

THE MURMAN COAST



Corner of the Inlet at Alexandrovsk.

THE Murman coast, which Germany, with the aid of Finland, has been trying to seize, is a part of Russian Lapland, being the coast of what is known as the Kola peninsula.

The origin of the name Murman is doubtful, but it is probable that it is a corruption of Norman (i. e., Norwegian) the district being adjacent to Norway. The Russian custom is to change the capital N of a borrowed word into M, so that "Norman" would naturally become in Russian, "Morman" or "Murman." The Murman coast is of immense importance to Russia, since it contains an excellent harbor which is free from ice all the year round—the deep inlet usually called the Gulf of Kola, but now frequently termed the Gulf of Murman.

The region has definitely belonged to Russia for some five centuries, and it is extraordinary that no attempt was long made to utilize it for commercial purposes. It was, of course, very remote from the then center of Russia at Moscow, and the difficulties of communication in a virgin country, even now devoid of roads, probably deterred poverty-stricken and slowly progressing Russia from opening a route to it. It also lay close to the Swedish frontier (the Swedish empire included Finland up to 1809), and the district was frequently raided by Swedish brigands and guerrillas. In 1533 the missionary Metrophan (St. Tryphon) founded the famous monastery Petchenga; but in 1590, seven years after his death, this outpost of civilization was sacked by the Swedes and its occupants massacred to the accompaniment of fiendish tortures. The anarchy of Russia during the early seventeenth century prevented colonizing efforts. For centuries Russia was content with Archangel, rebound for half the year, as her single outlet to the north; and in the nineteenth century large sums were expended upon the improvement of that unsatisfactory port, while the ice-free Murman coast was neglected.

Murman Railway to Alexandrovsk.

This state of things lasted until the beginning of the twentieth century, when a naval station was tardily installed at Ekaterina harbor, a bay at the mouth of the Gulf of Kola. A railway to connect this single ice-free Russian port with Petrograd was projected, but, in the usual dilatory Russian fashion, remained a project until the early part of 1915. Then the closing of the entrances to the Baltic and the Black sea, and the consequent isolation of Russia, awakened the allies to the necessity of utilizing the port, and with feverish energy the railway was pushed forward across the 700 miles of wild and desolate country—forest, lake, mountain, and snowy steppe—like the line between Petrograd and Kola. Thousands of workmen were levied to construct it, and in little more than a year communication was established. But the mortality among the workmen was enormous, as was unhappily too frequently the case with the gigantic engineering feats which excited our admiration in Russia.

The railway runs through Kola, at the head of the gulf, and terminates at Romanov or Murmansk, some distance further on. This place was in 1914 a small fishing hamlet, but has by now grown into a place of some 6,000 inhabitants. In the present chaotic state of Russian administration it is governed by seven distinct councils or boards, of which the principal one, the regional council, exercises a general supervision over the town and the province. This council is stated as being friendly in feeling towards the allies. The place is, indeed, practically dependent for food and other necessities upon supplies furnished by the allies by sea; and this vital fact doubtless influences the governing body.

Life in this outpost is curiously artificial. There are no shops or hotels; the councils distribute food and assign lodgings to new arrivals. The cost of living is low, but housework is scarcely obtainable. Wages are enormously high—1,000 rubles a month for locomotive drivers, 600 for ordinary workmen, 375 for dock laborers,

and so on. Even allowing for the depreciation of the paper ruble, the rates are very high.

Rough Country Without Roads. Alexandrovsk, the naval station on Ekaterina harbor, was during the war a depot of British submarines and other mosquito craft. When Russia fell to pieces at the revolution, and Finland became a German vassal state, it was to be expected that an attempt would be made to seize the Murman coast. Hopes were held out to Finland of acquiring an ice-free exit to the Arctic ocean.

The difficulties in the way of an expedition to the Murman region are great. The country is practically uninhabited, so that a military force must take its own supplies. There are no roads, and the country to be traversed is largely mountainous, interspersed with tracts of forest and marsh, presenting many obstacles to military operations, apart from the arctic climate. On the coast, it may be mentioned, the climate is decidedly milder than in the interior.

Kola, the port near Murmansk, where Americans, British and French marines landed in order to protect munitions and provisions originally intended for the Russian government, is situated at the junction of the Kola and Tuloma rivers. Before the war it had only about 600 inhabitants, according to a war geography bulletin of the National Geographic society.

In peace times the chief occupation of the people of Kola is fishing, which is profitably followed by the natives from May to August. Kola is well within the arctic circle, being in latitude 68 minutes 52 seconds. It is 325 miles westward of Archangel, the great White sea port of Russia.

The Peninsula of Kola constitutes the major part of what is known as Russian Lapland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean and on the south by the White sea. Its area equals that of the state of New York and is largely a plateau having an average elevation of 1,000 feet.

