

FARM MACHINERY

We carry a full line of International and John Deere Farm Machinery

CASH IN

Your Old Tires. They are worth \$1.92 to \$7.60 each. Come in today. The offer is limited.

WOOL TWINE 18 CENTS PER LB.

FIRST CLASS PLUMBING AND TIN SHOP

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WE WILL ALWAYS TREAT YOU RIGHT.

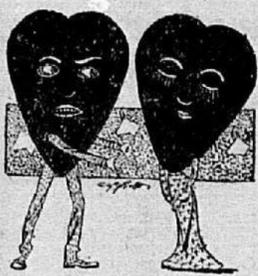
SEED CORN

Guaranteed to germinate 90 per cent or better. Leave your orders at once.

BRAN AND MIDDINGS

All you want for immediate delivery.

Chelsea Elevator Co.



Hearty Congratulations

TO THE NEWLYWEDS WITH THE BEST OF ADVICE—BUY YOUR MEATS OF EPPLER. YOUR TENDER THOUGHTS AND OUR TENDER MEATS WILL INSURE YOU A HAPPY HOME.

ADAM EPPLER

Phone 41 South Main Street

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.

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Calls answered promptly day or night
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GEO. W. BECKWITH
Fire Insurance
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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 best. Herman J. Dancer, Clerk.

EAST LIMA.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Pidd and family spent Tuesday in Ann Arbor.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Zahn and daughter, Gertrude, were in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.
Mr. and Mrs. John Egeler, Fred Egeler, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frey and family of Ann Arbor, Mrs. Weismeyer of Monroe, and Mr. and Mrs. Jay Easton of Lima Center spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. John Pidd spent Sunday with their son, Will and family.
Mrs. Dan Stoffer received word of her son-in-law's death, Sunday morning. He resides in Zealand and had been ill a long time.
Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Gridley and family, of Ypsilanti, spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gridley.
Charles Bates, who has been spending the winter with his brother, Henry in Kansas, has returned home.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Zahn spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Gross.

PORK BADLY NEEDED
While for the time being there is plenty of beef, pork is much needed to ship to Europe for the fighters and the Food Administration is urging consumers to eat as little pork as possible, and instead of wasting garbage to feed it to hogs and grow more hogs.

HOW THEY VOTED IN NEARBY TOWNSHIPS

Election Returns From Northwest Washtenaw and Adjacent County Precincts.

Results of the several township elections in this section of Washtenaw county and in nearby townships in adjacent counties, are as follows:

Sharon.
Honors were about evenly divided between the Republicans and Democrats, as follows: Supervisor, John W. Dresselhouse, r; clerk, George Alber, r; treasurer, Clayton Gieske, r; justice peace, Bert H. Gieske, d; justice peace, vacancy, Alfred Smyth, d; highway commissioner, August H. Kuhl, d; overseer highways, John Frolz, d; board review, Arthur Gillette, r.

Freedom.
Entire Republican ticket elected. Supervisor, Bernard Bertke; clerk, John Haussler; treasurer, William Kuebler; highway commissioner, Ernest Mann; justice peace, Lambert Reno; board review, John Stabler; overseer highways, Henry Koth.

Dexter.
Democratic as follows: Supervisor, Gilbert Madden; clerk, Robert Gardner; treasurer, Robert Donovan; highway commissioner, Frank Nixon; justice peace, John Schultz; board review, George Huss; board review to fill vacancy, Edward Carr; overseer highways, William Hudson.

Lima.
Democratic as usual. Supervisor, Fred Haist; clerk, Paul Niehaus; treasurer, Fred Wenk; highway commissioner, Emanuel Wacker; justice peace, full term, Robert Tony; justice peace, vacancy, Lewis Mayer; board review, Fred Bareis.

Lyndon.
Republican candidates elected, as follows: Supervisor, Charles Clark; clerk, Otis Webb; treasurer, Ernest Rowe; highway commissioner, Grant Kimmel; justice peace, full term, William Roespeke; justice peace, vacancy, David Collins; member board of review, William Bott; constables, Spencer Boyce, Herbert Kimmel, George Goodwin, Jr., Frank Rose. The county auditor proposition carried by 28 majority.

Grass Lake.
All Republican, excepting supervisor, as follows: Supervisor, Norman Davis; clerk, Timothy Marriane; treasurer, E. Close; highway commissioner, Edmund Dettlor; overseer highways, James E. Gill; justice peace, George Preston; justice peace, vacancy, Stanley E. Cooper; board review, Edwin W. Hobart; constables, John Smith, James Reynolds, Max Kalmbach, Otto Hayes.

Waterloo.
Waterloo went democratic, with only one ticket, as follows: Supervisor, Herbert Harvey; clerk, Fred W. Zedford; treasurer, William Reithmiller; highway commissioner, Fred Randolph; justice of the peace, Ezra Hannawald; board of review, Spencer Howlett; constables, George Freymuth, George Nuffer, Fred Durkee and Emanuel Heydlauff.

MRS. PAUL G. SCHABILE.

Mrs. Paul G. Schabile died Tuesday afternoon, April 2, 1918, at St. Joseph's hospital, Ann Arbor, where she had been making a valiant fight for life for several weeks past.

Matilda Harr was born in Waterloo township, September 17, 1880, her parents being Andrew and Beata (Bentscher) Harr. Her childhood was spent on her parent's farm and she became a member of the Lutheran church on March 15, 1894. With the exception of about eight years spent in Chicago she had been a resident of this vicinity since birth. She was married to Paul G. Schabile, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants bank of Chelsea, on November 27, 1913, since which time she had resided in Chelsea.

Her husband, father, two sisters, Mrs. Earl Beeman of Lyndon and Miss Marie Harr of Waterloo, and one brother, Walter, of Waterloo, are left to mourn their loss. Her mother died suddenly of pneumonia, March 24, 1918.

The funeral was held from the home on Jefferson street, this afternoon at one o'clock, Rev. A. A. Schoen conducting the service. Interment at Oak Grove cemetery.

WILLIAM R. REED.

William R. Reed, a pioneer resident of this vicinity, died Wednesday, April 3, 1918, at his home on Orchard street. He was 83 years, nine months and seven days of age.

Mr. Reed was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 27, 1834, and came with his parents to Michigan in 1848. In 1851 his father purchased the farm in Sylvan township which is still owned by the family. For the past 45 years Mr. Reed had resided in Chelsea. He had been a resident of Sylvan township for about 70 years.

He was married to Miss Sarah Cowherd at St. Charles, Missouri, November 25, 1858, who is left to mourn her loss. Other surviving relatives are: One brother, David I. Reed of Whitewater, Missouri, and one sister, Mrs. S. R. Cole of Chelsea.

The funeral will be held from the home, Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. Whitney conducting the service. Interment at Vermont cemetery.

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

LOYAL WOMEN REGISTER.

Beginning April 27, every woman in the state of Michigan will be asked to register, thus offering to her country such service as she is best fitted to render. Every loyal woman above sixteen, even though she can offer little or no service outside of her home, is wanted to register. It is purely voluntary and if a woman registers for service at this time and when called upon later, finds herself unable to respond to the call, no punishment will fall upon her nor will she be compelled to service. This is a government census, and if you are a loyal woman, it should include you. Disloyal or unpatriotic women are not asked to register.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Most of Members Were Re-elected; With Five Exceptions.

County Clerk Edwin H. Smith reports the following board of supervisors elected for Washtenaw county for the ensuing year:

Ann Arbor, LaVerne Cushing, Albert S. Lutz, Charles H. Saraw, Jay C. Herriek, Charles Kapp, Channing Smith, Charles L. Brooks; Ann Arbor township, Charles F. Staebler; Bridgewater, William H. Every; Dexter, Gilbert Madden; Augusta, George Osborne; Freedom, Barney Bertke; Lima, Fred C. Haist; Lodi, Herman A. Gonsley; Lyndon, Charles Clark; Manchester, Frank Lesson; Northfield, Charles Kapp; Pittsfield, Frank Ticknor; Salem, Forest Roberts; Saline, Henry Broderick; Scioto, Andrew T. Hughes; Superior, George D. Crippen; Sylvan, Herman J. Dancer; Webster, Lewis Chamberlain; York, John Lawson; Ypsilanti, Perry Watling, George M. Gaudy and George A. Cook.

Most of these members are re-elections. The exceptions are in Ann Arbor where Albert S. Lutz succeeds Henry P. Paul; Charles H. Saraw succeeds Martin A. Ryan; Channing Smith succeeds George Blaich; George Osborne succeeds John Dawson in Augusta; Charles Kapp defeated James O'Brien in Northfield.

There will be two Charles Kapps on the board, from Northfield and Ann Arbor, Fifth ward.

The board includes 20 Republicans and nine Democrats.

WILLIAM CASSIDY.

William Cassidy, a life-long resident of Lyndon township, died early this morning. He was 76 years, 11 months and 22 days of age.

Mr. Cassidy was born on the farm where he died, April 14, 1841, his parents being John and Susan (Timmons) Cassidy. He was married to Miss Anastasia Welsh at St. Joseph's church, Dexter, October 11, 1869. Two children were born of this union, one daughter, Sister Mary Cornelia who died February 15, 1905, and one son, J. William Cassidy of Lyndon, who is left with his mother to mourn their loss.

Mr. Cassidy was a member of the Altar society of the church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

The funeral will be held Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock from the church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. Interment at St. Mary's cemetery, North Sylvan.

MRS. ADELINE MUSCOTT.

