

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

Vol. XXXV

Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Wednesday July 31, 1918

No. 31

EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT

Letter to his mother from C. J. Sibley, former publisher of the Dispatch.

Now on Long Island waiting transportation.

Monday, July 15, 1918.

Dear Mother:— We left Camp Custer Saturday at 11 a. m. and arrived in New York last night about 6 o'clock. It was a wonderful trip and I certainly enjoyed it immensely. When we got to Detroit the Red Cross ladies met us at the train with sandwiches, cake and milk, and we certainly appreciated it. Though we were fed on the train it was all old stuff. After we crossed the river into Canada the R. C. ladies passed out stamped post cards and took the n up to mail after the boys had written words home.

We arrived at Buffalo about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. I happened to wake up as we were going over Niagara river and was sorry it was dark as I would have liked to have seen the place. When we woke up in the morning we were in New York and just starting through the Appalachian mountains. The first town we went through was Dansville, the prettiest town I ever saw. The train ran along the side of the mountain and the town was situated in the valley. Everything appeared to be spotlessly clean. All day Sunday we traveled in the mountains and I never dreamed there was such scenery outside of the National park. Sergeant Person said it resembled the scenery in Switzerland.

The farming country in Canada is great—fields as level as a floor and the crops look fine. About 6 o'clock we stopped at Fort Thomas, where the company and band got out and marched around town half an hour. About the only unpleasant thing about the trip was the sleeping accommodations, as we had to make the best of the day coaches.

About eight o'clock Sunday morning we stopped at Elmira and walked around a bit to stretch ourselves and the R. C. ladies served lunch. About 1 p. m. we arrived at Scranton, Pa. There are lots of coal mines here and the city runs clear up into the mountains. The best scenery of all came after we left Scranton. All along the line were swell summer resorts where the idle rich come to hang out during the summer.

We arrived at New York about 6 p. m., were ferried over to Long Island and took a train to the camp, about an hours ride. We have to sleep in tents here as there are no barracks. There are no drill fields here either so we don't have much to do unless we have a chance to visit New York City before we leave. Long Island is just like a large park. Some of the richest people in the country have summer homes out here. Airplanes are beginning to be an old story already as the air has been full of them all morning. They use them to guard the Camp.

We have inspection soon after which the band gives a concert. It is pretty soft here and everyone seems to like it.

July 17th.—Don't expect to be here much longer than this week from what we hear now. Yesterday we drew a lot of new clothing—overcoat, blouse, wrap leggins, etc. Outside of physical exercise that was all we had to do all day. Last night the band went to Minicola, a little suburban and played for an entertainment the dance. Haven't been able to get a pass to the city yet, but may be able to do so this p. m. Last night another fellow and myself went to a little town just outside and went to a musical comedy. We brought back a watermelon that made us sweat to carry it but it certainly was good.

There are some men here—about 90,000 and men from every part of the U. S. We will probably go to England from here, but do not expect to stay here long. Of course this is all guess work. There are some men here—until I notify you of a change.

Clyde. Headwaters Co., 33rd Infantry Camp Miller, Long Island, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S PICNIC

Red Cross Benefits This Year

The annual picnic of St. Mary's parish will be held at Jackson's Grove Tuesday, August 6th.

An exceptionally fine program has been arranged as follows:

Dinner, from 11 until all are served. Speeches by Rev. S. A. Wittliff of Brighton, Frank E. Devire of Ann Arbor and Rev. Thos. Carey of Detroit.

Hon. Sylvester Phenev of Holly, Toastmaster.

Patriotic songs by the B Sharp Club and Miss Mabel Devine of Ann Arbor. Arrangements are being made for other musical numbers.

Band music by the Curtis Band of Fowlerville.

Base Ball Game between Pinckney and Howell.

Refreshments will be served on the grounds.

Ten per cent of the proceeds will be given to the local Red Cross Society.

This will be a fine opportunity for the people of this and neighboring localities to spend an enjoyable day renewing old acquaintances and helping the Red Cross.

Come and bring your friends.

OBITUARY

George Pitts Blades was born in Norfolk, England, May 16, 1837.

He was married to Elizabeth Ann Twatts Nov. 18, 1858. They sailed from Liverpool Nov. 5, 1865 and journeyed from there to Pinckney, Mich. They have resided in Livingston county since that time.

Twelve children were born to this union eleven of whom are still living to mourn the loss of father and mother, she having departed this life April 5th, 1911.

Funeral was from the home in Pettysville on last Saturday. It was quite remarkable that all of the surviving sons and daughters and several grandchildren were present. Interment in Hamburg cemetery, Rev. Hurlburt officiating.

The sons and daughters of Mr. Blades who were at the funeral are as follows: Chas. Blades of Lansing, Robert of Gladwin, Reuben of Jackson, Joseph, Fred and John of Pettysville; Mrs. J. Wines, Mrs. Will Carpenter, Mrs. Nettie Austin and Miss Blades of Ann Arbor.

New Lighting System

The Doctors Sigler have installed a complete lighting system in their property, and it is now in running order and lighting the two residences, Sanitarium, office, garage and three barns better than they have ever been lighted before.

Dr. H. F. Sigler says he is well satisfied with the investment, not only as regards the superior illumination but economically is a success—saving, according to his figures over 84 per cent in his light bills each month.

The system is as nearly automatic as can be, merely requiring starting which a child can do. When the batteries are full it stops itself.

The system is the Delco Lighting System and was installed by D. W. Griffin of Fowlerville, the county dealer.

Several other citizens are investigating with a view of installing private plants, and members of the village council are also taking an interest in the success of the Sigler plant.

Notice!

Members of the Putnam Red Cross will hold a business meeting at their rooms Wednesday, August 7th at 2 p. m. Every member requested to be present. Important Business.

Mrs. Chas. Henry, Treas. Anyone who wishes to enroll a volunteer nurse may report to the Red Cross rooms any afternoon except Monday or Saturday.

PIANO TUNING

Mr. Frank Watson of Jackson who has done considerable work in his line here for a well satisfied patronage will visit Pinckney again in the near future. Arrangements for his services may be made through the Dispatch office. His terms are very reasonable.

Village Tax Notice!

The Village Tax Roll is now in my hands for collection, and may be paid at the Pinckney Exchange Bank any day during banking hours until further notice.

E. G. Lambertson, Village Treas.

Wants, For Sale Etc.

FOUND—Automobile Jack. Inquire of E. Farnam.

FOR SALE—Buffett, dining chairs, Brass bed complete, small rocker, table, and one stand.

Inquire E. R. Cook.

FOR SALE—Two year old Belgian colt. A "dandy." Roy Hicks.

FOR SALE—Seven head young cattle. Sylvester Harris.

WANTED TO BUY—Calves, 2 or 3 days old. Will call for them. Answer by mail. L. F. Mattison. Pinckney.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Good work horse. Will sell or exchange for driving horse or cow.

H. G. Swarthout. 1

FOR SALE—A good work horse. Also quantity of good oats.

Lawrence Speers.

LOST—Attachment used to couple hay loader to wagon, on road between my residence and Pinckney.

R. C. Dillingham.

FOUND—A man's coat about one mile west of Pinckney. Inquire at this office.

LOST—Between Bancroft and Pinckney wire auto wheel with 32x34 inches Non skid U. S. Tireon. If found advise H. W. Parker, Bancroft Mich.

FOR SALE—Brown horse four year old, weight about 1500.

Robert Kelley

FOR SERVICE—Registered Short-Horn Bull. Also Duroc Jersey Red Boar.

Jas. M. Harris.

NOTARY PUBLIC—At the Pinckney Exchange Bank. E. G. Lambertson.

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

Claude McKinder, Pinckney.

CHINA BOY

We wish to announce that we have secured the Sales Agency from the Widlar Coffee Co. and are in a position to furnish Teas, Coffees, Spices, etc. direct from the importers under the

CHINA BOY BRAND

In order to introduce these goods quickly we have arranged to give coupons with each purchase from this line. These coupons are to be used to secure premiums listed in the China Boy Premium Catalogue.

We do not hesitate to recommend the goods from this line, as we have sold coffee from this concern under the Black Cross Brand for the past two years.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| China Boy Coffee | 30c |
| China Boy Tea | 60c |
| China Boy Lemon and Vanilla | 30c |
| China Boy Macaroni and Noodles | 12c |
| China Boy Mustard | 12c |

We also have rice, soap, cleanser etc. in this brand and guarantee everything in the line.

Yours

MONKS BROS

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Reduced prices on underwear, Shirt Waists, Silk Gloves, Embroidery and Lace.

Special prices on groceries Saturday, July 27th

Salt Pork 26c

MURPHY & JACKSON

FIND BORDEAUX IS POTATO INSURANCE

Use of Spray Is Recommended to Growers by Plant Pathologists of M. A. C.

DISEASE IS SPREAD BY RAIN

Investigations by Experiment Station Disclose That July Rains Bring August Blight.

By DR. G. H. COONS, Plant Pathologist Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.—The late potato crop in Michigan is in many sections the important money crop. Growers who remember the disastrous losses of 1912 and 1915 when the crop blighted badly and rotted in the field are asking themselves "What about the blight this year?" Indeed, the big question to be asked about the Michigan tuber crop is not a question of price, but one of soundness. Will the crop escape the ravages of this most serious of all plant diseases or will one-fourth to one-half of it rot in the ground and in storage?

The weather holds the answer to this question. Late blight of potatoes is a fungous disease and as such is markedly influenced by the weather conditions. The late blight fungus thrives and spreads in cool wet weather. Hot, dry seasons while not so favorable for growth of the tubers carry freedom from blight.

Significant as is the relation to rainy weather, yet it must not be thought that the coming of blight is a chance affair dependent on this heavy rain or that. Plant pathologists of the Michigan experiment station have found that the relation of late blight epidemics to wet weather is a very definite one and they have learned how to predict when late blight threatens the crop. This informa-

keeps the leaves in better working condition, they explain.

The farmer whose land is right can get a bumper yield if he will spray. He should do this consistently every year. He can add enough bushels to the acre to more than pay for his labor and material. He has as well insurance against blight.

The question as to whether potatoes will blight or not is answered. Watch the weather of July. If July is cold and wet like it was in 1915, blight is threatening. If July is a month of drought with rainfall below the average then there will be no blight.

We recommend spraying every year to men who are specializing in potatoes and who know that their soil is capable of producing a good crop. For the ordinary field while safety comes from full preparedness it seems that our knowledge of weather relations lets us foresee the danger and forestall it.

