

Sewing Machines

Spring and summer sewing will soon be claiming the attention of the busy housewife and we have anticipated her needs by including in our stock several of the best sewing machines made—the White, Free and the New Home. Anyone of these machines will give the best of satisfaction. Let us demonstrate them.

GO-CARTS AND BABY BUGGIES

A new line of go-carts and baby buggies just received are well worth the attention of any who need them.

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.

GROCERY SPECIALS

For Saturday, February 22d

Rolled Oats per pound	6c
Best Yellow Corn Meal	6c
Sun Maid Seeded Raisins per package	11c
Tryphosia, three packages	25c
Jet Oil Shoe Polish	8c

A Large Line of Groceries at Lowest Prices.

Keusch & Fahrner

The Home of Old Tavern Coffee

MAJESTIC

JACKSON. W. S. McLAREN, Manager

Thurs., Feb. 28 -AT- 8:15

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

Maude Adams

In a New Comedy by J. M. BARRIE

"A Kiss For Cinderella"

PRICES—Parquet, \$2.00. Balcony, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Gallery, 50c. All plus war tax. Mail orders now.
Seat Sale Tuesday, 9:00 a. m.



"Bum Steers"

are unknown in this market—we handle only quality meats and we advertise them in a straight forward way when we try to steer you to this market for good meats.

WE WANT TO SERVE YOU
ADAM EPLER
Phone 41 South Main Street

ELECTRIC INTERURBAN
CONDUCTOR BADLY HURT

Thrown From Speeding Car and Both
Legs Broken, Tuesday Night.

W. J. Newman of Ypsilanti, a Detroit, Jackson & Chicago electric interurban car conductor, sustained fractures of both legs Tuesday evening when he was jostled off the rear platform of his car at Steinbach hill, about six miles east of Chelsea.

The motorman of Newman's car did not know of the mishap until he reached the outskirts of Ann Arbor, where he stopped for orders. Meanwhile, the people in a passing automobile had found Newman and he was taken to the home of George Steinbach. Soon after an eastbound express-freight car was stopped and hurried the injured conductor into Ann Arbor. The car from which Newman fell is the one which leaves Chelsea station at 5:45 p. m., central standard time.

Newman was taken to the University hospital, where it is said he is resting comfortably. He can give no very definite account of the accident, but believes that a sudden jerk of the car must have thrown him from the platform, where he was standing alone. A year ago Newman broke an ankle, and was on crutches for several months, because of the injury.

At the hospital it is now thought that one of Newman's legs will have to be amputated at the knee as the bones from the knee to the ankle are terribly splintered. The other leg is broken in three places but it is thought that it can be saved.

The motorman of the car says he was running somewhere about 45 miles an hour when Newman fell.

THRIFT STAMP SALE
DRIVE OPENED TODAY

School Children Start Canvass of
Town in Effort to Make
Chelsea 100 Per Cent.

The thrift stamp drive opened in Chelsea today with a canvass by the school children of the entire town. Stamps are also on sale at every store in town and at the banks and postoffice. N. S. Potter, Jr., chairman of the Chelsea district, including Sylvan, Lima and Lyndon townships in addition to Chelsea village; is very optimistic regarding the success of the sale and says that this district will surely maintain the record made in the Liberty Loan and other patriotic sales and "go over the top" as a 100 per cent town.

F. J. Davidson of Ann Arbor was in Chelsea, Wednesday afternoon, in the interest of the Thrift stamp sale and addressed the schools on the subject.

The stamps will be on sale throughout the year so that those who buy now will have plenty of opportunity to complete filling their War-Savings certificate.

The Tribune is publishing a War-Stamp catechism in installments, two having appeared already and the third installment is published today so that all may understand the purpose of the plan and how the stamps may be purchased as an investment and to "save democracy."

FARM CENSUS MONDAY.

County School Commissioner Evan Essery has begun work on a census of livestock, grain, etc., on the farms in this vicinity, and the future prospects along that line. The work is attempted at the order of the government, and the teachers who have already done so much patriotic work of a similar character are co-operating efficiently.

The census is to be taken next Monday, and final reports are due in Mr. Essery's office March 5. Every one connected with the work is planning to keep up the standard set last year, when Washtenaw county was the first in the state to get in its report which won recognition from those in charge of the state census of farm resources.

PEOPLES' PARTY TICKET.

The Peoples' party nominated candidates for the several village offices Tuesday evening as follows:
President—Bert B. Turnbull.
Treasurer—Donald Riley.
Trustees—H. R. Schoenhals, J. N. Dancer, Howard S. Holmes.
Assessor—George W. Beckwith.
Party committee—Howard Boyd, George Staiffan, H. D. Witherell.

WATERLOO.

Mrs. Rentschler, Mrs. O. Gorton and Mrs. Rhodes are ill.
Mrs. Lizzie Beeman entertained the Aid last Thursday.

Angus Hubbard of Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., is visiting friends and relatives here.

Esther Chandler spent the weekend at D. N. Collins'.

Mrs. Will Barber and son of Stockbridge are living in their home here. Fred Durkee had his right hand crushed in the mill last week.

The Waterloo chapter of the Red Cross elected the following officers for 1918: Laura Vicary, chairman; Ada Collins, sec.-treas.; and Olive Beeman, reporter to Jackson. To the bazaar held in Jackson this chapter sent 23 articles to be sold and \$6.50 in money. Last Friday they turned in 11 sweaters, 3 pair socks, one pair bed socks, 17 pairs wristlets and a lot of glove tops. Another sewing machine is needed badly at the headquarters. Anyone having one to loan, please phone the chairman.

PRICE WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

Does the price of a War-Savings Stamp always remain the same? No. The price for each month appears on the face of each stamp. Never pay more or less than the amount shown for the month in which you make the purchase. The price was \$4.12 in December, 1917, and January, 1918, and increased 1 cent each month after January, 1918, until in December, 1918, when the price will be \$4.23.

What is the price of War-Savings Stamps for each month of 1918? Jan. \$4.12; Feb. \$4.13; Mar. \$4.14; Apr. \$4.15; May \$4.16; June \$4.17; July \$4.18; Aug. \$4.19; Sept. \$4.20; Oct. \$4.21; Nov. \$4.22; Dec. \$4.23.

Why is the price higher each month? Because the stamps are earning interest.

CIRCUIT COURT JURORS

March Term Will Open on Tuesday, March 5th, in Ann Arbor.

County Clerk Edwin H. Smith has announced the following list of jurors for the circuit court of Washtenaw county for the March term, commencing on Tuesday, March 5:

Charles Hosen, Sharon; Daniel Jewell, Superior; Archie B. Clark, Sylvan; Howard Ball, Webster; M. P. Phillips, York; Wallace Draper, Ypsilanti; William Knight, Ypsilanti; Herbert Hopkins, Ypsilanti; Guy Henning, Ann Arbor; Henry Schlitter, Ann Arbor; Chris. T. Donnelly, Ann Arbor; John Elsfior, Ann Arbor; Louis Schleede, Ann Arbor; A. A. Breitenwischer, Ann Arbor; George I. Foster, Ann Arbor; James Wardel, Augusta; Gregory Bell, Dexter; John Bertke, Freedom; Wm. K. Rentschler, Bridgewater; Julius Schmid, Lima; Gottlob Birkle, Lodi; Leonard Embury, Lyndon; Charlie Heimerdinger, Manchester; William Burke, Northfield; George Hemminger, Pittsfield; Frank Rider, Salem; Frank Tucker, Saline; F. E. Allmendinger, Seio; Emil Filber, Sharon.

NEIGHBORHOOD EREVTIES

Interesting Items Clipped and Culled
From Our Exchanges.

STOCKBRIDGE—A small-sized cyclone struck at Eugene Picketts farm last Thursday night taking the wheel of his windmill blowing away a hay stack, taking the roof off a shed and tearing down a lot of fence. —Brief-Sun.

MANCHESTER—Mrs. Abbie Ingraham, an aged resident of this place, died very suddenly in her chair Friday morning, at the home of Miss Sarah Lovejoy, with whom she had been living only a few days. She was born on what was then known as the Burch farm, now called Heimerdinger's corners, 82 years ago. She is survived by two brothers, Daniel Burch of Sharon Hollow and Calhoun Burch of Napoleon, and by several nephews and nieces.

HOWELL—A terrible accident occurred in Osceola, Wednesday, when Wilson E. Hardy was gored by a vicious Holstein bull. The animal knocked Mr. Hardy down. The goring tore four ribs loose from the spine, and one of them punctured one lung. Because of Mr. Hardy's vigorous constitution, it is thought he will recover. The bull is owned by Mr. Hardy's son-in-law, Mark Curdy, who lives on Mr. Hardy's farm, and several other men, and was known to be vicious. Mr. Curdy was injured by the bull last summer.

STOCKBRIDGE—J. DeZwarte was fined \$25 and costs in Justice Smith's court here Monday for allowing school boys to frequent his billiard and pool room. —Brief-Sun.

GRASS LAKE—Monroe Guy Carleton died yesterday afternoon at his home in Grass Lake. He was 85 years of age and a former editor of the Grass Lake News. From 1879 to 1883 Mr. Carleton was city editor of the Jackson Patriot, retiring from that position when he purchased the News at Grass Lake. The funeral will be held from the home in Grass Lake, Sunday afternoon.

MANCHESTER—Thomas Holmes, one of the oldest and most respected farmers in this vicinity died Sunday at his home in Manchester township. He came to Manchester from Ireland when he was 18 years of age and for over 70 years had been actively engaged in its activities. Three children survive him, Mrs. Ida Pollard of Los Angeles, California, Mrs. Miles Martin of Iron Creek with whom he has made his home for the last two years, and Edward Holmes of Lansing.

BOWLING LEAGUE SCORES.

