

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

Vol. XXXV

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Thursday, MAY 2, 1918

No. 18

NOT ENOUGH EXCITEMENT

Clair Reason Wants To Go to Trenches

Interesting Letter From Pinckney Boy

The following are extracts from three letters from Clair Reason written to his father, Floyd Reason, and brother, Marion:

France, Feb. 21, 1918

Everything is fine here and am glad to get back again after having been away ten weeks. I had a good job driving an ambulance while I was away and that is probably why I liked it so well.

My first job when I got back was driving a mop all day. I soon graduated from the mop grade and then my job was sandblasting and painting. After that I was in the trench and in the way of the trench and in the trench. It is a hard job but I like it but have been in some operations and x-ray examinations.

Private Jack Yrill, our first comrade to die, passed away Monday at 6 P. M. He had pneumonia and his funeral was today and all the unit are in a gloom. The first is hard but if the war lasts long, no doubt we will have many casualties but we all look for a finish before fall.

We are having summer days here since the first week in January. The days are nice and warm but the nights are keen.

German aircraft have bombed towns all around here but haven't been here yet although we expect them every day.

We are ordered not to have any lights in the hospital at all and in the Casino we are using colored lights and have to have all the windows blanketed so no lights can show.

General Pershing paid a visit and inspected our hospital and we hope he was satisfied.

The rumbling of guns is now very audible here. They are throwing kisses quite frequently. Take it from me we are not inviting any this way. It may become serious if they break down our defenses about forty miles from here, in which case we would have to evacuate at once. There is some talk that we may have to go to Northern Italy if the situation gets too acute. Here's hoping we won't have to go as we are right at home here and only that way after lots of hard work.

I guess all base hospitals here in France will have to establish field dressing stations at the front in which case we will all have a chance to go and we are all anxious to be the first one to go—no one more so than I.

We are drilling an hour every day and never felt better in my life.

Lots of love to all at home. Present address, U. S. P. O. 732, Base Hospital 36, A. E. F. Pass it along.

March 28, 1918.

Sent a package to you yesterday containing some French hats for the kids etc. and also some souvenirs of parts of a German aircraft which came down here yesterday morning. The officers were captured and sent to a detention camp. They will get better care than lots of our men who are captured by the Germans.

It is a awful battle which is progressing on the Northwestern front at the present time. We think the outcome is certain now, although the British are slowly retiring all the way along the fifty mile front and we also think it is about the best work for Germany to speak of—let us hope so. It is certainly costing a lot of lives and money but neither are much good without liberty.

Everybody around here takes it very seriously, but calmly feeling certain there is but one final outcome and that it is Germany's last try.

Our aviators report seeing many, many thousands of German dead, and prisoners say they are sent into battle with but two days' ammunition and very poorly fed and clothed and this indicates that Germany's condition is not very good.

5:15 P. M. Back from supper and still hungry. Had "slum", rice, tea and bread so you can imagine how full I am. Come to think of it there is a vacancy that a breaded Pork Chop would just about fill. Haven't had one since leaving Detroit. Do you notice how I capitalized the Pork Chop.

April 4th. Perhaps you can find this town on the map, but it is a very small town. It is about miles from the American front.

They are certainly having a hot time on the western front now. Although for the past two days there hasn't been so much fighting and the lull is improved by getting more men and guns together en masse to start another big drive.

Don't think for a minute that the allies are sleeping they are preparing as much as the boches. Probably you have had all this stuff in the papers, but I will tell you some of the things that we know have been going on since the big offensive started two weeks ago today.

The Germans of course had been preparing for the winter for months but were a good deal surprised at the battle of the Meuse which started on the 18th of December. The allies over-fought it all of these to account in some instances light or flint to one and for a time had to yield ground.

Some of the estimates place the German losses at 525,000 and if this is true this is their last defensive and spells their defeat finally. It may take until next Spring to stop the war but Germany will be practically through fighting as soon as she gets over this offensive.

In some places where they had to cross canals they attempted to build bridges but were prevented by the Allies. They then tried to come across without bridges and only succeeded by marching the boche soldiers over the bodies of their dead comrades. Prisoners who saw this say it was the worst sight they have seen during the whole war.

Two fellows were arrested here yesterday for stealing fruit from a fruit stand. They proved to be German prisoners who escaped from a prison camp four miles from here.

I want to wish all the old Pinckney boys, who are in the war or going to be, the best of luck.

Would be glad to hear from Norb Lavey and the other boys in France. My base hospital is no secret and they can very easily locate me.

Caas Clinton is either in the trenches now or just coming out, and if he is in now it is his second time in the "gutters". He certainly will have some experiences to relate and I only wish I was in something livelier than base hospital service. I am trying to transfer into the aviation corps, and hope to succeed soon.

Give my regards to all at home and remember me to all the old friends, as I think of the bunch at all times.

Lovingly,
Clair Reason.
Base Hospital No. 36,
A. E. F.
France.

McCLUSKEY-THORP

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edw. McCluskey are announcing the wedding of their daughter Ellen D. to Vernon L. Thorp of Sand Lake, Kent County. The ceremony took place in Sand Lake, Wednesday, May 1, Rev. Fr. Waldrich officiating. The bride's mother accompanied her and acted as matron of honor.

A daintily appointed luncheon and shower was tendered the bride-elect by the twenty-two teachers of the Davidson school, Detroit, where she has been teaching for the past two years.

A pre-nuptial dinner and reception was given the first of the week at the home of the bride's parents, fifty relatives being present.

A shower and reception was given by the parents of the groom Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thorp will be at home to their friends after May 15 at Sand Lake.

Wants, For Sale Etc.

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK? I make shingling a specialty. Prices by the thousand according to roof and shingles used. All work guaranteed.
Chas. Cain.

FOR SALE—Choice horse hay, about ten tons.
Ernest Frost.

FOR SALE—Good work horse.
John Dinkel.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper in town.
Mrs. Lillian Ashman,
South Lyon, Mich.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES for sale.
Rosa E. Kelly.

FENCE BUILDING—I am now prepared to take contracts for building wire fence. First class work guaranteed.
M. Chadden.

FOR SALE—Horse, some of the best hunter. Two-row, good rubber, New Oliver riding saddle, and bright seed oats.
H. G. Gauss.

NOTARY PUBLIC—Notary Public, Exchange Bank, 1000 Exchange.

FOR SALE—Early seed potatoes, good quality, \$1.00 per bushel. Also 2 bushels red clover seed.
R. K. Elliott.

FOR SALE—Early and late potatoes for sale.
E. D. Johnson.

HARNESS, wagon, steel roller, horse corn planter, cultivator, drag, plow oak lumber and other articles.
H. G. Gauss.

WANTED—Rags, rubbers, iron and metal. Highest cash price paid.
Claude McKinder, Pinckney.

FOR SALE—Quantity of clover hay.
I. J. Abbott.

SEED CORN—Inquire of
Michael Lavey

FOR SALE—Early seed potatoes, good quality, \$1.00 per bushel. Also 2 bushels red clover seed.
R. K. Elliott.

LAND TO PLOW—by the acre wanted, also land to put into crops.
Earl E. Baughn.

FOR SALE—Sensation seed oats.
Wm. W. White, Marion,
P. O. Howell, R. F. 2

OATS FOR SALE—also full blood Jersey heifer coming in.
Lawrence Speers.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two horses weight about 2000. Will sell or exchange for one weighing about 1300.
S. J. Bearisley.

Guaranteed Stocks

Are as good as

Pure Food Groceries

There's only one way of the famous Star brand of Pure Food Groceries.

It's the way that makes the difference between a good grocery and a great one. It's the way that makes the difference between a good grocery and a great one.

It's the way that makes the difference between a good grocery and a great one. It's the way that makes the difference between a good grocery and a great one.

Our line of groceries is most complete, and we will be only too glad to serve you in the line of specialties etc.

For Saturday, April 27 we will sell

Pink Salmon	17c
Large Package Snow Boy	19c
2 Cans Corn	25c
50 cent Coffee, a good one	27c
Queen Ann Soap 6 bars	28c

Yours for a square deal

MONKS BROS

MURPHY & JACKSON

In every branch of merchandising the firm who is able to buy in largest quantities always buys cheapest.

We are larger buyers of goods in the lines we handle than any other firm in this section.

We have bought unusually large quantities of shoes lately because prices are sure to farther advance.

SHOES

Now, we are going to sell those shoes to you at prices lower, quality for quality, than any other house can duplicate.

Come in, examine our stock, get our prices, and save yourself money.

Men's shoes, boys' shoes, ladies, misses and childrens shoes; dress shoes, work shoes at lowest cash prices, quality considered

SHOES

Buy Shoes NOW

Prices

Are

Daily

Advancing

Grocery Specials

Cash Only

Saturday April 27

Crystal Flake Flour \$1.35

Spring Hill Coffee 23c

Green Lable Coffee 18c

25c Can Van Camp's

Pork and Beans 15c

MURPHY & JACKSON

German Allies in American Fields



Ravages of Cinch Bug shown. Plant at left not attacked; plant at right attacked.

By ROBERT H. MOULTON.



HAT the United States is already invaded, not by Germans, it is true, but by their effective allies, and that a great host of these are entrenched in the grain fields is an assertion hard to believe at first, but it is nevertheless strictly true, for the cinch bug is pro-German in our present war, the Hessian fly is still Hessian, and the army worm is an ally of the German army. Our duty of helping to feed our fighting friends being paramount, that of protecting and defending the food supplies we produce is as essential as their production.

As a matter of fact, incurring the expense of producing crops and then letting them fall a prey to our insect enemies is worse than not producing them at all, and the official entomologists of the different states are being mobilized for special service in crop protection. These men are but a handful, however—not enough for an efficient patrol—and so they are calling upon the people for such assistance as they can easily give by keeping watch for the common enemy and reporting the first traces of his appearance in numbers sufficient to threaten serious injury.

What these field insects are capable of in the way of crop destruction is fairly well known, and what the farmer may do for the protection of his crops can best be entrusted to the hands of various state entomologists, whose business it is by bomb, gas and other means to kill these allies of the foe.

Consider two fields of corn, both lying next to heavily infested fields of wheat. One is protected by a circle of oil about its borders. The other is unprotected. The unprotected corn is entered by the insects without hindrance as the ripening of the wheat deprives them of food, and a large part of the corn is destroyed, as shown by the part of the field laid bare next to the wheat. In the other field not a hill of corn is hurt. The road oil poured upon the ground in a line between it and the infested wheat catches the bugs which seek to pass.

Millions Lost in Small Area. By a somewhat general use of such methods and similar materials in twenty-five southwestern counties of a middle Western state where, during a cinch bug uprising last summer, more than 1,500 miles of barrier were laid down between corn and infested wheat, \$1,000,000 worth of corn was saved from destruction at a total cost to the owners of less than \$50,000 and of some \$10,000 to the state. On the other hand, wheat, oats and corn worth at least \$13,000,000 more were lost during the same period for lack of sufficiently general and thoroughgoing action.

Owing to a consequent scarcity of feed many farmers were unable to keep up their stock, and in four infested counties, selected as a sample district for study in comparison with another group of counties not infested, the number of dairy cows fell off in four years 7.4 per cent; beef cattle, 21.5 per cent; hogs, 15 per cent; and horses, 27 per cent. The total sum of this reduction in numbers of the live stock of the four sample counties, due solely to the presence of the cinch bug, was \$1,053,313. Trade, banking, education, professional incomes and every kind of business and civic interest naturally suffered from this staggering blow to the agriculture of the region.

Greatest Damage to Corn. The cinch bug does greatest damage to corn. The adult or full-grown bug is black and about one-eighth of an

Hessian Fly, Cinch Bug and Army Worm Ready For Offensive



Digging ditch to trap marching army worms. Pests crushed by dragging log back and forth through ditch.

inch in length, and usually bears conspicuous white wings folded over its back. The young ones are bright red and wingless. The old bugs live over the winter hidden among clumps of wild grasses, especially those known as the "broom sedges," which grow abundantly in uncultivated places throughout the greater portion of the main wheat belt of the United States. It is the usual habit of the cinch bug first to attack fields of wheat, rye, or barley, and its presence often is unnoticed because the injuries inflicted upon these crops are obscure or of no apparent importance. About harvest time the bugs leave the small grains and crawl over the surface of the ground to the nearest fields of corn, where they begin at once to wreak severe injury.

Corn fields may be protected and the migrating bugs trapped about the time of wheat harvest by plowing a deep furrow along the edge of the field, running the land side of the plow toward the field to be protected. In dry weather the side of the furrow can be made so smooth and the sides so steep that the bugs will find it easier to crawl along the bottom than to climb up the sides. Circular holes from 30 to 40 feet apart, made with a post-hole digger, then may be dug in the bottom of the trench. Into these holes the bugs will fall in large numbers, and here they may be killed easily by sprinkling kerosene oil over them. In wet weather a line of liquid tar or crude petroleum, which the bugs will not cross, may be maintained in the furrow bottom.

Hessian Fly Is Old Foe.

Another notorious insect whose function it is, in the order of nature, to take bread out of our mouths is the Hessian fly, so called because Hessian soldiers, hired from their sovereign by King George III, were believed to have brought it over from Europe during the revolutionary war. This pest gives its attention almost wholly to wheat, upon which it levies an average annual tax of approximately 10 per cent. Experts figure that sixty million bushels was the shortage in the 1917 wheat crop of the country which may be charged up to this insect. And its members, increasing year by year, have deterred many farmers from sowing wheat, notwithstanding the rapidly rising market prices.

