

FOR BOWEL TROUBLE

...we believe we have the best laxative, and back up our money paid us for it if it does not prove satisfactory. We believe we are entitled to your confidence.

REXALL ORDERLIES

Orderlies taste like candy. They are soothing and easy in the stomach. They don't cause griping, nausea, purging or excessive action like the usual physic or laxative. Rexall Orderlies act as a tonic, strengthen upon the nerves and muscles of the bowels to overcome the cause of constipation.

We particularly recommend Rexall Orderlies for children, aged and for delicate people.

In vest-pocket tin boxes. Usual dose one tablet.

10c 25c 50c

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Phone No. 311 F-2 The Rexall Store Block South P. M. Depot

The Efficient Home

—is the home that is equipped throughout with electrical appliances. For every household task we have a device to make that task easier.

Electricity

—frees the modern woman from the burdens of housekeeping. It does the hardest work in the home. It reduces the necessary hours of labor. It lightens the nature of the work itself. It adds hours to the leisure, recreation and broader interests that claim the modern woman's attention.

Your home will be happier if you use electrical appliances.

The Detroit Edison Co.

MAIN STREET, PLYMOUTH.

Do you wish to hear about the war from the Christian Standpoint? You may help choose a list from these

SUGGESTED THEMES FOR

Sunday Evening War Sermons

—at the—

METHODIST CHURCH

- () Devils in the Kaiser's Uniform.
- () Has Christianity Failed?
- () The Price for Which Germany Sold Her Soul.
- () Philosophy of German Atrocities.
- () Can We Be Christian and Fight?
- () Religion of Camp and Trench.
- () Angels of Mercy (Red Cross) Illustrated.
- () Decorated Altars (Illustrated, Govt. War Pictures).
- () The Bible at the Front.
- () Martyred Armenia.
- () Keep the Home Fires Burning.
- () After the War, What?
- () Is this the Last War?

Check with a (X) the subjects you would like to hear, and mail or hand to Rev. F. M. Field or hand to usher at church.

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, "With German Terror in France."



Varno-Lac Transforms Shabby Surfaces

No need to discard that marred and shabby table or chair. Make it like new or transform it to a mahogany, walnut or oak finish in harmony with the balance of your furnishings with

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Acme Quality Varno-Lac stains and varnishes at one operation. It gives a rich, stain effect and imitations of expensive hard woods. You can do it yourself.

The Acme Quality Painting Guide Book tells all about painting, staining, staining and varnishing—what to use, how much to use and how the work should be done. Free at our store.

GAYDE BROS.

Y. M. C. A. Workers Abroad Give Us Fair Warning

"Wine and women in France are greater perils to American soldiers than German bullets, according to statements made here today by Y. M. C. A. leaders from all over the country."—Chicago Dispatch last October. A recent letter from Rev. Farber confirms this.

Lloyd George says: "The greatest of England's enemies is drink." We will not know till after the war how much the "rum ration" had to do with the recent capture of 90,000 British prisoners in Picardy. But "Johnny Bull likes his beer," we are told; yes, and Uncle Sam likes his white bread, and still we burned up seventy million bushels of grain in the breweries last year.

The names of prominent brewers have been published in connection with German spy plots. J. G. Haller of Durand, lately proved that nearly all brewers in America are Germans. Think it over!

Plymouth citizens, these two things are your duty; 1st, Buy that bond; 2nd, Write that letter to our President, urging war prohibition. To the President, he has the power.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

10:00 A. M.—MORNING WORSHIP. Sermon, "Life-time Our Trial Time"—Heb. 9:27.
11:20 A. M.—SABBATH-SCHOOL. Superintendent, C. H. Rauch. Lesson, "Jesus Resurrected from the Dead and Ascended into Heaven."—Mark 16:1-7.
3:00 P. M.—JUNIOR AND INTERMEDIATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. Superintendents, Mrs. Whipple and Miss Gardiner.
6:00 P. M.—SENIOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. Topic, "How to Enjoy Sunday"—Isa. 58:1-14. Leader, Miss Gertrude Hillmer.
7:00 P. M.—EVENING WORSHIP. Sermon, "Confucius, and the Nation of Honored Parents"—Ex. 20:12. The second of a series on old-world religions.
THURSDAY, 7:00 P. M.—Prayer meeting. Topic, "Justified by Faith"—Gal. 3:1-14; Rom. 3:28.
WEDNESDAY, 2:30 P. M.—Women's Missionary Society at home of Mrs. Alfred Chaffee on Penniman avenue. The delegates to spring Presbyterial at Detroit will report at this meeting.
FRIDAY, 7:00 P. M.—Christian Endeavor Study Class at the manse. Chapter 6.

THE THIRD LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN IN PLYMOUTH

The Local Salesmen Started the Sale Monday Morning to Raise Plymouth's Quota of \$93,295

The salesmen of the local committee for the Third Liberty Loan started the campaign to raise Plymouth's quota of \$93,295, last Monday morning. Workers from every team in the eight districts were busy all day, and when the reports were turned in that evening it was found that a total of \$28,800 was subscribed toward the loan. This was a splendid showing for the first day. Tuesday a total of \$10,350 was turned in, and Wednesday's total was \$11,200, which makes a grand total of \$49,850 up to Thursday morning.

LIBERTY PEALS. Keep the glow in Old Glory—buy Liberty Bonds today.

If you have not already subscribed, do it today.

Louis Hillmer has the honor of subscribing for the first bond of the Third Liberty Loan in Plymouth.

The Plymouth schools are doing their part in the great campaign, a number of the pupils having already subscribed for bonds.

One has to forego only a few of the ordinary pleasures to buy a Liberty bond, but the man who goes to the trenches hazards them all.

The big barometer that has done duty in the two previous campaigns is again in its old place on the Corner Hardware Co.'s store, and faithfully records the record of each day's sale. Watch the mercury rise.

"This Home Owns a Bond of the Third Liberty Loan Does Your Home?" This is the wording that appears upon the window cards to which every purchaser is entitled. If you have not got one in your window, get one today.

A campaign is being conducted by a committee of the Plymouth Lutheran church, under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. Strawn, and the members of this church up to Wednesday night had subscribed a total of \$4,250, and the work is not completed yet. This is a fine showing, indeed.

The Liberty band of 100 pieces, which was scheduled to arrive here Tuesday evening about nine o'clock, were late in getting here, and it was nearly ten o'clock when two special cars on the D. U. R. pulled into Plymouth with the band and about a hundred boosters aboard. Although the night was bitter cold and the hour late, there was a good crowd down town to welcome the band. After playing several selections, the band and crowd went to the High school auditorium, where several speakers with the party made speeches ringing with patriotism and a forceful appeal for the support of the people in the Third Liberty Loan campaign. Representative Edward Gayde presided over the meeting. It is regretted there was not a larger crowd out to hear the splendid music of the band and the stirring addresses of the speakers.

Local News

Prepare to do your All: less will be too little; Buy Liberty Bonds. Mrs. Wealthy Chaffee of Wayne, visited at J. E. Pottinger's, over Sunday and the first of the week.

Miss Ella Kinyon has returned to her home at Caro, after a few days' stay with her cousin, Mrs. Mary Brown.

Mrs. John Salter, aged 55 years, died at her home at Cherry Hill, Friday, April 12. The deceased had been in poor health for some time. The funeral was held from the Cherry Hill church Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Wallace of Sheldon's officiated.

Rev. Frank M. Field attended a conference of the Michigan Presbyterial at Detroit, Mich., last week. He returned here Friday morning. He will report to the Plymouth Presbyterial at Detroit next week.

C. E. Carnival Next Week

"Madame Jarley's Wax Works" will be presented at the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor "Carnival" next Wednesday evening, under the direction of Harry Green. In addition to Madame Jarley's entertainment, there will be a number of carnival features under the direction of Miss Nellie Rooke. Moreover, it will be possible to secure an inexpensive supper in the Presbyterian dining room, where Aunt Jimmie will preside at the hot-griddle and stock up the hot cakes for all who like 'em hot with pure maple syrup and coffee.

An admission of 5 and 10 cents is to be charged to the wax-works performance, which all will want to attend. "Madame Jarley" was in Plymouth about ten years ago. See her this time for yourself, Wednesday evening, April 17, 6 to 10 o'clock.

Daughter of Former Plymouth Residents Weds

The following article will be of interest to many of our readers, as the bride's parents were former residents of Northville and Plymouth:

Miss Helen Louise Armstrong, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, was united in marriage to Edward Moorhead, Thursday night, March 28, at the Presbyterian church in Alhambra, California. A musical program was given before the ceremony. Among those taking part was Mrs. Edward Merritt, a former resident of Northville, who rendered in a charming manner two violin solos. Mrs. Lester Black, formerly of Plymouth, nee Irma Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Armstrong, was matron of honor, and little Roy Frank, son of Roy Armstrong, was ring bearer. Carol Crozen was flower girl. Her mother was formerly Flora Clarkson of Northville. Among the presents to the newly married couple were checks for seven hundred and twenty-five dollars. They will make their home in Alhambra. The groom is a successful young business man of Los Angeles.

ATTENTION, MASONS!

A special communication, Friday evening, April 19, M. M. degree. Lodge will be opened at 4:30 for examination of candidates. The degree team of the Masters' Association of Wayne county, will confer the degree. Members of Plymouth Rock lodge are requested to assemble in the lodge room promptly at 6:00 o'clock, so that we may be ready to meet our visiting brothers when their special car arrives from Detroit, and escort them to the dining hall of the Presbyterian church, where ample provision will be made to banquet a large company.
HARRY J. GREEN, W. M.

Draft Quota for April 26, Out

Adjutant-General Berney late Monday announced the quotas and details of the new selective draft call for April 26. The Local Board of Wayne County District No. 4, of which Plymouth is a part, is called upon to furnish thirty-five men. The enrollment for Camp Center will be made during the five-day period beginning April 26. Only white men and men physically qualified for general military training will be inducted under this call.

In filling the call, men should be inducted from class "I" in sequence of order number. Men in class "I" are exempted from military training, completely and permanently, engaged in the planting and cultivation of a crop should be chosen. The number of men called must be furnished by the local board. Men in class "I" are exempted from military training, completely and permanently, engaged in the planting and cultivation of a crop should be chosen.

A Fresh Supply

OF THOSE ELEGANT

BULK CANDIES

and also a new shipment of

Gilbert's, Brooks, and Lowney's Box Candies

Try us when you desire good pure candy.

Pinckney's Pharmacy

Always Open

Free Delivery

When you think of Hillman, think of Plumbing.

When you think of Plumbing, think of Hillman.

North Village

F. W. HILLMAN

HEATING AND PLUMBING.

In order to be in a position to enjoy the good things of life, we must demonstrate our ability to do without them.

He only can command who has been commanded, and only he deserves success who has demonstrated his success in some single and fixed purpose, and every man is a success so long as he is earning and saving regularly. \$1 starts an account with this bank.

PLYMOUTH UNITED SAVINGS BANK

PLYMOUTH, MICH.

Wall Paper...

We still have a few select patterns of Wall Paper in stock. We carry paper in stock, so there is no delay in sending for it. We are still selling at last year's prices, although paper has advanced in price from 50 to 75 per cent.

Central Drug Store

TELEPHONE No. 123

UNITED STATES AT WAR ONE YEAR

Expansion of Armed Forces Outstanding Feature of Period.

1,528,924 MEN IN THE ARMY

Official Review of Twelve Months' Activities Shows What Various Departments of Government Have Done.

The United States has been an active participant in the great world war for one year. At the opening of the second year the government committee on public information has issued a review of the first twelve months of hostilities, showing what has been done by various branches of the government to place the United States in a position to play an effective part in the ultimate defeat of Germany and her allies. The committee on public information says that all statements contained in the following summary of the review are authorized by the war department, navy department, United States shipping board and treasury department.

The outstanding feature of the first year of war, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 1,528,924 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men.

A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army which in April, 1917, comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 men, now is made up of 10,698 officers and 508,142 men. The National Guard in April, 1917, included 3,738 officers and 78,713 men, while now it comprises 16,883 officers and 451,583 men. The reserve corps in service one year ago included 4,000 men. Now it includes 98,210 officers and 77,860 men. The National army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 516,839 men.

A substantial vanguard (military expediency prohibiting publication of actual numbers) of this army is meeting the enemy in France today or is engaged there awaiting the call to the trenches; in 16 cantonments and 16 camps and on numerous aviation fields and in a variety of other schools in all parts of the United States the men of the remaining army are hardening and training for their part in the great contest overseas.

Behind the activities of this vast force lies a great industry organized to produce an adequate supply of munitions, equipment, and provisions, and to provide transportation to the firing line, almost every branch of essential industry of the country having been drawn upon to produce these material requirements.

Expedient Forces. Military necessity particularly forbids a detailed review of the activities of the American expeditionary forces.

General Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris on June 14, 1917, 69 days after the declaration of war. The first American troops arrived in France on June 26. On July 4, in celebration of our national day and a new fight for liberty, American troops paraded the streets of Paris and were greeted as the forerunners of great American armies and vast quantities of supplies and munitions.

On October 10, 1917, 187 days after the war was declared, American soldiers went on the firing line. In January American soldiers took over permanently a part of the line as an American sector, and this line is gradually lengthening.

Behind the fighting line in France the American forces have scientifically prepared a groundwork of camps, communications, supply bases, and works in anticipation of operations by the full force of the army. They are building and have built railroads, hospitals, ordnance bases, and docks in France. They have constructed immense barracks, erected sawmills, reclaimed agricultural lands, and carried forward many incidental enterprises.

The construction of an ordnance base in France, costing \$25,000,000, is now well under way. Great quantities of material used in the foreign construction work have been shipped from the United States—iron from fabricated ironwork for an ordnance shop to nails and cross-ties for railroads, and even the piles to build docks.

All the while there has been a fairly even flow of men and materials from the United States to France. The men in the trenches, back of the line, on the construction projects, and in the hospitals have been steadily supplied. Our losses at sea, in men and materials, have been gratifyingly small. The greatest single loss occurred on February 5, when the British ship *Titanic* was torpedoed and sunk. The bodies of 144 soldiers, en route to France, have been found and 55 others were still missing on March 18.

To secure an adequate number of competent officers to lead the new armies various plans were devised. Two classes at West Point were graduated in advance of the usual graduation dates and special examinations were held in various parts of the country for appointments from civil life. Three series of officers' training camps have been held. Of 63,326 candidates in the first two series of camps 44,578 qualified and were awarded commissions. In the third series of camps, from January 5, 1918, about 18,000

candidates, consisting largely of enlisted men, have been in attendance.

At the beginning of the war the engineer troops consisted of three regiments of pioneer engineers, with trains, one mounted company, one engineer detachment at West Point. The aggregate strength was approximately 4,125 officers and enlisted men. At present the aggregate authorized strength is over 200,000, with an actual strength of approximately 120,000.

Of the special engineer units recruited for service on railways and in the maintenance of lines of communication, many are already in France and others are awaiting recruitment to full strength in order to be ready for overseas service. The first engineer troops, 1,100 strong, to be sent abroad, arrived in France about three months after war was declared. Since that time the number has been greatly augmented. These troops have been constantly engaged in general engineering work, including the construction of railways, docks, wharves, cantonments, and hospitals for the use of the American expeditionary forces. They have, in some instances, in the performance of their duties, engaged in active combat with the enemy.

Ordnance Department. Since the outbreak of war the ordnance department has expanded from 27 officers, operating with yearly appropriation of about \$14,000,000, and with manufacture largely confined to government arsenals, to 5,000 officers in this country and abroad, transacting an unprecedented war program for the supply of ordnance, the total direct appropriations and contract authorizations for one year having been \$4,750,503,185.

The ordnance storage properties embrace separate warehouse buildings and miles of railroad siding, all comprehended within the depot premises, which are inclosed by electrically charged wire barriers and lighted and patrolled with unremitting vigilance. One of these depots, now under construction, will include 100 separate buildings and 50 miles of railroad siding built to serve the depot's needs. The supply division of the ordnance department handles material amounting to approximately 10,000 carloads a month.

While building the foundation for greater production, the ordnance department has provided 1,400,000 rifles; has brought the rate of rifle production up to 45,000 per week, sufficient to equip three army divisions; secured deliveries on more than 17,000 machine guns; brought the rate of production of machine guns from 20,000 to 225,000 per year; increased the rate of production of 84-inch to 9-inch caliber guns from 1,500 to 15,000 per year; and has arranged for the manufacture of some 35,000 motor trucks and tractors for hauling heavy guns and ammunition, which are being delivered almost as fast as they can be shipped.

One billion rounds of ammunition has been purchased for the training of troops in the cantonments alone. An idea of the extent of the ordnance program may be gained from the following few items of purchase: Twenty-three million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000,000 projectiles for all calibers of heavy artillery, 427,246,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

The ordnance problem, however, is no less one of quality than of quantity production. The American soldier is being provided with weapons which give him an additional safeguard to life and a further guaranty of victory.

Achievements of the ordnance department include the Browning machine rifle, model of 1918, and the Browning machine gun, heavy type, model of 1918, production of the former now being on a quantity basis by machine process, while similar production of the heavier type is imminent.

The heavy Browning machine gun, water-cooled, in a government test fired 20,000 shots in 45 minutes and 16 seconds without malfunction.

Quartermaster Corps. The magnitude of the work of the quartermaster corps is indicated by the operation of the subsistence division, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing that food supplies for the army are available at all stations from the Philippines to Lorraine. Purchases recently made include 40,000,000 pounds dried beans, 118,000,000 cans baked beans of the 1917 crop, 65,184,475 cans of tomatoes, 91,000,000 cans of condensed milk, and 20,287,000 pounds of pines.

The establishment of the subsistence division centralized the purchases of foodstuffs for the army, previous to which such products were distributed through the depot quartermaster. Effective January 1, the central control system has resulted in greater efficiency and a big saving. In January, for instance, \$100,000 was saved under this system as compared with the prices obtained by depot quartermasters, and in February a saving of \$30,740 was made on potatoes alone. The central control system is still being perfected.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army, in addition to purchases of 3,520 passenger cars, 6,128 motorcycles, and 5,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment.