Scores in the Chelsea Star Bowling leagues follow:

	Won	Lost	Percent
Dick Schmidt	3	0	100
Geo. Seitz	3	0	100
Ray Steele	2	1	667
Geo. Alber	1	2	333
Carl Bagge	0	3	000
O. Eisenman	0	3	000

NORTH LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schultz of Ann Arbor spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt.

Daniel Kiely was a Dexter visitor Monday.

Miss Clara Fuller is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Edwin Moulton of Addison.

Lee Hopkins spent the week-end with his brother, Ernest Hopkins of Lyndon.

Try Tribune job printing service.

CANADIAN SOLDIER
FOUND UNCONSCIOUS

Suffering From Shell Shock, Loses
Money And Is Succored
By Chelseaites.

George Markham, a Canadian soldier returned from the European trenches, was found unconscious on South Main street Monday evening by Adam Eppler. Dr. J. T. Woods happened to be passing on the opposite side of the street and after examining the unfortunate man had him removed to his home near by.

Markham was suffering from shell shock and appeared to be in a more or less dazed condition at times. He was on a ten days' furlough from a Canadian camp and said he was en route to Chicago to visit his mother. He said he had started with \$35, but someone had stolen the money when he was in a semi-dazed condition.

He seemed more normal Tuesday morning and was provided with a ticket to Chicago and enough money to care for his needs en route.

"ALL A MISTAKE"

For the benefit of the Order of the Eastern Star patriotic fund there will be presented at the town hall, Wednesday evening, February 27th, at eight o'clock, the three act comedy, "All a Mistake." The cast of characters follows:

Capt. Obadiah Skinner, retired sea captain, W. L. Walling; Lieut. Geo. Richmond, his nephew, E. D. Brown; Richard Hamilton, a country gentleman, Howard Boyd; Ferdinand Lighthouse, a neighbor, Vance L. Ogden; Nellie Richmond, George's wife, Edith Weber; Nellie Huntington, a friend, Bessie K. Stimpson; Cornelia (Nellie) Skinner, the captain's sister, Kathryn Hooker; Nellie McIntyre, a servant, Rhea Shane.

The scene is laid at "Oak Farm," the home of Captain Skinner which is next door to the State Insane asylum. The arrival of the Captain's nephew George and his wife and the dilemma in which they find themselves, and the close proximity of the Insane asylum, which seems to explain the queer actions of some of the characters, produces many laughable situations. Specialties will be introduced between the acts.

RED CROSS NOTES.

The Philathea club has formed a Red Cross unit. Mrs. Ed. Brown is chairman.

A shipment of five pounds of gray yarn for socks has been received, costing \$13.25.

Ten Belgian blankets and nine helmets were taken to headquarters in Ann Arbor, Thursday.

Recent new members of the Junior Red Cross are Dudley and Howard Holmes and Gale Stimpson.

The class in surgical dressings started Wednesday. Mrs. H. J. Fulford is chairman and is assisted by Mrs. Effinger and Mrs. Holbrook, of Ann Arbor chapter.

Advertising pays all except those who do not advertise.

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—Stove, 2 rugs, dining table, dresser, commode, 2 stands, couch, 2 beds, 3 rocking chairs, Morris chair. Ed. Beissel, 416 S. Main.

FOR SALE—Buckeye 110 egg and Prairie State 150 egg incubators; used only one season; cheap. 734 S. Main St. 4813

LOST—Horse hide robe, Feb. 16th, somewhere between Dick Clark's and Lyndon Center. Finder notify Tribune office. 4813

SALESMAN WANTED—Lubricating oil, grease, specialties, paint. Part or whole time. Commission basis until ability is established. Man with rig preferred. Riverside Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio. 4813

FOR SALE—Four work horses and harness. Frank Leach, phone 274, Chelsea. 4713

FOR SALE—Brood sow, weight 325 lbs.; due to farrow April 1st. H. E. Haynes, phone 208-F3. 4613

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

PRINTERS—Quantity of 13 em leads for sale cheap; about a full column or more, in any quantity until gone. Tribune, Chelsea. 421f

FOR SALE—Modern residence, South and Grant streets. William Fahrner, Chelsea. 1011f

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

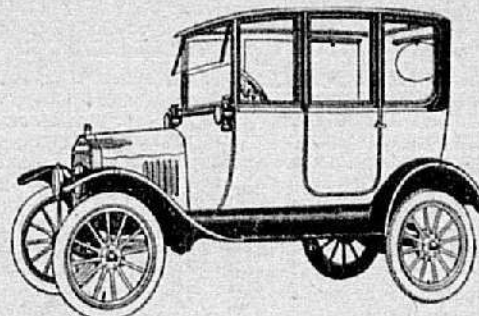
ANY NUMBER OF MEN WHO BEGAN WITH A SMALL BANK ACCOUNT HAVE MADE A BIG SUCCESS. EVEN THOUGH YOUR ACCOUNT BE SMALL WE OFFER YOU THE BEST FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF YOUR FINANCIAL BUSINESS. AN ACCOUNT WITH THE KEMP COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK WILL GIVE YOU THE BENEFIT OF OUR EQUIPMENT AND HELPFUL SERVICE.

CHELSEA - - - - - MICHIGAN

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

More and more the enclosed motor car grows strong in popular favor. It's natural, especially with Ford cars, which are busy running every day of the year—winter and summer the Ford serves faithfully and profitably. So for a real genuine family car there is nothing equal to the Ford Sedan at \$695 f. o. b. Detroit. Seats five. Large doors, plate glass sliding windows, silk curtains, deeply upholstered seats, latest type ventilating windshield—a car of refined luxury with the everlasting reliable Ford chassis. Come in and know more about this superior car.

PALMER MOTOR SALES COMPANY.



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

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.

Twice-a-Week Tribune—\$1.00-a-Year

For neat, attractive, up-to-the-minute job printing
try The Tribune—call us up.



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Frank A. Munsey Co.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

As they rode through the wood the sounds of their careless passage came to the ears of another jungle wayfarer. It was no other than Korak himself, who was perched in a tree.

He moved stealthily through the branches until he came within sight of the riders. He felt in behind the pair, following them to Hanson's camp. Here the Hon. Morison peened a brief note, which Hanson gave into the keeping of one of his boys, who started off forthwith with it toward the south. Out of curiosity Korak remained in the vicinity of the camp.

Baynes was restless, pacing back and forth beneath the trees when he should have been resting against the forced marches of the coming flight. Hanson lay in his hammock and smoked. They spoke but little. Korak lay stretched upon a branch among the dense foliage above them.

In the garden beside the bungalow Meriem wandered thoughtfully in the moonlight. She still snarled from Bwana's, to her, unjust treatment of the Hon. Morison Baynes.

Meriem loved them both and was grateful to them for all that they had done for her, but deep in her heart surged the savage love of liberty that her years of untrammelled freedom in the jungle had made part and parcel of her being. Now, for the first time since she had come to them, Meriem felt like a prisoner in the bungalow of Bwana and My Dear.

Like a caged leopard the girl paced the length of the inclosure. Once she paused near the outer fence, her head upon one side, listening to the pad of naked human feet just beyond the garden. The sound was not repeated.

Then she resumed her restless walking. Down to the opposite end of the garden she passed, turned and retraced her steps toward the upper end. Upon the sword near the bushes that hid the fence, full in the glare of the moonlight, lay a white envelope that had not been there when she had turned almost upon the very spot a moment before.

Meriem stopped short in her tracks, listening again and sniffing—more than ever the tigress—alert, ready. Beyond the bushes a naked black runner squatted, peering through the foliage. He saw her take a step closer to the letter. She had seen it. He rose quietly and, following the shadows of the bushes that ran down to the coral, was soon gone from sight.

Meriem's trained ears heard his every move. She made no attempt to seek closer knowledge of his identity. Already she had guessed that he was a messenger from the Hon. Morison. She stooped and picked up the envelope. Tearing it open, she read the contents easily by the moon's brilliant light.

It was, as she had guessed, from Baynes:

"I cannot go without seeing you again. Come to the clearing early tomorrow morning and say goodby to me. Come alone."

There was a little more—words that made her heart beat faster and a happy flush mount her cheek.

It was still dark when the Hon. Morison Baynes set forth for the trying place. He insisted upon having a guide, saying that he was not sure that he could find his way back to the little clearing.

As a matter of fact, the thought of that lonely ride through the darkness before the sun rose had been too much for his courage, and he craved company.

A black, therefore, preceded him on foot. Behind and above him came Korak, whom the noise in the camp had awakened.

It was nine o'clock before Baynes drew rein in the clearing. Meriem had not yet arrived. The black lay down to rest. Baynes lolled in his saddle. Korak stretched himself comfortably upon a lofty limb, where he could watch those beneath him without being seen.

An hour passed. Baynes gave evidence of nervousness. Korak had already guessed that the young Englishman had come here to meet another.

Presently the sound of an approaching horse came to Korak's ears. Meriem was coming. She had almost reached the clearing before Baynes became aware of her presence, and then as he looked up the foliage parted to the head and shoulders of her mount, and Meriem rode into view. Baynes spurred to meet her.

Korak looked searchingly down upon her, mentally anatomizing the broad-brimmed hat that hid her features from his eyes. She was abreast the Englishman now.

Korak saw the man take both her hands and draw her close to his breast. He saw the man's face concealed for a moment beneath the same broad brim that hid the girls.

When he looked again they had

drawn apart and were conversing earnestly. Korak could see the man urging something. It was equally evident that the girl was holding back. There were many of her gestures, and the way in which she tossed her head up and to the right, tipping her chin, that reminded Korak strongly of Meriem. And then the conversation was over, and the man took the girl in his arms again to kiss her goodbye.

She turned and rode toward the point from which she had come. The man sat his horse watching her. At the edge of the jungle she turned to wave him a final farewell.

"Tonight!" she cried, throwing back her head as she called the words to him across the little distance which separated them—throwing back her head and revealing her face for the first time to the eyes of the Killer in the tree above.

