

Will You Do the Same Old Thing in the Same Old Way Again?

IT COSTS A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY TO MOVE THE COTTON CROP OF THE SOUTH EVERY FALL.

We want to call your attention to one cost that could easily be stopped if you would think it over. We will buy at Westminster, say, an average of Seventy Bales of Cotton a day for the next Sixty Business Days. Say they bring only \$40 per bale—then we will pay out at Westminster \$2,800 a day in money for cotton. **Four out of five farmers want the actual cash, and they put it in their pockets and carry it off home with them.** That means \$2,200 every day will go out into the country. It costs the bank \$2 a day to ship in currency to pay off for cotton. We are constantly calling on the city to ship currency. We also have to carry a big balance in city bank to get this accommodation.

Thousands and Thousands of Dollars are shipped South every fall to pay for Cotton. You carry your hundred dollars home and keep it a while. Hundreds of others are doing the same thing. After you have sold eight or ten bales, then you go into town and pay your bills and accounts. **In the meantime, it has cost the country heavily to get in this currency.** If you would deposit this money, and then, when you get ready, check out account to pay different accounts, this cost would stop, and **you would also have a record of all monies paid out and received.** You would also be on the Bank's Books as a Depositor, and the Bank **would know you better when the borrowing time comes** in the Spring.

The South is the Only Section in the world that demands the actual money for its crop. What a killing the "hold-up men" would make if they would come South and stand around and see the rolls of currency carried off home every day! By carrying all your earnings for the year home in money, **you stand a good chance of losing it all some night.**

TRY CHECKING IT OUT THIS FALL, AND SEE HOW YOU LIKE THE CHANGE.

WESTMINSTER BANK,

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

P. P. SULLIVAN, PRESIDENT.

T. PEDEN ANDERSON, CASHIER.

The European War Day by Day.

Fierce Battle in West.

Paris, Sept. 1.—A violent battle is raging around Schratzmaennle, in Vosges. The French repulsed a fierce infantry and gas-bomb attack with bayonets and knives and drove the Germans back. The Germans left hundreds of dead before the French trenches.

Tide Turns for Russians.

Petrograd, Sept. 1.—Strongly reinforced Russians in Galicia have taken the offensive and are threatening to roll up the right flank of the Austro-Germans.

Dispatches indicate that the Russians have gained between Strypa, Zlota, and Lipa. Southwest of Tarnopol the Russians captured 3,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

Miners' Strike Settled.

Cardiff, Sept. 1.—The South Wales Miners' Conference has formally ratified the peace agreement made by the London representatives, ending the second coal strike. All the miners have been instructed to return to work.

Lutsk Taken by Austrians.

Vienna, Sept. 1.—The Russian fortress of Lutsk has been captured by Teutonic forces. It was officially announced today by the Austrian war office. The announcement reads:

"The fortress of Lutsk is in our hands. The 50th regiment of infantry, at the point of the bayonet, ejected the Russians from the railway station and entered the town at the same time with the enemy. The town yesterday evening was cleared of the enemy."

"Near Bally-Kamien, in North Galicia, the army of Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli broke through the enemy line on a front of 12½ miles. The double defeat forced the Russians fighting west of the Strypa to retreat behind the river.

"The army of Gen. von Bothmer yesterday captured Zborow. Fighting on the Strypa is proceeding. North of Buczaea a counter attack was repulsed."

Lutsk is in the province of Volhynia, 60 miles east of the Bug, on a branch of the main line railway from Southern Russia northward to Brest-Litovsk. It is one of the triangle of fortresses which lie about 50 miles from each other in this region, the other two being Dubno and Rovno. Its population is more than 20,000.

Austro-German forces recently have been reported near Lutsk in their drive eastward. So far as official reports have indicated, it is the most easterly point on Russian territory reached by the Teutons. Its capture marks the fall of the tenth fortress within a month under Austro-German attacks, beginning with the taking of Warsaw on August 5.