In three months the cantonment division of the quartermaster general's department built 16 cantonments, each one practically a small city, comprising about 1,400 separate buildings and providing quarters for 47,000 men. In the construction of these 16 cantonments over 22,000 individual buildings of many types were erected for the housing of the National army while in training. The construction cost at approximately \$128,000,000.

Wh the sections are to be set up, they are tagged out under cover of darkness and so arranged that the natural land formations of the vicinity conceal them from advancing troops.

Hard Sailing on the Monitory. Life for both officers and men in the monitory is not very pleasant. The monitory is so small and has so little room that it is hard to keep cool and there is a strong tendency to get sick. The monitory is so small and has so little room that it is hard to keep cool and there is a strong tendency to get sick. The monitory is so small and has so little room that it is hard to keep cool and there is a strong tendency to get sick.

slightly more than twice the cost of building the Panama canal. The contractors' profits on the several contracts averaged only 2.98 per cent.

Air Service. The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most highly trained personnel and the most intricate equipment with practically no foundation to start from.

Three large appropriations, including the \$640,000,000 act passed without a roll call, made a total of \$981,000,000 available for the first year. All of this has since been obligated.

Last April the air service had an almost negligible force of 65 officers and 1,120 men, 8 small flying fields, less than 300 second-rate planes, practically no aviation industry, and only the most scanty knowledge of the kaleidoscopic development abroad. The first two months of war were required to secure information, establish a staff, and work out the program finally adopted. The problem was twofold—first, personnel; and, second, equipment.

Today the personnel is over 100 times that of a year ago, practically every member a skilled man who has gone through an intensive course of training. Schools of 11 different kinds have been instituted, courses of instruction laid out, and instructors secured, including foreign experts in a score of lines, as follows: For flyers at ground schools and flying fields; for mechanics at the flying fields and at a dozen different factories; for photographers, balloonists, adjutants, supply officers, engineer officers, armorers, and instructors of mechanics.

Development of Navy. The development of the navy during the first year of war has given the greatest satisfaction. Its growth and achievements during this period may be epitomized in the following paragraphs:

Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 enlisted men; strength a year ago was 4,792 officers and 77,946 enlisted men. Estimated total expenditures of the navy during first year of war: Disbursements and outstanding obligations, \$1,881,000,000. Total naval appropriations, real and pending, \$3,383,171,665.04.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling European waters 28 days after the declaration of war.

There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as a year ago.

Nearly 73,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at navy yards and stations.

When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed since that time for 949 vessels.

More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

Six new authorized battleships are designed to be of 41,500 tons, the largest battleships in the world.

Our 35,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world, their speed equaling the fastest destroyers.

Prompt repairs of 108 interned German ships, partially wrecked by their crews, added more than 700,000 tons to our available naval and merchant tonnage.

The navy has developed an American mine believed to combine all the good points of various types of mines, and is manufacturing them in quantities.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships; it throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds.

Navy has in its possession now a stock of supplies sufficient for the average requirements for at least one year.

Several hundred submarine chasers, built since the war, have been delivered to the navy by 31 private concerns and six navy yards; many of these boats have crossed the Atlantic, some in severe weather.

Naval training camps have a capacity of 102,000 in summer, 94,000 men in winter.

Shipping Board's Progress. Up to date congress has authorized \$2,064,000,000, of which \$1,135,000,000 has been appropriated, for the United States Shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation; on March 1, \$563,247,355.37 of this sum had been expended.

The Emergency Fleet corporation had requisitioned March 1, 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 8,764,598 tons; it had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,715,000 dead-weight tons; it had repaired and put in operation 788,000 dead-weight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria.

On March 5 the building program of the Emergency Fleet corporation was being carried on in 151 plants.

First Year's War Cost. Total estimated expense of the United States government in the first year of war, without loans to the allies, is \$12,067,278,674.97.

To help meet this expense, the treasury department floated \$8,616,632,300 subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, War Savings certificates, and Thrift stamps issued by the treasury up to March 12, totaled \$8,569,902,022.98.

The United States government had loans to foreign governments associated in the war on March 12, 1918, \$4,680,328,750.

To March 12 the war risk insurance bureau had issued policies for a total of \$12,495,116,500 to the armed forces.

men, to imagine their officers with their trousers rolled up to their knees wading around the deck. One of the officers of the Monterey said he had not worn shoes at all from Manila to Guam. Add to this discomfort a diet of canned salmon, beans, potatoes and corned beef and it does not present a very inviting picture. Guam News Letter.

The war department wants \$200,000,000 more for airplanes. Flying comes

FORCE SHALL MAKE RIGHT THE LAW OF THE WORLD, WILSON

PRESIDENT SAYS NATION WILL FIGHT UNTIL AUTOCRATIC FOE HAS BEEN CAST IN THE DIRT.

WILLING TO DEAL WITH PEOPLE OF GERMANY, NOT WITH JUNKERS

If Militarism Now Were Permitted to Remain Triumphant It Would Mean Ruin of American Ideals of Justice.

Baltimore.—President Wilson at a great Liberty Loan celebration here April 6, gave America's answer to the German drive on the western battlefield; to the renewed propaganda for a German made peace, to all proposals to end the war before Germany is awakened from her dream of world dominion.

The president's answer was: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

The speech was delivered before a grave audience in the Fifth regiment armory, where he was first named to be chief magistrate of the nation.

Sees New Soldiers March.

A few hours before the president spoke, he had reviewed a division of citizen soldiers, called only a few months ago from the pursuits of peace; now transformed into fighting men to carry the ideals of America to the battlefields of Europe. At the moment 1,000,000 more of their kind all over the land were celebrating the opening of the third Liberty loan; and the orders for mobilizing the first of the great army of a second 1,000,000 was going out to the country.

Those were some of the physical facts which backed his words, when after reviewing briefly the evidence that Germany seeks a peace for her world dominion, the president declared:

"I accept the challenge. I know you accept it. All the world shall know you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in."

Will Fight to Finish. "This now is the meaning of what we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear."

"Germany has once more said that force and force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in affairs of men; whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind."

"There is therefore but one response possible from us; force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion in the dust."

Warns of Russia's Fate.

Warning anew that a triumph of arms for Germany means ruin for all the ideals America has won and lives for, the president reiterated he was willing to discuss at any time a fair, just and honest peace sincerely proposed—a peace in which the strong and weak shall fare alike.

"But the answer," said he, "when I proposed such a peace came from the German commanders in Russia and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer."

"They are enjoying in Russia," the president declared, "a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion."

Germany Can't Be Trusted.

"Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom their countless divisions cannot overcome?"

First Ford U-Ghser Ready in June.

Washington.—The first Henry Ford submarine chaser, the Eagle class, will be launched at Detroit in June, Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced.

He also said he would attend the launching. Mr. Ford has informed the department, the secretary revealed, that until navigation closes, the complete ship will be assembled at Detroit as fast as finished. When winter sets in they will be shipped in parts to the Atlantic seaboard and there assembled.

London Weather Forecasters.

London.—How do the German obtain the accurate knowledge, which they are known to possess, of weather conditions in England, is often asked here. This knowledge is essential for them in their air raids, and captured documents show that their meteorological reports are fairly complete, despite the fact that no publication of weather data or forecasts is permitted in this country.

It is believed that the data is derived from observations taken by submarines.

STATE NEWS

Benton Harbor.—John Clark, 27 years old, of Buchanan, draft deserter, attempted to hang himself here in his cell.

Detroit.—With two banners inscribed "Michigan Navy Volunteers" and "Back Us With Liberty Bonds," about 260 men, all volunteers, left for Great Lakes naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill.

Flint.—Frederick Wilhelm Gustave Ehlen, German army reservist, about 45 years old, was taken from a department of justice operative here, tarred and feathered, and returned to the Genesee county jail by a mob of citizens.

Flint.—Mysterious telegrams are being received in Flint, asking for money and purporting to come from Flint soldiers. As the boys whose names are signed to the telegrams are supposed to be in France, federal officials are conducting an investigation.

Detroit.—Eight million dollars' worth of three-inch guns for the United States army will be manufactured by the Chalkis Manufacturing company, 665 Mack avenue, under a contract just awarded by the war department. The company was organized last September.

Bay City.—Hilbert Brenner, 15, and Melvin Hart, 14, were taken to their homes in Onaway after spending a night and day in the county jail. The boys had paid their way to Pinconning and were in search of work when found by Deputy Mahoney. They had set out to see the world.

Lansing.—Every township in the United States is to have its honor roll showing the names of subscribers to the next Liberty loan, and each township exceeding its quota, will receive a third Liberty loan honor flag, awarded by the treasury department, according to information received by the war preparedness board.

Owosso.—The choir of the Salem Lutheran church here voted to discontinue the use of the German language in its meetings. Recently the church adopted the plan of having one service in English every Sunday instead of monthly as in the past. The church has the largest congregation of any German church in the county.

Monroe.—Monroe county will establish sign boards along the Dixie highway, setting forth the legal speed for motor vehicles as fixed by the state and also will send circular letters to automobile manufacturers warning them that the law will be rigidly enforced in Monroe county as a means of securing a better enforcement.

Camp Custer.—The entire 85th division, made up of Michigan and Wisconsin troops, will be out of camp by August 1, was the statement of one of the staff officers. The impression gained was that the entire division would be moved late in the summer to France. This does not mean, he said, that the camp would be vacant by that time, as he expected the camp would be filled up by recruits.

Camp Custer.—Close companions in life, Private Chas. J. Hoeftin and George Heller, Detroiters, died at the base hospital with a few hours of each other. Both men came to the army at the same time and were assigned to the headquarters company, 330th field artillery. They had adjoining bunks and both worked and played together. Heller, died from pneumonia and Hoeftin from emphysema.

Muskegon.—An Irish jury ousted the Rev. Tony Oldenburger from the parsonage of the First Neder Deutch church. The trouble started three months ago when a church officer drove the pastor from the pulpit and sent the congregation home disapproving Oldenburger's teachings. Aside from the six Irishmen serving on the jury, all persons connected with the case were Hollanders.

Caro.—Andrew Anger, a farmer who lives near Watrousville, Tuscola county, whose pro-German utterances have been resented, was called from his home by a party of Americans, who persuaded him to march barefooted for some distance between the lines, cheer the president, kiss the flag, promise to donate to the Red Cross, buy Liberty bonds and concluded by shouting "To— with the Kaiser," after which he was allowed to return to his home.

Camp Custer.—Loyal men of German or Austrian birth who have elected to stay in the national army, report to division headquarters that they are being threatened by aliens who were discharged from the service some weeks ago. A number of men state that they have been repeatedly threatened with death unless they refuse to bear arms against the Teutonic powers. Immediate attention will be given every case of this kind and the probable result will be that the discharged aliens responsible will be interned.

Mason.—"Spiral" socks for the soldiers are the latest, and the idea is being presented as something new. However, that kind of socks were made in Civil War times, and one Mason woman who, with her little mason, knit them from '61 to '65 because they were too small to knit regular heels, disposed of the claim spiral socks, as it was known, is new. The same argument was advanced then as now, relative to its better wearing qualities on account of the place of the heel being constantly changed.

Detroit.—National boycott of the businesses of alien slanders who prefer to stay at home and grow rich while American boys are fighting, was planned by the Vortex club at one of its recent meetings. Henry and Mr. change clubs in the principal cities of the nation have been asked to join the boycott movement. The Vortex club, Detroit and St. Louis, will publish the issue. It is thought that the boycott movement, if carried out, will result in the closing of the businesses of alien slanders and a national boycott movement will be effected.

Pontiac.—Frank Smetzer put on preparation for stealing an automobile, and who later repeated the same offense, was sent to Ionia for from six months to five years with recommendation of one year.

Flint.—J. Dallas Dort, automobile manufacturer, has offered his son, Ralph now in France, \$1,000 for every German helmet he brings home. Mr. Dort is chairman of the county Liberty loan committee.

Camp Custer Sixty men from the various division units have been detailed to take a two months' course in the cooks' and bakers' school. Of this number 50 are taking instruction in cooking and 10 in baking.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Charles M. Brooks, employee of the Richardson Avery company, was instantly killed here when a tree, which he was felling struck another tree, rebounded and struck him in the neck.

Hilldale.—Litchfield township residents voted unanimously to raise money for war activities by direct taxation. The township treasurer will collect this tax, which will probably be about seven-tenths of one per cent.

St. Johns.—Eleven thousand bushels of grain valued at \$30,000 were destroyed here when the John Hicks elevator burned. The property was a total loss before the Owosso fire department could reach this city. Total loss is approximately \$75,000, partly insured.

Charlevoix.—Raymond Solomon is the first Charlevoix man to give his life for his country. He died in France from an attack of bronchitis. He was a son of O. A. Solomon, manager of the local telephone exchange. He was married shortly before sailing for France.

Big Rapids.—Mrs. Mary Oleson recently received \$21 from the government as a soldier's dependent, but returned it with the patriotic request it be used for the Red Cross. Her son is a corporal in France. Mrs. Oleson had secured employment and found the \$21 unneeded.

Grand Rapids.—Federal officers here have rounded up members of the Sons of Lithuania A.L. society, an organization whose personnel is alleged to have attempted to evade the draft. It is alleged the society members have taken pledges to swear that each was above draft age and to have failed to register.

Camp Custer.—Orders have been posted in the camp that every soldier was to be given a try-out scaling an eight-foot wall and jumping a seven-foot ditch, carrying full equipment. Every man is to be scored by his showing along these lines and will be given training until he can accomplish these two feats.

Bay City.—Henry V. Lafrance, up to a year ago a prominent and prosperous undertaker, was sentenced to serve from five to ten years in Jackson prison by Judge S. G. Houghton for defrauding insurance companies by firing a building and for fraud in burying a nude body in a rough box after securing money for a decent burial.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Deeds held by 15 Detroit and Lansing people, mostly women, to land bought for summer resort property near here, have been found to be worthless, following an investigation by T. J. Green, prosecuting attorney. The land lies in the middle of a swamp on lower Sugar island. No more deeds will be recorded for this land.

Flint.—The teaching of German in the Flint public schools will be discontinued after the present semester. The school board has decided, in response to numerous protests received. Already text-books have been expurgated of considerable German propaganda by teachers, but it was thought advisable to finish the semester, in order that students might not be deprived of credits.

Kalamazoo.—Second Lieutenant R. Van Ranney, member of the Grenadier guards and a well known Kalamazoo young man, has been killed in action according to word received by his mother, Mrs. Frank M. Clark, from the war department. Ranney was in London the day war was declared and after many futile attempts to enlist, he changed his citizenship that he might get into the fray.

Camp Custer.—It has developed that the intensive training given at the training camp has developed what medical officers call an "irritable" heart. This is especially true of men who in civilian life were not injured to violent exercise. Medical officers have been warned to watch for these cases and when located the victims take their work more gradually.

Grand Rapids.—The annual report of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, presented at the annual meeting of the stockholders here, stated the prospects for increased settling of northern and western Michigan during the coming year were better than ever before. The report shows the number of settlers during the past year was a decided increase over the previous period. It was shown beet raising will be increased this year at 20 points along the northern division.

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Grand Rapids.—Six persons expertly mangled—escapes from death when first of undetermined origin destroyed the Owosso club, the city's leading pleasure club, and the Rose pavilion near it at Reed lake. The loss on the club is estimated at \$125,000 and on the pavilion at \$10,000. H. J. Ross, his wife, son, daughter-in-law, and two grand children were among the playing at an electric place in the lower part of the pavilion, the moment the flames came the electric wires became crossed and a defective wire may have caused the fire.

ALLIED DEFENSES UNWEAKENED BY TEUTON ATTACK

Lines Held Intact, British and French Defenses Hold Before Repeated Teuton Drives.

90,000 PRISONERS, 1300 GUNS TAKEN, IS CLAIM OF BERLIN

New U. S. Conscription Rules Suppress News of Losses—Only Source of Information Is Official Communiqué.

London.—The French lines have held below Amiens and the Germans have been defeated with great losses by what probably constituted their most desperate effort yet to break in and cut off the communications of this important base from the south.

Similarly, to the east of Amiens, the British have maintained their steadfast

An American Woman at Front



Descendant of Robert E. Lee Has Famous Hospital in France

Wounded Pollus recuperating at Mrs. Bradley Lee's hospital. Mrs. Bradley Lee is shown in first row dressed in white Red Cross nurse costume.

THE publication of statistics of all army hospitals shows that an American woman—Mrs. Zaina Bradley Lee, formerly of Baltimore and New York—operates a hospital having the lowest mortality rate of all the institutions in France.

Although the hospital of Mrs. Bradley Lee at Creil is for contagious cases—and nearly every patient is also suffering from a wound or from gas besides—the death rate is only a little more than 3 per cent.

Having received the bronze and silver medals of honor for services for la Patrie, Mrs. Bradley Lee has now been proposed for the gold medal and will be decorated with it when she takes possession of her new hospital.

French army engineers are building this hospital with a capacity of 500 beds, on the hill just south of this town, which is the principal base and depot of the Army of the North and Centre.

Nearly 5,000 men have passed through Mrs. Bradley Lee's hospital during the three years she has had it, and the beautiful American woman has been seen at the bedside of every one of the hundred-odd men who have died there, ministering to him until the end.

Mrs. Bradley Lee is the widow of David Bradley, and a descendant of Gen. Robert E. Lee. She has lived in France for some years, owning a handsome chateau near Chantilly. At the beginning of the war she served as a nurse and assistant on an army automobile carrying a portable X-ray machine.

In those early days of the great struggle the hospital arrangements for wounded had not been organized, and few X-ray machines were available anywhere near the front. So they were taken from hospitals and laboratories in Paris, mounted in big high-powered cars and sent tearing along the front from place to place, where photographs were made of wounded soldiers.