FIRMLY BELIEVE IN CHARMS

Impossible to Shake Faith of Inhabitants of Some Parts of Rural England.

Superstition dies hard, and in the out-of-the-way rural districts of England the people still have a firm belief in herbs and charms as a cure for their various ills.

In Cheshire, perhaps, such superstitions are most numerous, and a native will tell you that hedgehogs are useful in the cure of epilepsy, that ointment should never be applied with the first finger, as that one is venomous, and that a child's nails should never be cut during the first year of its life, or it will grow up light fingered.

Most curious, however, are the cures recommended for whooping cough. A lock of hair should be cut from the sufferer's head, and put into a hole bored in the bark of a mountain ash, after which the hole should be closed. The whoop will vanish in three days under this treatment.

Many strange cures are suggested for ague. In Lincolnshire, for instance, the method is very elaborate. The sufferer should get up at sunrise on the first day of the month, making sure his pockets are empty, take a carving knife that he has bought and used himself, plunge it into an ant hill, and twist the knife as many times as he has had fits. Then, lying flat on the face, with head pointing to the sun, he should breathe as many times as he has suffered into the hole in the ant hill, and then return home, speaking no word until he has broken his fast.

Internal Revenue. More than \$3,500,000,000 has been collected in internal revenue taxes, including excise and excess-profits taxes, during the fiscal year. This exceeds \$1,000,000,000 the estimates made a few months ago, and by over \$1,000,000,000 the estimates made a year ago. The revenue measures were

WILSON OPENS DRAFT

President Draws Number 322 in Registration Lottery at Washington.

ONLY FIRST 100 NUMBERS MADE PUBLIC BY WIRE

Practically Impossible to Forward the Full Result of the Drawing—Arrangements Made for District Boards Announce This Later.

The president in person opened the ceremony of drawing numbers for the 13,000,000 men registered in the new draft. The capsule he drew contained the number 322.

Amid ceremonies profoundly impressive and of transcendent historical significance, Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, received in person this vast force of as yet ununiformed reserves, on behalf of the military branch of the government.

4,000,000 in Arms by July.

And from this reservoir of man power—the largest body of citizen soldiers ever offered by the people of any nation to their government—General March is to recruit the army of 4,000,000 men which he has promised to have overseas by July 1 next to back up General Pershing on the battlefields of Europe.

Every man in the registration is affected, as from those who are not called for active military duty the country's war managers propose to mobilize a great industrial army of war workers to make certain of a constantly flowing stream of men and munitions to the field of battle.

The roll call, which is to assign to each of the 13,000,000 men a military number determining the order in which he is to be called, was begun by President Wilson himself, and not finished until late in the afternoon next day.

As the tally sheets were filled they were rushed over to the government printing office for the official master list, which, when completed, were sent by General Crowder to all district boards throughout the country, which in turn were to make them public through the newspapers. In that way the country at large was informed of the order of all the numbers within a few days.

Wilson is Applauded.

There was a hearty round of applause as the president, blindfolded with a piece of cloth taken from the covering of one of the chairs used at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, approached the table on which rested the famous glass bowl used upon the first drawing. Provest Marshal Gen. Crowder guided his hand as he reached down into the bowl to pick one of the 17,000 blue capsules containing the numbers.

There was increased handclapping when it was announced that the first number of the drawing was 322, for the number which the president drew has a registrant representing it in every one of the 4,557 local boards in the country. Every man whose serial number corresponds to it may therefore consider that the command to "march" or "work" comes from the commander in chief himself.

Vice President Marshall, similarly blindfolded, picked out the second number. It proved to be a high number—7,277—which will be order No. 2 for all boards having registrants bearing that number. The average number of registrants to a board ranges only from 2,800 to 3,000.

The number which President Wilson drew has a registrant representing it in practically every district in the United States. Other numbers follow:

No. 1.....	322	No. 51.....	4,287
No. 2.....	7,277	No. 52.....	12,836
No. 3.....	8,367	No. 53.....	927
No. 4.....	1,927	No. 54.....	12
No. 5.....	16,149	No. 55.....	11,238
No. 6.....	8,367	No. 56.....	392
No. 7.....	2,369	No. 57.....	14,948
No. 8.....	1,657	No. 58.....	14,923
No. 9.....	7,127	No. 59.....	14,948
No. 10.....	2,781	No. 60.....	984
No. 11.....	9,782	No. 61.....	8,627
No. 12.....	4,14	No. 62.....	2,897
No. 13.....	16,49	No. 63.....	5,234
No. 14.....	43	No. 64.....	4,722
No. 15.....	934	No. 65.....	10,556
No. 16.....	12,798	No. 66.....	4,227
No. 17.....	1,572	No. 67.....	12,731
No. 18.....	7,277	No. 68.....	248
No. 19.....	6,390	No. 69.....	7,534
No. 20.....	11,011	No. 70.....	12,542
No. 21.....	3,748	No. 71.....	4,432
No. 22.....	6,840	No. 72.....	3,972
No. 23.....	1,240	No. 73.....	14,753
No. 24.....	16,836	No. 74.....	4,586
No. 25.....	1,501	No. 75.....	16,009
No. 26.....	12,522	No. 76.....	12,731
No. 27.....	4,590	No. 77.....	124
No. 28.....	2,073	No. 78.....	14,319
No. 29.....	11,011	No. 79.....	82
No. 30.....	12,728	No. 80.....	5,217
No. 31.....	6,837	No. 81.....	235
No. 32.....	6,837	No. 82.....	2,240
No. 33.....	1,253	No. 83.....	12,110
No. 34.....	14,127	No. 84.....	11,277
No. 35.....	11,011	No. 85.....	77
No. 36.....	1,122	No. 86.....	77
No. 37.....	10,779	No. 87.....	5,321
No. 38.....	728	No. 88.....	14,581
No. 39.....	16,657	No. 89.....	12,731
No. 40.....	4,878	No. 90.....	11,154
No. 41.....	4,878	No. 91.....	12,731
No. 42.....	8,172	No. 92.....	12,731
No. 43.....	1,094	No. 93.....	6,023
No. 44.....	2,878	No. 94.....	6,777
No. 45.....	8,691	No. 95.....	1,191
No. 46.....	11,000	No. 96.....	12,730
No. 47.....	8,528	No. 97.....	12,730
No. 48.....	1,198	No. 98.....	14,184
No. 49.....	14,518	No. 99.....	12,731
No. 50.....	14,518	No. 100.....	12,731

Army of Students in Line

More than 150,000 men were added to America's fighting strength when members of the students' army training corps were formally mustered in at the colleges throughout the country. The impressive ceremony arranged for the occasion was set for eleven o'clock October 1. A message from President Wilson was read on every campus. Collegians in the training corps draw the pay of army privates, and are housed, clothed, and fed by the government. There is no tuition fee. Each student is allowed only three subjects,

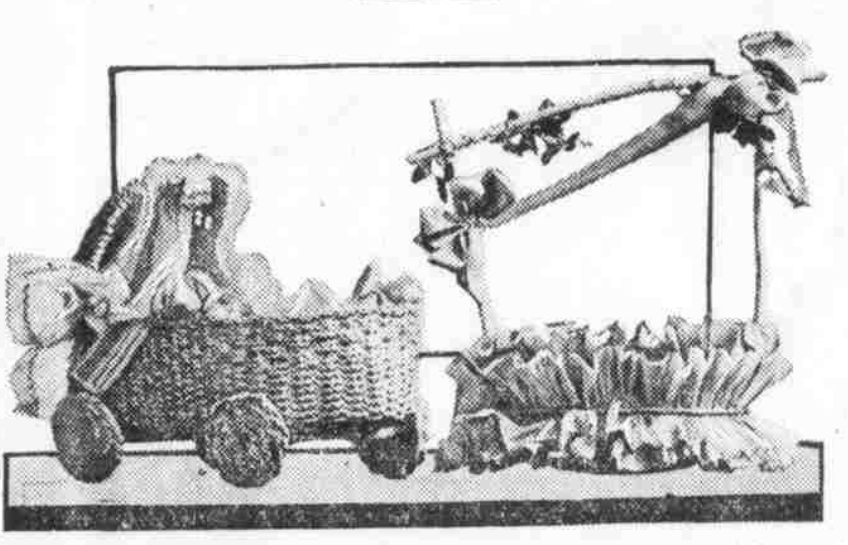
Coats for All the Day Through



Now that war times make the custom of wearing evening wraps among those that are more honored in the breach than in the observance, we have coats to take their place. Among new ones are some very elegant cloth coats that have been designed to see their wearers through the day and evening, too. They are quiet in color and beautiful in lines—equal to all requirements of dress. Besides these there are very handsome capes of cloth in distinctive styles that make one question the advisability of ever indulging in more showy wraps.

Two of the handsomest coats are pictured above. The coat at the left is of silvertone—a soft wool material with flecks of white all through it—with collar and deep cuffs of fox. Silvertone appears in taupe, blue, brown, gray—all the season's colors—and the minute white flecks in it give it a silvery look. This coat hangs straight at the back and front without fullness except in the gathered side panels of the skirt portion. It fastens with three very large buttons at the front and silk pendant ornaments are placed at each side of the panels. It is lined with plain satin. There is a suggestion of a cape in the graceful coat of smooth davenry at the right of the picture. It is in taupe gray, with shawl collar and deep cuffs of martin fur. Three big buttons on the front panels are the only ornamental feature in this very dignified wrap. The design could hardly be improved upon, and is of the excellent character that never grows tiresome.