The Hessian fly is a minute mosquito-like fly which lays its eggs upon the leaves of wheat. These eggs hatch into little maggots which crawl down into the leaf sheaths. There they live upon the plant's sap which they obtain by gnawing into the soft portions of the stem. Usually two, but sometimes three or more, generations of the insect occur during a year.

After the Hessian fly has once thoroughly infested the crop of wheat there is no known means of saving it, and the only known means of preventing damage from the fly is to keep it out of the wheat.

The remedies for the Hessian fly are, therefore, entirely preventive. One is to plow down the wheat stubble immediately after harvest in order to destroy the maggots which remain in it. This is for the protection of future crops. Another is to pay great attention to the preparation of the seedbed for the wheat by plowing early and working and packing the soil thoroughly in order to eliminate lumps and clods, thus producing a finely pulverized, compact, and moisture-conserving bed for the seed. Care should

also be taken that the sowing of wheat in the fall is delayed until the fly-free date, information regarding which date can be obtained by applying to local county agricultural agents or state experimental stations. Finally, a good rotation of crops should be practiced wherever possible, and the co-operation of the entire community secured in following these preventive measures.

Daily Action Is Necessary.

The army worm, known as a pest of the farmer from early colonial times, and the locusts or grasshoppers often multiply under favorable conditions to numbers sufficient to devour great areas of both grain and forage crops. Both may be killed easily if attacked in time by sowing broadcast among them a poisoned food which they prefer to the grain and grass plants on which they naturally feed. But this method requires, as a rule, early notice of the impending calamity, prompt organization of the communities concerned for self-defense and general arrangements for the quick supply of all the necessary materials in wholesale quantities—all measures for which careful preparation must be made in advance.

In case the worms are not discovered until they have begun to travel in a mass, usually they can be destroyed by furrowing or ditching completely around the infested area. The worms will fall into the ditches and can be killed easily by crushing them with a log—hitched to a horse or mule—dragged back and forth through the ditch or furrow. Another method is to dig shallow postholes in the bottom of the ditch at intervals of about 20 feet, into which the worms, crawling along the ditch bottoms, will fall. They can then be destroyed by crushing or other means.

Fighting the Cutworm.

The cutworm injury, which usually consists in the cutting off the plants at or a little below the surface of the ground, almost invariably occurs in the spring, beginning as soon as the first plants sprout and continuing until late June or early July, by which time the worms are full grown. The worms feed at night and rest during the day beneath debris or in the soil from one-half to one inch below the surface, and since in most cases they resemble the soil closely in color the cause of the injury often is not apparent. Poisoned baits are effective when cutworms are found to be abundant on corn land, but proper rotation of crops is the best preventive measure. Pasturing hogs upon land supposed to harbor cutworms is a beneficial practice, as these animals root up and devour insects of many kinds, including cutworms, in large numbers. Farm poultry, allowed to follow the plow, is also of great value.

A billion dollars a year on the average is sacrificed to insects in the United States, according to careful computations and estimates made by the experts of the national department of agriculture. It is a prize worth fighting for, especially in these times of threatened scarcity of food. But individual guerrilla fighting to which this interest has been left in the past will no longer suffice—has never sufficed, in fact. Carefully planned campaigns by organized communities, participated in by everyone so situated as to be available, directed by experts and financed so far as necessary by the state, are the only means to success.

FARMER, WIFE AND 3 CHILDREN KILLED

ARGUMENT OVER AUTO REPAIRS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CAUSE FOR MURDERS.

NEIGHBOR ARRESTED FOR CRIME

Gratiot County Is Scene of Crime—Farmer and Wife Shot, Heads of Children Crushed.

Ithaca, Mich.—With bullet wounds through the heads of William Kimball and his wife, the heads of their eldest and two younger children being crushed in, apparently with the butt of a gun, the bodies of the victims were found Sunday afternoon in the Kimball home, on the farm of Herman Wittig, in Lafayette township, 13 miles north of Ithaca.

The children were Clarence, aged seven, Charles, aged five and Louise, aged two.

Sheriff Newell M. Bradford, Ithaca, declared that Wittig, who was arrested late in the day, confessed he slew Kimball, his wife and the oldest son, but did not recall killing the younger children.

Sheriff Bradford says the only motive given by Wittig for the crime was that he resented an epithet applied to him by Kimball, following a quarrel over charges made by Kimball for repairs on Wittig's automobile.

The Kimball family had been keeping house for Wittig, who is a bachelor, and working his farm.

ROOSEVELT IN DETROIT MAY 30

Colonel Reported to Be Back in His Old Fighting Form.

New York—Carrying a plea for patriotism, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will start on a tour of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Ohio late in May. He will be in Detroit Memorial day.

Back in his old fighting form, after his recent illness, the colonel plans to arouse any men who are apathetic to the realization that undiluted patriotism alone can bring America victorious through the present struggle for democracy.

The tour will start with a meeting at Wittenburg college, Springfield, the center of a German-American community in Ohio, May 25. Only men of German birth or parentage will occupy seats on the platform.

The tour will end in the Detroit meeting.

CZAR'S SON NEW RUSS RULER?

Rumors Report Czarevitch Heads New Revoluting Faction.

London—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph on April 27 says it is reported there that a counter revolution has broken out in Petrograd.

It reports that while no telegrams have been received from Petrograd for several days, there are rumors from Finland that there is serious rioting in the capital and that the rumor is persistent that Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaevitch, son of the former czar of Russia, has been proclaimed emperor and that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch is the real leader in Russian affairs.

PORT HURON WAR PLANT BURNS

Explosion of Shell Causes Damage Estimated At \$200,000.

Port Huron, Mich.—The entire plant of American Machine corporation was destroyed by fire on April 23 as the result of an explosion. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Detroit and Canadian capital is interested in the company, which purchased the plant from the American Machinery company several weeks ago. The concern had a contract for ammunition shells for the United States government. The plant was working night and day.

As near as could be learned the explosion is the result of dipping heated shell cases into an oil bath.

PRAGER LYNCHERS INDICTED

Jury Verdict Charges 12 With Murder, 4 With Malfeasance in Office.

Edwardsville, Ill.—Indictments were returned on April 25 against 16 persons by the grand jury which investigated the lynching, April 5, of Robert Paul Prager at Collinsville.

Twelve indictments were against civilians and charged murder and four indictments were against policemen, charging malfeasance in office.

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. "Oh! how my back aches." GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules taken today eases the backache of tomorrow—taken every day ends the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be permanently free from wrenching, distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1898 GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Real Dutch Drops," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Haarlem Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haarlem, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages, three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

Full of Resource.

A congressman said the other day at a dinner:

"Our American resourcefulness and knack of getting things done is going to shine out in the war. Look how our commanding officers deal with the French hotels that overcharge our soldiers! They post sentries at the door to explain to our men that the place is 'out of bounds.' That soon brings the hotel to reason."

"We're a resourceful nation. An American girl in Paris once halted her millionaire father before a jeweler's shop in the Rue de la Paix and pointed to a tiara surmounted by a coronet.

"Pa, buy me that," she said.

"Buy you that?" her father chuckled. "Why, girlie, you've got to be a duchess to wear that."

"The girl tossed her head.

"You buy it," she said, "I'll find the duke."

OUR BOYS "OVER THERE" ENJOY TOASTED CIGARETTES.

Through the patriotism of the citizens of this country thousands of smoke kits are being distributed to American soldiers in France. Authorities agree that men in the trenches need cigarettes almost as much as food and munitions.

Doctors, nurses, and commanding officers all join in the demand which has awakened in this country a great movement to keep our boys supplied with smokes.

Millions of the famous LUCKY STRIKE Cigarettes are "going over" all the time. There's something about the idea of the toasted cigarette that appeals to the men who spend their time in cold, wet trenches and billets.

Then, too, the real Kentucky Burley tobacco of the LUCKY STRIKE cigarette gives them the solid satisfaction of a pipe, with a lot less trouble. Adv.

"K. P." as a Military Term.

Sweeney was a new recruit. He was also a Knight of Columbus. His second day at Fort Thomas was spent in hours of tiresome drill. Toward evening the top sergeant called out: "All K. P.'s step forward." Twelve men advanced and, when the others were dismissed, followed the officer toward the mess halls. Sweeney was tired and hungry and his blood boiled at the thought of the favoritism about to be shown to the dozen of Knights of Pythias. He followed the men, cursing under his breath, and on reaching the hall was relieved to hear the gruff "top" exclaim: "Now, you kitchen police, get busy!"—Argonaut.

PROVEN SWAMP-ROOT AIDS WEAK KIDNEYS

The symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition. The kidneys seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more dangerous kidney troubles.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which, so many people say, soon heals and strengthens the kidneys, is a splendid kidney, liver and bladder medicine, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who use it.

A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Better get a bottle from your nearest drug store, and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Yes, Elizabeth, you can get a first-class waffle impression by sleeping on an old-fashioned corded bedstead.

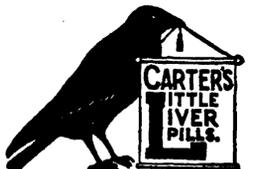
The man who seeks the loan of children to avoid the draft borrows real trouble.

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. BENZER, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Binzer that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



Carter's Little Liver Pills

For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

GOT AWAY FROM IT NEATLY

Lightning Calculator Also Proved He Was Lightning Quick at Dodging an Issue.

Congressman Benjamin G. Humphries of Mississippi told this story at a social gathering as an illustration of the masterful way in which some people can evade an issue.

At a vaudeville performance one night one of the troupe offered to answer by mental arithmetic any question that might be asked him by those in the audience. So long as the question remained in the expected channel there was plain sailing, but finally one man got beyond the bounds.

"If you please, sir," asked this individual, "how far off can one hear thunder?"

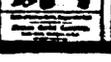
"I am very sorry, sir," responded the wonder on the stage, "but I can't tell you."

"You can't tell me," returned the questioner. "Why, I thought—"

"Not about thunder," interposed the stage party, doing a quick piece of dodging. "You see I am only a lightning calculator."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

His Home.

Friend—Why do you put the service flag on the car instead of your home? Wife of Soldier—Because, you know, Jim lived in his car before he went to war.—Life.



NO WASTE IN A PACKAGE OF POST TOASTIES

says *Gobby*

Corn Food Good To The Last Flake

HOW TO MAKE ARDEN SPRAYS

M. A. C. Department of Entomology Gives Rules for Guidance of "Little Fellow."

MAKE ECONOMY POSSIBLE

Enable Housewives and Owners of Small Plots to Buy in Quantities Suitable for Limited Needs.

From Department of Entomology, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Not what poisons to use, but how much to use—this is what bothers the housewife and gardener when of a spring or summer morning they awaken to find their vegetable plot overrun with voracious insect invaders. In such emergencies instructions for controlling the unwelcome visitors are usually sought for in the spray solutions with which the experiment stations of the states and the department of agriculture of the United States have so thoughtfully supplied the producing public—but unfortunately these instructions are as a rule helpful only to the big grower who can use spray poisons in quantities of a barrel or more.

It is possible, however, to reduce these quantities to the smaller amounts necessary in the home garden, and this has been done for the benefit of housewives and owners of small patches of ground.

Measures.

For convenience, the following equivalents of measures are given:

Two cupfuls of liquid or dry material equal 1 pint.

Four cupfuls of liquid or dry material equal 1 quart.

Sixteen cupfuls of liquid or dry material equal 1 gallon.

Three teaspoonfuls equal 1 tablespoonful.

The poisons the gardener finds commonest use for are kerosene emulsion, nicotine, pyrethrum, arsenate of lead and poison bran mash. In small quantities, enough for instance for a few rows of potatoes or a small patch of garden vegetables, these may be made up as follows:

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene (coal oil), 2 cupfuls.

Laundry soap, 1 cubic inch.

Soft water, 1 cupful.

Dilute to required strength.

Shave one cubic inch of laundry soap into a cupful of boiling soft water, and when dissolved pour into it two cupfuls of kerosene oil. Mix thoroughly with an egg-beater until it has creamy appearance. This is the stock solution and must be diluted before using. As a dormant or winter spray against scale, insects, it should be diluted at the rate of one part of the stock solution to three or four of water. For plant-lice or lice on domesticated animals it should be diluted at the rate of one part of the stock solution to 10 to 15 parts of water, or mix one cupful of the emulsion in three quarts of water. This is effective against scale insects, plant-lice and animal-lice.

Nicotine.

Nicotine sulphate (40 per cent) 1 teaspoonful.

Soap, 1 cubic inch.

Water, 3 quarts.

Into a quart of warm water shave a cubic inch of laundry soap. When dissolved pour on two more quarts of water and add a teaspoonful of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate. Stir well and it is ready for use. This will control plant-lice, white-fly, pear psylla, etc.

Pyrethrum.

Pyrethrum, 2 teaspoonfuls.

Water, 1 quart.

Pyrethrum is generally used in the powdered form and dusted on plants either clear or mixed with lime or sulphur. It can also be used as a spray by putting two tablespoonfuls of the pyrethrum into a quart of water and stirring well. The powder will not dissolve but will remain in suspension. It kills insects but is harmless to man. Pyrethrum should be purchased from airtight packages for if fresh material is not used good results cannot be expected. This can be used against cabbage-worms, etc.

Arsenate of Lead.

Arsenate of lead (powdered), 8 tablespoonfuls, or arsenate of lead paste, 1 tablespoonful.

Water, 1 gallon.