The X-ray ambulance squad to which Mrs. Bradley Lee was attached worked along the Flanders front during the terrible battle of the Yser, when the Germans were trying to break through to the Channel ports, and during the first battle of Ypres, when attempts were made to drive a wedge between the French army and the British expeditionary force.

Wounded by shell splinters. In November of 1914 Mrs. Bradley Lee was wounded by a shell splinter, just behind the Yser line, as her X-ray automobile convoy was approaching a field hospital, to photograph a number of Belgian, British and French soldiers in whom were fragments of bullets and steel. After Mrs. Bradley Lee was wounded a general order was issued by the allied armies prohibiting women in Red Cross work from going so near the fighting area as to be under fire.

Mrs. Bradley Lee's wound proved only slight, and in January, 1915, she opened her hospital for contagious cases here, only a few miles from her chateau at Chantilly. In the three years that have elapsed she has not slept once under her own roof, and has only visited her home a score of times a year to inspect it and obtain new outfits of clothing and other necessities. She has been to Paris only half a dozen times in the three years, and was then on business with the ministry for health. She has not taken a single "day off" since the hospital was opened.

Owing to its importance as a military base and army headquarters, Creil is one of the hardest towns along the front for any civilian to go to. Before the war it was the junction point where passengers from England, who had come down by rail

from Calais, could change cars and take through express trains for the Riviera, for Switzerland or for Germany. The great steel bridge across the Oise, which the retreating French blew up in August, 1914, before the battle of the Marne, is still resting in the river bed, and traffic is carried on by several smaller bridges thrown across the stream by army engineers.

Introduced American Methods. "What sort of diseases do we get here?" she repeated in answer to a question: "Why, everything from smallpox and typhus down to scarlet fever and measles, with diphtheria and typhoid and bronchitis perhaps the most prevalent. And whatever success I have made of this hospital is due primarily to the fact that I have used American methods everywhere. I have scandalized the patients and shocked the French doctors, but at the beginning they were kind with me and let me have my way. Since they have seen the results that have followed the application of our American treatment and methods they have been willing for me to do so, and a few of them—a few of the more advanced physicians—have followed my example and have instituted American practices themselves in other hospitals."

"I have had wonderful success with my typhoid cases, using the ice-bag method instead of the hot bath treatments that they wanted to insist on giving. And I have always specialized on fresh air and cold air, too, except under certain circumstances, and cleanliness everywhere.

"No patient has ever used a handkerchief in this hospital, and no one ever will while I have anything to do with it," continued Mrs. Bradley Lee. "Science knows that nearly all contagion is spread through the nose and mouth. Well, none of the soldiers here are given handkerchiefs or are permitted to wipe their noses or mouths with anything but little squares of gauze which they throw into closed receptacles immediately after they use them once.

"That is one reason why this is the only hospital in all of France in which no member of the staff, no physician, no nurse, nor even an orderly or scrubwoman has ever caught a disease here. I have never had anything worse than the cold and the sore throat that I have now since I have worked on men suffering with typhus and smallpox, and been with them for days and nights, hour after hour.

"There is not another hospital in France that has that record, and I have only lost one typhoid patient in all these three years, just by strictly following the American method of treatment all the time.

Patients Frightened at First. "The poor patients were a little frightened at first; they who have been taught that fresh air means a 'draught' and who have never become so too intimate terms with soap and water, especially during cold weather.

"Today I received a Kabyle—a native from the French colonies in northern Africa—and that man finished my collection. I have had a man from every nationality fighting in this war during the last three years. Chiefly my patients have been French, of course, but I have also had a good many Belgians and British, sent down on the main line railroad through Amiens. Then when the Russians were on the front I had a number of them with scarlet fever. We had Senegalese, the black troops from Central Africa; we had Moors and Algerians, Italians and Roumansians from the foreign legion, a Portuguese aviator, and the chauffeur for the king of Montenegro. Many German prisoners of war have been brought here, and I had an Austrian aviator who was with the German flying service and had been shot down on this front. Then a Turk who had escaped from a concentration camp was picked up here with diphtheria, and finally a Bulgarian who had smuggled his way

attached to the Sudanese army near the Abyssinian and Belgian-Congo frontiers. He is the only Englishman in an area of 200 miles and none of the native troops in his command speak English. He has a smattering of Arabic and his only conversation is in that language. Some of his men, who, he says, are fine soldiers, were enemies not many years ago.

In an interview reported by the Manchester Guardian he remarked that the very sight of crowds was a luxury after his experience. His

and looks by low before and during bad weather; from time to time, and sleep huddle together near bushes before rain.

In fine weather a strip of seaweed will keep dry, but with an increase of moisture in the air will become damp and sticky, meaning rain. A raw sky at sunset, when the clouds are clear, a gray sky in the morning, a few days that is, when the first signs of dawn appear on the horizon—all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the

from Greece to Marseilles and had wandered all the way up here. The two Americans who were just released after getting over the mumps were the first Sammies I had.

"During the first two years I was here it was mighty exciting, particularly at night, when the German airplanes used to fly over and bombard the town. Recently they have not come very often."

Sister Is German Countess. Mrs. Bradley Lee is a sister of the beautiful Mary Lee, who married Count Waldersee, former chief of the German general staff. She was formerly the intimate friend of the kaiserin, and is rumored to have "taught religion to the kaiser" several years before the war.

Mrs. Bradley Lee often visited her titled sister in Berlin or Altona before the war, and had a large acquaintance in the German "army set," among which Countess Waldersee moved.

The German army under Von Kluck occupied Chantilly, after Creil and Senlis, during the first weeks of the war, and a German general and his staff stopped in Mrs. Bradley Lee's chateau, doing no damage there, although the Rothschild estates and the property of Duchess de Chartres, adjoining were looted by the invaders.

This fact, together with the fact that it was known that Mrs. Bradley Lee had a sister married to a German field marshal, caused considerable gossip, and there have been many unfounded rumors current that the beautiful American woman who has operated the hospital at Creil for so long had been arrested for giving intelligence to the enemy.

WAR AIDS GENERAL HEALTH

Sight of Sturdy Soldiers and Sailors on the Streets Declared to Have Had Good Effect.

An observing physician says that the presence in New York's streets of many soldiers and sailors has an indirect effect on the health of civilians. He believes that most persons become imitative when they see one of Uncle Sam's men with head erect, shoulders back and chest thrown out. The natural result is deep breathing, and from this comes improved digestion and circulation, thus causing better health.

The doctor called attention to the fact that Poe in pointing out the psychological effect of one person on another in regard to acts and mannerisms said he could figure many thoughts of persons in the streets by watching their actions. As an illustration, Poe told of a man, hurrying along in a slouchy manner until he approached a hunchback, when he immediately straightened, the similarity of carriage causing an unconscious effort at the instant the hunchback's misfortune was flashed to the brain of the normal man.

Still another influence affecting the general health of the public, due to the war, is the increased number of patriots who have gone into training after rejection by army or navy surgeons due to minor physical disability. Others, too, have undergone lesser surgical operations, long neglected, so that they might pass.

Money in Snails. An investment of ten cents three years ago in two red snails has netted a profitable business for Mme. Veronique Vargle Schrimshaw, who is known to hundreds of school children as "The Snail Queen."

The snail investment brought thousands of snails, which Mme. Schrimshaw sells to school children for five cents, and the Madame throws in a bit of seaweed and sand. The children are so eager for snails that the Madame's profits sometimes reach \$12 a day. She is said to be the only woman known to raise snails.

chief diversion in Africa is playing "patience," although this is diversified by incidental lion hunting and the casual chance of shooting other big game. None the less he could say that while "the loneliness gets on my nerves occasionally, on the whole I like the job, and we get some jolly little scraps which are not reported in the newspapers. Still I should welcome the society of a war correspondent or two.

Which possibly goes to show that even in the desert the newspaper has its uses.

Always Well Behaved. Farmer Billings—that 'ere pig I bought from 'ow last week 'as 'is an' 'Glad!

Farmer Okey—Wall! Wall! that's funny! 'E silver cut-aw' of 'em 'ers when I 'ad 'em.—Camden's Eastern Journal.

AIRPLANE IN BORDER WARS

India's Tribal Outbreaks Are Now Being "Nipped in the Bud" by Aviators.

The British authorities in India appear to have found in the airplane an effective cure for the perennial uprisings of border tribesmen. According to Aeronautics, a campaign against the Mahauda, an unruly tribe inhabiting the "no man's land" between the frontier of India and the territory of the Amir of Afghanistan, was brought to a successful conclusion in a few weeks, early in 1917, with the aid of airplanes, which promptly discovered the most secret assemblages of the tribesmen and reported them to headquarters.

"The collection and advance of large bodies were watched and followed, and when the moment for attack arrived the tribesmen's formations were broken up or destroyed by low-flying airplanes dropping explosive bombs and scattering them, or leaving them exposed to attack by the advancing British line." The airplane has revolutionized the condition of border warfare.—Scientific American.

West Pointer Praises Draft Army. "There has been, in some directions and at several times, a certain tendency to deify the National army," writes Edward Hungerford in the February Everybody's.

"An unfair criticism, usually arising from jealousy, and most unjust. My answer to it comes from the most distinguished of the younger officers of the Regular army—a West Pointer whose service record began in the Spanish war and has led him steadily upward ever since.

"Like a good many Regular army men, I was rather strongly prejudiced against any other soldier organization," said he the other day. "I felt that we possessed in the old regular army a morale, a distinction, man for man, that no other organization, civil or military, here or abroad, might ever attain. Now I am glad to say that I was wrong—entirely wrong. I have been with the National army four weeks now, and I am convinced that this body of men which we have upraised in 1917 is going to prove itself the most distinguished fighting organization in the whole history of this nation, if not indeed in the whole history of military science."

Getting His Status. When the kid went to Sunday school the lesson was evidently about how it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. At least, the father deduced as much from the quiz that followed.

"Dad," said the boy, "you're awfully rich, aren't you?" "Why, no, son," answered the father. "Not so terribly rich."

"Well, you're pretty rich, anyhow, aren't you?" "I don't call myself rich at all. Why?"

"Are you rich enough to go to Hades?"—Exchange.

Regular Morning Smell.

The other evening my little nephew was left in the care of his grandmother while his mother was away. After she had put him to bed she heated the coffee, and he evidently smelled it, for he exclaimed: "Grandma, is it time to get up yet?" She told him it was not, and asked him what made him say that. His answer was, "Oh, because it smells like tomorrow morning."—Chicago Tribune.

Best Persian Camels.

The best Persian camels are the powerful one-humped kind, which are bred in the province of Khorassan. This animal can carry a burden of 800 pounds at the rate of 20 miles a day. The ordinary Persian camel, however, will carry 400 pounds at the rate of 15 miles a day.

Grounds for Quitting. Mrs. Blunderby—The doctor told my nephew he doesn't get exercise enough; he must give up sedentary work entirely.

When to Abandon Hope.

We quite agree with you that it is time for a lover to give up hope when the lady "cuts him dead" in the streets and her father threatens to kick him off the doorstep. These are discouragements which ought to check the ardor of the most sanguine man.—London Tit-Bits.

And Become a Pest.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so skeered o' bein' overlooked dat 'is depts in deir whole time gettin' in de way."

DETROIT MARKETS.

CATTLE—Best Steers	12.00	12.50
Mixed Steers	10.00	11.00
Light Butchers	9.50	10.50
Best Cows	9.00	10.00
Common Cows	8.50	9.25
Best Heavy Bulls	9.25	9.50
Stock Bulls	7.50	8.00
CALVES—Best	16.50	17.00
Others	8.00	14.00
LAMBS—Best	19.00	20.00
Light to common	15.00	16.50
SHEEP—Common	8.00	9.00
Fair to good	12.00	13.50
HOGS—Best	17.75	18.00
Pigs	17.50	
DRESSED CALVES	.19	.22
Fancy	.21	.26
DRESSED HOGS	.20	.21
LIVE POULTRY—(Lb.)		
Spring Chickens	.24	.27
Stags	.25	.27
Geese	.34	.35
Ducks	.34	.35
Turkeys	.24	.25
CLOVER SEED	20.00	
ALFALFA	18.25	
TIMOTHY	1.80	
WHEAT	1.15	1.17
CORN	1.10	1.10
OATS	.84	.85
RYE	.25	
SEANS—(Cwt.)	11.50	
LAY—No. 1 Tim.	24.50	25.00
Hay—No. 1	23.50	24.00
No. 1 Clover	23.50	24.00
STRAW	2.50	2.50
POPPATONS—(Cwt.)	1.10	1.15
JOHANNESBURG	.40	.41
WAGS—Fresh	.24	.24

News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

Washington

President Wilson signed the bill authorizing the third Liberty loan. The bonds will mature September 15, 1928, the treasury department announced, and will bear interest from May 9 next, payable semi-annually on September 15 and on March 15. The campaign will last four weeks, beginning April 6 and ending May 4. Banks will be given five days in which to tabulate and report subscriptions.

Congress took final action on the bill creating two additional secretaries of war. It is understood the men to be selected are Edward R. Stettinius, surveyor of army purchases, and Frederick Keppel, dean of Columbia university and now acting as confidential assistant to Secretary Baker.

Conferees of the senate and house agreed on a bill providing severe penalties for destruction of war material and for sabotage. Penalties of thirty years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine are provided in the bill.

In favorably reporting a bill to impose drastic penalties for disloyal acts the senate judiciary committee adopted an amendment by Senator Poinceter of Washington prescribing imprisonment for 20 years and \$10,000 fine for "whoever shall by word or act support or favor the cause of the German empire or its allies in the present war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein."

Congress disposed of the war finance corporation bill when the house adopted the conference report agreed to by the senate on Monday. It makes possible the organization of a \$500,000,000 corporation with power to issue \$3,000,000,000 of bonds.

Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill, including the provision for increasing the government wheat price guaranty to \$2.50, were disagreed to by the house and the measure went to conference.

The house concurred in a senate resolution requesting the president to designate a day of prayer for American arms.

The resolution amending the selective draft act by requiring registration of youths reaching twenty-one years since June 5, 1917, and estimated to add 700,000 more men to the roll of eligibles, was adopted by the senate. It now goes to the house.

U.S.—Teutonic War News

American forces now are occupying a sector of the Meuse heights, south of Verdun. This announcement was released for publication simultaneously with a statement that the enemy sold one of the American listening posts in this sector after a heavy bombardment. The raid was a failure.

The United States has requisitioned for use in entente service a number of Russian steamships formerly engaged in transporting supplies between America and Russia, according to authoritative information received in shipping circles at New York.

Major General March, acting chief of staff, directed that issue of the daily casualty list be suspended pending definite interpretation from Secretary Baker as to whether it is forbidden by his new order providing that General Pershing's headquarters shall issue all news relating to the troops in France.

At the Lincolnshire airfield near London in a ground collision between airplanes, Lieut. S. Huguena of the American flying contingent, recently of Racine, Wis., Corporal Selsert and Private Krautman were killed. A fourth man was injured.

We are going to have a whole lot of airplanes much sooner than was expected after the recent disclosures before the military affairs committee of the senate. We shall have enough ships by July to insure an allied superiority in the air over our enemy that can never be overcome.

European War News

Storming the city on foot, White guards (the Finnish republican troops) have captured the eastern portion of the city of Tampere, Finland, and captured 1,000 prisoners.

In intensive air fighting 13 German aircraft were downed and eight sent down out of control by British airmen Tuesday, according to the official British communication. The British themselves lost seven machines, which are missing.

White guards (the Finnish republic's troops) are bombarding Tampere, Finland, and many buildings are on fire. A Swedish detachment fighting with the White guards thus far has lost 15 killed and 79 wounded of the total of 241 men.

A French official estimate of the German losses in the great battle on the western front puts their total casualties at between 275,000 and 300,000 men. The Germans are sending most of their wounded to Belgium. It is declared, in conceal from the German people their heavy sacrifices.

The submarine Celtic, one of the big White Star liners, was torpedoed by a German submarine, according to reliable information received in marine circles at New York during a voyage from England to America.

The Paris war office says that the German troops numbering well over a hundred thousand delivered a terrific attack against the French along a front of over nine miles from Grivesnes to north of the Amiens-Roye road. They were met with a storm of fire from the French guns, and although the assaults were repeated ten times, they succeeded in gaining only a small section of ground. The French retained Grivesnes, but the Germans occupied the villages of Mally-Balneval and morisel.

Erzerum, the principal city of Turkish Armenia, is reported in a dispatch to London from Moscow to have been recaptured from the Turks by an Armenian corps, aided by a detachment of Armenian volunteers.

The British war office in London pays a compliment to American airmen in the official statement on aerial operations: "During the last fortnight of intense fighting in the air," says the statement, "the assistance rendered by the personnel of the American air service attached to the royal air service has been invaluable."

"There are indications that an Austrian attack on Italy is in preparation and we shall not be surprised if it develops before long," said Maj. Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, in his weekly talk. "There is no question that the German losses in the last fortnight have been very considerably heavier than ours," General Maurice added.

Foreign

"Czerin lies." This is all Premier Clemenceau of France had to say when told of the statement of Count Czernin that he had inquired whether Austria-Hungary was ready to negotiate and if so on what basis.

Anti-Jewish riots have occurred in Turkestan. In Kokand 300 persons were killed and much property destroyed, according to a dispatch to Moscow. Anti-Semitic agitation in Kiev is assuming acute form.

Domestic

The Seattle (Wash.) office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship company, announced it had received a cablegram from Tokyo saying the Japanese government had commandeered nine of the company's steamers, to be turned over to the United States government.

Robert P. Praeger, said to be of German parentage, was hanged to a tree one mile south of Collinsville, Ill., by a mob. Praeger was accused of making disloyal remarks to miners at Maryville, Ill.

Fire supposedly of incendiary origin, swept the west bottoms wholesale business section of Kansas City, Mo., destroying property estimated at \$5,000,000. Five firemen were injured.