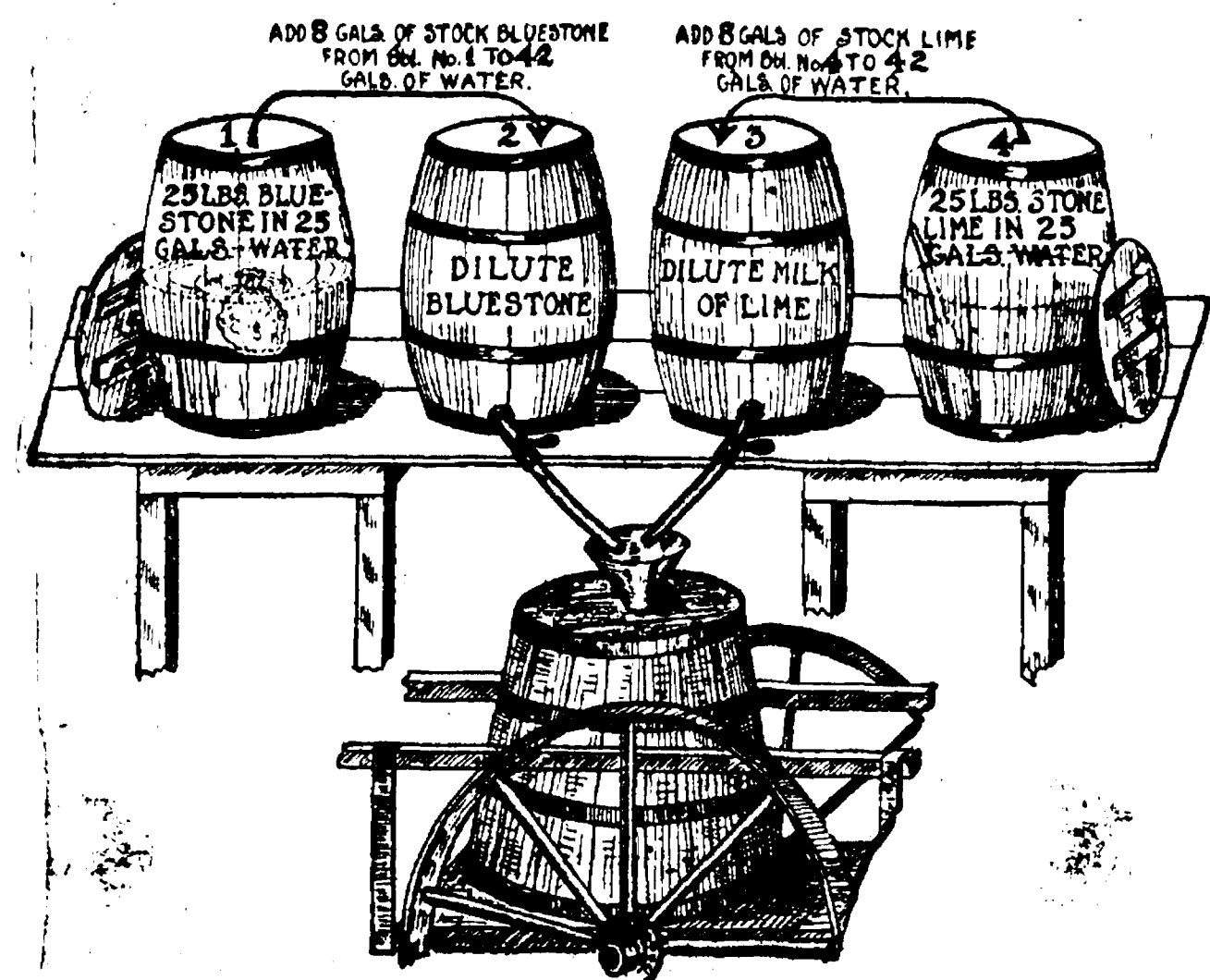
ALBION BOY HAS BEST PIG

Rae E. White Wins First Place Among Members of Boys and Girls' Clubs.

East Lansing, Mich.—First prize as a raiser of pigs among the boys' and girls' clubs of Michigan has been awarded by the boys and girls' clubs department of the Michigan Agricultural College to Rae E. White, a member of the Pig-Raising club at Albion, in Jackson county. The Albion boy, who is seventeen years of age, secured a pig from a local farm and in the course of the year cleared a net profit of \$44.95 from the animal.

Several hundred other boys in the state were among the contenders for pig-raising honors, for under the stimulus of boys' and girls' club leaders of M. A. C., a small army of farmers' sons and daughters have been interested in live stock projects. All the young people are required to keep exact accounts of all expenses and profits paid out and obtained from their stock.

Rae's financial account was as follows: Value of pig at time the feeding started, \$10; value of feed purchased or provided by farm, \$25.05; cost of labor in caring for hog (20



Making Home-Made Bordeaux Mixture—The barrels show amounts of materials necessary for making spray in quantities for large acreages.

tion was derived from a study of the epidemics of late blight which occurred in 1912 and 1915. The distribution of blight in those years was found to be exactly that of the heavy rainfall areas—this might readily be expected, but the interesting and important discovery was made that the rainfall that determined blight was not that of the months of August and September in which the actual blighting and rotting occurred, but was that of July.

The explanation of the relationship of July weather to the blighting that occurred in the latter months is found in the life story of the fungus that is responsible for the wholesale damage. The fungus causing late blight does not live over in the soil, but is carried to the fields in the tubers. Probably every lot of seed carries more or less of this fungous trouble. When the partially blighted seed stock is planted the fungus grows into the sprouts and first appears as a blight of the first leaves. Only a plant here and there in the fields is affected. If the disease is to establish itself in other plants it must have wet conditions. From the original sources the blight spreads with every rain. If the rains are frequent it gets established throughout the field. If the period is one of drought then the blight is restricted to the few plants immediately around the blighted sprouts.

The story of late blight is that of many other plant diseases. The initial sources of infection are few, and the severity of attack hinges upon the weather of the first half of the season. This weather determines whether the disease is to get an early start or not.

As late potatoes are generally planted in September, July and early August are the critical months for the grow-

ing season. If the grower watches the weather of this period he has the index which tells him whether blight has made a start or not.

The treatment for late blight consists in spraying the tops frequently with homemade bordeaux mixture. This spraying is recommended as a matter of insurance against leaf disorders of potatoes. It is good one season as well as another, declare the pathologists. With fertile soil and good cultivation, spraying will make the plants yield better. This comes about from the fact that the bordeaux hours at 10 cents an hour, \$2; veterinarian's fees, none; cost of pasture at one-half cent per day, \$1.00; total cost of raising hog, \$30.05; receipts from sale of hog, estimated at close of contest, \$75 (with seven pigs); net profit, \$44.95.

Look for Plant Diseases.
A squad of five men in the employ of the federal department of agriculture, co-operating with the Michigan Agricultural College, have been sent out in the state to ascertain where losses from plant diseases have been suffered by farmers. Wherever these losses have been general and unusually heavy in the case of wheat, rye, barley and oats an organized effort will be made to secure treatment of seed for next season, so that damage can be prevented, or at least lessened.

Plan Merits Consideration.
The silo built inside the barn is a plan meriting consideration. Men who have tried it are pleased.

Turn Under Manure.

Turn under the straw, leaves and litter; don't burn them. Manure is not made of smoke.



ESSENTIAL IN GRADING EGGS

Candling Is Only Method by Which Producers Can Be Certain of Quality of Product.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Grading is becoming more and more customary in the sale and purchase of eggs, and a knowledge of candling is essential to egg grading. It is only by candling that producers and shippers of eggs can be certain that they are complying with federal, state and other regulations, because by this method one can determine the freshness and quality of eggs. The process, in simple terms, is to hold an egg before a shaded light in a dark room, and by noting certain characteristics seen through the semitransparent shell to determine its edible and marketable qualities.

Farmers with only a few eggs to market may improvise a candler by placing a stovepipe over a kerosene lamp, cutting a small hole in the pipe, level with the light. The egg is held in a slanting position at the opening. It is twisted a few times to the right and left and then from end to end, so that its entire contents may be visible. Care should be taken that the fingers or hand do not conceal small blemishes, which otherwise would be disclosed by the light. The beginner should study carefully the general formation of an egg, as this detailed knowledge is necessary for the application of the standards of various grades and qualities.

The yolk ranges in color from light yellow to orange, and is occasionally olive green. The eggs with olive green yolks are less desirable because of this color, but are considered edible. The yolk is contained in a delicate membrane and on its surface is a small light-colored circular area called the germinal disk, from which the chick develops. The yolk always floats in the white with the chick spot on top. Around the yolk lies a small quantity of thin white and then a heavy layer of thick white. Twisted cordlike coils



Homemade Candling Outfit.

of opaque white material called chalazae extend from the yolk through the white toward each end of the egg, and hold the yolk in position, yet allow it to turn freely.

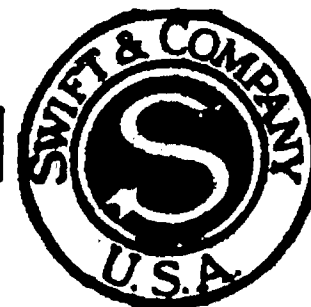
Between the white and the shell are two fibrous membranes with an air space between them. When first laid, the contents fill the entire egg, but when the egg cools the contents shrink and these membranes separate, forming an air space. The size of this air space is important in determining the freshness of the egg. As the egg ages the air space increases in size. Most bad eggs have enlarged air spaces.

A fine, thick white is found in a fresh egg, and a weak thin white in a stale egg. As the egg becomes stale the amount of thick white decreases. Several classes of bad eggs are indicated by discolored whites.

The yolk of the fresh egg when twirled before the candle is seen dimly as a dark object moving slowly in the white. The yolk of a stale egg is seen more plainly than that of the fresh egg. When the yolk is so weak that the shake of the egg in candling causes it to break it should be graded as unmarketable. In the fresh egg the yolk is slightly above the center in the large end of the egg. As the egg becomes stale the yolk floats higher and nearer the shell.

The start of incubation in a fertile egg may be detected by a reddish glow surrounding the germinal spot. (Such eggs, although considered edible, are not graded as first.) This reddish glow is entirely different from the so-called blood ring, which indicates that the egg is unfit for food.

Where there is any doubt as to an egg's fitness for food purposes, the candler should give the consumer the benefit of the doubt and reject it.



Fresh Beef Travels on a Rapid Schedule

Fresh beef for domestic markets goes from stockyards to retail stores within a period of about two weeks. Although chilled, this meat is not frozen; hence it cannot be stored for a rise in price.

A steer is dressed usually within twenty-four hours after purchase by the packer. The beef is held in a cooler at the packing house, at a temperature a little above freezing, for about three days.

It is then loaded into a refrigerator car where a similar temperature is maintained, and is in transit to market on an average of about six days.

Upon arrival at the branch distributing house, it is unloaded into a "cooler", and placed on sale.

Swift & Company requires all beef to be sold during the week of arrival, and the average of sales is within five days.

Any delay along the above journey means deterioration in the meat and loss to the packer.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Why He Would Like It.

The little son of the minister, at Sunday dinner, said at the family table: "Father, I wish I could be 'a door-keeper in the house of the Lord,' as you said this morning."

"Indeed," said the minister-father, with a pleased look across the table at his wife.

"Yes," said the boy, "for then I wouldn't have to listen to the sermon."—Exchange.

His Choice.

"Why did Pastor Bangs resign?" "Said he'd rather fight Germans than his congregation."

To catch woodpeckers, get inside a tree and clinch their beaks with a hammer.

Marriage Wrecker.

Representative Booher said the other day: "Sarcasm wrecks many a marriage. A lady said to her husband at a seaside resort one moonlight night: 'Darling, when you proposed to me, did you think I'd accept you?'"

"The man, who had a gift for sarcasm, replied: 'Yea, love, I did, for on my way to your father's house that night I saw the new moon over my left shoulder, walked under a ladder and heard a dog howl.'"

Her Material.

"My dear woman, do you do your washing with precision?" "No'm; I used a good homemade soap."

Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$20 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a **HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE** and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of oats, barley, and flax. Excellent farming is so profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, doctors, restaurants, and other conveniences. Write for literature and information as to homestead and other land. Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

E. V. SHAW
170 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Department Agent

The Citizens Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

Howell, Michigan



WILLIAM E. ROSS, Secretary.

The Man Who Fired the Shot That Brought Down the Price of Automobile Insurance to \$7.25 on the Average Car Which Stock Companies Were Charging about \$50.00 Per Year For.

The farmers, business men, lawyers and bankers in the small cities and country districts of the State gave their support to the Citizens Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, from the beginning.

The Company is now starting its fourth season and has written over 35,000 policies. Over 940 claims have been promptly paid and over \$180,000 paid which covers fire claims, theft losses, and claims brought against the owner of the car due to injury to persons or property.

The Company has been well managed, and has been in good financial standing at all times. It has a new office building completed and paid for, with a surplus of about \$70,000. The members join on the mutual plan, and payments are made twelve months from the date of last assessment.

The wonderful growth of this Company enables the payment of from 40-50 claims per month.

But few owners of automobiles will drive a single day without automobile insurance. Bankers and lawyers tell their clients to insure in the Citizens Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, as the Company is well established and strong enough to meet the shock of serious losses, and the rate is only \$1.00 for policy and 25c per H. P.

Ford Owners Attention!