Adeline Westfall was born in the state of New York, May 25, 1832, and died at her home on West Middle street, Chelsea, Tuesday, April 2, 1918. For many years she resided in Lima, moving to Chelsea several years ago. She was united in marriage with Harvey Muscott, who died several years ago.

The funeral was held from the Lima Center church at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Rev. G. H. Whitney officiating. Interment at Lima Center cemetery.

PAPER WADS.

An enjoyable evening was spent by the high school and faculty last Thursday, the occasion being a party given by the sophomore class. Games were played in different parts of the building followed by a light lunch. The last number on the program was an Irish farce entitled, "That Rascal Pat," presented by five sophomores. The parts were well taken and the play received with applause.

The freshmen gave a party last evening. A farce entitled, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," was presented.

The following students have left school to work on the farm and to "help make the world safe for democracy": Ernest Mohrlock, Warren Wheelock, Lawrence Weber, Ralph Klingler, Ray Whipple, Ralph Kalmbach, Leon Chapman, Floyd Gentner, Edgar Mayer, Ambrose Greening, Otto Lucht, Robert Stadel, Max Hoppe and Henry Grau will leave April 8th. Credits in the subjects which these boys were taking when they left have been given them for the entire school term.

Roy Page and Francis Moore have left the sixth grade to work on the farm.

Michigan Railway Guide.

The regular issue of the Michigan Railway Guide for this month has been received at this office. The guide is published monthly and mailed to subscribers regularly each month for one year for \$1.00, or may be purchased at news stands for 15 cents the copy. Lists the time of all trains in Michigan and vicinity, including New York and eastern points. Michigan Railway Guide Co., 708 Marquette, Building, Detroit, Mich. Adv.

BUY THIRD LIBERTY BONDS TO VERY LIMIT

Don't Think of "Financial Inconvenience," Think of the Boys on the Firing Line.

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

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

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

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

RED CROSS NEWS.

Recent new members are: R. M. Hoppe, Clara Fahrner, Ethel Kalmbach and Esther Chandler.

The ladies of the surgical dressing department made a third shipment of 1689 gauze dressings to county headquarters in Ann Arbor, yesterday.

Mrs. Charles King Lamb of Ypsilanti, county chairman of Junior Red Cross work, is in Chelsea today to organize the school auxiliary work.

The Red Cross appreciates very much a donation of \$12.50 from the North Lake Ladies Aid society. It will be used for surgical dressings, as requested.

Mrs. William Taylor, Howard Holmes, H. J. Fulford, Warren Boyd, John Cummings, Warren Daniels and Miss Agnes Gorman each received the Red Cross badge, Tuesday afternoon, having pledged 36 hours of faithful service.

The shades of red, white and blue used in the coifs or veils worn in the surgical dressing rooms correspond to the colors of the U. S. flag. The wearing of the white coif is obligatory in the dressing work rooms. The head of the work room wears a blue coif; her assistant a red coif.

TAKE NOTICE.

All drivers of motor vehicles not bearing proper 1918 licenses will be dealt with according to law after April 10, 1918. Also all dogs not wearing license tags will be killed. No excuses will be accepted.

H. E. Cooper, Village Marshall.

Advertising pays all except those who do not advertise.

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Five cents per line first insertion, 2 1/2 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—20 shares Chelsea Chelsea Steel Ball stock. Box W., Tribune. 6013

LOST—Sunday in front of Baptist church, pair ladies gray kid gloves. Finder call phone 141-F11. 6011

EGGS—for setting from full blood S. C. Black Minorcas or Partridge Wyandottes, \$1.50 for 15 or \$2.50 for 30 eggs. Inquire Wm. Schatz, at Corner Barber shop, Chelsea. 6012

FOR SALE—Reed body push cart, nearly new, and folding go-cart. Phone 276, Chelsea. 6013

FOR SALE—Good full blood new milk Jersey cow. H. O. Knickerbocker, phone 249, Chelsea. 5913

FOR SALE—Oak dining room table and six chairs, washing machine, 4x12 rug. 236 East Middle Street. 5913

LOST—On Manchester road, black and white wool scarf. Reward. Mrs. J. Killam, phone 147-F30. 5912

WANTED—Man far sexton at Oak Grove cemetery. Good pay. L. P. Vogel, Chelsea. 5813

FOR SALE—Good spring tooth drag. William Wolf, phone 245, Chelsea. 5813

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. tf

KEMPF COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

ESTABLISHED

1876

Capital, Surplus and Profits - \$100,000.00

DEPOSITORY POSTAL SAVINGS FUNDS

OUR PURPOSE

Every business is especially adapted for some particular purpose—ours is to look after your financial needs. Many people hesitate about going to a banker about their financial matters, but this should not be so. We are always glad to consult with you about all such matters and our advice costs you nothing.

CHELSEA MICHIGAN

Ford Tractors

We now have descriptive matter.

Palmer Motor Sales Co.

Chelsea, Michigan

GROCERY SPECIALS

For Saturday, April 6th

- MATCHES, per box..... 5c
- DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT, 10c size..... 8c
- PET MILK, large size..... 12c
- WHITE HOUSE COFFEE per lb..... 30c
- CORN FLAKES per package..... 8c

A Full Line of Choice Groceries

Keusch & Fahrner

The Pure Food Store

Spring Millinery

The ladies of Chelsea and vicinity are cordially invited to inspect our new Spring and Summer Models.

MILLER SISTERS

Advertisement for G. C. McVOY, M. M. LL. B., 95 Broadway, Detroit. Practice limited to treating Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Stomach, Skin, Nervous and Blood Diseases, Piles and Ulcers. No Knife or Pain.

Advertisement for Automobile Parts, Crescent Auto Parts Company, 455 Grand River, Detroit, Mich. Phone: Glendale 2624.

Advertisement for Kodak-Graflex-Cameras, Acme Camera Exchange, 24 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. \$5,000.00 A YEAR.

Advertisement for Acme Camera Exchange, 24 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. \$5,000.00 A YEAR.

Advertisement for ARE YOU GETTING Your parts and supplies at the Prisco Auto Parts, The place where you will get any part of any car at a low price.

Advertisement for Auto Owners—Attention! Sultan Auto Parts & Radiator Co. opened a store at 256 Grand River ave.

Advertisement for Young Diplomat. David, recovering from a long illness, was given an eggnog daily, much to his delight.

Advertisement for Really Man's Friends. If the snakes, owls and hawks were able to write and vote, they would probably undertake a "campaign of education" on their own behalf.

Advertisement for Knew What He Needed. Lawrence was intensely interested in his father's new auto. One day he was walking with his mother on an icy street when a man just in front of them came near falling.

Advertisement for Properly Sized Up. "Yes," remarked a conceited young bachelor, "I have the greatest admiration for the fair sex, but I never expect to marry—oh, dear, no!"

Advertisement for Literary Men Fond of Cats. Johnson's successor in Shakespearean scholarship, the late Doctor Purness, confessed that he could not work without having his big black cat somewhere about the library.

Advertisement for Tunnel Under British Channel. The proposal to construct a railway tunnel under the British channel is still under consideration.

Cap'n Warren's Wards By Joseph C. Lincoln

(Copyright by D. Appleton & Co.)

CAP'N WARREN GETS A SURPRISE WHEN GRAVES DISCLOSES REASON FOR HIS VISIT

Alfred Graves, New York lawyer, goes to South Denbora, Cape Cod, to see Captain Elisha Warren. Caught in a terrible storm while on the way, he meets Cap'n Warren by accident and goes with the latter to his home.

CHAPTER II.

The Will of Abijah.

"THIS is your room, Mr. Graves," said Miss Abigail Baker, placing the lighted lamp on the bureau. "And here's a pair of socks and some slippers. They belong to Mr. Eliza—Cap'n Warren, that is—but he's got more. Cold water and towels and soap are in the washstand over yonder, but I guess you've had enough cold water for one night. There's plenty hot in the bathroom at the end of the hall. You needn't hurry. Supper's waited an hour and a half as 'tis. 'Twon't hurt it to wait a spell longer."

She went away, closing the door after her. The bewildered, wet and shivering New Yorker stared about the room, which, to his surprise, was warm and cozy. Radiators and a bathroom! These were modern luxuries he would have taken for granted had Elisha Warren been the sort of man he expected to find—the country magnate, the leading citizen, fitting brother to the late A. Rodgers Warren of Fifth avenue and Wall street.

But the Captain Warren who had driven him to South Denbora in the rain was not that kind of man at all. His manner and his language were as far removed from those of the late A. Rodgers as the latter's brown-stone residence was from this big, rambling house, with its deep stairs and narrow halls, its antiquated pictures and hideous, old-fashioned wall paper; as far removed as Miss Baker, whom the captain had hurriedly introduced as "my second cousin keepin' house for me," was from the dignified butler at the mansion on Fifth avenue. Certainly this particular Warren was not fitted to be elder brother to the New York broker who had been Sylvester, Kuhn & Graves' client.

It could not be; it could not. There must be some mistake. In country towns there were likely to be several of the same name. There must be another Elisha Warren. Meanwhile Miss Abigail had descended the stairs to the sitting room. Before a driftwood fire in a big brick fireplace sat Captain Warren in his shirt sleeves, a pair of mammoth carpet slippers on his feet and the said feet stretched luxuriously out toward the blaze.

"Abbie," observed the captain, "this is solid comfort. Every time I go away from home I get into trouble, don't I? Last trip I took to Boston I lost \$30, and—"

"Lost it?" interrupted Miss Baker tartly. "If I lendin' Tim Foster ain't givin' it away, then I miss my guess."