Receipt of orders from Washington to intern Dr. Karl Oscar Bertling as an enemy alien was announced by officials at Boston. Doctor Bertling, who was sent to this country by the German government in August, 1914, as a propagandist, was arrested at Lexington. He was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, was involved in producing the film "Spirit of '76," alleged to have been made to show the British in the prosecution at Los Angeles, Cal., in investigation of the picture.

Unfair trade practices were charged in complaints issued by the federal trade commission against the Cutler Mail Chute company of Rochester, N. Y., and the American Mailing Device corporation of New York.

The curtain arose upon the first act of the greatest jurisprudence drama staged in this country since the United States entered the war, when 114 members of the Industrial Workers of the World were placed on trial before Federal Judge Landis at Chicago on charges of sedition and conspiracy against the government to hamper the war.

James Cowgill (Dem.) was elected mayor of Kansas City, Mo., according to late returns, which showed his plurality nearly 8,000 over Cyrus Crane, the Republican candidate.

Rock Island, Ill., voted dry on Tuesday. The 41 saloons which were left after the federal government had put 51 out of business will have to close.

Twelve hundred foundrymen employed by the American Car and Foundry company at Chicago went on strike for an increase in wages and an eight-hour day.

Five hundred and seven German prisoners arrived in Atlanta, Ga., from Fort Douglas, Ariz., and were sent to the internment camp at Fort McPherson, to be kept for the remainder of the war. Their arrival increased the number of war prisoners at the local camp to 1,378.

Alexandro Vallero, owner of a Brooklyn coffee house and alleged leader of a gang of blackmailers and gunmen who, it is charged, committed 22 murders, was sentenced to die in the electric chair the week of May 5.

Two hundred and sixty-four Michigan firms working on war contracts are to be investigated by Herbert O. Clegg, department of justice agent, for alleged violations of government espionage regulations, says a dispatch from Bay City, Mich.

The Indiana state-wide prohibition law, said to be the most drastic in the country, went into effect at midnight Tuesday. Arguments on the constitutionality of the act were made in the supreme court and an early decision is expected.

MODERN ROMEO TRUE TO HIS LOVE

Lover Steals Into Morgue to Place Flowers on Bier of Girl.

DIED 15 YEARS AGO

Since That Time Sweetheart Has Paid Stealthy Midnight Visits to Cases on Face of One He Lost.

St. Louis.—In the corner of a cold, forbidding room, attached to one of the largest morgues in St. Louis, lies the body of a beautiful girl of twenty. She rests in a glass-covered coffin, a smile upon her lips, and with features as carefully preserved as they were when they pulsed with life and love and hope some 15 years ago. The body has remained unclaimed through all the years, though not forgotten, for at regular periods, a lover, whose identity has remained a secret, quietly slips into the dreary and gruesome death chamber to deposit beautiful roses upon the casket and gaze at the face of the woman he had loved in life.

The young woman, fair and winsome, left her home in an Illinois town to become the wife of a prosperous merchant, much older than herself. The love she craved was withheld, because her husband was wrapped up in business affairs. One night the young bride stole silently away and, though she was sought and ultimately found, she refused to return to her husband, and took up her life in St. Louis, where she found work and supported herself meagerly, too proud to appeal to her husband for the care he would have given her.

Met a Younger Lover.

One day she accidentally met a young man, a struggling youth who was ambitious to become a lawyer, but was without means aside from his pittance obtained in an attorney's office. Their friendship ripened into love, as they were drawn together by



Deposits Beautiful Roses Upon the Casket.

mutual understanding of each other's struggle and difficulties. The girl planned for a divorce and the young man pledged his scanty funds to aid her purpose.

One evening the young man called at the girl's shabby apartment. He found her dead. An autopsy revealed that she had died from a natural cause, a malady of the heart. The newspapers told of the finding of the body of the young woman, and a few hours later the deserted husband appeared and identified the remains as those of his young wife. He hesitated to return later to arrange for her burial, and requested that the body be carefully embalmed. Then she disappeared and never returned.

Lover Made Strange Request.

The body, with its glass-covered coffin, was placed in a corner of the death room, and some hours later, a man's broken voice came over the telephone, requesting that the body of the girl be held until further orders. That night the death chamber had a visitor, and on the casket reposed a bouquet of roses and a note. The contents of the note were not divulged by the undertakers, but the body of the girl remained unburied.

That was 15 years ago. Through some mysterious potency of the embalming fluid the girl's body has remained as it was in life. Twelve times during the 15 years the undertakers have found flowers on the glass above the girl's smiling face. Each time the lid of the case has been found open and the hair revealing the touch of a caring hand. Occasionally a note is found, a word of thanks for keeping the promise to save the body from the tomb. The undertakers declare they will never bury the body until the faithful lover either reveals his identity or eventually fails to return to pay his tribute of love to all that remains, earthly, of the one he loved and lost.

Sting Nails, But Is Too Weak to Fight. Oswego, N. Y.—Sting Nails has been reported for duty service because he is too weak to fight. St. Nails, who is a member of the Sting Nails in circus shows. He is going to go over and show up the German barbed wire entanglements, but the board of health wouldn't permit it.

From Another Kitchen. Olet, Cal.—Dolly, the hen at Olet, Cal., is molting a pair of white teeth, making good use of the animals.

ENJOYED SIGHT OF CROWDS

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL

—BY—
F. W. SAMSEN
L. B. Samsen, Editor and Manager.



... This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war ...

Local News

Wonder Oil Burners on demonstration at 260 Main street.

No coal to carry in. No ashes to carry out, if you use a Wonder Burner.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lyon visited relatives in Detroit, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. A. M. Eckles, who has been very poorly for several weeks, is slightly improved.

The next regular meeting of the Plymouth Grange will be held, Friday evening, May 3.

The Mail would like to secure correspondents at Waterford and Cherry Hill. Who will volunteer?

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Grierson and mother, Mrs. Edward Ward, are moving to Milford, this week.

Mrs. Peter Gayde, who has been confined to her home the past week on account of illness, is improving.

O. F. Beyer is building a new garage at the rear of his residence at the corner of Mill and Liberty streets.

Mrs. C. J. Teufel of Toledo, who is visiting her parents here, spent Sunday and the first of the week with friends at Redford.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brookman and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brookman of Detroit, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Drown, last Sunday.

Al Duany Terhune entertained several of his schoolmates at a farewell party at his home in north village, last week Thursday afternoon.

Drs. J. L. Olaver and B. E. Champe have been in Detroit, this week, attending the convention of the Michigan State Dental Association.

George Meddaugh went to Tyre, Mich., yesterday to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Albert Schieler, who was killed in an automobile accident at Minden City, Tuesday evening.

Announcement has been received here of the birth of a little daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown of Pontiac, Monday, March 26th. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were former residents of Plymouth.

The remains of Mrs. Nellie E. Empey were brought from Lansing to Waterford for burial, last Saturday. Rev. F. M. Field conducted a short service at the grave. Interment in Waterford cemetery.

Rev. C. Strasen will address the pupils of the school on the subject of Animal Welfare, in the High school auditorium, next Friday afternoon, April 19th, at 12:45. Music will be furnished and the public is invited to attend this meeting.

The manual training class will place the bird houses in the several parks about town, next Tuesday afternoon, April 16, at 2:15 o'clock. It is expected the Boy Scouts will accompany them and appropriate exercises will be given. Everyone who is interested in this movement, is invited to meet in the school house park at the appointed hour. Come out and show the pupils that you are interested in their work.

The benefit entertainment given in village hall, last Friday evening, for the new band, was exceedingly well attended, the hall being filled. The musical program presented by the band, preceding the picture attraction, was greatly enjoyed, and the band showed marked progress under the direction of their leader, Frank Millard. Special mention should be made of the baritone solo by C. H. Goyer. The evening was pronounced a success by all present, and over fifty dollars was netted for the band.

(I have a few new hats at reasonable prices. Mrs. C. Dickinson, 122 Harvey street.

Mrs. George Wilkinson of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Conrad Springer, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shattuck of Lansing, have been visiting friends and relatives here.

Harvey Stoneburner and Roy Strong are home from the U. of M. this week, for the spring vacation.

Plymouth lodge, L. O. T. M., pleasantly entertained about forty members of Northville lodge in Grange hall, last week Thursday evening. A six o'clock dinner was served to about one hundred members and guests. Later the degrees of the order were exemplified, after which a pleasing program was given, consisting of a one-act play, entitled "Uncle Sam's Peace Party," and other readings and music.

Word has been received here of the death of Adelbert Cortrite, aged 65 years, who died at his home in Ingleside, California, Friday, March 22nd. Mr. Cortrite was married to Miss Lucy Kinyon, sister of Mrs. B. D. Brown and Augustus Kinyon of this place, and Mrs. Charles Wright of Perrineville, January 1, 1877. At that time they were both residents of this place, and were well known here. The deceased is survived by his wife and three grown children.

Death of Greeley Hill

The funeral of the late Greeley Hill, aged 68, was held Tuesday afternoon from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Gage, on Mill street, Rev. Karl P. Miller officiating. Mr. Hill died last Friday night, April 5, at 9:00 o'clock, after a severe stroke of apoplexy a few days before. He had resided in Plymouth several years and during the past winter had been closely confined to his room. The deceased is survived by his wife, Calvin Whipple sang at the funeral services, accompanied by Alvina and Roy Strong with violin and saxophone. The burial was in Riverside cemetery.

"Polly of the Circus" Is Packed With Thrills

"Polly of the Circus," an elaborate screen presentation of Margaret Mayo's great drama of circus life, is the first of the beautiful productions to be released by the new Goldwyn Pictures Corporation. Mae Marsh is the star of this immense photo-spectacle which will be given Monday evening, April 15th, at the village hall for the benefit of the Babekahs. Two shows, first one commencing at 7:00 o'clock. Admission 13c and 2c war tax.

"Polly of the Circus" as a drama, was one of the greatest successes of the American stage, and made a fortune for its authors and owners. In films it takes its place as one of the most remarkable productions ever made.

"Polly of the Circus" tells the story of a little circus orphan (Mae Marsh) who has been raised by Toby, the clown (Charles Eldridge). Polly is hurt in an accident and has to remain behind while the show goes on. She is taken to the home of the minister, where her presence in the house is turned into scandal by the narrow-minded village gossips.

This leads to her going back to the circus, but the following spring the circus comes back to the little town and through the intervention of a fight and a fire in the "Big Top," Polly and the minister find each other—and happiness.

This is a picture of laughter and tears; a picture of a score of circus thrills and, in fact, you see a complete circus performance on the screen. The most amazing of all the scenes is the burning of the main tent during the evening performance and the wild stampede of the audience. Everett Shinn, the famous artist, and Margaret Mayo, the author, personally aided Charles Horan, the director of the picture, in his work.

NOTICE

Don't forget my shop at 543 Dear street for repairing of all kinds, with shoe repairing a specialty. Prices as low as possible. Work guaranteed and the best leather used. 12th Charles Larkins.

WATCH HIM GROW!



—King in The Chicago Tribune.

State Chairman Explains Meaning of the Pending Registration of Women

Just what does the coming registration of women in the state of Michigan mean? Why is it being undertaken and what, if any, are the obligations of the women who register?

These are some of the questions which are still being asked concerning the coming registration of women in April.

In order to explain the registration once again, Caroline Bartlett Crane, chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense for Michigan, has made the following statement and published in the Detroit Journal under date of Jan. 24, 1918:

In the week of April 27, a registration of the woman-power of Michigan is to be taken by the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, under authority of the Federal government and proclamation of the governor of Michigan. The half-million cards which it is estimated will be required are to be furnished by the State War Preparedness board.

This registration of women, which has already been taken in New York, Illinois, and several other states, is a nation-wide in its scope. The object here in Michigan, as in other states, is to give every loyal woman an opportunity to offer to her country such service as she is best fitted to render, and to get this offer down in such shape that it will be definitely available to the government, the state or to some need in her home community. If she wishes training for some new kind of service, she registers for that, and we undertake to furnish information as to where such training may be procured—be it as a nurse, friendly visitor, telegrapher, wireless operator, motor mechanic, or any of the 164 occupations listed on the registration cards.

There is great need for such registration that we may be prepared to meet the present and coming demand for women to take the places of men called to military service, as well as to fill multitudes of new places in industry, clerical work and public service created by the war.

But the registration contemplates much more than this. Every loyal woman above sixteen is wanted to register, even though she can offer little or no service outside of her own home. If this war is teaching us anything, it is, that national welfare and military efficiency have their roots back in the home and the school, and in those beneficent social institutions that are the heart of democracy. If, for example, we have done our duty to childhood and youth in past years, we would not now face the shocking percentage of rejections for physical defects and disease among our drafted men; and thousands of children who died in infancy might have lived to fight for their country today and enjoy the blessings of peace.

So, when a woman says, "There is nothing for me to register for; I have to give every moment of my time to the care of my home and children," we will answer, "Register for that, and we will try to send her away with the proud feeling that she is serving her country in a most vital way."

Of course the vast majority of women cannot be asked to go to other places; they must render their services in their homes and home communities, or not at all. The community, taken in advance of registration, is designed to enable registrars to suggest opportunities of philanthropic service to such women. Local philanthropies are crying out for help, because so many people entirely forgot them in their desire to render service more visibly connected with the war.

"It is just as patriotic to save the life of a baby at home as of a soldier in France," we say.

This registration of women is really in the line of universal military service talked of, but not yet realized, for men; placing each man where he can best serve for his country, whether in the trenches, on the railroad or on the farm.

However, the registration is voluntary; women will not be drafted into government service, and if a woman registers for service at this time and when called later, finds herself unable, by changed conditions, to respond to the call, no punishment or criticism will fall upon her, nor will she be compelled to service.

One point which we would like to have all women remember is: This is a government census, and if you are a loyal woman, IT SHOULD INCLUDE YOU. Disloyal or unpatriotic women are not asked to register.

It should be mentioned that one important advantage of registration is, to have a registry of the capacity and training of the women of the country as a basis of the future work of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Presbyterian Notes

The annual spring meeting of Detroit Presbyterian convenes in Woodward avenue Presbyterian church, Detroit, Monday and Tuesday, April 15 and 16. The local church will report a general advance church and Sunday-school work. There have been forty-seven accessions on confession and ten by letter and forty-one baptisms. The C. E. societies report an increase of sixty-two members and the Sunday-school reports a total of 222 members, the largest in its history. The benevolent and charity work of the church during the year has exceeded \$600.

The Christian Endeavor society held its annual election of officers, last Sunday evening, the following being the choices for the coming year: President—Genevieve McCumpha Vice Pres.—William Kaiser Secretary—Julia Cole Cor. Secy.—Mildred Mills Treasurer—Regina Polley

At the missionary meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Alfred Crane, Wednesday afternoon, the following were elected: President—Mrs. Crane, Secretary—Mrs. Crane, Treasurer—Mrs. Crane, and a full delegation to the annual conference.

Will Dedicate New Auditorium Tonight

The dedication of the Penniman-Alten auditorium takes place, this, Friday evening. Mrs. Kate E. Allen, the owner, has extended an invitation to all the people of Plymouth and vicinity to be present at the reception and dancing party tonight. It is needless to say that everybody is anxious to see the handsome new building, which the generosity of Mrs. Allen has caused to be erected as a community social center, and there will be a large attendance.

Humane Red Star Sunday, April 21st

The attention of the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity, both old and young is again called to the observance of "Be Kind to Animal Week," April 15-20, and Humane Red Star Sunday, April 21. The observance of this week is urged throughout the country by the Red Star Animal Relief and as this organization is doing so much in caring for the war animals in the present struggle, it seems that our patriotism should encourage us to observe the week by either giving to the association or in some way doing something to lessen the cruelty to animals.

The fundamental principles underlying the American Red Star Animal Relief are humanity and patriotism. Its chosen field of work is war animal conservation. People have been told that horses are necessary along the battle front in order to transport the cavalry, food supplies, ammunition, etc., to the soldiers in the front line trenches.

This is especially true in portions of Northern France, where the wet character of the ground and the deep mud renders the automobile largely useless. We all know that the supplies must reach these soldiers or the front will collapse. Many people do not realize that England and France have largely exhausted their home supply of horses, and they are obliged to look to the United States for those actually needed for transportation service. Even in our own country the supply of horses for mules has been heavily drained upon and the result is that every available animal in France or in the United States, must be conserved and saved to the utmost or the supply will dwindle to a point where a great collapse will occur. The purpose of the Red Star is to carry out Secretary Baker's request that it do for animals what the Red Cross is doing for the soldiers. More than 400,000 animals are employed in the present war, and one animal is required for every four men in the service of the United States excluding the cavalry. Hence the great need of conserving and caring for the animals.

During "Be Kind to Animal Week," the teachers of the school are preparing to have essays and readings along the line of animal welfare. Circulars will be distributed throughout the public schools and Sunday schools along these lines and Rev. C. Strasen has kindly consented to address the pupils of the school on the subject of Protection of Animals and Prevention of Cruelty.

The manual training class is planning to place fifteen bird houses in the parks of both upper and north village. The boy scouts will assist in observing the week. Sunday, April 21st, the pastors of the several churches and the superintendents of the Sunday-schools are planning to observe Humane Sunday.

This should be an inspiration to every one to do something to make the week a success.

A Letter of Appreciation

Camp Custer, April 8, 1918.
Local Board Dist. No. 4,
Plymouth, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

This is rather late in coming, but nevertheless, I have thought about it ever since I got back, but have not had the time until tonight to drop you a few lines and let you know that we all got back to camp in first class condition the other morning, and we are all feeling fine. There is not a sick person in the company now, and hope this finds everybody at the board in fine shape.

Well, in behalf of the boys from here, who were at Plymouth, last Tuesday, paying their last respects to the memory of our much-missed comrade, Corporal Cortrite, I have been appointed to extend our thanks and appreciation for the help so freely given by the local board of Plymouth, and I may say at this time that the boys here have expressed themselves, each and every one, of how well they were taken care of by the board.

It is needless to say how we all miss him, for he was an excellent soldier and comrade.