A POSITIVE CURE FOR OIL PUMPS
Ever-Tyte Ford
SPECIAL PISTON RINGS
stop oil carbon deposits and fouled spark plugs.
Increase compression and speed wonderfully.
PAY FOR YOURSELF IN SIX MONTHS BY SAVING IN GASOLINE AND OIL.
Guaranteed to do the work of your money back.
\$8.00 PER SET OF 8 RINGS
EVER-TYTE made in all sizes for 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96, 104, 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160, 168, 176, 184, 192, 200, 208, 216, 224, 232, 240, 248, 256, 264, 272, 280, 288, 296, 304, 312, 320, 328, 336, 344, 352, 360, 368, 376, 384, 392, 400, 408, 416, 424, 432, 440, 448, 456, 464, 472, 480, 488, 496, 504, 512, 520, 528, 536, 544, 552, 560, 568, 576, 584, 592, 600, 608, 616, 624, 632, 640, 648, 656, 664, 672, 680, 688, 696, 704, 712, 720, 728, 736, 744, 752, 760, 768, 776, 784, 792, 800, 808, 816, 824, 832, 840, 848, 856, 864, 872, 880, 888, 896, 904, 912, 920, 928, 936, 944, 952, 960, 968, 976, 984, 992, 1000.
THE EVER-TYTE RUBBER RING COMPANY
Department 7, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Beauty is a Blessing

to every woman,
but good health
is vitally important.
Attention to liver,
kidneys and bowels will
improve beauty and health.

Beecham's Pills

are a boon to women,
because they regulate the
functions of all these
organs without any
irritation
or disagreeable effects.

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes 25c, 50c.

Celery Agents

in every town anywhere to handle
our Celery and sell direct to con-
sumers. Give this ad to some party
who has the type. Write to
First Celery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOVER RELEASES WHEATLESS DAYS

MEETINGS BEING HELD IN EN-
GLAND MAY ABANDON WHEAT
CONSERVATION PLAN.

140,000,000 BUS. SENT OVERSEA

Victory Bread Will Be the Only White
Bread Baked in Bakeries
Throughout U. S.

Washington—Release of hotels and public eating places from the voluntary pledge to use no wheat until the new harvest was in, is announced by the food administration. Homes operated on the same basis are also released.

This action follows receipt of a cable from Food Administrator Hoover in conference with Allied countries in England. He has received requirements of Allied nations for the coming year and their estimates of their own wheat yields.

Announcement is expected shortly from these conferences that the entire Allied world has enough wheat to abandon its extreme wheat conservation plans and that all will share alike in the wheat that they have pooled.

Abandonment of the wheatless period and days does not mean that pure wheat bread again will be used. Victory bread is to come into universal use and it will be the only white bread baked in the bakeries of the United States, served by its restaurants, and used in its patriotic homes. Victory bread is 80 per cent wheat flour and 20 per cent substitutes.

About 5,000 hotel men gave the wheatless pledge and it is estimated that they, with the dining cars and clubs and other public eating places, saved from October 1, 1917 to August, 1918, between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 pounds of wheat and its products 150,000,000 pounds of meats and 50,000,000 pounds of sugar.

With householders who allied themselves in the wheatless movement they accumulated a reserve of 140,000,000 bushels of wheat which was sent to Europe.

BOARD WANTS SHIPPING DIVIDED

Enemy Shipping When Seized Should
Be Parceled Among Allies.

London.—"We consider that no peace would be satisfactory which did not enforce surrender of enemy shipping and inflict drastic and exemplary punishment for the enemy's crimes at sea."

This is the judgment of a committee, named by the board of trade, which corresponds to the United States department of commerce, to consider British shipping after the war.

The committee recommends that enemy shipping, when seized, should be divided among the countries whose shipping has suffered, or be sold, so as to exclude enemy or neutral buyers.

The committee recommends that the government relinquish its control over merchantmen, when peace comes, and that efforts be made to build 2,000,000 tons of merchant ships annually after the war.

GREAT LAKES STRIKE AVERTED

Following Conference With Chairman
Hurley Leaders Call Off Strike.

Washington.—Orders calling off the threatened strike of seamen and firemen on the Great Lakes, set for July 29, were issued by Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Sailors Union of the Great Lakes, and other union leaders, following a conference with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board.

Decision to call off the strike followed a two-hour conference between the union leaders and officers of the shipping board. It was pointed out again to the men that a tie-up of lake shipping would interrupt food shipments to the soldiers overseas, in addition to hampering war operations through interference with the movement of coal and ore.

DEMOCRATS TO MEET IN DETROIT

County Convention Held September 9,
and State Convention Sept. 25.

Detroit—Detroit has been selected as the meeting place of the Democratic state and county convention, the dates being fixed by the state central committee at a meeting recently held at Hotel Pottschmidt. The county convention will be held September 9 and the state convention September 25. Congressman Frank Doremus was selected chairman for the state convention.

JOHN HENRY LIKED VARIETY

One Excellent Reason Why Edythe
May Was the Only Girl in the
World for Him.

The conversation at a social gathering turned to the subject of logical reasoning, when this anecdote was contributed by Representative Wallace H. White of Maine:

Sitting in the shadow of a vine-screened veranda, where only small spots of moonlight occasionally fell, was Edythe May. Close beside her was John Henry.

"John," remarked the fair one, after a sound that might have been either kissing or swatting mosquitoes, "there is something that I want you to explain to me."

"All right, dearest," cheerfully assented John Henry. "What is it?"

"Why is it," responded Edythe May, "that you frequently say that you like me all the more because I am so changeable?"

"Because, dear one," explained John Henry, "every time I kiss you it is like kissing another girl."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Army Makes Record Meat Purchase.

Chicago.—The largest single order for bacon and canned meats in the history of the world—\$9,580,000 pounds of bacon and 134,000,000 pounds of canned meat—has just been placed by the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., for the American Army overseas.

Louis F. Swift, in commenting on this today, said the order will take the bacon from approximately 1,900,000 hogs, and if other work were dropped to produce it, would be equivalent to the total bacon production of the five largest Chicago packers for nearly five weeks. However, six months will elapse before delivery is to be completed. Mr. Swift said:

"At the current prices on the day, last week, when the purchase was made, the packers would pay the live stock producers about \$80,000,000 for the necessary hogs and over \$50,000,000 for about 900,000 cattle required. The cattle will cost us twice as much, and the hogs two and one-half times as much as in the pre-war period.

The whole order will be made up before the first of the year, despite the fact that, even before this purchase, one-fourth of the packers' facilities have been devoted to filling military demands. In order to get out the canned goods the packers will find it necessary to employ night and day shifts of canners. Notwithstanding the fact that the products are being rushed forward thus hurriedly, not a single complaint has been received on meats delivered to the armies abroad. The five packers are now killing about 360,000 hogs weekly to keep abreast of martial and domestic needs."

Constant Expense.

"This love business is expensive when you're courting a four-eyed girl." "How so?" "I break her eyeglasses every time I try to pilfer a kiss."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Men with money can keep their friends by not lending it to them.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

Watch Your Stomach In the Summer Time

Hot summer days upset the strong stomachs as well as weak ones.

Your vital forces reach their lowest level when the weather is the hottest. Then the danger is the greatest.

You can't guard your stomach and bowels too carefully through the long, hot season. Don't take any chance. Indigestion, sour stomach, that wretched, bloated feeling, belching, food repeating, pains that claw at stomach and bowels and an endless train of stomach ills that make life miserable are greatly aggravated in the hot weather.

This year of all others—it is vital that we keep our strength and full power at work. The extra war work, change of diet—all must be looked after because they hit us in the stomach. And now

it is good news to tell you that tens of thousands are now using EATONIC—for all stomach and bowel ailments caused by too much acidity with such truly wonderful results that every one should always have it in the house.

EATONIC Tablets stop the cause of indigestive and dyspeptic ailments by neutralizing the poisonous fluids, acids and gases largely the result of super-acidity. This makes the stomach pain-free and ready to perform its proper work.

You can have a good appetite in hot weather to eat the things you like when you want them if you take one or two EATONIC Tablets after each meal. Such quick, wonderful relief would seem unbelievable but for the fact that thousands of sufferers everywhere have received marvelous results from EATONIC. Obtain a large box of EATONIC Tablets from your own druggist who you know and can trust. If they fail, go back to him and he will gladly refund your money. Do this today. You will then know what real stomach comfort means in hot weather.

Not If You Are a Pumpkin.

Warren is past five years old, and his mother was reading him a story from a child's magazine about a little pumpkin that frowned and frowned until it was wrinkled and worthless.

"You can see," she said at the end of the story, "that it does not pay to frown and be sour at any time about anything."

"It certainly don't pay if you are a pumpkin," said the young hopeful.

Not That Way.

"Mayme says she likes to feed her mind."

"I don't think she's going to do it by devouring serials."

At a tender age the "brollers" can usually size up a "chicken-hearted" man.

Accounted For.

"Why do you suppose the poet wanted his ladylove to drink to him with her eyes?"

"I suppose she had liquid eyes full of spirit."

Natural History.

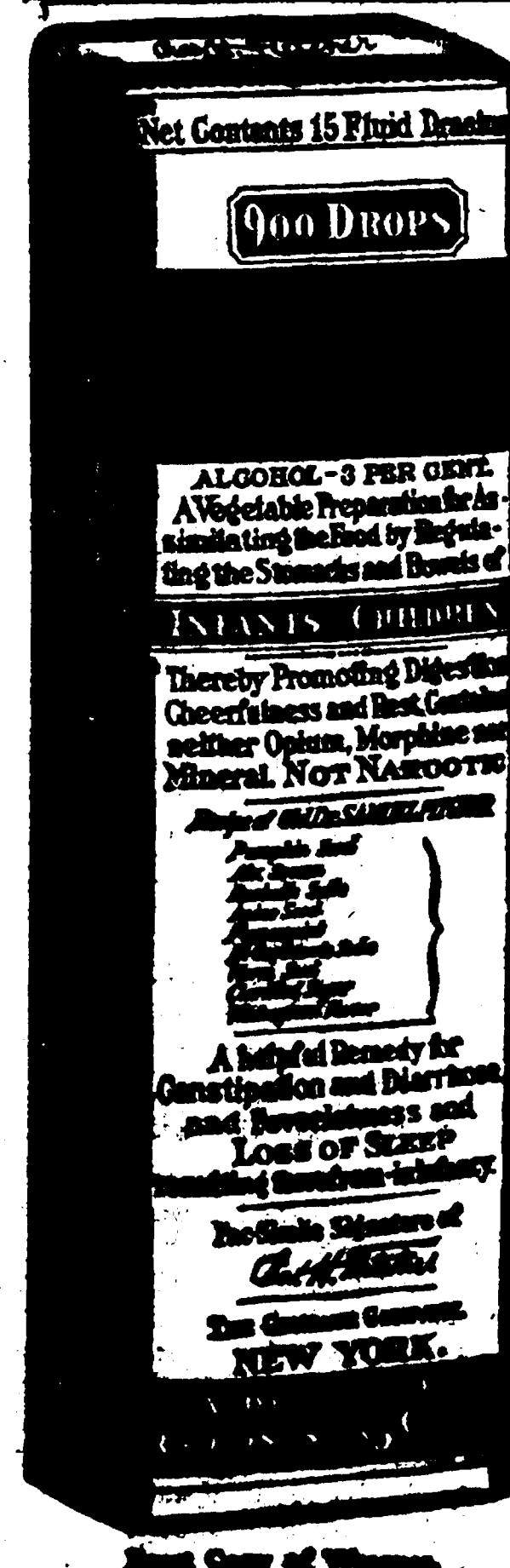
"How do you know that tree is a dogwood?"

"I can tell it by its bark."

Use Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

All druggists; Soap 25c, Ointment 25c & 50c. Talcom 25c. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. 1, Boston.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 31-1918.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA



What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CANTON COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Owing to the Interest And Appreciation

shown in our Third of a Century

ANNIVERSARY SALE

from the very first day, we have decided to offer the unexceptional values

One Week Longer

than advertised. This means your opportunity to buy on sale prices until

**SATURDAY
AUGUST
THIRD,
NO LONGER!**

MEN,

Buy Suits, Trousers, Oxfords at prices you will not see again for some time.

LADIES,

Buy Coats, Suits, Thin Dress Goods, Oxfords and Pumps at remarkable prices.

We thank the many people of Pinckney and vicinity who have attended this sale and urge all who have not yet attended to do so this week.

W. J. DANCER & CO.

Stockbridge Mich.

GREGORY

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bowen and Harry Bowen and family returned from a trip to Republic, Ohio on Tuesday. Joe reports the grain crop in Ohio as A1. He says the oats are up to a man's waist and one acre there will yield as much as three acres around here this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bland of Pinckney spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Merrills.

Margaret Kuhn visited her brother Paul at Ann Arbor Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Holcome of Franklin, Miss Smith of Galesburg, Ill., Miss Cole of Munith, who are camping at Joslyn Lake attended services at the Gregory church Sunday morning. This is a good example to all who go visiting; show your colors wherever you go and do your duty to God on the Lord's day.