"Well," with another chuckle, "Tim don't feel that way. He swore right up and down that he wouldn't take a cent—as a gift. I offered to make him a present of \$10, but he looked so shocked that I apologized afore he could say no."

"Yes, and then lent him that thirty. Shocked! The only thing that would shock that good-for-nothin' is bein' set to work. When you get back a copper of that money I'll believe the millennium's struck, that's all."

ty I feel I should be sure there is no mistake. I have come on important business, and—" "Hold on!" The captain held up a big hand. "Don't you say another word. There's just one business that interests me this minute, and that's supper. Set right down here, Mr. Graves. I'll try to keep you supplied with solid cargo, and Abbie'll tend to the moistenin'. Hope that teapot is full up, Abbie. Hot tea tastes good after you've swallowed as much cold rain as Mr. Graves and I have. * * * Father, we thank thee for these mercies set before us. Amen! * * * How's your appetite when it comes to clam pie, Mr. Graves?"

Mr. Graves' appetite was good, and the clam pie was good. So, too, were the hot biscuits and the tea and homemade preserves and cake.

At last, when all the biscuits but one were gone and the cake plate looked like the desert of Sahara, the captain pushed back his chair, rose and led the way into the next room. Miss Baker remained to clear the table.

"Set down by the fire, Mr. Graves," urged the captain. "Nethin' like burnin' wood to look hot and comfortable, is there? It don't always make you feel that way—that's why I put in hot water heat—but for looks and sociableness you can't beat a log fire. Smoke, do you?"

"Yes, occasionally. But, Captain Warren—" "Here, try that. It's a cigar the judge gave me over to Ostabe. He smokes that kind reglar, but if you don't like it throw it away. He ain't here to see you do it, so you won't be fined for contempt of court. I'll stick to a pipe if you don't mind. Now we're shipshape and all taut, I callate. Let's see. You wanted to talk business, I believe."

"Yes, I did. But before I begin I should like to be sure you are the Elisha Warren I came from New York to interview. I am an attorney. Have you—had you a brother in business in New York?"

"Looky? The captain turned and looked his guest squarely in the eye. His brows drew together.

"I've got a brother in New York," he answered slowly. "Did he send you here?"

"Was your brother's name A. Rodgers Warren?" "A. Rodgers? No. His name is Abijah Warren and—wall! His middle name is Rodgers, though. Did Bije send you to me?"

"A moment, captain. Was your brother a broker?" "Yes. His office is or used to be on Broad street. What—" "You have not heard from him for some time?" "Not for eighteen years. He and I didn't agree as well as we might. Maybe 'twas my fault, maybe 'twas his. I have my own ideas on that. If you're lookin' for Bije Warren's brother, Mr. Graves, I guess you're come to the right place. But what he sent you to me for or what he wants—for he wants somethin' or he wouldn't have sent—I don't understand."

into partnership together on a—a fool South American speculation that didn't pan out for nothin'. I didn't care for that. I took my chance same as he did. We formed a stock company all amongst ourselves, and I've got my share of the stock somewhere yet. It may come in handy if I ever want to paper the barn. But 'twan't business deals of that kind that parted us; 'twas another matter—somethin' that he did to other folks who'd trusted as and—Humph! This don't interest you, of course. Well, Bije was well off. I know. His wife died way back in the nineties. She was one of them fashionable women, and a haysed salt herin' of a bachelor brother-in-law stuck down here in the sand heaps didn't interest her much—except as somethin' to forget, I s'pose. I used to see her name in the Boston papers occasionally, givin' parties at Newport and one thing another. I never envied 'em that kind of life."

"Your brother had two children by his marriage," said Mr. Graves after a moment of silence.

"Hey? Two children? Why, yes, I remember he did. Boy and girl, wa'n't they? I never saw 'em. They've grown up by this time, of course."

"Yes. The eldest, Caroline, is nearly twenty. The boy, Stephen, is a year younger. It is concerning those children, Captain Warren, that I have come to see you. In spite of the estrangement it is evident that his confidence in your judgment and integrity was supreme. His children were his idols, Captain Warren, and he has left them in your charge."

The captain's pipe fell to the hearth. "What!" he shouted. "Left his children to me! Mr. Graves, you're—you're out of your head—or I am!"

"I say that your brother has left his two children in your care until the youngest shall become of age—twenty-one. I have a copy of his will here, and—" "Wait, wait! Let me think. Left his children to me—to me! Mr. Graves, had Bije lost all his money?"

"No. He was not the millionaire that many thought him. Miss Warren and her brother will be obliged to economize somewhat in their manner of living. But with care and economy their income should be quite sufficient without touching the principal to—"

"Hold on again! The income, you say. What is that income?" "Roughly speaking, a mere estimate, about \$20,000 to \$25,000 yearly."

"Mr. Graves—Mr. Graves, are you crazy? No; I asked you that afore. But—\$20,000 a—a year! For mercy sakes, what's the principal?"

"In the neighborhood of \$500,000, I believe. Of course we had no authority to investigate thoroughly. That will be a part of your duties, but—" "S-sh! Let me seek this into my brains a little at a time. Bije leaves his children \$500,000, half a million, and—and they've got to economize! And I— * * * would you mind readin' me that will?"

The attorney drew a long envelope from his pocket, extracted therefrom a folded document, donned a pair of gold mounted eyeglasses and began to read aloud:

"First, I direct my executor hereinafter named to pay my just debts and funeral expenses as soon as may be convenient after my decease."

"Did he owe much, think likely?" asked Captain Elisha.

"Apparently not—very little beyond the usual bills of a household."

"Second, I give, devise and bequeath all my estate, both real and personal, to my brother, Elisha Warren, if he survive me, in trust nevertheless for the following purpose—to wit, to invest the same and to use the income thereof for the education and maintenance of my two children, Caroline Edgecombe Warren."

"Edgecombe? Names for some of his wife's folks, I presume likely. Excuse me for puttin' my ear in again. Go on."

"and Stephen Cole Warren"— "That's his wife, sartin. She was a Cole. I swan, I beg your pardon."

"until the elder, Caroline Edgecombe Warren, shall have reached her twenty-first birthday, when one-half of the principal of said estate, together with one-half of the accumulated interest, shall be given to her and the trust continued for the education and maintenance of my son, Stephen Cole Warren, until he shall have reached his twenty-first birthday, when I direct that the remainder be given to him."

"Third, I appoint as testamentary guardian of my said children my said brother, Elisha Warren."

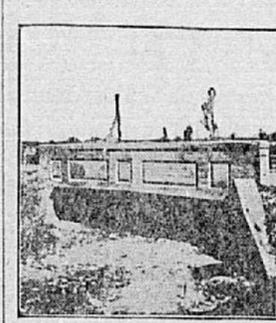
"Fourth, I appoint as sole executor of this my last will and testament my said brother, Elisha Warren."

ROAD BUILDING

GOOD ROADS OF THE FUTURE

Steps Should Be Taken Immediately to Provide New Highways and Keep Them in Condition.

While we have a very considerable mileage of so-called good roads in this country, it is an undoubted fact that the greater portion are not of a character to sustain successfully the heavy motor truck traffic that is now appearing on them, and which will certainly increase rapidly in the near future.



Re-enforced Concrete Culvert.

a systematic plan not only to provide new roads, adapted to the new traffic, but to maintain them in operative condition. Provision should also be made for the re-building of much of the older mileage. What the nature of the construction of these new roads shall be is a matter for the engineers to solve, but there is no question but that there must be better drainage, better material and very much heavier foundations than have ordinarily prevailed in the past, especially as with smooth road surface the speed of these trucks is sure to be greatly increased.

GUIDE FOR ROAD ENGINEERS

Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture.

It was after two the next morning before Captain Elisha rose from his chair by the fire and entered his bedroom. Yet when Atwood Graves came down to breakfast he found his host in the sitting room awaiting him.

MORE GOOD ROADS REQUIRED

Necessary to Handle Commerce on Account of Inadequate Railroad Transportation.

Railroad transportation is inadequate to handle our commerce, and good roads must be constructed rapidly and comprehensively that truck lines running on regular schedule with stations and terminal facilities, may be established to take care of the immense productions of the land.

INTERESTED IN GOOD ROADS

Mileage of Gravel and Stone Highways Increasing—Automobile of Great Assistance.

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Every acre of land lying near good roads is easily a valuable, available asset, while mud-bound land is unprofitable except for the unsocial man and the scowling hoot owls and predatory wild animals.

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Fattening steers on grass and cottonseed cake is nearly always more profitable than grazing them without feed. The use of a small amount of corn in addition to the cottonseed cake has proved profitable.

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Olympian Radiator Repair Co.

Detroit, Mich., G. A. R. Bldg. 114 Grand River. Phone: Cad. 2336

Cap'n Warren causes consternation when he arrives in New York to look over the situation. The next installment tells what happened when he appeared in the metropolis.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

How Butchers Sharpened Knives. In the sepulchers at Thebes, Egypt butchers are represented as sharpening their knives on a round bar of metal attached to their aprons, which from its blue color is supposed to be iron.

An official photograph of the club with which the German armies "finish off" wounded soldiers. 32,000 of these were recently captured by the Italians.



The Destruction of Civilization

This is in grim reality what we are fighting this war to prevent. The club pictured above—from an actual official photograph—might be the weapon of a savage cave man of five thousand years ago. It is in fact the weapon with which German soldiers finish off the enemy wounded who have fallen on the battlefield—on the battlefield on

which American boys are fighting.

There is only one answer to make to such methods the defeat of the German Armies. America has taken up the sword to give that answer. Our Army is in France to help win this war on the battlefield—that civilization may be safe, that America may be safe.

