) His Work with the Lesson.....P.
(c) Between Lessons.....Mr
(d) Before the Class.....H

The Sunday-School The Church's Opportunity

(a) As a Field.....Dr.
(b) As a Force.....Peof
The Advantages of a Cradle Roll.....Mrs
The Rights of a Primary Pupil.....Mrs
The Weekly Adult Bible Class.....C
The Sunday School in Its Relation to U
Childhood.....Re
Sermon.....Rev. C.

Wednesday, April 29

Devotional.....V

World Wide Missions

(a) Authority.....Rev.
(b) Purpose.....Rev
(c) Source of Power.....Rev.
(d) Individual Responsibility.....Rev
The Church's Present Attitude.....Is It
Should Be?.....Rev. J
The Forward Look.....Rev.
Is the Church Ready?.....Rev. J
Sermon.....
Devotional.....Rev.

The Country Sunday-School

(a) Its Organization.....J. L.
(b) Its Purpose.....V
(c) Its Greatest Need.....
(d) Fifty-two Sessions Possible Every Y.....R. E.
How to Make the Most of Childrens Day.....Rev
The Essential Feathers of the Successful
School.....Rev. F. H.
preachers are requested to be present as e
the 27th. They will appoint as many as o
r respective charges and urge their attend
ments are also requested to be present,
ward to Rev. S. F. Wynn of McKenzie the na
s and all those who expect to attend.—L. D. H

12

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

(Continued from page 9.)
"All right, Jim," said Frances, "I
am going with you."

"What do you mean, Frances?"
"I mean that we will ride over to
Wharton tomorrow and get married
and take our chances together."

Jim remonstrated with her, and
told her that she must wait until
he was better prepared to take care
of her, and that about one hundred
dollars and the possibilities of the
mine were all that he had. He told
her of the possible hardships, but she
would listen to none of his argu-
ments. She told him that she had
considered everything and that if he
wanted her at all he must take her
now. Of course, that settled the
matter, and so it was arranged that
Jim should meet her the next morn-
ing, and that she should get some of
her clothing from the house that
night and should secrete them
somewhere where she could get
them the next day without being
observed.

When they met the next morning
Jim said to her, "Dear, we are start-
ing now on life's journey together,
and it shall be my sincere endeavor
all through that journey never to
let you regret the step you are tak-
ing." And so they rode into
Wharton and were married, and
after the ceremony Jim went out
to purchase some camp equipment
and a broncho to carry it, while
Frances wrote a farewell letter to
her father, which she expected to
mail in the morning, for it was
their idea to stay over night at
Wharton and get an early start for
the three days' trip to the mine.
It happened, however, that these ar-
rangements were to be summarily
upset, for Dave Owens, returning
from the southern boundary of his
ranch, met a cowboy on a neighbor-
ing ranch, who had just returned
from Wharton, who told him that
he had passed Jim and Frances near
Wharton. The old man gathered a
couple of his cowboys and went
after them, vowing summary ven-
geance on Jim's head, and he elat-
tered into town just at the time
when Jim and Frances were finish-
ing their wedding supper. The son
of the hotel-keeper saw them as
they were coming into town and
with the greatest haste possible
made for the hotel and told Jim
that Dave Owens was in town and
looked crazy-mad.

"We must get a move on us then,
Jim," said Frances, "and get out as
soon as possible."

"No, dear," said Jim, "you're my
wife now, and neither your father
nor anyone else can separate us."

"That's true, Jim, but remember
that he is my father, and that I love
him dearly, and that I don't want
you to come to blows, so if we can
get away let's do it."

Jim reluctantly consented and,
aided by the hotel-keeper, they hast-
ily packed their equipment and
started for the mine.

Meanwhile Dave Owens had
learned of the marriage and of the
purchase of the camp equipment and
of the fact that they were at the
hotel, and he reached the hotel half
an hour after they had left. As it
was dark he was unable to find out
in which direction they had gone
and he concluded to wait until
morning.

Meanwhile Jim and Frances, both
inured to the saddle, rode until past
midnight, when they determined to
rest the horses and start out again
in the morning, and so they rode off
in the trail and camped for the night.

In the morning Dave Owens and
his cowboys endeavored to find in
which direction the couple had
gone. Both of the cowboys were

secretly in sympathy with Jim and
their efforts were not very strenu-
ous, so that Dave Owens finally
gave up the search as hopeless.

The next day Jim and Frances
started early on their trip to the
mine. They looked back along the
trail as far as they could see, but
saw no sign of any pursuit. They
stopped to rest their horses for an
hour at noon and at three o'clock
they were within a few miles of
Big Canyon, where they expected to
camp for the evening. They had
just topped a rise in the trail when
Jim, looking back, saw two riders
riding fast along the trail. In the
distance the foremost looked like
Dave Owens and the horse looked
like the broncho that he usually
rode.

"That looks like your father,
Frances. I think that we had better
get into Big Canyon as fast as we
can, for we can lose him there," and
so they covered the next ten miles
into Big Canyon with all the speed
possible. When they reached the
entrance of Big Canyon, they could
see nothing of the riders, but Jim
determined to take no chances, and
they rode up the canyon for nearly
a mile to where the canyon widen-
ed out into a little rock-strewn
plain. From this little plain the
sides of the canyon sloped gradu-
ally up to the top, broken by occa-
sional little terraces, and Jim de-
termined to make his camp for the
night on one of these terraces. The
horses were tethered behind a little
clump of trees, where they could
not be seen from the trail. Jim cut
some boughs from the trees and
made a comfortable bed and then,
taking his water bottles, went down
to the little stream that wound
through the canyon to fill them. He
barely had time to reach the stream
when Frances, glancing down over
the plain, saw a man with a revolver
in hand coming across it. She saw
that it was not her father nor one
of their cowboys, but, fearing that he
might mean some harm to Jim, she
drew her revolver and exclaimed in
a manlike tone as she could as-
sume, "Hands up!" The answer was
a report from the stranger's gun
and she fell forward unconscious on
the sloping side of the terrace.

Jim had just finished filling his
water bottles when he heard the
shot and, running around the edge
of the canyon, was met by the com-
mand of "Hands up!" and saw a man
standing behind a large boulder with
a revolver pointed toward him. He
threw his hands up, but continued
running toward the stranger.

"What's your hurry?" the man
asked him.

"Who was that shooting?" Jim
answered excitedly.

"I'm the guilty party, my friend,"
he replied. "You see, someone who
was probably your side partner
made an effort to hold me up a
little while ago, and I indulged in a
little rapid fire target practice. I
don't think he'll hold anybody else
up in a hurry."