Russians Oppose Advance.

Petrograd, Sept. 1.—The Russian success in Galicia, reported in yesterday's official statement, was obtained against the army of Gen. Pflanzer, which is estimated to comprise five Austrian and Germany army corps. The communication follows:

"In the Riga region Monday night the enemy assumed the offensive from the railway to Gross Ekau and Neuhut northward. This offensive has been held upon the River Missa. Northwest of Friedrichstadt the enemy's attempt to cross the Dvina was repulsed Sunday, and the Germans who crossed to the right bank were thrown back. At Friedrichstadt, under cover of artillery fire of hurricane intensity, there were further German attacks Sunday and Monday nights on the Russian bridgehead. All these attacks were repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

"On the right bank of the Vilija we assumed an offensive, which developed successfully on the 30th. Between the Vilija and the Niemen we continued to hold the enemy's offensive. On the Upper Bobr we again repulsed enemy attacks in the regions of Lipsk and Sidra in the course of Sunday and Monday. There has been no essential change on the front between Grodno and the Gorodysk district. On Monday, in the Gorodysk region, we repulsed two enemy attacks.

"In the region of Vladimir-Volynsky we took about 200 prisoners, repelling enemy attacks Sunday east of Svinimchy.

"In Galicia, after a prolonged lull, Austro-German troops on Sunday and Monday made a series of energetic attacks along our whole front. This offensive was preceded by very violent light and heavy artillery fire. The attacks were particularly fierce north of Zloczew. In the regions of Pomorzany and Zborow, as well as on the front of the River Strypa, between the railways leading toward Tarnopol and Czorkow, the enemy made

eight separate attacks, which were repulsed with such heavy losses to the enemy that in some districts he was compelled to make a precipitate retreat. Thanks to our counter attacks, we had great success on an extended front, capturing 20 guns, 34 machine guns and about 3,000 prisoners, half of whom were Germans."

Grodno Evacuated.

London, Sept. 2.—Except in the region of Riga where the Russians are presenting a formidable front to von Hindenburg, the Austro-German offensive again is making headway and the Russian troops have resumed their four months' retreat.

Grodno's western forts were evacuated after two were destroyed by heavy guns and stormed by the infantry, and it is considered very likely that the whole fortress already has been left to its fate, for it was no longer tenable after the Germans had crossed the Grodno-Vilna railway, which they did at two points, and had penetrated the forest of Bielowiezh to the southeast of it.

Vilna, doubtless, will be the next objective of the Austro-Germans on this front.

British Sink Four Transports.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Four Turkish transports have been torpedoed by British submarines. Following is the official announcement:

"In the Dardanelles the last week of August has been calm throughout on the southern front. In the northern zone British troops delivered successful attacks which put them in possession of a hillock to the west of Bevk Anafarta, which had been contested keenly.

"To the transport sunk on the 20th of August by one of our aviators in the anchorage at Achaesbilman it is necessary to add four transports torpedoed by British submarines; two of them at the same point, and two others between Gallipoli and Nagara. "The guns of the battleships have hit several vessels anchored in the straits."

Disaster Reported to Allied Cruiser.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Report was given out by the Overseas News Agency today that a cruiser of the allies had met with disaster off the coast of Asia minor.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE PROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE, 25c.

AMERICAN BODIES IN LAKE.

Missouri Farmer and An Engineer Shot by Mexicans.

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 2.—The bullet-riddled bodies of two Americans who were early to-day kidnaped by Mexican bandits about 12 miles north of here, were found late to-day in the bed of a dried lake about 12 miles north of here. The bodies were brought to Brownsville to-night.

The men were Earl Donaldson, a farmer, who came here from Fayette, Mo., two weeks ago, and an engineer named Smith, engaged in construction work on an irrigation canal. These men, with Stanley Dodds, the contractor in charge of the canal work, were taken prisoners early to-day by the bandits, who burned the trestle north of here last night.

