



WE PROGRESSIVES

(New York World)

BEATING THE SWORD BACK INTO THE PLOWSHARE

The day is long past when, as in the Middle Ages, the plow share could literally be beaten into a sword or armor at the outbreak of a war, and then, when war was over, be beaten back, at the convenient smithy into a plowshare again. And yet, in spite of the fact that the war of today is fought with battleships and guns which require years to build and are capable of performing no functions of practicable usefulness—save that of moral influence—in peace time, a strong effort is still made to get all the war service possible out of peace equipment, and, reciprocally, to turn back to peace service after the war is over not only all of the one time peace equipment that had been converted to war use, but also as much as possible of the specially created war equipment which has served its purpose.

The first part of this operation—the beating of the plowshare into the sword through industrial mobilization—has been going on in all of the belligerent nations ever since the outbreak of the present struggle, but because each of the Continental countries—and especially Germany—had a peace equipment more or less calculated to serve war-time demands, the movement has been most pronounced in England. Bicycle factories built aeroplanes and rifles, agricultural implement factories built trucks and tractors, factories for the manufacture of cutlery, typewriters, cameras, sewing machines and the like, made fuses and other munition accessories requiring delicate handling, while various and sundry shops of all descriptions were turned into factories for the desperately demanded high explosive shells. Similarly, great cotton and woolen mills bent their energies to turning khaki and other fabrics for uniforms while breweries and distilleries worked to increase the supply of war chemicals.

At the end of the twenty-second month of the war, with several thousand English establishments, formerly engaged in the manufacture of the regular commodities of peace consumption, under government control, the period of beating the plowshare into the sword may be said to have come to an end. There now remains an indefinite—but probably not very long—period in which the fully forged sword will do its duty, after which, with the relaxing of the maximum military effort as peace comes to sight, the period of beating the sword back into the plowshare will be entered upon.

Doubtless the first factories to resume normal activities will be those which, without altering their mechanical installation, have merely turned their output from the ordinary trade channels to the government. Next in order will come those plants in which new or modified machinery has been installed for the manufacture of certain lines of war products. In every instance these changes have been of as temporary a nature as possible, and any new machinery installed has been designed with a view of ultimately adapting it to the manufacture of

peace products at a minimum of time and expense. In this way many concerns which have added considerable war-work extensions will find themselves in the possession of greatly enlarged plants when peace again permits them to resume normal activities.

There is scarcely one of England's great factories, especially in metal manufacture lines, which will not await the resumption of its regular activities with any where from a 50 to 400 or 500-per-cent increase in efficiency. This class—it includes all sorts of plants, such as steel mills, locomotive, automobile and bicycle factories, cotton and woolen mills, etc.—will doubtless confine itself after the war to the manufacture of more or less the same line of products turned out previously, but, on account of the fiercer trade war that will be waged in the world's markets, devoting more attention than before to distribution.

It has recently become known, however, that such of the new munitions factories as the government does not feel it imperative to maintain permanently as arsenals will be converted into factories for the manufacture of aniline dyes and numerous other industrial chemicals of which Germany, through specializing upon, has hitherto had a practical monopoly in English markets, as well as in those of the rest of the world. Certain favorably situated munition factories, with such of their mechanical equipment as is available will be devoted to the manufacture of the Diesel and other types of the internal-combustion engine, a line in which Germany had a commanding lead up to the outbreak of the war. Heavy electrical machinery is another line in which England plans to figure more extensively in the future through taking advantage of her augmented industrial facilities and heightened efficiency, and this is a department in which the United States as well as Germany will feel the effect of new competition.

The fact should not be overlooked that Germany, in this commercial war, as at the outbreak of the political one which still rages, will have all the best of things on the score of immediate preparedness. That remarkably organized country, partly in commodities left on hand when her ports were closed, and partly in the accumulation of untiring industry during the war, is known to have on hand close to a billion and a half dollars' worth of goods ready to be launched upon the markets of the world the moment that German keels are free to plow the ways of the seas again. This, it is feared in the allied countries, will be thrown by Germany upon the world markets, regardless of cost, with the two-fold purpose of regaining lost trade footholds and raising quickly the capital which will be so desperately needed in the Fatherland to set the wheels of industry revolving again. How to meet and counteract this colossal "Dumping" is actively engaging the attention of France and England at this moment, and the problem is one that will loom larger every day that peace draws nearer.—R. J. Bjurstedt in Popular Mechanics.

BROTHERS FIGHT OVER A GIRL

Porters Leave Church and Struggle in Woods; One Dead, Other Arrested

Ringling.—Emmett and John Porter, sons of a well-to-do rancher near here, left a church service to fight a duel over Miss Katherine Fowler, with whom both were in love but who had been unable to choose between them. John was almost decapitated by Emmett's knife, after which he was horribly cut in the abdomen. Emmett Porter has been arrested on a charge of murder and is confined in the county jail.