Korak started as though pierced through the heart with an arrow. He trembled and shook like a leaf. He closed his eyes, pressing his palms across them, and then he opened them again and looked.

But the girl was gone. Only the waving foliage of the jungle's rim marked where she had disappeared.

It was impossible! It could not be true! And yet with his own eyes he had seen his Meriem—older a little, with figure more rounded by nearer maturity, and subtly changed in other ways; more beautiful than ever, yet still his little Meriem. Yes, he had seen the dead alive again; he had seen his Meriem in the flesh. She lived! She had not died!

He had seen her—he had seen his Meriem—in the arms of another man! And that man sat below him now with in easy reach.

Korak the Killer fondled his heavy spear. He played with the grass rope dangling from his girth. He stroked the hunting knife at his hip. And the man beneath him called to his drowsy guide, bent the rein to his pony's neck and moved off toward the north.

Still sat Korak the Killer alone among the trees. Now his hands hung idly at his sides. His weapons and what he had intended were forgotten for the moment. Korak was thinking. He had noted that subtle change in Meriem. When last he had seen her she had been his little, half-naked



Sounds of Their Passage Came to the Ears of Another Jungle Wayfarer.

Magnificent—wild, savage and uncouth. She had not seemed uncouth to him then. But now, in the change that had come over her, he knew that such she had been, yet no more uncouth than he, and he was still uncouth.

In her had taken place the change. In her he had just seen a sweet and lovely flower of refinement and civilization, and he shuddered as he recalled the fate that he himself had planned for her—to be the mate of an ape man, his mate. In the savage jungle.

His Meriem loved another! For a long time he let that awful truth sink deep, and from it he tried to reason out his future plan of action. In his heart was a great desire to follow the man and slay him, but there rose in his consciousness the thought "she loves him."

Could he slay the creature Meriem loved? Sadly he shook his head. No, he could not.

Then came a partial decision to follow Meriem and speak with her. He half started and then was ashamed. He, the son of a British peer, had thus thrown away his life, had thus degraded himself to the level of a beast so that he was ashamed to go to the woman he loved and lay his love at her feet. He was ashamed to go to the little Arab maid who had been his jungle playmate. For what had he to offer her?

For years circumstances had prevented a return to his father and mother, and at last pride had stepped in and expunged from his mind the last vestige of any intention to return. In a spirit of boyish adventure he had cast his lot with the jungle ape. The killing of the crook in the coast inn had filled his childish mind with terror of the law and driven him deeper into the wilds. The rebuffs that he had met with at the hands of men, both black

and white, had had their effect upon his mind while it was yet in the formative state and easily influenced.

Meriem was not for him—not for the savage ape. No, she was not for him, but he still was hers. If he could not have her and happiness, he would at least do all that lay in his power to assure happiness to her. He would follow the young Englishman. In the first place, he would know that he meant Meriem no harm and after that, though jealousy wrenched his heart, he would watch over the man Meriem loved for Meriem's sake.

And so it came that a few minutes after the Hon. Morison Baynes entered the camp to be greeted by Hanson, Korak slipped noiselessly into a nearby tree. There he lay until late afternoon, and still the young Englishman made no move to leave camp. Korak wondered if Meriem were coming there. A little later Hanson and one of his black boys rode out of camp. Korak merely noted the fact. He was not particularly interested in the doings of any other member of the company than the young Englishman.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Tryst by Proxy.

Hanson and his boy had ridden directly to the clearing. It was already dark when they arrived. Leaving the boy there, Hanson rode to the edge of the plain, leading the boy's horse. There he waited. It was nine o'clock before he saw a solitary figure galloping toward him from the direction of the bungalow. A few moments later Meriem drew in her mount beside him. She was nervous and flushed.

When she recognized Hanson she drew back, startled. "Mr. Baynes' horse fell on him and sprained his ankle," Hanson hastened to explain. "He couldn't very well come, so he sent me to meet you and bring you to camp."

The girl could not see in the darkness the gleaming, triumphant expression on the speaker's face.

"We had better hurry," continue Hanson, "for we'll have to move along pretty fast if we don't want to be overtaken."

"Is he badly hurt?" asked Meriem. "Only a little sprain," replied Hanson. "He can ride all right, but we both thought he'd better lie up tonight and rest, for he'll have plenty hard riding in the next few weeks."

"Yes," agreed the girl. Hanson swung his pony about, and Meriem followed him. They rode north along the edge of the jungle for a mile and then turned straight into it toward the west. Meriem, following, paid little attention to directions. She did not know exactly where Hanson's camp lay, and so she did not guess that he was not leading her toward it.

All night they rode straight toward the west. When morning came Hanson permitted a short halt for breakfast, when he had provided in well-filled saddlebags before leaving his camp. Then they pushed on again, nor did they halt a second time until, in the heat of the day, he stopped and motioned the girl to dismount.

"We will sleep here for a time and let the ponies graze," he said.

"I had no idea the camp was so far away," said Meriem.

"I left orders that they were to move on at daybreak," explained the trader, "so that we could get a good start. I knew that you and I could easily overtake a laden safari. It may not be until tomorrow that we'll catch up with them."

But, though they traveled part of the night and all the following day, no sign of the safari appeared ahead of them. Meriem, an adept in jungle craft, knew that none had passed ahead of them for many days. Occasionally she saw indications of an old spoor—a very old spoor—of many men. For the most part they followed this well-marked trail along elephant paths and through parklike groves. It was as ideal trail for rapid traveling.

Meriem at last became suspicious. Gradually the attitude of the man at her side had begun to change. Often she surprised him devouring her with his eyes.

Steadily the former sensation of previous acquaintanceship urged itself upon her. Somewhere, some time before she had known this man. It was evident that he had not shaved for several days. A blond stubble had commenced to cover his neck and cheeks and chin, and with it the assurance that he was no stranger continued to grow upon the girl.

It was not until the second day, however, that Meriem rebelled. She drew in her pony at last and voiced her doubts. Hanson assured her that the camp was but a few miles farther on. It was midafternoon when they suddenly broke out of the jungle upon the banks of a broad and placid river. Beyond, upon the opposite shore, Meriem descried a camp surrounded by a high thorn bonia.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Win Victoria Cross.

Since the Victoria Cross was first instituted, sixty odd years ago, as a reward for conspicuous valor in the Crimea, the bestowals have not amounted to a thousand. Five hundred and twenty-two was the number of the recipients before the beginning of the present war, and during the last three years 317 men have won the most coveted of all decorations.

Another Poor Guess.

Charles Darwin was the subject of a very drastic parental prophecy which went very far wrong. He was very fond of country life, and as his father's taste did not lie in the same direction, that stern parent said to Charles: "You care for nothing but shooting, dogs, and rat-catching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family."

Didn't Seem Possible.

Reference in the lobby of a Washington club was made to the keen wit of the rising generation when this story was contributed by Representative Joseph B. Thompson of Oklahoma:

There was a little boy who used to call at the home of his grandma every Saturday afternoon, and as a reward for his constancy he was always given a slice of coconut cake.

One afternoon, however, grandma was expecting company, and wishing

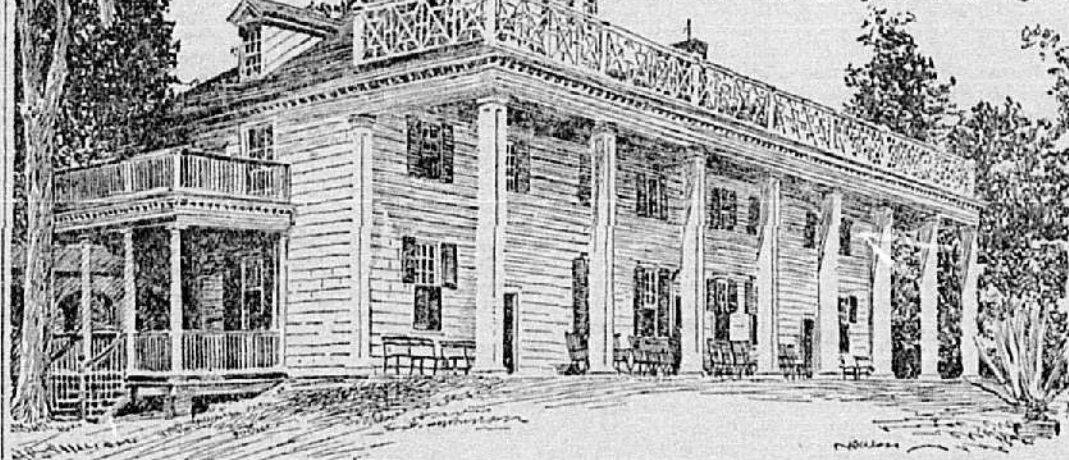
to save the cake for refreshment, none was forthcoming for Johnny. For a long time he patiently waited, and then rose to go.

"I really believe, grandma," he remarked, as he picked up his hat, "that I smell coconut cake."

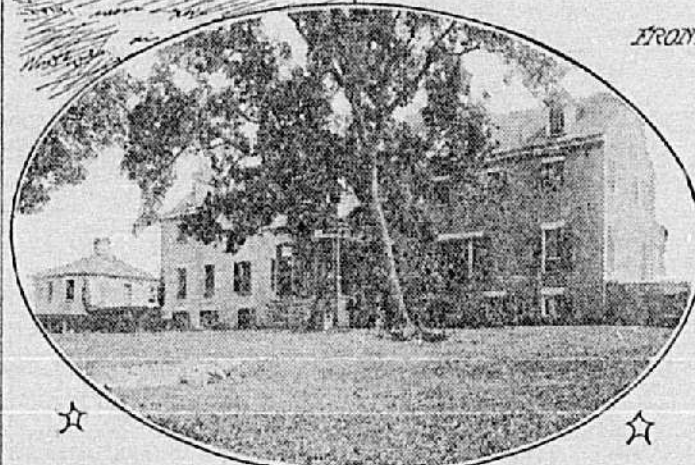
The broad hint was fruitful, but not abundantly so. Going to the kitchen grandma cut him off a small slice.