Place the arsenate of lead in a cup and add a little water, stirring it until it makes a thin paste. Pour this into a dish and add enough water to make a gallon. It is then ready for use and should be kept agitated or the lead will settle. If arsenate of lead paste is used it will require twice as much, by weight, as the powdered form. The powdered arsenate of lead is much

lighter than the paste of the same bulk so that apparently more of the powder is being used. For potato beetles use the poison twice as strong, as they are more resistant than most of the chewing insects. Potato beetles, codling moth, caterpillars on plants, flea-beetles and other chewing insects can be controlled with this poison.

Poison Bran-Mash.

Bran, 1 quart.

Paris green or white arsenic, 1 tea spoonful.

Molasses, 3 tablespoonfuls.

Orange, ¼ (chopped fine).

Water, to make a good mash.

Mix the bran and the poison well together. Put the molasses in a cup of water and after stirring add to the bran mixture. Grind up a quarter of an orange or half a lemon and mix all together. Add enough more water to make a good stiff mash. To get the best results from this mixture it should be put out in the evening so that it will be fresh by morning. Care should be taken not to allow poultry to run where this is being used. This will kill cutworms, army worms, grasshoppers, etc.

In the following the above directions one should for the most part, use old dishes. When not in use, these dishes should be kept in a place by themselves to avoid the danger of their being used for cooking purposes.

WAGE FIGHT ON BARBERRY

High Variety of Shrub Must Go—Assists Spread of Stem Rust of Wheat.

By DR. G. H. COONS,

Plant Pathologist, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—A fight is in progress in Michigan against the high-bush barberry—every bush of which has been ordered pulled up and destroyed by the state inspector of nurseries. This official has also gone a step further and established a quarantine by which the importation of this shrub into the state has become a misdemeanor.

Why this harsh treatment for what most of us have up to this time considered a harmless garden shrub? The facts are that while it may have become an unwilling partner to the crime, the high-bush barberry nevertheless aids and abets the spread of black stem rust of wheat. As a costly disease of wheat this affliction of the grain crop is always unwelcome, but as it happens it is more than commonly undesirable this spring because of its fondness for spring wheat, of which Michigan farmers have put in much more than their usual acreage. In fact stem rust has had almost as much to do with making spring wheat generally unprofitable in Michigan as has the weather itself.

Wherefore, war has been declared against the high-bush barberry, for without the common barberry to spread the rust in the spring, this disease would cease to be a serious factor in Michigan agriculture.

The common barberry and its purple-leaved varieties are tall, rather scraggly bushes. Landscape gardeners state that the bushes are not highly esteemed, though they were very popular at one time. They are now found spread all over the state in yards and parks. The bush does not grow wild in Michigan.

From each of these bushes in the spring the spores of the rust blow to the common grasses in countless numbers, and for long distances. In about a week the grasses rust and furnish an innumerable supply of spores. The wind catches these up and greater and greater infection of grains and grasses results. Over and over this story is repeated until no grain field is free from attack. It is in this way that a barberry bush, miles away, can be a menace to our food crop.

Fortunately the Japanese barberry which is highly prized for decorative purposes, is completely immune, and is not concerned at all with the wheat rust. It is extremely important that everyone recognize the harmlessness of this low and beautiful shrub in order that it may not suffer for the iniquities of its relative.

Aim to Aid Rural Schools.

As a measure for the assistance of rural schools of the state towards meeting more efficiently the educational needs of country communities, a number of special courses for rural school teachers will be offered this season by the M. A. C. summer school. One course will deal with rural entertainment; a second will present the subject of rural pedagogy; a third course will take up agriculture and home economics particularly for the benefit of rural teachers, while a fourth will give training in boys and girls work. These courses will be supplemental to the usual work of the college in agriculture, engineering, home economics, veterinary medicine and the sciences. The summer session will commence on June 24.

Important Part of Gardening.

Keeping down weeds is quite an important part of gardening, but it is by no means the only part.

WRIGLEY'S

Six reasons

WHY It's a good friend:

- 1—Steadies nerves
- 2—Allays thirst
- 3—Aids appetite
- 4—Helps digestion
- 5—Keeps teeth clean
- 6—It's economical

Keep the soldiers and sailors supplied!

Three Flavors



Chew it after every meal

The Flavor Lasts!

The Horse's False Teeth.

Four-year-old David was greatly impressed when his grandmother removed her teeth at bedtime. The next day David saw a man taking the bit from a horse's mouth. "Grandmother!" he exclaimed, "look at that man taking the horse's teeth out!"

\$100 Reward, \$100

Catarrah is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100.00 for any case of CATARRH that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Drugists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Welcome Word.

Heck—"I suppose you always let your wife have the last word." Peck—"Yes, and I'm tickled to death when she gets to it."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A man's idea of harmony is to have everything his own way.

Last Stage.

"Young Chumppson is attentive to Miss Fadleigh."

"Yes."

"Is he very far gone?"

"I'm afraid so. He's talking about buying a blue automobile to match her eyes."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Appropriate View.

"What do you think of hanging as capital punishment?"

"I think it is better to let the subject drop."

Do Your Cows Fail to Clean?

This is a serious condition and requires prompt attention. Dr. David Roberts' Cow Cleaner Price \$1.00 gives quick relief. Keep it on hand and prevent the ruin of your cow. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian and see how Roberts' Cow Cleaner works. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukegan, Wis.

Boys and Girls Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Greasy Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 18-1918.



Lend Him A Hand

BUY LIBERTY BONDS



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For **PATRIOTISM** For **ECONOMY**

"Actions speak louder than words—Act—Don't Talk—Buy Now"

STRANGLES

Or Distemper in stallions, breed mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be moved from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPORN'S COMPOUND

Will do both—cure the stock and prevent these "expensives" from having the disease. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the dozen. All druggists, harness stores, or mail order. SPORN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Grand Trunk Time Table
For the convenience of our readers

Trains East		Trains West	
No. 46—7:24 a. m.	No. 47—7:57 p. m.	No. 45—4:44 p. m.	No. 48—9:53 a. m.

Ann Arbor Railroad
Leaves Lakeland

North	South
9:52 A. M.	10:46 A. M.
12:36 P. M.	1:23 P. M.
5:17 P. M.	4:41 P. M.

Motor Car

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HOWELL, MICH.

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The Parting Gift

There is always room in the Soldier's kit for portraits of the home folks.

Your portrait—the ideal gift.

DAISIE B. CHAPEL

Stockbridge Michigan

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Dr. A. E. Green and wife of Jackson were Sunday guests of Miss Jessie Green.

Mrs. Huldah Jones of Detroit was an over Sunday visitor at the home of Mrs. Sophie Blunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Mortenson, and Robert Grice and family of Chelsea called on Pinckney friends Sunday.

Dr. Kirkland and wife of Jackson visited Pinckney friends Sunday.

S. H. Carr and family spent Sunday in Flatrock.

Boy's Suit Values are best at Dancers Try them.

John Martin and family and Miss Ella Black visited Ann Arbor relatives Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Marble are visiting relatives in Lansing.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lee are spending several weeks in Flatrock.

A. W. Vince transacted business in Jackson Monday.

Charles Teeple spent Tuesday in Detroit.

Miss Fannie Swarthout and Mr. Geo. Bradley of Flint spent the week end at the home of S. E. Swarthout.

Mervin Nile and family of Jackson an Harry Leavey of Detroit spent a few days the past week at Patrick Leavey.

Mrs. Sarah Carr is visiting relatives at Detroit.

Frank Bowers spent a few days the past week here.

The Mite society of North Hamburg church will meet with Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Carpenter, May 9th for supper all are cordially invited.

M. J. Reason and family and Miss Pauline Swarthout spent the week end with relatives in Detroit.

Mrs. John White of Howell spent the first of the week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Leavey.

Dr. C. L. Sigler, and F. G. Jackson were Lansing callers Monday.

Miss Nellie Gardner spent Monday in Jackson.

F. E. Dolan, Walter Chapman, Mr. Tester and Mr. Hodges all of Pontiac were callers here Sunday.

Mrs. H. E. Lynch, and Margaret and John of Ann Arbor were visitors here Sunday.

Mrs. R. Merrills and children of Hamburg spent the first of the week with her mother Mrs. N. Vaughn.

Mrs. John Barron of Howell assisted by her sister Miss Agnes O'Connor served a six o'clock dinner to six of the boys who left Monday for Camp Custer Will Jeffries and Leigho Lavey were among the guests.

Wm. Mercer and family were Gregory visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mercer were in Ann Arbor last Thursday.

The employees of the Consumers power and Michigan Light Co. of Jackson gave a banquet at Mack Island Wolfe Lake, in honor of Leigho Lavey previous to his departure for Camp Custer, Leigho having been in their employ for the past two years.

Special Communication of Livingston Lodge No. 76 F. & A. M. Tuesday evening, May 7. Work in E. degree.

F. G. Jackson, Sec.

County Eighth Grade Examinations May 8 and 9 at following places: Howell, Pinckney, Fowlerville, Brighton, Hartland, Gregory. Those writing should supply themselves with blue or pink books. The examinations will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

Hugh G. Aldrich, Commissioner of schools.

Charles Bennet and brother, Lee Bennet, visited their brother, Wayne Bennet, in Flatrock Sunday evening. When ready to return in attempting to crank the automobile, the crank flew back, striking Charles on the right arm, breaking one of the bones a few inches above the wrist.

Livingston Democrat.

Will Jeffries and Leigho Lavey left for Camp Custer Sunday. A postal from the boys say they have arrived and been vaccinated. They are located together with Kenneth Kuhn and have their uniform and seem to be well pleased with the camp.

Any one interested in an electric vacuum sweeper should write W. J. Dancer & Co. for full particulars as to the new "PNEUMODE", the best electric sweeper on the market and at the lowest price.

Patrick Leavey and family, N. H. Nile and family of Jackson, Mrs. B. H. Lynch and family and James E. Harris of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at J. D. White's of near Howell.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence on this 6th day of December A. D. 1888.

A. W. Gleason, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and act through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation adv.

Mark Wilson and Reuben Wright and families of Flint visited relatives here Sunday.

Frank McKinder and wife are visiting at Bendorf, Grand Traverse County, where Mr. Mackinder's farm is located.

County School Rally and Patriotic Day, Howell, May 24. Patriotic Parade led by soldiers and Camp Custer Band. You will be interested because the boys and girls of the schools will take part in the program of events at the Fair grounds. You will want to see and hear one of the best bands at Camp Custer. Other announcements will be made concerning the program later. The net proceeds will be given to the "Red Cross" organizations of Livingston County.

Don't let anything keep you from celebrating this event with the schools. Teachers and boys and girls have been in all patriotic drives.

MAY FESTIVAL

Ann Arbor's May Festival to be held May 15-17-18, looms up as the great musical event of this part of the country, and this year, in spite of the perilous times, a program of extraordinary musical interest as well as of patriotic significance has been prepared.

The programs in brief are as follows:

First concert—Wednesday evening, May 15. Margarete Matzenauer, Contralto, and Riccardo Stracciari, Baritone, Soloists. Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Frederick Stock, Conductor.

Second concert, Thursday evening, May 17—"Beatitudes" by Cesar Franck Soloists: Lois M. Johnston, Soprano; Emma Roberts and Nora-Crane Hunt, Contraltos; Paul Althouse, James Hamilton, and Odra O. Patton, Tenors; Arthur Middleton, Bernard Ferguson, Robert Dieterle, and David D. Nash, Baritones; Earl V. Moore, Organist. The University Choral Union; The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Albert A. Stanley, Conductor.

Third concert—Friday afternoon, May 17. "Into the World" by Benoit. Rudolph Ganz, Pianist, Soloist; The Children's Chorus; The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Albert A. Stanley, Conductor.

Fourth concert—Friday evening, May 17. Claudio Muzio, Soprano, Soloist; The Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Frederick Stock, conductor.

Fifth concert—Saturday afternoon, May 18. Joseph Bonnet, Organist, Soloist.

Sixth concert—Saturday evening, May 18. "Carmen" Bizet. Soloists: Giovanni Martinelli, James Hamilton, and Odra O. Patton; Tenors. Giuseppe de Luca, and Arthur Middleton, Baritones; Margarete Matzenauer, Contralto; Myrna Sharlow, Lois Marjorie Johnston and Ada Grace Johnson, Soprano. The University Choral Union; the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Albert A. Stanley, Conductor.

Ashes Help Crops

"Conserve your wood ashes and soot" the department of horticulture of the Michigan Agricultural college is telling gardeners of the state now that the time for spading up the backyard has arrived. Both these materials, which many people have heretofore thrown away, are excellent for the garden, the horticulturists aver.

"Common soot from chimneys where soft coal is burned is most helpful to all vegetable crops," a new bulletin for boys' and girls' clubs declares. "When stored it should always be kept dry. In applying it to the garden it may be sprinkled on the ground and hoed in, or it may be used in the form of a liquid—using one peck of soot to 80 gallons of water, mixing it, and allowing the water to stand until it is clear again.

"Save all wood ashes, and particularly those obtained from hard woods. These ashes are very rich in potash. Coal ashes, however, are not good for the garden."

Glasgow Brothers

Noted for selling

GOOD GOODS CHEAP

129 to 135 W. Main, Jackson, Mich.

Silk Dresses Are Reduced

Here's an unusual offering—a group of new models—right from the designers. Every model has been chosen because of some particular style feature. These are all arranged in groups and at special prices—prices below the actual cost, to you, of the materials.