The young men attended church together, sitting side by side. Toward the middle of the service, however, they left the building and went to a nearby wood where they agreed to settle their differences with knives. They fought for more than half an hour without either inflicting serious injury upon his adversary, but at an opportune moment Emmett sent the long blade of his knife into John's throat and another movement almost severed his head from his body. When John failed to make his appearance at the Porter home inquiries were made of Emmett, whose conduct was such that a search was instituted. John's body was found a short distance from the edge of the wood.

NEGRO ADMITS BANK ROBBERY

Milton Spears Captured and Implicates Ex-Convict in Crowder Bank Raid.

McAlester.—Milton Spears, the negro who helped to rob the Bank of Crowder, was run down and captured hiding in the underbrush along Gainco creek, three miles from the scene of the robbery.

Penitentiary bloodhounds were used in the chase. Spears admits participation in the robbery and in his confession confirms the suspicions of officers that an ex-convict, white, wanted on several similar jobs, organized the raid. The white man got all the loot except \$10, Spears declares. The negro dropped the \$10 when he quit his horse for the underbrush, the money, a revolver and the horse falling into the hands of the officers the afternoon of the robbery. Spears had \$1.50 and an "Owl" revolver and was dressed as an ordinary cotton picker when captured. While dodging through the underbrush from one posse he came face to face with another and surrendered.

He has not seen his white companion since they separated after the robbery, he says. The negro is now in the county jail in McAlester.

President Wilson's week of conferences with ranking officials of the railroads and leaders of their employes threatening a nation-wide strike is believed by all parties to the controversy to have brought the situation to a point where decisive developments may be expected within a few days.

The proposed reduction in the rates on coal shipments from the Illinois fields to Kansas City will not be suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

President Wilson's plan for settlement of the threatened nation-wide railroad strike has been accepted by the representatives of the employes and taken under consideration by the officials of the roads with many indications that they would reject it later.

(First published August 11, 1916.)

PUBLICATION NOTICE
In the District Court of Seward County, Kansas. In the matter of the petition for changing names of Glenn Lyberger and Hattie Ann Lyberger, husband and wife, to Glenn Pennington and Hattie Ann Pennington.

The State of Kansas, to all whom it may concern, and all persons interested in said matter:

You are hereby notified that Glenn Lyberger (by his next friend, E. W. Pennington) and Hattie Ann Lyberger, wife of Glenn Lyberger, have filed their petition in the District Court of Seward County, Kansas, asking that the names of Glenn Lyberger and Hattie Ann Lyberger be changed to Glenn Pennington and Hattie Ann Pennington and their rights of action and property interests be not affected by such change. That unless you answer said petition on or before the 11th day of September, 1916, the same will be taken as true and the application made to the District Court of said County and State will be heard at the next term of said Court following such answer day, or at such time thereafter as the same may be heard by said court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said court, this 5th day of August, 1916, at my office in Liberal, Seward County, Kansas.

(Seal) G. L. LIGHT,
Clerk of the District Court.
J. W. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for Petitioners.

(First published August 11, 1916.)

PUBLICATION NOTICE
State of Kansas, Seward County, ss: In the Probate Court of Said County and State. In the matter of the estate of Abalard T. Shahan, deceased.

Notice of Time for Proving Will
Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the office of this court, at Liberal, in Seward county, has been set for the hearing of the application of F. L. Rhiness, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Abalard T. Shahan, deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to said F. L. Rhiness, who is named therein as executor, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

J. W. CAMPBELL,
Probate Judge.
Dated August 5th, 1916. 3t

(First published August 4, 1916.)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas. July 24, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Wynter D. Mosher of Liberal, Kansas, who, on March 13th, 1912, made Homestead Application, Serial No. 011149, for NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 5, Township 33S, Range 33W, 6th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof, to estab-

lish claim to the land above described, before the probate judge of Seward county, Kansas, at Liberal, Kansas, on the 9th day of September, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Chester Heathman, Pearl Heathman, Florence L. Lusk, Henry K. Mosher, all of Liberal, Kansas.
Not coal land.

R. R. WILSON,
Register.

(First published August 11, 1916.)

PUBLICATION SUMMONS
In the District Court of Seward County, Kansas.
Osee R. Moser, plaintiff, vs. Maggie Moser, defendant.

To the above named defendant, Maggie Moser:
You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District Court of Seward County, Kansas, in an action in which Osee R. Moser is plaintiff; and that you must answer said petition therein filed on or before the 25th day of September, 1916, or said petition will be taken as true and confessed by you, and judgment will be rendered against you decreeing plaintiff an absolute decree of divorce from you and barring you from any claim of title or interest in the property of said plaintiff.

(Seal) G. L. LIGHT,
Clerk District Court.
J. W. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

(First published August 11, 1916.)

PUBLICATION NOTICE
In the District Court of Seward County, Kansas.

Floyd H. Harris, plaintiff, vs. Laurina Harris, defendant.