You Can Have Your Share in America's Answer to German Savagery

The Third Liberty Loan is your opportunity. It is the most direct blow that can be struck at German military supremacy. It is the most powerful aid that can be given our soldiers in France. It means rifles and helmets and gas masks—the best

protection for our men from German brutality. It means big guns and shells and airplanes—and VICTORY.

Invest TODAY in bonds of the Third Liberty Loan, and save the lives of American soldiers.

Save Civilization, Save America, Your Own Family and Your Own Home

MERCHANT MARINE BRINGS MARKET TO FARMERS' DOORS

Great Fleet of Ships Necessary to Haul Farm Products Abroad at Low Freight Rates.

To the farmer in the Mississippi valley, busy about his barns and out-buildings, the question of a merchant marine seems very far away.

"Why," he occasionally asks himself, "should I be interested in steamships, sailing from ports a thousand miles away? I have never been to the Atlantic seaboard. Ships, whether sailing under the United States flag or the Union Jack, concern me not at all."

There is, however, a reason, and a good reason, why the farmer should be interested in this government's efforts to put thousands of steel and wooden ships afloat as quickly as possible.

The American farmer today is growing wheat, corn, oats and other produce that must be transported abroad to supply our own armies and those of our allies in France. When the war is over the wheat, corn and oats will continue to flow toward war-stricken Europe. With thousands of ships to carry this produce, the freight rates will be correspondingly cheaper than they would be with only hundreds of bottoms available instead of thousands.

The fact that freight rates are cheaper will not, however, abate the hunger of the millions in Europe clamoring for the wheat, corn and oats. The market there will remain the same and the present low prices will be little changed. If it costs the grain dealer less to ship abroad, he will be able to pay higher prices to the farmers.

The farmer is just as much interested in cheap freight rates as he always has been interested in cheaper freight rates on land. His market lies, not in Chicago and Minneapolis and Duluth, where a box car hauls his grain, it lies thousands of miles across the ocean where ships are carrying his produce. The farmer must help build ships and cut his freight rates to Europe.

Someone sagely remarked (and many wise men since have repeated the proverb): "In times of peace prepare for war."

Germany has improved on the proverb, or twisted it, and over in the Kaiser's realm it now reads: "In times of war prepare for peace." Germany is not so intent on winning this war that she has forgotten about the peace to come. The German reichstag has agreed, as a tentative policy, on a grant of \$375,000,000 to facilitate the building of merchant ships. The bill provides that the vessels shall be available within four years after peace is declared.

In other words, the German government is determined, not only to win this war, but to win commercial war to follow, by providing bottoms to carry, not only its own goods, but also the commerce of other nations whose ships it is sinking every day.

The United States government has wisely set about to frustrate this Hohenzollern move, as much a military project as the hurrying of new German divisions against the French and British lines in France and Flanders. This government has instituted a shipbuilding program that will supply us with steel and wooden freighters to carry men, food, munitions and machinery to Europe in the course of the war and after peace is declared. It needs money for this great shipbuilding plan, if it is to defeat Prussianism now and after the war. The American farmer not only displays his patriotism by lending the government money to pursue its purpose, but conserves and builds his future interests.

HERE'S PLEA FROM FRONT

Lillian Gish Says You'd Buy Bonds if You Saw War Itself.

By MISS LILLIAN GISH, [Movie Star Once in War Zone.]

If you had seen the war as I have, you would buy Liberty bonds.

I have seen a mother standing in the doorway of her little home, and in the room into which she looked were the mangled bodies of her two babies.

I have seen between two and three hundred mothers massed outside a schoolyard gate, screaming and tugging at the "bobbles" to let them enter. In the wrecked schoolhouse were the torn and battered bodies of school children. A Hun raider had bombed them.

In London, on the Strand, I have seen row after row of stretchers bearing the broken bodies of men and women on a street strewn with shattered glass. These were civilians, not soldiers; sleeping in their homes when the building fell.

These things I have seen. I have heard all night long a terrific cannonade in the world's greatest city, the burst of shrapnel and the sound of bombs. Outside my window I have heard the cries and moans of dying human beings, victims of the enemy in the air.

This is not talk. These are things I have seen and heard; and yet I have seen and heard so little it is hardly worth talking about.

But it makes me want to buy Liberty bonds.

Everybody's Doing It.

No one in a crowd of men is so despicable as a poor spender. Don't put your hand in your pocket and keep it there. Buy Liberty bonds while others are buying.

"WE WON'T WIN IF WE WASTE"

Tested Wartime Recipes FOR USE IN MICHIGAN

(Clip and save these recipes for future reference.)

Wheatless Days and Meals

To plan a wheatless meal requires less ingenuity than to plan a meatless meal for there are many breakfast foods available besides wheat; many excellent wheat bread substitutes, and many delicious wheatless desserts. A few suggestions are given.

- Breakfast Foods: Oatmeal, Cornmeal Mush, Cornflakes, Puffed Rice, Buckwheat Cakes, Cornmeal Cakes, Hominy. Wheat Bread Substitutes: Rye Bread, Oatmeal Bread and Muffins, Barley Bread and Muffins, Johnny-cake, Corn Pone, Buckwheat Muffins, Bran Biscuits. Desserts: Tapioca Pudding, Indian Pudding, Cornstarch Pudding, Oatmeal Cookies and Macaroons, Cornmeal Gingerbread, Buckwheat Gingerbread, Gelatin Jellies with Fruit and Nuts, Ices sweetened with Maple Syrup and Honey, Fresh Fruit, Stewed Dried Fruit.

Cottage Cheese and Nut Loaf.

- 1 C cottage cheese 1 C nut meats (use those locally grown) 1 C stale bread crumbs Juice of 1/2 lemon 1 t salt 1/4 t pepper 2 T chopped onion 1 T oleomargarine, meat drippings or vegetable oil

Mix the cheese, ground nuts, crumbs, lemon juice, salt, and pepper. Cook the onion in the fat and a little water until tender. Add to the first mixture the onion and sufficient water or meat stock to moisten. Mix well, pour into baking dish and brown in the oven.

Turkish Pilaf.

- 2 C rice (cooked) 1 onion (small) 3/4 C water Salt and pepper 1 C tomatoes 1 C cooked meat 1/2 t fat

Melt fat, add the chopped onion and cook slowly, until onion is yellow, add the other ingredients and cook slowly for 1/2 hour or more. Raw meat may be browned with the onion before other ingredients are added.

Kidney Beans Casserole.

- 1 pt boiled kidney beans 2 medium carrots—cut fine 1 medium onion—cut fine 1 C tomatoes 1/2 C round steak, chopped 1/2 C fat

Put the steak in a small amount of fat in a pan, add the other ingredients, and season the mixture with salt, pepper and celery salt. Bake the mixture for about forty-five minutes in a covered dish in a moderate oven, or until all the vegetables are well done.

Baked Bean Croquettes.

- 1 C baked bean pulp 1 t onion juice 3/4 C thick white sauce Salt and pepper

Combine the ingredients and allow them to stand for two or three hours. Shape this mixture into croquettes. Roll them in bread crumbs, beaten egg, and crumbs again. Bake in hot oven.

Lima Bean Salad.

- Mix 1 pt cooked Lima beans, 1 small onion minced and 1 pimento cut in small pieces. Stir in cream dressing and serve.

Goulash.

- 2 slices bacon 1 small onion 1 can tomatoes 1/2 lb cooked meat (left over) 1 can kidney beans

Seasoning: Cut bacon small and fry with sliced onion. Add meat, ground or chopped, and the tomatoes. Cook slowly one hour (or longer in fireless cooker), 15 minutes before serving; add the beans. If raw meat is used, goulash should cook 1 1/2 hours or more.

Split Pea Soup.

- 1 can peas 1 qt boiling water 2 T fat 5 T flour 1 pt milk 1/2 t salt 1/4 t sugar

Scald the milk to which the onion has been added. Melt the butter, add the flour and blend. Add this to the hot milk and stir until the mixture is thickened. Add the bean pulp. Cook for 15 minutes in a double boiler. Before serving add the well beaten yolk of egg.

Tamale Pie.

- 2 C corn meal 2 1/2 t salt 6 C boiling water 1 onion 1 T fat 1 lb Hamburger steak 2 C tomatoes 1/2 t Cayenne pepper, or 1 small chopped sweet pepper

Make a mash by stirring the cornmeal and 1 1/2 teaspoons salt in boiling water. Cook in a double boiler or over water for 45 minutes. Brown the onion in the fat, add the Hamburger steak and stir until the red color disappears. Add the tomato, pepper and salt. Grease a baking dish, put in a layer of cornmeal mash, add the seasoned meat, and cover with mash. Bake 30 minutes.

Beef Stew.

- 1 lb beef 4 potatoes cut in quarters 1/2 pk green peas or 1 can 1 C carrots cut up small 1 t salt

Cut meat in small pieces and brown in the fat from the meat. Simmer in 2 quarts of water for 1 hour. Add the peas and carrots and cook for one-half hour, then add the potatoes. If canned peas are used, add them 10 minutes before serving. Serve with potatoes as done.

Bean and Pea Timbales.

- 1 can peas, or 2 C cooked beans 2 beaten eggs 2 T melted butter 3-3 t salt 1/4 t pepper

NOTE—In all of these recipes all measurements are level, and T equals tablespoon, C equals cup, and F equals few grains. F. G. equals few drops.

Buy a War Savings Stamp today.



SAYS HIT THE HUN BY BUYING BONDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Put Money into the Land.