Dodds escaped late to-day, when the Mexicans became involved in a fight with United States soldiers, and telephoned from a distant ranch.

There were 16 Mexicans in the band, which met half a company of United States infantry north of Brownsville late to-day. One Mexican was killed. The others escaped. No soldiers were hit.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.

China Back to Monarchy?

Shanghai, China, Sept. 2.—Li Yuan Heng has resigned as vice president of the Chinese republic. The interpretation placed upon his act is that it is preparatory to the establishment of a monarchy, which is popularly regarded as virtually certain.

RALLYING FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Great Britain and Other Countries to Rescue Coin Values.

New York, Sept. 2.—The English pound sterling climbed up the ladder as rapidly to-day as it had plunged downward during the week. Within the first two hours of trading it perched on a rung only one below the point where it rested at the close last Saturday.

With an opening quotation of \$4.58, a gain overnight of 4 cents, sterling rose during the forenoon till it touched \$4.60, ten cents above yesterday's depreciation. Then it went down to \$4.59, where the market, though erratic, was easier than at any time during the week.

The swift upward course was interpreted as meaning that Great Britain had been awakened to the extreme gravity of the situation and that the London bankers had determined that sterling should no longer be a foot ball of finance.

Overnight London gathered up the frayed ends and united them. Some inkling of what has been happening in the council rooms of London bankers seeped through the cables late yesterday when the tone of the market here became more cheerful. The reason was abundantly in evidence to-day. Great Britain was tired of paying the premium for mammoth orders she has placed in American markets and had come to the rescue of her depreciated money.

The British financiers coming here to devise a way to check the startling changes in rates and establish a huge credit were thought to-day to be nearing this country.

Franes were quoted at 5.98, 11 cents better than yesterday; lire touched 6.48, a 6-cent improvement, and reichsmarks went up an eighth of a cent to 80%.

Sees No Cause for Alarm.

New York, Sept. 2.—Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, an arrival on the Adriatic, said the members of the British financial commission coming to New York to effect a readjustment of the foreign exchange situation, were to have sailed on the Adriatic, but changed their plans at the last minute. He added that he believed they would reach New York in the near future.

From another source it was learned that the commissioners planned to sail for New York by way of Canada.

U. S. TROOPS BATTLE MEXICANS.

American Cavalrymen Surround Mexicans Who Fired Trestle.

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 2.—A detachment of Troop C, Third United States Cavalry, and a band of Mexican bandits were reported engaged in a battle this afternoon 11 miles north of here.

Cavalry and infantry were being spread out rapidly from Fort Brown in an effort to surround the Mexicans, who set fire to a railroad trestle north of here early this morning. Thirty of the Mexicans were seen about seven miles north of here at noon, according to reports.

Aviation Lieut. R. C. Morrow has been ordered to ascend in an aeroplane and locate the band and direct the soldiers to them.

Col. R. L. Bullard, in command of the border patrol here, was a passenger aboard a train which crossed the trestle shortly before it was set on fire. He was returning from a trip of inspection.

About 30 shots were fired from the Mexican side of the international boundary yesterday while an army aeroplane was flying near here. It was not known whether the shots were directed at the aircraft.

A party of Americans traveling in an automobile, who passed the trestle shortly before it was set on fire, reported that they had been fired upon by a band of between 25 and 30 Mexicans.

"I see no occasion for alarm in the United States over the sudden drop in foreign exchange, especially the English pound sterling," said Sir Herbert. "I might say that, regardless of how low exchange falls, Great Britain must have the munitions of war she is securing in this country. Also I feel confident that the exchange matter will soon adjust itself."

Maj. Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia and defense, was another arrival. He has been visiting the battle front in France and Flanders and training camps in England.

"We have every reason to be proud of the Canadians and the Yankees who are fighting with them in the trenches," he said. "I would not attempt to predict when the war will be over, but I can say that from our standpoint everything is now very satisfactory."