Jim's face grew white as a sheet.
"For God's sake, man, did you kill
her?"

"Her? What do you mean? I
believe that I killed someone, for
there he lies on the terrace over
there."

"God, man," answered Jim. "That
was my wife."

"Your wife?" he shouted running
toward Jim, whose hands were still
up. He grabbed Jim's gun from
his belt and said, "She may not be
killed yet, but get over there as
quickly as possible."

Jim reached Frances' side and
saw that her face was covered with
blood and that one arm was bent
under, apparently broken. Her hat

had fallen off and Jim knelt by her
side and laid his head to her
breast. He felt her heart beat and
jumping up said, "She's not dead;
straighten out her arm and stop
that flow of blood." Then he dashed
off for some water. When he re-
turned he found that Frances was
just recovering consciousness. The
stranger had wiped the blood from
her face, and he said, "My bullet
has just creased the top of her head
and her arm was apparently broken
from the fall, but I don't think that
she is seriously hurt."

Jim knelt down and took Frances'
head in his arms, while the stranger
bathed the wounds. Frances looked

up at Jim with a tender smile in her
sweet eyes, and said to him bravely,
"don't worry, Jim, I'll be all right
now."

The stranger, with trembling
voice, said, "you can't imagine how
deeply I regret this. I was in here
looking for cattle rustlers and
thought I saw one. I have some
men and horses down at the mouth
of the canyon, and we'll take her
over to the Wells' ranch. He is a
pretty good doctor and his wife is
the finest kind of a nurse."

So they bound Frances' arm to her
side and carried her toward the
mouth of the canyon. Meanwhile
(Continued on page 14.)

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the action of the democratic voters of the district in the August primary election.

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new congress that will serve for the two years beginning March 4, 1915.

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the innocent purchaser or deponent property. It removes a great hindrance to the whole real estate interests of the state and puts the exchange of property on a more intelligent, certain and satisfactory basis.

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W. O. W.

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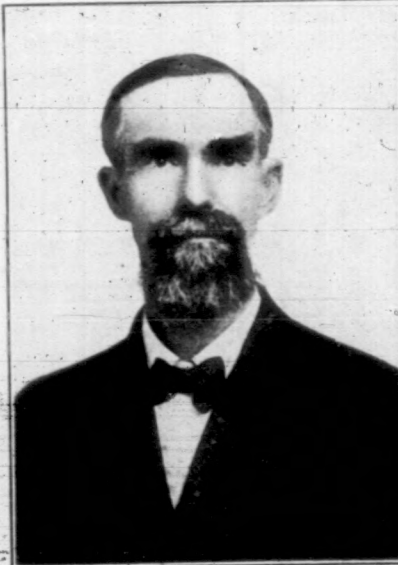
Death of our mander, William of Cypress Car New Concord, E born on the 23r 1872, and died He leaves a w children and an mourn his death

Another Sturden. Dum. T. The Sovereign fairwell address the first meeting He said boys I ed to the meal be the last time with you boys, the last time th you, come to th tend to your have here tofor well be said mourn as the y we preclieve the ing to our Cour parting advice. to love our sove that our sove enforced as a v a part, we who associate with ally and offic powerless are to express our preciation for pathy with the ly. Be it enac the resolution minutes of th copy be sent family and a each county p tion and a cop eign Visitor. McCuiston, ch Cuiston; Bob

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Kentucky's Apple King

By E. J. Paxton



Herbert Anderson.

A story that Irvin Cobb likes to tell is that when he left his native town and went East to make his name and fortune and was introduced as "Cobb, of Paducah," a frequent query was: "Paducah—is that the name of a drink or a recently discovered disease?" Most everybody that knows Cobb now knows that Paducah is the metropolis of West Kentucky, the home of "Judge Priest," and that there Mr. Cobb has found the inspiration for many of his best stories and humorous sketches. To use a bromide, Cobb put Paducah on the map.

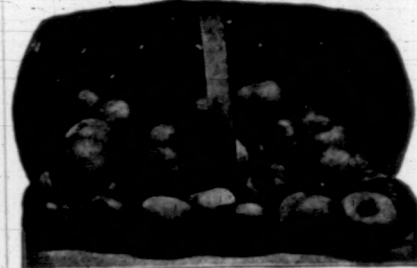
There is another man in the country near Paducah who will bring added fame to the town in a few years, as well as to the state. Ask anyone you meet what Kentucky is noted for, and the answer will be: For its pretty women, fine whiskeys and fast horses and tobacco. In a very short time the knowing ones will reply: Its pretty women, fine apples—at least, chivalrous men will, place the ladies first, and deservedly, too—fast horses and tobacco. The days of whiskey seem to be numbered, since the greater portion of Kentucky is now "dry." The commonwealth will always be famed for its tobacco, but recently it has been discovered that the apple is a BIG possibility and destined to be a leading crop in a short time.

A good deal of credit for this is due to one man just out of Paducah—Herbert Anderson. Mr. Anderson has awakened the people of his section and all over the state to the fact that his immediate neighborhood raises the finest winesap apples grown in the United States. He has been doing it for years, but like the prophet we are oft told of, the folk in his own country did not give him honor. Anderson's apples have been known to the Agriculture Department at Washington, where they have been declared to be the best of their character of which it has record, and they have received equal recognition from the

Kentucky agricultural authorities at Lexington. Writing in the Inland Farmer, Lowell Roubush, an authority, says: Kentuckians—Don't forget this: For the forty-ninth time we have said it—your state is great in fruit possibilities. In 1912—the finest winter apples of their varieties I saw were in McCracken County, in the Purchase. Just think of it! Better than I saw in New York. All because there was a man behind them."

"The man behind them" was Herbert Anderson. In the year Mr. Roubush speaks of, Anderson gathered nearly 12,000 bushels of apples from twelve acres. Any man who knows the value of a good winesap apple can easily compute what the return was. In telling the story of how he learned to raise apples, Mr. Anderson said when he first started out to farm, as a young man, he planted three acres in apples for his table use. "I have always contended that anything you do should receive all of your thought and energy. So I started out with those baby trees to tend them as carefully, as painstakingly as I could, and soon learned it was quite a task. Each season taught me more and more. At first I did not succeed, but in fifteen years now I have never had a failure. All that is necessary in this community to raise fine apples is knowing how and working. The job can't be delegated to the hired man. It needs scientific attention. Give the proper culture, fertilizer, pruning and spraying and Nature will do all the rest. The crop is sure and certain. We down here, do not have to artificially heat our orchards to protect from Spring frosts. We give our trees the necessary vitality, and the frosts we have do not injure them at all."