Though these are samples, all sizes are represented, and in order to get your choice we suggest early in the-week shopping.

Georgettes, Crepe de Chene And Taffeta Frocks

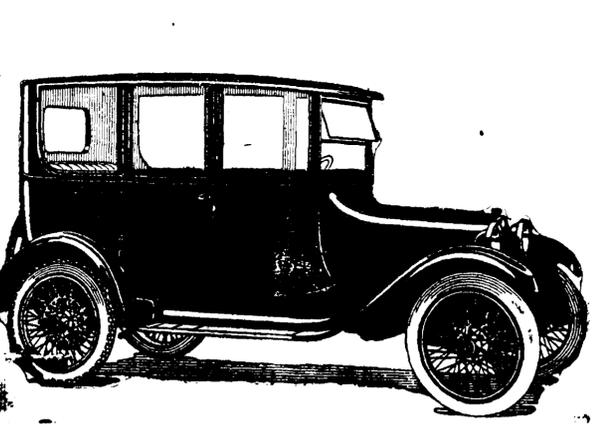
\$35.00 Values at \$26.98. \$25.00 Values at \$21.98

\$20.00 Values at \$16.98

NOTICE

Cash and highest price paid for eggs and poultry delivered at my poultry plant. Will take in eggs six days of the week and poultry on Wednesdays. Soliciting your patronage.

E. FARNAM.



DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

In less than three years more than Two Hundred Thousand Dodge Bros. Motor Cars have been placed on the market.

That means 200,000 well satisfied motorists, many of whom live near you.

Ask any Dodge owner how he likes his car—HE KNOWS how smoothly and how economically it runs and is so well satisfied that he likes to tell about it. Touring at \$885.00

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PINCKNEY GARAGE

The Percheron Stallion EDMONTON NO. 81764

State of Michigan License No. 1354.

Will make the season of 1918 at the farm, one half mile south of Pinckney on the Dexter Road.

FEE, \$10 to insure mare in foal.

J. L. ROCHE & SON.

SWITZER-LAMBERTSON

A simple, yet impressive and beautifully appointed wedding took place Saturday, April 20, at high noon, when Miss Hazel Switzer, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Switzer, became the bride of Emil Lambertson of Pinckney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Lambertson, at the home of the bride's parents. Preceded by the ring bearer, little Ruth Lambertson, the bridal couple proceeded to the altar in the front parlor, to the strains of Mendelssohn's ever-beautiful wedding march, played by Clarence W. Post, of Eaton Rapids, violinist, accompanied by Miss Gracia Martin of Ann Arbor, pianist, where they were met by the officiating clergyman, Rev. Halbert of the Pinckney Congregational church, who read the service that made them man and wife. The bride was charming in a simple fashioned gown of blue silk, carrying a bouquet of sweet peas and bridal roses, while the little ring-bearer was frocked in snowy white. The ceremony was followed by the rendition of the song, "The Greatest Wish in the World," by Miss Martin, accompanied by Mr. Post. Following congratulations, a three course wedding breakfast was served by Miss Martin, Mr. Post and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Crawford, in the spacious dining room, which was decorated in white. The parlors were prettily decorated in ropes of Red, White and Blue festooned from a large wedding bell, which hung above the altar, the background of the altar being a large American flag. The bride received many beautiful gifts of silver, cutglass, china, linen, money, furniture, etc. Others in the wedding party were Mr. and Mrs. Grover Lambertson and grandchildren, Leah and Howard Lambertson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Switzer, and Max G. Switzer of Hamburg, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt D. Switzer and two children, Elizabeth and Marion of Whitmore Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Shankland and their children, Robert, Isabella and Wilmet of Ann Arbor, Mrs. Clara Switzer Benham of Detroit, and Mrs. Hulbert of Pinckney. Mrs. Lambertson is one of Hamburg's highly esteemed young ladies, where she has lived her entire life, while Mr. Lambertson is one of Pinckney's prominent young business men, holding a position in the Pinckney bank. The bridal couple left in the afternoon on an automobile trip for Lansing, Battle Creek and other places. They will be at home to their many friends, who wish them bon-voyage at their home in Pinckney after June 1.

Livingston Democrat.

Prohibition

Edited by M. E. S.

Hurrah for Michigan dry!
The day has come. It is actually here. Thousands of women in this state will have new hope and it will date from May 1, 1918. Our Governor says, the people of Michigan have declared emphatically for prohibition. From that decision there is no appeal and we are bound to see to it that the will of the people is made effective. The law will be enforced. So far as the Administration is concerned no effort will be spared to carry out the will of the people as expressed at the polls in 1916 and through the legislature in 1917. We are determined that the whole power of the State shall be enlisted in behalf of the law enforcement. But we must not lay our armor down for our work is not yet over, for the wet element in Michigan has started a characteristic campaign. Its object is to bring beer, wine, ale, porter, and cider back into the state through an amendment to the constitution. They have even put some seemingly good points into their stated object.
There is no doubt that the wiles of the devil are in these specious plans, and that they are filled to the uttermost with possibilities for the good of the trade. They are so worded that they will catch the unwary petitioner signer and also the careless voter.
Michigan dries to the fight! Put not your trust in the liquor lords. We gave John Barleycorn a sledgehammer blow, but he is not yet dead. Gird on armor every believer in good and fight till the last foe expires.
Did you hear the midnight bells? No there was no fire. All the churches sang just from joy that the old regime had been done away and a glorious new Temperance law had walked in.

The High School base-ball team played their second game yesterday at Dansville. They were defeated 9-8 but Dansville had to go 11 innings to do it.

Furloughs for Farmers Pinckney Dispatch

For the purpose of augmenting agriculture production it is the intention of the War Department to grant furloughs to enlisted men to enable them to engage in farming during the present season. Commanding officers may grant such furloughs within prescribed rules whenever it appears they will contribute to increased farm production.
Furloughs may be given by commanding officers of post, camps, cantonments, divisions, and departments. They will be for short periods, largely for seeding and harvesting time. They will not be granted to enlisted men of or above the grade of first sergeant, nor in an organization that has been ordered to move or is in transit from points of mobilization or training to a port of embarkation. All furloughs granted will be recalled and the men ordered to their organizations when they have received preparatory orders for duty overseas.

Furloughs granted for farm work will be without pay and allowances, except that enough pay will be retained in each case to meet allotments in force on the day of the order, war-risk insurance, and pledges on Liberty bonds. For specially qualified experts in agriculture furloughs may be granted by the Secretary of War upon application by the Secretary of Agriculture, providing such furloughs are voluntarily accepted by the persons for whom application is made.

Individual applications for furloughs submitted by relatives will be on a form to be furnished by local draft boards. Two sections are to be made out and presented to the local board, which will complete the form.

If the furlough is granted the application will be filed by the commanding officer and a certificate furnished the soldier. If not granted, the application will be returned with reasons for disapproval.

If the soldier initiated the application he will give the name of the person for whom he desires to work, from whom will be ascertained the need for farm service.

Furloughs may be granted en bloc to men who are willing to accept them, upon requests of farmers, when time consumed in traveling from the post to the place of labor will not exceed 24 hours. In making these application farmers will use a form of the Provost Marshal General's office, also going to the local board.

MAKE BULLETS OF PENNIES

William Allen White Says Loan Gives Home-Stayers Their Work.

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, [Editor of Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.]
Back of the German lines every ounce of food is conserved and distributed with fairly equitable precision; every yard of cloth is numbered and entered into the war strength of the empire. Every pennyweight of German coal is handled with scientific care, and the one end and aim of all this autocratic control of food and clothing and heat is the winning of the war. There is no other purpose in the German mind. Every German mark is a German soldier; every grain of gold is doing its full share to work out that indomitable purpose.

Here in America we must realize that the war will not be won on any front, but in our own hearts. This is a clash of civilizations. We must develop in our hearts a democratic purpose as strong and as carefully directed as this autocratic purpose of Germany.

We, too, must make soldiers of our cornstalks, defenders of our wool, cotton and silk, make every pound of coal an American pound, and we must make bullets of our pennies. If we fail to develop this democratic purpose in the eye-to-eye, knee-to-knee, hand-to-hand struggle on the front, then our civilization will do down. To fail to support our soldiers with ammunition, food, clothing and coal will weaken them for the great conflict at the great moment, and that weakening will come from our hearts at home. It will come if we are slow with our financial support of the front.

The Liberty loan furnishes us with the only way we home-stayers can practically show our purpose. Our patriotism will be measured by our performance toward the Liberty loan. What we lend to our country in this time of need will measure our love of the freedom our fathers bought. It is at stake. The autocratic purpose of Germany, iron-willed and yet unbroken, aimed at world conquest, is threatening us. What is freedom worth to you? It is worth what you lend to your government in this hour of its awful need.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pinckney, Mich., as Second Class Matter

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Obituary and marriage notices are published free of charge.
Poetry must be paid for at the rate of five cents per line.

It's Up to You
By NATE SALSBUARY,
[Chicago Evening Post.]

If you want to do something toward ending the war,
Subscribe to the Liberty loan.
If you want to do something toward making Bill sore,
Subscribe to the Liberty loan.
If you want to haul off for a good, healthy swat
That will tie little Willie et al. in a knot,
And consign his whole gang of assassins to pot,
Get in on the Liberty loan!

If you stand for the decent and fine things of life,
Subscribe to the Liberty loan.
If you value your home and your kids and your wife,
Subscribe to the Liberty loan.
If you think that a swamp is the place for a frog,
If you think that an adder should stick to his bog,
If you think that a garden's no place for a hog,
Dig down for the Liberty loan.

If you want to put punch in the men over there,
Subscribe for the Liberty loan.
If you can't go yourself, you can still do your share—
Subscribe to the Liberty loan.
There are some who must labor, and some who must shoot,
But we all can do something, from poor man to plute.
If you can't make the team, for the love of Mike, root!
For the Flag and the Liberty loan!

CITES SOLDIERS' PATRIOTISM.

Maj. Gen. Getty Points to Boys Who Subscribe for Liberty Bonds.

By BRIG. GEN. ROBERT N. GETTY, [Commandant at Camp Dodge, Iowa.]
What does the real soldier of today think of the Liberty loan? Just as he thinks of every other measure adopted by his government to put a spoke in the wheels of the machine that will carry him to victory. His enthusiasm can be explained best by depicting the manner in which he offered his pay down to the last few pennies to his government when the last Liberty loan was launched.

Many of the soldiers allotted so much of their pay that the war department found it necessary to authorize the discontinuance of some of these allotments that the soldier might have a small amount left for his personal use.

Our American soldier is the personification of patriotism. He is a living example of what his brothers back home would do well to imitate if their loudly proclaimed desires to help the cause for humanity's sake are sincere. He is giving up his family, his home interests, offering his life, and is now more than willing that his monthly pay should revert to the coffers of his country if it will materially assist in winning the war. He is giving his all, and willingly. He only asks for a chance to fight and that his brothers who cannot bear arms will stand back of him.

I am proud of these men and the fervor and spirit they display. It will be a great honor when that day arrives to lead them into battle, knowing they who have given everything will fight to the last man. It is to be regretted that many a soldier before induction into the service burdened himself with heavy financial obligations that his dependents might be provided for during his absence. I only wish that the small, abject faction of the civilian element that is bringing pressure to bear upon the already overburdened soldier and his family because of these same obligations could but become imbued with some of the spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism evinced by the men on the firing line.

MAKES YOU FEEL FINE

Ever get up in the morning more tired than when you went to bed? Makes you weak, languid and listless, hardly last out the day.

NYALL'S LIVER REGULATOR

Will stir up that sluggish liver, give you a hearty appetite and assist the digestive juices. It will rid you of that tired feeling and make you ready for work. You will enjoy your work. You will sleep well, too. You will notice a decided improvement before you have taken many doses.

The price is 50c a bottle

C. M. Ingersoll

Nyal Quality Drug Store

Attention Farmers!

We have bought the best line of farm implements made, consisting of the McCormick, Deering, Champion Osborne and Milwaukee binders, mowers, combined hay rake and hoppers, loaders, both single and double drum, Oliver and South Bend plows, spring and splat-tooth steel lever harrows, riding and walking cultivators, New Idea and International wide spread manure spreaders, land rollers, grain drills, farm wagons and team harnesses.

We expect to be able to sell all goods this season at lower prices than can be obtained any place in Washtenaw or Livingston counties. Come and See.

Jeepie Hardware Co.

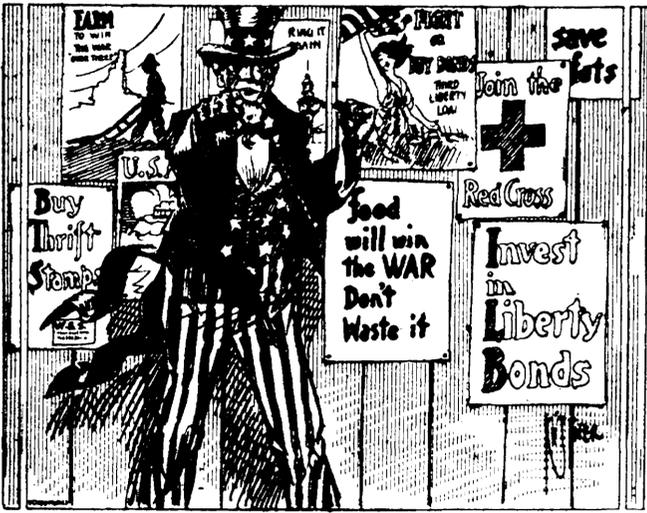
EGGS POULTRY VEAL

Will take eggs 6 days each week. Poultry and Veal Wednesday morning. Highest price paid at all times

JOHN C. DINKEL.