"I thought so," commented Johnny, as he took the dainty, "but doesn't it seem strange, grandma, that I could smell such a very small piece?"

How Washington Solved Marketing Problem.



FRONT VIEW OF MT. VERNON



HOME ON WASHINGTON ESTATE DESIGNED BY FIRST FOX SMITH

THE one hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of George Washington reminds one of many things, and among them the fact that the cost of living was an economic problem in Washington's day, as it is now.

Further, the first president set an example which is being followed today in some sections of the country with all the acclaim of something new. The markets which are being opened for the purpose of bringing the farm products to the consumer, to the exclusion of the middleman, are by no means a twentieth century invention. Most people don't know that George Washington essayed truck gardening and the maintenance of a market wagon, to the no small blessing but the social dismay of some Alexandrians, but it is a fact.

We read so much of the "growing board," steaming joints of luscious fare of all sorts in the days of colonial plenty, that we think the period a time of feasting and unlimited abundance, and recall but few of the hardships, of which there were many. It was to provide variety and to make his neighbors more satisfied with their lot that Washington sent his market wagon just once in so often to Alexandria loaded with the products of the farmyard and the field of Mount Vernon. History does not tell us whether Washington reached the hearts of his associates more speedily by the short route of their stomachs, but there is no doubt that his wise forethought brought him both gratitude and substantial reward.

The Cart Goes to Town.

Old Parson Weems, who has chattered so glibly about life in Alexandria, tells us that there was a time there when the town and more reason to boast of its beauty than its capacity to glad-

den the inner man. To quote that reverend chronicler:

"The neighborhood of Belle Haven (such was Alexandria's early name) was not a desert; on the contrary, it was in many places a garden spot abounding with luxuries. But its inhabitants, the wealthy, were not wise. By the successful culture of tobacco they had money. And having filled their coach houses with gilt carriages and their dining rooms with gilt glasses, they began to look down upon the poorer sort and to talk about families. Of course it would never do for such people to run market carts! Hence the poor Belle Havens, though embosomed in plenty, were often in danger of gnawing their nails. And unless they could enter a lamb from some good-natured 'cracker,' or a leash of chickens from the Sunday negroes, were obliged to sit down with long faces to a half-graced dinner of salt meat and journey cake."

"This was the order of the day, A. D. '50, when Washington, just married to the wealthy young widow Custis, had settled at Mount Vernon, nine miles below Belle Haven. The unpleasant situation of the families at

that place soon reached his ears. To a man of his character, with too much spirit to follow a bad example when he had the power to set a good one, and too much wit to look for happiness anywhere but in his own bosom, it could not long be questionable what part he had to act.

"A market cart was instantly constructed and regularly three times a week sent off to Belle Haven filled with nice roasters, kidney-covered lamb and veal, green peas, fat ducks and goldfish, chickens by the basket, fresh butter, new-laid eggs, vegetables and fruit of all sorts. Country gentlemen dining with their friends in town very soon remarked the welcome change in diet. 'Bless us all!' exclaimed they, 'what's the meaning of this? You invite us to family fare and here you have given us a lord mayor's feast.' 'Yes,' replied the others, 'thank God for sending a Colonel Washington into our neighborhood.'"

"The cat was thus let out of the bag, to the extreme mortification of the 'Little Great ones,' that Colonel Washington should ever have run a market cart."

Famous Carlyle House.

The market where Washington sent his farm products lay right in the heart of Alexandria and upon a square about which stood some of the town's most noted residences and landmarks. Among these was the Carlyle house, and despite the passage of time and the physical changes wrought in that quiet Virginia city, this historic home survives intact today. The Carlyle house is intimately identified with Washington's career and particularly with the very beginning of his military calling.

As the story goes, the bricks for the building were imported and so, too, the stone of which it was built in 1722. John S. Carlyle utilized for part of the foundation a portion of an old fort, which many years earlier had stood guard against the Indians for the protection of English traders on Hunting Creek, as the place was then known. The barracks of that advanced post of civilization became the cellar of the Carlyle house, and there in its cool shadows was stored the mellow wine that tickled the palates of those days. From the heavy beams overhead hung pendant the luscious hams for which Virginia is still noted. Another part of the old fort supports the plaza at the rear of the house upon which the main hallway ends. It was there, of summer evenings, that the Carlyles and their guests gathered, and it was there the men discussed the problems of the hour over a heartsome glass amid the soothing smoke of the fragrant Oronoko. Then the gardens ran down to the river's bank and overlooked the docks at which the trading craft were moored—vessels that came from over the seas to barter the silks and riches of the far East, the products of Europe, and the tropic abundance of the West Indies in return for the famous tobacco with which Alexandria's one great ware-

house was filled. Washington was a very frequent guest at the Carlyle house and one can easily imagine the part he played in that atmosphere of bounteous hospitality and courtly grace.

Tradition has it that it was in that very house that Washington met one of his few defeats. On the right of the broad hallway is what was once a drawing room, said to have been finished originally in white and gold, and there on many occasions Washington took an active part in the social festivities—leading many a fair Virginian through the stately minut and the less formal reel. The hallway, itself, if tradition be correct, has its own sentimental interest, for it was at the foot of the beautiful staircase of solid mahogany that Washington awaited the coming of lovely Sally Fairfax upon a certain evening, and, while escorting her to the ballroom, offered that lady his heart and was refused.

On the opposite side of this same hall is the "blue and white room," which was John Carlyle's particular retreat or sanctum. That room is of especial interest to us as a nation, for it was there that Washington received his commission as a member of General Braddock's staff in 1755. What Washington learned upon that disastrous campaign against the Indians and with British soldiers taught him much which later he put to good service in behalf of his country.

Braddock Took Possession.

When Braddock arrived he accepted the proffered hospitality of John Carlyle and established headquarters there. The little blue and white room became the military council chamber, and it was there that the plans were made for the campaign. Washington's previous experience as a leader of Virginia troops against the savages made him all the more welcome at the conference, and his keen judgment and practical advice earned for him Braddock's admiration and won for him his colonelcy upon the general's staff.

We who count our dollars and make our purchases in hard coin but little realize the part the "vile weed" played in all commercial transactions in Virginia 150 years ago. The fragrant Oronoko tobacco had a fame which reached to Europe, and this was the common medium of exchange. The

incense of this leaf, as it were, bought the English bricks with which old Christ church in Alexandria was built in 1733. The church was designed, so it has been said, by one James Wren, reputed to have been a relative of the architect of London's famous St. Paul's. Washington worshipped at Christ church. History tells us that it was within the shadow of that sacred structure, after services one Sunday morning in the summer of 1774, that he earnestly advocated the renunciation of allegiance to the king of England. Always deliberate and intensely devout, one can gather something of the spell which his words must have cast upon his fellow churchmen upon that occasion.

There are many houses in Alexandria today that were in their prime when Washington was in their midst and closely identified with them not only socially but officially intermittently during his youth and just prior to his death.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS

Florida contains about 4,000,000 acres of land waiting to be reclaimed by proper drainage. Contracts for draining almost the entire Everglade region have been made.

A dog in Hennifer, N. H., in pursuing a hedgehog, climbed from limb to limb of a tree to a height of 40 feet. It took the help of three dogs to get him down.

A compass invented in France for aviators shows the deviation from any set course in addition to pointing toward the north.

A two-wheeled trailer with a capacity of a ton of coal and which can be hauled behind a runabout automobile has been invented.

An electrical device of European invention to enable a moving train to set a signal makes use of a slight sinking of a rail as a train passes over it.

The use of the magnetic pole to remove particles of certain metals from nonmagnetic material in bulk has extended to 34 different industries.

BOY TELLS AWFUL TALE OF CRUELTY

Shocking Story of Inhumanity—Outrivals the Experience of Oliver Twist.

Morris, Ill.—Paul Hatcher, through his sister, Mrs. Caroline Sparr, has filed suit against his father, Frank Hatcher, asking separate guardianship and alleging a tale of cruelty outrivalling that of Oliver Twist fame. The allegations, in brief, follow:

"Forced to arise at four, do chores until nine, and then run to school; stepmother lied about him to father, induced latter to beat him, denied him same food as other members of family.



Was Whipped Until Water Was Red With Blood.

gave him food inferior to that supplied servants and permitted him to sit at table only at evening meal.

"Was given meat only on Sunday and then only half a chicken's wing; when he refused to permit stepmother to bathe him, she told his father and he was whipped until water in tub was red with blood; forced to wear long, tedious stockings although was wearing long pants; forced to keep clothes and dress in basement without sufficient toilet articles.

"Received dollar a week for summer weeks, but payments were evaded by imposition of fines."

The boy is under care of a physician and feeling against the boy's father and stepmother runs high.

WILL ROB 20; THEN LEAVE

Jersey City Highwayman Defiantly Notices Police of Proposed Depredations.

Jersey City, N. J.—Jersey City is reluctantly hiding a highwayman who has given his word as to the number of his intended victims and who apparently proposes to keep it.

"I'll rob twenty before I escape from this town," he defiantly notified the police.

He has seventeen victims to his credit and it is very probable the New Jersey police will draw a breath of relief after the report of the twentieth robbery.

LOSES THREE LEGS, YET HOLDS ORIGINAL TWO

Bristol, Conn.—How Sergeant "Billy" Thompson of this place, who went over to France with the One Hundred and Second Regiment, lost three legs and is still able to walk is explained in a letter which he has just sent home to his folks. Sergeant Thompson writes:

"It is real enjoyment to watch the fellows when the mail from home comes in. One man opens a letter and reads to me that 'Billy' Thompson has lost his left leg and will be home as soon as they can send him. A little later another man comes up and shows me a letter from home which says that Sergeant Thompson has lost both legs, and is expected to live. Still another letter said I was seriously wounded, according to reports from home. Well, after losing the three legs, I still have the two I brought over with me."