Miss Sarah McClear of Hamburg spent the week end here.

Mrs. Belle Leach was a Jackson visitor Tuesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Warren of Pontiac visited at the Schuler home the first of the week.

Mrs. Myra Bowen of Detroit who has been spending the past week at the home of Mrs. Bettie Marshall left Monday for Detroit.

Frank, Howard and Thomas Howlett attended the circus at Jackson last Wednesday.

Archie Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kirkland and the Misses Vancie Arnold and Ruth Kirkland visited Geo Bowman at the Pinckney Sanitarium Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Finlan and children of Fowlerville spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Lillie Burden.

War Savings Stamps can now be registered at the Gregory postoffice. If registered they will be replaced if they are destroyed.

Even with the very hot weather the Red Cross meeting last Friday was well attended. Our new work on hand for August is Convalescent Robes. The monthly business meeting was changed to the fourth Friday in the month.

Miss Margaret Kuhn was camping with a party of friends last week at Kavanaugh Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kirkland and Miss Ruth Kirkland of Fowlerville visited at the Geo. Arnold home Sunday.

Mrs. Jennie Corley and Mrs. Lockwood will speak at the Baptist church Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Dan Denton returned from Milwaukee, Wis. on Wednesday of last week and will be here four or five weeks before his fall work begins.

Miss Hazel Arnold spent the week end here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Marsh and Miss Minnie Bradshaw spent several days the past week at Cass city visiting relatives.

Miss Lula Wright and her mother of Detroit visited at the home of Mrs. Jane Wright the first of last week.

Mrs. Anna Moore returned from her visit to Manitou Beach Monday of last week.

W. J. Buhl and family spent several days the past week at Kingston visiting friends.

Do not forget the special morning services at the Baptist church. Two good speakers will be on hand. Our Sunday school picnic will be held at Joslyn Lake August 8th. Prepare for a good time. Miss Mary Howlett will lead the Young people's meeting.

South Putnam

An auto load of music lovers from this vicinity attended the Sousa band concert at Ann Arbor last Thursday evening.

A. J. Snyder and family visited relatives near Munith Sunday.

Frank Battle has moved on the Marion Reason farm and will work for Mr. Reason.

Miss Daisy Roberts of Gregory visited her grandmother, Mrs. Bullis the latter part of last week.

South Isco

Nick Burley and family, Martin A. and family visited at Wm. Cass's Sunday.

L. Mowers returned Sunday from visiting her aunt at Silver Lake.

Coerts entertained company from here Sunday.

R. Brothers entertained company from Leslie Sunday.

L. ... spent Sunday at U. ... his daughter.

Mrs. ... Muller is getting along n from a operation at Pinckney.

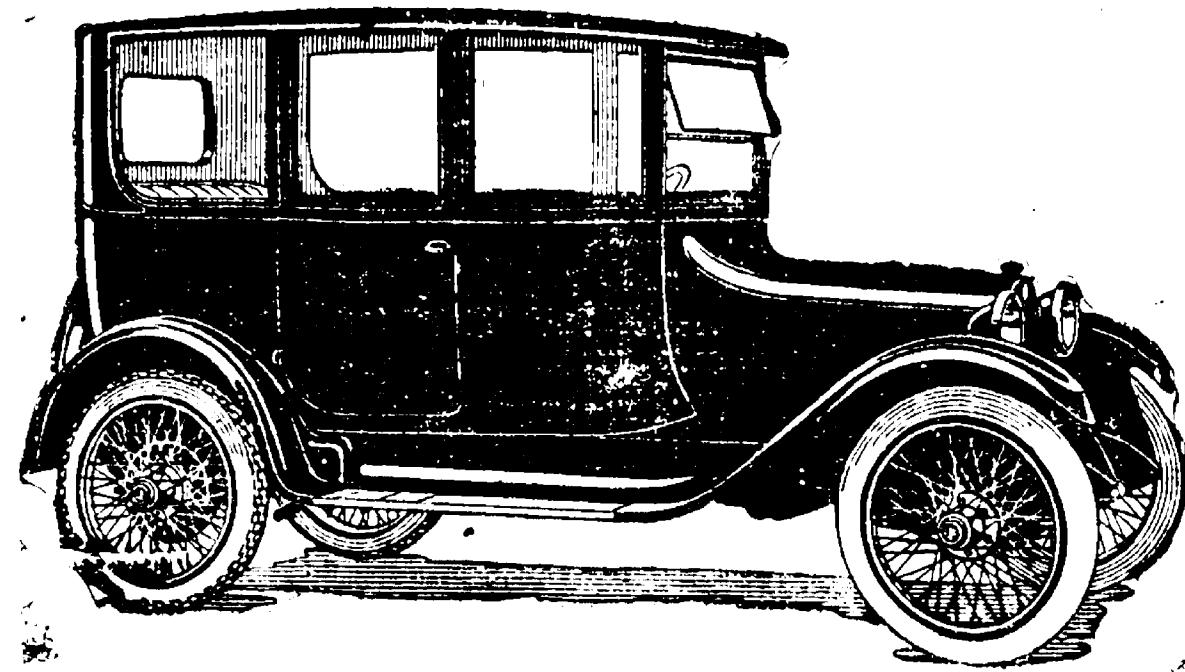
Just a Word To You

Every day we are receiving shipments of groceries. Our stock is becoming complete in every way. And **YOU KNOW** everything is absolutely **NEW** and **FRESH**, which means a great deal this hot weather.

We will endeavor to continue the policy of square dealing which has made many satisfied customers.

Call. You will be convinced.

L. E. RICHARDS



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 \$985.00

A. H. FLINTOFT
PINCKNEY GARAGE

EGGS POULTRY VEAL

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

JOHN C. DINKEL.

DO YOU ENJOY READING THE DISPATCH?

Your back subscription will help us make a Better paper.

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 32 A. M. | 10 46 A. M. |
| 12 36 P. M. | Motor Car 1 23 P. M. |
| 5 17 P. M. | 4 41 P. M. |

Drs. Sigler & Sigler

Physicians and Surgeons

All calls promptly attended to day or night. Office on Main St.

PINCKNEY MICHIGAN

RICHARD D. ROCHE

Attorney at Law

HOWELL, MICH.

The Pinckney Exchange Bank

Does a Conservative Banking Business.

3 per cent Paid on all Time Deposits

Pinckney Mich.

G. W. TEEPLE Prop



There is Sentiment

in every soldier's heart. It stirs at sight of his flag—At the thought of home, and as he looks again and again at the precious pictures of the home folks he carries in his pocket.

DAISIE B. CHAPEL

Stockbridge

Michigan

Pinckney Dispatch

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

LINCOLN E. SMITH

PUBLISHER

Subscription, \$1.25 a Year in Advance

Advertising rates made known on application.

Cards of Thanks, fifty cents. Resolutions of Condolence, one dollar. Local Notices, in Local columns five cent per line per each insertion.

All matter intended to benefit the person or business interest of any individual will be published at regular advertising rates.

Announcement of entertainments, etc., must be paid for at regular Local Notice rates.

Obituary and marriage notices are published free of charge.

Letters must be paid for at the rate of five cents per line.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Jas. Smith spent Saturday in Jackson.

Geo. Maebon was in Jackson Sunday.

F. G. Jackson and L. E. Richards were in Pontiac and Detroit Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John White of Howell spent Thursday at P. Leavey's.

C. G. Stackable and family spent Sunday at Jas. Tiplady's.

Bernardine Lynch spent the week end at John Donohue's of Gregory.

Kathleen Roche of Detroit spent the week end with her parents here.

C. V. Van Winkle spent a few days the past week at Lansing.

Ward Swarthout of Jackson spent the week end here.

R. J. Carr and family spent Sunday at Whitmore Lake.

Lizzie Bell of Dexter spent Sunday at the home of Jas. Bell.

Otto Dinkel left Monday for Nebraska.

Miss Alice Reason of Lansing is visiting relatives here.

A. W. Vince and J. J. Teeple spent Sunday in Detroit.

Mrs. M. B. Brady and daughter spent Monday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Teeple returned Monday from their trip to Buffalo.

SPECIAL VAUDEVILLE ACT

On the main streets of Howell Wednesday, evening, August 7th.

John Martin and family and Miss Ella Black spent Sunday at Whitmore Lake.

Mrs. H. W. Crofoot spent the week end with Stockbridge relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Reason spent Sunday at Detroit.

Mrs. Ross Read and son Russell were in Detroit the last of the week.

Miss Irma Read returned Sunday from a visit at Walkerville.

M. J. Reason and family visited Whitmore Lake relatives Sunday.

Mrs. John Rane and children visited at the home of Floyd Reason the first of the week.

A. J. Edwards and family and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Horton of Webberville were Sunday visitors at the home of H. Gauss.

Miss Mary Hauser left for Three Oaks last week where she will make her home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hoff, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Grawoks of Flint were week end guests at the Misses Hoff.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To come to Howell Wednesday evening, August 7th.

The North Iosco Ladies Aid will meet with Rev. Camburn for dinner next week Thursday.

Mrs. Ora Leland and son Ralph of Northfield were Sunday visitors at the home of J. Parker.

Chas Eddy and family of Fowlerville, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hodges, Harry Rose and family of Ann Arbor, Garner Carpenter and family of Lakeland, and Claude Reason and family were Sunday visitors at E. G. Carpenter's.

A Fisher Party will be given at the Pinckney Opera House Tuesday evening, August 6th. Music program and dancing begins at 8:30. This will be the last big party of season. No one should fail to attend.

There will be a Temperance meeting held in the opera house Sunday evening August 4th. Mrs. Corley, superintendent of the 6th Dist. W. C. T. U. will have charge. All who remember her ability and pleasant manner will be sure to be there. She will be assisted by Mrs. Lockwood, one of the state workers. Everybody come.

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. 1886.
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.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Probate Court for the county of Livingston, ss.: A seal of said Court, and the Probate office in the city of Howell in said county, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Eugene A. Stowe, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Fagan, Deceased.

Francis J. Shields having filed in said court his petition praying that the time for the presentation of claims against said estate be limited and that a time and place be appointed to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against said estate, and before said court.

It is ordered that a motion from this date be allowed for creditors to present claims against said estate.

It is further ordered that the 2nd day of November 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for the examination and adjustment of all claims and demands against said deceased.

EUGENE A. STOWE, Judge of Probate.

CHURCH AND SOCIETIES

CATHOLIC CHURCH.
St. Mary's Sunday services: First Mass 7:30 a. m.; Second Mass 10:00 a. m.; Vespers 7:00 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Morning worship, 10:00 a. m. Second Sunday evening, 8:00 p. m. Sunday School, 11:15 a. m. Epworth League, every Sunday evening at 8:30. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Morning worship, 10:00 a. m. Second Sunday evening, 8:00 p. m. Sunday School, 11:15 a. m. Epworth League, every Sunday evening at 8:30. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00.

LIVINGSTON LODGE NO. 137 & A. M.
Next regular meeting Tuesday, August 6th, 8:00 p. m. R. H. Shuler, W. M.; J. W. M., Sec.

EASTERN STAR CHAPTER NO. 145.
Next regular meeting on or before the first of 19 moon. YALON PEARSON, W. M.; LILA SWARTZ, Sec.

PINCKNEY CAMP NO. 437 W. M. A.
Next regular meeting Thursday evening of each month. WM. DUNNING, V. C.; WM. MURPHY, Sec.

Dr. C. L. Sigler and W. E. Murphy were Detroit Thursday.

Claude Isham is studying piano in Ann Arbor this summer.

Misses Lela Monks, Fannie Monks and Nellie Gardner spent Thursday with Jennie McGinnis of Dexter.

Hollis Sigler and Ambrose and Lorenzo Murphy of Detroit spent the week end with their parents here.

Miss Rose A. Leavey of La Junta, Col., and Miss Nellie Leavey of Dexter spent Thursday at Patrick Leavey's.

Harvey Blanchard of Dexter and Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Toole of Ann Arbor called at Patrick Leavey's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Smith of Detroit spent the past week with Mrs. D. D. Smith.

Mrs. John McManus of Jackson spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brenningstall.

Mrs. Wm. Ledwidge and daughters and Mrs. M. Lavey and daughter spent Saturday in Jackson.