Mr. Anderson has a great many trees on his place producing 25 to 30 bushels each, and at \$1.50 a bushel, it is easy to figure the yield in dollars and cents. He is a crank about his trees receiving the proper attention, and it is doubtful if the most devoted mother visits more attention on a favorite child than he does on all of his trees. Of course, to this is due in a measure of his success. Like all successful fruit growers, he has done some experimenting and he has developed a seedling from a Rome Beauty which he calls "The Paducah" that apple dealers declare will make Paducah famous. It is a splendid apple in every way and comes just at a time when there are no other apples on the market—in August—and commands not less than \$2.50 a bushel at the orchard. It is predicted by those who profess to know that almost all America will be eating "The Paducah" before long. Then Mr. Cobb can tell those who are inquisitive about Paducah that it is something good to eat.



Two Baskets of Apples!

Both grown in the same orchard, on two trees that had the same natural advantages. But we sprayed the tree that yielded the apples above and the apples below came from the tree that wasn't sprayed. In the "Deming Experiment Orchard", we take our own medicine. We study spraying right among the trees to find out what is needed in the way of sprayers, nozzles, solutions, etc., etc. We prefer to do the experimenting for our customers rather than let them do the experimenting for us. This is but ONE of the reasons why practical fruit growers, farmers and gardeners prefer

Deming Spray Pumps

For over a score of years they have been termed "The World's Best". The ease with which every important working part is accessible, makes them great favorites. Their practical construction makes their use a pleasure and an economy. Try either of these two leaders:



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Lead under all conditions in all sections of the country. Besides the famous Deming Trio—Bordeaux, Simplex and Vermorel Nozzles—there are 6 other styles for different purposes. All are tested and guaranteed to do thorough work.

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To help you spray effectively, we publish a most complete spraying guide. It tells when and how to spray in garden, orchard and field. Catalog describes over twenty styles of Deming Spray Pumps. Ask for your copy and name of nearest Deming Dealer to-day.

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Since 1848-49 backed by forty years success. Every five pound package a self-feeder, no waste—accurate portions each feeding and big profits. Write today for full particulars.

The Old Raven Food Co.
256 1611 Madison Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

WONDER POWDER Something New. Dissolved in gasoline absolutely cleans all articles equal to French and Swiss cleaners. Silks, feathers, laces, gloves, fancy waxes done without injury to fabric or color.
Price, 10 cents and 25 cents.

WONDER POWDER, Box 248, FULTON, KY.

12 EVERBEARING FREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Yes, ABSOLUTELY FREE! This is simply to introduce our wonderful Productive Strawberry Plants. Produce great crops of fine, extra large, delicious strawberries all summer and fall. Fall bearing strawberries are in great demand. Here's your chance to get 12 fine, sturdy plants, like the ones shown in our catalog, FREE. Your name and address in a postal will bring them. Plants sent promptly by express. **BRADLEY BROTHERS** 238 Main St., Mahanada, Illinois.

SWEET CLOVER THE GREAT NEW FERTILIZER AND LAND-BUILDER

Equal to hay and Pasture. Write for price list of seed and "Free Circular, telling how to grow it."

John A. Sheehan R. D. No. 4, FALMOUTH, KY.

8 GRAPE VINES 1\$

Just the thing for the home garden or for arbor covering. A wonderful fruit offering. Home comfort, health, vigor and happiness greatly increased for only ONE DOLLAR. Vines sent postpaid. To everyone sending us a dollar bill for this grape vine offering, we will include a special valuable prize. Ask for it in our catalog. **GOOD POULTRY**, most important crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make \$200 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. Every grape grower needs poultry. Good Poultry alone, for a copy, this a year. Order now, write tonight for **BRADLEY BROTHERS**, 238 Main St., Mahanada, Ill.

SHOREWOOD FARMS CO., Saginaw, Mich.

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Your Selection
OUR STORE

season are in marked con-
s gone before. They are dif-
Our stocks are complete
to meet the most exacting
yles from our Ready-to-wear
ments illustrating the very
n's Ready-to-wear and Shoes,
riced to meet mail order com-
venience of those who
store frequently.
e if you can, if you can't come
mail—your orders by mail will
e careful attention. If you have
ur Shoe and Ready-to-wear Cata-
name and address.
ant samples of Dress Goods or
Goods line, write us—write us to-
lly want something.

Don't hide your freckles under
a veil; get an ounce of oth-
ine and remove them. Even the
first few applications should
show a wonderful improvement,
some of the lighter freckles van-
ishing entirely.
Be sure to ask the druggist
for the double strength othine;
it is this that is sold on the mon-
ey-back guarantee.
Card of Thanks.
We wish to express our thanks
to our many friends and neigh-
bors who were so kind to us and
stood by us in the sickness and
death of our darling wife and
mother, Shellie; and when the
same comes to them may each
and every one be favored with
the same blessings they have
shown us. We also want to
thank the doctors and nurses
who did all they could. May

Fairview Stock Farm offers for the breeding season of 1914 the most tempting and
enticing endowments that have ever been offered to the breeding public. A general cut-throat
reduction for the services of the greatest breeders that have ever blessed this section of the
country, has been made.
Sprague Patch an excellent individual, sired by the world's Champion Pacer, has been
most shamefully reduced to the low price of \$30.00.
Braden Gentry a most wonderful horse, that contains all the qualities of his famous
sire, John R. Gentry, has the pitiful sum of \$20 attached for his services
The Algerian a phenomenal trotter, a race track fiend, and like his sire, The Bondsman,
is one of the greatest breeders that has ever been brought into this coun-
try. He suffers the same humiliation as Gentry and will make the season for \$20.00
Napoleon the Champion Mammoth Jack of Kentucky, who has never met his Waterloo;
and the Handsome Black, Jack, CARMACK, by a famous imported sire, will both
make the season at \$12.00, and never has the services of such fine blood ever been offered
at such low prices. It is ridiculous, we admit.

This is absolutely the last season of this barn of stock, as they will
be on the market at the close of this season.
Mr. Breeder, this is your last chance at this fine barn of stock. They
will be elsewhere next season. Lovers of fine stock should grasp this last
golden opportunity of a life time.