Pretty Things Made of Paper



Every little "jim-crack" that means an enlivening touch to the house vindicates its appearance these days, for there never was a time when it was more worth while to keep up all the pleasant little amenities of life. Everything that will contribute toward making an atmosphere of cheerfulness in our surroundings is more needed now than in less anxious days. To dress up our homes and keep ourselves well groomed shows the right fighting spirit. At the same time we are reminded to save as much as possible and go on accumulating Thrift stamps and War Saving stamps. Therefore we turn to paper, that costs next to nothing, to make the bits of bright furnishings for our homes and gifts for our friends.

In the illustration above there is a toilet basket for the new baby and a flower basket for the table, both made of paper. The tiny cradle is made of wire and paper rope in very pale gray and lined with rose-colored silk and fitted up with brush, comb, powder and any other toilet necessities of the newcomer which the giver of the basket concludes to add. There is a bow of gauze ribbon, in pink, fastened to the hood of the cradle. It is not his baby's fault that the world is warring—nor his mother's—they both are entitled to such pretty little gifts as these that represent time and kindly thoughts, but very little money.

The basket for the table is made of crepe paper over a pasteboard foundation, and has a rustic handle, contrived by winding heavy wire or small sticks or twigs with paper. Any two colors may be used for the flouncings that cover the pasteboard foundation, but brown or green in two shades make the right sort of background for all flowers. Or the basket may be in gayer colors if it is to hold foliage or growing greenery.

Julia Bottomley

Conservative Shoes for Fall. Conservative colors and sensible cuts, which are almost mannish in their effect, are the features in shoes for women for late fall business. Jobbers report that retailers are now looking for shoes of this sort, not only from the desire to steer clear of doubtful novelties, but because, in the business which they have already done over the counter for fall, there has been comparatively little demand for anything else. Mahogany and dull black calfskins are the most popular in tailored walking boots, while in shoes for more dressy wear black patent leathers and a few shades of gray are selling.

Pockets Remain. Pockets are a trimming feature that remains in good style in spite of the fact that they are no novelty. Real or seeming pockets, faced or lined with white or colored satin, are used smartly on some of the new models of navy blue serge.

Smart Tam o' Shanters. Especially for the young girls, the new heavier Tam o' Shanters that are shown in the shops are very smart. They are made of heavy, soft beaver, with puffed, one-sided crowns and a snug-fitting band about the head. They come in black, dark blue and other colors.

A CHILD GETS SICK CROSS, FEVERISH IF CONSTIPATED

LOOK AT TONGUE! THEN GIVE FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

"CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS" CAN'T HARM CHILDREN AND THEY LOVE IT.



Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign the little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

Inhumanity. "I am opposed to cruel and inhuman punishments," said J. Fuller Gloom. "I attended a movie show last night to see a picture entitled 'The Fate of the Fiend of Potsdam' and beheld the Kaiser tortured in a most brutal manner. A great deal of the time his august head and the upper portion of his body were shown on the lower half of the screen, while the lower part of his body and his imperial limbs straggled around on the upper half of the screen. I should not mind seeing the all-high cuss blown from the mouth of a cannon, but cutting him in two in the middle and compelling him to go right on acting seemed to me to be carrying vengeance too far."—Kansas City Star.

Cuticura Kills Dandruff. Anoint spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Inexorable Law. The law of reaping as we sow runs through the universe. The man who sows pennies will reap a penny crop. The man who sows dollars will reap dollars.

Waves, like some men, arrive at the seashore in grand style and go away broke.

Don't Go From Bad to Worse!

Are you always weak, miserable and half-sick? Then it's time you found out what is wrong. Kidney weakness causes much suffering from backache, lameness, stiffness and rheumatic pains, and if neglected, brings danger of serious troubles—dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease. Don't delay. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands and should help you.

A South Carolina Case

Mrs. A. T. Ballard, 304 Robeson St., Detroit, Mich., writes: "I suffered three years of agony and my kidneys were the cause of the trouble and kept me in constant misery. Pains shot from my back to my head. I had dizzy spells, my body bloated and I lost in weight. I finally got three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills; after taking the first box, the swellings went down. When I had finished three boxes, I was cured."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PECAN TREES

The pecan is the most valuable nut tree grown in America. If you are interested in them you know; if not, write for information free. Pecans grow fully wherever cotton does well.

J. B. WIGHT, CAIRO

Fall Cabbage

Early Jersey and Charleston Cession and Flat Dutch.
\$1.25 1,000, \$2.00 5,000 and \$1.50 2,000 here. Paragon 100, 25c; 1,000, \$2.50. W. D. F. JAMISON, S.