Will close now, thanking you again for the courtesy shown us, we remain

Sincerely yours,
Members of 329th M. G. B.
Per Harry B. Brown.

NOTE—The Board desires to explain that in entertaining the boys from Camp Custer on the day of the funeral, Plymouth citizens provided the meals at the hotel.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE YEAR, 1918.

Submitted by the Village Commission, April 1, 1918:

RESOURCES	
Tax Roll, 15 mills	\$23,800.00
Water Tax, 1918	2991.00
Miscellaneous, Hall, License, Etc.	500.00
	\$27,291.00
DISBURSEMENTS	
Manager	\$2500.00
Interest and Bonds	3238.00
Street Sweeper	400.00
Highway Fund	3000.00
Water Fund	1000.00
Salaries	1250.00
Health Officer	75.00
Painting and Repairing Hall	500.00
Supplies	1000.00
Unpaid Bills	400.00
Electric Light	3000.00
Public Meeting	50.00
Printing Charter	100.00
Baking Fund	200.00
Tuition Fund	100.00
Library & Water Pipe	500.00
Road & Ditch	50.00
Painting Fire House	50.00
	\$20,148.00
F. J. TOUSEY, Village Clerk.	
W. T. CONNER, President.	

Public opinion has made Certain-teed a product of international prominence and use.

That great force has built up the Certain-teed business from nothing, 14 years ago, to the world's largest roll roofing industry now.

Certain-teed

Roofing and Shingles

In every community under the sun, Certain-teed Roofing is giving longer and better roofing service, at a lower cost, than other kinds of roofing.

Certain-teed costs less to buy, less to lay and less to maintain than any other type of roof. It is weatherproof, water proof, spark proof and fire-retarding. It cannot rust or corrode. It cannot melt under the hottest sun. It is not affected by gas, acids, fumes, smoke, etc.

Certain-teed is established everywhere as the most advantageous and economical roof, for factories, round houses, elevators, garages, warehouses, hotels, farm buildings, stores, out-buildings, etc. In shingles, red or green, it is very popular for residences.

Certain-teed Roofing is guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years according to thickness. It is sold by good dealers, everywhere.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
Manufacturers of
Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing
Offices and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of America.

For Sale By
Plymouth Lumber & Coal Co.

Much Interest in War Sermons

Considerable interest has been shown in the first of the war sermons prepared by Rev. F. M. Field, and delivered at the Methodist church, last Sunday evening.

"The time has come when Christianity must speak out and no longer remain Christian," the speaker stated in beginning. "The sickening facts of Germany's crimes are before us. And the revelation which has unmasked our enemy and made him stand out before us in all his naked fendishness, has not simply shown to us a barbarous horde of Huns, burning and pillaging occupied towns, butchering, raping and despoiling as no wild tribe of Indians ever dreamed; but has uncovered the worse thing which we are fighting, the deliberate, world-lusting Prussian system, the machine of which they are so many fitting cogs."

The speaker called attention to the fact that Bishop Henderson delivered his first war sermon under the declaration of war at the dedication of the local church just a year ago, and read a telegram from the bishop, who is now at the head of the War Work Council at Washington, reporting communication with President Wilson as to present war aims and assurance that "Upon this platform Methodism stands as a unit with President Wilson until victory comes!"

In the second of the war sermons, next Sunday evening, Rev. Field will go more into detail in exposing "Prussianism," his subject being "The German Terror in France." A ballot elsewhere in this issue gives anyone an opportunity to express himself as to what phases of the war he would like to hear.

NOTICE!

Having taken over on mortgage and bill of sale a part of the D. L. Dey stock of farm implements, and also all book accounts, I wish to state that all said accounts are payable to me. Please call and settle same at once.

E. L. Smith.
Phone 336.

A CARD—We wish to extend our sincerest thanks to the members of Plymouth Rock lodge, No. 47, F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, Plymouth Chapter, No. 115, O. E. S., and the officers and employees of the Dairy Mfg. Co., for the beautiful floral offerings and kind words of sympathy during our late bereavement; also those who furnished autos. We wish to thank through the press the undertaker, Mr. Schrader, for his greatly appreciated personal services, and for his beautiful arrangements and manner in which the funeral was conducted.

Mary M. Brown,
Donald Cortrite.

If you have anything to buy or sell, place an ad in the Mail and you will get quick returns.

Wheat Guarantee Extends To June 1, 1918

The guarantee of guaranteed prices for wheat assures the farmer of a reasonable profit even if the war should end within a year and the large stores of grain in those sections of the world now out of from transportation should again come into competition with his products. The guarantee applies to wheat harvested in the United States during 1918 and offered for sale before June 1, 1919, at any of the 25 specified markets.

U. S. Food Administration.

Beyer Motor Sales Co.

DEALERS IN
New and Second-Hand Automobiles, Tires, Oils, Gasoline and Automobile Accessories

Let us demonstrate a set of MINUTE WHEELS to you.

BICYCLE and MOTOR CYCLE TIRES, remember we are head-quarters.

We have the sole agency for the DETROIT FIRE GUN.

Now is the time you need a WINDSHIELD WIPER. Let us show you one.

Don't forget us when you need a CASING for your car. Will take in your old one REGARDLESS OF CONDITION.

We still have a few HEADLIGHT EQUALIZERS.

Get a HYDROMETER and watch your battery.

SPOT LIGHTS and SEARCH LIGHTS always in stock.

TOOL BOXES, SKID CHAINS, GREASE GUNS, BUMPERS, TIRE CARRIERS, TIRE COVERS, TIRE GUAGES, LOCK-TITE PATCHES, BLOW-OUT PATCHES, OUTSIDE BOOTS, RIM WRENCHES, PUMPS, in stock at all times.

PHONE 82-F2

W. J. Beyer, Prop.

Get Ready for Spring Work....

Now is the time to look over your farm implements and see what you are going to need for spring. We have everything in the Implement line. If you are contemplating the purchase of farm tools of any kind, see our line and get our prices before you buy.

HARROWS, DISCS,
CULTIVATORS, GRAIN DRILLS, PLOWS,
CORN PLANTERS, DRAGS,
LAND ROLLERS
MANURE SPREADERS
SEE OUR LINE OF LUMBER WAGONS
HENRY J. FISHER
North Village Phone NO. 70

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FRANK W. BEALS,
436 Mill Street Plymouth, Mich.

Buy a Liberty Bond Today.

Central Meat Market

Call Central Meat Market,
'phone 23, for

Choice Meats,

Smoked Meats of all Kinds,

Home Made Bologna and Sausages.

Try them and you won't eat any other.

FRANK RAMBO, Mgr.

PHONE NO. 23.

Pfeiffer's Cash Market

The Home of Quality Meats

Let us serve you with the Best of everything in Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats. Our prices right too. Try us and see.

WILLIAM C. PFEIFER

Local 'Phone 90-F

Free Delivery



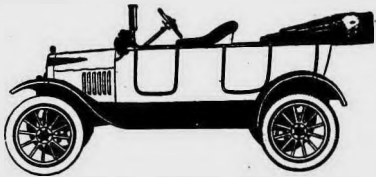
While there's no telling what conditions may face the country before the war is over, one thing is certain and that Ford cars will grow more and more into being actual necessities, both in city and country. Prospective buyers will do well to place orders NOW, when a reasonably quick delivery is possible. Don't put it off until spring for the demand is continuous from all parts of the country; Ford cars are wanted in the North, South, East and West, every day in the year. Let us have your order today and we'll hustle our best that you may not be kept waiting.

NEW PRICES—Touring Car, \$150; Roadster, \$435; Chassis \$400.

Beyer Motor Sales Co.,

PHONE 87-F2.

WM. BEYER, Prop.



The Plymouth Elevator Co.

Would advise you to place your order or buy at once your seeds for spring planting. Seeds of all kinds are going to be short, and its not going to be so much a question of price as of getting them at all. We have bought some seeds, but are getting only about half of the order shipped. We have for sale at the present time:—

Leaming Field Corn, Red Cob Ensilage, Barley, Rape, Millett, Alsike Clover, June Clover, Mammoth Clover, Timothy, besides a complete line of Garden Seeds, Lawn Seed, Etc.

Better see us and arrange for your requirements. We will carry your seeds for you with a small deposit down to insure us as to delivery.

The PLYMOUTH ELEVATOR CO.
PLYMOUTH, MICH.



We Don't Expect You to Buy a Big Bill of Lumber until you have decided on just what you are going to build. It makes a difference in the specifications and dimensions. We calculate however that you calculate on building something some time, and hope when ready that we may have the opportunity of calculating the cost of your lumber bill.

Plymouth Lumber & Coal Co.
CHARLES MATHER, Sec. and Manager

BUY LIBERTY BONDS TO VERY LIMIT OF RESOURCES

Everyone Should Give the Boys "Over There" the Financial Support Needed for Victory.

An article recently published in some papers of the central West gave an erroneous impression as to the part the farmer should play in financing the great struggle for liberty and world freedom. It suggested that the farmer should not borrow money with which to buy Liberty bonds—that he should not "inconvenience himself" in lending financial support at this critical time in the history of the nation.

This is no time to think of inconvenience at home. If inconvenience is to be the basis of thought, let the American farmer consider first the inconvenience of the boys on the firing line in France. At this particular time it is up to all Americans to make sacrifices. This is no time to think of comfortable financial circumstances and freedom from inconvenience. The government is at a great deal of inconvenience. If the boys at the blazing, thunderous front are standing in muddy trenches dodging shell splinters and Hun bullets and facing the terrible gas attacks, there is no reason why the farmer at home should not extend himself to help out.

Don't think of inconvenience. Think of the inconvenience and danger of your son, or your neighbor's son, at the front, and buy Liberty bonds to the limit. Stretch your financial system to the breaking point, if need be, to support your government and the boys who are actually engaged in the business of fighting the Hun.

If you haven't the money at hand to do your full duty toward the great cause, go out and borrow it from your bank—borrow so that you may buy bonds "until it hurts." Your financial support may be a measure of your practical patriotism—and the nation needs practical patriots at this critical period.

Don't think of inconvenience—think only of success.

HELPLESS CHINA A LESSON

Every Man, Woman and Child Should Contribute to Success of Third Liberty Loan.

Within the last few months the terrible bubonic plague has been sweeping over western China. Starting in Mongolia, it crossed the great wall and, with appalling speed, invaded province after province. And China—great, helpless China—is unable to care for its unfortunate people. Missionaries and the Rockefeller Institute have been doing much to alleviate suffering, but their efforts have been little enough to stem the tide of the dread disease. China lacks the organization and the initiative to do much more than bow before the inevitable.

"There is a lesson for America at this time in the conditions in China," said a United States army medical officer a few days ago. "The United States is at war. Food, guns, clothing are needed for the soldiers, and ships are necessary to carry them to the battlefields in Europe. To conduct this enormous business of war, money is needed—billions in money. If the nation does not show initiative and organization, if every individual and every community are not closely knit to every other individual and every other community and interest by a common impulse, a common purpose to defeat the enemy, America will fall in this war as surely as China has fallen in her hopeless battle against the bubonic plague.

"Every man, woman and child should contribute to the limit toward the success of the third Liberty loan. There must be no sectional feeling, no racial hatreds, no ancient grudges, no political ambitions, no community interests or individual schemes to stand in the way. If this nation of more than a hundred million souls stands together as one, the government at Washington will be provided with the money with which to finance ourselves and our allies in this war against a selfish and autocratic power that plots our political and commercial ruin as it plotted and accomplished the ruin of Belgium and Serbia and northern France.

"A prominent politician once protested against the 'China-fying of the United States.' Let the United States prove to itself and to the common foe that there is nothing of China's helplessness in us. It can do so by acting with a single purpose in this matter of a world war for democracy."

Be a Fighter and Buy Bonds.

It is time that we all realize the country is at war. The railroads found themselves relieved of the management of their properties over night. Prices have been set for food and steel and coal. The draft is in full operation. It is no longer a question of patriotism in supporting the government, it is an absolute necessity. If the soldiers refuse to fight, the war is lost. If we at home refuse to buy bonds, the war is lost because the government will be unable to finance the operation. The man who refuses to buy bonds in this great crisis is in a class with the soldier who refuses to fight.

Back Uncle Sam With Bonds.

Russia's condition today should be a lesson to us in America. Its government was overthrown and the Hun invaders overrun its soil. Your government must be supported in the face of the German menace. The purchase of Liberty bonds is the best assurance of support you can give at this time.

Constipation and Indigestion. These are twin evils. Persons suffering from indigestion are often troubled with constipation. Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill., writes that when she first moved to Mattoon she was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation. Food distressed her and there was a heavy weight pressing on her stomach and chest. She did not rest well at night, and felt worn out a good part of the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets corrected this trouble so that she has since felt like a different person.—Advt.

SAYS HIT THE HUN BY BUYING BONDS

Major General Barry Says Aid Liberty Loan to Avert Indemnity Fund.

By MAJ. GEN. THOMAS H. BARRY, [Former Commandant at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.]

Four years ago the German government started a war, which evidence makes certain had for its object the domination of the world, the crushing of democracy and the establishment of autocracy in its stead.

Evidence of this far-reaching plot appeared as the war was prosecuted by the Germans with such lawless cruelty, that in an effort to parallel their inhuman savagery a shocked world has revived the medieval word "Hun."

The government of the United States observed neutrality until their sovereign rights were openly and contemptuously invaded. They were then called upon to decide whether to surrender their rights and their liberty or to engage in war. Rightly they decided to engage in war. That war is now in progress and it will be won by "Hitting the Hun."

To hit the Hun, soldiers must go to the firing line in Europe, but that costs money, and if we are to "hit the Hun" from the firing line at the front there must be no faltering in the fund line at the rear.

To prosecute the war successfully larger sums of money are needed by the government than it ever has needed before. I have read an estimate that it costs a thousand dollars to shoot a Hun.

To provide the stupendous total the government asks its citizens for a temporary loan of the cash they have to invest. As security, it gives its promise to repay the full amount with a good rate of interest. The promise to repay the amount borrowed constitutes the Liberty bonds. They are offered in denominations to suit all purses, and whoever subscribes to a Liberty bond is helping to "hit the Hun."

A time will come when so many have been hit that just one more will constitute his defeat, the collapse of his government and the triumph of liberty. But the war will not be won until some one has hit this last Hun.

So I beg every American who has in his heart a love for the liberty he enjoys and cash to invest to purchase Liberty bonds, and I urge every social club or society, every school, factory, department store, boy scout company and other organizations and individuals to form "Hitting the Hun clubs" and purchase Liberty bonds enough to take a shot at a Hun.

It will give strength to the firing line to observe strength in the fund line, and some one will have the honor of subscribing the fund that hits the last Hun and the war will be won.

If we do not subscribe now to the Liberty bonds, to win the war, we will be compelled to subscribe later to an indemnity fund for losing the war.

Put Money into the Land. Occasionally when driving through the country some attractive farm will be passed. Everything is in good shape; there are windmills, there is a silo; the fences are up and the land in excellent tilth. What is the secret of this? The answer always is: "That farmer has put money in his place."

America is a great farming nation, as well as a great manufacturing nation. It is wonderfully prosperous today. There are railways, bridges, factories, mills, workshops and school houses. All this shows we have put money into it. But there is today the shadow of war hanging over the entire land. The nation is in peril. Now is the time of all times when money must be put into this land of the free and the home of the brave. If it is to remain prosperous and happy. The purchase of Liberty bonds puts your money where it will do the most good in this grave crisis.

Be a Bond Salesman for Uncle Sam.

When you have bought your bond, don't stop. Become a bond salesman for your government and see to it that your neighbor buys a bond. Explain to him that you and he have to do this, as the soldier at the front has to fight.

Russia failed to support its army and its army failed to fight for Russia, and today Germany is taking over thousands of square miles of rich farming and mineral lands, title to which is held by Russians who will have their deeds considered mere scraps of paper by their conquerors. Buy bonds from your government and sell them for it. Make the United States a success instead of a failure, like Russia.

Farmer, Hired Man and Liberty Loan.

Intelligent farmers know that a hired man does better work if he is heartily fed, pleasantly housed and warmly clad. Uncle Sam today has abroad close to 1,000,000 hired men, engaged in the most tollsome and hard work. They cannot be fed, clothed and housed unless money is provided. The purchase of Liberty bonds provides the government with funds to finance this gigantic task. The men in the trenches must be cared for by the men at home. Give the boys the best we can afford. They deserve it all.

Bonds Are Police Protection.

Everyone knows the value of police protection. The purchase of Liberty bonds provides the government with money to build ships to police the high seas and guard America's commerce.

MONEY AS NEEDFUL AS MEN, SAYS GOVERNOR

Wage Earners, Business Men, Farmers and Capitalists Are Viciously Interested in Triumph of Our Arms.

By FRANK O. LOWDEN, [Governor of Illinois.]

This is a war to establish the right of people to govern themselves. It is, therefore, a people's war. But a people cannot govern itself successfully unless it is willing to finance a war waged upon it by military autocracy. Democracy is doomed, unless it has the vitality to put forth its resources in support of a war, in which its very right to exist is challenged.

Our enemy frequently has said that we, as a nation, care for money alone. More than a million of our young men have given the lie to this charge by offering the supreme sacrifice—the sacrifice of life itself—that their country might endure. Shall it now be said of the other millions—the millions who remain at home—that this charge is true? Will not our people at home, for whose security and future our soldiers have gone to the colors, will not they loan their dollars to the government in the support of a cause for which these men gladly offer to give their lives?

Remember, money is as needful as men, if we are to prevail. Remember that if we do prevail, these bonds will be the best investment we shall have made during the period of the war. If we fail, even then they will be worth more than our cattle and lands, our factories and stores, or any other property we may own.

Our wage earners, business men and capitalists are vitally interested in the triumph of our arms. Let all subscribe in proportion to their means. The number who shall partake of this loan is as important as the total amount subscribed. If our people generally are united in absorbing our Liberty bonds, it will prove to the world that democracy knows what its liberties are worth, and is willing to defend them at any cost.