In this issue of the Ledger
will be found the formal a-
nouncement of Hon. Robert
Scott of Paducah, as a can-
date for congress from the First
Congressional District of Ken-
tucky, his candidacy subject
the action of the democratic
ters of the district in the A-
gust primary election.
In presenting the name of M-
Scott for this very import-
position the Ledger is convin-
ed that he is in every way
pacitated to fill the position
with credit to the people of
district and honor to him-
Mr. Scott has been a member
the state senate for the
two terms and is splen-
qualified to discharge the dut-
of a congressman. He is a
tive of Western Kentucky
has long and closely been al-
with the business interests
the state a man of pleas-

ND MISSIONARY C

Kenzie, Tenn., April 27-28
m. Sermon.....Re
uesday, April 28
.....R
he Sunday-School
rday.....Dr.
row.....H
he Superintendent
k Day Work with the Les
Prof
k Day Work with the Tea
k with the Scholar
The Teacher
Re
lification.....P.
with the Lesson.....P.
Lessons.....Mr
he Class.....H
chool The Church's Opportunity
eld.....Dr.
ce.....Peof.
ages of a Cradle Roll...Mrs
off a Primary Pupil...Mrs
Adult Bible Class.....C
School in Its Relation to U
d.....Rev. C.
Wednesday, April 29
World Wide Missions
ty.....Rev.
of Power.....Rev.
ual Responsibility.....Rev.
s Present Attitude. Is It
Be?.....Rev. J
I Look.....Rev.
ch Ready?.....Rev. J
Country Sunday-School
anization.....J. L
pose.....V
atest Need.....R. E.
two Sessions Possible Every Y
ke the Most of Childrens Day
Rev
ial Feathers of the Successful
Rev. F. H
requested to be present as
will appoint as many as o
arges and urge their attend
requested to be present.
F. Wynn of McKenzie the na
who expect to attend. L. D. H

(Continued from page 12.)
the stranger had introduced him-
self to Jim as Wood Shelby, and
when they reached the mouth of the
canyon, Wood said to him, "Our
three horses are comparatively
fresh. I'll ride with you over to
Wells' ranch and we will take turns
carrying her, and take our third
horse for a remount. It's twenty-
five miles over there, and we want
to get her there just as quickly as
possible."
The horses had been hastily sad-
dled and Jim mounted one. Wood
handed Frances up to him and they
started on their ride to the ranch.
Jim's heart ached as he looked down
at the precious burden he bore. The
sight of the bandaged head, the
broken arm and the little pale face
almost made him sick, but he said
to her, "I know it's tough, sweet-
heart, but in a little while you will
be more comfortable."
She nodded back to him and he
heard her say in low tones, "I'm
game, Jim."
And so by turns they carried her
for five hours until they reached
the ranch, where Mr. and Mrs.
Wells immediately took her in
charge, and in a short time she was
resting comfortably. The break in
her arm was not a serious one and
in three weeks she had entirely re-
covered. In the meantime Jim and
Wood had become great friends
and Jim told Wood the story of his
elopement and of the incidents lead-
ing up to it and of the discovery
of the mine. Wood insisted on Jim
accepting a loan sufficiently large
to purchase a better equipment than
he had and to provide more com-
fortably for Frances. He said to
him, "You surely can't refuse to let
me do this, old fellow, for I have
felt terribly over this accident, and
it will relieve me to know that I
can do something toward making
the future a little easier for you."
And when Jim saw how much
Wood took it to heart, he finally
consented to accept the money, pro-
vided Wood would accept a share in
their venture. He wanted to go up
to the mine first and get things
ready for Frances, but she would
not listen to it. "I want to be with
you at the start, dear," she said. It
will only be a few days now."
And so they waited until she was
completely recovered. Mrs. Wells
had grown to love Francis very
dearly and was loath to see her go,
and Mr. Wells insisted on sending
one of his cowboys with them to
help build their little cabin and get
them started.
He said to Jim before he started,
"If you don't strike it very rich up
there, Jim, I know where a fortune
can be made in Wyoming. I have
gotten in on an irrigation deal, and
would like to have you and Frances
come up there."
It only took a few days to reach
the mine and to build a little log
shack, Frances helping the two men
with willing hands. When it was
almost completed Jim sent the cow-
boy back to the ranch, and he and
Frances finished it.
"It's rather a poor home to bring
a bride to," he said.
"Why, it's fine, Jim," she an-
swered. "It's a home enough for
me with you."
Before they had worked many
weeks, they saw that the deposit
did not amount to much. What lit-
tle gold there was in the sand had
been washed carefully. There
seemed to be just a little pocket of
placer deposit, for Jim could find
no evidences of gold in the stream
above or below, so that all they had
to show for several weeks' hard
work was about one thousand dol-
lars, worth of gold dust, and the

pocket was almost exhausted. Jim's
knowledge of mining taught him
that there must be gold somewhere
in the neighborhood and he spent
several weeks vainly endeavoring to
locate it. The weeks, however, had
been ones of intense happiness to
the young couple, and both agreed
that they enjoyed their honeymoon
there more than they would have
anywhere else. Mr. Wells had sent
a messenger up to the mines several
times to find out how they were
progressing, and he brought them
such supplies as they wanted. Jim
had written down and borrowed a
shotgun and fishing outfit from the
ranch. Even the cowboy messenger
did not know what their purpose
was in living in the mountains, for
Jim did not want any of the outside
world to know of the possibilities of
gold in there until he had thoroughly
investigated it. They had made
little picnics of their prospecting
trips and sometimes left the cabin
for two or three days at a time and
on these trips they would take their
gun and fishing rods with them, for
there were quite a number of little
mountain streams in which trout
were plentiful. Thus, they spent
the first winter of their married life
and finally came to the conclusion
that in the spring they would accept
Mr. Wells' offer to go to Wyoming,
and so informed him by the mes-
senger who came up late in the
winter.
On one of these jaunts they had
seen from a mountain, some fifteen
miles west of their camp, a beauti-
ful little valley and they had de-
termined to visit it at some future
time, so Jim proposed that they go
over to the valley and put in a few
days, and then pack up and go down
to the Wells' ranch. They found
the little stream almost alive with
fish, and Jim had just hooked a
pound and a half trout, when he
heard Francis, who was fishing a
little down stream, call to him ex-
citedly. He ran to her. She was
standing by a rifle and pointing ex-
citedly toward the stream, she said,
"What's that, Jim?"
"What?" he answered. "Gold, by
jove," and examining further found
traces of it quite a way down the
stream. "It looks as though we
will have to change our minds about
Wyoming, for a while anyhow, for
I believe there is enough gold to
keep us busy for some time." So
they determined to build another
cabin over in the valley and move
their camp there. On their return
to their cabin they found the cow-
boy messenger with letters from
Wood Shelby. He had gone to
work on a neighboring ranch, the
Bar-J, and his letter was not writ-
ten in his usual cheerful manner, so
Jim wrote to Wood and urged him
to join them, and told him of their
strike and that they would wait at
the cabin for him. Wood had
grown very tired of ranch life and
decided that even if they found no
gold that a few weeks in the moun-
tains would help him materially, so
he appeared at the camp a week
later, bringing with him a plenti-
ful supply of provisions. The camp
was moved, over to the little valley,
where another cabin was built, and
for six months all three worked in-
dustriously at placer mining, and
the little stream was thoroughly
washed for several miles, but no
further traces of gold could be
found. They prospected industri-
ously for two more months, but
unsuccessfully, and Jim proposed
that as they had about twenty-five
or thirty thousand dollars' worth of
gold dust, they break up camp and
try civilization for a while. Jim and
Frances went to an Eastern city
and Wood went up to Wyoming to