What Are You Doing to Help Win?



AUSTRIAN RULER'S THRONE TOTTERS

CONDITIONS IN DUAL MONARCHY INDICATE THAT OPEN REVOLT IS NEAR.

WEARY PEOPLE WANT PEACE

Pro-German Nobles Banded Together to Depose Monarch—Berlin Gives Charles Cold Shoulder.

Amsterdam—Humiliated abroad and virtually friendless at home, Emperor Charles of Austria is today in a position closely resembling that of ex-Czar Nicholas of Russia in the last phase of his reign.

Moreover, internal conditions in the dual monarchy bear a striking similarity to the great sub-surface murmur which finally broke out in open revolt at Petrograd a year ago last March.

In a roundabout way it has become known that Germany has made certain "declarations" which have gravely offended certain circles in Vienna.

Due to these "declarations," Premier Seydler again has tendered his resignation. The inference is that Berlin has demanded iron clad guarantees from Vienna against the recurrence of the Charles-Prince Sixtus affair.

Just as the Russian grand dukes formed a camarilla against the czar, when they saw his throne was tottering, so the Austrian archdukes have just banded together and flung the threat of overthrow into the face of the discredited emperor-king, Charles, turning to Berlin, is met by the icy stare of the kaiser, who has not yet said his last word regarding the Hapsburg ruler's peace bid to France, and the German militarists are aching for a chance to "punish the faithless ally" to save whom they time and again had to disarrange their fondest plans.

At home a multi-racial, war-weary people is demanding peace, bread and electoral freedom. Czernin, so long the "handy man," no longer is at the Ballplatz to meet the protestants with suave subterfuges and persuasive promises.

ZEEBRUGGE CHANNEL BLOCKED

Allied Naval Raid On U-Boat Base Forces Rerouting of Ships.

London—It has been learned from a high naval source that the Allied naval raid at Zeebrugge was a complete success with the result that the Flanders flotilla now is obliged to resort to the Ostend route in putting to sea, from which the British can more easily handle the German ships.

In addition to the damage done the cable and the German guns, material and shipping, the channel has been blocked by the cement ships, and a German dredger was destroyed.

It will take at least several weeks to clear the channel.

LIBERTY DAY BOOSTS LOAN

New Impetus Given Drive for Final Week.

Washington—Strong reinforcements came to the nation's third popular war effort as a result of the celebrations Liberty day with parades and demonstrations in every part of the country, and the campaign was given new impetus for the final week, which ends May 1.

Total subscriptions of \$2,035,990,200 reported up to April 26, by the Treasury.

DRUGGISTS AID UNCLE SAM

Two Thousand Drug Stores in Great Lakes Region Opened as Recruiting Stations for Sailors.

Chicago—The United States shipping board has now established its recruiting service for the merchant marine in eight states bordering on the Great Lakes, with 3,000 recruiting agencies. These are all druggists who have volunteered for this patriotic service through their national trade organizations which had pledged its members to work for the merchant marine. Each will serve the United States shipping board at \$1 a year, and will open a recruiting station at his store, where American citizens, between twenty-one and thirty, may apply for training on a squadron of training ships maintained by the shipping board, for the drilling of crews for the new national cargo fleets.

Recruiting stations for the merchant marine are now established in 6,395 cities and towns, representing every state in the Union.

BRITISH GUN LOSSES HEAVY

Thousands of Field Pieces Captured or Destroyed in Big Battle.

London—The British have lost nearly 1,000 guns, between 4,000 and 5,000 machine guns and the total manufacture of ammunition of between one and three weeks, since the present battle in France began, Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, told the house of commons. All these losses have been made good.

The munition ministry, said Mr. Churchill, placed at the disposal of air and ground services more than twice the number of guns lost or destroyed in the battle in France. There were now, he added, actually more serviceable guns as a whole and more of virtually every caliber than there were when the battle began.

NEW WORK FOR LIQUOR MEN

Munition Shops Offer Employment to Bartenders and Brewery Workers.

Detroit—That employment can be furnished in the munition plants of the Detroit district for a large part of the thousands of men who have been thrown out of work because of the operation of the prohibition law is the belief of Vice-President Ray Harroun, of the Harroun Motors corporation at Wayne, and the firm has arranged for a school to teach bartenders and brewery workers this trade.

Application blanks have been printed and, when properly filled, applicants will be placed in the school, where, it is said, in about a week a man may be graduated to handle standard munition working machinery and be qualified to earn better wages than ever before.

DUTCH PUT BAN ON WAR GOODS

Embargo Cuts Off Much Needed Medicines From United States.

Washington—Holland has placed an embargo on the exportation from the Dutch East Indies of tin, tin ore, cinchona bark, quinine, quinine salts and kapok, all of which are needed in large quantities by the United States for war purposes.

Official notification of the embargo was received April 26, and caused much perturbation. In some quarters it was suggested that the measure was in retaliation for the American requisitioning of Dutch ships. Elsewhere it was thought to have been prompted by the critical situation in which Holland finds herself with Germany.

STATE NEWS

Saginaw—Mrs. Walter Laduke, despondent over ill health, drowned herself in the cistern at the rear of her home.

Camp Custer—The erection of a down-town club house for soldiers was authorized by the board of governors of the war recreation board.

Grand Rapids—The board of estimates increased the pay of patrolmen and firemen 25 cents a day. They also voted \$100,000 to cover increased salaries of teachers.

Manistee—Housewives of this region were here for a three-day food conservation exposition, learning conservation receipts and watching home economics demonstrations by M. A. C. experts.

Ann Arbor—Lieut. Andrew Van Lopik, of Grand Haven, now overseas, has been cabled his degree from the U. of M. He is the first graduate to receive a degree from the university by cable.

Ann Arbor—One hundred University of Michigan co-eds have enrolled for farm work. They will work in the kitchens or dairies on farms so as to enable the farmers' wives to work in the field.

Grand Rapids—Chas. Veilley, 28, was drowned in a ditch near the outskirts of the city when an automobile occupied by Veilley, James Howard, 26, and an unidentified man struck a patch of gravel.

West Branch—The six-year-old sons of Charles Morse and Guy Stark, of Rose City, were bitten by a dog later found to have the rabies, and they were rushed to the Pasteur institute at Ann Arbor for treatment.

Jackson—The Michigan Wool Dealers' association voted to suspend all buying and selling of wool for 30 days as a patriotic step. The government has taken over practically the entire clip of the state for this year.

Ann Arbor—Prof. H. R. Cross, head of the fine arts department of the University of Michigan, has been given an indefinite leave of absence to join the American Red Cross in Italy. His work will be of an executive nature.

Lansing—By order of Federal Food Administrator Prescott, the Montague Rolling mill of Montague was closed for one week. The proprietor of the mill is charged with violating the federal food regulations by selling flour without substitutes.

Detroit—Private Walter John Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Ward, of 104 Missouri avenue, serving with the U. S. marines in France, was killed in action. Word received by his parents from Maj. Gen. Barnett came on the first anniversary of his enlistment.

Birmingham—Leslie Gordon, 11, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gordon, of Southfield avenue, was accidentally shot in the face with a revolver by John Harris, 14, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Harris of this place. Young Gordon was taken to Harper hospital, Detroit.

Grand Rapids—Mayor Philo Fuller has ordered the arrest of members of the Liberty committee which painted the homes of alleged pro-Germans here. The last four homes painted were mistaken ones. Legal action rather than mob rule was demanded by the mayor in a proclamation.

Flint—Mike Mehlino, Lapeer fruit dealer, was ordered to leave this city by police. He came here to have a barber remove traces of tar and feather treatment he received in his home city for alleged refusal to support the Red Cross and Liberty loan. He also had an iron cross painted on his forehead.

Camp Custer—French officers at Camp Custer will attend no more dances. The members of the French mission have been notified by their government that, in view of the suffering of the people of France, it is felt that officers of the army should refrain from taking part in such social functions.

Saginaw—The prosecuting attorney has been asked to aid in having the marriage of Helen Cramton, 15 years old, a high school girl, to John Myers, 16 years old, and Catherine Pavalski, 17 years old, to Edwin Boose, 17 years old, annulled. The boys have left for Camp Merritt, N. J., with the field artillery. The marriages were performed by a minister, who was told the couples were of age.

Detroit—"I must be a Jonah," declared Edward T. Fitzgerald, secretary of Mayor Marx, when he read of the sinking of the American liner St. Paul in her dock at an Atlantic port. Mr. Fitzgerald was a passenger on the torpedoed Tuscania, met with exciting adventures during his recent stay in Europe and came home on the St. Paul. The trip to New York was uneventful and he is of the opinion his "jinx" didn't start to work until after he had left the ship.

Bay City—Governor Sleeper was the honor candidate of a large class initiated into the local lodge of Elks.

Grand Rapids—Howard Cudahy, third officer, was killed when the Florence H. was blown up in a French port, according to word from Washington.

Port Huron—Rail laying has begun on the new line to Marine City, belonging to the Detroit, Bay City & Western railroad. Trains will start running about August 1.

Detroit—John Slusarski, who threatened to kill Henry Ford and his son, Edsel, unless he was given \$5,000, has been taken to Leavenworth prison to serve a three-year sentence.

Jackson—Melvin G. Youngs, 25 years old, Blackman township farmer, was instantly killed when he drove his horse and buggy up the track toward an approaching Lansing Interurban car. The horse was also killed.

Grand Rapids—The study of German has been abolished in all Catholic schools in Grand Rapids, following orders from Bishop Michael G. Gallagher. The study had been eliminated already by three large Catholic schools here.

Monroe—Hundreds of people of all denominations were present in historic St. Mary's Catholic church to participate in the final services for Merrill F. Anteau, Monroe city's first sacrifice to the present war. The young man was a private at Camp Custer and died of pneumonia.

Traverse City—Hanley Wilhelm, 27, son of Postmaster Wilhelm, Traverse City, died in the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass., from pneumonia. The body was brought here. The body of Kenneth Koch, another Traverse City boy, who died in United States service, was also brought here.

Albion—The publication of the names of Albion's "immortal forty" who would not subscribe to the war fund has brought about an increase in pledges. The amount being paid monthly now by the city is \$1,937.70. The board, at the beginning of the campaign last November, aimed at \$2,000 a month.

Grand Rapids—An appeal has been made to members of the American Protective league by officers of the Kent county division not to engage in the operation of the "Liberty league", a body which has several times of late applied paint and posted warnings on homes and stores of residents whom they alleged to be pro-German.

Albion—A miscarriage of mob rule took place here when men drove into Albion from the country and painted red and yellow paint on the sidewalk in front of the home of F. W. Kimmer, a man who is one of Albion's most loyal patriots, a veteran of the Civil war, and giver to all funds here. The men evidently made a mistake in the house.

Camp Custer—Private Alvin Slachowicz, of Detroit, assigned to the 160th depot brigade, has been acquitted of refusing to have an operation for hernia, which interfered with his duties as a soldier. The trial developed, however, that the disorder did not interfere with his work and he was discharged. He was restored to duty with his company.

Hudson—The local schools were temporarily closed following the resignation of every teacher but one following action of the school board in reinstating one of four boys who had been ordered to make up work they had missed when they skipped school. The other three boys were making up their work, the fourth being shown favoritism by the board, according to the teachers.

Owosso—The war department has advised relatives here of the death in France, of Lieutenant Charles S. Williams, of the Flying corps. He was killed in an aeroplane accident. Lieutenant Williams was a graduate of the University of Michigan engineering department and prior to his enlistment last spring, was employed in Detroit. He sailed for France in January. He was the first Owosso, man to die in France.

Camp Custer—Despite all the publicity given to the discharge of enemy aliens from the national army, local boards in Michigan continue to send Austrian and German citizens to Custer, even when these aliens ask exemption. Hundreds of them sent here in the last quota of the first draft were aliens, and 41 of them were citizens of the two countries with which the United States is now at war. Some of these 41 men are willing to serve, but make the provision that they will accept service only in this country.

Calumet—The Calumet & Hecla mining Co. and ten subsidiary corporations have granted a general increase over the present minimum wages of 5 per cent, with increases running up to 25 per cent for some classes of underground work. The contract system remains in force, making even greater earnings possible. It is believed the increases will help solve the present labor shortage, which has seriously affected copper output. Ten thousand, five hundred men benefit from the increase which became effective May 1.

FRANCO-BRITISH LINE IN FLANDERS HOLDING FIRMLY

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINTS IN YPRES SECTOR TAKEN BY GERMANS ARE RECAPTURED.

TEUTON PEOPLE PERTURBED OVER FAILURE OF BIG DRIVE

French and British Armies, Fighting With Backs to Wall, Hold Off Advance of Hindenburg—Outcome Still in Doubt.

London—The entire Allied line in France and Flanders still stands firmly. Nowhere have the Germans been able to make a further dent in it. Hard fighting has been in progress on the Ypres sector around Voormezele and to the south of Loere. Both places have changed hands several times, but according to reports of April 28, Voormezele had been recaptured by the British and the Germans had obtained another foothold in Loere.

Voormezele was taken by the Germans Saturday, but the British in a night attack won it back, and since have held it, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans in renewed efforts to take the place.

The Germans have tried at several points along the front held by the French to pierce the line, but everywhere have been repulsed, notably in St. Mihiel and Luneville sectors, where recently American troops were stationed.