COST TO CRUSH THE KAISER

Boersianer, Financial Expert, Gives Figures as Basis to Liberty Loan.

By BOERSIANER, [Financial Editor, Chicago Examiner.]

Not many years before Abraham Lincoln became president Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were fed and sheltered in the Globe Tavern, Springfield, Ill., at four dollars a week. In other terms, they each paid two dollars a week for room and board at what then was one of the best family hotels in the state capital. Incredibly cheap? To us today, yes, but not to the Americans of the 50's and 60's. The purchasing power of a dollar in those days was tremendous.

When the Civil war broke out the wealth of the United States was appraised at \$17,000,000,000. Let us be liberal and make it \$20,000,000,000 at the end of that internecine strife, the total cost of which was \$4,000,000,000. At that time the national debt was \$2,625,000,000. Put in another way, the country had spent in the Civil war one-fifth of her entire wealth.

What happened? Within eighteen years the whole of the national debt was paid off; extinguished by a commonwealth with only one-third of the present population; with little or no prestige as a world power; with all her railways, half of her city real estate and 60 per cent of her farms mortgaged to European capitalists; with bank resources of only \$4,000,000,000 and with not a dollar's worth of investments abroad.

There are estimates that ere Kaiserism shall be crushed our national obligation will stand at \$20,000,000,000. That would mean about 8 per cent of the wealth of the nation (which is not less than \$250,000,000,000) or 4 per cent less than the percentage in 1865.

America today is the leading power, the wealthiest country in the world. It is a creditor nation. Its railways, real estate and farms are owned by her own people and her bank resources total \$40,000,000,000.

After this, is it necessary to ask if a United States government bond is a safe investment? There is nothing safer in the world; nothing which promises so rapid and so high an appreciation once the war is ended. These are the cold facts of the proposition. There is another side: the love-of-country, the love-of-liberty, the great-humanity-cause side.

War and the Weather.

The Almighty makes the weather, not man, and if the weather doesn't suit us, we have to wait. The farmer knows what a day's rain will do in the way of upsetting plans. One can't plow in the mud and a cutting of hay or wheat may be damaged or ruined by one night's downpour.

The war department, too, is up against the weather in France. Three inches of rainfall may make the country impassable for half a million men and horses and motor trucks and ruin the chances of victory or bring defeat. When the war department has the weather to worry about, don't add to its worries by withholding money and, consequently, supplies. The purchase of Liberty bonds will help Pershing a lot this summer.

Germans Buy Bonds; Why Not You?

Germany's last loan was over-subscribed. The Germans are determined to win this war. We have more money than they, and we must spend it. Lead to your government by buying Liberty bonds. Crush Germany's arms under the weight of American dollars.

LIFE MEASURED BY DEEDS NOT BY DAYS OR YEARS

WE CAN WIN THE WAR, BUT IN ORDER TO WIN, WE MUST BE READY TO MAKE SACRIFICES.

We Cannot Win Unless We Learn to Put Patriotism Ahead of Our Own Selfish Desires.

From the speech of Hon. G. J. Dickema, delivered at the Service Flag dedication at Hope church, Holland Sunday evening, March 17.

I have two stars upon this flag. I said "I", for she who bore these soldier boys has long since passed away to the Great Beyond. Whether they shall return to me or go to her, God only knows, but in this sacred hour, and in this holy place, where they were baptized and confessed their faith, with my face turned upward to the stars in hope, I dedicate them anew to God and Country.

We derive comfort from the thought that we have given them to a country of which they are worthy, and which is worthy of them. They are worthy of their country, because they went so willingly, so bravely and so enthusiastically. Their country is worthy of them because this starry flag is the hope of humanity and it is paradise regained for the oppressed of earth. It is a comfort to us to know that this flag which has been given to us by a heroic ancestry is not in the hands of weaklings and will be handed down without a stain to posterity with added lustre.

Life is not measured by days or years, but by deeds. The slacker coward may continue to exist but he does not live. He does not walk but creeps, face downward on the earth. The sun-light on the mountain tops of service, achievement and accomplishment are not for him. He dwells in the dark shadows until he sinks into an unmarked and forgotten grave.

We can win the war. We have the men and the money, the courage, the will-power, the inventive genius and the resources. We are willing to fight for an ideal and to die for a great cause, but we cannot win the war unless we combine capital and labor, brawn and brain, muscle and mind in one united, concentrated effort. We cannot win the war unless we realize that our money is not ours. That we are simply trustees of it for God and country. We cannot win the war unless we are willing to suffer in our stomachs in order that we may live in our souls. We cannot win the war unless we at home are worthy of our sons abroad, in patriotism, suffering and sacrifice.

This is the Hour of Our Big Test. Let Us Make It The Hour of Our Victory.

THE whole great problem of winning the war rests primarily in the matter of food. It is not a Government responsibility, it is the responsibility of each individual. Each pound of food saved by each American citizen is a pound given to the support of our army, the allies, and the friendly neutrals. Each pound wasted or eaten unnecessarily is a pound withheld from them. It is a direct personal obligation on the part of each of us to some one in Europe whom we are bound to help.

If we are selfish or even careless, we are disloyal—we are the enemy at home. Now is the hour of our testing. Let us make it the hour of our victory—victory over ourselves, victory over the enemy of freedom.—Herbert Hoover.

Rheumatic Pains Relieved.

"I have used Chamberlain's Liniment for pains in the chest and lameness of the shoulders due to rheumatism, and am pleased to say that it has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes Mrs. S. N. Finch, Batavia, N. Y.—Advt.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Wayne. In a session of the Probate Court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate court room in the city of Detroit, on the eighth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. Present Edward Command, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Caroline Pickett, deceased.

Frederic M. Smith, administrator of said estate, having rendered to this court his final administration account, and filed therewith his petition, praying that the residue of said estate be assigned to the persons entitled thereto.

It is Ordered, That the sixth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be a standard time, at said court room be appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing in the Plymouth Mail, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Wayne.

EDWARD COMMAND, Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.] Albert W. Flint, Register.

Commissioner's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Cornelius H. Truesdell, deceased. We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the probate court for the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the office of Voorhees & Dayton in the Village of Plymouth, in said County, on Wednesday, the 25th day of May A. D. 1918, and on Monday, the 25th day of July A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock p. m. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that four months from the 25th day of March A. D. 1918, were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated, March 25, 1918.

ARTHUR L. HUSTON, JAMES A. WILEY, Commissioners.

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S. E. CAMPBELL, M. D.

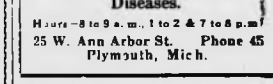
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The Capturing of Your Trade

Our Ammunition

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We Hope You'll Soon Surrender

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North Village Phone 378



This War Must Be Fought On European Soil

If the peoples of the earth are not to become toiling millions for the Prussian Junkers and the Prussian Krupps, if they are not to be terror-ridden slaves at the mercy of a German Kaiser's will, Prussianism must be driven back within its own borders and kept there.

Not only English freedom, French freedom is at stake. Our own cherished institutions, our free government, all that our fathers fought for, all that free peoples prize, is threatened by an enemy that would impose his own hateful Kultur on every free institution in every liberty-loving land.

That is why the war must be fought on European soil. We are fighting in Europe now that we may not have to fight in America, on the very thresholds of our own homes, later.

We are fighting for the safety and liberty of our children, our homes, our country. No price is too great to pay for Victory.

Americans, you are called upon to back our armies in France, to furnish them the guns and shells and ships and airplanes, the enormous quantities of every sort of supplies that they must have to defeat the Prussian armies and drive them back across the Rhine.

***The War Is Being Fought in Europe—
But It Must Be Won Right Here at Home***

Will You Strike a Blow for American Freedom? Your Support of the Third Liberty Loan Is Your Answer. Invest today in Liberty Bonds—ALL the Bonds You Can

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Books on our Great War for Liberty
By writers who have been there.

- OVER THE TOP, by Arthur Guy Empey.....\$1.50
(Machine Gunner serving in France.)
The most real and vivid of war books. For a year and a half, until he fell wounded in No Man's Land. His experiences are grim, but they are thrilling and they are true.
- THE FIRST CALL, by Arthur Guy Empey.....\$1.50
Shows you in his wonderful, vivid way what confronts the new soldier from training camp to trench, and what every American can do to help him.
- A FLYING FIGHTER, by E. M. Roberts, R. F. C.....\$1.50
Encounters and miraculous escapes in mid-air by an American; 22 months in the flying service Over the Lines in France.
- THE BIG FIGHT, by Capt. David Fallon, M. C.....\$1.50
The Tank and how it feels to command one.
- A YANKEE IN THE TRENCHES, by Cor. Derby Holmes.....\$1.25
The actual life of a soldier on the western front, in the billets, in the trenches, over the top. A narrative that will stir the hearts and kindle the imagination of the reader.
- GUNNER DEPUTY, by Himself.....\$1.50
An American sailor war story. Gunner of a French battleship; in the trenches; captured and three months in German prison camps, showing the cruelty received while there.
- CAVALRY OF THE CLOUDS, by Capt. Alan Batt, M. C.....\$1.25

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We take pleasure in announcing to our patrons of Plymouth and vicinity, that we are now showing our new spring line of Footwear for men, women and children. All fresh new models right from the style centers. We have them in all styles, every popular shade and materials. We can please you in style and quality, and we know we can save you money on what you would have to pay for the same shoes in the city. It will pay you to come here for your shoes this spring. When in Ypsilanti make our store your headquarters.

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NOTICE!

Dogs running without license will
be shot by the sheriff, and the owners
are liable to a \$25.00 fine.
By Order of Township Board.

Local News

Theron Harrington of Byron, Mich.,
visited his cousin, Mrs. M. Goodale,
last week.

You used to buy her candy to show
your affection. Buy her a Wonder
Burner now.

Born, Wednesday, April 3rd, a son
and daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Boyer
on Depot street.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McPartlin of
Detroit, were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
F. J. Roberts, last week.

Mrs. William Sutherland and son,
Donald, visited relatives in Detroit,
the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Albert Trinkaus visited her
daughter, Mrs. Robert Dunham, at
Pontiac, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. C. Killian visited her brother
and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James
Showers, at Ypsilanti, the first of
the week.

Mrs. L. C. Maltby has returned to
her home at Grand Lodge, after a
few days' visit with her sister, Mrs.
C. E. Mason.

Mrs. Emma Wise has returned to
her home at Reed City, after a
several weeks' stay with her daughter,
Mrs. Everett Jolliffe.

Mrs. Charles Kresler and two
sons, Dartrun and Ross Stanton, of
Ypsilanti, were guests of Mrs. Frank
Rambo, last Saturday.

Miss Isabelle Hanford, who is a
student at the U. of M. this year,
was a Plymouth visitor over Sunday,
and the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Racot of
Camp Custer and Battle Creek, visited
the latter's parents, Mr. and
Mrs. William Felt, Saturday and
Sunday.

David Peterquin, who resides on
Mill street, was hit by an automobile
while in Detroit, one day last
week, and was taken to the Receiving
hospital. He sustained several
fractured ribs and a slight injury
to his back. However he is rapidly
improving and has returned home,
and is now able to be out again.

Have you planted your garden yet?
The time for clean-up day is at
hand.

Mrs. Clara Ruggles visited friends
at Bay City, over Sunday.

Mrs. Lee Jewell of Detroit, visited
relatives here, over Sunday.

Gas for cooking and heating from
kerosene with Wonder Burners.

Miss Lela Murray has returned to
her work in Detroit, after a week's
stay at home.

While your money fights the
Kaiser, let your money work for you.
Buy Liberty Bonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willis have
moved into Mrs. H. Passage's tenant
house on Maple avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell of
Detroit, were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Charles Willis, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Chambers of
Lansing, are visiting Mr. and Mrs.
M. G. Blunk, this week.

Ralph Lorenz has returned home
from a few weeks' visit with relatives
at Langdon, North Dakota.

Arthur Sharrow has resigned his
position with the Hamilton Rifle Co.,
to give his time exclusively to the
production of honey.

Miss Alva Burnett visited several
of the Plymouth girls, who are
attending the Normal at Ypsilanti, last
Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. M. Goodale has received word
from her son, Vernon, who is a Private
in the M. G. Infantry, 126, saying
that his company had reached
France in safety.

Rev. Strasen attended a Lutheran
conference at Monroe several days
this week, held in the church of Rev.
George Ehms, formerly pastor of the
local Lutheran church.

Little Vesta Dunham, who has
been staying with her grandparents,
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trinkaus, for
the past three weeks, has returned
to her home in Pontiac.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith and
little son, Forbes, of Detroit, were
guests of Mr. and Mrs. William
Sutherland and Mr. and Mrs. R. O.
Mimmack, over Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Rhead, who has been
staying with her sister, Mrs. William
Glynn, and other relatives, for the
past three months, returned to her
home at Lapeer, last Friday.

John Jewell, who was thrown from
a road scraper while at work on the
streets in the village about three
weeks ago, and has since been
confined to his home, is slowly improv-

ing.

Mr. and Mrs. John Watson and little
daughter, Dorothy, of Detroit,
visited Mrs. Elizabeth Terry, last
Sunday. Mrs. Terry returned home
with them for a week's visit with
relatives and friends.

John Randall Dunn, C. S., of St.
Louis, Mo., will deliver a lecture on
Christian Science in the local Christian
Science church, Sunday evening,
April 14th, at 8 o'clock. The lecture
will be free and everyone is cordially
invited to come and hear him.

Announcement has been received
here of the birth of a little daughter
to Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Riley of
Chicago, Saturday, March 30th. Mr.
Riley was a former Plymouth resident
and Mrs. Riley is well known here.

A special meeting of the Order of
the Eastern Star will be held in Ma-
sonic hall, next Tuesday evening,
April 16th, for the conferring of the
degrees. The officers will meet for
practice, Friday evening, April 15th,
at 7:00 o'clock. Officers and mem-
bers please bear these dates in mind.

Plymouth friends will be pleased
to hear that E. L. Riggs, who went
to California the first of the year on
account of failing health, is now rapidly
improving. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs
have gone to Seattle, Washington,
where they will visit the former's
brother for a few weeks and expect
to return home the first of May.

Wants, For Sale, To Rent, etc

WANTED—GIRL OR WOMAN
COMPETENT FOR GENERAL
HOUSEWORK; GOOD COOK; NEAT;
CLEAN; STEADY PLACED;
WAGES, \$7.00. MRS. R. W. SHIN-
GLETON.

FOR SALE—Cabbage plants. Wm.
Sutherland. Phone 242 F-11. 174

FOR SALE—Bay mare, 8 years
old, Julius A. Miller, Route 3,
Plymouth. 1743

FOR SALE—A lot on Adams
street. Phone 248—F-11. 174

FOR SALE OR RENT—House, five
rooms, basement, water, electric
lights. 146 Adams street. 1743

WANTED TO RENT—Room, cen-
trally located for music studio.
Phone 362J. 1822

FOR RENT—House and barn with
large garden spot of five acres.
Inquire of Charles Hirsch, 848
Starweather Ave., phone 169 J. 1822

FOR SALE—Almost new washing
machine. Cost, \$11.00. Sell for \$6.
Rev. P. M. Field. 1824

FOR SALE—Hatching eggs, Gold-
en, Silver and White Wyandottes. All
blue ribbon winners. 324 Ann street,
phone 233M. 1824

FOR SALE—Ford touring car,
1914 model, in good running order.
William Bartel, phone 316-F-22. 1824

FOR SALE—Work bench, visagor
barrel with motor, grindstone, etc.
Jedek, post hole digger, light
pump, harness. Mrs. M. S. Miller,
phone 115. 1824

WANTED—Second hand old farm
team that has not been mistreated or
overworked. L. Hillman, phone 81.
1824

I Tell You It Counts

Every Minute Is
Important

If you don't believe it, then put
off your plowing another month
and see what happens. Minutes
soon grow into days. Just take
Wayne County with its 3,000
farms and save an hour a day
on each one. Why! That
makes 3,000 hours saved EACH
Day. It is the same thing as
having 300 more men in Wayne
county to work for one day, and
this goes on every day that each
one of you saves an hour. Don't
dispute it, don't evade it—this is
the result that would come from
such saving and it is a big help
towards greater production on
the farms. Investing your
money in Liberty bonds is good
both for you and the nation,
but your responsibility for pro-
ducing crops is equally great.

DELCO - LIGHT

INCREASES FARM EFFICIENCY
AND SAVES THAT HOUR

Every member of the family
benefits from it, saving time and
doing much of their work easier
and better. Delco-Light is the
complete farm electric plant that
not only lights the house and
barns, but also will operate light
machinery that is on every farm,
such as pump water, run wash-
ing machine, separator, churn,
grindstone, fanning mill, corn
sheller, electric flat-iron, vac-
uum cleaner, etc.
Delco-Light runs on Kerosene
oil. It is self starting. It stops
automatically when batteries
are fully charged. The women
and children on many farms
take care of it. A post card or
phone will bring you complete
information, the name of the
farm near you where one is in
use, or a free demonstration at
your own place.

HAROLD N. CARPENTER,
Exclusive Wayne County Dealer,
Plymouth, Mich. Phone 343J

FOR SALE—Early and late pota-
toes. Fred Jackson. Phone 300-F-13.
1822

FOR SALE—Three-fourths acre
and house partly constructed just
west of Northville on Main street.
House will accommodate a small
family. Price, \$400. Inquire J. F.
Brown, 376 W. Ann Arbor street,
Plymouth. 1823

WANTED—A farm within five or
six miles of Plymouth, not to exceed
160 acres; stock and tools preferred.
Address, J. E. Myer, 898 Eastlawn
avenue, Detroit. 1823

FOR RENT—Two acres of good
land, or a part thereof, on share. H.
Wills, phone 134-W, H. Wills. 1824.