FREE SHOW

Don't miss free attraction at Howell Wednesday afternoon and evening, August 7th.

The fourth Quarterly Conference will meet at the Methodist church next Saturday at 8 p. m. The pastor will preach Sunday morning.

The Mite Society of the North Hamburg church will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Buerman Thursday, August 8. All invited.

Mrs. R. A. Gradwell, who has been visiting at the home of her parents the past two weeks, returned Tuesday to her home in Chicago.

Mr. Wm. Seehafer of Ann Arbor has purchased the meat market and is now conducting it. Mr. Seehafer is an expert meatcutter, a polite and painstaking salesman and is surely entitled to a liberal patronage.

The Pinckney independents played the Ann Arbor ball team at Silver Lake last Saturday. The score was 8 to 7 in Pinckney's favor. Adrian Lavey and Roche Shehan were Pinckney's battery and Jacobson and Westerman, Northwestern University men, were on the firing and receiving ends of the opponents.

BIG ATTRACTION

At Howell Wednesday evening, August 7th.

Harlow W. Welch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Welch of Jackson and until recently residents of Chelsea and vicinity has forfeited his life in the world war for Democracy and is the first Chelsea boy to make the supreme sacrifice, according to dispatches which passed over the wires.

SUNBURN TIME IS HERE

You can laugh in the face of the sun if your skin is protected with

Nyal's Face Cream with Peroxide

The Quality Cosmetic

The Wise Woman's

Beauty Ally



Apply Nyal Face Cream before going out and you are safe from the blistering and burning of sun or wind. Unexcelled as a Beautifier.

Classifies any Complexion

Twenty-five cents a Jar

C. M. Ingersoll

Nyal Quality

Drug Store

Glasgow Brothers

Jackson Mich.

Ladies' Suits

At \$18.50

We have placed on sale one lot suits that formerly sold up to \$35.00

Your Choice

\$18.50

NOTICE

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

E. FARNAM.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

To close out we will sell the following at less than wholesale cost.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Roderick Lean Riding 8 tooth Cultivators | \$35.00 |
| 5ft Deering or McCormick Mowers | \$75.00 |
| 6ft Deering or McCormick Binders | \$210.00 |
| Standard Binding Twine | 26c |
| South Bend 8 tooth Walking Cultivators | \$28.00 |

Teeple Hardware Co.

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS, GREAT GERMAN SUPPLY BASE, TAKEN BY ALLIED TROOPS

Franco-American Troops Cross North Bank of the Ourcq River and Continue Steady Progress Amid Bitter Resistance.

CLOGGED ROADS ARE TARGETS FOR AIRPLANES

Enemy Using Heavy Artillery Fire to Slow Up Allied Rushes But Meet With No Success—Allied Tanks Play Havoc Among German Machine Gunners.

Paris—French advanced guards have reached the north bank of the Ourcq river, and Allied troops have entered Fere-en-Tardenois, the great German supply base, which lies in the middle line of the Aisne-Marne sector.

The announcement of the war office July 28 adds, the villages of Anthenay and Olizy-et-Violaine, on the east flank lying to the southwest of Rheims, have been occupied.

The text of the statement reads:

"North of the Marne we have continued our onward march in the region of the Ourcq. Notwithstanding resistance of the enemy, who employed every effort to check our passage of the river, we threw advanced elements on the north bank. We have penetrated into Fere-en-Tardenois.

"Northeast of the forest of Ris we reached Champvigny. On the right our troops have occupied Anthenay and Olizy-et-Violaine and have approached appreciably the line of the road from Rheims to Dormans.

"In Champagne two enemy attempts in the region south of the mounts were repulsed."

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front—The German line is again north of the Ourcq river, and Fere-en-Tardenois, which has been entered by French troops, is at the mercy of the Allies. Tightening of the flanks holds promise the retreat will be continued. The line along the great part of the Soissons-Rheims salient has been pushed forward in places as much as five miles.

Germans are bringing into play their artillery in force to check plunges of Franco-American troops. Americans have played a brilliant part in the advance, which included occupation of Serisy, on the north bank of the river, and a number of small villages.

The line follows the Ourcq river to Serisy and to Goussan-court, the latter place lying about six miles north of the Marne.

Germans offered bitter resistance, but not to compare with that which began for retention of higher ground further south of the river. There they supplemented their defense with artillery fire reaching over American front lines to the supports, the volume of fire at times attaining enormous proportions.

Not wavering, Americans held their ground and even advanced slightly, while the French on their sectors to the right and left resisted as steadily against vicious efforts of Germans.

From behind advancing lines Allied heavy guns kept up a continuous bombardment throughout shelling German positions wherever airmen reached troop concentrations.

Heavy artillery has been used by Germans in their rear guard actions, but to no such extent as that on Sunday and this gives basis for belief von Boehm, German commander, is preparing to make a stand. It is pointed out, however, that until the Ardre river is reached all advantages of ground are with the Allies.

So it is generally believed dropping back of his heavy guns is merely an indication his armies are being withdrawn with all speed from a position which is intolerable and which unless relieved might result in disorganization of what so far has been admitted by conducted as an orderly retreat.

The Americans began their advance on Serisy early in the day. They had been driven back a short distance in the night, but when they moved back, forming cover of artillery—a few pieces going forward with the advanced line—they proceeded almost unchecked to the river, crossed the bridge and occupied the town about mid-forenoon.

Germans used gas, but the attacking party long ago had had its baptism of gas fumes and knew how to utilize masks and to avoid ravines through which fumes filtered. When the town was occupied there was street fighting but not much. Germans retreating to higher ground.

Until Sunday wounds received by American soldiers have not been serious as a rule, on account of failure of Germans to use artillery. A great majority of wounds were clean flesh wounds, made by bullets from machine guns and rifles.

Considerable material has been captured, including a few locomotives, which Germans put out of commission. There were relatively few prisoners.

Many stories are told among the old lines of the depreciation in the German morale. Greatest significance is attached to a letter taken from a German wireless by his brother in Germany, saying it is his opinion a revolt was imminent unless the war was stopped.

Tomorrow's morning shows night and

day left the enemy nothing to do but retreat or die in his positions. Ever sudden retirement has not relieved the German from constant harrying.

In addition to slashing by the cavalry and pounding by the tanks lives of the German rear guards are being made hazardous by Allied troops. Meanwhile Allied aviators daringly fly a few hundred feet over head, bombarding and machine-gunning German batteries and columns on the march.

Tank crews have been heroes in this chase and ever since commencement of the German retreat they have done remarkable work. After breaking up the enemy front line and preparing the way for an advance of infantry tanks throughout have continued to exploit the success gained.

Tanks have even attacked enemy artillery batteries and killed all the gunners, thus permitting infantry to capture many of these weapons. There is not a tank on the section which has taken part in the fighting that has not from 15 to 20 machine guns to its credit. Most of the prisoners declare losses caused by tanks have been terrible.

The line where the German withdrawal has attained its greatest depth is northeast of Chateau Thierry. The depth from that point gradually becomes narrower until it is quite small on nearing the eastern pivot on the front southwest of Rheims.

Both here and around Soissons, the other pivot, the ground is admirably suited for defense. In the vicinity of these two points Germans have concentrated most of their artillery and large forces of infantry, knowing if a breach be made at either place by the Allies a great majority of the German troops occupying the remainder of the pocket must be sacrificed.

On banks of the Marne south of the center of the salient not a single live German remains. Their sudden retreat, here was brought about by constant pressure of the French, Americans and British. Allied troops have kept constantly on the heels of the enemy and patrols have advanced considerably further than the line indicated.

The method of retirement adopted by the enemy consists of first retiring one company from every two companies, then two sections from the remaining company. Then the last section withdraws, leaving only a few men with machine guns to cover the retreat. These men often are sacrificed, but sometimes they manage to rejoin their comrades and the maneuver is repeated.

NORTH OF RIVER MARNE WORLD'S WORST BATTLE IN HISTORY IS BEING FOUGHT

With the French Army—With 70 German divisions officially identified in the fighting zone, the battle is the biggest in all history. Prisoners number 25,000 and more than 500 cannon and thousands of machine guns have been captured. Of the prisoners 14 per cent belong to the 1919 class, showing that nearly all these boys already have been incorporated in fighting units. If all of them have been utilized they would form from 17 to 23 per cent of the German strength. Information received proves that the 1920 class, which it was intended to be incorporated in the army of October, has been ordered into the units in September. Most of those of this class are not 18 years old.

MICHIGAN WOMEN DOING GREAT WORK

LOWER PENINSULA WOMEN TURN OUT 7,555,332 PIECES FOR RED CROSS IN SEVEN MONTHS.

6,645,623 SURGICAL DRESSINGS

In Five Months Michigan Women Knit More Than 77,000 Sweaters, and 96,000 Pairs of Socks.

Detroit—Tremendous labor in behalf of the welfare of the American forces on European battlefields by Michigan's women will be shown in the first general report of the work of the Michigan Red Cross. This report, covering seven months, from December 1, 1917, to June 31, 1918, will be made by Mrs. Delphine Dodge Ashbaugh of Detroit, state director of women's work, at the northwestern Michigan war conference in Bay City, July 31 and August 1, when war workers of every degree and nature of activity will gather to further co-ordinate for the cause.

Properly, the report will not cover all Michigan work, but only that of the Red Cross chapters of the lower peninsula. The upper peninsula chapters, because of railroad facilities, ship to Chicago, while Detroit is headquarters for the state below the straits. The magnificent total of 7,555,332 pieces of knit and sewed articles were made by the lower peninsula women in the seven months.

When it is considered that there are hardly more than 3,000,000 people in Michigan, that a considerable number of these are males and babies, and that by no means a majority of the women of the state are in the Red Cross, the magnitude of the tasks performed by the chapter members will be appreciated. Surgical dressings naturally led. There were made 6,645,623 such dressings. Of hospital garments, 479,453 were sewed in Red Cross work rooms, while knit goods numbered 430,256 pieces and pairs.

In the five months January 1 to May 1, Michigan women knit more than 77,000 sweaters, more than 96,000 pairs of socks and more than 61,000 cold weather trench helmets. The rest consisted of mufflers, wristlets, mittens and comfort kits.

COAL SURPLUS 8,912,500 TONS

Weekly Coal Requirement Exceeded Only Three Times in Year.

Washington—Though coal production of the United States is still hugging the high point production to date, for the coal year, is 8,912,500 tons beyond estimated requirements, as figured by the fuel administration.

Production for the week ending July 20, in the bituminous fields was 12,950,000 tons. The high week was that ending July 13, with 13,274,000 net tons. For the last six weeks, excluding week of July 4, when there were but five working days, production has exceeded 12,000,000 tons a week, which up to this year has been a record in these fields.

Average weekly requirements as figured by the fuel administration are 12,211,500 net tons. This weekly requirement has been exceeded only three weeks during the current year, beginning April 1.

Further orders limiting fuel supplies to non-essential industries, may be expected from the fuel administration shortly.

NEW DRAFT BILL AGES 20 TO 36

800,000 Men Taken From Class One During June and July.

Washington—Inroads on class one of the selective draft registrants in the last two weeks by the navy, marine corps, shipbuilding and other industries were so great that army officers predicted that men of class two will be called to the colors in September unless ages are raised by congress.

Following conferences among army chiefs, it was disclosed that President Wilson and Secretary Baker have approved a bill soon to be placed before congress calling for the advance of draft ages. The new limits will be from 20 years to at least 36 years. If the draft is to be used to bolster up the labor supply of munitions plants, the increase will be to 40.

June and July have seen 800,000 men taken from the 1,000,000 who were in Class one June 1.

Orders have been sent to draft boards to prepare for a call of at least 400,000 men in August. About that number will be available from the men who registered last June.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AGREE ON INCOME AND EXCESS PROFITS; TURN TO LUXURIES

Chairman Kitchen Is Hopeful the Measure Will Be Ready to Report When Sessions Resumed August 19.

Washington—Having disposed of the income tax and the tax on excess profits, the ways and means committee Monday will turn its attention to the problem of what luxuries shall be taxed and how much articles under this classification shall be called upon to contribute to the nation's revenues.

The committee has made such satisfactory progress in agreeing on the new \$8,000,000,000 bill that Chairman Kitchen is hopeful the measure will be ready to report to the house when its sessions are resumed August 19.