visit Wells and look into the irriga-
tion scheme. He was so well satis-
fied with the result of his investiga-
tion that he wrote to Jim and they
invested their joint holdings in sev-
eral hundred acres of irrigated land,
built a comfortable home and thor-

oughly equipped themselves for
agricultural life. Their venture was
exceedingly prosperous, and Dave
Owens has completely forgiven the
elopement and spends the happiest
moments of his life with Jim and
Frances at their Wyoming home.

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STIFF
SILK
HATS
CLEANED, DYED
BLOCKED
RETRIMMED

Panamas and Straw Hats
Bleached and Blocked

ANY STYLE—ANY SIZE
Send Your Hat to Us or Write Us About it

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9th and Vine Streets. CINCINNATI, O.

AMPHION GLEE CLUB

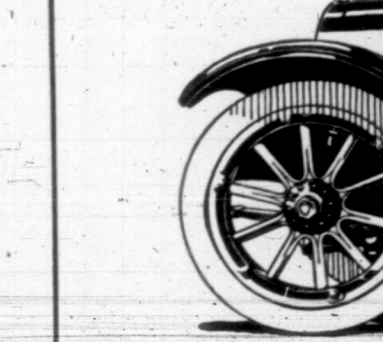


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\$1,750
F. O. B. Detroit



This

This year the HU-
a Six which greatly
motor car situation.
The price is \$1,7-
dersells any comparab
The weight is 2,98-
underweights Fours of
And it costs much
Fours of equal size and

It weighs, for ins-
less than the four-c-
"37", the best four c-
went from this factor-
base is 123 inches,
extra tonneau seats.
It consumes one-f-
the HUDSON "37"
power. This is du-
long-stroke motor—a
It shows an equal
compared with any of

The Day

As everyone kno-
ward Sixes. There
whose best car is a
now build Sixes exc-
Last year, hardly
was sold at a price
good Six.

In this issue of the Ledger will be found the formal announcement of Hon. Robert H. Scott, of Paducah, as a candidate for congress from the First Congressional District of Kentucky, his candidacy subject to the action of the democratic voters of the district in the August primary election.

In presenting the name of Mr. Scott for this very important position the Ledger is convinced that he is in every way capacitated to fill the position with credit to the people of the district and honor to himself. Mr. Scott has been a member of the state senate for the past two terms and is splendidly qualified to discharge the duties of a congressman. He is a native of Western Kentucky and has long and closely been allied with the business interests of the state a man of pleasing

congress must launch out upon a new sea with no chart except the wisdom and fidelity of its statesmanship. It is especially incumbent, therefore for the voters to use the greatest care in selecting men to make up the new congress that will serve for the two years beginning March 4, 1915.

I am not unmindful of the fact that I must be judged by the high standard which I am raising for service in that congress. It would be presumptuous in me to hold up that standard in the announcement of my candidacy were it not for the fact that it is not for the candidate to say who shall serve the people. It is for the people and not the candidates to choose a man as the nominee for congress in the August primary. It is my duty to acquaint the people with my idea of fitness for this office and

passage of a law for the benefit of taxpayers and property owners limiting the time for which delinquent taxes may be collected. This law not only tends to promote the more punctual collection of taxes when they are first due, but protects the innocent purchaser of delinquent property. It removes a great hindrance to the whole real estate interests of the state and puts the exchange of property on a more intelligent, certain and satisfactory basis.

I introduced a bill to guarantee bank deposits and as a result set in definite motion this just reform. The time is not far distant when the people can deposit their money with absolute security and have returned to them every dollar deposited whether banks fail or not. Similar laws in other states have worked to the interest not only of the depositors but to the

the I enumerate the things I have done and tried to do in official capacity for the people of Kentucky. They are not in the least indebted to me for them for I have been paid in full both in emolument and honor of office. As far as the people are concerned the state is clean and the account balanced. I call your attention to my record in office thus far, not as seeking any reward, but as an earnest of further desire and fitness to serve you. I do not ask you to nominate me for congress as an endorsement of my record.

I shall base my claims for the nomination primarily upon whatever merits I may have and not upon the demerits of those who may oppose me. The weakness of my opponents, if they have any, can not constitute strength in me so far as service to the people is concerned. I ask you to judge solely on what I am

A crisis has been reached in the Mexican situation, and President Wilson Tuesday authorized the sea forces to seize the town of Vera Cruz. This was accomplished with the loss of twelve American boys and the wounding of about fifty more. The reported Mexican loss is estimated from 150 to 200.

Company L., National Guards, of Murray, and one of the crack companies of the state, is expected to be called into service at an early date. This company is composed of about 50 Murray boys and of this number many are eager and anxious to go to the front.

Vera Cruz is Occupied

Washington, April 22.—The American forces are in complete control of Vera Cruz. No non-combatants were injured in the fighting there. This word was received from Consul Canada this afternoon.

The White House gave out the following statement: "Dispatches received from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz at 1:10 p. m. announced that the American forces are now in complete possession of the city, that apparently no fatalities among American and foreign non-combatants and that firing had ceased except for occasional picket shots."

In operations in Mexico at Vera Cruz took on renewed force to-day when Rear Admiral Badger landed more of the Atlantic fleet and the United States forces broke the entire city.

The orders of the president were being carried out to the letter. It was made apparent in conference at the White House that the United States will "sit tight" at Vera Cruz and that no action of pacification will be taken at this time.