Foe Pauses in Offensive.

As a whole there is no material change in the situation along the entire front over that of last week, and it is evident the Germans are not prepared for the present to resume the offensive which has cost them so dearly in men killed, wounded or made prisoners.

Reports coming to London are to the effect that in Germany there is much perturbation over the inability to pierce the Allied lines and depression over the losses suffered.

Kemmel Hill Recaptured.

London—By one of those "back to the wall" stands for which they have been famous in this war, the Franco-British forces saved the situation last Saturday in the Ypres sector from turning into an immediate big success for the Germans after the loss by the allied forces of the dominating peak of Kemmel.

Had the enemy been able immediately to develop his success in the Kemmel sector, as he attempted to do, the result probably would have been disastrous to the allied troops in the Ypres salient.

The military situation in Flanders as a whole does not seem to be a particularly happy one from the allied viewpoint. The scheme of the entente high command, however, it is pointed out, does not appear to be particularly regretful for the map, except where vital positions are threatened and confidence is expressed in the ability of the allies under their unified leadership to keep the situation well within their grasp on the northern as well as the southern battlefronts.

French Counter Attack Successful.

Paris—Counter attacks against the German lines from Villers-Bretonneux to south of the Luce were launched by our troops, who succeeded, despite the fierce resistance of the enemy, who had brought up important forces, in retaking a large part of the ground which had been lost in that region, says the official statement issued by the war office April 26.

Both Sides Use Tanks.

London—Tanks went into action on both sides for the first time in history in the battle about Villers-Bretonneux, the German tanks appeared at the beginning of the engagement and by noon the British tanks joined in the fray. The latter did heavy execution when they go among the enemy infantry.

Marines Lose 274 Men.

Washington—Marines fighting in France have had a total of 274 casualties, marine corps headquarters announced on April 25. The casualties were divided as follows:

Officers wounded, 4; enlisted men killed, 34, and enlisted men wounded, 236.

One company lost 31 men killed and 140 wounded out of a total strength of 250 men.



"OVER THE TOP"

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

ARTHUR GUY EMPY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

1917 BY ARTHUR GUY EMPY

EMPEY LEARNS, AS COMRADE FALLS, THAT DEATH LURKS ALWAYS IN THE TRENCHES

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whiz overhead. Empey learns, as comrade falls, that death lurks always in the trenches.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Little Wooden Cross.

After remaining in rest billets for eight days, we received the unwelcome tidings that the next morning we would "go in" to "take over." At six in the morning our march started and, after a long march down the dusty road, we again arrived at reserve billets.

I was No. 1 in the leading set of fours. The man on my left was named "Pete Walling," a cheery sort of fellow. He laughed and joked all the way on the march, buoying up my drooping spirits. I could not figure out anything attractive in again occupying the front line, but Pete did not seem to mind, said it was all in a lifetime. My left heel was blistered from the rubbing of my heavy marching boot. Pete noticed that I was limping and offered to carry my rifle, but by this time I had learned the ethics of the march in the British army and courteously refused his offer.

We had gotten half-way through the communication trench, Pete in my immediate rear. He had his hand on my shoulder, as men in a communication trench have to do to keep in touch with each other. We had just climbed over a bashed-in part of the trench when in our rear a man tripped over a loose signal wire, and let out an oath. As usual, Pete rushed to his help. To reach the fallen man he had to cross this bashed-in part. A bullet cracked in the air and I ducked. Then a moan from the rear. My heart stood still. I went back and Pete was lying on the ground. By the aid of my flashlight I saw that he had his hand pressed to his right breast. The fingers were covered with blood. I flashed the light on his face and in its glow a grayish-blue color was stealing over his countenance. Pete looked up at me and said: "Well, Yank, they've done me in. I can feel myself going West." His voice was getting fainter and I had to kneel down to get his words. Then he gave me a message to write home to his mother and his sweetheart, and I, like a great big boob, cried like a baby. I was losing my first friend of the trenches.

Word was passed to the rear for a stretcher. He died before it arrived. Two of us put the body on the stretcher and carried it to the nearest first-aid post, where the doctor took an official record of Pete's name, number, rank and regiment from his identity disk, this to be used in the casualty lists and notification to his family.

We left Pete there, but it broke our hearts to do so. The doctor informed us that we could bury him the next morning. That afternoon five of the boys of our section, myself included, went to the little ruined village in the rear and from the deserted gardens of the French chateaux gathered grass and flowers. From these we made a wreath.

While the boys were making this wreath, I sat under a shot-scarred apple tree and carved out the following verses on a little wooden shield which we nailed on Pete's cross.

True to his God; true to Britain,
Doing his duty to the last,
Just one more name to be written
On the Roll of Honor of heroes passed—
Passed to their God, enshrined in glory,
Entering life of eternal rest,
One more chapter in England's story
Of her sons doing their best.
Rest, you soldier, rest so true,
Never forgotten by us below;
Know that we are thinking of you,
Here to rest we are bidden to go.
Next morning the whole section went
over to say good-by to Pete, and laid
him away to rest.
After each one had a look at the face
of the dead, a corporal of the R. A.

M. C. sewed up the remains in a blanket. Then placing two heavy ropes across the stretcher (to be used in lowering the body into the grave), we lifted Pete onto the stretcher, and reverently covered him with a large union jack, the flag he had died for.

The chaplain led the way, then came the officers of the section, followed by two of the men carrying a wreath. Immediately after came poor Pete on the flag-draped stretcher, carried by four soldiers. I was one of the four. Behind the stretcher, in column of fours, came the remainder of the section.

To get to the cemetery, we had to pass through the little shell-destroyed village, where troops were hurrying to and fro.

As the funeral procession passed these troops came to the "attention" and smartly saluted the dead.

Poor Pete was receiving the only salute a private is entitled to "somewhere in France."

Now and again a shell from the German lines would go whistling over the village to burst in our artillery lines in the rear.

When we reached the cemetery we halted in front of an open grave, and laid the stretcher beside it. Forming



Lewis Gun in Action.

a hollow square around the opening of the grave, the chaplain read the burial service.

German machine-gun bullets were "cracking" in the air above us, but Pete didn't mind, and neither did we.

When the body was lowered into the grave the flag having been removed, we clicked our heels together and came to the salute.

I left before the grave was filled in. I could not bear to see the dirt thrown on the blanket-covered face of my comrade. On the western front there are no coffins, and you are lucky to get a blanket to protect you from the wet and the worms. Several of the section stayed and decorated the grave with white stones.

That night, in the light of a lonely candle in the machine gunner's dugout of the front-line trench I wrote two letters. One to Pete's mother, the other to his sweetheart. While doing this I cursed the Prussian war god with all my heart, and I think that St. Peter noted same.

The machine gunners in the dugout were laughing and joking. To them Pete was unknown. Pretty soon, in the warmth of their merriment, my blues

disappeared. One soon forgets on the western front.

CHAPTER IX.

Suicide Annex.

I was in my first dugout and looked around curiously. Over the door of same was a little sign reading "Suicide Annex." One of the boys told me that this particular front trench was called "Suicide Ditch." Later on I learned that machine gunners and bombers are known as the "Suicide Club."

That dugout was muddy. The men slept in mud, washed in mud, ate mud, and dreamed mud. I had never before realized that so much discomfort and misery could be contained in those three little letters, M U D. The floor of the dugout was an inch deep in water. Outside it was raining cats and dogs, and thin rivulets were trickling down the steps. From the air shaft immediately above me came a drip, drip, drip. Suicide Annex was a hole eight feet wide, ten feet long and six feet high. It was about twenty feet below the fire trench; at least there were twenty steps leading down to it. These steps were cut into the earth, but at that time were muddy and slippery. A man had to be very careful or else he would "shoot the chutes." The air was foul, and you could cut the smoke from Tommy's fags with a knife. It was cold. The walls and roof were supported with heavy square-cut timbers, while the entrance was strengthened with sandbags. Nails had been driven into these timbers. On each nail hung a miscellaneous assortment of equipment. The lighting arrangements were superb—one candle in a reflector made from an ammunition tin. My teeth were chattering from the cold, and the drip from the airshaft did not help matters much. While I was sitting bemoaning my fate and wishing for the fireside at home, the fellow next to me, who was writing a letter, looked up and innocently asked, "Say, Yank, how do you spell 'confagration'?"

I looked at him in contempt and answered that I did not know.

From the darkness in one of the corners came a thin, piping voice singing one of the popular trench ditties entitled:

"Pack up your Troubles in your Old Kit Bag, and Smile, Smile, Smile."

Every now and then the singer would stop to cough, cough, but it was a good illustration of Tommy's cheerfulness under such conditions.

A machine-gun officer entered the dugout and gave me a hard look. I sneaked past him, sliding and slipping, and reached my section of the front-line trench, where I was greeted by the sergeant, who asked me, "Where in—ave you been?"

I made no answer, but sat on the muddy fire step, shivering with the cold and with the rain beating in my face. About half an hour later I teamed up with another fellow and went on guard with my head sticking over the top. At ten o'clock I was relieved and resumed my sitting position on the fire step. The rain suddenly stopped and we all breathed a sigh of relief. We prayed for the morning and the rum issue.

CHAPTER X.

"The Day's Work."

I was fast learning that there is a regular routine about the work of the trenches, although it is badly upset at times by the Germans.

The real work in the fire trench commences at sundown. Tommy is like a burglar, he works at night.

Just as it begins to get dark the word "stand to" is passed from traverse to traverse, and the men get busy. The first relief, consisting of two men to a traverse, mount the fire step, one man looking over the top, while the other sits at his feet, ready to carry messages or to inform the platoon officer of any report made by the sentry as to his observations in No Man's Land. The sentry is not allowed to relax his watch for a second. If he is questioned from the trench or asked his orders, he replies without turning around or taking his eyes from the expanse of dirt in front of him. The remainder of the occupants of his traverse either sit on the fire step, with bayonets fixed, ready for any emergency, or if lucky, and a dugout happens to be in the near vicinity of the traverse, and if the night is quiet, they are permitted to go to some and try and snatch a few winks of sleep. Little sleeping is done; generally the men sit around, smoking fags and seeing who can tell the biggest lie. Some of them, perhaps with their feet in water, would write home sympathizing with the "governor" because he was laid up with a cold, contracted by getting his feet wet on his way to work in Woolwich arsenal. If a man should manage to doze off, likely as not he would wake with a start as the clammy, cold feet of a rat passed over his face, or the next relief stepped on his stomach while stumbling on their way to relieve the sentries in the trench.

Just try to sleep with a belt full of ammunition around you, your rifle bolt biting into your ribs, latratching tool handle sticking into the small of your back, with a tin hat for a pillow and feeling very damp and cold, with

"cooties" boring for oil in your armpits, the air foul from the stench of grimy human bodies and smoke from a juicy pipe being whiffed into your nostrils, then you will not wonder why Tommy occasionally takes a turn in the trench for a rest.

While in a front-line trench orders forbid Tommy from removing his boots, puttees, clothing or equipment. The "cooties" take advantage of this order and mobilize their forces, and Tommy swears vengeance on them and mutters to himself, "Just wait until I hit rest billets and am able to get my own back."

Just before daylight the men "turn to" and tumble out of the dugouts, man the fire step until it gets light, or the welcome order "stand down" is given. Sometimes before "stand down" is ordered, the command "five rounds rapid" is passed along the trench. This means that each man must rest his rifle on the top and fire as rapidly as possible five shots aimed toward the German trenches, and then duck (with the emphasis on the "duck"). There is a great rivalry between the opposing forces to get their rapid fire all off first, because the early bird, in this instance, catches the worm—sort of gets the jump on the other fellow, catching him unawares.

Empey goes "over the top" for the first time and has a hand-to-hand fight with a giant Prussian. In the next installment he tells the story of this thrilling charge.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NUISANCE ALL TOO COMMON

No Doubt the Majority of Our Readers Have Met at Some Time the "Big Money" Boy.

Step up a little closer, patrons, look 'em over good, then take your seats and set back for a listen. Y'know this windbag, the big money boy. Oh, yeh! Go ahead, you tickle us. This pipe dream is always putting across some "big deal" expecting a "clean up," "got a tip," etc., and all that fat chatter. His melody goes a buzz this way:

"Well, things look merry for me, I'll say. Got in on a deal this morning; if it goes through, means much 'Jack,' a 'gas roller' and easy picking for me to last some moons. Can't tell you what it's about just yet. Backed up by so and so of the so and so corporation, and he's sinking all his interest collection on it, so you see what a blazer it is or he wouldn't be in it. I'm to be one of the main squeeze, hold stock, and go on the road at \$100 per Saturday, 25 per cent commish and traveling expenses," etc., etc.

Listen! This rummy has more wind than a deck of cyclones. He imagines more money in an hour than the mint turns out in a month. Call his bluff and tell him to go settle his laundry bill with the Chinaman. Remember: They are not putting signs up in the back windows, "President Wanted."—Washington Herald.

The Born Orator.

It is narrated that Colonel Breckenridge, meeting Major Buffo'd on the streets of Lexington, asked:

"What is the meaning, suh, of the conco'se befo' the co'thouse?"

To which the majah replied: "General Buckneh, suh, is making a speech. General Buckneh, suh, is a bo'n oratah."

"What do you mean by a bo'n oratah?"