Vote on the bill, however, may not come until September 1, as the agreement under which the recess was taken stipulated that the water power bill should have the right of way and be disposed of before the revenue bill is taken up.

Tax rates already agreed to by the committee are as follows:

1—Individual income tax, normal rate fixed at 10 per cent, but the scale of supertaxes not yet worked out.

2—Corporation income tax rate fixed at 18 per cent on the net income with provision that income dividend among shareholders shall be taxed only 12 per cent.

3—Inheritance taxes raised 50 per cent.

4—Excess profits fixed at 30 per cent of the net item, less exemptions up to 10 per cent, 50 per cent on the income between 10 and 25 per cent and 8 per cent on the income over 25 per cent. The rates provide a flat exemption of \$2,000 and 10 per cent.

Estimated yield from these sources totals \$4,340,000,000, leaving practically \$3,500,000,000 to be raised by other taxes.

The treasury department has estimated the tax to be raised on liquors, tobacco, jewelry, admissions, club memberships and items of that sort will produce about \$913,000,000 for the current fiscal year. If these taxes should be arbitrarily doubled, as suggested by committee, the yield would be \$1,826,000,000.

Allowing for a slight decrease the committee feels sure on relying on at least \$1,800,000,000 from these sources, of which \$1,000,000,000 is expected to be derived from taxes on liquors of all kinds.

STRINGENT OIL SAVING URGED

Russian Oil Fields Are Now in Enemy Hands Hence Allies Look to America For Their Supply.

Washington—Complete governmental supervision and control of the oil industry from the well to the consumer is fore-shadowed by Mark L. Requa, head of the oil division of the Fuel administration in a statement issued July 28.

American production is estimated by C. W. Robinson, head of the conservation division, at 325,000,000 barrels of crude oil. The Allies' requirements are between 65,000,000 and 70,000,000 barrels of gasoline, but increasing each day with increased shipments to the front of battle planes, scout boats and motor trucks, whose motive power is gasoline, and launching of additional war and carrier ships burning heavy crude oil.

The great Mexican output, 42,000,000 barrels a year, is now not available as a dependable supply, and Russian fields are in the possession of the Central powers.

The Allies look to America for their oil and gas.

There is plenty of gas now, but the increased demand is so great that any day may see the surplus reduced to a deficit. When that happens a sharp cut in fuel for non-essential industries and pleasure purposes will come on order from the fuel administration.

SUBMARINE TOLL ON DECLINE

Loss for June Put At 275,623 Tons Lowest Since September 1916.

London—Losses to British and Allied shipping due to enemy action or marine risk for June totalled 275,623 gross tons. This is the lowest record for any month since September, 1916. British losses totalled 161,062 tons and Allied and neutral losses 114,567.

Sailings continue at the high level of recent months. The tonnage of steamships of 500 gross tons and over entering or clearing from United Kingdom ports, other than coastwise and cross channel vessels, totals 7,450,265 tons.

Total sailings for the quarter ending June 30 was considerably higher than the sailings of the two preceding quarters.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. E. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 4

GROWING STRONGER.

LESSON TEXTS—Luke 2:42-52; II Peter 1:5-8. (MAY BE USED WITH TEMPERANCE APPLICATIONS.)

GOLDEN TEXT—But the path of the righteous is as the dawning light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.—Proverbs 4:18.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Ephesians 6:10-12.

PRIMARY LESSON MATERIAL—Luke 2:42-52.

INTERMEDIATE, SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The kind of strength we need; getting it; using it. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Isaiah 40: 25-31; Ephesians 3:14-21; Philippians 4:8-13.

1. Jesus Christ Growing (Luke 2:42-52).

While Christ was indeed divine, his deity did not interfere with his development as a human being. The processes of his physical, mental, and spiritual growth were the same as those of any human being.

1. Jesus tarrying behind at Jerusalem (vv. 42, 43).

At the age of twelve a Jewish child took his place as a worshipper in the temple. He was considered a "child of the law." Being conscious of his mission, when Joseph and his mother were returning from attendance at the Passover, he tarried behind to enter the temple and inquired into the meaning of the ordinances of God's House. He had an alert, eager mind, which inquired after the truth, especially the truth concerning his Father's House. His heart yearned after his Father.

2. Jesus found in the temple (vv. 44-50).

When Joseph and Jesus' mother had gone some distance on their return journey they perceived that Jesus was missing, and sought him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance. Not finding him there, they turned back to Jerusalem where they found him in the temple.

(1) He was "sitting" (v. 46) showing that he was no passing visitor or sightseer. He was perfectly at home in his Father's House.

(2) He was "hearing" the teachers of God's Word (v. 46). This shows he was eager to learn God's will.

(3) He asked questions (v. 46). The growing mind is inquisitive. It more than receives that which is taught; it inquires after.

(4) He answered questions (v. 42). His answers showed great wisdom. It was not an exhibition of his divine wisdom, but an expression of the workings of a perfect human mind suffused by the Holy Spirit.

3. Mary's complaint (vv. 48-50).

She remonstrates with him for his behavior. He made no apology, showing that he was more than the son of Mary; God was his Father.

4. Jesus obedient (v. 51).

Though he was conscious of his divine being and mission, he lived a life of filial obedience.

5. Jesus' development (v. 52).

It was

(1) Mental—"Increased in wisdom."

(2) Physical—"Stature."

(3) Spiritual—"Favor with God and man."

11. Growth in Grace (II Peter 1:3-11).

This is not growth into grace, but growth in it. We get into grace by the new birth. This new nature which has its source in God must be developed in order that our lives be fruitful for God (v. 8), that they bear testimony to the cleansing power of Christ's blood (v. 9), and that we may have assurance of salvation (v. 10). The following are lines of growth:

1. "Virtue" (v. 5).

Virtue here means energy or courage. This is not "added" as in the Authorized Version, but as in the Revised Version which reads: "In your faith supply virtue." It means increase by growth, not by external junction. Faith is the root from which spring all these exhortations.

2. "Knowledge" (v. 5).

This means a right understanding, a practical knowledge.

3. "Temperance" (v. 6).

Temperance means self-control. This self-control extends to all the affairs of life. Practical knowledge will supply to itself the government of all appetites.

4. "Patience" (v. 6).

This means endurance. Having control of self within, there will be endurance of that without.

5. "Godliness" (v. 7).

This means piety, reverence for God, the submission of the human will to the will of God. This is a part of that practical knowledge which we are obliged to supply.

6. "Brotherly kindness" (v. 7).

Love of the brethren must be devel-

"OVER THE TOP"

By An American Arthur Guy Empey
Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

EMPEY AND HIS COMRADES REPULSE A FIERCE GAS ATTACK MADE BY THE GERMANS.

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. Chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land. Exciting experience on listening post detail. Exciting work on observation post duty. Back in rest billets Empey writes and stages a successful play. Once more in the front trenches, Empey goes "over the top" in a successful but costly attack on the German lines.

CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

A gas helmet is made of cloth, treated with chemicals. There are two windows, or glass eyes, in it, through which you can see. Inside there is a rubber-covered tube, which goes in the mouth. You breathe through your nose; the gas, passing through the cloth helmet, is neutralized by the action of the chemicals. The foul air is exhaled through the tube in the mouth, this tube being so constructed that it prevents the inhaling of the outside air or gas. One helmet is good for five hours of the strongest gas. Each Tommy carries two of them slung around his shoulder in a waterproof canvas bag. He must wear this bag at all times, even while sleeping. To change a defective helmet, you take out the new one, hold your breath, pull the old one off, placing the new one over your head, tucking in the loose ends under the collar of your tunic.

For a minute, pandemonium reigned in our trench—Tommy adjusting their helmets, bombers running here and there, and men turning out of the dugouts with fixed bayonets, to man the fire step.

Re-enforcements were pouring out of the communication trenches. Our gun's crew were busy mounting the machine gun on the parapet and bringing up extra ammunition from the dugout.

German gas is heavier than air and soon fills the trenches and dugouts, where it has been known to lurk for two or three days, until the air is purified by means of large chemical sprayers.

We had to work quickly, as Fritz generally follows the gas with an infantry attack. A company man on our right was too slow in getting on his helmet; he sank to the ground, clutching at his throat, and after a few spasmodic twistings went West (died). It was horrible to see him die, but we were powerless to help him. In the corner of a traverse, a little, muddy cur dog, one of the company's pets, was lying dead, with his paws over his nose.

It's the animals that suffer the most—the horses, mules, cattle, dogs, cats and rats—they having no helmets to save them. Tommy does not sympathize with rats in a gas attack.

At times gas has been known to travel, with dire results, fifteen miles behind the lines.

A gas, or smoke helmet, as it is called, at the best is a vile-smelling thing, and it is not long before one gets a violent headache from wearing it. Our eighteen-pounders were bursting in No Man's Land, in an effort, by the artillery, to disperse the gas clouds.

The fire step was lined with crouching men, bayonets fixed, and bombs near at hand to repel the expected attack.

Our artillery had put a barrage of curtain fire on the German lines, to try and break up their attack and keep back re-enforcements. I trained my machine gun on their trench and its bullets were raking the parapet.

Then over they came, bayonets glinting. In their respirators, which have a large snout in front, they looked like some horrible nightmare.

All along our trench, rifles and machine guns spoke, our shrapnel was bursting over their heads. They went down in heaps, but new ones took the places of the fallen. Nothing could stop that mad rush. The Germans reached our barbed wire, which had previously been demolished by their shells, then it was bomb against bomb, and the devil for all.

Suddenly my head seemed to burst from a loud "crack" in my ear. Then my head began to swim, then got

dry, and a heavy pressure on the lungs warned me that my helmet was leaking. Turning by gun over to No. 2, I changed helmets.

The trench started to wind like a snake, and sandbags appeared to be floating in the air. The noise was horrible; I sank onto the fire step, needles seemed to be pricking my flesh, then blackness.

I was awakened by one of my mates removing my smoke helmet. How delicious that cool, fresh air felt in my lungs.

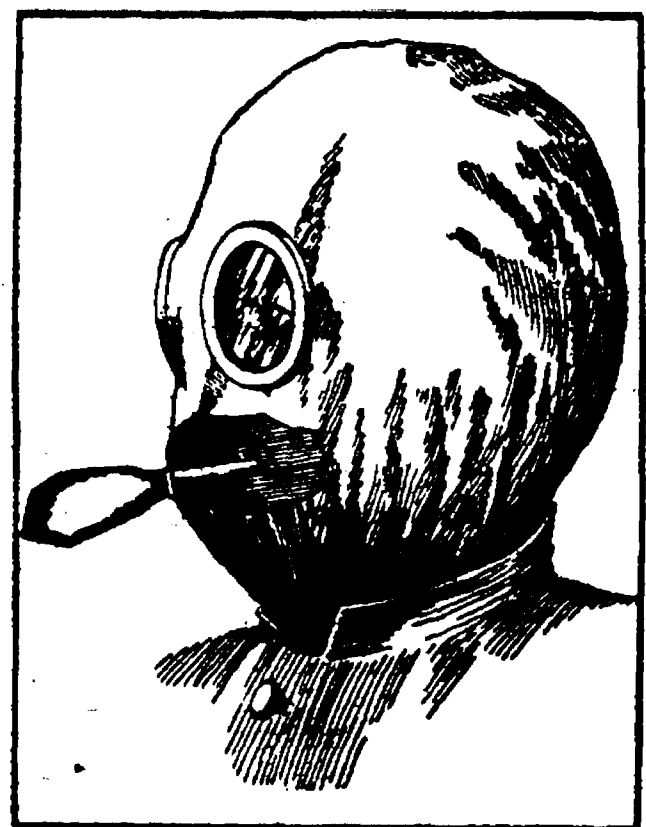
A strong wind had arisen and dispersed the gas. They told me that I had been "out" for three hours; they thought I was dead.

The attack had been repulsed after a hard fight. Twice the Germans had gained a foothold in our trench, but had been driven out by counter-attacks. The trench was filled with their dead and ours. Through a periscope I counted eighteen dead Germans in our wire; they were a ghastly sight in their horrible-looking respirators.

I examined my first smoke helmet. A bullet had gone through it on the left side, just grazing my ear. The gas had penetrated through the hole made in the cloth.