To Laurina Harris:
You are hereby notified that you have been sued by Floyd H. Harris, in the District Court of Seward County, Kansas, and that you must answer the petition filed in said action on or before the 22nd day of September, 1916, or judgment will be taken against you, granting to the said plaintiff a divorce from you and setting aside the marriage relation, now and heretofore existing between you and the said plaintiff; and for such orders concerning the care, custody and control of the child of the said parties, and such other orders as to the court may appear proper in the premises.

GRINSTEAD & WARFEL,
As Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Attest: G. L. LIGHT,
As Clerk of the District Court.

(First published August 11, 1916.)

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT
State of Kansas, Seward County, ss: In the Probate Court of said county and state. In the matter of the estate of Eli Taylor, deceased.

Public notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, 1916, letters testamentary were issued to me, as executor of said estate, and that I have duly qualified as such executor.

T. A. TEGARDEN.

(First published August 13, 1916.)

PUBLICATION NOTICE
In the District Court of Seward County, Kansas.

C. M. Waters, plaintiff, vs. (1) Luther Martin and — Martin, his wife, or her husband, as the case may be, whose true Christian name is to the plaintiff unknown; (2) Florence D. Williamson and — Williamson, her husband, or his wife, as the case may be, whose true Christian name is to plaintiff unknown; (3) Maggie A. Huff and — Huff, her husband, or his wife, as the case may be, whose true Christian name is to the plaintiff unknown; (4) Lena M. Martin and — Martin, her husband, or his wife, as the case may be, whose true Christian name is to the plaintiff unknown; (5) Sarah E. Burkheimer and — Burkheimer, her husband, or his wife, as the case may be, whose true Christian name is to the plaintiff unknown; (6) L. H. Martin and — Martin, his wife, or her husband, as the case may be, whose true Christian name is to the plaintiff unknown; (7) Mary R. Galloway and — Galloway, her husband, or his wife, as the case may be, whose true Christian name is to the plaintiff unknown; (8) Rebecca Martin and — Martin, her husband or his wife, as the case may be, whose true Christian name is to the plaintiff unknown; (9) Charles Meade and — Meade, his wife, or her husband, as the case may be, whose true Christian name is to the plaintiff unknown; and the unknown heirs, devisees, administrators, trustees and assigns of each and all of the above and foregoing parties, defendants, should they, or any or all of them, be deceased, defendants.

To the said defendants:
You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued by the plaintiff in the District Court of Seward County, Kansas, and must answer the petition filed herein on or before the 30th day of September, 1916, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered against you and each of you quieting in said plaintiff the title to the said land, to-wit:

The east 50 acres of the SE quarter of Section 4, of Township 35 south, of Range 23 west, of the Sixth P. M., in Seward County, Kansas, and barring, enjoining and estopping and excluding you and each of you from setting up or asserting any right, title, interest or estate in or upon said premises, or any part thereof, adverse to this plaintiff, his heirs and assigns, and adjudging the said plaintiff to be the absolute owner in fee simple of the said land and every part thereof.

E. C. WARFEL,
As Attorney for Plaintiff.
Attest: G. L. LIGHT, (Seal)
As Clerk of the District Court.

FOR SALE—Cheap: 320 acres of land 10 miles from Liberal. Close to school and church. Good terms.—C. A. Webber.

Now for School

School bells will soon be ringing—prepare the children now. We have arranged a special sale of school goods and are going to offer school supplies and things to wear at school, at prices that will save you money on your children's school outfits. Be sure to attend this sale and bring the children with you.

"SAFETY FIRST" Writing Tablets
These tablets have 150 5x8 ruled pages made of good quality white wove plate finish paper. Specially priced at this sale each 4c

Carter's Black Ink
A 1 1/2 ounce glass cone bottle of well known Carter's black ink. Specially priced at this sale 4c at per bottle

"OVERWEIGHT" Pencil Tablet
These tablets are 6x9 inches and have 500 ruled pages of good quality news stock paper. Buy one of these and your child will be supplied with paper for a long time. Special School Sale Price 5c

"Fraternity" Tablets
Size 5x8 inches. 100 pages of ruled heavy white plate paper, with blotter. Each 4c

SALE STARTS
Friday
Aug. 25--Lasts 8 Days
FREE!
With every purchase of 25c or over a 5c package of prize
'Jim Dandy' Popcorn
Prize in Every Package

"Our Crown" Tablets
Size 5x8 inches, 130 ruled pages of cream linen paper with blotter 4c

"BEATS ALL" Lead Pencils
Black polish, gold stamped pencils with nicked caps and erasers. Medium soft lead 3 for 5c School Sale Price

Rubber Eraser
Combination ink and pencil erasers, 2 1/2 in. 1c Big value

Shoe Repair Outfits
Get one of these outfits and repair your own and the children's shoes. One of these will pay for itself many times over in the money it will save you. This outfit contains everything needed 39c Per outfit

Simon Variety Store
LIBERAL W. B. SIMON, Proprietor KANSAS