"If you, or I, suh, were asked how much two and two make, we would raply: 'Foh.' When this is asked a bo'n oratah he replies: 'When in the co'se of human events it becomes necessary to take an integeh of the second denomination and add it, suh, to an integeh of the same denomination, the result, suh, and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgment, the result, suh, and I say it with out feah of successful contradiction, suh, the result is foh.' That's a bo'n oratah."—Rehobath Sunday Herald.

Her Work.

Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin said in a Y. W. C. A. address: "Charles Schwab married on \$7 a week, and Chauncey Depew on \$9. I have no sympathy with the girl who makes a devoted young man wait till he can support her as luxuriously as her old father does.

"My sympathy all goes out to the young man who said joyously, as soon as he was accepted:

"Then, darling, we'll get married at once. Of course, at first, we shan't be able to keep a servant."

"Oh, Jack, hadn't we better wait, then?" she protested. "What would the neighbors say if they saw me doing my own work?"

"Jack looked puzzled.

"Why, sweetheart," he said, "whose work do you want to do?"

Muscular Activity and Heat.

Owls and other birds which are active at night show a rise of temperature during the hours of darkness and a fall during the day. This is a result of the well-known fact that muscular activity means an increased production of heat.

DOODS' KIDNEY PILLS

Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.

Does Your Back Ache?

DO YOU find it difficult to hold up your head and do your work? Distressing symptoms caused by unhealthy conditions. Generally no medicine is required, merely local application of Piso's Tablets, a valuable healing remedy with antiseptic, astringent and tonic effects—simple in action and application, soothing and refreshing. The fame in the name Piso guarantees satisfaction.

PISO'S TABLETS

Sample Mailed Free—address postcard THE PISO COMPANY 400 Pine Bldg. Warren, Pa.

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

For the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

When you "know"

you have a stomach it's time to suspect your liver. You need Beecham's Pills. A lazy liver and overworked kidneys allow food poisons to circulate in the blood and irritate the entire body.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.

WHEN YOU THINK FLAGS Think of Factory Price Same price as before the war. Then write to us for catalogue.

AMERICAN FLAG MFG. CO., Boston, Pa.

And Why Not?

A witness in a Milwaukee court incurred the wrath of the judge by taking a sack of potatoes to the stand with her and starting to peel them while testifying, according to the New York Tribune.

To his honor's rebuke she replied calmly:

"If those folks," nodding at several other women in the courtroom, "can knit, why can't I peel?"

This brought up a point which the judge is still trying to answer adequately.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Waited to Hear Him Howl.

A Jennings county teacher says he criticized a pupil who was late in getting to school and demanded an explanation. The boy informed him that in passing the home of his playmate he saw the boy undergoing several applications with a slipper in the hand of his playmate's mother.

"But why should that cause you to be late?" asked the teacher.

"Well, you see, it was this way. I wanted to hear him howl," was the reply.—Indianapolis News.

Soothe Baby Rash

That itchy and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Heaven never helps the man who let too lazy to hustle a little in his own behalf.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Marine Eye Remedy

**WAGE EARNER AND
PAYER MUST UNITE**

By MICHAEL J. HICKEY,
Manager Industrial Department, National Association of Manufacturers, New York.

Business in 1918 is to be war. It will primarily be war against a well prepared enemy without our borders.

We must not permit it to be war within our borders, as it will be if the bickerings, misunderstandings and social unconsciousness are not effectively and constructively dealt with by those who are directly concerned with American industry.

The National Industrial Conservation Movement will continue to exert every possible and legitimate energy at the command of its writers, public speakers, printed literature, moving picture films, co-operating chambers of commerce, boards of trade, religious, civic, social and patriotic bodies, to spread the gospel of industrial co-operation.

Certain agencies abroad in this land are constantly seeking, creating and seizing upon every possible form of excuse and opportunity to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction, discontent and unrest in our industrial world. These agencies thrive on misrepresentation, exaggeration and agitation of destructive varieties.

Must Combat "Isms."

They preach hair brained "isms," class hatred and sedition.

To defeat them is not only an imperative work for our national safety, but a patriotic duty incumbent upon every thoughtful American. It cannot be done by the occasional denouncing of such national enemies, thus affording them the notoriety by which they thrive, but must be combated in the public interest by a carefully worked out campaign to present the impartial truth on the industrial, social and economic problems at issue.

Wage earners have not been made to more fully appreciate their own interest in American industry, equal with that of our wage payer, so far as our industrial prosperity is concerned.

Wage payers who do not realize the value of cultivating the human element in their plants must likewise be shown the necessity for them, to literally interpret and practically apply the lesson of co-operation.

It must also be recognized by our public officials and communities in general that a healthy industrial atmosphere is only possible when friendly relations rather than class antagonisms are fostered by law and public print.

It shall continue to be the purpose of our work on a national scale to diplomatically and truthfully correct the misinformation and spirit of bitterness which has so frequently led the public into acts of impetuosity that are inimical to their own interests as well as to the interests of the industrial institutions upon which our national welfare as well as our individual comfort and convenience is so dependent.

The patriotic importance of this work must be evident to all careful observers of events at this time. In its relation to our future industrial development the intrinsic value of a better understanding all round cannot be overestimated.

Spread the Truth.

We will dedicate our energies to the spreading of the truth, the awakening of public thought and the public's sense of mutual interest and responsibility. We believe there is no more room in this country for profiteering on the part of so called Capital or so called Labor.

Our work will also involve a further extension of the campaign to protect and conserve the lives, limbs and general health of wage earners, the reabsorption by industry of jobless warriors and such of our soldiers who may be partially crippled in our military service, the maintenance of our armed forces in the field and comforts of our home staying citizens as well as our brave allies. Our industries must likewise do their full and important share in the financing of our war operations. — Industrial Conservation, New York.

**DOING AWAY WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL SCRAP HEAP**

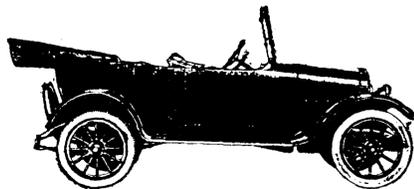
Railroads and Manufacturers Are Learning to Eliminate Waste, Including Drainage of Man Power.

Confronted by the necessity of utilizing every possible traffic facility for war material, the railroads are going to the scrap heap for additional equipment. They are patching up discarded locomotives and engines 25 years old have been rebuilt and made "better than when they were new."

No doubt the railroad scrap heap is the largest of all American scrap heaps and by that token the one from which most material can be salvaged. But the conditions of railroad waste and extravagance in the name of efficiency equally characterize all American industry, and the new railroad policy of reclamation is important as an example and a precedent.

What the garbage pail is as an index of household thriftlessness the scrap heap is as a monument to wasteful methods of manufacture. But the greatest of all wastes, progressive manufacturers now realize, lies in the careless manipulation of man power. — Industrial Conservation, New York.

Claims Are All Right— But Only Proofs Count



**"Most Miles Per Gallon"
"Most Miles on Tires"**

Maxwell Motor Cars

Touring Car . . . \$ 325
Roadster 325
Touring, with All-Weather Top . . . 935
5-Pass. Sedan . . . 1275
6-Pass. Town Car 1275
All prices f. o. b. Detroit
With wheels regular equipment
with Sedan and Town Car



MAX LEDWIDGE

Distributor

PINCKNEY, MICH

Any maker may claim for his product all the qualities there are. That is his privilege. He may even think his claims are justified.

You read the advertisements, so you know that makers, as a rule, are not over modest in that regard.

If you believe them all, they all make super-cars.

In your experience, that theory doesn't hold.

Maxwell is different.

We never claim anything we cannot prove.

As a matter of fact we never have claimed anything for this Maxwell that has not already been proved in public test and under official observation.

Maxwell claims are not therefore claims in the ordinary sense—they are statements of fact—proven facts.

They are, in every case, matters of official record attested under oath.

For example: The famous 22,000-mile Non-Stop run was made with the Maxwell every minute under observation of the A. A. A. officials.

That still remains a world's record—the world's record of reliability.

That particular test proved about all that anyone could ask or desire of a motor car.

Among other things it still stands the world's long distance speed record.

Just consider—44 days and nights without a stop, at an average speed of 25 miles per hour!

And that, not by a \$2,000 car, but by a stock model Maxwell listing at \$825.

You will recall perhaps that a famous high powered, high priced six in a trans-continental trip made 28 miles average over a period of five days and eleven hours.

Now compare those two facts—one of less than six days, the other of 44 days. You know automobiles—which was the greater test?

Is there any comparison on grounds either of speed or endurance?

Proves you don't need to pay more than \$825 to obtain all the qualities you can desire in a motor car—if you select a Maxwell.

For that Maxwell Non-Stop run was made, on a track but over rough country roads and through city traffic—average **all kinds of going.**

And—listen to this.

So certain were we of the condition of the Maxwell at the end of that great feat, we announced that at the stroke of eleven on a certain morning, the car would stop in front of the City Hall, Los Angeles, for the Mayor to break the seal.

Five seconds after he had pulled the switch plug and stopped the motor after the 44 days and nights continuous running, she was started again and off on a thousand mile jaunt to visit various Maxwell dealers.

How is that for precision—certainty of action? That incident brought a storm of applause from the assembled thousands.

Hill climbing?—this Maxwell holds practically every record worth mentioning—especially in the West where the real hills are.

The Mount Wilson record—nine and one-half miles, 6,000 feet elevation!—was taken by a stock Maxwell.

Two months ago a 12-cylinder car beat that record by two minutes.

Then—three days later—a stock Maxwell went out and beat that 12-cylinder record by thirty seconds! Pretty close going for such a distance and such a climb—wasn't it?

So Maxwell still holds the Mount Wilson honors.

Ready to defend it against all comers too, at any time—a stock Maxwell against any stock or special chassis.

Economy—also a matter of official record.

Others may claim—Maxwell proves.

Thousands of Maxwell owners throughout the United States on the same day averaged 29.4 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Not dealers or factory experts, mind you, but owners—thousands of them—driving their own Maxwells.

Nor were they new Maxwells—the contest was made by 1915, 16, and 17 models, many of which had seen tens of thousands miles of service—three years' use.

Nor could they choose their own road or weather conditions—all kinds were encountered in the various sections of the country.

Good roads and bad—level country and mountainous regions—heat and cold—sunshine and rain— asphalt and mud.

And the average was 29.4 miles per gallon!

There's economy for you. And under actual average driving conditions—not laboratory test.

But that isn't all.

The greatest achievement of this Maxwell was in its showing of speed and reliability and economy all in the same run.

In that 44 days-and-nights Non-Stop run, though no thought was given to either speed or economy, it still remains a fact of official record that the Maxwell averaged 22 miles per gallon and 25 miles per hour.

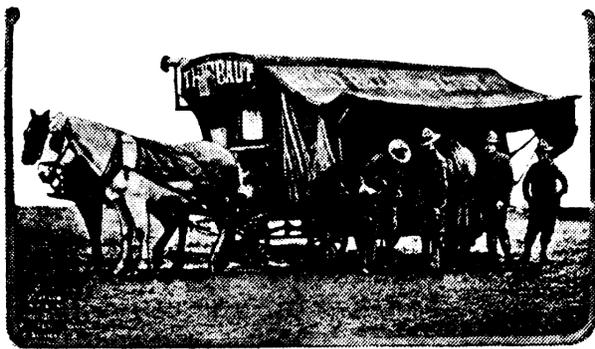
Now you know that speed costs—and that economy tests are usually made at slow-speed—closed-throttle, thin-mixture conditions.

You know too that you can obtain economy of fuel by building and adjusting for that one condition.

Speed you can get by building for speed. Any engineer can do that.

But to obtain that combination of speed and economy with the wonderful reliability shown in that 44-days Non-Stop run—that car must be a Maxwell.

PEDDLER VISITS AN AMERICAN CAMP



American soldiers buying odds and ends from a traveling peddler near their training camp in France.

OUR WAR WORK AMAZES BRITONS

Magnitude of Operations Under Way Gives Allies Renewed Energy.

PRAISE FOR OUR SOLDIERS

British Correspondents at the Front Give Glowing Accounts of the Proficiency of the American Soldiers.

London.—The stupendousness of the American war program has staggered the people of Great Britain. Realization of the fact that Uncle Sam is in the war to fight it to a finish and that he has the men and money has given new energy and optimism to the people of England.

German treatment of Russia has silenced the would-be pacifists. The element which has hoped for a termination of the war with a compromise peace has been transformed into a most militant body now that the naked hand of the German annexationists has been exposed.

That the United States has stiffened up all the allies is most obvious. The newest of the anti-German nations has amazed the European world with its industry in war preparation.

They learned quickly. They have been eager from the start to test their mettle with the Huns, and in every clash where the forces have been anything like equal the Yankees have completely routed the Germans.

A French journalist who had an opportunity to see the Americans at close range says they will quickly develop into the best fighters on the front. They have courage, alertness and skill, and, as the journalist said, they are "there to kill Germans till the war is ended."

There is no knowledge here as to how many Americans are in the battle line, but from the fact that reports of frequent skirmishes with them come from headquarters it is estimated that there is a considerable fighting force.

The entrance of the United States marked the turning point in the war. German prisoners captured recently, according to reports here, give hints that the Germans realize that they have reached their maximum and are now facing a steadily growing army.

Persons in England—a great many of the Americans—who months ago said that the United States would do a great deal of talking and little in actual achievement have changed their tune. The dispatches of recent date saying that the United States has appropriated more than a billion dollars for its aircraft program caused people here to "sit up and take notice."

subsequent news that Uncle Sam is building an ordnance base in France at a cost of \$50,000,000, which will have in it 450 officers and 16,000 men, also caused wide comment.