Present, it was declared on high authority, that the American forces would hold the city to convince Huerta that the United States means business and that no action would be taken until there are retaliatory actions on the part of the government.

gedy at Fulton

April 20.—Sun-
on Thomas C. Hast-
marshal of South
n., shot Mrs. Fannie
death and then placed
his right temple,
bullet through his
e tragedy was not
until late Sunday
hen Miss Edna Hast-
ter of the principal
ting, called at the
ne on State Line
earch of her father
the two cold in death.
of the house and
alarm, which spread
city like wild fire.
on entering the room
tragedy occurred
Renfro lying on her
Hastings' head rest-
feet. Hastings held
Smith & Wesson in
which had been fired
Two of the shots
d the back of Mrs.
t below each shoulder
one shot at the base
head, one shot went
Hastings' brain while
shot, probably went

has been found to give any
light why the tragedy took place

W. O. W. Resolutions

Death of our Sovereign Com-
mander, William R. McCuistian
of Cypress Camp No. 216 of
New Concord Kentucky. Was
born on the 23rd day of Jan.
1872, and died Jan. 21st, 1914.
He leaves a wife and several
children and an aged mother to
mourn his death.

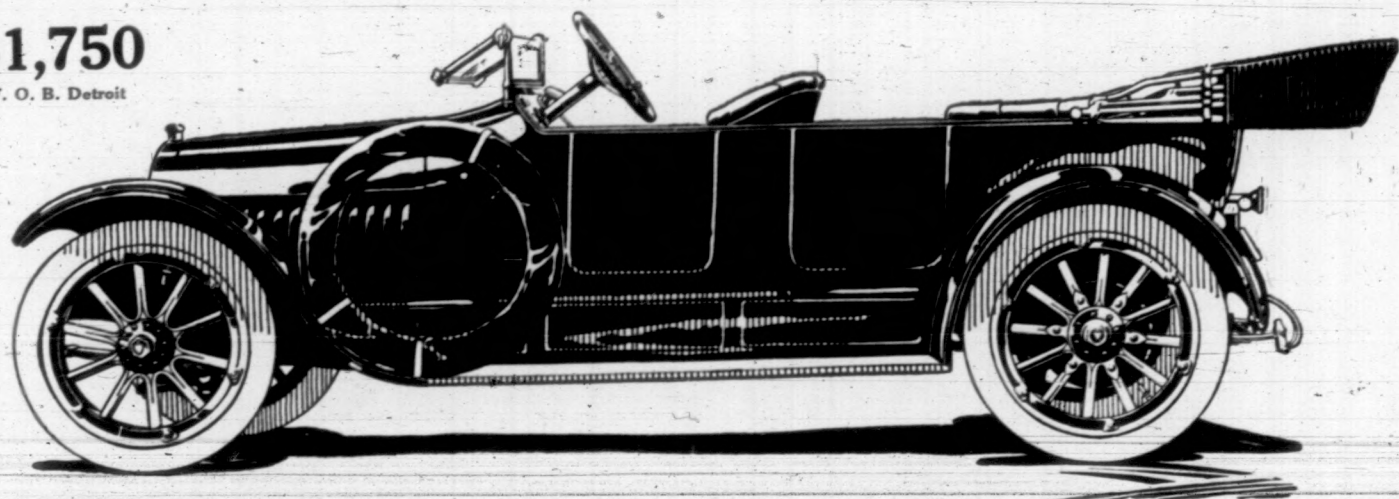
Another Sturdy Oak has fol-
lowed. Dum. Tacet. Clamant.
The Sovereign Commander's
fairwell address to the Camp on
the first meeting night in Dec.
He said boys I have been ex-
posed to the measles, and this may
be the last time I'll ever meet
with you boys, but if this be
the last time that I meet with
you, come to the Camp and at-
tend to your business as you
have here tofore. But it may
well be said that mourn and
mourn as the years roll by, do
we precieve the need of listen-
ing to our Counsel Commander's
parting advice. He implored us
to love our sovereigns and to see
that our sovereigns should be
enforced as a whole rather than
a part, we who were privileged to
associate with him both person-
ally and officially know how
powerless are any human terms
to express our affection and ap-
preciation for him. Our sym-
pathy with the surviving fami-
ly. Be it enacted that a copy of
the resolutions be spread on the
minutes of this Camp and a
copy be sent to the bereaved
family and a copy be sent to
each county paper for publica-
tion and a copy to the Sovereign
Visitor.—Committee, C. A.
McCuistian, chairman; C. P. Mc-
Cuistian; Bob Osborn.

GOOD POSITION OFFERED
to the young man who takes
COTTON CLASSING, BOOK-
KEEPING and GREGG SHORT-
HAND in the Memphis Business
College, and who has no other
ties to it but any one who will
make good is placed in a good position free of
charge. For full particulars
address Memphis, Tenn., J. E.
Thomas, Principal.

HUDSON Six-40

\$1,750

F. O. B. Detroit



Note the Streamline Body—the Handsomest Car of the Year

This Six Costs Less Than Fours

Weights Less—Costs Less to Operate

This year the HUDSON announces a Six which greatly affects the whole motor car situation.

The price is \$1,750, so it much under-sells any comparable Four.

The weight is 2,980 pounds, so it much underweights Fours of similar capacity.

And it costs much less to operate than Fours of equal size and power.

It weighs, for instance, 400 pounds less than the four-cylinder HUDSON "37", the best four cylinder-car that ever went from this factory. Yet the wheel base is 123 inches, and there are two extra tonneau seats.

It consumes one-fourth less fuel than the HUDSON "37", yet it has more power. This is due to a small-bore, long-stroke motor—a European innovation.

It shows an equal or a greater saving compared with any other same-class Four.

The Day of Sixes

As everyone knows, the trend is toward Sixes. There are now 38 makers whose best car is a Six, and 14 of them now build Sixes exclusively.

Last year, hardly a four-cylinder car was sold at a price which would buy a good Six.

Men changed from two cylinders to four to get more frequent power strokes. Now, to get continuous power, they are changing from Fours to Sixes.

To get smooth-running Sixes men paid a high price, carried heavy weight, paid extra fuel cost.

Now this is all changed. In the new HUDSON Six-40, all these things are in favor of the Six. The Four is now the extravagant car. The Six, with all its other advantages, is also the more economical.

Mr. Coffin Did It

This HUDSON Six-40 is the latest achievement of Howard E. Coffin, our great engineer. It was he who built the first high-grade Four to sell under \$3,000. Then the first to sell under \$2,000. It was he who built the HUDSON Six-54, the first high-grade Six to sell under \$3,000. Last year that car became the most popular Six in the world.

Now he builds this Six-40—the first quality Six to sell under \$2,000. The first to under-weight, and the first to show less operative cost than Fours of equal power.

New Ideals in Beauty

This HUDSON Six-40 has the new streamline body. No apples at the dash. This accords with European vogue, and Europe always sets the body fashions. The old-type bodies will soon be 'out-of-date'.