FELON QUARTERS NOW EMPTY

For the First Time in Many Weeks Those in Yolo Jail Are Unoccupied.

Woodland, Cal.—For the first time in many weeks the felon quarters at the Yolo county jail were empty recently. With the departure of Joe Guerrero, convicted of bean thefts, for San Quentin, went the last of the prisoners in the felons' department.

There are but two men and one woman left in the jail. The two men are "rings" and the woman is Kate Frost, murderess, who is waiting the outcome of an appeal taken to the higher court.

Uncle Sam's Food Lessons

(Special Information Service U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

START THE DAY RIGHT.

A good breakfast can be had of Fruit, Cereal, Milk. These make a nourishing, easy to cook, good, cheap meal of foods the government asks us to eat.

Use Fruit.

Fruit helps to keep your body in good health and to prevent constipation.

Use fresh fruit when possible. Use prunes, dried apples, dried apricots. Soak them in water over night and cook them long enough to make them tender.

Use dates or raisins. These are good added to the cereal ten minutes before taking it from the stove. Then you will not need sugar.

Use ripe bananas with dark skins. Bananas with greenish-yellow skins are hard to digest unless cooked.

Use Cereals.

Cornmeal mush, oatmeal, rice, hominy (grits).

These are much cheaper than the "ready-to-eat" breakfast foods. A "ready-to-eat" breakfast food may cost 15 cents for a big package, but if the package contains only one-quarter pound—50 cents a pound for cereal! This is eight or ten times as expensive as cornmeal at six or seven cents a pound. Look for the weights printed on the package and get the most for your money.

Cornmeal mush and oatmeal are good only when well cooked. Many people use too little salt and don't cook them long enough.

To cook cornmeal mush for five people use one and one-half cups of cornmeal, two teaspoonsful salt (level), five or six cups of water. Bring salted water to a boil. Stir in the cornmeal slowly. Don't let it lump. Cook it at least 30 minutes. It is better when cooked for three hours, or overnight. Use a double boiler on the back of the stove, or a fireless cooker.

For oatmeal use two and one-half cups of rolled oats, two and one-half teaspoonsful salt, five or six cups of water. Bring the water to a boil. Stir the rolled oats slowly into the boiling water and cook for one hour, or overnight.

Eat the cereal with milk or sirup or butter or butter substitutes. You don't need bread besides.

A large amount of cornmeal or oatmeal may be cooked at one time. The unused part placed in a greased bowl may be kept for a few days in a cool place. Do you know how good sliced and fried oatmeal is?

Instead of breakfast food you can take bread—preferably one of the war breads. Corn bread and milk is delicious.

Use Milk.

Milk is an excellent food. A quart of whole milk gives as much nourishment as one pound of lean meat.

Children especially need it to make them grow strong and keep well. It is good for grown people, too. Give each child at least a glass for breakfast. Drink it hot or cold, or use it on the cereal, or make it into cocoa. Even at a high price milk is a cheap food for children.

No Coffee and Tea for Children. These are not food. Let the grown people have them if they want them, but do not give the children even a taste. The children's drink is milk.

CHOOSE YOUR FOOD WISELY.

Study These Five Food Groups. Every food you eat may be put into one of these groups. Each group serves a special purpose in nourishing your body. You should choose some food from each group daily.

1. Vegetables and fruits.
2. Milk, eggs, fish, meat, cheese, beans, peas, peanuts.
3. Cereals—cornmeal, oatmeal, rice, bread, etc.

4. Sugar, sirup, jelly, honey, etc.
5. Fats—butter, margarine, cottonseed oil, olive oil, drippings, suet.

You can exchange one food for another in the same group. For example, oatmeal may be used instead of wheat, and eggs, or sometimes beans, instead of meat; but oatmeal cannot be used instead of milk. Use both oatmeal and milk.

You need some food from each group every day—DON'T SKIP ANY.

Here are the reasons why you need the five groups:

Fruits and vegetables furnish some of the material from which the body is made and keep its many parts working smoothly. They help prevent constipation which gives you headaches and makes you stupid. The kinds you choose depend upon the season, but remember that the cheaper ones are often as valuable as the more expensive.

Milk, eggs, fish, meat, peas, beans. These help build up the growing body and renew used-up parts. That is their main business. Dried peas and beans make good dishes to use in place of meat part of the time, but don't leave out the other foods entirely. Milk is the most important. Buy at least a pint a day for every member of your family. No other food can take its place for children. Save on meat if you must, but don't skip on milk.

Cereals. Bread and breakfast foods. These foods act as fuel to let you do your work, such as the gasoline burning in an automobile engine makes the car go. This you can think of as their chief business. And they are usually

your cheapest fuel. Besides, they give your body some building material.

Don't think that wheat bread is the only kind of cereal food. The government asks us to save wheat to send abroad to our soldiers and the allies. Let the North try the Southern corn bread and the South the oatmeal of the North. Half the fun of cooking is in trying new things. An oatmeal pudding is delicious.

Sugar and Sirups are fuel, too, and they give flavor to other foods. They are valuable food, but many people eat more of them than they need. Sweet fruits, of course, contain much sugar and are better for the children than candy.

Fat. Fat is fuel. Some is needed especially by hard-working people. Remember that expensive fats are no better fuel than cheap ones. Use drippings. Don't let your butcher keep the trimmings from your meat. They belong to you. Children need some butter fat. Give it to them in plenty of whole milk or in butter.

Remember the Five Groups.

SCHOOLS AID FOOD CAMPAIGN

Uncle Sam's Bureau of Education Reports Prompt Response by Pupils to Nation's Need.

The response of many city school departments to the need for the production and conservation of food in the United States has been prompt and efficient, according to Uncle Sam's bureau of education. Thirty-four city school superintendents have reported a total of 67,388 children engaged in the cultivation of home vegetable gardens.

"During the coming year the need for the production of food will be greater than ever, and profiting by our experience, we should train the children under our care to increase their production and render a greater service to our country," says a bulletin of the bureau. "During the period of the war many individuals and agencies are giving voluntarily of both time and money in the campaign for the production and conservation of food. With the return of normal times this voluntary taxation will be largely withdrawn. School-directed home-gardening has demonstrated its economic and educational value. The work should be intensified and incorporated as a part of the school program in every city and town of the United States. Gardening under the direction of a well-trained teacher returns to the community in money many times the cost of the work. The half of our population that lives in cities should in so far as possible, be taught to grow its own food that in any future crisis that may come to the United States the lack of knowledge and ability to produce food shall not be a national weakness."

The new suits are excellent. Many of them are made of silk and many more of silk and wool combined and in others the accustomed order of things is changed, the suit is of silk and the trimmings and accessories—collar, cuffs, belt—of wool.

Two of the new spring suits, pictured above, are representative models. Since the appearance of the wool suit at the left of the two, coats have

tended to grow shorter. It was among the earliest arrivals and compromised with the newest ideas by adopting a lengthened back panel which is laid in three shallow, inverted pleats.

At the right a suit made of peacock satin is handsomely finished with embroidery in the same color of silk. A shaped band of it, about the waist, simulates a very graceful girle in the coat, and the bottom of the skirt is embellished with it. The liking for large buckles is revealed in a handsome circular one which is placed at the left side where the graceful coat fastens.

One wholly new spring suit in war time may be the meager allowance that our patriotism will concede, along with an easy conscience. But styles point the way to much remodeling and the transformation of last year's leftovers into this year's utility clothes.

Four and a half yards, no more, but as much less as your ingenuity can manage with, that is the edict as to the allowance of wool for this spring's suits. Four and a half yards of 54-inch goods will make a suit on accepted lines for the woman of average figure. It almost goes without saying that skirts are a yard and a half to two yards wide, coats about 28 inches long and fullness conspicuous by their absence.

The organization of the 5,000 ice-making plants of the country along lines of fuel economy is receiving the attention of the fuel administration.

URGES NATURAL ICE HARVEST

Uncle Sam's Fuel Administration Points Out a Way to Save Millions of Tons of Coal.

A great harvest of natural ice is proposed by Uncle Sam's fuel administration as a means of saving coal this winter. Fifteen million tons of coal are used annually in American ice factories and refrigerating plants. The winter season manufactures each year, without expense to man, billions of tons of ice. Most of this is wasted. Every ton of natural ice which is harvested will take the place of a ton of artificial ice and will save 500 pounds of coal.

Every householder, storekeeper and farmer who can obtain ice from nearby rivers and ponds and store it for use next summer is urged to do so.

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Quite Fundamental. He looked at his wrist watch. "Will you marry me?" he said. She blushed.

"There is really no time to lose. You see, I have only 24 hours' notice. I must report at headquarters tomorrow at nine. We sail for France in three days. Will you marry me?"

"I don't mind," she said. "Only—I should like to make one condition."

"And that is?"