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

America is a great farming nation, as well as a great manufacturing nation. It is wonderfully prosperous today. There are railroads, bridges, factories, mills, workshops and schoolhouses. All this shows we have put money into it. But there is today the shadow of war hanging over the entire land. The nation is in peril.

Now is the time of all times when money must be put into this land of the free and the home of the brave if it is to remain prosperous and happy. The purchase of Liberty bonds puts your money where it will do the most good in this grave crisis.

WHAT THE PATRIOTIC FAMILY DID WITH \$1,000

When the Solicitor approached this Household he was received enthusiastically as a Neighbor who was asking the Householders to join him in the mutual effort to protect their Homes and Families from the cruelties and harsh exactions of Autocracy—and with the True Spirit of those who are saving and buying for Liberty.

Mr. Head-of-the-Household signed a subscription card for 200 War Savings Stamps.

His Wife signed for 40 War Savings Stamps, and she also signed for two of the stamps for Baby Daughter.

They bought the Stamps on the Child's fourth birthday anniversary—the latter part of February—at \$4.13 each.

Daddy's 200 Stamps, at \$4.13, cost \$826.00 Mother's 40 Stamps, at \$4.13, cost 165.20 Baby's two Stamps, at \$4.13, cost 8.26 Total invested by the Family... \$999.46

Daddy's Stamps had a maturity value of \$1,000.00 Mother's were worth, on Jan. 1, 1923 200.00 Daughter's had a value, when she was 9 years old, of 10.00 Total value at maturity... \$1,210.00

Now we deduct the cost of the Stamps \$999.46 And we find the Family's Net Profit to be \$210.54

On an investment of \$999.46—and they still have 54 cents left over from their \$1,000 with which to buy two Thrift Stamps toward another War Savings Stamp for Daughter, and 4 Cents besides.

Now, let's see what the Percentage of Profit was to this Household:— We'll assume that Adversity did not overtake the family and that it was not necessary that their money be withdrawn until the due date (although they would have done this if it had been necessary), in which case they would have received the value of the Stamps at the time of withdrawal, with what would be the equivalent of practically 3 per cent interest.

The length of time this Family had its money invested in War Savings Stamps was fifty-eight months,—so we will divide the Family profit of \$210.54 by 58, and we find the monthly profit to be \$3.63, or \$43.56 a year.

The Family invested practically \$1,000 and received interest of \$256 per cent on the investment—free from all Taxes, county, state or federal.

This family subscribed for its Stamps in the True Spirit of Patriotism, and discovered that through purchasing them it had not only done its Duty to its Country, but that it had made a most excellent investment at a remunerative Rate of Interest—an investment backed by all the wealth and earnings power of the nation.

The Family had done its Full Duty in protecting its Home and that of its Neighbor from Autocratic Rule—and helped the Whole World to achieve Liberty, besides making a Fine Investment for the Family Funds, and laying the Foundation for the Teaching of the Habits of Thrift to the Little Daughter.

The Example set by this Family can—and WILL—be duplicated by many other Families in the state of Michigan.

The Advertised Article is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he would not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up-to-date and never shabby.

"WE WON'T WIN IF WE WASTE"

Tested Wartime Recipes FOR USE IN MICHIGAN

(Clip and save these recipes for future reference.)

Hints for Wheatless Days

Breakfast: Serve fruit, cereals, coffee or coffee substitutes for adults; cocoa or milk for children. If a heartier breakfast is desired serve creamed codfish, eggs when cheap, corn cakes, etc.

Dinner: Use chicken, ducks, geese, rabbits, fish—either fresh or canned,—nuts, beans and peas; or serve a cream soup. With these use vegetables and green salads.

Supper or Luncheon: Serve a Welsh rarebit; macaroni spaghetti or rice with cheese; or one of the many other cheese dishes such as cold boiled potatoes cut in cubes, mixed with cheese sauce, covered with crumbs, and baked until heated through. Cottage cheese is one of the best meat substitutes. Mush and milk is a good supper dish. Try graham mush cooked with dates and served with cream or whole milk. A good cream soup or chowder may form the principal part of this meal.

Potato Stuffing for Fowl.

- 2 cups hot mashed potatoes 1 1/4 cups bread crumbs 2 or 3 tablespoons fat 1 egg 1 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon sage 1 finely chopped onion

Add to the potatoes the other ingredients in the order in which they are given.

Potato and Celery Dish.

- 3 medium sized boiled potatoes 1/2 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup celery 1 tablespoon fat

Mix cold potatoes and finely cut celery. Add salt, melted fat and stir together. Place in hot oven and brown. Stir occasionally until celery is well cooked.

Possibilities of a Can of Peas.

- 1. Creamed 2. Escalloped 3. Croquettes 4. Souffle 5. Loaf 6. Salad 7. Cream of Pea Soup 8. Combined with carrots and creamed or buttered 9. Buttered peas in turnip cases.

Cream of Pea Soup.

Heat peas in their own liquor, drain and rub peas through a strainer. Add liquor to two cups of thin white sauce, then add peas. Reheat.

Pea Roast.

- 3/4 cup bread crumbs 1/2 cup canned pea pulp 1/2 tablespoon sugar 1/4 cup nut meats finely chopped 1 egg 3/4 teaspoon salt 2 or 3 tablespoons fat 1/4 cup milk

Break stale bread in pieces, dry in oven, roll and put through a three strainer; there should be three-fourths cup bread crumbs. Drain canned peas, rinse thoroughly with cold water, bring to the boiling point and let boil three minutes. Drain and force through a puree strainer; there should be one-half cup pulp. Mix bread crumbs, pea pulp, sugar, nut meats, egg slightly beaten, salt, pepper, melted fat and milk. Turn into a small bread pan lined with parchment paper, and let stand fifteen minutes. Cover and bake in a slow oven forty minutes. May be garnished with boiled carrots sliced.

Possibilities of a Can of Corn.

- 1. Escalloped 2. Croquettes 3. Souffle 4. Squaw dish 5. Cream of Corn Soup 6. Corn Oysters

Squaw Dish.

- (Do not use on porkless days.) 1 can corn 1/4 lb bacon 2 eggs Salt and pepper

Slice the bacon and cut in small cubes. Place in skillet over moderate fire until pieces are a golden brown and crisp. Add corn and cook five minutes. Stir in eggs that have been beaten well. Remove from fire as soon as eggs are set.

Corn Oysters.

- 2 cups corn 3/4 cup flour 2 eggs Salt and pepper

Mix corn, flour and seasonings together, add well beaten eggs and drop by spoonful on well greased griddle or skillet.

Possibilities of a Can of Tomatoes.

- 1. Escalloped 2. Clear Tomato Soup 3. Cream of Tomato 4. Tomato Aspic 5. Tomato Sauce for Omelettes, Fish, etc. 6. In dressing 7. Meat combinations as in cooking left overs and tough cuts 8. With spaghetti, macaroni, etc. 9. Lima beans and tomatoes.

Tomato Aspic.

- 2 cups strained tomatoes 2 teaspoons salt 2 tablespoons sugar 2 tablespoons granulated gelatine

Heat tomato, strain and add salt and sugar. Dissolve gelatine in cold water and mix with tomato. Pour into small cups and chill. Serve on lettuce leaves with salad dressing.

Tomato Sauce.

Use tomato juice, strained or not, according to preference, instead of milk in recipe for medium white sauce.

Lima Beans and Tomatoes.

- 2 cups green lima beans, or 1 cup dried ones soaked over night 2 tablespoons fat 1 slice onion 1/4 can tomatoes 1/4 teaspoon pepper 1 teaspoon salt

Do your bit—small sacrifices now may save you from making greater ones later.

Phone us your news items; 190-W.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS TO VERY LIMIT OF RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

HELPLESS CHINA A LESSON

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

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

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

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

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

Be a Fighter and Buy Bonds.

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

War and the Weather.

The Almighty makes the weather, not man, and if the weather doesn't suit us, we have to wait. The farmer knows what a day's rain will do in the way of upsetting plans. One can't plow in the mud and a cutting of hay or wheat may be damaged or ruined by one night's downpour. The war department, too, is up against the weather in France. Three inches of rainfall may make the country impassable for half a million men and horses and motortrucks and ruin the chances of victory or bring defeat. When the war department has the weather to worry about, don't add to its worries by withholding money and, consequently, supplies. The purchase of Liberty bonds will help Pershing a lot this summer.

Back Uncle Sam With Bonds.

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

20,000 THRIFT CLUBS FOR MICHIGAN

Society Leaders Everywhere Identifying Themselves With W. S. S. Promotion Work.

"The newest thing in fashionable war activity is to become a member of a 'War Savings Society', or to organize one yourself and develop it to the utmost limits of membership," says F. Howard Russ, Director of Publicity for the National War Savings Committee in Michigan. The movement has spread throughout schools, business offices, manufacturing establishments, hotels, etc., and has now been given the hearty endorsement of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which comprises the leading social and literary clubs of the fair sex throughout the country.

Organizing one of these War Savings Societies is simplicity itself. Such a society is open to recognition by the National War Savings Committee as soon as it has an enrollment of ten or more members, each of whom pledges himself or herself to the purchasing of a stipulated number of Thrift Stamps or War Savings Stamps in a given period of time. In recognition of their spirit of patriotism, the Government bestows upon members of those War Savings Societies badges designating degrees of service. Not only is every individual who becomes a member given an attractive badge bearing the design of the torch of liberty encircled with the words, "War-Savings Service," but special badges are also conferred on those securing additional members, one star indicating the securing of ten new members, two stars indicating that twenty-five have been secured, three stars, fifty new members, four stars, one hundred, and five stars that the worker has secured two hundred new members for his War Savings Society.