The gasoline tank is in the dash. The extra tires come ahead of the front door. All hinges are concealed. There are two disappearing extra tonneau seats. All instruments and gauges are within reach of the driver.

There is a "One-Man" top, covered with Pantasote, with quick-adjustable side curtains. A rain-vision windshield, dimming headlights, left-side drive, Delco patented system of electric starting and lighting.

The design and equipment are almost identical with the new HUDSON Six-54. And that we consider the handsomest car of the year. Up to six months ago, no car at any price offered so many attractions.

Hudson dealers everywhere now have this car on show. Write us for Howard E. Coffin's 55-page book, and we will direct you where to see the car. Then try it out. It rides like constant coasting.

Hudson Motor Car Company

Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan

Rudy's Sons

The NEW STYLES

FOR

Spring and Summer

Await Your Selection
AT OUR STORE

The styles this season are in marked contrast with what has gone before. They are different and prettier. Our stocks are complete and varied enough to meet the most exacting taste.

Our book of styles from our Ready-to-wear and Shoe Departments illustrating the very cream of this Season's Ready-to-wear and Shoes, exceptionally low priced to meet mail order competition is for the convenience of those who can't run into the store frequently.

Come to our store if you can, if you can't come send us your order by mail—your orders by mail will receive our immediate careful attention. If you have not received one of our Shoe and Ready-to-wear Catalogues, send us your name and address.

Whenever you want samples of Dress Goods or anything in our Dry Goods line, write us—write us today anyway, you surely want something.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With The Othine Prescription

This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by druggists under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks to our many friends and neighbors who were so kind to us and stood by us in the sickness and death of our darling wife and mother, Shellie; and when the same comes to them may each and every one be favored with the same blessings they have shown us. We also want to thank the doctors and nurses

The Last Season

OF

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM IN CALLOWAY CO.

Fairview Stock Farm offers for the breeding season of 1914 the most tempting and enticing endowments that have ever been offered to the breeding public. A general cut-throat reduction for the services of the greatest breeders that have ever blessed this section of the country, has been made.

Sprague Patch an excellent individual, sired by the world's Champion Pacer, has been most shamefully reduced to the low price of \$30.00.

Braden Gentry a most wonderful horse, that contains all the qualities of his famous sire, John R. Gentry, has the pitiful sum of \$20 attached for his services.

The Algerian a phenomenal trotter, a race track fiend, and like his sire, The Bondsman, is one of the greatest breeders that has ever been brought into this country. He suffers the same humiliation as Gentry and will make the season for \$20.00.

Napoleon the Champion Mammoth Jack of Kentucky, who has never met his Waterloo; and the Handsome Black, Jack, CARMACK, by a famous imported sire, will both make the season at \$12.00, and never has the services of such fine blood ever been offered at such low prices. It is ridiculous, we admit.

This is absolutely the last season of this barn of stock, as they will be on the market at the close of this season.

Mr. Breeder, this is your last chance at this fine barn of stock. They will be elsewhere next season. Lovers of fine stock should grasp this last golden opportunity of a life time.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY CO

Paris District—McKenzie, Tenn., April 27-29

Monday, April 27th, 7:45 p. m. Sermon..... Rev

Tuesday, April 28

9:00 a. m. Devotional..... Re
9:15 a. m. Organization.

The Sunday-School

9:30 a. m. (a) Of Yesterday..... F
9:45 a. m. (b) Of Today..... Dr.
10:00 a. m. (c) Of Tomorrow..... H.

The Superintendent

10:15 a. m. (a) His Aim.....
10:30 a. m. (b) His Week Day Work with the Lesson..... Prof.
10:45 a. m. (c) His Week Day Work with the Teacher.....

11:00 a. m. (d) His Work with the Scholar.....
11:15 a. m. Sermon.....

The Teacher

1:25 p. m. Devotional..... Rev
1:45 p. m. (a) His Qualifications.....
2:00 p. m. (b) His Work with the Lesson..... P.
2:15 p. m. (c) Between Lessons..... Mrs.
2:30 p. m. (d) Before the Class..... H.

The Sunday-School The Church's Opportunity

2:45 p. m. (a) As a Field..... Dr.
3:00 p. m. (b) As a Force..... Prof.
3:15 p. m. The Advantages of a Cradle Roll..... Mrs.
3:30 p. m. The Rights of a Primary Pupil..... Mrs.
3:45 p. m. The Wesley Adult Bible Class..... C
4:00 p. m. The Sunday School in Its Relation to Us..... Rev.
Childhood.....

7:30 p. m. Sermon..... Rev. C.

Wednesday, April 29

8:45 a. m. Devotional..... V

World Wide Missions

9:00 a. m. (a) Authority..... Rev.
9:15 a. m. (b) Purpose..... Rev.
9:30 a. m. (c) Source of Power..... Rev.
9:45 a. m. (d) Individual Responsibility..... Rev.
10:00 a. m. The Church's Present Attitude. Is It Should Be?..... Rev. J.
10:15 a. m. The Forward Look..... Rev.
10:30 a. m. Is the Church Ready?..... Rev. J.
11:00 a. m. Sermon.....
1:30 p. m. Devotional..... Rev.