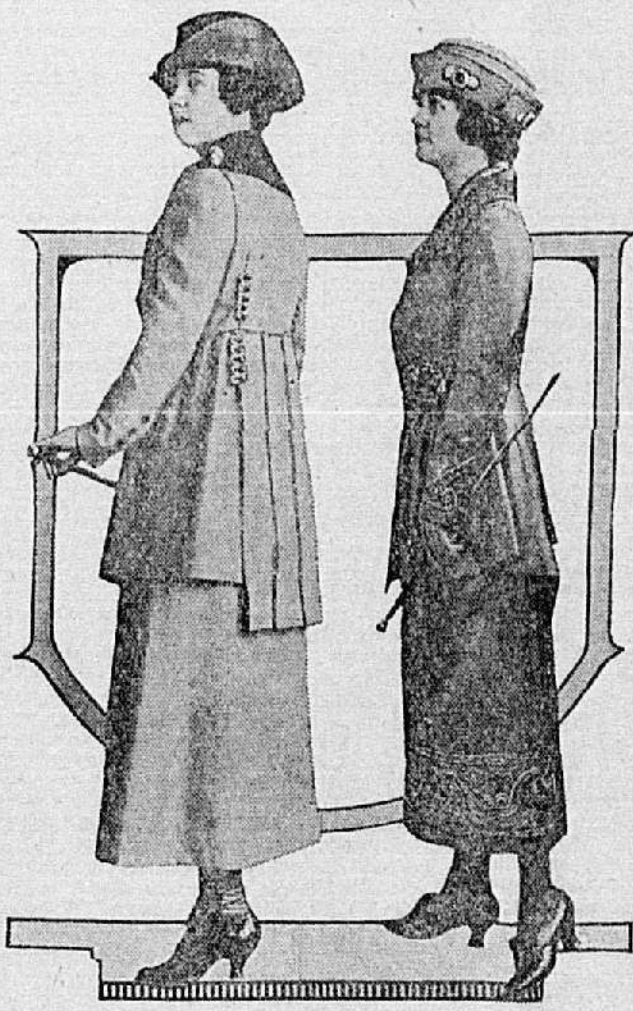
"I have dreamed for years of getting married; but not in this way. But I will marry you if—when you return—you will propose to me all over again, and we can go on a honeymoon and I can be courted and—well, you know, I am sure."

"All right," he said with a smile. "To be honest with you, dearest, I thought I was going to escape all that—but I see it's no use. I might have known better. Even a war like this cannot keep a woman from having her own way—especially about a wedding."

Kissing Always Popular. Kissing was once a dangerous game to play in England. Thus in 1609 we read that Jacob Marline and Sarah Tuttle were prosecuted for "setting down on a chest together, his arms about her waste and her arms around his neck, and continuing in that sinful position about half an hour, in which time he kissed her and she kissed him, or they kissed one another, as ye witnesses testified."

Early United States Currency. In the early periods of the United States 1-cent pieces were copper, then for a comparatively short time of nickel, though the proportion which the copper and nickel coins formed of the total is very small, the entire number of copper 1-cent coins issued being 150,288,000; nickel, 200,772,000; bronze, 2,446,711,000.

Spring Suits Gracefully Economical



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Spring Styles for Children



In the last exhibitions of styles in the fall there appeared some unusual combinations of cloth in dresses, among them broadcloth and linen in handsome "dapper" frocks, that proved very attractive. The idea is coming to the front again for little girls, as well as in clothes for their elders. Aside from this there is very little that is altogether new in spring styles for children.

Fancy stitching, French knots and smoking appear to be the main reliance of designers in the matter of decorative touches for the small girl's frock. Valors and the finer chambrays lend themselves to smoking so well that one is always running across it. Narrow frills of white organdie used as a finish on collar and cuffs, pockets and girle are another strong factor in decorative schemes. The trills have neat edges and are wonderfully dainty. They are used with chambray mostly, and on the plain colors like pink, blue, tan and corn color.

A dress of fine white voile for the little girl of eleven or so is shown in the picture. It is made with a little jacket or coat effect, with a smocked panel of voile set in at the front. Light blue silk is used in the smocking, the stitches forming bands of color across the short waistline at the front. A collar, cuffs and narrow girle of the broadcloth are in blue and small white buttons make a pretty finish for them. Voile is durable and dainty and will stand wear and tubing. The blue broadcloth must be handled with care when the time comes to wash it.

The dress for the little girl of three at the right of the picture is of blue chambray. It has collar and cuffs of heavy white cotton goods and pockets of the chambray. Needlework in black is used to outline a border at the bottom of the pockets. The skirt has a few shallow plaits, but the bodice is plain.

The silver inkstand in Mr. McKenna's room in the British treasury has been used by 44 chancellors of the exchequer. It was presented to Pitt when chancellor of the cabinet.

HOME GARDEN PLAN

Make Every Backyard Furnish Fresh Vegetables for the Family Table.

SANDY LOAM IS PREFERRED

As Attention Is Usually Given In Spare Moments, Locate as Near House as Possible—Drainage of Prime Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the value of the vegetables which may be grown in home gardens in the South, but it is safe to say that a well-kept garden will yield a return eight or ten times as great as the return from an equal area devoted to cotton or to other general farm crops. Of even greater importance than the money value of the products of the garden is the satisfaction of having a bountiful supply of vegetables close at hand where they can be secured at a moment's notice.

Location of Garden.

In selecting the location for a home vegetable garden the question of proximity to the house should be given first consideration. As the work of caring for the garden is usually done in spare time, the location selected should be as near the house as possible. The slope and type of soil should be the next considerations. A slope to the south or southeast is usually preferable, because here the soil warms up early in the spring, which permits early planting and stimulates the early growth of crops. Practically any type of soil can be used for the garden, but a sandy loam is to be preferred. Good drainage is of prime importance. The land should have sufficient

humus should be plowed far enough in advance to allow the soil to settle before planting.

Manures and Fertilizers.

The soil for vegetable growing should be rich and well supplied with humus. Barnyard or stable manure is the best fertilizer, because it furnishes both plant food and humus. An application of 20 to 30 tons of manure to the acre is very satisfactory, and on some soils this application will need but little re-enforcing with commercial fertilizers. The manure should be applied far enough in advance of planting time to allow it to decay. Where coarse manure is used, it should be applied in the fall and turned under, but well-rotted manure should be applied after plowing and should be well mixed with the soil by harrowing. On many soils it is advisable to apply commercial fertilizer, especially phosphates, in addition to the manure.

Cultivation of Garden Crops.

Frequent shallow cultivation should be given garden crops. By keeping the surface of the soil stirred a dust mulch is formed, which prevents the loss of moisture through the pores in the soil and keeps down weeds.

The soil should be cultivated as soon as possible after a rain, to break the crust and prevent baking. Sandy soils may be cultivated when quite wet, but clay soils should not be stirred when sticky. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the matter of thorough cultivation. If the work is properly done at the right time there will be little difficulty in controlling weeds.

In cultivating the garden, small-tooth cultivators should be used to prevent ridging or furrowing. A turn-plow or sweep should not be used for cultivation unless the land becomes so woody that cultivation will not do the work. Frequent cultivation kills the weeds between the rows before they become large, but hand work will be necessary to keep the soil stirred between the plants and to keep down weeds in the row.

Also High-Priced Feed.

Along with the high prices farmers are now realizing for their live stock comes the high-priced feed necessary to make the stock ready for market.

Skim Milk Helps Pigs.

Skim milk is of great assistance in growing and fattening pigs, particularly during the first few months.

Some sections three or four crops can be grown on the same land each year, while in other sections two crops are all that can be grown to advantage. When a crop is harvested early in the season and it is not practicable to plant another vegetable for two or three months, the land may be planted to cowpeas or crimson clover.

Rotation of Crops.

Rotation of crops is as important in growing vegetables as in growing field crops, and the same principles can be applied. Crop rotation is important in checking diseases and insects and in keeping the soil in good condition. Where diseases are very severe, the same crop should not be planted continuously on the same area. Rotation of crops is one of the safeguards against soil infection. Land upon which a diseased crop has been grown should not be used for the same or a closely related crop often more than once in three years. It is usually advisable to rotate crops in such a way that foliage crops (such as cabbage, kale, spinach, and mustard) follow root crops (Irish potatoes, beets, parsnips, carrots, etc.) or those grown for fruits (tomatoes, peppers, melons, etc.). This can be accomplished in a measure by changing the location of crops in the planting plan or by reversing the plan from year to year.

Preparation of Soil.

The soil that is to be used for vegetables should be thoroughly prepared before planting. A deep seedbed is desirable, and when an area that has never been plowed more than four inches deep must be used it should be deepened by gradually increasing the depth of plowing for a period of three or four years until the desired depth is attained.

Clay soil should be plowed in the fall if there is no danger of washing, so as to get it in a good mechanical condition before planting time. In the cooler regions of the South freezing will pulverize the soil, while in regions where freezes do not occur the pulverizing must be done by harrowing and cultivation. Sandy loams or soils that contain a large amount of

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The soil for vegetable growing should be rich and well supplied with humus. Barnyard or stable manure is the best fertilizer, because it furnishes both plant food and humus. An application of 20 to 30 tons of manure to the acre is very satisfactory, and on some soils this application will need but little re-enforcing with commercial fertilizers. The manure should be applied far enough in advance of planting time to allow it to decay. Where coarse manure is used, it should be applied in the fall and turned under, but well-rotted manure should be applied after plowing and should be well mixed with the soil by harrowing. On many soils it is advisable to apply commercial fertilizer, especially phosphates, in addition to the manure.

Cultivation of Garden Crops.

Frequent shallow cultivation should be given garden crops. By keeping the surface of the soil stirred a dust mulch is formed, which prevents the loss of moisture through the pores in the soil and keeps down weeds.

The soil should be cultivated as soon as possible after a rain, to break the crust and prevent baking. Sandy soils may be cultivated when quite wet, but clay soils should not be stirred when sticky. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the matter of thorough cultivation. If the work is properly done at the right time there will be little difficulty in controlling weeds.

In cultivating the garden, small-tooth cultivators should be used to prevent ridging or furrowing. A turn-plow or sweep should not be used for cultivation unless the land becomes so woody that cultivation will not do the work. Frequent cultivation kills the weeds between the rows before they become large, but hand work will be necessary to keep the soil stirred between the plants and to keep down weeds in the row.

Also High-Priced Feed.

Along with the high prices farmers are now realizing for their live stock comes the high-priced feed necessary to make the stock ready for market.

Skim Milk Helps Pigs.

Skim milk is of great assistance in growing and fattening pigs, particularly during the first few months.