Out of our crew of six we lost two killed and two wounded. That night we buried all of the dead, excepting those in No Man's Land. In death there is not much distinction; friend and foe are treated alike.

After the wind had dispersed the gas the R. A. M. C. got busy with their chemical sprayers, spraying out the



A Gas Helmet.

dugouts and low parts of the trenches to dissipate any fumes of the German gas which may have been lurking in same.

Two days after the gas attack I was sent to division headquarters, in answer to an order requesting that captains of units should detail a man whom they thought capable of passing an examination for the divisional intelligence department.

Before leaving for this assignment I went along the front-line trench saying good-by to my mates and lording it over them, telling them that I had clicked a cushy job behind the lines, and how sorry I felt that they had to stay in the front line and argue out the war with Fritz. They were envious but still good-natured, and as I left the trench to go to the rear they shouted after me:

"Good luck, Yank, old boy; don't forget to send up a few fags to your old mates."

I promised to do this and left. I reported at headquarters with sixteen others and passed the required examination. Out of the sixteen applicants four were selected.

I was highly elated because I was, I thought, in for a cushy job back at the base.

The next morning the four reported to division headquarters for instructions. Two of the men were sent to large towns in the rear of the lines with an easy job. When it came our turn the officer told us we were good men and had passed a very creditable examination.

My tin hat began to get too small for me, and I noted that the other man, Atwell by name, was sticking his chest out more than usual.

The officer continued: "I think I can use you two men to great advantage in the front line. Here are your orders and instructions, also the pass which gives you full authority as special M. P. detailed on intelligence work. Report at the front line according to your instructions. It is risky work and I wish you both the best of luck."

My heart dropped to zero and Atwell's face was a study. We saluted and left.

That wishing us the "best of luck" sounded very ominous in our ears; if he had said "I wish you both a swift and painless death" it would have been more to the point.

When we had read our instructions we knew we were in for it good and plenty.

What Atwell said is not fit for publication, but I strongly seconded his opinion of the war, army and divisional headquarters in general.

After a bit our spirits rose. We were full-fledged spy-catchers, because our instructions and orders, said so.

We immediately reported to the nearest French estaminet and had several glasses of muddy water, which they called beer. After drinking our beer we left the estaminet and hailed an empty ambulance.

After showing the driver our passes we got in. The driver was going to the part of the line where we had to report.

How the wounded ever survived a ride in that ambulance was inexplicable to me. It was worse than riding on a gun carriage over a rock road.

The driver of the ambulance was a corporal of the R. A. M. C., and he had the "wind up," that is, he had an aversion to being under fire.

I was riding on the seat with him while Atwell was sitting in the ambulance, with his legs hanging out of the back.

As we passed through a shell-destroyed village a mounted military policeman stopped us and informed the driver to be very careful when we got out on the open road, as it was very dangerous, because the Germans lately had acquired the habit of shelling it. The corporal asked the trooper if there was any other way around, and was informed that there was not. Upon this he got very nervous and wanted to turn back, but we insisted that he proceed.

DESTINED TO BECOME DESERT

Great French Colonial Territory in North Africa Seems to Hold Out Little Promise.

Wadal was the last point of colonial expansion of the French before the European struggle drew their energies and attention homeward. The great African territory was added to the French Congo only a short time before the war broke out.

Very few white people have actually visited Wadal, but tales of the region are numerous both in upper Egypt and in Tripoli. Occasionally some of the inhabitants of the little-known region can be seen in the bazaars of Khartoum or Algiers. Wadal lies at the head of caravan routes that cross the desert both from the Mediterranean and the Nile. It bears a bad reputation, even for North Africa.

It is known as one of the last strongholds and sources of supply of the slave trade. Its people are divided into conquerors and conquered—the former belonging to a powerful native tribe that holds the Mohammedan faith and the latter including all manner of very primitive savages. Up to very recent times these savage people are known to have been captured and sold as slaves along the Barbary coast. The French only established a protectorate in 1912, so that they had little opportunity to break up the trade before the European war.

In physical appearance Wadal is described by the caravan men as a vast, low-lying plain. Great tracts of it have never been explored. It seems to have once formed the bed of a great inland sea, of which Lake Chad, in the southwest, is the shriveled remnant. In fact, the Sahara is steadily encroaching on it from the northward. It is crossed by the old channels of several rivers, but without a single flowing

stream, and explained to him that he would get into serious trouble with his commanding officer if he returned without orders; we wanted to ride, not walk.

From his conversation we learned that he had recently come from England with a draft and had never been under fire, hence his nervousness.

We convinced him that there was not much danger, and he appeared greatly relieved.

When we at last turned into the open road we were not so confident. On each side there had been a line of trees, but now, all that was left of them were torn and battered stumps. The fields on each side of the road were dotted with recent shell holes, and we passed several in the road itself. We had gone about half a mile when a shell came whistling through the air and burst in a field about three hundred yards to our right. Another soon followed this one and burst on the edge of the road about four hundred yards in front of us.

I told the driver to throw in his speed clutch, as we must be in sight of the Germans. I knew the signs; that battery was ranging for us, and the quicker we got out of its zone of fire the better. The driver was trembling like a leaf, and every minute I expected him to pile us up in the ditch. I preferred the German fire.

In the back Atwell was holding onto the straps for dear life, and was singing at the top of his voice:

We beat you at the Marne,
We beat you at the Aisne,
We gave you hell at Neuve Chapelle,
And here we are again.

Just then we hit a small shell hole and nearly capsized. Upot, a loud yell from the rear I looked behind, and there was Atwell sitting in the middle of the road, shaking his fist at us. His equipment, which he had taken off upon getting into the ambulance, was strung out on the ground, and his rifle was in the ditch.

Empey is called upon to do duty as a member of a firing squad. His description of the execution is given in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Traits of Bird Lovers.

Years ago, during a winter's visit in London, I used to watch the persons who regularly fed the birds in Hyde park. I noticed that most of them were people of apparently humble circumstances, a few pretty close to underfeeding themselves. It was delightful to see how much pleasure they all took in keeping these birds from hunger.

Two that I saw each day for a week or so, evidently husband and wife, I ventured to speak to. Eagerly they talked about the birds as they might have talked about children, noting and relishing individual characteristics.

"We have become so fond of them," said the wife. "They recognize us now, many of them, and a few come to us quite fearlessly. We should feel quite uncomfortable if we should miss a day. They are like members of the family that have to be cared for."—Exchange.

stream. At no very remote geologic epoch of the future Wadal will apparently become a part of the great desert to the north.

Schwab's Story on Himself.

When it comes to borrowing money Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel company, says he will take second place to no one. You remember the story about the former Pittsburgher trying to make a "touch" for \$2,000,000 and the banker calling Mr. Schwab's attention to the fact that he already owed the bank several millions, and his reply was that he had forgotten all about it. Mr. Schwab, at the New York Players' club, related another "touch" he made. "I wished to enlarge the Bethlehem Steel company," he said, "to cope with conditions, for that was the only munition plant in the world free from contract obligations. I went to Philadelphia and called upon Mr. Stotesbury. I outlined my plans, leading up to telling him that I required money. He listened attentively and responded heartily: 'We'll go the limit with you. You can call on us for \$500,000.' That won't be a starter," I protested. "Why, Mr. Baker over in New York has offered me many times that sum and he doesn't even know me." That, he shot back at me with emphatic promptness, "is the reason he is ready to loan it to you."

Lines to Be Remembered.

Think well about great things; and know that thought is the only reality in this world. Lift up nature to thine own stature; and let the whole universe be for thee no more than the reflection of thine own heroic soul. Combat for honor's sake; that alone is worthy of a man. And if it should fall to thee to receive wounds, shed thy blood as a beneficent dew, and smile—Cervantes.

NOBLE CHARITY IS THEIRS

Women of Methodist Episcopal Church Establish Orphanage to Care for Innocent War Victims.

Property for an orphanage in Grenoble, France, requiring an expenditure of \$35,000, has been purchased by the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, according to a statement of Mrs. William Frazer MacDowell, president of the society. Two women have been sent to France to care for this orphanage, where 50 children will be accommodated this year.

"The sum of \$5,000 has been transmitted to North Africa for use in our mission there in the care of French orphans," said Mrs. MacDowell. "The same amount has gone to Italy for the care of Italian children orphaned by the war. All our organizations have been greatly interested this year in sending supplies of clothing to France. The cost of the new material used in these supplies is placed at \$9,120. It has been a joy to the society to be able to help a little in the cause which is stirring the hearts of the whole country."

Wide Divergence.

"Pardon me for referring to it," remarked Mr. Dubwaite to his good friend and neighbor, Mr. Twobble, "but as I was coming out of my house this morning I thought I overheard you and Mrs. Twobble having a little difference of opinion."

"It wasn't a 'little difference of opinion,'" replied Twobble, sadly. "I suggested that a fishing trip might do me good. Mrs. Twobble and I could not have been farther apart in our views than President Wilson and the kaiser are on the subject of peace."

For Pimples Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples, address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢.—Adv.

Chose the Latter.

"Lofer married quite unexpectedly." "Yes; he read that everyone's got to work or fight."—Boston Transcript.

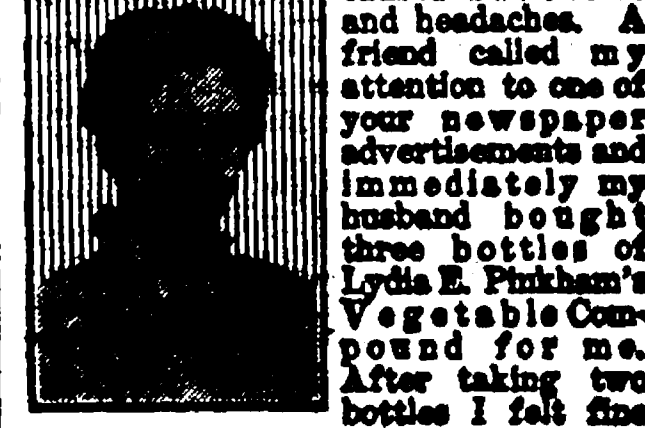
Her Woo.

Mrs. Nabor—Is your husband still troubled with his snoring?
Mrs. Tellum—No, but I am.

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."



Mrs. J. A. Robinson, 630 Knapp St., N. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headache, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Robinson's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ABSORBINE STOPS
from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Cork, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 is pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R. free.

DAN'S FLY KILLER
patented fly killer. Kills all flies, mosquitoes, and other annoying insects. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills all germs. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills all germs. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills all germs.

The Roosevelt Ideal

"The man elected this fall should not only be absolutely loyal but possessed of broad vision, sound common sense, high character and unyielding resolution."
—From the Address of Col. Roosevelt at Saratoga, July 17, 1918



Truman H. Newberry

Commander Truman H. Newberry combines all these qualities in the largest possible measure.

NEWBERRY

for

United States Senator

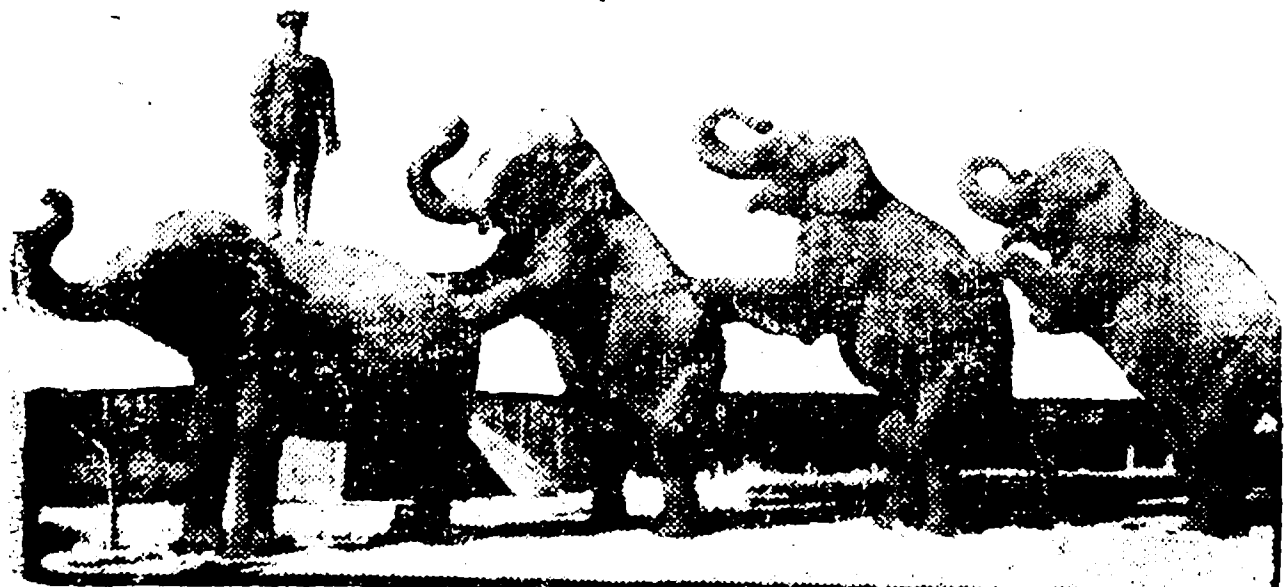
Published by Newberry Senatorial Committee
R. A. Thompson, General Chairman
Paul H. King, Executive Chairman

ANOTHER REASON WHY AMERICA MUST FEED FRANCE



Agricultural machinery is dynamited and burned by the Germans wherever opportunity offers. The illustration shows part of a large quantity of wrecked farm machinery in the Noyon region, France.