An enumeration of all the clubs, as well as of the individuals, prominent in Michigan society who have inaugurated these Thrift Clubs throughout the state, would be too lengthy for space at our disposal, but so important is this phase of W. S. S. work in itself that it deserves special consideration on the part of those who have not yet become War Savings Society members or boosters.

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

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

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

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

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

UNCLE SAM TAKES STOCK OF HIS LARDER

Robert H. Moulton



MUNICIPAL MARKET FOSTERED BY BUREAU OF MARKETS

UNCLE SAM for the first time in the history of the United States has taken stock of the national larder. A master inventory has been made of all food resources in the United States, and now Uncle Sam is in a fair way to know what food stocks he has on hand to last over until next season's crops come in, how much food he can spare for the allies, and how sparingly he should make use of it at home.

Under an act of congress approved by the president August 10, 1917, the secretary of agriculture was authorized to investigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption, costs and prices of, and the basic facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage and distribution of foods, food materials and any articles required in connection with the production, distribution or utilization of food. An appropriation was granted for the survey, and within a week after the bill had been signed by the president schedules were in outgoing mails to food merchants and manufacturers.

Here are some facts regarding the correspondence which formed the basis of the nation-wide food inventory. The master list which was compiled by the bureau of markets was made up of 525,000 names. There were 18,000 grain, flour and feed dealers; 1,200 brewers, 800 distillers, 6,500 canners of fruits, vegetables and sea foods; 1,400 refiners and dealers in edible oils, 1,300 sugar and syrup refiners, 32,000 wholesale and retail bakers, 1,040 fish freezing plants, and so on through the hundred or more classified food trades.

A huge force of clerks was kept busy mailing schedules and sorting, editing and classifying the returned reports. The whole master list was more than duplicated by follow up letters and letters giving special information. The inventory covered 80 leading food items and brought in complete returns of the year's harvests.

Four general classes of commodities were covered: First, quantities of raw products on the farms, such as grain, live stock, poultry, eggs and honey; second, stocks of food products nearer the consuming stage in manufacturing, jobbing, wholesale, storage and other commercial establishments; third, stocks in small retail establishments; fourth, food supplies on the shelves and in the bins of the family pantry.

Done Largely by Mail.
The most important part of Uncle Sam's stock taking job was done by correspondence with food dealers and makers. But it was not possible to inventory all food stocks by mail. There were 105,000 small retail grocers who, through inability to read or understand English, were unable to carry out the instructions of the schedule. It would have been quite impossible to inventory each one of these small concerns by personal canvass. Therefore the bureau resorted to estimates based on a detailed survey of representative counties.

As a basis of selection for these type counties, all the counties in the United States were divided into seven groups according to the size of the largest village, town or city contained in each. The first group consisted of 25 metropolitan districts, in a number of instances embracing all or parts of several counties; the second group contained 19 smaller metropolitan dis-



EMPLOYEES OF BUREAU OF MARKETS AT WORK ON FOOD SURVEY

tricts and adjacent territory having cities of from 100,000 to 200,000 population; the third group contained counties having cities of from 25,000 to 50,000; in the seventh group there were 1,639 counties which had no village so large as 2,500.

The survey work in cities was done by the bureau of chemistry through its food and drug inspectors and state and local health officials and inspectors. These representatives went from store to store and left with proprietor or manager schedules of all possible staples, with the request that they be filled out in 48 hours. In many parts of the larger cities, especially in the poorer districts, the police had to explain to the grocers that the law required them to fill out the schedule and that they were liable to a penalty for failure to do so.

The survey covered the stocks on farms and in the 22,000,000 households of the United States. The bureau of crop estimates, with its existing army of crop reporters, attended to the farm stocks. The total number of returns exceeded 300,000.

Household Inventory Made.
To catch in the net for food information the 22,000,000 households in the United States was a stupendous task. As it was impossible to approach each one of these households, 44,000 families, representative of the entire population as to place of residence, family income and occupation were studied in detail and estimates derived from these figures covered with a fair degree of accuracy the entire country.

The aim of the household survey was to get a fairly accurate idea of the food stocks in individual households, supplementary to certain data sent in from cold storage concerns and making complete returns as to the quantity of preserved meats, eggs, fruits and vegetables in the country. Secondly the schedule found out how much of certain staple commodities were being used, and checked up by means of inquiries on the comparative amounts of certain foods consumed during the last two years on the ability of the average American family to follow out conservation food measures which have been recommended.

A vital phase of the household survey was the inquiry into milk production and the various ways in which this valuable food product is utilized.

The schedule to be filled out by householders was divided into four sections: Section 1, Meats preserved for home use this winter and last. Section 2, Fruits, vegetables and eggs preserved for home use for 1917 and 1916. Section 3, Total quantity of milk produced, consumed and sold under the following items per average week during the last year: 1, whole milk; 2, cream; 3, skimmed milk—

quantity fed to animals and quantity used in household.

Section 4 covered the total quantity of 34 leading foods consumed during the calendar year 1917 and the estimated consumption of certain of these 34 leading foods during 1916 in order to see to what extent families have been able to use substitute foods in the present emergency.

Dietary Investigation Aids.

Dietary investigations were made by Doctor Langworthy of the division of home economies which dovetail with the more sweeping household inventory of the federal food survey. Doctor Langworthy conducted an intensive research into the quantities and kinds of foods used in a number of selected families. These figures will bring up to date dietary investigations made in the same division under Doctor Atwater's regime, and which up to the present time have been the only statistics available as a basis for dietary calculations, even for those of the Royal British commission.

The practical results of this survey will, it is believed, be of great value. For instance, it will enable us to plan our crop production for the ensuing year with a degree of intelligence which would be impossible without this definite and comprehensive survey. It would be difficult to find the owner of a factory who would plan out a producing program, without having a moderately accurate idea of market demands, and stocks already on hand.

We have been running our factory, so to speak, absolutely blind, without regard to orders or probable sales. It is ridiculous to urge greatly increased production unless we can say and say with definiteness that there is a shortage and that the producer will be assured a moderate return for his labor.

We are about to know for the first time by consideration of actual figures how we are situated with reference to our right to export the various commodities considering the needs of our own people. Again we shall know what we should substitute in the way of those things that are in a plentiful supply for those which are not plentiful.

Information to the effect that there is a surplus of potatoes on the market will exert a leverage on the price which will encourage the increased use of this specific food product. As increased consumption of potatoes means using less bread, it is a definite wheat conservation measure. We should know where we can use heavily and where lightly. Hoarding would be impossible.

Charles J. Brand, who is at the head of the nation's food inventory, believes that a food survey taken annually, before the fall crops come in and just after they are in, will eventually become an established custom.

SHEEP FLOCK OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Attention Must Be Given Wool and Mutton Qualities of Animals.

INTEREST IN RAISING STOCK

Bulletin Issued by Agricultural Department Discusses Breeds Likely to Meet Requirements of Various Localities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Mutton and wool qualities both must receive attention to bring the greatest returns from farm flocks of sheep. A system that ignores either cannot be continuously successful.

So asserts a bulletin, "Breeds of Sheep for the Farm," issued by the United States department of agriculture following the manifestation that recent market values for meat animals have caused a renewal of interest in the raising of live stock on farms. The bulletin aims to discuss sheep breeds so as to inform those not familiar with them which breeds are likely to meet requirements.

In many cases, the bulletin points out, mutton and wool will deserve equal consideration. In others either may be emphasized according to peculiarities in management, feeding and marketing conditions. Sparse pasturage, expensive food and poor marketing arrangements will make wool the first consideration, but if there is a good market for lambs and if the feed



First Prize Shropshire.

and care that can be given are such as are needed, the bulletin points out that the mutton qualities are the important things to look for in the breeding stock.

Variations in wool values, says the bulletin, largely explain the increases and decreases in numbers of farm sheep in the past fifty years. At present, it is stated, many former raisers of commercial sheep who breed stock for wool are giving more attention to mutton than has been done in the past, and most of the new flocks being established are of the mutton breeds.

Community Breeding.

It is not to be expected, the bulletin points out, that all farmers in a county will select the same breed of sheep. It lists advantages, however, that may be realized if a number of farmers in a community adopt a common plan of sheep raising and use rams of the same type, at least, if not of the same breed. If the lambs are similar and ready to ship at the same time a number of owners can join together to fill a car or, if the number of lambs is large and the quality uniform, they will sell themselves, as the buyers will come for them. Another advantage in community breeding is that new rams can be purchased jointly. Owners of two small flocks can go together and buy a better ram than either of them alone would care to pay for.

Of the 39 breeds of improved sheep brought to fixed types as adapted to the needs of their native homes, 12 are well established in the United States and others are gaining in popularity. The better-known breeds are grouped into three classes as follows:

Medium Wool Breeds.

Southdown—Body conformation ideal for mutton, but from raiser's standpoint not so large as is desirable; weights large in proportion to apparent size; will become fat enough for market while growing; better adapted to rolling or hilly pastures; ewes good mothers and good milkers; fleece close and comparatively fine, but often too short to weigh heavily.

Shropshire—Ranks high in weight and length of fleece; proceeds of wool important; body intermediate between Southdown and larger breeds; lambs reach common market weight later than larger breeds.

Hampshire—Lambs grow rapidly when well fed; largest of medium wool breeds; because of size and weight is not adapted to very rough or scanty pastures; fleeces vary considerably.

Oxford—Breed large and heavy and lambs grow rapidly when well fed; they can be matured early, but not so early as some of the less growthy breeds; fleece of special importance, extra length adds to weight as well as making it useful when length of fiber without too great coarseness is needed.

Dorset Horn—Breeding habit strong feature; developed in sections where early lambs were desired; lambs grow and mature rapidly; particularly popular with farmers who raise winter or "hothouse" lambs.

Cheviot—Accustomed to grazing over rough places, active and alert, vigorous and hardy; capable of pro-

ducing mutton upon land unsuited to other breeds; fleece fairly dense.

Other breeds mentioned in the medium-wool classes are the Suffolk and the Tunis.

Long Wool Breeds.

Bred chiefly for mutton, the long wools are the largest breeds of sheep. They have been developed for level lands where feed can be obtained without much travel. Lambs do not mature so rapidly or fatten so young as those of other mutton breeds. Fleeces are loose, coarser and longer as compared with fine wools and medium wools. The long wools are favored by few farmers who raise lambs for market.

Cotswold—Big bodied, tall and of stylish appearance. All over the body the wool hangs in long wavy ringlets; fleece as a whole is bright, and because of having no excess of oil is light in shrinkage and sells well.

Lincoln—Wool of great length, though much coarser than that of the shorter wool breeds; shorter and more compactly built than the Cotswold.

Leicester—Wool finer and softer than that of the Cotswold or Lincoln, though not always so thick upon the body.

Fine Wool Breeds.

Characteristics of the fine wools are the fineness of the wool, ability to travel long distances for feed and water, and the instinct to herd closely. They are used largely on the range and have strong resistance to internal parasites and are long lived. They are slow in maturing. The ewes produce few twins and do not rank high as mothers and milkers.

American Merino—Merinos are recorded as being of A, B, or C type. The A type is extreme in number of wrinkles, as well as fineness of wool; because of wrinkles the A type is not considered desirable for commercial wool raisers. Merinos of the B type are stronger in body than the A's, less heavily wrinkled and grow wool that is longer but not so fine. The C type is larger and less wrinkled than the other types. Length of wool with as much weight and fineness as possible is demanded in this type. Some C type flocks have considerable mutton value and the lambs are fed to be marketed after their first shearing.

Rambouillet—Largest and strongest body of fine-wool sheep; some breeders give most attention to fleece, but size is usually more sought for than in the American Merino. Size growthiness and strong vitality strongest points from a mutton standpoint. Fleece varies in fineness and length, but usually is quite dense.

SUCCESS WITH SITTING HENS

Great Care Should Be Taken to Keep Them Comfortable and Free From Lice and Mites.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to secure greatest success and make the hens comfortable when they are sitting, great care should be taken to keep the nests free from mites. To do this effectively is not an easy task. If oil from crude petroleum, which is good for controlling mites, is sprayed freely about the house at that time it may soil the eggs and prevent successful hatching. Infested quarters, therefore, should be treated thoroughly before hens are set, so as to start them in nests which are absolutely clean. Beneath the straw of the nest a layer of lime and sulphur will tend to prevent mite breeding, and the entire nest may be dusted occasionally with pyrethrum. Broken eggs and the straw soiled by them should be removed promptly, as they tend to attract mites.

Medicated nest eggs, said to control poultry lice, are on the market. These consist largely of naphthalene. While this material will destroy lice when applied generally to the fowl, it is injurious to the hen's eggs as well as to the bird. If used in quantity, or if the medicated eggs are allowed to remain for some time beneath a hen, she may die as a result. Sodium fluosil powder, dusted on the fowl, or dissolved in water and used as a dip, is the best remedy for lice.

MORE FOOD NEEDED

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Notwithstanding the increase in production of staple crops in the United States in 1917, there is need for more food. Taking into account our own need, the needs of the nations associated with us in this war, and the needs of friendly neutral nations, our best efforts will be required to provide enough food in 1918. Whether the war continues or not, the demands on this country because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe, will be great. An especially strong demand will be made on this country for meats and live stock."

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOWS

Bright Expressive Eyes and Active Disposition Are Essential to Good Breeders.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Bright expressive eyes and an active disposition are essential in a breeding sow. These will insure exercise, which is necessary. A wild, nervous, mean sow will oftentimes kill her young either through accident or design. On the other hand, a lazy, sluggish sow that will not exercise is very likely to crush her pigs by accident.

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BITS OF INFORMATION

Woodland (Cal.) Jail is empty.

Los Angeles' birth rate is one an hour.

Joe Costa, thirty-seven, native of California, recently visited San Francisco. First visit to any city.

Isaac Miller of Myerstown, Pa., has continuously taught Sunday school for 50 years.

Since the war the number of Jews in Palestine has been reduced two-thirds by hunger, sickness and distress.

Philadelphia mint is to produce 3,000,000 pennies daily for awhile.

A parachute for aviators that has been invented in England is compact enough to be worn in a helmet, ready for instant use.

A Californian is the inventor of a registering device to be attached to a hen's back to record the number of eggs she lays.

A method has been invented in Europe for treating old hops so that they can be used as an acceptable substitute for tobacco.

Philadelphia may bar German language teaching in public schools.

A member of the English Parliament has started a movement to prohibit smoking by girls under twenty-one years of age.

The census bureau finds that hundreds of American girls in every 12 months are married at fifteen. Thousands annually are married at sixteen.

A holder has been patented for safety razor blades to enable them to be used by tailors or dressmakers for ripping seams.

Automobile Supplies

Don't send away for a single article you need for your automobile until you find out what we can do for you. We aim to keep in stock a complete assortment of supplies for practically all makes of cars. Thus we usually save you the delay that results from ordering elsewhere. And oftentimes we can save you considerable money on your purchases. Our prices on tires, tubes, lamps, spark plugs and sundries of all kinds entitle us to your patronage. All we ask is an opportunity to prove our claim that we can satisfy you. We're always glad to quote prices!

THE OVERLAND GARAGE
Chelsea, Michigan

Keep Dry---Buy a Raincoat of Us



Nothing more serviceable during spring and summer than a sensible rain coat. Suppose you drop in and look over our raincoat stock. Prices very attractive.

We've also just stocked up for spring on a lot of other things you may want—hats, ties, shirts, gloves, underwear, sweaters, belts, suspenders, garters, etc. An up to date store for men.

Dancer Brothers, - Chelsea, Mich.

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Local Cars
East bound—6:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m., and 10:12 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.



You May Talk to One Man

But an advertisement in this paper talks to the whole community. Catch the Idea?

NEIGHBORHOOD BREVITIES

Interesting Items Clipped and Culled From Our Exchanges

HAMBURG—Mr. and Mrs. Clay Alexander have received a letter from their son, Chalmers Alexander, somewhere in France. It was written March 3, while in bed at a hospital. He had been in bed 24 days with the measles.
STOCKBRIDGE—A very pleasant surprise was given Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Jesse at their home Friday, March 29, when their children, grandchildren, nephews, nieces and brother met to help them celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary.—Brief-Sun.
YPSILANTI—A. M. Renne, manager of the Forum theatre, was found guilty Thursday on a charge of denying equal rights to Negroes in the theatre five years ago. Manager Renne was tried three times on the same charge. In one case the jury disagreed and in the other two he was acquitted.

GREGORY.

Mrs. Robert Leach was a Jackson visitor Friday.
E. N. Brotherton was a Jackson visitor Tuesday of last week.
Fred Howlett and Fred Ayrault were Howell visitors Friday.
Mrs. R. G. Chipman was a Jackson visitor Thursday of last week.
Warner Denton returned to his work in Detroit last Thursday.
John Decker of Durand visited at the Robert Leach farm recently.
Miss Adeline Chipman of Ann Arbor, spent the week-end at home.
Miss Florence Collins returned to her school work at Pontiac last Friday.
Miss Lois Worden visited Stockbridge friends Wednesday of last week.
G. A. Reed and family of Stockbridge were Gregory visitors Sunday afternoon.
Gilbert Munsell of near Fowlerville, uncle to Mrs. George and Mrs. Otto Arnold, died Saturday night.
Miss Minnie Bradshaw, who has been visiting in Fowlerville for some time, returned home Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Buhl and Fred Ayrault were Pinckney visitors, Wednesday evening of last week.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marshall entertained for supper Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Marshall.
Miss Daisy Howlett came from Cleveland, Friday night to spend her Easter vacation with the home folks.
On Thursday of last week Mrs. E. Hill visited her aunt, Mrs. Ellen Clark of Chelsea, who is quite ill at the present time.
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ostrander, E. B. Ostrander and little son, Darrell, all of Stockbridge, spent Sunday at the Arthur Bullis home.
Mrs. Agnes Ball, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Anna Moore, returned to her home at Manitou Beach on Tuesday of last week.
Mrs. Ruth Chapman went to Stockbridge last Wednesday to visit a few days at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Christwell.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bollinger, baby Alger, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bollinger attended the funeral of Will Keusch at Chelsea last Wednesday.
Frank Zellman has sold his farm back to W. B. Collins, his father-in-law, and has purchased his own father's farm near Hamburg and is now moving there.
Mrs. A. W. Camburn and Miss Kate Brown, of Pinckney, were in Gregory last Wednesday and spoke at the school house in the afternoon in the interest of Woman's registration.

A young stranger arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Waters on Thursday, March 28. The young man weighed ten pounds and will answer to the name of Robert J. Waters.
Mrs. George Marshall went to Howell, Thursday, to attend a directors meeting of the Red Cross. She went in the interest of the local branch and spent a very busy and profitable day.

WATERLOO.

Through the kindness of the Glens, the meetings of the Red Cross will be held in the Gleason hall every Tuesday afternoon. Every one is cordially invited.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Collings and children, of Grass Lake, spent Sunday at Mrs. McIntee's.
Vera Prince gave a novelty shower at her home, Saturday afternoon, in honor of Alta Leach.
Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Collins entertained over the week-end: Esther Collins, Hilda Mohrlock and Leroy Hall of Chelsea, and Stanley Vickers of Jackson.
Mrs. Clad Rowe underwent an operation in Ann Arbor, Tuesday.
Olive Beeman spent last week at her father's home.
Mrs. Muir and daughter, of Detroit, spent part of last week at Mr. Grenier's.
Henry Mellenkop reported to Camp Custer, Tuesday.
George Goodwin spent Sunday at George Beeman's.
Mrs. Rhodes is visiting her daughter in Flint.
Mr. Grenier was called to Detroit, Thursday, by the death of his brother.
Ben Barber and Lynn Gorton and their wives attended the Liberty loan meeting in Jackson, Tuesday.
There will be a Red Cross social Saturday evening, April 6, at the home of Clem Barber. A lunch will be served and the Red Cross quilt displayed.
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Beeman and Marie Harr motored to Ann Arbor, Tuesday.
The Easter exercises were well attended and well rendered.
Mrs. Mate Proctor of White Oak is visiting the Cooper family.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Our Phone No. 190-W

H. S. Holmes is in Ann Arbor today, on business.
The L. O. T. M. will meet Tuesday, April 9th, for initiation.
Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt has been visiting in Detroit this week.
Miss Tom Hieber was home from Detroit over the week-end.
Mr. and Mrs. John Schieferstein were in Lansing, Wednesday.
Miss Nellie Hall visited in Toledo and Blissfield the past week.
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Holt of Detroit were Chelsea visitors Monday.
Mrs. John Roth of Grass Lake visited Chelsea friends Wednesday.
Mrs. E. I. Taylor of Ann Arbor visited Chelsea friends Wednesday.
The Bay View club will meet Monday evening with Miss Nellie Hall.
Miss Norma Turnbull is home from her school in Howard City this week.
Misses Marie Lusty and Esther Chandler visited at Camp Custer, Sunday.
Miss Grace Fletcher of Detroit visited her brother, J. L. Fletcher, over Sunday.
James Speer, first truck operator at the M. C. depot, is off duty on account of illness.
Read about the "finishing-off" club, used by the German armies, on page three of this issue.
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Conklin of Jackson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Prudden, Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ben Staphis of Detroit visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Staphis, yesterday.
Mrs. C. S. Winans has received notice of the safe arrival in France of her son, Lieut. Hubert C. Winans.
Mrs. J. C. Taylor attended the funeral of her brother-in-law, Gilbert Munsell, of near Fowlerville, Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. James Moulds of Detroit visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Riemenschneider, Sunday.
Miss Agnes McNaughton of Walkerton, Ontario, Canada, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. L. Walling, this week.
Miss Margaret Eder, who is a teacher at Hammond, Indiana, is spending her Easter vacation at her home here.
Mrs. Mary Winans and Mrs. Sarah Worden have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Corwin of Temperance this week.
Mrs. George Runciman and Mrs. James Geddes spent yesterday at the home of Mrs. Frank Hendry, in Royal Oak.
John Doyle lost the little finger of his right hand, Tuesday, while helping to buzz wood at the home of Charles West.
Remember the big patriotic mass meeting at the Sylvan town hall this evening. Good speakers, music and motion pictures are promised.
Herbert Roy has resigned his position in Klingler's market and has enlisted in the Canadian army. He will leave Chelsea next Wednesday.
The school in district No. 4, Sharon, is 100% Red Cross and during March the average attendance was 99%. Miss Lura Schoenhals is the teacher.
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Contant, recently of St. Louis, Mo., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johnson. They expect to locate in either Detroit or Jackson.
Clare Fenn, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fenn, has recently been promoted to be second sergeant at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas with the duties of sergeant major.
The Women's Missionary circle of the Baptist church will meet with Mrs. Iva Gates, Wednesday, April 10, at 2:30 p. m. Lender, Mrs. Angie Oesterle. All the members are urged to be present.
A letter recently received by Mr. and Mrs. George Nordinan of Lima advises that their son Edward is in the hospital at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia, recovering from an operation for rupture.
Every loyal American in this community should turn at once to page three of this issue of the Tribune and read the thrilling message there printed. Don't lay aside this paper until you have read page three.
Frank Leach recently bought 12,540 pounds of hogs from John Bauer. The price paid was 17 cents per pound and Mr. Bauer's check was for \$2,131.80. Mr. Leach says it is the highest price he has ever paid in over 50 years experience as a drover.
O. C. Burkhardt and Alfred Kaercher were in Detroit yesterday attending a meeting of the Hastings Toronto Insurance company. Mr. Burkhardt delivered an address describing the effects of the tornado of June 6, 1917, in this vicinity and the settlements made by the company.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.

A Chair In An English Museum Is Over Four Centuries Old!

It stands silently—majestically—defying time. Massive, beautiful, a wonderful piece of craftsmanship—a monument to the man who made it. Only kings and princes could have such furniture in those days. It took months to make—and was worth a small fortune. Today all is changed. Machinery takes the place of slow working hands. Machinery speeds production—simplifies design and beautifies line—reduces cost. And today there are certain factories where furniture is made that rivals that of the middle ages for strength and majesty.

Yet Modern Machinery Brings It Within Reach of the Average Home!

Wonderful furniture—furniture surrounded with an atmosphere of individuality—furniture of quality at quantity prices. The pride and joy of the men who make it. Furniture that grows old gracefully—furniture that lasts generations—a joy to live with. Isn't it a pity that people should buy furniture that is otherwise? Perhaps they don't realize that all furniture is not alike. Perhaps they don't know there are mediocre furniture makers who literally slap pieces of wood together, give it a handsome finish, and put it on the market. The piece looks good—but the beauty is only skin deep. No such furniture will ever be sold at the Field store—we would not mar our reputation. We have no room for such furniture. Only furniture from the best makers in the land will ever be sold at Fields! Furniture with the beauty and strength of the old chair in the English museum. Half our entire floor is filled with furniture of this splendid type. You'll enjoy looking at it. There is satisfaction in buying it—There is inspiration in living with it! Next time you are in Jackson come in and see it. You can spend half a day—looking around—we are proud of our furniture—it is difficult for us not to get too enthusiastic about it. It will be difficult for you not to be enthusiastic about it.

THE L. H. FIELD CO.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN

IN THE CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL
P. W. Dierberger, Pastor.
Morning worship at 10 o'clock with sermon by the pastor. Subject, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory." Followed by communion service. Sunday school 11:15 a. m. Junior Christian Endeavor 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor 6:15 p. m. Popular Sunday evening service at 7:00 o'clock. Fred H. Lewis, president of the Lewis Spring & Axle Co., assisted by Floyd Ward, Fred Dempsey and others will give a sacred concert. A free-will offering for soldier work at Camp Custer will be received.

ROGERS CORNERS.

Gustave Esch and Barney Bertke were in Ann Arbor on business, Saturday.
John Wenk had the misfortune to hurt his leg while sawing lumber and now walks with crutches.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grieb spent Friday in Ann Arbor.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hawley and children of Ann Arbor spent Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Feldkamp and family.
Wm. Strieter and John Wenk were in Ann Arbor on business, Tuesday.
Mrs. Lewis Hauser and children of Ann Arbor spent Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Niehaus.
The scholars of St. John's Sunday school gave a very fine program, Easter Sunday.
Miss Amanda Grau spent last week in Ann Arbor.
Mrs. Jacob Hinderer, Dorothy Weinman and Wilbur Hinderer spent one day of the past week at the home of Christ Grau and family.

Wheat Guarantee Extends To June 1, 1918

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

Constipation and Indigestion.

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

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 27th day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. Present, Emory E. Leland, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Thomas Jensen, deceased.
On reading and filing the duly verified petition of Mathias Jensen, brother, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to H. D. Witherell or some other suitable person, and that appraisers and commissioners be appointed.
It is ordered that the 22nd day of April 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.
Emory E. Leland, Judge of Probate.
[A true copy].
Dorcas C. Donegan, Register.
Mch. 29, Apr. 5, 12, 19.

Commissioners' Notice.

(No. 14922)
State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate court for said County, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Julia A. Jensen, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that four months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the Farmers & Merchants bank in the Village of Chelsea, in said county, on the 27th day of May and on the 27th day of July next, at ten o'clock, a. m., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated, March 27th, 1918.
H. D. Witherell, R. D. Walker, Commissioners.
Mch. 29, Apr. 5, 12, 19.

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 6:30 p. m. English service 7:00 p. m.

BAPTIST

Sunday morning services at 10 a. m. Service by Prof. Laird. Sunday school 11:15 a. m. Prayer meeting at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, at the home of Mrs. R. P. Chase.

LINER ADS EFFECTIVE.

One of the most effective forms of advertising is in the "liner" or classified column where an investment of a few cents is certain to give prompt results. Tribune liner ads are always run under the heading, "Wants, For Sale, To Rent," in the same position on the front page where they are easy to find and invariably catch the eye. Only five cents the line for first insertion, 2 1/2 cents the line for each subsequent insertion. Next time you want to buy something, or have something for sale or rent, try a Tribune liner.

The Purpose of an Advertisement

is to serve your needs. It will help sell your goods—talk to the people you want to reach. An advertisement in this paper is a reference guide to those whose wants are worth supplying.