ROAD BUILDING

NATION-WIDE BOOST IS SEEN

All States of Union Have Availed Themselves of Opportunity Offered by Government.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That the better roads movement is receiving a nation-wide boost is shown by the fact that all the states of the Union have availed themselves of the opportunity of participating in the benefits of the federal aid road act, which appropriated \$75,000,000 for the construction of post roads and \$10,000,000 for forest roads, according to the report of the director of the office of public roads and rural engineering, United States department of agriculture. That the passage of the act has stimulated road building is shown by the fact that in 1916, there were approximately \$41,000,000 of state funds expended for all highway purposes, and it is estimated that in the calendar year 1917, the aggregate expenditures of state funds for this purpose will be at least \$60,000,000. A number of the states have made specific appropriations to meet federal aid dollar for dollar. Among these are New York, Illinois, Michigan, Rhode Island, Nevada, Iowa, Florida and Vermont.

BUILD ROAD CULVERTS RIGHT

Waste of Time and Money Unless Work Is Done on Approved Plan Under Competent Direction.

No culvert that is improperly built is safe or economical. On the contrary, it is a waste of money to spend it on such work unless the work is well done on an approved plan under competent direction. There must be

calculation as to the volume of water the culverts are to carry off in rainy season and flood time, not in dry weather, and as to the durability of the material used in their construction. There can be no skimping on culverts or bridges or drainage without waste. It is better to have these three things permanent and adequate than to have an expensive form of road surfacing if a choice must be made. The man who built his house on shifting sand instead of solid rock has been regarded for centuries as the price of fools.

AUTOMOBILE IS BIG FACTOR

Present War Has Found in Roads and Motor Cars Means of Moving Great Numbers of Men.

Two conditions of civil life emphasize the necessity for good roads. One is war. The Roman roads were built because Rome had vast armies to move. The present European war has kept thousands upon thousands of men busy in eastern Prussia and western Poland building roads in territories where before there were only swampy trails. Many of the roads in Belgium and northern France were built during previous wars, when vast armies must be moved quickly, so that the present war has found in roads and motorcars the means of moving great numbers of men. Good highways have made possible a rapid transportation of troops which is astonishing the entire world.

IMPORTANCE OF ROAD DRAGS

More to the Work Than Standing on Implement Holding Reins Over Team of Horses.

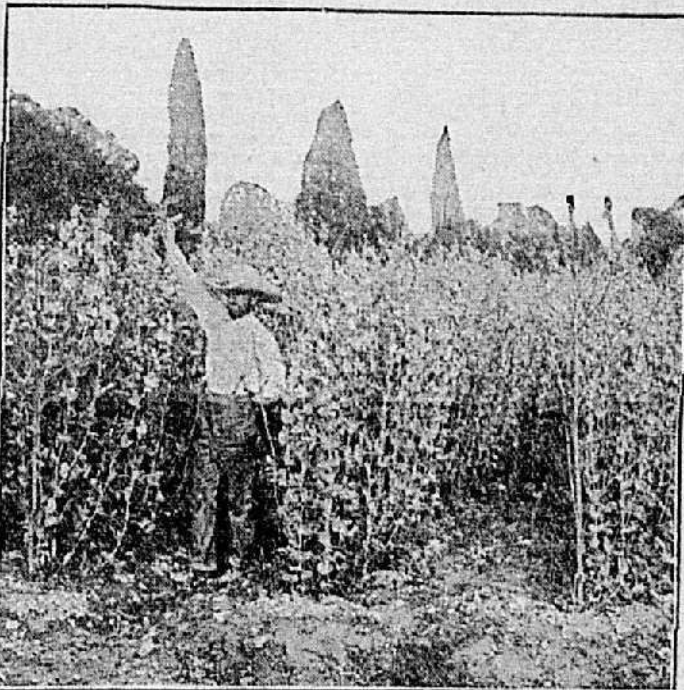
Perhaps the ease of dragging the road and the simplicity of the King road drag has been overemphasized. At any rate, there is more to road dragging than standing on a drag and holding the reins over a team of horses. And there is more to drag building than merely plowing together of the two slabs of a split log. On the other hand, almost any sort of driving down the road with the roughest possible pair of slabs, clamped together in any old way, will change the ordinary road for the better.

Concrete Culverts Best.

Concrete culverts are, without doubt, the best to use in point of durability and cost of maintenance. There are several reinforced and plain concrete pipes manufactured in most states which make very satisfactory culverts.

Don't Disturb Sow.

After farrowing the sow should not be disturbed, and if she lies quietly for 10 or 12 hours, so much the better. When she wants anything she will go to the trough for it.



PATCH OF TALL GROWING PEAS IN HOME GARDEN.

all to drain off surplus water during heavy rains, but the fall should not be so great as to wash the soil. If the land near the house is level, artificial drainage should be employed. Open ditches or tile drains will be satisfactory. On level land that is not artificially drained it is necessary to plant on ridges or in beds to prevent drowning the crops during wet weather. The ridges or beds should be as wide and flat as conditions will allow, for narrow, sharp ridges dry out quickly.

Arrangement of Garden.

The first consideration in planning the garden is the kind of cultivation to be given. Horse cultivation is recommended whenever possible, and where the work is to be done mainly by means of horse tools the garden should be long and narrow with the rows running the long way. The garden should have no paths across the rows, but turning spaces should be left at the ends. For hand cultivation the rows can be much closer together and may run across the garden. Straight lines should be followed, no matter what method of culture is used.

The size of the garden depends upon the number of persons to be supplied. One-fourth to one-half an acre is sufficient for an average family and should produce enough vegetables for use throughout the year. By close attention to the rotation of crops, the succession of crops, and interplanting, one-fourth of an acre may be made to supply a family of six. Where land is plentiful it is recommended that a sufficient area be set aside to allow part of the garden to be planted to a soil-improving crop each year.

The location of permanent crops, such as asparagus, rhubarb, and small fruits, should be carefully considered. These crops should be placed at one side, so that they will not be in the way when the garden is plowed.

Succession of Crops.

In planning the location of crops, consideration should be given to the matter of succession, in order that the land may be occupied as large a part of the time as possible. It is not advisable to have a second planting of the same crop or a closely related crop follow the first. Cabbage should not follow cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, mustard, or kale, for many of the same diseases and insects affect all of these crops. Tomatoes, eggplants and peppers should not follow each other. In



Low Water Concrete Bridge.

calculation as to the volume of water the culverts are to carry off in rainy season and flood time, not in dry weather, and as to the durability of the material used in their construction. There can be no skimping on culverts or bridges or drainage without waste. It is better to have these three things permanent and adequate than to have an expensive form of road surfacing if a choice must be made. The man who built his house on shifting sand instead of solid rock has been regarded for centuries as the price of fools.

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Special Attention to Mail Orders. JACKSON, Mich.
Store Hours—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Week Days, including Monday. 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Saturday.

Over 1500 Pairs of Cotton and Lisle Hose for Men, Women and Children at a Material Saving in The Downstairs Store.

Women's Sample Cotton and Lisle Hose, 15c.	Infants' Sample Cotton Lisle Hose, 15c.
Women's Sample Mercerized Lisle Hose, 19c to 39c.	Misses' and Boys' Sample Hose, 29c.
Women's Sample Mercerized Hose, 29c.	Men's Sample Mercerized Lisle Hose, 29c.
Infants' Sample Fibre Silk Hose, 29c.	Men's Sample Wool Hose, 39c.
Infants' Sample Mercerized Lisle Hose, 19c.	Men's Sample Half Hose, 19c.

Sale of Girls' Tub Frocks in Downstairs Store

A sample line of children's gingham dresses in plaids, plain colors and checks—cleverly belted and pocketed.

Many smartly trimmed in contrasting colors. Sizes, 6 to 14 years, on sale in the Economy Basement at \$1.59.

LAST CALL FOR TAXES.

Sylvan township taxes must be paid on or before Friday, March 1st, which is positively the last day on which taxes will be received.

W. F. Kantlehner,
Township Treasurer.

474

F. STAFFAN & SON UNDERTAKERS

Established over fifty years

Phone 201 CHELSEA, Mich.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DR. H. H. AVERY

Graduate of U. of M.

Member of 2d District Dental Society and Michigan State Dental Society. IN PRACTICE TWENTY YEARS

DR. H. M. ARMOUR

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Succeeding Dr. L. A. Maze. Also general auctioneering. Phone No. 84, Chelsea, Mich. Residence, 119 West Middle street.

S. A. MAPES

Funeral Director. Calls answered promptly day or night. Telephone No. 6.

GEO. W. BECKWITH

Fire Insurance. Real Estate Dealer, Money to Loan Office, Hatch-Durand Block, upstairs, Chelsea, Michigan.

C. C. LANE

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Office at Martin's Livery Barn, Chelsea, Michigan.

CHELSEA CAMP No. 7338 M. W. A. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month. Insurance best by test. Herman J. Dancer, Clerk.



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

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.

GREGORY.

Frank Worden was home for the week-end.

Bert Wetherby is quite sick at the present time.

Lawrence McClear was in Detroit last week on jury work.

Miss Lillian Buhl spent three days the past week in Jackson.

Fred and Henry Howlett were Detroit visitors Friday of last week.

Prof. Alex LaForte spent the week-end at his home near Detroit.

Mrs. W. H. Marsh is able to sit up after being quite sick for over a week.

Mrs. James Stackable is able to be out again and is doing her work as usual.

The Red Cross society will meet at the home of Mrs. James Livermore, Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Laura Blakely returned last week to the home of her daughter, Mrs. O. B. Arnold.

Thomas Criswell and wife of Stockbridge were visitors in town Monday of last week.

Mrs. Robert Leach and Mrs. Will Come were in Jackson on business on Tuesday of last week.

Miss Adeline Chipman of Ann Arbor spent several days at her Gregory home the past week.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held this Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Rose Buhl.

Mrs. R. G. Chipman's brother, E. M. Watson and his wife of Jackson, were week-end visitors at the Chipman home.