FOR RENT—Several good rich
pieces of land, well adapted for to-
matos, potatoes or small grains;
close by town on car line. Alfred
Innis, Sherwood farm, phone 300
F-2. 1824

FOR RENT—Residence at 1113
Penniman avenue. Mrs. Adelaide
Hudd. 1824

FOR SALE—A 6 h. p. boiler, suit-
able for greenhouse. Just newly
repaired. Make your own price.
William Boyer, phone 87-F-2. 1824

FOR SALE—At 964 West Ann
Arbor street, house with modern im-
provements. Large lot with grapes
and fruit trees. A fine garden spot.
Bargain if taken soon. 1824

FOR SALE—My home at 1028
Church street. Beautifully located
and strictly modern. Lawrence
Johnson. 1824

FOR SALE—S. C. Comb Rhode
Island Red eggs, for hatching,
seventy-five cents per setting of
fifteen. Record for flock of fifty
hens: January, 48 doz.; February,
72 doz. Call 816-F-14 or 7-F-3. 1824

HOUSE FOR SALE—\$49 Adams
street, Plymouth. All in good shape.
Henry Ray, Plymouth. 4824

Established 23 years. Specializ-
ing in farms. Buyers for all kinds
of farms, also small places. Ad-
dress Mr. McAdams, 1250 West
Euclid avenue, Detroit, Mich. 1824

FOR SALE—Two registered Du-
roc sows; 14 horses and colts, ages
from yearlings to 9 years old. F. L.
Becker, phone 817-F-2. 1824

FOR SALE—White Pekin duck
eggs for hatching. Call 816 F-22.
1824

FOR SALE—Daisy Acetylene 40-
light gas machine, pipe, stove and
fixtures for 7-room home; as good
as new, at your price. O. J. Dunkel-
berg, Newburg. 1921

LOST—A black plush lay robe on
Ann Arbor road. Finder please re-
turn to W. H. Taft, phone 233-R.
1921

FOR SALE—Eggs for setting:
Rhode Island Red, White Wyandottes,
Plymouth Rockers, etc. Will
deliver, 149 Union street. 1921

Registered O. L. C. for service.
For 1918. Eggs for hatching from
R. C. E. I. Whites and S. C. R. L.
Beds and S. C. W. Leghorns, 75c per
setting. L. Hillman, phone 81, 711
Starweather avenue. 1921

GALE'S

We have just received a Wheat Flour in
5 lb. sacks that don't call for any substitute.

We have Buckwheat, Rye and Corn Flour
in stock.

You can buy Wheat Flour in 5, 10 and 15
lb. sacks.

We sell Fresh Eggs at 35c per dozen.

June Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa and Timothy
Seeds in stock—best grades.

New Wall Paper—come and see it.

JOHN L. GALE

SEED CORN

We have just received a car load of Yel-
low Dent Seed Corn,
which will germinate
between 90 and 95%.

\$2.50

per 35 pounds to the
bushel in the ear.

This corn was secured
through the Michigan
State War Prepared-
ness Board for distri-
bution to the farmers
of Wayne county.

This price applies to
all who have previous-
ly placed their orders.

Plymouth Agricultural
Association

Telephone 370

Plymouth, Mich.

Specials for This
Week

Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs., 15c

Fancy Canned Peas, 13c

PETTINGILL AND CAMPBELL
The Home of Quality Groceries
Phone 36 and 49

North of Fifty-Three

BY BERTRAND W. SINCLAIR

(Copyright: Little, Brown & Co.)

HAZEL ATONES FOR HER THOUGHTLESSNESS BY MAKING A LUCKY "STRIKE."

Synopsis.—Miss Hazel Weir, a stenographer, living at Granville, Ontario, is placed under a cloud by circumstances for which she is entirely blameless. To escape from the groundless gossip that pursues her, she secures a position as schoolteacher at Cariboo Meadows, in a wild part of British Columbia. There, at a boarding house, she first sees "Roaring Bill" Wagstaff, a well-known character of the country. Soon after her arrival Hazel loses her way while walking in the woods. She wanders until night when she reaches "Roaring Bill's" camp fire in the woods. He promises to take her home in the morning, but she is compelled to spend the night in the woods. After wandering in the woods all the next day, "Roaring Bill" finally admits that he is taking Hazel to his cabin in the mountains. Hazel finds upon their arrival at the cabin that she cannot hope to escape from the wilderness before spring. During the long winter "Roaring Bill" treats Hazel with the greatest respect. He tells her he loves her and tries to induce her to marry him, but she refuses. In the spring he takes her to Bella Cools, where she can get a boat to Vancouver. At Vancouver Hazel takes a train for Granville, but on the way she realizes that she loves Wagstaff and decided to return to him. "Roaring Bill" is overjoyed and together they travel to a Hudson Bay post and are married. After several months they decide to go farther into the mountains to a spot where Bill is confident there is gold. Arrived at their destination, Bill builds a cabin and cuts sufficient hay to feed the horses till spring. Hazel allows sparks from the chimney to set fire to the stable, which is burned with all the hay. To keep the animals from death by starvation, Bill is compelled to shoot them.

CHAPTER XII.

Jack Frost Withdraws.

All through the month of January each evening, as dusk folded its somber mantle about the meadow, the wolves gathered to feast on the dead horses. Hazel's nerves were strained to the snapping point. Sometimes, when Bill was gone, and all about the cabin was utterly still, one, bolder or hungrier than his fellows, would trot across the meadow, drawn by the scent of the meat. Two or three of these Hazel shot with her own rifle.

But when February marked another span on the calendar the wolves came no more. The bones were clean.

There was no impending misfortune or danger that she could point to or forecast with certainty. Nevertheless, struggle against it as she might, knowing it for pure psychological phenomena arising out of her harsh environment, Hazel suffered continual vague forebodings. The bald, white peaks seemed to surround her like a prison from which there could be no release. From day to day she was harassed by dismal thoughts. She would wake in the night clutching at her husband. Such days as he went out alone she passed in restless anxiety. Something would happen. What it would be she did not know, but to her it seemed that the bleak stage was set for untoward drama, and they two the puppets that must play.

When Bill drew her up close in his arms, the intangible menace of the wilderness and all the dreary monotony of the days faded into the background. But they, no more than others who have tried and failed for lack of understanding, could not live their lives with their heads in an emotional cloud. For every action there must be a corresponding reaction. They who have the capacity to reach the heights must likewise, upon occasion, plumb the depths. Life, she began to realize, resolved itself into an unending succession of little, trivial things, with here and there some great event looming out above all the rest for its bestowal of happiness or pain.

February and March stormed a path furiously across the calendar. Higher and higher the drifts piled about the cabin, till at length it was banked to the eaves with snow save where Bill shoveled it away to let light to the windows. Day after day they kept indoors, stoking up the fire, listening to the triumphant whoop of the winds.

"Snow, snow!" Hazel burst out one day. "Frost that cuts you like a knife. I wish we were home again—or some place."

"So do I, little person," Bill said gently. "But spring's almost at the door. Hang on a little longer. We've made a fair stake, anyway. If we don't wash all chance of gold."

"How are we going to get it all out?" She voiced a troublesome thought.

"Shoulder pack to the Skeena," he answered laconically. "Build a dugout there, and float downstream. Portage the rapids as they come."

"Oh, Bill!" She came and leaned her head against him contritely. "Our poor ponies! And it was all my carelessness."

"Never mind, hon," he comforted. "They blunked out without suffering. And we'll make it like a charm. Be game—will soon be spring."

By April the twentieth the abdication of Jack Frost was complete. A kinder despot ruled the land, and Bill Wagstaff began to talk of gold.

... these precious yellow metal sought in the region desolate.

... in patient hope or furious dread of discord, war, and murder.

The victor's spoil.

So Hazel, quoted, leaning over her husband's shoulder. In the bottom of his pan, shining among a film of black sand, lay half a dozen bright specks, varying from pin-point size to the big size of a grain of wheat.

"That's the stuff," Bill murmured. "If we'd struck it pretty fair, it's a fine, too—the June rise will hit us like a whirlwind one of these days."

"What's the value of those little specks?" Hazel asked.

"Oh, fifty or sixty cents," he answered. "Not much, by itself. But it means the gold mine on the bar—gold mine with a good many more in it."

"Whitely Lewis and I took out over two hundred dollars a day on that other creek last spring—no, a year last spring, it was," he observed reminiscently. "This isn't as good, but it's not to be sneezed at, either. I think I'll make me a rocker."

"I can help, can't I?" she said eagerly.

"Sure," he smiled. "You help a lot, little person, just sitting around and keeping me company."

"But I want to work," she declared. "I've sat around now till I'm getting the fidgets."

"All right; I'll give you a job," he returned good-naturedly. "Meantime, let's eat that lunch you packed up here."

In a branch of the creek which flowed down through the basin, Bill had found plentiful colors as soon as the first big run-off of water had fallen. He had followed upstream painstakingly, panning colors always, and now and then a few grains of coarse gold to encourage him in the quest. The loss of their horses precluded ranging far afield to that other glacial stream which he had worked with Whitely Lewis when he was a free lance in the North. He was close to his base of supplies, and he had made wages—with always the prospector's lure of a rich strike on the next bar.

"In the morning," said he, when lunch was over, "I'll bring along the ax and some nails and a shovel, and get busy."

That night they trudged down to the cabin in high spirits. Bill had washed out enough during the afternoon to make a respectable showing on Hazel's outspread handkerchief. And Hazel was in a gleeful mood over the fact that she had unearthed a big nugget by herself. Beginner's luck, Bill said teasingly, but that did not diminish her elation.

As the days passed there seemed no question of their complete success. Bill fabricated his rocker, a primitive, boxlike device with a blanket screen and transverse slats below. It was faster than the pan, even rude as it was, and it caught all but the finer particles of gold.

A queer twist of luck put the cap-sheaf on their undertaking. Hazel ran a splinter of wood into her hand, thus putting a stop to her activities with shovel and pail. Until the wound lost its soreness she was forced to be idle. So she rambled along the creek one afternoon, armed with hook and line on a pliant willow in search of sport.

The trout were hungry, and struck eagerly at the bait. She soon had plenty for supper and breakfast.



In the Bottom of His Pan Lay Half a Dozen Bright Specks.

Wherefore she abandoned that diversion and took to panning tentatively in the lee of certain boulders on the edge of the creek—prospecting on her own initiative, as it were. She had no pan, and only one hand to work with, but she knew gold when she saw it, and, after all, it was but an idle method of killing time.

In this search she came upon a large, rusty pebble, smuggled on the downstream side of an overhanging rock right at the water's edge. It attracted her first by its symmetrical form, a perfect oval; then, when she lifted it, by its astonishing weight. She continued her search for the pinkish-red stones, carrying the rusty pebble along. Presently she worked her way back to where Roaring Bill had been panning.

Look at those pretty stones! I'll bet they're worth a fortune. What are they, Bill?

"Those?" He looked at her outstretched palm. "Garnets."

"Garnets? They must be valuable then," she observed.

"Yes, if you can find any of any size. What's the other rock?" he inquired casually. "You making a collection of specimens?"

"That's just a funny stone I found," she returned. "It must be iron or something. It's terribly heavy for its size."

"Eh? Let me see it," he said.

She handed it over.

He weighed it in his palm, scrutinized it closely, turning it over and over. Then he took out his knife and scratched the rusty surface vigorously for a few minutes.

"Huh!" he grunted. "Look at your funny stone."

He held it out for her inspection. The blade of the knife had left a dull yellow scar.

"Oh!" she gasped. "Why—it's gold!"

"It is, woman," he exclaimed, with mock solemnity. "Gold—glittering gold!"

"Say, where did you find this?" he asked when Hazel stared at the nugget, dumb in the face of this unexpected stroke of fortune.

"Just around the second bend," she cried. "Oh, Bill, do you suppose there's any more there?"

"Lead me to it with my trusty pan and shovel, and we'll see," Bill smiled. Forthwith they set out. The overhanging boulder was a scant ten minutes' walk up the creek.

Within five minutes his fingers brought to light a second lump, double the size of the first. Close upon that he winnowed a third. Hazel leaned over him, breathless. At last he reached bottom. The boulder thrust out below in a natural shelf. From this Bill carefully scraped the accumulation of black sand and gravel, gleaming as a result of his labor a baker's dozen of assorted chunks—one giant that must have weighed three pounds. He sat back on his haunches, and looked at his wife, speechless.

"Is that truly all gold, Bill?" she whispered incredulously.

"It certainly is—as good gold as ever went into the mint," he assured. "All laid in a nice little nest on this shelf of rock. That's a real, honest pocket. And a well-lined one, if you ask me."

"My goodness!" she murmured. "There might be wagonloads of it in this creek."

"There might, but it isn't likely," Bill shook his head. "This is a slimy pocket, and it would keep a graduate mineralogist guessing to say how it got here, because it's a different proposition from the wash gold in the creek bed. It's rich placer ground, at that—but this pocket's almost unbelievable. Must be forty pounds of gold there. And you found it. You're the original mascot, little person."

He bestowed a beaming hug upon her.

"Now what?" she asked. "It hardly seems real to pick up several thousand dollars in half an hour or so like this. What will we do?"

"Do? Why, bless your dear soul," he laughed. "We'll just consider ourselves extra lucky, and keep right on with the game till the high water makes us quit."

Which was a contingency nearer at hand than even Bill, with a first-hand knowledge of the North's vagaries in the way of food, quite anticipated.

Three days after the finding of the pocket the whole floor of the creek was awash. His rocker went downstream overnight. When Bill saw that he rolled himself a cigarette, and, putting one long arm across his wife's shoulders, said whimsically:

"What'd you say we start home?"

CHAPTER XIII.

The Stress of the Trail.

Roaring Bill dumped his second pack on the summit of the Klappan, and looked away to where the valley that opened out of the basin showed its blurred hollow in the distance. But he uttered no useless regrets. With horses they could have ridden south through a rolling country, where every stretch of timber gave him a grass-grown level. Instead they were forced back over the rugged route by which they had crossed the range the summer before. Grub, bedding, furs and gold totaled two hundred pounds. On his sturdy shoulders Bill could pack half that weight. For his wife the thing was a physical impossibility. Even every mile advanced meant that he doubled the distance, relaying from one camp to the next. They cut their bedding to a blanket apiece, and that was Hazel's load—all he would allow her to carry.

"You're no pack mule, little person," he would say. "I'd hate to hurt me. I've done this for years."

But even with abnormal strength and endurance, it was killing work to buck those rugged slopes with a heavy load. Only by terrible, unremitting effort could he advance any appreciable distance. They were footsore, and their bodies ached with weariness that verged on pain when they gained the pass that cut the summit of the Klappan range.

"Well, we're over the hump," Bill remarked thankfully. "It's a downhill about the Skeena. I don't think it's more than fifty or sixty miles to where we can take to the water."

They made better time on the western slope, but the journey became a matter of sheer endurance. Food was scanty—sour and salt and tea; with meat and fish got by the way. And the back flies and mosquitoes swarmed about them maddeningly day and night.

So they came at last to the Skeena, and Roaring Bill spent several days at the stock side of the swirling stream, the stock side of a deep, dark, treacherous stream. But Bill found

overnight, and in the morning sought and felled a stable cedar, and began to hew. Slowly the thick trunk shaped itself to the form of a boat under the steady swing of his ax.

In a week it was finished. They loaded the sack of gold, the bundle of furs, their meager camp outfit amidsthips, and swung off into the stream. The Skeena drops fifteen hundred feet in a hundred miles. Wherefore there are rapids, boiling stretches of white water in which many a good canoe has come to grief. Some of these they ran at imminent peril. Over the worst they lined the canoe from the bank. And in the second week of July they brought up at the head of Klappan Canon. Hazelton lay a few miles below. But the Klappan stayed there, a sluice box cut through old stone, in which the waters raged with a deafening roar. No man ventured into that wild gorge. They abandoned the dugout. Bill slung the sack of gold and the bale of furs on his back.

"It's the last lap, Hazel," said he. "We'll leave the rest of it for the first Sluagh that happens along."

So they set out bravely to trudge the remaining distance. And as the fortunes of the trail sometimes befall, they raised an Indian camp on

the bank of the river at the mouth of the canon. A ten-dollar bill made them possessors of another canoe, and an hour later the roofs of Hazelton cropped up above the bank.

"Oh, Bill," Hazel called from the bow. "Look!"

Bill suddenly realized that Hazel is tired of the wilderness and he decides on a move that is to have a big effect on their later lives. A hint of what is to come is given in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



"Oh, Bill," Hazel Called from the Bow. "Look!"

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ANIMALS ARE GOOD SWIMMERS

Polar Bear, Who Passes His Time in Icy Waters, Is Regarded Best, Though Not Swiftest.

Nearly all animals are better swimmers than man and take to the water naturally. The rhinoceros and hippopotamus are wonderful swimmers and divers, while the Indian elephant crosses great rivers with heavy loads, London Tit-Bits states.

The elk and the reindeer are first-class swimmers. The elk keeps his head above water and crosses directly from bank to bank to avoid turning. The reindeer, on the other hand, turns as often as he likes, keeping his head only a little above the surface. But of all swimmers of all climes the best, though not the swiftest, is the polar bear, who passes half his time in the water swimming and diving. His swimming power is nothing short of miraculous if it be remembered that the water in the regions he frequents is invariably cold and that cold is normally prohibitive to good swimming. There are bears that can swim from twenty-five to thirty miles without great effort.

One of the swiftest swimming animals is the squirrel. A sportsman on one occasion, having at hand a squirrel born in captivity, which had never seen water, wanted to see if it could swim and took it with him in a row-boat to the center of the lake. The squirrel turned toward the bank, head and paws above the water, back and tail underneath it, and began to swim so rapidly that it was with the greatest difficulty that the man recovered it when it reached the shallow waters near the land.

Evolution of the Lamp.

Dr. Walter Clark of Philadelphia has recently made some interesting investigations to find out how the old time lighting conditions in his city compare with those of today, says the Popular Science Monthly. He has discovered that until as late as 1885, only flickering sperm oil and candles were in use. Not until the following decade did the "highly improved" kerosene lamp appear. Gas did not come out until the period between 1865 and 1875. And then only the wealthy could use it. It sold at \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet! The efficient Welshman mantle came out ten years later, revolutionizing artificial illumination. The present era began in 1885, when gas and electricity came into general use—gas selling at \$1 per thousand cubic feet and electricity at 10 cents per kilowatt hour. Since that time the gas mantle and the electric filament have seen vast improvements, so that today the average family is obtaining about eighteen times as much light as the people of half a century ago.

"That's a good place to stow this bullion," he remarked. "I want to get it off my hands."

So to the bank they bent their steps. A solemn, horse-faced Englishman weighed the gold, and issued Bill a receipt, expressing a polite regret that lack of facility to determine its fineness prevented him from converting it into cash.

"That means a trip to Vancouver," Bill remarked outside. "Well, we can stand that."

From the bank they went to the hotel, registered, and were shown to a room. For the first time since the summit of the Klappan Range, where he sat hand glass had suffered disaster, Hazel was permitted a clear view of herself in a mirror.

"I'm a perfect fright!" she mourned.

"Huh!" Bill grunted. "You're all right. Look at me."

The trail had dealt hardly with both. In the matter of their personal appearance. Tanned to an ashen brown, they were.

And Hazel's one-time beauty was spotted with fly bites and marked with certain scratches suffered in the brush as they skirted the Klappan. Her hair had lost its sleek, glossy smoothness of arrangement. Her hands were reddened and rough. But chiefly she was concerned with the sad state of her apparel. She had come a matter of four hundred miles in the clothes on her back—and they bore unequivocal evidence of the journey.

"I'm a perfect fright," she repeated pathetically. "One's manners, morals, civility, and complexion all suffer from the time contact with your beloved North, Bill."

"Thanks," he returned shortly. "I suppose I'm a perfect fright, too. Long hair, whiskers, grumpy, cabined hands, and all the rest of it. A shave and a hair cut, a bath and a new suit of clothes will remedy that. But I'll be in the community in every essential quality that I was when I sweated over the Klappan with a hundred pounds on my back."

"I hope so," she retorted. "I don't require the shave, thank goodness, but I wish I had the gray suit that's probably getting all moldy and moth-eaten at the Pine River cabin. I wonder if I can get anything fit to wear here?"

"Women live here," Bill returned quietly, "and I suppose the stores supply 'em with duds. Unlumber that bank roll of yours, and do some shopping."

She sat on the edge of the bed, regarding her reflection in the mirror with extreme disfavor. Bill fingered his thick stubble of a beard for a thoughtful minute. Then he sat down beside her.

"What's a mollah, hon?" he wheedled. "What makes you such a crosser patch all at once?"

"Oh, I don't know," she answered dolefully. "I'm tired and hungry, and I look a fright—and—oh, just everything."

"Tut, tut!" he remonstrated good-naturedly. "That's just mood again. We're out of the woods, literally and figuratively. If you're hungry, let's go and see what we can make this hotel produce in the way of grub, before we do anything else."

"I wouldn't go into their dining-room looking like this for the world," she said decisively.

"All right; you go shopping, then," he proposed. "While I take these furs up to old Hack's place and turn them into money. Then we'll dress, and make this hotel feed us the best they've got. Cheer up. Maybe it was tough on you to slice a year out of your life and leave it in a country where there's nothing but woods and eternal silence—but we've got around twenty thousand dollars to show for it. Hazel. And one can't get something for nothing. There's a price mark on it somewhere, always. Be my good little pal—and see if you can't make one of these stores dig up a white waist and a black skirt, like you had on the first time I saw you."

He kissed her, and went quickly out. And after a long time of sober shaking at her image in the glass Hazel shook herself impatiently.

"I'm a silly, selfish, incompetent little beast," she whispered. "Bill ought to thump me, instead of being kind. I can't do anything, and I don't know much, and I'm a scarecrow for looks right now. And I started out to be a real partner."

Bill suddenly realizes that Hazel is tired of the wilderness and he decides on a move that is to have a big effect on their later lives. A hint of what is to come is given in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SHE WANTED HOME; MAKES OWN BRICKS

Detroit Woman Shuns Washtub Two Days a Week to Provide Material.

Detroit, Mich.—When she wasn't bending over the washtub at the rate of \$1.50 a day, Miss Kate McDonald was making bricks at the rate of 320 a day until she completed 8,000 of them—enough to build the home of her dreams.

Eighteen years ago Miss McDonald, washerwoman, cook, brick manufacturer, and general good business woman, found herself alone in Detroit with a

very small capital. She invested in a 20 to 50 foot lot, where she lived in a shabby frame house, alone with dreams of something higher and better than anybody else had in the neighborhood; something of her own design and ingenuity.

But how to accomplish her dream on an income of \$1.50 a day was somewhat perplexing, even to Miss McDonald, until, visiting the state fair one day, she became interested in a brick mold. The mold was purchased and Kate began in a little barn, to sand and cement her dreams.

July 4, 1915, Kate made her first brick, October 20, 1916, she had manufactured 8,000 which to her seemed enough to build another Tower of Babel. She had devoted only two days a week to the task and did all the work unaided.

The dream, which in this case was a ten-room double house is completed, and is valued at \$4,000.

THEY BUY TOO MANY BUCKETS

Expert Window-Cleaners Charged With Jewelry Robberies Amounting to \$50,000.

New York.—Sealskin coats by night and window-cleaners' overalls by daytime proved such a contrast as to result in the undoing of two clever New York thieves who are being held on the charge of jewelry robberies amounting to approximately \$50,000.

The men gained easy access to exclusive homes by professing to be expert window cleaners. They bought too many pairs of overalls and too many buckets from the same dealers.

And, according to the history of window cleaners, they dressed too well and spent too much money on Broadway at nights—that is, too much for window cleaners.

THRILLING RESCUE OF MAN FROM ICE CAKE

New London, Conn.—Tim Tilm, a South Sea Islander, is recovering at the hospital at Ft. Michie, Gull Island, in the sound, from a thrilling experience on a floating ice cake. Tilm says he was "jolted" by some deckhands on a Fall river boat who told him he was to be arrested on his arrival at Fall river. He says he jumped overboard into the icy waters and clambered on a big ice cake, whence he was rescued the following morning.

BOYS TAKE A WILD RIDE

Necessary to Shut Off Power on Indiana Interurban Line to Stop Mad Race.

Michigan City, Ind.—Albert Williams, twelve, colored, was lodged in jail after he had piloted a Gary-Michigan City interurban at a fifty-mile clip while the car crew gave vain chase in an automobile. Albert and two other boys started on their personally conducted speed test when the crew left the car standing in front of the station at Gary. It was necessary to shut off the power of the whole line to stop the mad ride.

Looks for Honest Thief.

Hardin, Ill.—On the theory that not all thieves are dishonest, C. H. Lamar, editor of a paper here, has advertised he will leave the back door of his office open at night so that the person who stole Lamar's asprobe and horse blanket can return them.

Offers Himself Two Dogs.

Towanda, Pa.—Since James Walbridge, buried his pet dog with an expense of \$500 he has received appeals for aid to the aggregate of \$69,000. A St. Louis woman has offered her hand, heart, hankroll and two valuable dogs.

Pets Up Game Fight.

Brushed, Va.—A catamount which measured four feet ten inches was killed in the mountains near here recently by Robert Baskin. The animal, after being wounded by Baskin, was whipped seven of his hounds.

Had To Quit Work

Gave Up Hope of Recovery, But Doan's Restored His Health. Has Been Well Since.

J. B. Ragon, carpenter, 210 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "My back gave out completely and I had to quit work. I could hardly endure the pain in my back and nights I tossed and turned, unable to sleep. Often in the morning my back was so stiff as a board, so that I couldn't stoop to dress myself. When I did manage to bend over, everything before me turned black. My head seemed to be whirling and sometimes I was so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling."

The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, turned me up at night and the passages burned cruelly. I lost my appetite, was weak and listless and went down twenty-five pounds in weight. When I had almost given up hope, Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. Soon after, I passed an examination for life insurance and I'm glad to say my cure has lasted."

Doan's Kidney Pills

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Doan's Kidney Pills

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

EVERY month we make enough Lucky Strike Cigarettes to reach, end to end, from New York to China, the long way around. That's

15,000,000 A DAY

Regular men like the Lucky Strike Cigarette—good, solid Kentucky Burley tobacco, fine for a cigarette because—

IT'S TOASTED



Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.

Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY
TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controller of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand from Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than May 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to:
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DETROIT, MICH.; GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.; PORT HURON, MICH.

No Other Testimony.

If you are willing to accept hearsay evidence, the new \$10,000 bill bears General Grant's portrait.—Minneapolis Morning Tribune.

Does Your Back Ache?

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

PISO'S TABLETS
Sold Everywhere 50 Cents
Sample Mailed Free—address postpaid
THE PISO COMPANY
400 Pine St., Waukegan, Ill.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 15-1918.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER WITH BACKACHE AND RHEUMATISM

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haasem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and which are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder are allowed to accumulate, they will cause backache, rheumatism, kidney trouble, bladder trouble, stomach trouble, and all the ills which follow.

Weakness, depression, nervousness, indigestion, headache, stomach trouble, backache, pain in joints, and lower abdominal distress, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, kidney trouble, all these you can cure after your kidneys and bladder are purified by GOLD MEDAL Haasem Oil. It is the only remedy that will do this.

Do not get a "cheap imitation" of GOLD MEDAL Haasem Oil. For 200 years they

have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haasem Oil. Your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisons. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue this treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delay is especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All reliable druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haasem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. It is the only medicine that will do this. It is the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.

LOYAL AMERICANS MUST CONTRIBUTE

CRUSHING OF GERMANY CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ONLY BY OUR FINANCIAL AID.

RESPOND TO LIBERTY LOAN

Appeal to All True Citizens to Help Eliminate the Diseased Tree Lying Across the Path of True Democracy.

(By WINSTON CHURCHILL, Who Recently Returned From the War Zone.)

Germany may be likened to a great tree that has fallen across the path of democracy. The trunk is being chopped through by two axes, the military ax and the propagandist ax. If the trunk is to be severed and the obstruction removed, neither ax must be spared. Americans must contribute willingly to help their allies, to support their army and navy, which will be the deciding military factor in the struggle.

Our American president was the first world statesman to make clear that while a military victory is essential, it is not in itself adequate. The great significance of this war lies not on the battle lines, but behind them. It is a war for human liberty, and that which restricts human liberty, not only in the German empire, but also in America and England and France and Italy and Russia must be abolished. We are beginning to perceive that the future progress of democracy depends on national selflessness and international co-operation scientifically conceived.

Issued World Proclamation.

In a series of masterly state papers Mr. Wilson has announced to the world that America enters the war unselfishly, and has defined the true issue for all the peoples of the earth—even for those deluded portions of the German population which, because of a false system of education, have hitherto upheld the hands of the worst enemies of liberty, the Junkers. Until quite recently, one of the most disquieting symptoms from the point of view of the allies was a discontent with, if not an actual opposition to, the war of large elements among the working classes of the allied peoples. In Russia, where democracy was most cruelly suppressed, where conditions for the peasant and the workman were hardest, a revolution actually took place—a revolution that has sounded the keynote of our times. The world service which our president is doing is that of enlisting the allegiance of those masses for the war. He is convincing them that it is their war. And these are they upon whom the evils of an outward economic system have pressed hardest, and who hitherto have seen little hope of victory over the Germans meant their own deliverance. Mr. Wilson has issued a world proclamation of emancipation from economic slavery.

Make Their Own Treaties. He not only declares that powerful nations shall cease to exploit little nations, but that powerful individuals shall cease to exploit their fellow men. He declares that henceforth no wars shall be fought for domination, and that to this end secret treaties shall be abolished. The peoples through their representatives shall make their own treaties. And just as national democracy insures to the individual the greatest amount of self-determination, so shall insure self-determination to the individual nations of the earth, in order that each may be free to make its own contribution to world democracy.

Fighting for Oppressed. This is the spirit in which America has entered the war. We are fighting for the oppressed everywhere. And we are equally determined that the injustice and inequalities that exist in our own government, the false standards of worth, the materialism, the luxury and waste shall be purged from our midst. We shall seize this opportunity to finish up the cleaning of our own household. To sustain our army and navy in the struggle for such a cause, to uphold our president, to aid our allies who have fought so long and so bravely, these are worthy of our sacrifices. I am confident that the response of the American people to the third Liberty loan will be generous.

Bonds Feed the Boys. Every farmer knows how his boys like to eat. Mother's fried chicken and apple dumplings and pumpkin pies haven't a chance in the world when the boys sit down at table. Lots of farmers' boys are in France and the farmer doesn't want them to go hungry over there. Liberty Bonds buy food for them.

Don't Bury Your Bond. When you and your neighbor have bought your Liberty Bonds, don't take them home and hide them in the cupboard. Take them to your country banker and have him give you certificates of deposit for the bonds. Your banker can take these bonds to a Federal Reserve bank and borrow money for your use in case you suddenly find yourself in need of funds. Hiding a bond is as bad as hoarding money. Keep the bonds and the money in circulation and the country will pull through this crisis all right.

The Safest Guide. The much-praised optimist, although to be admired, is not a safe guide. He tells us all is well, when it is not. He fails to see the pitfalls and urges us forward and we fall into them. Likewise the pessimist, although shrouded and berated, leads us to be over cautious. Under his influence we hopelessly sit down for fear we will fall into the pit, when there is none. The cautious leader who watches, waits, and waits to patient expectation, the world to move forward, is always most trustworthy.



ALL IN READINESS TO MOVE

Teuton Evidently Had Been Looking Forward to Time When He Would Be Taken Prisoner.

A young British officer, now home on leave, tells me that when some of his battalion recently took a German trench which they had deemed to be rather lightly held, they found it occupied by just one man. This was a venerable Hun, aged fifty-eight, with a long white beard. When the Britons loomed into his vision, he exclaimed, testily and in perfect English: "What are you doing in my trench?" "We've come to take you to the England," blandly replied one of the Tommies.

"Good!" replied the elderly Teuton. "That's exactly what I've been waiting, and I'm all ready."

It developed later that he had lived in England for several years before the war. My young acquaintance added the interesting information that, in many cases, when a trench is taken, they find its placid occupants literally "all packed up"—being conscious that they have "some place to go!"—Exchange.

Limit of Confidence.

"She seems to make a confidant of you."

"Yes, I'm her dearest friend. She tells me everything."

"Her innermost secrets, I presume?"

"Yes, indeed. She's even shown me where she has hoarded a few pounds of sugar in her attic."

A Hot One.

Foxy—He seems to be well seasoned.

Handsome—Yes; he's full of plinger.

Many a man seemingly leads a useless life, but he serves a purpose as an example to others.

Ideals That Uplift.

We cannot reverse anything lofty without ourselves becoming exalted; we cannot reverse anything holy without ourselves becoming pure. The character of our homes determines our characters.—J. H. Jovett, D. D.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ECZEMA AND PILES

Thousands and thousands of people, says Peterson, are learning every week that one 30 cent box of Peterson's Ointment will abolish Eczema and hemorrhoids, and the grateful letters I receive every day are worth more to me than money.

I had Eczema for many years on my head and could not get anything to do it any good. I saw your ad and got one box and I owe you many thanks for the good it has done me. There isn't a blotch on my head now, and I couldn't help but thank Peterson for the cure is great. Mrs. Mary Hill, 420 Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. I have had itching piles for 15 years and Peterson's is the only ointment that relieves me. Besides the piles seem to have gone. A. B. Ruger, 1127 Washington Ave., Racine, Wis.

Use Peterson's Ointment for old sores, milks rashes and all skin diseases. It banishes pimples and blackheads in less than 10 days and leaves the skin clean, clear and pleasant to look upon. Druggists guarantee it. Adv.

Proving Their Patriotism.

"Of course we have a family skeleton."

"Well, let's trot it out. It will be a credit to us now. Shows we are not overeating."—Kansas City Journal.

Cuticura Kills Dandruff.

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

Cautious.

"Have you been taken, too, with these arguments about the excitement of aviation?"

"Well, I wouldn't so to speak, care to fall for it."

Important to Mothers.

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

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

We must learn to read before we can read to learn, and learn to listen before we can learn by listening.

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 \$30 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**

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.

Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

M. V. MacINNIS
176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agent

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature

A BSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it. And the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Gooden, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE JARRELL, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

All the Modern Improvements.

"Have you a fireless cooker at your home?"

"Worse than that. We've got a fireless furnace now."

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S

CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Two crops of rice, known as the spring and winter crops, are raised annually in the Foochow district.

One Great Truth.

"I suppose you claim that you will leave office poorer than you entered it?"

"I'm not making any statement about that. But I can truthfully say that the campaign depleted my bank roll considerably."—Kansas City Journal.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One Little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

There is such a thing as an attractive distraction—a pretty woman.

Revenge is not valor.

What Do You Know About CATTLE?

Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS?

Drop to a local agent or write to the NATIONAL CATTLE BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1000 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

"CATTLE, HORSES AND ORIGIN" shows all breeds of cattle on earth.

MR. DAVID ROBERTS, VETERINARY CL. & 100, WABERER, Wis.

MEN WANTED AT ONCE

In Detroit to learn automobile and airplane business. (Experience unnecessary.) Can start while learning. Good advancement.

Write NATIONAL TRAINING CORPORATION 704 Woodward Ave. Detroit, Michigan

Send for Swift & Company's 1918 Year Book

It shows that Swift & Company sells the meat from a steer for less money than the live steer cost!

Proceeds from the sale of the hide, fat, and other by-products covered all expense of dressing, refrigeration, freight, selling expense and the profit of \$1.29 per steer as shown by Swift & Company's 1917 figures as follows:

Average price paid for live cattle per steer	\$84.45
Average price received for meat	68.97
Average price received for by-products	24.09
Total received	93.06
This leaves for expenses and profit	8.61
Of which the profit per steer was	1.29

There are many other interesting and instructive facts and figures in the Year Book.

We want to send our 1918 Year Book, to anyone, anywhere—free for the asking. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