It is being realized now that the United States has been taking giant strides and that in war, as in everything else she undertakes, she does business on a giant scale.

Men with whom I have talked fairly gasp at the magnitude of the preparations of the United States. They say that if the war continues another year or two the United States will have an army almost as powerful as any of the allies and equipment and supplies enough for all. The marvelous feature of it all to the Britons is that the United States is doing it all in the face of the fact that it is 3,000 miles away from the scene of battle and that it is fighting for a principle and nothing else.

ROBBER GOING TO BOARD DRAFTED MAN WALKS IN

Conway, Ark.—Ben Hyatt was working at Norfolk, Va., when he received notice from the selective service board at Conway, Ark., to appear there for examination. He bought a ticket, but while on the way he was robbed of ticket, money and all. Undaunted, he continued on the way, walking. He had a postmaster write the board that he was coming but that as he was forced to walk he might be a few days late. He finally reached Conway.

7,000 MILES TO JOIN ARMY



After traveling 7,000 miles to get a chance to join the United States army, Joseph R. Gutieras, a mining engineer, applied to Draft Inspector Martin Conboy of New York to aid him to realize his ambition. Mr. Conboy gave him a letter of introduction to the commander of the Twenty-seventh Engineering corps stationed at Camp Meade.

Gutieras was graduated from the School of Mines at Columbia university with the class of '11. For the last two years he has been working for the Braden Copper company in the Andes mountains. When war broke out between America and Germany the young engineer, he is about thirty years old, went to the United States embassy in Valparaiso, Chile, and asked for permission to join the American forces in his professional capacity.

Then the draft law was passed and his father, Daniel N. Gutieras, formerly a surgeon in the navy, registered him in Denver, Colo. His brother, Julian G. Gutieras, went with the expeditionary forces to France. The mining engineer finally threw up his job and started for the States.

Negro Girl Bellhops. For the first time in history hotels in St. Louis are employing negro girl elevator operators and "bellhops."

PERMANENT FARM LABOR PROBLEM

Question Which Should Be Given Serious Consideration by Farmer.

ONE SOLUTION IS OFFERED

Good Homes, Fair Wages and Some Privileges Will Attract Desirable Men Who Understand Farm Work.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington.—The supply of permanent farm labor—note the word permanent—will not be assured in many sections of the country, and on some farms, at least, in every section of the country, unless more attractive living conditions are offered the families of hired hands on farms.

War conditions cause a farm labor problem that can be solved only by emergency methods. Throughout the nation communities will solve their war problems of farm labor shortage by utilizing as temporary farm help town volunteers and high school boys—by diverting to agricultural activity man power that would not and could not be so used except in a real emergency. But the town men of farm experience who go to the fields this spring and summer and fall will be actuated solely by patriotism rather than the financial return of the undertaking.

Provide Good Homes.

The attitude of thousands of married men who are skilled farm workers, who have left the country to find town employment, but who will return to farm work permanently provided farm living conditions are comparable in ordinary comforts to those in town, is expressed in this letter recently published in a Texas paper:

"I am sending in my view of the farm labor problem. I have been trying to get a job on the farm the last month; still trying to do so. I can find plenty of jobs for a single man . . . but the farmers so far as I have found have no tenant houses, or if they have one it would not make a good stable. Most of the farmers that I have found will not permit a farm hand to raise a garden or chickens or hogs or own a cow or horse, and the prevalent pay is insufficient to support a family under such conditions. I believe if the farmers would build comfortable houses and either pay better wages or give more privileges, it would be the city man calling for help instead of the farmers."

There are many evidences of an increasing desire on the part of men with families, now living in towns and cities but with experience as skilled farm workers, to go back to the country. They left the farm because they believed they could make more money, get more satisfaction out of life, give more pleasures and opportunities to their families in town. Many have been disappointed. They are willing to return to the farm at a smaller cash wage than they receive in town, if they have a fairly good house and are allowed to have a garden and raise a few pigs and perhaps have the use of a cow.

Labor Problem Remains.

What about it? You are a farmer and you are looking for permanent farm help; not only emergency help to produce and harvest war crops, but a man or men to live on your farm and work the year round. Are your tenant houses the kind of places a man would like for his family to call home? Are they the kind you would like to live in?

"Oh," you say, "The other man is looking for a job and I am not. I own the farm; he wants to work on the farm. Do you expect the hired hand to have as good a house as the owner? If he doesn't like this house he can leave it!"

Well, the trouble is that is just what he will do—and you will continue to have a farm labor problem on your hands. Of course no one expects the hired hand to have as good a house as the farmer. But he does want a comfortable place for his family to live in, and failure to find that on the farms is one of the reasons for the steadily decreasing supply of permanent farm help in recent years.

It may not please the farmer to face the fact; nevertheless the truth is that the skilled farm hand is in a position to be quite as independent about the proposition as the farmer himself. When the farmer says "Take this house or leave it," the really first-class man knows he can get a good job elsewhere—and he leaves!

So it may be profitable for some farmers—not all, of course—to think that over, bearing in mind that letter of the Texas man to the effect that if the farmers will offer their permanent help good houses, fair wages and some privileges, "it will be the city man calling for help instead of the farmer."

GOVERNOR BEATS MAYOR IN PLOWING



Atlanta, Ga., recently had a war-garden parade in which Governor Dorsey plowed the best furrow in the shortest time. The photograph shows Governor Dorsey (on extreme right) and Mayor Asa G. Candler of Atlanta (next to Governor Dorsey), the rivals. The president of the Atlantic Advertising Men's club, H. G. Hastings, is presenting the winner with a bouquet made of Georgia-grown vegetables.

TEN SUBMARINES SUNK BY AVIATORS

British Admiralty Gives Out Details of Achievements of Seaplanes.

BOMBS DO GOOD WORK

Undersea Craft Unable to Dive Before Missiles Are Dropped—One Destroyed in Act of Attack on Merchantman.

London.—Details concerning the destruction recently of ten German submarines by naval aircraft, eight by seaplanes and the others by dirigibles, have been obtained by the Associated Press from admiralty reports. The first case is described as follows: "While on patrol in the English channel a seaplane sighted a submarine eight miles away, directly in the path of an oncoming convoy of merchant ships. The seaplane dived at 90 miles an hour. The submarine attempted to escape by submerging, but was just as the seaplane reached a bombing position and released two bombs, one of which exploded on the conning tower. The seaplane dropped two more bombs into the midst of the bubbles from the collapsed submarine, which was of the largest type, carrying two guns."

The second case: "At dawn a seaplane sighted a large submarine on the surface, with a member of the crew standing by the gun. The seaplane dropped a bomb on the tail of the U-boat and afterward photographed the sinking submarine, with a big hole in its deck. A second bomb was dropped close to the submarine's bow, and the U-boat collapsed."

The third case: "Two seaplanes attacked a large submarine traveling on the surface at 14 knots, with two men in the conning tower. A bomb was exploded close to the conning tower, and the submarine began to sink stern first. A bomb from a second seaplane completed the work."

The fourth case: "Three patrol planes sighted a large submarine as it was submerging, and dropped two bombs close to the conning tower, causing the submarine to turn turtle and disappear in a mass of oil and wreckage."

The fifth case: "A seaplane sighted two submarines close to the surface and dropped two bombs. One bomb was ineffective, but the other hit the deck fairly amidships. The submarine was hidden by the smoke of the explosion, and when the smoke cleared the U-boat was sinking, with both ends in the air."

The sixth case: "A seaplane saw the track of a torpedo fired at a merchantman. It dived toward the surface and sighted the black shade of the submarine well below the surface. It dropped two bombs, which both ex-

ploded close to the submarine, resulting in a large quantity of oil, bubbles and wreckage."

The seventh case: "Two seaplanes sighted a U-boat on the surface and dropped a bomb each. The first bomb caused a heavy list to the U-boat, which began to sink by the stern. The second bomb exploded in the center of the swirl, demolishing the U-boat."

The eighth case: "A seaplane dropped a bomb on a submarine just emerging and the U-boat disappeared with a heavy list to port. The pilot dropped a second bomb into the swirl and a few minutes later a patch of oil 150 feet long and 12 feet wide appeared on the surface."

The ninth case: "A naval airship at midday sighted a suspicious patch of oil and circled it in an effort to ascertain the cause. Suddenly a periscope broke the surface in the midst of the oil. The airship dropped a bomb close to the periscope and a series of bubbles began appearing, indicating that the damaged submarine was moving slowly away under the water. Several more bombs were dropped in the path indicated until satisfactory evidence was obtained of the enemy's destruction."

The tenth case: "An airship dropped two bombs over a submarine which was engaged in attacking merchantmen. Great patches of oil and bubbles indicated severe damage and trawlers made this complete by depth charges."

COURT FREES MAN WHO WHIPPED A PRO-GERMAN

Fond Du Lac, Wis.—Because John Fox asserted that he could place a German flag on his residence if he so desired he was given a beating by James Finnegan. Fox had Finnegan arrested, but the court declared that it could find no man guilty in an assault case provoked by any individual who talked favorably concerning the Teuton flag.

BARRED FROM LAKE VESSELS

Subjects of Germany and Austria Will Not Be Permitted on Them This Summer.

Cleveland, O.—Federal officers here have issued an order prohibiting subjects of Germany and Austria from working or riding on lake vessels—either freight or passenger—this summer. Neither will they be permitted within 100 feet of a pier or dock where any vessel of 500 tons capacity is located.

Waterproof pockets with water-tight fastenings for bathing attire have been invented by two New York men.

AID FROM RED CROSS

American Prisoners in Germany Being Cared For.

Food Sent Regularly Through International Red Cross in Switzerland.

Washington.—Food is now being sent regularly to American prisoners in Germany by the American Red Cross through an arrangement with the International Red Cross in Switzerland.

The American Red Cross office at Paris recently received a complete list of the 159 Americans then prisoners in Germany. The German government permits the Red Cross to send each man 20 pounds of food a week, in two packages of ten pounds each.

This Red Cross service is being enlarged and a warehouse to hold food enough for 10,000 American prisoners already is under construction near Berne, Switzerland. It is estimated that at least 90 per cent of the food packages reach the men.

Parents, wives and relatives of our soldiers and sailors will find in this particular Red Cross service the greatest satisfaction because they have dreaded German prison life for their loved ones perhaps more than death itself.

The American prisoners will be permitted to write two letters and four post cards each month, and also to acknowledge the receipt of food packages. The Red Cross food package follows the army ration pretty closely, and frequently fresh white bread is included from the Red Cross bakery in Berne.

This service is one more reason why the American people will respond generously to the next Red Cross war fund campaign, May 20-27, when another \$100,000,000 to "carry on" will be asked.

THRIFT STAMP SALESMAN



Master Dick Bruns of New York is the youngest Thrift stamp salesman in the country.

JAILED BECAUSE OF LOOKS

Youth Who Looks Older Than He Is Spends 202 Days Behind Bars.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Just because he looks to be twenty-five, but in fact is only twenty years old, Murphy Cutrer of Shreveport, La., has spent 202 days since June 5 last in jails on charges of being a draft slacker. Cutrer has just been released from his latest trouble after having been in the Marion county jail 20 days. He was first arrested in Fredonia, Kan., and held for 120 days, then he spent 56 days in another jail on similar charges. In each case he was able to prove he lacked one day of being twenty-one on registration day.

Gives 395 Pounds of Milk.

Columbia, Mo.—Campus Lady Hengerveld Alpha of the University of Missouri dairy herd has broken the Missouri butter record for two-year-olds. In a recent test this cow produced 395.2 pounds of milk and 21.95 pounds of butter a week.

WOMEN GOOD POLICE

Are Efficient Service in Great Britain.

Annual Report of Inspector Praises Work in Combating Evils of War.

London.—The success of women on the police force is amply demonstrated in the annual report of Sir Leonard Dunning, H. M. inspector of constabulary, just published.

Seven counties and 24 cities and boroughs have women "on the strength," and "their introduction into professional police work," says Sir Leonard, "may well help authorities to combat evils which have presented increasing difficulties to them for years past."

While most of the women are engaged in clerical work, others are given duties requiring the complete confidence of a woman or child, which

a woman can win better than a man; the maintenance of public decorum among girls, supervision over female servants' registries, duties under the shop hours acts, food control orders and the like, and supervision over places of amusement catering for children.

It is not, Sir Leonard hopes, suggested that women should be employed in the suppression of public order and the arrest of dangerous or violent criminals.

With regard to the desirability of investing to them that part of the investigation of sexual crime which involves intimate conversation with the victim, the inspector declares that the police themselves were the first to recognize this, but until some years ago failed to find a woman of education who recognized this as a woman's work.

Sir Leonard pays tribute to the fine work being done by the women police employed by the ministry of munitions, and refers also to the success of the efforts of the women patrols. He denies that the increase of offenses by juveniles and the decrease of personal chastity of girls are the

consequence of the war or that they have been aggravated by the war.

For years past police reports have laid stress on the decay of parental control and the influence of parents with a true sense of their responsibilities does not seem likely to revive. Crime is showing an upward tendency—reduced street lighting, bigamy, concealment of birth and infanticide, the latter directly due to circumstances of the war contributing.

"TWO BITS A DAY—THE PATRIOT'S WAY," WINNER

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Two bits a day—the patriot's way," was the prize winning slogan in a contest conducted by a local bank. Five thousand patriot's participated in the contest. "Win the war, bit by bit" won the second prize, and "Every miser helps the kaiser" won the third prize.