ROBINSON'S MILITARY ELEPHANTS TO EXHIBIT AT MICH. STATE FAIR



In securing Robinson's Military elephants as one of the attractions at the Michigan State Fair, to be held in Detroit from August 30 to September 8, W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the fair association, has obtained one of the most astonishing displays of pachydermic sagacity ever exhibited in Michigan. The acme of animal training has been reached with these four magnificent beasts of the jungle.

In conformity with the military propaganda of the present time, their owner has imbued them with the spirit. These monsters of animal flesh will be shown in military drill, machine gun firing, red cross relief and many other phases of army maneuvers which are playing such an active part in the conduct of the world today. They will give exhibitions every afternoon and evening during the 10 days of the fair.

FINDS FERTILIZER PAYS

Increases Yield of Wheat and Oats.

According to the Indiana Farmer's wife, James Stedman of Deer Creek, Mo is one of the most successful farmers in Miami county, Indiana, constantly uses fertilizer to supplement the manure on his fields, and is well satisfied that the returns justify the money invested in fertilizer. He says: "I have not sown any wheat without fertilizer since 1905, and I have averaged better than 30 bushels to the acre during that time. My best yield was in 1915, when I averaged 42.5 bushels." A comparison of Mr. Stedman's yield with the average yield of Miami county shows how good his

crops are. The average for Miami county is about 20 bushels, and for the same year the average for the entire state of Indiana was only 17 bushels. Mr. Stedman also says that the use of fertilizer enables him to harvest his crop much sooner than otherwise. He reports an accidental experiment with oats in 1917, where the supply of fertilizer ran out before he finished sowing the oats. The part of the field which was fertilized was ready to harvest much sooner than the unfertilized. In addition Mr. Stedman says: "I am sure I could have gotten 15 bushels more per acre on the part of the field that was not fertilized had I used fertilizer there, although the unfertilized section was really the better part of the field in the beginning."

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Of the Livingston County
Holstein Friesian
Association

The catalog of our Association is being printed in Lansing. In the front of this book will be a list of the members of the Association. Even if you don't carry an ad in the catalog it will be of some advertising value to be listed among the members. Two dollars dues will put you on record if they reach me before August 3rd.

J. G. Hays, Sec.

Teacher's Examination

The regular Teacher's Examination will be held at Howell High School Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, August 8, 9, 10, beginning at 8:30. Third grade applicants will use blue books, second grade, pink books.

B SHARP CLUB

Saturday, July 20th, the B Sharp club met with its president, Mrs. Iva Gardner. Miss Lenore Neynabor of Detroit, Mrs. Dan Lantis of Stockbridge and Miss Arla Gardner were guests for the afternoon.

The program was devoted to the study of "The Bohemian Girl", Mrs. Fred Swarthout acting as leader. After a pleasant social hour and very dainty refreshments the club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Earl Baughn in August.

The B Sharp club held a picnic at Portage Lake Saturday, July 27th. Rowing, swimming, taking pictures and singing were events of the day. Each one present reported a most enjoyable time.

Prohibition

Edited by M. E. S.

What about Detroit Prohibition? The industrial leaders, city officials and churchmen say Detroit benefits industrially, morally and spiritually since prohibition became effective, May 1st. Cadillac Motor Co. employs 8,000 men. Its report shows a decrease of 33 per cent in lateness, 60 per cent in hours lost by absence on Monday and 41 per cent by time lost on other days.

Arrests in Detroit for May and June 1917, 10,777; for the same period in 1915, 4,893.

Police department records show early session cases decreasing. Last year at this time 50 cases in a day were common and on Mondays there were frequently 200. The average day now is 15. Officers at Receiving Hospital say that from January 25 to April 29 there were 105 cases of alcoholism; from May 1 to July 24 there were 36 cases.

Prosecutor Jasnowski remarked, "We see in the course of our investigations that the proportion of cases growing directly or indirectly from use of liquor is growing less."

Pastors also see a big trend toward the churches of many who never entered the portals while liquor abounded in the city.

FINE, FIRM AND FERTILE

Should Be the Condition of the Wheat Seedbed to Insure Maximum Yields.

A fine, firm, fertile early prepared seedbed insures the largest crop of best quality wheat. When wheat follows oats, barley or other early harvested crop, plow the land from 4 to 6 inches deep as soon as the preceding crop is removed and work down each half day's plowing before leaving the field. Harrow or disk the field after every rain or as often as crust forms, until seeding time to kill weeds and to retain the soil moisture.

Ideal seedbed preparation consists in disking, plowing, again disking and harrowing. Up-to-date farmers are following this system especially when there is considerable organic matter to be plowed under. Always cut up coarse material before turning it in the furrow, otherwise it interrupts the movement of moisture upward, making an air space which allows drying out. By plowing early and maintaining a soil mulch, moisture is retained which favors quick germination. From one to several weeks will be gained in the sprouting and growth by a thorough soil preparation. The Kansas experiment station found a gain of as much as 21 bushels of wheat when grown on land plowed 7 inches deep July 15 and then kept well worked until seeding time, over land that was plowed the same depth September 10.

FEEDS CHEAP AT

BARTLETT'S

Shelled Corn for feeding in bulk \$1.30 per bu
Poultry Wheat, in bulk 1.75 per bu
C. X. X. Battle Creek Feed in bags 1.50 per cwt
Daisy Hog Feed, protein 15 per cent

(This is the best value on the market) 2.25 per cwt
Milk Nuts (Wheat Bran Roasted) in bags 1.50 per cwt
Scratch Feed, Fancy no grit in bags 4.00 per cwt
Scratch Feed, Economy, no grit, in bags 3.00 per cwt
Corn Feed Extra Value in bulk 1.50 per cwt
Barley Feed, Good Value, in bags 2.25 per cwt
Pig Middlings, in bags 2.50 per cwt
Salvage Wheat, in bulk 2.75 per cwt
Salvage Barley, in bulk 2.40 per cwt
Mixed Salvage, wheat barley, corn oats, in bulk 2.45 per cwt
Linseed Oil Meal (special low price) in bags 2.85 per cwt
Cotton Seed Meal, 20% in bags 2.25 per cwt
Dried Brewer's Grains, 18% protein, in bags 2.25 per cwt
Corn and Oats Chop, Best, in bags 3.00 per cwt
Corn and Oats Chop, Economy, in bags 2.00 per cwt
Tankage for Hogs 60% protein, in bags 5.50 per cwt
Dairy Feed, 21% protein, 5% fat, in bags 2.75 per cwt

Bags:—We pay 15c each for good bags. Send us all you have. On orders for bulk feed or grain, we ship in our bags we charge 15c and pay the same for them when returned.

Mail your check for trial order. Any feed not found satisfactory may be returned and money will be refunded.

J. E. BARTLETT COMPANY

Michigan's Largest Shippers of Grain and Feed

Jackson

Michigan

LOOKING OUT FOR THE BOYS

Truman H. Newberry is Thoughtful of Them Now Just As He Was in Spanish-American War Days

"I would go the limit for Truman Newberry. He is a real man."

It was Emanuel Oliver, in charge of an elevator at the Michigan Soldiers' Home, who was speaking.

"I was with Newberry on the Yosemite in the Spanish-American war. He was lieutenant; I was mess steward and under his orders. The other boys on the Yosemite feel the same way about it, too. They have reason to do so. When any of the boys were sick, Lieutenant Newberry would see to it that they had delicacies from the officers' mess. When they were broke, he provided them with money. When they were in trouble, they felt free to go to him and tell him about it, and he helped them out. After it was all over and we came back to the good old United States, some of the boys did not have funds with which to get home. It was Newberry who sent them on their homeward journey. You bet all the old Yosemite boys swear by Newberry."

It is no different now than it was in the Spanish-American War days. Truman H. Newberry is again in service as a commander in the Third Naval District. His two boys also enlisted and are serving; one in the army, the other in the navy. Once again he is looking after the boys, and with his own sons in uniform, his interest in the men is keener than ever, if that were possible.

"His interest in and sympathy for

the men of the navy is one of the finest things about this institution," says Lieutenant Joseph F. Wright, of the commissary department of Third Naval District Headquarters, at 280 Broadway, New York.

"There is almost constantly a line of young officers and blue-jackets to see the commander. The reasons for their calls show better than anything else could in what degree of esteem and admiration he is held by those under him. One had calls to express his thanks for the opportunity, given him by Commander Newberry, of entering the officers' training school, and his determination to forge steadily ahead in the ranks of the fighting men. Another asks for advice on the books to study that he may progress in his chosen profession. He is confident that, though the commander is a busy man, he will always take time to lend a helping hand to any youngster anxious to get on. Perhaps a third will drop in to report the progress he is making in his studies to fit himself for higher rank. They all have some personal reason for feeling grateful, because the commander never fails to take an interest in what his men are doing."

"And the sight of Commander Newberry in action is an inspiring one. When one stops to consider that here is a man working with and taking orders from officers who looked to him for their orders and advancement when, as secretary of the navy, he was the commanding officer of the entire naval fighting force, one marvels at the spirit that is actuating America in this war. Commander Newberry works long hours every day, Sundays, holidays and all. He's giving the best there is in him to his country."

ANOTHER "THEORY" ON THE ROCKS

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station Disproves Old Story.

Every now and then during these strenuous days we find someone doing one of those "can't-be-dones" with apparent ease. Probably the fellow didn't know it "couldn't be done," so he went ahead and did it.

One of the latest of the pet theories to go by the board is the one that the use of any form of commercial fertilizer ultimately runs down the soil and causes it to become very unproductive. Why this theory ever existed is hard to tell. Perhaps someone misused fertilizer and killed the crop. Such a thing is possible. Perhaps too little or too much was used, or perhaps it was simply because the wish was father to the thought. Anyhow it did exist and men allowed crop production to go steadily downhill because they were afraid to use fertilizer to bring it up.

The Pennsylvania experiment station has done some very notable work along this line as reported in Bulletin 147. The investigators took a poor, depleted soil—a typical run-down farm—and in a few years brought it back to a productive and profitable condition. How? Simply by using fertilizer. In other words, they proved

that not fertilizers but the lack of them ran down farm soils.

The story is interesting. Complete fertilizers were used up to 1914. Since then potash has been omitted and fertilizer containing nitrogen and available phosphoric acid has been used. The soil was not farmed under market garden conditions. Fertilizer was used in but small amounts, an average of slightly over 300 pounds per acre per year. The fourth year of the test a wheat crop averaging 34 bushels per acre was taken from the land—this, by the way, on a soil that had received no barnyard manure for many years. A few years ago the neighbors of the man who used fertilizer would shake their heads wisely and say: "Oh, yes, he gets big yields now, but in a few years his soil will be so poor he won't get anything." Now they say: "Jones certainly is lucky. He got a big crop just when the price was right. Of course I could have done the same thing as he did if I had used as much fertilizer."

Announcement has been made by G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan State Fair, to be held in Detroit, August 30 to September 8, that Friday, September 6 will be observed as Michigan Day. Governor Sleeper and many state officials and members of the congress will hold receptions on the grounds during the day.