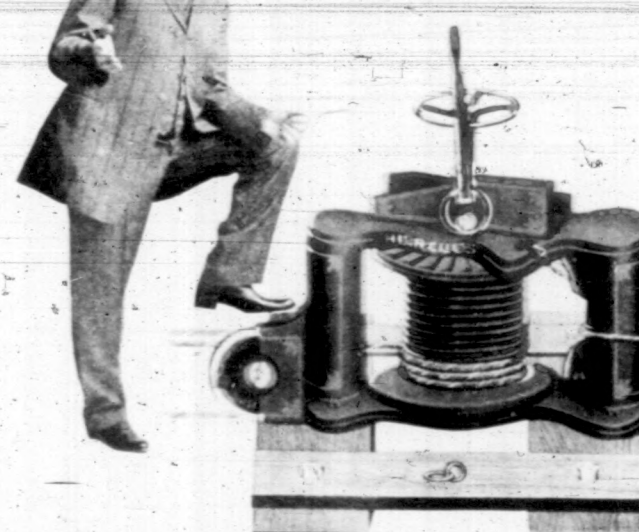
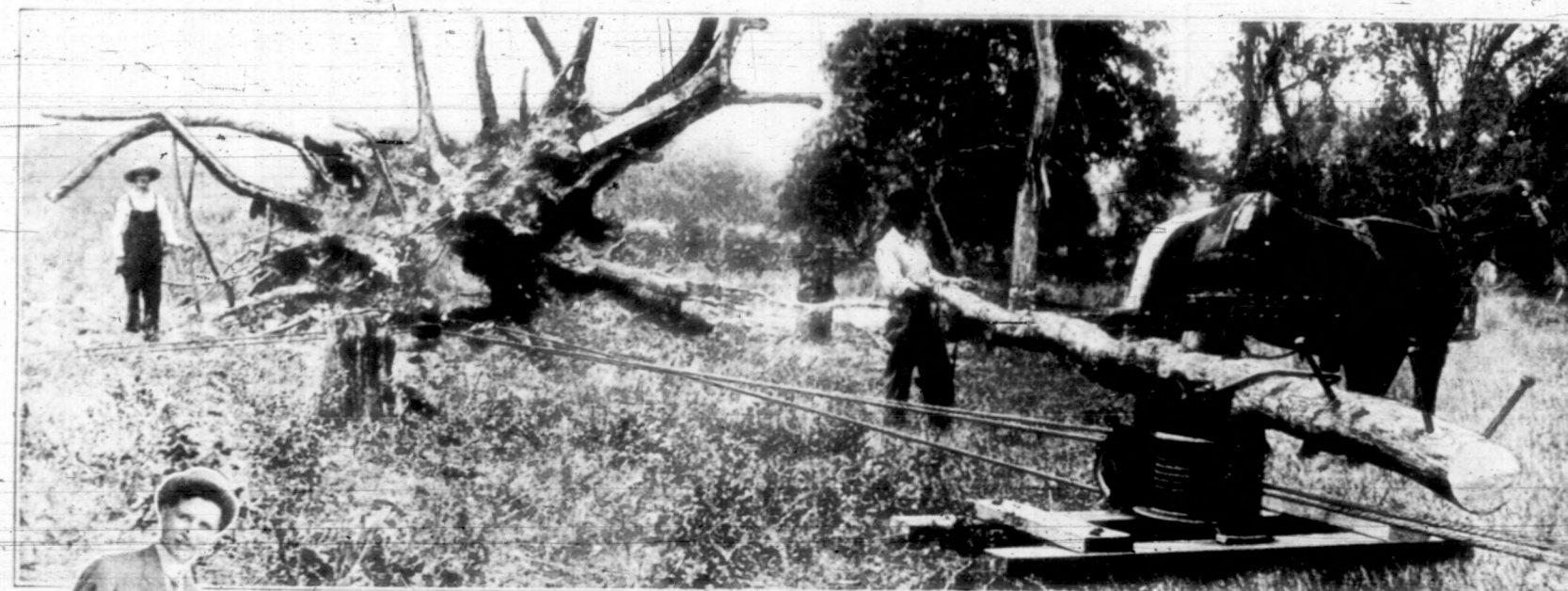
The Country Sunday-School

1:45 p. m. (a) Its Organization..... J. L.
2:00 p. m. (b) Its Purpose..... V
2:15 p. m. (c) Its Greatest Need.....
2:30 p. m. (d) Fifty-two Sessions Possible Every Year..... R. E.

2:45 p. m. How to Make the Most of Childrens Day..... Rev

3:00 p. m. The Essential Features of the Successful School..... Rev. F. H.

All the preachers are requested to be present as a night of the 27th. They will appoint as many as o from their respective charges and urge their attend Superintendents are also requested to be present. will forward to Rev. S. F. Wynn of McKenzie the na delegates and all those who expect to attend.—L. D. H



Read How Fortunes Are Made Quick By Pulling Stumps

Let me send you my new, fine, free book at once. I want to show you proof of how you can turn each acre of stump land into a double profit the first year, in extra crops and added value of land—by pulling stumps with the Hercules All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller—and how you can make big money in your spare time by pulling stumps for your neighbors or by renting your machine at a nice fat profit. My book shows actual photographs and prints, actual letters from many owners, telling of the remarkable results of the Hercules—how it pulls any size stump, green tree or hedge in less than five minutes—how it easily pulls an acre a day. Read how one man increased his land value from \$25.00 an acre to \$125.00.

Read why the Hercules is the best investment you can make now. The

HERCULES ALL STEEL TRIPLE POWER STUMP PULLER

The Hercules Stump Puller has the single, double and triple power features, giving you three machines in one. It won't pull a stump, green tree or hedge, grown that the Hercules won't pull out without straining or breaking any cables. It's the low-down, constructed puller that has self-anchoring and stump-anchoring features—the one with double safety ratchets that insure the absolute safety of men and team. I want to send you a Hercules.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
so you can see how powerful it is and how easy it works. I want you to know for yourself that the all-steel construction means 600 lbs. weight and 400 lbs. greater strength than cast-iron "semi-steel". Besides that, I want to show you how much money you can make by pulling stumps for your neighbors or by renting your machine at a nice fat profit. I give you a

SPECIAL PRICE PROPOSITION
to the first buyer in 5000 different parts of the country. If I get one Hercules in each locality, money will surely follow because of Hercules quality and efficiency. So I can easily afford to sacrifice my profit on the first machine in each locality. Take advantage of this big profit and big saving opportunity now. Besides the 30 days free trial and money-saving price I give you a

3 YEAR GUARANTEE
that means something. The all-steel construction, the triple power feature that saves your team and gives a tremendous increase of power, the double safety ratchets and the careful turning and greasing of every part—all these things make it safe for us to guarantee the replacement of any casting of a Hercules that breaks any time within three years, whether it is the fault of the machine or your fault.

THIS FREE BOOK TELLS ALL

Just simply send your name and address on the coupon or on a postal so I can send you the gripping facts about the superiority and efficiency and value of the Hercules Stump Puller. Only 5000 of these machines will be sold at this remarkable introductory price, so get your name in now. My new book is a beauty. See the real pictures of log stumps it has pulled out like you would pull weeds. Read the many interesting letters from farmers, lumbermen and land promoters. Stumps, stumps, stumps pulled out quick, making fortunes for owners of Hercules Stump Pullers. I want you to know the facts. Just

MAIL COUPON OR POSTAL NOW
I'll send the book and price list right now. I'll tell you the best crops to raise on virgin land where stumps are before. I simply want to get my free book to you at once, so that you can read the remarkable facts about the Hercules All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller and how it does such splendid work making big profits for owners everywhere. Mail me the coupon or postal right now, before you forget, or take down the name and address and write me as soon as you get a postal card. Address me personally.

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Enclose this coupon for free book and price list and send your name on the Hercules All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller.