

INCUBATORS

We sell the BUCKEYE "STANDARD" INCUBATORS. They are foolproof and fireproof, and guaranteed to hatch more chicks and stronger chicks in the hands of any beginner. So simple they can't go wrong—the most successful hatching device in the world. Made in six sizes—65 to 600 eggs.

BROODERS

We handle the STANDARD COLONY BROODER, the most remarkable coal burning brooder ever invented. Makes three chicks grow where one grew before. Self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe and everlasting. Saves labor, time and money.

FURNITURE AND HARDWARE

Everything you could possibly need in these lines is here awaiting your inspection, and if we haven't what you want we can get it for you.

Large shipments of Mattresses, Woven Wire Fence and Manure Spreaders just received.

SPECIAL SALE ON CROCKERY

See Our West Window.

FIRST CLASS PLUMBING AND TIN SHOP

HOLMES & WALKER

WE WILL ALWAYS TREAT YOU RIGHT.

HOW TO MAKE RED CROSS KNITTED SOCKS

Official Instructions Issued by the State Board and Approved by Washington Officials.

General instructions—One hank of yarn (4 lb.). Socks must not have a ridge under the heel nor at the end of the toe, nor a back seam stitch. Do not knit coarse yarn on fine needles. Do not make double heel. Break any knots in the wool and join again by running each end into the other with a darning needle for about six inches. Always knit loosely. Always shrink yarn before using. Always wash the socks carefully before turning them in. Length of foot when finished not less than 10½ inches; not over 12 inches. Medium sizes are required in the largest numbers; foot 11 inches.

Needles—No. 10 steel, or corresponding size in bone, celluloid or wood. Loosely cast on 56 stitches; 4 inches, 2 plain, 2 purl; knit plain 7 inches (11 inches in all).

Heel—Knit plain 28 stitches on to one needle, turn, purl back these 28 stitches, turn, knit, plain, repeating these two rows (always slipping the first stitch) for 28 rows, making heel about 3 inches. With the inside of the heel toward you, purl 16 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1. Turn, knit 6 stitches, slip 1, knit one, purl slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 16 stitches, slip 1, knit one, purl slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 9 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1. Turn, knit 10 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, purl slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 11 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1. Turn, knit 12 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, purl slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 13 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1. Turn, knit 14 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, purl slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 15 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1. Turn, knit 15 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, purl slipped stitch over. Now pick up and knit the 14 stitches down the side of the heel piece. Knit the 28 stitches of the front needles on to one needle. Pick up and knit 14 stitches at the other side of the heel piece. Divide the heel stitches on to the 2 side needles, and knit right around again to the center heel.

First needle, knit to within 3 stitches of the front end of side needle, knit 2 together, knit 1. Front needle plain. Third needle, knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, purl slipped stitch over, knit 1, plain to end of needle. This reducing to be done every other row until there are 56 stitches on the needles (front needle 28, side needles 14 each). Knit plain until the foot from the back of the heel measures 8½ inches, or 9 inches for a longer sock.

To narrow for toe—Begin at the front needle; knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, purl slipped stitch over, knit plain to within 3 stitches of the end of the needle, knit 2 together, knit 1. Second needle: Knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, purl slipped stitch over, knit plain to end of needle. Third needle: Knit plain to within 3 stitches of the end, knit 2 together, knit 1. Knit two plain rounds, then narrow as before every other round until you have 20 stitches on three needles, 10 on front needle and 5 on each side needle. Then knit two plain rounds. Slip stitches on side needles all on to one needle, giving you 10 stitches on each of the two remaining needles.

Intake of toe—Having 10 stitches each on front and back needles, break off wool leaving 12 inches with which to finish off sock and thread it into a darning needle. Put darning needle into first stitch of the front knitting needle as if to knit, pull wool through and take off stitch. Put darning needle in next stitch of front needle as if to purl, pull wool through but leave stitch on. Go to back needle, being particularly careful that the wool is taken under the knitting needle each time and not over. Put darning needle in first stitch of the back needle as if to purl, pull wool through and take off stitch; put darning needle in next stitch of the back needle as if to knit, pull wool through but leave stitch on. Return to front needle, put wool in first stitch (the one previously purl) and repeat. In finishing off end of yarn, run yarn once down side of toe, so as not to make ridge or lump. Tie together below ribbing at back of leg. Leg, from tip of heel to top of leg, not less than 14 inches.

BOY AND BANK ACCOUNT.

There are several factors that are responsible for the making of an industrial and thrifty man out of an active and wide awake boy, and one of the most important of these is getting the boy to start a bank account of his own in his early teens or before. Not only should the lad be encouraged to put most of the money he earns on deposit in such an account, but it will help to still further encourage him if the fund is increased a bit now and then by those most interested in him. The having and building up of such a bank account will not only make a boy saving and thrifty, but he will at the same time learn the value of a dollar, while the incentive he will have to add to the sum on deposit will keep him from spending foolishly the money he earns. Help that restless, active boy to start a bank account. It may make a man of him.

PEOPLES' PARTY CAUCUS.

The Peoples' party of the Village of Chelsea will meet in caucus, Tuesday evening, February 19, 1918, at 7:30 o'clock in the Sylvan town hall, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several village offices. Committee.

THE WAR-SAVINGS PLAN.

What is the War-Savings Plan? It is a plan by which you can lend small savings to your government at 4½ interest, compounded quarterly.

How may this be done? By purchasing War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

What is a War-Savings Stamp? It is a stamp for which the government will pay you \$5 on January 1, 1923.

What does it cost? Between \$4.12 and \$4.23 during 1918, depending upon the month in which purchased.

What is a Thrift Stamp? It is a stamp costing 25 cents, to be applied in payment for a War-Savings Stamp. It does not earn interest.

Where can I buy them? At post-offices, banks and authorized houses.

Why should I buy them? Every dollar loaned to the government helps to save the lives of our men at the front and to win the war.

MRS. ELLEN M. HALL.

Mrs. Ellen M. Hall was born at Monroe, Michigan, January 9, 1838, and died at her home, Thursday evening, February 14, 1918, aged 80 years.

She was married to R. W. Hall, June 12, 1865, and four children were born to them; one, Mrs. H. W. Hall, died February, 1913. She leaves two daughters, Mary B. and Nellie C., of Chelsea, and one son, Luther O. of Blissfield. Mrs. Hall will be laid to rest Saturday afternoon, February 16, at two o'clock.

FALL ON ICE SERIOUS.

William Leigh, an aged man who has resided at the Methodist home for several years, fractured his hip yesterday morning while on his way down town. The accident occurred only a short distance outside the gates of the home, on West Middle street. Several years ago the same limb was injured when Mr. Leigh was struck by an automobile and thrown to the pavement on Main street.

NEW RECORD PATRIOTISM.

It has remained for a Chelsea man, J. B. Cole, to set a new record in personal patriotic endeavor for men; viz, the knitting of a pair of socks for a soldier boy. Mr. Cole learned to knit years ago as a young man and recently "revived the art." He spent his spare time for about a week knitting his first pair and has sent them to George Walworth, who is sergeant or ordnance at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

HOLMES & WALKER APPEAL.

The case of Holmes & Walker vs. William Kelley to collect a disputed plumbing bill has been appealed from Justice Howard Brooks court to the circuit court. The case was originally tried on February 5th and the jury returned a verdict of no cause of action.

The suit was brought to recover for plumbing and furnace work done by the complaining firm, the total bill amounting to about \$300.

GREGORY.

Mrs. Robert Leach was in Jackson, Friday.

Fred Ayrault returned from Detroit, Monday.

Cyrenus Mapes and wife were in Howell, Friday.

Elmer Sowdy is working at the W. H. Collins home.

Howard Marshall returned from Detroit last Tuesday.

Elizabeth Driver of Ypsilanti was home for the week-end.

Raymond McKune and Vet Bullis were in Chelsea, Tuesday.

Many of our people have suffered from severe colds the past week.

Mrs. Emily Ziegertuss was a visitor at the Collins home one day last week.

W. H. Collins, who has been on the sick list, is able to be around again.

Edna Sallows of Canada is making an extended visit with her aunt, Mrs. Robert Moore.

Mrs. E. M. McCorney and children, of Jackson, are visiting at the Wm. Willard home.

The Aid society met at Henry Howlett's last Monday and was well attended. Receipts \$22.00.

The little baby, Virginia Peterson, that Frankie Placeway has been caring for, died last Thursday.

Fred Howlett and family spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Andrew Jackson in Stockbridge.

Miss Florence Collins returned to Pontiac, Saturday, taking her mother, Mrs. W. B. Collins, with her for an extended visit.

Mrs. Arthur Bullis on Thursday of last week entertained at dinner: Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whithead, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Marshall, Archie and Vancie Arnold.

The following from a distance attended the Aid social: Charles Ellsworth, G. A. Reid, Charles Runciman, John Burgess, Burr Jackson and wives and Mrs. Fred Asquith.

Sylvan Township Taxes.

The time for paying taxes is drawing to a close, and all who have not paid theirs should do so at once.

W. F. Kautschner, Township Treasurer.

Advertising is the hyphen that brings buyer and seller together.

STARS MET WEDNESDAY

Program Included Address by Grand Worthy Matron Hume.

The Order of the Eastern Star held an initiation meeting Wednesday evening, Rev. and Mrs. P. W. Dieberger and Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Freeman being the initiators.

Supper was served at six o'clock, followed by the work. After the initiation, Miss Grace Barker of Ann Arbor gave a reading and Grand Worthy Matron, Mrs. Ida Hume of Owosso, made the address of the evening. She said in part:

The grand chapter of Michigan had purchased \$5,000 of Liberty bonds since October 1st and had also contributed \$420 to the Women's National Defense committee. The Chelsea chapter has the distinction of being the second in the state to adopt a French orphan. Fourteen chapters have now made similar provision for the aid of orphans in France. The order also contributed very liberally for Christmas bags for soldiers.

Mrs. Clara Eldridge of Adrian, past grand matron, was also present.

MEN'S FASHION HINTS

"First Aid" for Busy Merchant or Farmer in Matters of Dress.

Pinning the following rules in the husband, pasting them on the windshield, or better still having them framed above the office desk or tacked neatly on the side of the manure spreader, will minimize the risk, it is believed, of personal embarrassment that is bound to follow the wearing of a sweater at an evening reception or carnivals at the next regular grange dinner.

The very best spring fashions (official) are to be these:

Coats—Single-breasted sack or lounging coat on slim lines; sleeves tight and short and pockets straight or flaring but with no flaps. Fronts to close with one or two buttons.

Frock coats—Single-breasted, one button, pinched lapel and high waist line. Thirty-eight inches long. Material either soft finished worsted or vicuña in black or drab gray.

Overcoats—Chesterfield single-breasted of black and dark gray vicuña or cheviot, with length 42 inches. Plain sleeves.

Top coats—Highly colored materials such as covert, melton or fancy cheviot. Front flyless, long soft roll, to close with two buttons; deep back vent.

Evening clothes—Evening clothes should show regard for the physical and temperamental makeup of the individual. Lapels and bosom spread. Some men look foolish in ultra clothes while others would look passe in too conservative raiment.

Dinner clothes—To be of dark material, worsted or cheviot, the edges to be bound with narrow silk braid. Lapels peaked or shawl and silk faced.

Waistcoats—For business suits no collar but moderately long faced. For evening wear, white or black silk or pique. Opening shield shape.

Trousers—Short and narrow. Except "for day and evening dress" finished with 1½ inch cuffs.

Fall fashions will follow the lines of the spring modes. The ulster will be popular, it is thought, for winter wear and should be made 46 inches long or under with no cuff on sleeve. It should be cut in two effects, boxy or shapely. The latter will be more popular as no belts or plaits will be permitted.

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Five cents per line first insertion, 2½¢ per line each consecutive time. Minimum charge 15¢. Special rate, 3 lines or less, 3 consecutive times, 25 cents.

TO RENT, FOUND, ETC.

FOR SALE—Brood sow, weight 325 lbs.; due to farrow April 1st. H. E. Haynes, phone 206-F3. 4613

FOR SALE—Furniture: square piano \$50; stoves, beds, chairs, table, writing desk. 212 Jackson St., Chelsea, Mich. 4613

WANTED—Experienced man wants to rent farm, or will work on shares. Have tools. H. A. P. Tribune. 4513

DOG TAXES—Residents of Sylvan township who have not paid their dog tax should arrange to pay same at once. Saturday, February 16th, will positively be the last day. F. G. Broesamle, clerk 4413

WANTED—Furnished farm by M. Zudema. Inquire of Lee Hadley, phone 92-F2, Chelsea. 4413

PRINTERS—Quantity of 13 em leads for sale cheap; about a full column or more, in any quantity until gone. Tribune, Chelsea. 4214

FOR SALE—Modern residence, South and Grant streets. William Fahrner, Chelsea. 10114

FOR SALE—Old newspapers for wrapping, shelves, etc. Large bundle only five cents at the Tribune office

WANTED—People in this vicinity who have any legal printing required in the settlement of estates, etc., to have it sent to the Chelsea Tribune. The rates are universal in such matters, and to have your notices appear in this paper it is only necessary to ask the probate judge to send them to the Chelsea Tribune.

KEMP COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

ESTABLISHED

1876

Capital, Surplus and Profits - \$100,000.00

DEPOSITORY POSTAL SAVINGS FUNDS

FINANCIAL BUSINESS

ANY NUMBER OF MEN WHO BEGAN WITH A SMALL BANK ACCOUNT HAVE MADE A BIG SUCCESS. EVEN THOUGH YOUR ACCOUNT BE SMALL WE OFFER YOU THE BEST FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF YOUR FINANCIAL BUSINESS. AN ACCOUNT WITH THE KEMP COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK WILL GIVE YOU THE BENEFIT OF OUR EQUIPMENT AND HELPFUL SERVICE.

CHELSEA - - - MICHIGAN



THE UNIVERSAL CAR

150,000

Unfilled Orders!

That is the word we have just received from the Ford Motor Co.

We are advising you not to get in the same fix buying a car that you did in buying your coal.

Get In Your Order NOW!

Touring Car, \$372; Runabout, \$357; Coupelet, \$572; Sedan, \$707; One-ton Truck Chassis, \$612—F. O. B. Chelsea. On display and for sale by—

Palmer Motor Sales Co.

Gentlemen, a Few Tips on Hosiery



SOME socks look like sleeves after you have worn them a week. You don't want to buy that kind. You demand service in hosiery. We keep the kinds that last. And they cost you little.

We want you for a regular customer, not only when you lay in your supply of hosiery, but for garters, suspenders, gloves, hats, shirts and everything else for men. Let us show you.

Dancer Brothers. - Chelsea, Mich.

Chelsea Fruit Company

Merkel Block—Phone 247-W

Choice Fruits and Candies

of all kinds. Fresh stock of Naval Oranges and choice Nuts just received

Our Motto:—Best in the Market at Lowest Prices

GROCERY SPECIALS

For Saturday, February 16th.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Coto Suet, per lb..... | 25c |
| Tea Dust per pound..... | 10c |
| Lima Beans per pound..... | 13c |
| Snider's Tomato Soup, large size can..... | 12c |

A Large Line of Groceries at Lowest Prices.

Keusch & Fahrner

The Home of Old Tavern Coffee



Some Bone

will be found in nearly every piece of good meat—some dealers sell more bone than meat. We are especially careful in giving our customers a "square deal"—choice meats with a minimum quantity of bone. Let us prove it.

WE WANT TO SERVE YOU

ADAM EPPLER

Phone 41 South Main Street

NEIGHBORHOOD BREVITIES

Interesting Items Clipped and Culled From Our Exchanges.

ANN ARBOR—Alderman Isaac L. Sherck died Wednesday afternoon, the result of injuries received early Monday morning at the Argo plant of the Eastern Michigan Edison company. He was 58 years of age and had resided in Ann Arbor for about 24 years. He had served as city alderman for the past 14 years.

TECUMSEH—Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Gove received word from Washington, Saturday, through Postmaster E. C. Brown of Tecumseh, that their son Garland who was on the troop transport Tuscania was safely landed and in Ireland.—Herald.

MANCHESTER—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Case received a letter from their son, Lieut. Roland W. Case of Manila, Philippine Islands, written the latter part of November, stating he had a few days previous been promoted to the rank of major and had also been appointed assistant to the inspector general.

ANN ARBOR—Every little while you see a student on the campus hustling along with a uniform under his arm. Half an hour later that same student, looking every inch the soldier, is swinging along the diagonal walk, with a military stride, that gives evidence of several months drill, all of which is indicative of the fact that the first consignment of uniforms has arrived and that they are being donned as fast as they are given out.—Times-News.

DEXTER—L. C. Rodman, 76 years old, who fought as a private in the

regiment of Colonel Grant, former chief justice of the state supreme court, throughout the civil war, died suddenly Tuesday night. He had been a Dexter resident 46 years. Funeral services will be held Sunday under Masonic orders.

TECUMSEH—Workmen began Monday tearing out a section of the roof over the auditorium together with a section over the north end of the hall of the new high school, which was put in early in December just before the frost. The continued severe weather which lasted practically all during December and January allowed the frost to penetrate clear through the cement work thus destroying the life of the cement and when the recent thaw set in it commenced to soften up.—Herald.

ANN ARBOR—Eugene Wolf caught his arm in a moving elevator in Frederick Heusel's bakery Wednesday afternoon at about 2 o'clock, and when he was released from his perilous position it was found that the arm was terribly crushed and mangled.

FARMERS, ORGANIZE.

The grange invites you to investigate its long tested plans and to unite in improving farm conditions; financially, educationally and socially. We solicit your inquiries. Philip Broesamle, county deputy, Chelsea; Jos. Glasson, county master, Ypsilanti; Jennie Buell, state secretary, Ann Arbor. 4611

One dollar pays for the Twice-A-Week Chelsea Tribune for one year—less than a cent an issue.

The Son of Tarzan

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

Copyright, by Frank A. Munsey Co.

HANSON, THE STRANGER, CAUSES THE DISMISSAL OF BAYNES BY BWANA, BUT HIDES HIS MOTIVE

Synopsis.—A scientific expedition off the African coast rescues a human derelict, Alexis Paulvitch. He brings aboard an ape, intelligent and friendly, and reaches London. Jack, son of Lord Greystone, the original Tarzan, has inherited a love of wild life and steals from home to see the ape, now a drawing card in a music hall. The ape makes friends with him and refuses to leave Jack despite his trainer. Tarzan appears and is joyfully recognized by the ape, for Tarzan had been king of his tribe. Tarzan agrees to buy Akut, the ape, and send him back to Africa. Jack and Akut become great friends. Paulvitch is killed when he attempts murder. A thief tries to kill Jack, but is killed by Akut. They flee together to the jungle and take up life. Jack rescues an Arabian girl and takes her into the forest. He is wounded and Meriem is stolen. The Hadj Swedes buy her from Kovadoo, the black. Mahibba kills Jensen fighting for the girl. Bwana comes to the rescue and takes her to his wife. Jack vainly seeks her in the wilds. Meriem mourns Jack for dead and heeds love plea of Morison Baynes, an Englishman.

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

The wide heavens above her seemed to promise a greater freedom from doubt and questioning. Baynes had urged her to tell him that she loved him. A dozen times she thought that she might honestly give him the answer that he demanded.

Korak was fast becoming but a memory. That he was dead she had come to believe since otherwise he would have sought her out. She did not know that he had even better reason to believe her dead and that it was because of that belief he had made no effort to find her after his raid upon the village of Kovadoo.

Behind a great flowering shrub Hanson lay gazing at the stars and waiting. He had lain thus and there many nights before. For what was he waiting for or whom? He heard the girl approaching and half raised himself to his elbow. A dozen paces away, the reins looped over a fence post, stood his pony.

Meriem, walking slowly, approached the bush behind which the waiter lay. Hanson drew a large handkerchief from his pocket and rose stealthily to his knees. A pony neighed down at the corral. Far out across the plain a lion roared. Hanson changed his position until he squatted upon both feet.

Again the pony neighed, this time closer. There was the sound of his body brushing against shrubbery. Hanson heard and wondered how the animal had got from the corral, for it was evident that he was already in the garden. The man turned his head in the direction of the beast.

What he saw sent him to the ground, huddled close beneath the shrubbery—a man was coming, leading two ponies. Meriem heard now and stopped to look and listen. A moment later the Hon. Morison Baynes drew near, the two saddled mounts at his heels.

Meriem looked up at him in surprise. The Hon. Morison grinned sheepishly. "I couldn't sleep," he explained, "and was going for a bit of a ride when I chanced to see you out here, and I thought you'd like to join me. Ripping good sport, you know, night riding. Come on."

Meriem laughed. The adventure appealed to her. "All right," she said. Hanson swore beneath his breath. The two led their horses from the garden to the gate and through it. There they discovered Hanson's mount.

"Why, here's the trader's pony," remarked Baynes.

"He's probably down visiting with the foreman," said Meriem.

"Pretty late for him, isn't it?" remarked the Hon. Morison. "I'd hate to have to ride back through that jungle at night to his camp."

A moment later the two had mounted and were moving slowly across the moon-bathed plain.

Their horses were pressed side by side. Baynes was pressing Meriem's hand as he poured words of love into her ear, and Meriem was listening.

"Come to London with me," urged the Hon. Morison. "I can gather a safari, and we can be a whole day upon the way to the coast before they guess that we have gone."

"Why must we go that way?" asked the girl. "Bwana and My Dear would not object to our marriage."

"I cannot marry you just yet," explained the Hon. Morison. "I must inform my people, and there are other formalities to be attended to first. You do not understand. It will be all right. We will go to London. I cannot wait. If you love me you will come."

"You love me?" she asked. "You will marry me when we have reached London?"

"I swear it," he cried.

"I will go with you," she whispered, "though I do not understand why delay is necessary." She leaned toward him, and he took her in his arms and bent to press his lips to hers.

At the bungalow Bwana had met the returning adventurers on the veranda. Returning from the foreman's quarters, Bwana had noticed that the corral gate was open, and further investigation revealed the fact that Meriem's pony was gone and also the one most often used by Baynes.

Explanations on the part of the Englishman met a rather chilly reception from his host. Meriem was silent. She saw that Bwana was angry with her. It was the first time, and she was heartbroken.

"Go to your room, Meriem," he said. "And, Baynes, if you will step into my study I'd like to have a word with you in a moment."

Bwana saw Hanson in the garden and called him to the veranda.

Hanson paused. Both men were silent for a time. Presently the trader coughed in an embarrassed manner, as though there was something on his mind he felt in duty bound to say, but hated to.

"What is it, Hanson?" asked Bwana. "You were about to say something, weren't you?"

"Well, you see, it's like this," ventured Hanson. "Bein' around here evenings a good deal I've seen them two together a lot, and, beggin' your pardon, sir, but I don't think Mr. Baynes means the girl any good. I've overheard enough to make me think he's tryin' to get her to run off with him."

Hanson, to fit his own ends, hid nearer the truth than he knew. He was afraid that Baynes would interfere with his own plans, and he had hit upon a scheme that would utilize the young Englishman and get rid of him at the same time.

"And I thought," continued the trader, "that, inasmuch as I'm about one to move, you might like to suggest to Mr. Baynes that he go with me. I'd be willin' to take him north to the caravan trails as a favor to you, sir."

Bwana stood in deep thought for a moment. Presently he looked up.

"Of course, Hanson, Mr. Baynes is my guest," he said, a grim twinkle in his eye. "Really I cannot accuse him of planning to run away with Meriem on the evidence that we have, and as he is my guest I should hate to be so discourteous as to ask him to leave. But if I recall his words correctly it seems to me that he has spoken of returning home, and I am sure that nothing would delight him more than going north with you. You say you start tomorrow? I think Mr. Baynes will accompany you."

"Drop over in the morning, if you please, and now good night, and thank you for keeping a watchful eye on Meriem."

Hanson hid a grin as he turned and sought his saddle. Bwana stepped from the veranda to his study, where he found the Hon. Morison packing back and forth, evidently very ill at ease.

"Baynes," said Bwana, coming directly to the point, "Hanson is leaving for the north tomorrow. He has taken a great fancy to you and just asked me to say to you that he'd be glad to have you accompany him. Good night, Baynes."

At Bwana's suggestion Meriem kept in her room the following morning until after the Hon. Morison Baynes had departed. Hanson had come for him early—in fact, he had remained all night with the foreman, Jervis, that he might get an early start.

The farewell exchanges between the Hon. Morison and his host were of the most formal type, and when at last the guest rode away Bwana breathed

a sigh of relief. It had been an unpleasant duty, and he was glad that it was over, but he did not regret his action.

He did not mention the subject again to Meriem, and in this he made a mistake, for the young girl, while realizing the debt of gratitude she owed Bwana and My Dear, was both proud and sensitive, so that Bwana's action in sending Baynes away and giving her no opportunity to explain or defend him hurt and mortified her. Also it did much toward making a martyr of Baynes in her eyes and arousing in her breast a keen feeling of loyalty toward him.

CHAPTER XIII.

Morison and Hanson.

As Hanson and Meriem rode toward the former's camp the Englishman maintained a morose silence. The other was attempting to formulate an opening that would lead naturally to the proposition he had in mind. He rode a neck behind his companion, grinning as he noted the sullen scowl upon the other's patrician face.

"Rather rough on you, wasn't he?" he ventured at last, jerking his head back in the direction of the bungalow as Baynes turned his eyes upon him at the remark.

"He thinks a lot of the girl," continued Hanson, "and don't want nobody to marry her and take her away. But it looks to me as though he was doin' her more harm than good in sendin' you away. She ought to marry sometime, and she couldn't do better than a fine young gentleman like you."

Baynes, who had at first felt inclined to take offense at the mention of his private affairs by this common fellow, was mollified by Hanson's final remark and immediately commenced to see in him a man of discrimination.

"He's a darned bounder," grumbled the Hon. Morison, "but I'll get even with him. He may be the whole thing in central Africa, but I'm as big as he is in London, and he'll find it out when he comes home."

"If I was you," said Hanson, "I wouldn't let any man keep me from gettin' the girl I want. Between you and me I ain't got no use for him either, and if I can help you any, why, just call on me."

"It's mighty good of you, Hanson," replied Baynes, warming up a bit, "but what can a fellow do here in this God-forsaken hole?"

"I know what I'd do," said Hanson. "I'd take the girl along with me. If she loves you she'll go all right."

"It can't be done," said Baynes. "He bosses this whole blooming country for miles around. He'd be sure to catch us."

"No, he wouldn't; not with me running things," said Hanson. "I've been trading and hunting here for ten years, and I know as much about the country as he does. If you want to take the girl along I'll help you, and I'll guarantee that there won't bebody catch up with us before we reach the coast."

"I'll tell you what—you write her a note, and I'll get it to her by my head man. Ask her to meet you to say goodbye. She won't refuse that. In the meantime we can be movin' camp a little farther north all the time, and you can make arrangements with her to be all ready on a certain night. Tell her I'll meet her then, while you wait for us in camp. That'll be better, for I know the country well and can cover it quicker than you. You can take charge of the safari and be movin' along slow toward the north, and the girl and I'll catch up to you."

The balance of the long ride to Hanson's northern camp was made in silence, for both men were occupied with their own thoughts, most of which were far from being either complimentary or loyal to the other.

By a strange twist of circumstances, Jack (Korak) picks up trace of his lost sweetheart—Hanson and Baynes plot.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Expect New Comet.

A spectacle in the sidereal heavens of surpassing brilliancy may be expected the coming spring if the predictions of cometary observers are verified. Not since the great comet of 1858, which aroused a vast deal of interest, has an appearance in the sky equalled what is confidently expected for 1918. The return of Halley's comet in 1910, which had anxiously been awaited, did not come up to what had been predicted and expected, and since 1882 there has not been any especially brilliant comet seen. The newcomer is described as a gigantic comet, outclassing in size and brilliancy all those seen in modern times. It will be a thing of glory in the northern sky throughout the spring; astronomers say, probably remaining visible for three months, being at its brightest in June. It is now speeding toward the sun at an approximate rate of 1,134,246 miles a day.

A cyclometer has been specially designed for measuring the distance covered by railroad cars.

Heart of Pan-German Conspiracy of World Conquest

Whole Scheme of Prussian Dominion Based Upon Absolute Control of Middle Europe From Hamburg to Bagdad

By HARRY PRATT JUDSON, President of University of Chicago

The pan-German plot to dominate the world has been worked out with characteristic German thoroughness. There is no land on the globe in which the web of intrigue has not been woven. Every country has its place in the scheme and is expected to fall into its place at the proper time and in the proper way. Bribery at one point, flattery at another, the dexterous use of innocent visionaries, the careful encouragement of dissensions everywhere, the industrious dissemination of falsehoods tending to embroil nations with one another, class with class, and all to weaken and demoralize any people who might by union become strong—this sort of thing for years has been going on in the hands of German agents everywhere.

The progress of the world implies the growth of good will and mutual helpfulness wherever men make their homes. Pan-German intrigue fomented

to the full the medieval ideas of absolutism. It is only since 1806 that the title of emperor of Austria has been used; in fact the head of the House of Hapsburg reigns in many of the crown lands of the empire by inheritance, as duke, count or whatnot. In 1526 the duke of Austria was elected king of Bohemia, and in the same year he was elected king of Hungary. These titles and the regal authority which they gave, although in each case the crown was by right elective, the Hapsburgs have kept as hereditary and despotic, quite as much as in their hereditary upper and lower Austria. Thus, in the first place, we have as an essential factor in the dual monarchy a medieval and aristocratic monarchy—a monarchy in a German family.

The second striking fact is the diversity of races and languages. Germany is nearly homogeneous. It has on its borders some non-Germanic subjects, inhabiting lands which represent some of the plunder of Prussian wars—Poles in Posen, Danes in Schleswig, French in Alsace-Lorraine. But the great mass of the people of the empire are German in blood and speech.

Germans in Dual Monarchy. In Austria-Hungary, however, the Germans are a minority; in a total population of about 50,000,000 there are only 12,000,000 Germans. The other races are, in round numbers, Slavs, 24,000,000; Magyars (Hungarians), 10,000,000, and Latins, 4,000,000.

In other words, the population is 24 per cent German, 48 per cent Slav, 20 per cent Magyar, and 8 per cent Latin.

But note that the German Hapsburgs, as long as they could, ruled autocratically in the interest of Germanizing the entire empire. German was the official language. German were the laws, German the officers. The collapse of the Austrian empire in 1859, in the war with France and Sardinia, and again in 1866, in the war with Prussia, compelled the Hapsburgs to modify their methods. A simulacrum of elective parliaments was introduced, and in 1867 the empire was divided. The Magyars were taken into partnership and the dual monarchy was formed. In Vienna the head of the house of Hapsburg reigns as emperor of Austria; in Budapest he reigns as king of Hungary. Each monarchy has its own parliament and cabinet, and there are joint ministries of foreign affairs, war and finance, with a sort of joint parliamentary committee for common purposes.

But while in this arrangement of 1867 the Magyars were given their freedom, pains were taken by both the Germans of Austria and the Magyars of Hungary that the Slavs should be pushed to the wall. Said the Austrian representative, Count Beust, at that time to his Magyar colleague: "We will take care of our barbarians; you must take care of yours."

Whom did he mean? Germans Control Austria. Austria has a population of some 28,000,000. Of these there are 10,000,000 Germans, the remaining 18,000,000 being mainly Slavs—Poles and Bohemians, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, with many Italians in the provinces bordering Italy. It is these non-Germans, especially the Slavs, whom Beust called "barbarians." The Austrian parliament is cunningly juggled in the membership of its elective lower house. At the sitting last spring—the first meeting since the war broke out—a rapid pan-German was elected to the presidency of the lower house by a vote of 215 to 195—215 Germans to 195 non-Germans in a nation in which the Germans are in a minority with a ratio of 10 to 18. The electoral law puts about an average of 42,889 Germans in a parliamentary district, while it takes about 65,479 Slavs to elect one deputy.

Polish Galicia is a fragment of Poland, the ancient kingdom destroyed by Prussia, Austria and Russia near the end of the eighteenth century; Galicia was Austria's share of the loot.

The Bohemians, with their neighbors, the Slovaks of Moravia, are descended from the sturdy race of John Huss and of Comenius. Their forefathers, unwisely elected the head of the house of Hapsburg as their king in 1526, and the ancient constitution of St. Vaclav soon was disregarded, and the liberty-loving Czechs became little more than helots of their Austrian overlords. The house of Hapsburg is not noted for fidelity to engagements.

Serbs Virtually Serfs. The Croats, Serbs and Slovenes are a remnant of the great Serbian monarchy of the fourteenth century, which was overrun and crushed by the Turks. Austria protected them, gladly used them in her armies, and in turn made them virtual serfs. They are essentially the same people and speak the same language as the Serbs of Serbia and Montenegro.

The Italians in Austria are reminders of the time when a large share of Italy was under the Austrian yoke. The wars of 1859, 1860 and 1866 drove the Hapsburgs out of the Italian peninsula, but it will take another war for the rest of the really Italian lands, Italia Irredenta, to be secured from the ancient tyrant.

Hungary, too, has by no means a homogeneous Magyar population. There are some 10,000,000 Magyars,



Harry Pratt Judson.

perhaps 2,000,000 Germans and 8,000,000 Slavs, Romanians and Italians. The Hungarians, like the Germans of Austria, manage their electoral districts so as to keep a majority of parliament always Magyar.

Besides the two parts of the dual monarchy there are the imperial provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a population of about 2,000,000, nearly all Serbians. These provinces by the great general European treaty of 1878, by which the war between Russia and Turkey for the liberation of the races of the peninsula from the age-long tyranny of the Turks was ended, were turned over to Austria-Hungary to administer, with the specific provision that they should not be annexed. They were to be held in trust. In justice both provinces should have formed a part of the kingdom of Serbia, to which country they naturally belonged by race, language and historical traditions. But Austria-Hungary was determined to keep Serbia weak, and in 1908 the dual monarchy annexed them, in flagrant disregard of the treaty of 1878.

Slavs Kept in Subjection.

Here, then, we have the essence of Austria-Hungary: An autocratic German monarchy; a pretense of parliaments with elective lower houses; a German minority dominant in Austria by aid of the German monarch; in Hungary the Magyars keeping down the Slavs and Latins with an iron hand.

Now comes in the German "kaiser." In order to save control from Hamburg to Bagdad, which is absolutely essential to the plan of German world dominion, there must be complete German ascendancy in the Balkan peninsula. Dependency of Bulgaria under a German king; dependency of Greece under a king ruled by his queen, the kaiser's sister; Serbia crushed and made a dependency by conquest would secure this object. The crushing of Serbia was the keystone of the arch.

Control of Austria Necessary.

But German control of the Balkan lands could not be effected without absolute German control of Austria-Hungary. The alliance which has now prevailed for so many years is not enough. The bonds must be drawn far closer, and in such a way as to make Germany really the controlling force; to make German will law throughout Austria-Hungary. A confederation of the two countries in a customs union is the first step to be devised. This was the well-known device by which Prussia paved the way for political supremacy in north Germany. Then these economic ties would soon be supplemented by others, which would in fact make the dual monarchy, though under the guise of an alliance, little more than a satrapy of Prussia. The war has brought the two powers a long way on this path, the Austrian armies being under German command and Austrian policies being determined now in Berlin. This is the Mittel Europa of the pan-German schemes, to which reference has been made above.

Thus we see clearly the sequence of the Prussian plan: To dominate Austria-Hungary, then to dominate the Balkan peninsula, then to dominate Turkey, then to dominate the world. And the keystone of the arch is Austria-Hungary.

Security Only in Complete Victory.

The world can be made safe from the Prussian piratical attack only, first of all, by a military victory so complete that German militarism is definitely overthrown; in the second place by adequate securities against another such wanton breaking of the world's peace.

What these securities must be can be determined definitely only after the victory is made sure. But, whatever else may be decided to be necessary, surely the most essential thing of all will be to prevent Germany from adding to her military power the millions of subjects of Austria-Hungary, the great majority of whom are not German, are not Magyar, and who are themselves inherently hostile to all schemes of German aggression.

How can this insurmountable bar be put across the path of the German invasion of the East?

In either of two ways. Should the dual empire give freedom to its Slav subjects and become a federation of three—German, Magyar and Slav—or of four—German, Magyar, North Slav (Bohemian-Slovak), and South Slav (Serbo-Croat)—there would be no difficulty.

If this reorganization is refused, then the only alternative for the safety of the world will be found in a disruption of the ramshackle Austro-Hungarian empire of oppression. The Poles of Galicia should go to a free Poland, not a German-ruled Poland, but an independent Poland. The Bohemians, and their fellow Czechs in Moravia and Silesia, should be restored to their old freedom. The South Slavs should go where they belong, to a greater Serbia. The Roumanian Latins of Transylvania should go to their own kin of Roumania, and the Italian Latins to Italy. These free and strong states will be rescued from Austrian tyranny, and will put an impassable barrier between Prussianized Germany and Constantinople.

Promises Cannot Be Trusted. Some such guarantees the world should secure to prevent another Prussian war of conquest. Treaties cannot bind the present German state or the present Austrian state. We remember the Belgian treaty and Prussia, the Berlin treaty of 1878 and Austria.

Then, too, we must recall that Austria is quite as guilty of bringing on the world war as is Germany. The arrogant ultimatum to Serbia, obviously not intended to be met in such a way as to make peace possible, was the act directly of the Austro-Hungarian government.

UNPAID ACCOUNT

By VINCENT G. PERRY.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

It was monotonous work Ina Walker was doing, making out accounts for the month. She had made it a practice to find something interesting in all her work and as she typed each statement she broke the monotony by trying to draw a mind picture of each person for whom she was making out a bill. She stopped her machine as she came to a familiar name on the list—Mr. Lawrence Wright.

"Hasn't this Lawrence Wright paid his bill yet?" she asked Mr. Armstrong, the office manager. "His subscription is nearly three years in arrears, and I have billed him every month for at least two years."

"No, he hasn't, and I don't see any way of collecting it. We have sent a collector there half a dozen times, and the last time he was nearly thrown out. There is nothing for it but to keep rendering the account. That's the way with these young fellows with more money than brains. Just try it yourself, Miss Walker," the head collector flashed.

"I will, and collect it, too, if Mr. Armstrong will consent," she laughed, delighted at being able to rattle the calm of the collector.

"I am willing," the manager consented. "You can start out now if you like."

Ina had not been quite in earnest, but she would not withdraw after making the boast. She went back to her typewriter and worked mechanically until she finished the accounts, and then unconcernedly put on her hat and started out to collect the bill. On the car she tried to remember how she had pictured Mr. Lawrence Wright, but she had pictured him so often, and each time differently. She would show him that she could hold her own with any man, and tell him just what she thought of him if she didn't get a check to cover the amount of the bill.

He lived in a fashionable apartment house. She envied him that, even though he were fat and pompous. She rang the bell at the door bearing his name plate. The door opened and the man before her was fat and pompous. A second glance told her it wasn't Mr. Wright; it was a butler in livery.

"What name?" asked the butler.

"I am from Mr. James," she said after a moment's hesitation. It was a bold step, but she felt it was necessary to gain an entrance. After all she was representing the president of the Times indirectly.

The butler ushered her into the reception room. She waited uneasily, her eyes taking in the room. It was very tastefully arranged and decorated. She hoped Wright would not appear in a bathrobe—men in bathrobes were one of her aversions. She was examining a beautiful reproduction of a masterpiece on the wall when a slight sound told her some one else was in the room. She tried to sink back in her chair quickly, but realized in time it would be a clumsy move, and straightened up to face a tall, handsome man. He could not help seeing the surprised look on her face, but she knew he did not know it was because she had pictured him as fat and pompous; she was thankful he didn't.

"Did you wish to see me?" he asked pleasantly. His voice was in keeping with his appearance.

"Yes; I have a small account here for your Times subscription. It is just fifteen dollars—for three years, in arrears, you know. I would not have called, but we have mailed you a bill and we thought it likely you had let it slip your notice and would think us careless if we did not remind you."

"Hasn't this bill been paid?" he exclaimed in true surprise. "I will write you out a check at once. This is just another of the bills I find my secretary has neglected. For three years I have been leaving my affairs to him, and he has made a muddle of them. I believe I could have done better myself."

"I am sure you could," Ina said earnestly. "It is a mistake for a man of brains to leave his business for others to do. Goodness knows what harm an unscrupulous secretary can do to a disinterested employer."

"Thank you for calling me a man of brains," he smiled. "I believe you are right about the rest of it. That comes from allowing another man to handle your funds and open your mail. I don't believe I can trust another one to do these things again."

"I should say you couldn't. Why don't you try a woman secretary?" she suggested.

"I never thought of that. How would you like the position?" he asked.

"Oh, I wasn't thinking of myself," she blushed.

"I knew you weren't," he replied. "But I think you would suit me."

They were waiting at the office for Ina with the expectation of a good laugh, but the laugh was on her side. The smile on her face told them that the minute she entered.

"I collected the money," she laughed, flourishing the check.

They gathered around her to hear her experience, but she wasn't very communicative.

"He was a fine man and it was the fault of a dishonest secretary that he didn't pay before," was all she would say.

A full confession had to come when she resigned her position on Saturday night.

New Separate Skirts With Tunics



The separate skirt has made a permanent place for itself among the things looked for with the return of each spring, like the robes and leaves. It isn't a question any more of whether or not we will have separate skirts, but how we will have them. Judging from those now before the eye of the buying world we are to have them with tunics. The tunic is the center of interest on the new model, and it is a tunic amplified and intricate that moves in devious ways its wonders to perform.

Unlike the skirt in spring suits the separate skirt is not very narrow, those in silk are cut rather full. The over drapes, or tunics are almost always uneven in length and draped in unusual ways. Two somewhat eccentric and wholly original examples of the new tunic skirts are shown in the picture.

We may wear skirts of silk, fiber-silk, or cotton, and have them full,

with a clear conscience. There are enough fabrics of this kind to go around, even when skirts are a long way around, without depriving the government of anything it needs for the soldiers and sailors. Therefore the skirt at the left may be excused for hanging in ample folds at the back and sides with somewhat less fullness at the front plaited into a yoke. The over drape is one of many that is shorter in the back than in front. There is an odd girle of the silk that is narrow at the back and widens to pointed ends at the front, where it fastens with button and buttonhole.

The skirt of taffeta in navy blue and white shows odd, tapering streaks of white on the blue ground. This is a favored color combination for spring. It has a short plaited tunic that falls over longer side draperies of the silk and a wide girle, also of silk like the skirt, fastening at each side of the back where the tunic drapery is arranged in a double box plait.

Meeting Spring Halfway



It has come to be the fashion to begin wearing in January millinery that takes note of the coming of spring and ignores the bitter fact that the thermometer sticks around the zero mark with a cruel persistence. Some women even wear a straw hat in defiance of weather that compels them to fortify themselves against it with heavy fur coats. Others choose cheerful, demi-season hats that seem to be designed for any climate, they do not belong definitely to any season. In this new spring song of millinery that makes itself heard everywhere in January, they are the important and sustaining theme.

A group of three of these first hats of spring is pictured above. Women who are going south may choose any one of the three with the assurance it will bear comparison with any of the hats it will meet. Women who are not going, or whose stay will be brief, may select two out of the three, and wear them anywhere.

The hat at the top is made of dark purple velvets, over a frame that is covered with purple satin. It is just a mass of flowers crowded together, with a sash and bow of purple velvet lined with cerise satin tied about it. It looks no more out of place in the midst of Northern snows than the violets in the florist's window, and is just as refreshing to look at.

The hat at the right is of varnished black milan braid, faced with black taffeta silk. It has a crushed sash and a generous bow of many loops made of

taffeta ribbon. For style and all-around usefulness the Southern tourist will find this little black hat equal to almost any demand.

At the left is one of those weather-proof novelties which may be worn anywhere. It is made of strips of patent leather—that is, millinery patent leather—which is light and pliable, braided in narrow strands. The shape is covered with these strands and the hat is faced with black taffeta. An ornament which looks like a pair of narrow wings is made of rain-proof melines braid with the patent leather. There are other lovely hats of this fabric put on plain over the frame and faced with colored silk. They are usually trimmed with flat embroidered motifs tacked to the crown. Rainproof hats and garments these days have to be more than rain-proof—they must also be attractive—a beauty-loving world demands this.

Julia Bottomley

Plaited Collars.
The latest effects in plaited collars of fine muslin show deep hemstitched frills falling from a high, close neckband and fastened in front with little narrow, close ties of the hemstitched muslin, rounded on the ends.

The accompanying cuffs have no plaiting, but are merely bands, like the ties, to be drawn around the frock sleeve at the wrist and tied in crisp little bows.

CRIMINALS SHUN
HAUNTED HOOSGOW

Prisoners Plead Guilty Rather Than Stand Chances of Seance With Ghosts.

Littleton, O.—Arapahoe county is saving money through curtailment of expenses connected with the county jail here because prisoners are willing to plead guilty to most any charge and be sent to the penitentiary in order to escape the tortures of midnight seances with the ghost of a convict who recently hanged himself in a cell of the jail.

Last June John Whitson, convicted of the murder of his wife, hanged himself in a cell, and now, according to prisoners who have spent a night in the "haunted hoosgow," as the town



A Shadowy Form Makes Its Appearance.

clock strikes 12 at midnight a shadowy form makes its appearance in the jail corridor and shuffles back and forth in gruesome monotony until the first rays of dawn begin to filter through the barred windows.

Several prisoners complained to Sheriff Burden recently that they had watched the noiseless figure shuffle up and down the corridor during the night and declared the ghost was garbed in khaki trousers, a blue shirt, black slippers and white hose—the apparel Whitson wore on the night he committed suicide.

Sheriff Burden declines to confirm the reports that the jail is haunted, but says the stories are apparently having an excellent effect on the criminal element of the county and keeping the jail population to a minimum.

FARMER TAKES IN SIGHTS

Visit to the City Results Disastrously for Gentleman From the Rural Section.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. W. Davidson, a farmer of Bunton, Tenn., drove his flyover to Memphis and proceeded to see the sights. First, he stopped at the home of an acquaintance and when he returned to his machine his overcoat had disappeared. That night he walked into a motion picture show with \$50 in his pockets. When he came out the roll was gone. Discouraged he decided to go home. But he remained in town that night. Somebody had made away with his automobile. That broke him all up.

ERRING WIFE ADMITS SHE LOVES ANOTHER

New York.—Mrs. Anabel Weston, suing her husband for separation, made a fatal error when she told her husband she loved another. The husband quoted his wife to the court as follows:

"Jack, I am sorry, but I have met a fellow who is dead struck on me, and I love him. I am going to leave you. This being a good wife may be all right for a boob."

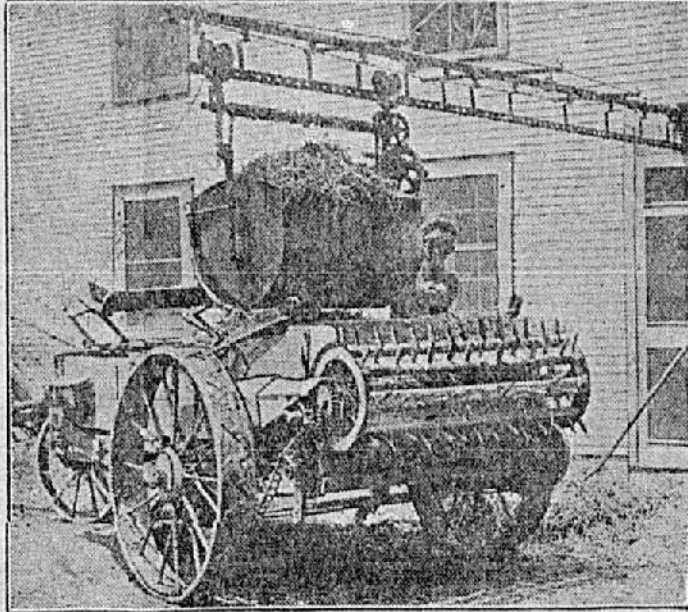
Temporary alimony was denied Mrs. Weston, whose case is yet under consideration by the court.

NO CRIME TO BURN BARN

That is, if it's Your Own Barn, and You Are Living in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark.—It's no crime in Arkansas to burn your own property, the Arkansas supreme court has ruled. It reversed the decision of the Benton county court, in convicting a man accused of burning his house, which was insured for more than its value. The court ruled the state laws do not mention cases where owners burn their property.

According to the state fire marshal his department will be forced to drop about 20 cases. He will ask the next legislature to amend the law.

LIVE STOCK FARMING AS A MEANS
OF MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY

Right Way to Care for Manure Produced on the Farm—Conserve the Plant Food Which It Contains to Increase the Fertility of the Soil.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No farming people have ever been able economically to maintain the fertility of their soils without the use of live stock. Farming without the use of manures is a waste of energy and results in the exhaustion of soils. The neglect in preserving and increasing the quantity of farm manures has been a great drain on the natural resources of the American farm, especially in the southern portion of the United States. The lack of intelligent care of the waste products and the convenient form of commercial fertilizers have jointly been responsible for the almost general neglect of farm manures.

Value of Fertilizers.

Commercial fertilizers have played and will continue to play a great part in the farm economy of the country. Their full value, however, cannot be obtained by their exclusive use. A much greater value can be had from them when used wisely in connection with manure and green crops. One of the principal reasons for the small value sometimes realized from manure of any kind is that it has not been properly handled and through exposure and neglect has lost a large percentage of its plant food. The chief difference between barnyard manure and other vegetable matter is that the process of passing through the animal has rendered the fertilizing elements of the former more available for absorption in plant growth. The best authorities tell us that from 75 to 90 per cent of the fertilizing value of a

crop is left after passing through the animal. This being true and the elements being in a soluble form, we have some idea of why it is of the utmost importance to protect the manure supply from leaching by rains or from other sources of loss.

Loss by Leaching.

The Cornell University experiment station found that as much as 50 per cent of the plantfood constituents in manure was lost by leaching and unnecessary fermentation. The problem is how best and most economically to prevent this loss. The best plan where it is practicable is to haul out the manure regularly, spread it upon the land, and plow it under. The best results are usually obtained by turning under shallow. The next best plan is to keep the stock under sheds or in stables with sufficient litter to absorb all liquids. This treatment will not only take up moisture but the continual tramping of the animal will exclude all air, so that the accumulation may go on without injury to its quality until a convenient time to remove and spread it on the land. The litter or waste matter used for bedding not only serves its purpose in helping to preserve the manure, but adds considerably to it.

When neither of these plans can be advantageously used, a cheap shed conveniently located may be substituted and all manure carried to it as removed. Care must be taken to prevent heating, which is especially liable to happen when horse manure predominates. This can be remedied by adding water when needed.

CAREFULLY LOOK OVER SEED

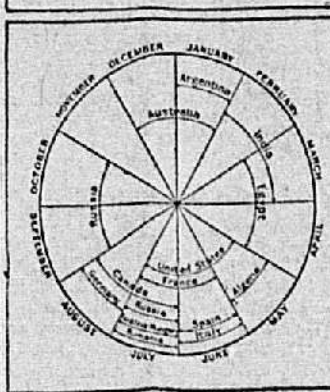
Corn Should Be Graded Before It Is Shelled to Secure Uniformity in Size and Shape.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Shelled corn is not easily graded and all seed corn should therefore be looked over carefully before the ears are shelled. The grading is done to secure uniformity of size and shape in each lot of kernels, so that they will be dropped evenly from the corn-planter when it is set for special lots of seed.

If the seed ears vary as to size of kernel they should be separated into two or three grades, according to the type of grain they bear. These grades should be shelled separately—always by hand and not by a mechanical sheller—and then tested in the corn planter. After finding the numbers on the planter plates which drop the kernels most uniformly, each lot should be numbered with corresponding figures. All this should be done when work is slack in the winter and before the spring rush begins.

Be sure there is enough for two years' planting. You may need it yourself if the first planting is drowned out; and there never was a time when there was not a demand for seed corn known to be good.

WHEAT HARVESTS OF
THE WORLD

WINTER CARE FOR CHICKENS

Where Hens Are Compelled to Use Energy in Fighting Cold They Will Not Produce Eggs.

Keep the hens warm and comfortable, yet provide enough ventilation to keep the air pure, for a hen that must use her energy in fighting the cold cannot put the same energy into egg production.

GROWTH OF CHEESE MAKING

Twelve New Factories Established in West—Big Improvement Seen in Milk Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Work to develop cheese manufacture in the Western states, begun in July, 1910, has resulted in 12 new cheese factories, says the annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States department of agriculture. Improvement of the milk supply produced a better quality of cheese and greater yields. One factory reported that the improvement of the milk supply alone increased the net income of cheese at least \$3,000 a year. Possibilities for expansion of cheese work in the West are said to be almost limitless, but no effort is being made to encourage the establishment of factories where there are not cows enough or where other circumstances prevent successful operations.

GOOD FEEDS FOR DAIRY COWS

Those Who Can Obtain Fish Meal Should Give It Consideration in Arranging Rations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dairymen who can obtain fish meal, a by-product of the fish cannery, should give it consideration in making up the rations for their dairy cows. When used in a ration for milk production fish meal proved to be worth from 20 to 25 per cent more than cottonseed meal and had no ill effect upon the flavor of the milk, says the annual report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. Potato silage was found to be as palatable as corn silage and of equal feeding value; peanut meal from unhulled nuts was inferior to cottonseed meal, and 128 pounds of potato meal equalled 100 of cornmeal as a feed for dairy cows, according to experiments conducted by the bureau.

DON'T DISTURB LAYING HENS

Undue Excitement in Poultry House Is Bound to Reduce Egg Yield of Young Fowls.

It pays to be quiet and careful in the houses containing laying hens, especially if they are pullets from the range which have just commenced to lay. Strangers that visit poultry plants should realize that undue excitement is bound to reduce the egg yield and make every effort not to frighten the birds by sudden movements. A strange child running through a poultry house will frighten the hens and seriously reduce the laying for that day.

FOR
BETTER
ROADS

IMPROVING THE BAD SPOTS

Certain Small Ruts That Are Usually Wet and Soft Determine Lead Farmer Can Carry.

The worst holes in the road always determine the load the farmer can market. No stretch of roadway is uniformly good, because every road has certain small spots that are usually soft and wet. These spots cause more trouble than the rest of the road combined. How these spots are to be improved depends on the character of the soil, and the nature of the country. Many such spots owe their character to a soft subsoil, due to springs. Before these roads can be permanently improved they must be under-drained. If a tile is laid in these places there will usually be no trouble in the future. The surface of the road should then be filled with dirt and crowned, so any surface water may run off. If this is done there will be no trouble from subsurface water.

Many roadways that are closed in with shade trees are bad. If a goodly portion of the scrub timber along these roads be removed, the ground will dry out and no trouble result. If the character of the soil is soft and pliable, so that it will not pack and remain firm, new material should be applied to the surface. The best and cheapest material for improving roads is gravel. Where gravel beds are accessible a day's work with a team and wagon will improve any roadbed permanently. If the soil is very sandy an 8-inch application of clay to the surface will effect wonders. The road patrol should spend a considerable portion of its time in remedying the bad spots in the road.

ANSWER TO PRISON PROBLEM

New York and Other States Have Tried Experiment of Using Convicts to Improve Roads.

New York and many of the Southern and Western states have tried the experiment of using convicts to improve highways—and it has worked to perfection. The official organ of the New York state prisoners says that "no man of all the inmates who went outside last year had a word of fault to find with his treatment. All are anxious to join these camps again. The freedom of movement and the exer-



Convict Gang at Work.

cise shortens the time yet to do in a wonderful manner. Many states have found road work to be the answer to the prison problem. Colorado and California have rebuilt the better portion of their roads with prison labor, and besides feeding the inmates with an extra supply of food, it has also led to a lessening of time through provisions made by the far-sighted legislators.

WIDE TIRES IMPROVE ROADS

They Have Same Effect on Country Highway as Roller on Field—Also Pull Easier.

Wide tires build up roads and save horse labor. They have the same effect upon a country road as a roller on a plowed field. On the other hand, the narrow tire cuts up a road like a disk. It has been found by actual test in this matter that the wide-tired wagon pulls easier in nearly all cases than the narrow-tired wagon. In deep mud on a country road the wide-tired wagon on pulis 6.2 per cent easier. On the country road with a thin surface of mud or deep dust, however, the narrow tires pull 4.9 per cent easier. In a cornfield the wide tires pull 30.5 per cent easier, in a dry alfalfa field 17.7 per cent easier, and on a dry country road 10.2 per cent easier.

Ontario Makes Good Roads.

The Province of Ontario has approximately 55,000 miles of roads. More than 43,000 miles have been treated and are in fairly good condition. About 20,000 miles are well graded earth roads; about 3,000 miles are surfaced with broken stone, and about 19,000 are surfaced with gravel.

All Roads Lead Home.

All roads lead to home. You are not at fault if they are not all good roads, but you are to blame if it's not a good home.

FORMER CONVICT
IS POTASH KING

Instead of Working on Stone Pile He Now Manages Big Industry.

WON FAME AND BRIDE

Bigamist, Pardoned From Penitentiary for Good Behavior, Marries Sheriff's Daughter and Then Amasses a Great Fortune.

Omaha.—Frank L. Hulen of Nebraska now wears a dress suit in place of the prison garb that was his not so long ago. Instead of working over a stone pile for the state of Colorado he oversees production at his potash swamps in Nebraska. Fame, fortune and a bride have come into his life since he was discharged from the penitentiary.

Seven years ago Hulen left Oklahoma, seeking through Colorado and Wyoming, prospecting for oil. Then he was arrested on a charge of bigamy, preferred against him by Bertha Fennell Hulen and Charlotte Richards Hulen, both of Colorado. He was sentenced to two years in the Colorado state penitentiary, at Canon City.

Heard of Rich Potash Field.

In the penitentiary Hulen proved an excellent prisoner and was taken from the stone pile and given clerical work. Warden Tom Tynan was attracted by the man's good behavior, and later helped procure a pardon for Hulen. Released from Prison, Hulen began studying at the Colorado School of Mines. One day a professor, during the course of a lecture, showed a sample of water from a Nebraska lake and said that the water showed traces of potash which indicated vast supplies in that region.

Hulen determined to go to Nebraska and gain control of this potash territory. He hurried to Golden, Colo., where he had met the sheriff's daughter while awaiting trial. After a quick courtship the pair were married and left for Nebraska. They spent their honeymoon in a hut along a swamp—a scene of desolation to the bride, but a scene of wealth to the husband.

The former convict was just beginning to produce potash when the German supply was cut off. When Uncle Sam called for the valuable product Hulen was prepared to supply it. He



Spent Their Honeymoon in a Hut Along a Swamp.

had control of 85 per cent of the potash land in America. Today he is the "Potash King of America," with a fortune which exceeds \$2,000,000, and with prospects of becoming a second Rockefeller or Carnegie.

HOLD HUMAN SUGAR BOWL

United States Government Detains Italian Laborer Caught Stealing From Quartermaster.

New York.—Introducing Philip Berletto, an Italian laborer, otherwise known as "the human sugar bowl." While at work in the quartermasters' building, Philip thought of the security of sugar. He was thinking of it very seriously when a sentry stepped from behind a post.

They escorted Philip to the federal building, under armed guard. Some one spread a newspaper on the floor and some one else held Philip's overcoat upside down. Presto! Great streams of sugar gushed from the many and ample pockets. Uncle Sam is detaining Philip.

Pays \$5; Wins \$1 Bet.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—It cost Walter Jackel, seventeen years old, \$5 to win a bet of \$1. Arrested at the request of Manager Dennis A. Harris of the Empire theater, Jackel was arraigned and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 or serve ten days in jail. Jackel was walking the narrow gallery rail in the theater endangering his own life and the lives of persons in the audience, 30 feet below. Jackel said he bet \$1 he could walk the rail—and he won his bet.



WE make no charge for the small attentions that add to the pleasures of autoists. By making friends we make business. The thorough overhauling we can give your car at low cost will greatly increase its utility for business or pleasure. A full line of the motorist's necessities on hand.

A PATCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

OVERLAND GARAGE

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

Order of Publication.

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 23rd day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Present, Emory E. Leland, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mattie Christine Knoll, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Homer H. Boyd, administrator of said estate, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate described therein at private sale for the purpose of paying debts and distribution.

It is ordered that the 18th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be appointed for 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 Chelsea Tribune, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Washtenaw. [A true copy].

Emory E. Leland, Judge of Probate.

Dorcas C. Donegan, Register.

Jan. 25, Feb. 1, 8, 15.

-Chelsea Tribune-

Twice-a-week \$1.00

THE CHELSEA TRIBUNE

Ford Axtell, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at Chelsea, Michigan, as second-class matter.

Published Every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Office, 102 Jackson street

The Chelsea Tribune is mailed to any address in the United States at \$1 the year, 50 cents for six months and 25 cents for three months.

Address all communications to the Tribune, Chelsea, Michigan.

IN THE CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL

P. W. Dierberger, Pastor. Morning worship at 10 o'clock with sermon by the pastor. Subject, "What is Conversion?" Sunday school at 11:15 a. m. Class for men Endeavor 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor 6:15 p. m. Popular Sunday evening service at 7:00 o'clock. The Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters will attend this service in a body. The pastor will speak on "The Meaning of Pythianism."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

G. H. Whitney, Pastor. Morning service at 10 o'clock as usual Sunday. Bible school at 11:15 a. m. Epworth League at 6 p. m. Evening service at 7:00. Thursday prayer meeting 7 p. m. in the church.

ST. PAUL'S

A. A. Schoen, Pastor. German service Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Young People's service at 7 p. m. in the school house. Choir rehearsal Thursday evening.

CATHOLIC

Rev. W. P. Conidine, Rector. Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Sunday services. Holy communion 6:30 a. m. Low Mass 7:30 a. m. High Mass 10:00 a. m. Catechism at 11:00 a. m. Baptisms at 3 p. m. Mass on week days at 7 a. m. The Children of Mary and the Bona Mors societies will receive holy communion next Sunday. The annual collection for the Propagation of the Faith will be taken up next Sunday by order of Bishop Kelly. The Way of the Cross will be given every Sunday in Lent followed by benediction at 3 p. m.

BAPTIST

The Sunday morning service and Sunday school will be held at the home of Jay Everett at the usual hours. Prayer meeting at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, at the home of Mrs. R. P. Chase.

SALEM GERMAN M. E. CHURCH

Geo. C. Nothdurft, Pastor. Sunday school Sunday 9:30 a. m. German service at 10:30 a. m. Epworth League 7:00 p. m. English service 7:30 p. m.

A Hint to the Aged.

If people past sixty years of age could be persuaded to go to bed as soon as they take cold and remain in bed for one or two days, they would recover much more quickly, especially if they take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There would also be less danger of the cold being followed by any of the more serious diseases.—Adv.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Our Phone No. 190-W

L. G. Palmer was in Detroit, Tuesday.

C. Steinbach was in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

Miss Laura Heiber visited in Ann Arbor, Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Spanburg was a Jackson visitor Thursday.

E. G. Hoag of Ann Arbor was a Chelsea visitor Monday.

George H. Kempf of Detroit visited in Chelsea, Wednesday.

Mrs. George Taft of Wyandotte visited Mrs. W. K. Guerin, Tuesday.

George Bacon was home from Ft. Wayne, Indiana, over the week-end.

Mrs. F. H. Belser returned Monday from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Toledo.

Miss Lela Douglas of Jackson visited Mrs. George A. BeGole, Wednesday and Thursday.

G. S. Snyder of Kendallville, Indiana, visited his sister, Mrs. Aaron Burkhardt, Tuesday.

Mrs. Kate Donovan and Miss Tressa Winters spent Monday afternoon in Ann Arbor.

The Bay View Reading club will meet Monday evening, February 18, with Mrs. Roy Harris.

Mrs. H. C. Schneider of Beloit, Wisconsin, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bacon.

Miss Mary Howe of Jackson visited at the home of her grandfather, C. Klein, over the week-end.

Theodore Conklin of Ann Arbor was a guest at the home of Mrs. George A. BeGole, Sunday.

Mrs. F. E. Belser and little daughter visited at the home of her parents in Ann Arbor, Sunday.

Mrs. Hugh Quinn of Detroit has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hindelang, this week.

Miss Madeline Monroe of Jackson visited at the home of Mrs. Emma Monroe, Monday and Tuesday.

A recess meeting of the Columbian club L. O. T. M., will be held Saturday, February 16th, for initiation.

Helping Hand circle of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Bertha Stephens, Wednesday, February 20.

The Missionary society of the Congregational church will meet February 21st with Mrs. Chauncey Freeman.

Harmony chapter of the Congregational church will meet with Mrs. D. H. Wurster, Wednesday, February 20th.

A letter from Mrs. Herman Hauer, formerly of Francisco, advises of a change in address from Woodland to Hastings.

Michigan Central trains which scoop water on the run have nothing on us—we've been scooping it every step for a week past.

Miss Grace Whitney is home from Muncie, Indiana, where she is a teacher in the city schools, which are closed on account of fuel shortage.

Cloverleaf chapter of the Congregational church will hold a social at the home of Mrs. William Arnold, Tuesday, February 19th. Pot-luck supper.

New members of the Sharon-South Sylvan Red Cross are: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sturdevant, Mrs. Charles Dardee, Lieth Hewes, Carroll Ordway.

Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Schoen entertained a number of friends at a six o'clock dinner, last Thursday, in honor of the 70th birthday of her father, Rev. G. Eisen.

Mr. and Mrs. George Runciman received a telegram Wednesday from their son Walter, announcing his safe arrival at Newport News from a recent overseas trip on a government vessel.

The marriage of Raymond E. Whitney and Miss Margaret Hudson will be solemnized tomorrow at the home of the bride in Lafayette, Indiana. The groom is a son of Rev. G. H. Whitney of this place and is an instructor at Purdue university.

Those from out of town who attended the funeral of Wales Craig Foster, Monday, were: Mrs. Chas. Earl Updike of Detroit; Mrs. Chas. Hoover of Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. C. E. Brooks, Lewis Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Simons of Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Foster, Harry and Lee Foster, of Detroit; Mrs. Fred Tomlinson, of Owosso; Mrs. Charles Meauwell and daughter Lucile, of Ypsilanti; Mrs. Frank Schofield and Mrs. Ella Pond, of Leslie; Mrs. Edwin Krapf, Mr. and Mrs. O. Shuman and son John, of Ann Arbor; Floyd Ward, of Detroit.

Catarrrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.—Adv.

L. T. Freeman was in Detroit, Tuesday.

L. P. Vogel was an Ann Arbor visitor Tuesday.

Miss Norma Eisenman was in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

J. N. Dancer went to Stockbridge this afternoon, on business.

C. J. Chandler of Detroit was a Chelsea visitor Wednesday.

Miss Margaret Eppler is home from Battle Creek this week.

Miss Jane Johnson of Ann Arbor visited Mrs. Charles Martin yesterday.

Mrs. Kate Davis of Ann Arbor was the guest of Mrs. M. Brooks yesterday.

Mrs. H. G. Spiegelberg and Mrs. Ford Axtell are spending the day in Detroit.

S. P. Foster, carrier on rural route No. 4, covered a part of his route yesterday on foot.

The Congregational Brotherhood will meet Wednesday evening at the home of J. G. Webster.

Raymond Eyre has resigned the D. J. & C. station agency and will be succeeded by John Faber.

Fred Heselshwerdt was home from Camp Custer on four days furlough the first of the week.

The S. P. I. will give a "father and son" program at St. Paul's church, Sunday evening at seven o'clock.

Robert Holmes of Battle Creek has been visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Noyes, for a few days.

The Independent party caucus was adjourned last evening to Monday evening, February 18th, when candidates will be nominated for the several village offices.

The Chelsea postoffice reports the sale of "thrift stamps" increasing daily. O. D. Schneider has made the largest individual single purchase to date of \$300 worth of stamps.

The Holier Concert hall was filled to capacity last evening, the attraction being the McDowell Quintette of Jackson, who gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Chelsea Red Cross.

Flood conditions exist in several parts of town as the result of the recent thaws, and many basements and cellars are reported flooded, especially in the southwestern portion of the village.

Miss Mary Haab returned yesterday from a visit of several weeks with relatives in Webster, Seio and Ann Arbor. She expects to leave tomorrow for Detroit and Cleveland to purchase spring millinery stock.

The east and west roads are gradually being opened for automobile travel. Two large eight-cylindered cars which had been stored here for over a month, left Chelsea for Ann Arbor, via Dexter, Wednesday and Wednesday evening a car came in from Jackson and another came in Thursday morning.

The regular monthly meeting of the Parent-Teachers' association will be held at the High school building, Tuesday afternoon, February 19th, at 3:30 o'clock. The first grade band will play and a round table talk on domestic science and manual training departments in the public school, also a question box, will be features on the program.

NORTH LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Noll of Webster visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Birch.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Stoffer is ill with measles.

Patrick Hickey and son James visited at Mrs. James Birch's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Thomas had a new telephone placed in their home recently.

Samuel Schultz of Ann Arbor spent Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt and family.

Mrs. Olive Clark of South Lyon spent the week-end at the home of her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dixon spent Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Swartout of Pinckney.

Mrs. Geo. Reade of Dexter, and Mrs. Maude Vaughn and daughter Thelma, of Webster, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Riely, Monday.

Geo. Devine of Ann Arbor visited Sunday at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Graham Birch and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Heatley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt and children visited Sunday at Ottmar Pratt's near Dexter.

The party given at the town hall last Friday was well attended.

Miss Nina Brown is spending this week with Mrs. E. W. Daniels.

D. A. Frasier of Detroit spent the week-end at his home here.

George Fuller is on the sick list.

DENTER VILLAGE.

Ira Becker was home from Detroit, Sunday.

Mrs. Bert Yearance is reported seriously ill.

Mrs. Walter Farrell of Chelsea visited friends here Saturday.

Miss Josephine Fitzsimmons is home from Leslie for the week-end.

Lewis Dancer of Detroit visited Mr. and Mrs. John Dancer, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Chapman of Detroit are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Coles.

Earl Jeele of Chicago has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jeele, for a few days.

Mrs. Patrick Leavey of Fowlerville was called here Friday by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Ellen Connors.

Advertising is the hyphen that brings buyer and seller together.



Special Attention to Mail Orders. JACKSON, Mich.
Store hours—8 a.m. to 5 p.m. week days. 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Saturdays.

Among The New Arrivals In Spring ...Footwear...

Women's Boots In All the Smartest Designs

Heavy Havana brown shoes with Cuban heel, imitation tip and welt sole, \$9.00.
Black soaked kid boot with perforated tip and cuff, Louis heel and welt sole, \$9.00.
8-inch black soaked kid shoes with plain toe, leather Louis heel, or with imitation tips, Cuban heel and welt sole, \$7.00.
At \$5.00, an easy shoe with kid vamp, cloth top, medium low heel and rounding toe in button or lace styles.
8-inch white and turtle gray imported washable kid shoes with Louis heels and light welt soles, \$12.00.
Havana brown soaked kid shoes with perforated tips and cuffs, Louis heel and welt sole, \$10.00.

What is the objection found to transmission gears built in and receiving the same oil as the cylinders? Is there any great objection to this oil as used in the crank case as a lubricant for the transmission gears?

The main objection to this is that the lubricant which is suitable for cylinders is not suitable for gears. Gears require a viscous lubricant which clings to the surface and provides a substantial film between the teeth. The gear wheel must be able to carry the oil around with it. In the cylinder the oil requirements are entirely different. The difficulties of high temperatures must be met, and since an entirely different set of conditions are to be faced the oil will naturally have to be different if it is to provide ideal lubrication. Very often makers in the past have connected the gear set to the crank case so that the oil in the latter worked its way to the former, and vice versa. These makers have gradually abandoned the method, however, as the oil from the crank case was not considered to be ideal for the gear set. Another great objection to the use of the interconnected gear set and crank case is that the car would often put heavily old in the gear box, with the result that it would work its way into the crank case and cause carbonization of the cylinders.

When running on high gear at a rate of five to eight miles per hour the jack shaft on my roadster has a tendency to vibrate backward and forward, making a jerk in the running of the machine. It seems to me that there is too much play either in the transmission or differential gears. Which is the correct place to remedy this trouble?

If the looseness is in the gear box you can determine this by attempting to push the drive member directly behind the gear box back and forth. If it is in the bevel gears you can determine this by attempting to push the other end of the drive line back and forth. However, if there was looseness in the bevel gears there would be undeniable evidence in the noise they would create. Possibly the universal has been worn out of round.

Between Jackson, Chelsea, Ann Arbor Ypsilanti and Detroit

Eastern Standard Time

Limited Cars

For Detroit 8:45 a. m. and every two hours to 8:45 p. m.

For Kalamazoo 9:11 a. m. and every two hours to 7:11 p. m.

For Lansing 9:11 p. m.

Express Cars

Eastbound—7:34 a. m. and every two hours to 5:34 p. m.

Westbound—10:20 a. m. and every two hours to 8:20 p. m.

Express cars make local stops west of Ann Arbor.

Local Cars

East bound—6:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m. and 10:13 p. m. For Ypsilanti only, 11:51 p. m.

Westbound—6:25 a. m., 8:20 p. m., 10:51 p. m. and 12:51 a. m.

Cars connect at Ypsilanti for Saline and at Wayne for Plymouth and Northville.

Don't Forget to Renew That Subscription

Established over fifty years

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Auction Sale

Having rented my farm I will sell the following personal property at public auction on the premises, one mile southeast of Chelsea at Freer station on the D. J. & C., on—

Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918

Beginning at one o'clock p. m. standard time—

Six Work Horses

One grey mare, 9 years old, weight 1200.
One bay mare, 8 years old, weight 1500.
One black gelding, 8 years old, weight 1350.
One black gelding, 8 years old, weight 1300.
One bay gelding, 12 years old, weight 1400.
One bay mare, 3 years old, weight 1360.

Cows, Hogs, Chickens

One full-blood Jersey cow, giving milk.
One grade Holstein, giving milk.
Three brood sows and eight shoats.
About fifty chickens.

Implements, Etc.

One 6-foot McCormick mower.
One 11-tooth Buckeye grain and fertilizer drill.
One 20th Century manure spreader.
One 4-horse Hoover potato digger.
One Aspinwall potato planter.
One 4-row Aspinwall potato sprayer.
One Aspinwall potato sorter.
One Aspinwall seed potato cutter.
One hay rake.
One hay tedder.
One steel roller.
Two 2-horse cultivators.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—Continued

Four single cultivators.
One No. 5A double cutaway disc harrow.
One spike-tooth harrow.
One spring-tooth harrow.
One Acme harrow.
One No. 26 Oliver sulky plow.
One 3-horse Gale plow.
One 2-horse plow.
One farm wagon with steel wheels and 6-inch tires.
One farm wagon.
One top buggy.
One single buggy.
One hay and stock rack.
One hay rack.
One vegetable rack.
One set bolshleighs.
One ball bearing grindstone.
Three sets team harness.
One single express harness.
One single buggy harness.
One ditch scraper.
One Stewart's horse clipper.
Eight hundred crates.
One barrel churn and cream separator.
Forks, hoes, chains and other tools too numerous to mention.

TERMS: All sums of \$5 or under, cash; over that amount one year's time given on good endorsed bankable notes at six per cent interest.