Erwin Arnold, who has been suffering from rheumatism, is better, but not yet able to get around without crutches.

Mr. and Mrs. George Heinzman of Whitmore Lake visited her parents and also her sister, Mrs. Ray Cobb, over the week-end.

Wirt Barnum and family of Unadilla attended the funeral of Mrs. Barnum's father, Mr. Banker of Manth, last week Tuesday.

On Thursday, February 14th, the members of the Woman's Literary and Civic club, with their husbands and a few invited guests, spent a social evening at the R. G. Chipman home.

The evening was spent in games and contests and prizes were given the most successful contestants.

Miss Margaret Kuhn captured first prize, Mrs. Jennie Voght second prize and the consolation prize was awarded to Will Buhl. About 40 were present and all spent an enjoyable evening.

FRANCISCO.

The Cavanaugh Lake grange met on Tuesday, February 19th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Smith.

Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Nodhardt and son Milton and Albert Schweinfurth were Sunday visitors at the home of Henry Notten.

Mrs. Elert Notten and Mrs. Fred Mensing were Jackson visitors Thursday.

Miss Kathryn Notten spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Emmet Dancer, in Chelsea.

William Lehman was a Jackson visitor Saturday.

Roy Miller motored to Chelsea, Saturday.

Mrs. Bertie Orthing and Pearl Orthing were visitors at the home of the former's daughter, Mrs. Nelson Peterson, Sunday.

Margaret Straub, who has been ill with pneumonia, is reported better.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lehman spent Saturday in Jackson.

R. M. Hoppe is spending a few days in Detroit.

Bertie and Pearl Orthing spent Saturday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Rex Dorr of Grass Lake spent Monday with her mother here.

ROGERS CORNERS.

Miss Amanda Grau, who has been spending a few days at the home of John Grau and family, returned to her home Saturday.

Miss Esther Geyer spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Edwin Grob, of Ann Arbor.

Master Waldemar Buss, who had the misfortune to break his leg some time ago, was very pleasantly surprised, Thursday, when he was given a valentine shower by the school.

Henry Grau spent the week-end with his parents here.

Oscar Eschebach has rented the Christ Haas farm for the ensuing year.

Harold Geyer and sister, Miss Mabel, spent the week-end in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. George Hinderer entertained the Ladies' Aid of St. John's church at her home Wednesday.

Miss Olga Niehaus spent a few days of last week with her sister, Mrs. Gottlieb Koenigster of Sharon.

Several from this vicinity attended the Fletcher auction on Thursday.

Mrs. Henry Niehaus spent a few days of last week at the home of her brother, David Ischeldinger, of Ann Arbor.

Elmer Eschebach of Jackson spent Sunday at his home here.

Visiting cards, wedding invitations and announcements, either printed or engraved, at the Tribune office.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Our Phone No. 190-W

Oron Bruckner is reported seriously ill.

J. E. Weber was in Detroit Wednesday.

Miss Ruth Whitney was in Ann Arbor, Tuesday.

Thomas Fleming of Detroit spent Monday in Chelsea.

William Stipe of Ann Arbor was in Chelsea, Tuesday.

Mrs. D. H. Wurster is visiting friends in Detroit for a few days.

Mrs. Anna L. Johnson of Detroit visited Chelsea relatives yesterday.

L. T. Freeman returned from a business trip to Chicago this morning.

James Blackburn visited Claire Rowe in Kalamazoo over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gallagher visited relatives in Alma over the week-end.

M. A. Shaver spent the week-end in Detroit at the home of his son, Leon.

Dr. C. C. Lane has purchased the U. D. Streeter residence on Park street.

E. A. Tisch has purchased John Hauser's residence on North Main street.

The Western Washtenaw Farmers' club met with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lowry this afternoon.

The Bay View Reading club will meet with Mrs. C. W. Maroney, Monday evening, February 25th.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Warblow of Detroit visited the latter's mother, Mrs. Henry Winters, Sunday.

One of the large plate glass windows in the Farmers & Merchants bank broke one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stanton of Detroit were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Schoenhals over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Pierce of Jackson visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pierce of Lima, Sunday.

Miss Clara Wellhoff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wellhoff, is ill with scarlet fever in the hospital in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Frank Widmayer and children of Jackson are the guests of her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bohnet and family.

The Independent party has placed the name of Dr. H. H. Avery on its ticket as candidate for the office of village assessor.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell C. Jewett of Detroit, formerly of Chelsea, are the parents of a daughter, born Wednesday, February 20, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Whitney of Lafayette, Indiana, visited his parents, Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Whitney over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martin of Petaluma, California, are the parents of a son, born Wednesday, February 14, 1918. Mr. Martin is a brother of Mrs. D. L. Rogers of this place and is well known here.

Mrs. Charles S. Winans is visiting her husband in Washington, D. C., to which place he recently returned from Cuba. Their son, Lieutenant Hubert C. Winans, who is stationed at Jacksonville, Florida, will visit them for a few days.

J. T. Willis has resigned as station agent for the D. J. & C. railway in Ann Arbor and has enlisted in the U. S. Ambulance and Medical corps. He passed his physical examination yesterday and will leave Thursday, February 28th, for Allentown, Pa., to report for duty.

A postal card from Claire Fenn advises that both he and Hattie Freeman are well and feeling fine. They have been under quarantine for measles and expected it to be lifted but before it was they were quarantined for meningitis and are not allowed to leave the barracks, all meals being carried to them.

The first robin of the season No. 2 is reported by John Forner, who saw it on Sunday. No. 1 was reported by John Schmitt and was also seen on Sunday. We felt sorry for both of the poor birds Thursday morning when we saw the mercury registering 0° below zero. Spring isn't exactly around the corner yet, at least not so as you would notice it.

Fred H. Lewis of the Lewis Spring & Axle company of this place was one of the passengers on a D. J. & C. Page avenue switch, east of Jackson, Wednesday morning. The car came to a stop against a tree in the yard of a residence. Of the 40 passengers, only two were at all hurt and they were not seriously injured.

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarhal 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.

Mrs. Addison Webb of Ann Arbor was a Chelsea visitor today.

Regular meeting of the L. O. T. M., Tuesday evening, February 26th.

It is reported that Theodore Kuhl of near Pleasant Lake has the small-pox.

Leo McQuillan is home from the Great Lakes naval training camp for a few days.

Mrs. W. J. Lenox and daughter Lenore, of Detroit, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Burgess today.

A letter from C. J. Heselschwerdt announces that he is still in Tampa, Florida, and enjoying the balmy weather of the southland.

The Pythian Sisters dedicated a service flag last evening with appropriate exercises. The flag carries one star for Meryl Shaver.

J. B. Cole has knitted a second pair of socks for soldiers and sent the second pair to Corporal Paul C. Maroney at Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

William Atkinson, janitor of the Chelsea schools, was taken suddenly ill yesterday and fainted away, but soon recovered and is back on duty today.

The mercury took a tumble to 6° below zero Thursday morning. Wednesday morning the temperature stood at 8° above zero and this morning at 18° above.

The Congregational Brotherhood met Wednesday evening at the home of J. G. Webster. Rev. Meyer of Ann Arbor addressed the meeting on, "The Two Classes."

Long caravans of new automobiles pass through Chelsea daily, particularly Hupmobiles. A string of six large motor trucks, each carrying a smaller truck passed through this morning en route to Chicago.

Mr. Goppel, district organizer of county Y. M. C. A. work, will address a meeting at the M. E. church, Sunday evening at six o'clock. It is desired that the business men and all boys' organizations be present.

Walter Runciman returned last evening from France, on a ten-day furlough. He is serving on a U. S. transport Pocahontas, and has made two round trips. He is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Runciman. He is looking well, and likes the service.

The eleven months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dorr died in Detroit, Thursday, February 14, 1918, of pneumonia. He is survived by his parents and one sister. The body was taken to the home of Mrs. Dorr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert of Grass Lake, Thursday evening where the funeral was held at two o'clock Sunday afternoon. Interment at Grass Lake. Mr. Dorr was a former Sharon boy.

IN THE CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL

P. W. Dierberger, Pastor.

Morning worship at 10 o'clock with sermon by the pastor. Subject, "Go Work Today." Sunday school at 11:15 a. m. Class for men held by the pastor. Junior Christian Endeavor 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:15 p. m. Popular Sunday evening service at 7:30 o'clock. A Washington program will be given. Subject of pastor's address, "The Religion of Washington."

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. Second Lenten sermon. The annual offering for the church extension fund will be received at this time. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Young People's service at 7 p. m. The services will be held in the school house.

CATHOLIC

Rev. W. P. Considine, 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 Altar Society and St. Aloysius Sodality will receive holy communion next Sunday.

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. Nodhardt, 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.

About Constipation.

Certain articles of diet tend to check movements of the bowels. The most common of these are cheese, tea and boiled milk. On the other hand raw fruits, especially apples, and bananas, also graham bread and whole wheat bread promote a movement of the bowels. When the bowels are badly constipated, however, the sure way is to take one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper.—Adv.

Tribune "liner" ads; five cents the first insertion, 2 1/2 cents the line each subsequent insertion.

AMERICANS WANTED

To Make Chelsea and Vicinity

100 Per Cent

IN THE

Big War Savings Campaign

A War Savings Stamp Purchased Today Will Put Old Glory and the Boys in Khaki Over the Top Tomorrow

You can buy a United States Thrift Stamp for 25c. A card is furnished on which to paste it. Sixteen of these, plus a few cents cash, will buy a War Savings Stamp. On January 1, 1923, the United States Government will pay you \$5.00 for each stamp pasted on a War Savings Certificate—this is 4 per cent compounded quarterly when the stamps are held until January 1, 1923. A simple and secure investment—yielding a good income on your money. When you do this, you become an actively loyal American citizen—one who is saving lives by saving money.

Do Your Best

"By Doing Your Bit"

This Adv. Contributed by—

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK.
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