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- Sterling Rakes and Loaders
Deering Mowers and Binders
Walking and Riding Cultivators
Lawn Hose and Garden Cultivators
Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, Bug Death and Bug Finish.

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Chelsea Hardware Company

WE are here to serve YOU

CEMENT PACKERS WANTED

ON BATES MACHINE

40c per hour or piece work, as preferred.

MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

Phone No. 9 Chelsea, Mich.

Ice Business For Sale

My partner having gone to war and being myself subject to draft, will sell the business and equipment of the Chelsea Ice Company...

EASY TERMS ARRANGED

EVERT BENTON

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LASTING GIFTS

of Gold and Silver to fittingly Celebrate Graduation Day--

FOR THE GRADUATE!

Select Them Here--Now!

...W. F. KANTLEHNER...

Jeweler and Optometrist

Corner Main and Middle Streets, Chelsea, Mich.

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

CLOSING EXERCISES ST. MARY ACADEMY

Two Young Ladies Will Graduate June Nineteenth.

Two young ladies, Miss Isabelle I. Schanz and Miss Vivian Mae Farrell, will graduate from St. Mary academy, Wednesday, June 19th.

Festivities incident to the closing of a successful school year will open Wednesday evening, June 12th, when the All-High club will give a banquet in honor of the graduates.

Commencement exercises will be held at Academy hall Wednesday evening, June 19th, at eight o'clock.

The class colors are: Red, white and blue; the class flower is the white rose and the class motto is: "For God and country."

WASHTENAW COUNTY ESCAPES JUNE DRAFT

Large Number of Enlistments Here Cuts Draft Second Time.

The county selective service board has received a copy of the orders for the induction of 7,000 Michigan men into the military service.

This is the second time this spring and summer that Washtenaw county has escaped a call for men, this county being omitted in the last two drafts.

The large number of men who have enlisted in the service has given Washtenaw county a credit for army service which the other parts of the state will need to equal before the county will be called upon to provide more men for selective draft.

LADY BEE CONVENTION

Washtenaw County Association Met Here Friday, June 7th.

The Washtenaw County Association of the Lady Macabees met in Chelsea, Friday, a feature of the meeting being the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Dr. Emma E. Bower's service as Great Record Keeper.

A business session was held in the morning. The Chelsea branch of the Red Cross served luncheon at noon in Maccabee hall, about 90 being served.

In the afternoon the convention was called to order in the town hall at 1:30 o'clock. Rev. P. W. Dierberger made the address of welcome and the response was made by Dr. Emma E. Bower, followed by music by Miss Nina Belle Wurster and Miss Georgia Smith.

EIGHTH GRADE EXERCISES

Twenty Eight Pupils Graduate From Nearby Rural Schools.

Rural eighth grade exercises for all school districts in Lyndon townships, districts numbers 4, 6tr., 7 and 10 in Sylvan township, districts 4 fr., and 8 in Sharon township and district number 5, Dexter township, were held Thursday afternoon, June 6th, at the Chelsea high school building.

Music, First Grade band; invocation, Rev. G. H. Whitney; Daisy Muses, Second Grade girls; address by Dr. R. Clyde Ford of the modern language department of the State Normal school, Ypsilanti; xylaphone solo, Miss Georgia Smith; presentation of diplomas, Commissioner Evan Essery.

The following received eighth grade diplomas: Inez Bush, Fred Bott, Georgie Bauer, Clayton Balmer, Kenneth Broesamle, Carroll Clark, Mabel Ellsworth, Paul Frey, Cora Hart, Dorothy Heselschwerdt, Paul Koebbe, Roy Kalmbach, Esther Lewick, Alice Murphy, Hugh A. Mitchell, Joseph O'Connor, Alice Roepcke, Irene Sager, Marie Sager, Elizabeth Stanfield, Reed Soper, J. Clare Soper, Homer Strahle, Dorothy Weber, Theresa Wolff, Henry Welhoff, Blanch Wirkner, Viola Young.

COMMUNICATION.

The local War Preparedness committee will be glad to advise with all deferred classification registrants who attended the meeting in Ann Arbor, Sunday afternoon, if they will be present at the office of the Michigan Portland Cement company, Wednesday evening, June 12th, at 7:30 o'clock.

N. S. Potter, Jr., Chairman.

DEFERRED MEN TO SELL \$200 WORTH W. S. S. EACH

Pledges Made by Nearly 3,000 Men at Big Meeting in Ann Arbor.

As the result of a big patriotic meeting of deferred classification selective service men in Hill auditorium in Ann Arbor, Sunday afternoon, nearly 3,000 pledges were secured for the purchase or sale of \$200 worth of war savings stamps.

Pastmaster H. J. Abbott of Ann Arbor presided at the meeting and a stirring address was made by Rev. F. A. Berry of Adrian, who recently returned from France. Music was furnished by a group of students under the leadership of Theodore Harrison of the University School of Music.

NEW LIST DRAFT ELIGIBLES

Total 375 Men Recently 21 Register for Military Service.

Three hundred and seventy-five Washtenaw County men, who have attained the age of 21 during the past year, were registered for military duty on Wednesday, June 5th.

Those who registered from Chelsea and the northwestern portion of the county are as follows: Lorenz J. Ahrens, Sharon; Evert L. Benton, Chelsea; Clarence A. Bertke, Chelsea; Austin G. Bott, Munith; Austin Bush, Chelsea; Otis L. Carr, Stockbridge; Orson D. Clark, Chelsea; William H. Clark, Pinckney; Earl Cornell, Dexter; Durwin R. Downer, Chelsea; Louis R. Eder, Chelsea; Mahlon E. Ellis, Grass Lake; Oscar J. Eschelbach, Freedom; John A. Gallagher, Dexter; Jesse R. Gridley, Dexter.

Clarence Heselschwerdt, Chelsea; Claire W. Hirth, Chelsea; Fred J. Howard, Dexter; Vernie Lee Howard, Dexter; Floyd A. Jacob, Grass Lake; Harold Kaercher, Chelsea; Lloyd R. Kalmbach, Chelsea; Harry R. Knickerbocker, Chelsea; Aloysius J. Merkel, Chelsea; Leon Mohrlock, Chelsea; Clayton Rentschler, Lima; Walter Romelahart, Grass Lake; Albert N. Schweinfurth, Grass Lake; William A. Shields, Dexter; Wilbert G. Trinkle, Chelsea; Lionel E. Vickers, Chelsea; Paul J. Wahr, Grass Lake; Frederick P. Walker, Grass Lake; Floyd E. Walz, Chelsea; Theodore Weiss, Chelsea; Aloysius W. Wolff, Chelsea; Albert F. Ziegler, Grass Lake.

FLAG DAY PROCLAMATION.

Flag Day seems to have been first observed in 1894, when, by order of the governor of New York, the national flag was hoisted on the public buildings of that state in honor of the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of its adoption by congress, June 14th, 1777.

This year the flag has for us a deeper meaning than ever before. It means more to the world. It carries a message of universal hope and cheer. It has become the symbol of the world's freedom. The world looks to us to save it, and by this sign we shall conquer.

Let Flag Day be a day on which those who have come to us from other lands, and have here found freedom and opportunity, shall reaffirm their loyalty to the United States and her institutions; and let us all on that day pledge anew our allegiance to our flag, and our faith in those principles of liberty and justice upon which the Republic was founded.

Therefore, I, Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of the State of Michigan, do issue this my proclamation, and urgently request that Friday, the fourteenth day of June, 1918, be observed as Flag day.

Let flags be displayed on both public and private buildings; and I suggest that appropriate exercises be given in all the schools of the State on the afternoon of that day.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-second.

Albert E. Sleeper, Governor.

SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS.

Camp Birkett, the Y. M. C. A. summer camp for boys at Big Silver lake, about ten miles northeast of Chelsea in Dexter township, will open this year on July 17th.

The Lausung Y. M. C. A. will also use the camp this year. They will have two sections in camp previous to July 17th and one section following August 13th, so that the camp will be in use during the entire vacation season from about the middle of June to the latter part of August.

GERMAN ALIEN FEMALES MUST REGISTER SOON

Postmaster Chauncey Hummel Will Be the Registrar for Chelsea and Vicinity.

German alien females are required to register at the postoffice, beginning June 17, up to and including June 28, except on Sunday, June 23. This means all females 14 years and upwards; natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German empire or imperial German government, who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens.

Failure to register renders one liable to restraint, imprisonment or detention during the war. After registering, registration cards must be carried by the person at all times. An American woman married to a German alien is a German alien. The full naturalization of an alien naturalizes his wife and all foreign born minor children before they arrive at the age of 21 years of age.

BUILD TRI-COUNTY DRAIN

Supreme Court Holds Improvement Through Lyndon Township Is Necessary.

The supreme court recently handed down a decision regarding a proposed drain through portions of Ingham, Washtenaw and Livingston counties, declaring the improvement to be a necessity. Washtenaw's portion of the proposed drain will pass through a part of Lyndon township.

The case went to the supreme court on an appeal of the commissioners from an order of Judge Miner of the Livingston county circuit court, directing them to issue an order that the drain was not necessary. The movement for the construction of this drain originated in Ingham county about two years ago.

NORTH SYLVAN GRANGE.

North Sylvan grange will meet Friday evening, June 14th, with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Sibley. Initiation and program as follows: Music; roll call, helpful hints for farmers; music; Mrs. Broesamle and Marion McClure; reading, Mrs. C. W. Saunders; solo, Mrs. E. Weiss; discussion, Is the farmer justified in taking a vacation? Roy Ives and Stanton Klink; reading, Mrs. Thomas Leach; music, Mrs. Broesamle and Marion McClure.

AUTOMOBILES AND BICYCLES.

By order of the Village Council, I am authorized to hereby notify all concerned that bicycle riding and roller skating on sidewalks is prohibited by ordinance; also that the speed of motor vehicles is limited to 15 miles per hour on village streets.

J. E. McKune, Village Marshal.

Buy a War Savings Stamp today.

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.

WANTED—Berry pickers at Knickerbocker farm, just south of town. Phone 249. 7913

LOST—Bay yearling colt, white spot in forehead; believed to have wandered from pasture on Coe farm near Four Mile Lake. H. O. Knickerbocker, phone 249, Chelsea, Mich. 7913

FOR SALE—Two horse Iron Age cultivator, good as new. Fred Hutzel, phone 158-F13, Chelsea, Mich. 7813

FOR RENT—Convenient furnished rooms for housekeeping. Inquire Tribune office. 7813

FOR SALE—One of the most pleasant and comfortable homes in Chelsea, 146 Park St. 7813

FOR SALE—Good sound bee hives, also sections. J. W. Graham, Wilkinson St., Chelsea. 7416

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

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

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.

KEMPf COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

ESTABLISHED 1876

Capital, Surplus and Profits - \$100,000.00

DEPOSITORY POSTAL SAVINGS FUNDS

ACCESSIBILITY

THE OFFICERS OF THE KEMPf COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK DESIRE THAT CUSTOMERS OF THIS BANK SHOULD BE MADE TO FEEL THAT THEY ARE AT ALL TIMES ACCESSIBLE TO THOSE WHO DESIRE THEIR ADVICE OR SERVICES.

CHELSEA - - - - - MICHIGAN

Seasonable Offerings

- Lawn Mowers—A complete line of all grades at prices that will move them quick.
Lawn Hose—Moulded, wound and wire bound. Every foot guaranteed.
Screen Doors and Screen Windows—All sizes, wire cloth, Black and Galvanized, in all widths.
Garden Cultivators, and tools of all kinds for that war garden.
Garden Seeds—A full line.
Furniture—Our furniture department contains many choice bargains in Beds, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Tables and Chairs.
Remember—We sell the Little Willie Cultivator, the Cultivator that leads them all.

Hindelang & Fahrner

Phone 66-W Chelsea, Mich.

A Nice, Juicy Steak

Is always in order at any time or meal. If you want a porterhouse, sirloin, club, tenderloin, flank or round steak you will find that we can meet your most exacting requirements. Remember: Eppler's for Quality Steaks.

ADAM EPPLER

Phone 41 South Main St.

Graduation Gifts!

You Are Sure To Find What You Want Here Look over the following list of articles, all suitable for Graduation Gifts, and then come in and let us help you select something:—

Lavallieres, Watches, Bracelet Watches, Chains and Charms.

Diamond, Pearl, and all kinds of Set and Signet Rings.

Tie Pins, Clasps, Cuff Buttons, Fountain Pens.

A. E. WINANS

Twice-a-Week Tribune—\$1.00-a-Year

WHEAT AND FLOUR

Total Commercial Stocks as Shown by Partial Tabulation of Food Survey of December 31, 1917

The total stocks of wheat in commercial channels on December 31, 1917, as indicated by a partial tabulation of the food survey of the latter date, were approximately one-half as large as the commercial stocks on hand December 31, 1916, according to a statement issued by the United States department of agriculture. In this connection it is pointed out that the commercial visible supply figures published by the Chicago board of trade showed stocks on hand January 6, 1918, about 30 per cent of the commercial visible supply reported for January 6, 1917, while the visible supply reported by Bradstreet for January 5, 1918, was approximately 36 per cent of that reported for January 6, 1917.

The commercial stocks of wheat at the end of December, 1917, compared more favorably with those of a year earlier than did the stocks at the end of August, 1917, the holdings of December 31, 1917, being 50 per cent of those reported for the corresponding date in 1916, while the commercial stocks of August 31, 1917, were only 37 per cent of those for the same date in 1916. At the same time it is indicated that there was only a slight change in the relative importance of the commercial stocks of flour in the dates of the two surveys as compared with the corresponding dates a year earlier. On August 31, 1917, the commercial stocks of flour were about 75 per cent of the stocks reported on hand August 31, 1916, while on December 31, 1917, the stocks of flour were 70 per cent of those reported for the corresponding date in 1916. The total wheat crop of 1917 was approximately 650,000,000 bushels, as compared with 640,000,000 bushels for the previous year and with 806,000,000 bushels, the average for the five-year period 1911-1915.

The final figures for the August 31, 1917, food survey show that the total commercial stocks of wheat on that date were 75,000,000 bushels, or less than a two months' supply, while the commercial stocks of flour were about 12,000,000 barrels, representing approximately a six weeks' supply.

The elevators, mills, and wholesale grain dealers held 88.4 per cent of the commercial stocks of wheat reported for August 31, 1917, and 35.8 per cent of the total commercial stocks of flour reported for that date. In the case of flour, retail dealers held 24.9 per cent, bakers 20.3 per cent, wholesale grocers 0.7 per cent, and storage warehouses 5.3 per cent.

Minnesota and California reported the largest commercial stocks of wheat on August 31, 1917, their holdings being 7,200,000 and 6,891,000 bushels, respectively, while Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas each held about 5,000,000 bushels. The combined holdings of these five states amounted to 28,000,000 bushels, or more than 45 per cent of the total for the United States. In the case of flour, eight states reported about one-half of the total stocks of the country, New York leading with 812,896 barrels, followed by Pennsylvania with 659,438, Illinois with 639,136, and Nebraska with 634,915 barrels, while California, Texas, Minnesota, and Missouri each reported about 500,000 barrels.

Varieties of Cheese Catalogued

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The distinct varieties of cheese number probably about 18, although the names given to the manufactured kinds total several hundred. This statement is made in the United States department of agriculture's bulletin No. 908, "Varieties of Cheese, Descriptions and Analysis," which is a revision of former government publications on the subject. More than 40 names of cheese are given in the bulletin and are of local origin, usually having been derived from towns or communities.

A list of the best-known names applied to the distinct varieties or groups is as follows:

Brick, caciovallo, camembert, cheddar, cottage, dry, edan, emmental, gouda, hand, holstein, limburg, neufchatel, parmesan, roquefort, sapsago, scanno and trappist. Descriptions and chemical analyses of the foreign and domestic cheese mentioned in the bulletin are given alphabetically.

Attempts to make emmental and limburg cheese in this country have been very successful, the bulletin says. These varieties are being made by 500 factories in Wisconsin alone and by factories in Ohio, New York and northern Illinois. Investigation also has shown that camembert and a cheese of the same general nature as roquefort or stilton, can be made successfully in this country.

"There is no reason," says the bulletin, "to believe that any variety of cheese imported cannot be made here, although with present knowledge it would not be advisable to try to make many kinds. Probably scientific investigation would show how to improve on the average quality of the cheese made in the old countries, for it must be remembered that only the very best is shipped by the European makers, the rest, or poorer grades, being consumed at home. Unfortunately a feeling prevails in the United States that cheese equal to the best of the European product cannot be produced here. This feeling is based upon a lack of knowledge of actual conditions in Europe and of the conditions affecting the qualities of cheese. Certain parts of Europe probably are better favored by desirable climatic conditions and by more general dissemination of the bacteria or molds necessary to the characteristic ripening of different varieties, but even the best average natural conditions can be improved on by artificial means since necessary molds or bacteria can be grown in pure culture and utilized anywhere. However, the cost may render it impracticable."

Time Changes.

With the sickle a man could harvest half an acre a day.
With the scythe a man could harvest one acre a day.
With the cradle a man could harvest two and a half acres a day.
With the first reaper (1831) a man could harvest six acres a day.
With the modern binder a man can harvest twenty acres a day.
With the modern tractor and two binders one man can harvest forty acres a day.—Manitoba Free Press.

List of States of the Union, Number of Square Miles and Number of Counties in Each.

The following are the states of the Union arranged in alphabetical order, the number of square miles and number of counties in each:

Alabama has 51,968 square miles and 67 counties; Arizona has 113,456 square miles and 13 counties; Arkansas, 53,335 square miles and 75 counties; California, 158,297 square miles and 58 counties; Colorado, 103,948 square miles and 59 counties; Connecticut, 4,965 square miles and 8 counties; Delaware, 2,370 square miles and 3 counties; Florida, 58,066 square miles and 46 counties; Georgia, 59,255 square miles and 137 counties; Idaho, 83,888 square miles and 23 counties; Illinois, 56,935 square miles and 102 counties; Indiana, 36,354 square miles and 92 counties; Iowa, 56,147 square miles and 99 counties; Kansas, 82,153 square miles and 100 counties; Kentucky, 40,398 square miles and 119 counties; Louisiana, 48,506 square miles and 59 counties or parishes; Maine, 33,044 square miles and 16 counties; Maryland, 13,327 square miles and 24 counties; Massachusetts, 8,266 square miles and 14 counties; Michigan, 57,880 square miles and 83 counties; Minnesota, 84,683 square miles and 83 counties; Mississippi, 45,865 square miles and 76 counties; Missouri, 69,420 square miles and 115 counties; Montana, 148,067 square miles and 28 counties; Nebraska, 77,520 square miles and 91 counties; Nevada, 110,690 square miles and 14 counties; New Hampshire, 9,341 square miles and 19 counties; New Jersey, 8,224 square miles and 21 counties; New Mexico, 122,624 square miles and 20 counties; New York, 49,204 square miles and 61 counties; North Carolina, 52,426 square miles and 98 counties; North Dakota, 70,837 square miles and 45 counties; Ohio, 41,640 square miles and 88 counties; Oklahoma, 70,057 square miles and 26 counties; Oregon, 96,890 square miles and 33 counties; Pennsylvania, 45,126 square miles and 67 counties; Rhode Island, 1,248 square miles and 5 counties; South Carolina, 30,989 square miles and 44 counties; South Dakota, 77,615 square miles and 58 counties; Tennessee, 43,022 square miles and 93 counties; Texas, 265,806 square miles and 246 counties; Utah, 84,890 square miles and 27 counties; Vermont, 9,594 square miles and 14 counties; Virginia, 42,627 square miles and 14 counties; Washington, 69,127 square miles and 38 counties; West Virginia, 24,170 square miles and 55 counties; Wisconsin, 50,006 square miles and 71 counties; Wyoming, 97,911 square miles and 13 counties.

Courage and Cash

By R. RAY BAKER

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

Long before she left Indiana—where she first saw the light of day and subsequently saw the light of some 7,696 days—Catherine Owens had decided on the "three C" policy when it came to matrimony. A man must have courage and cash; then he would stand a chance of possessing Catherine.

It was principally on account of her father's health that they had gone out to run the small sheep ranch in a sparsely settled part of Montana, and there, exiled from civilization, Catherine didn't change her views. In fact, as none of the men who occasionally appeared at the ranch seemed to have either of the necessary qualifications, she gradually lost interest in the subject of marriage and devoted her spare time, which was plentiful, to people in story books.

Nevertheless, while she looked with disdain on all the mere male creatures that happened along, Catherine had hopes lingering somewhere within her that the "three C" man would enter her little world sometime. She was twenty-one, and at that age most girls begin to have serious thoughts of wedded bliss.

Thus things stood when a strange young man rode up to the veranda of the ranch house one sunny afternoon, and asked what were the chances of being a guest at the supper table. He said the prospects were, if he didn't obtain a real meal soon, that he would fall by the wayside before he reached Odessa, ten miles away.

Catherine was seated on the veranda reading. Her father was out tending his flock and her mother was taking a nap. "The first real man besides my father that I have seen in the whole year I've been here," said Catherine—to herself. His hair was coal black, as were his eyes, and he straddled his lively bay mount with a jauntness that captivated Catherine—almost. His broad-brimmed hat sat rakishly on his head and he wore a blue shirt, corduroy breeches, cowhide boots, a red bandanna handkerchief—everything a cowboy is supposed to wear but frequently doesn't except on parade. The stranger even "toted" a revolver in a holster on a cartridge belt around his waist.

With a gallant sweep of his hat he introduced himself as Fred Garland and dismounted, as though it was a foregone conclusion he would be invited to stay. As a matter of fact, it was, Catherine wouldn't have let him get away.

The meal was a jolly one, Garland told humorous stories and proved very entertaining. His speech and manners showed education and refinement; and as Catherine watched him with her big, gray eyes, she became decidedly interested.

After that Garland was a frequent visitor, and it was plain from his actions that Catherine was the attraction. He proved to be a mystery, for he never told where he came from, where he was going or the nature of his vocation.

One day, six weeks after they became acquainted, while they were walking in the woods, the conversation took a personal turn. Catherine intentionally guided it into that channel, for she was curious concerning Garland's past—as well as his present. They sat on a log, and he chewed a piece of grass while she built a house of sand on the ground with the end of her parasol.

Presently Garland leaned close to her and said earnestly: "I might just as well tell you now what's been in my mind since I met you. I want to marry you."

Catherine had been expecting it, rather hoping for it. However, she didn't fling herself into his arms; instead, she carefully wrecked the sand house with the parasol. "I don't know," she said demurely. "You see, I don't know anything about you."

He hesitated several minutes, twisting his hat out of shape. Then he spoke in a rather strained tone: "It's a rather painful topic. I came of a good family and was educated at Yale; but I guess I was a black sheep, for I never made use of what I learned. I contented myself with drifting aimlessly about, existing by doing various kinds of jobs. Finally I landed on a cattle ranch in this neighborhood. Not a very rosy prospect, I admit, but if you were my wife I'd have an incentive to do something worth while."

Catherine was fond of him, she was bound to admit, and she told him so. However, she had taught herself to hold the "three C" creed almost sacred, and she said she would have to reserve her decision for a week.

Put a narrow lace on dust ruffles on white skirts; looks dainty, also saves the ruffle.

Never hang silk or lace waists on a line to dry. Squeeze dry and fold in a bath towel until dry enough to press, then press on the wrong side very carefully, being sure to keep a good shape, as that counts.

When a hen on any article is frayed cut off the whole hem and rehem it; it pays in looks.

When possible, mend all clothing be-

"I've always said a man would have to be in good financial circumstances before I'd marry him," she explained. "Money means a whole lot in this world."

She decided, however, while they were walking back to the ranch. A snake suddenly wriggled out from somewhere and coiled itself in front of them, Garland grew pale, and his arm, which she gripped in fright, actually appeared to tremble. He stopped in his tracks, despite her admonitions to kill the snake, and stood idly by while she overcame her own terror and dispatched the reptile with a stone.

Catherine scarcely spoke to him during the rest of the walk home. He apologized repeatedly, saying a snake always gave him "the shivers."

"It's the one thing I'm afraid of," he declared. "I'd rather face a lion than a snake. I've seen two men die from snake bites."

She prepared to enter the house. "I can't accept your offer," she said coldly. "A man must have courage to win my affections."

Without a word he mounted his horse and disappeared down the road, while she stood and watched him and meditated on the cruelty of fate in sending that snake into their path.

Two weeks later the Odessa bank was robbed of \$1,000 by a lone bandit, wearing a mask, who appeared suddenly at noon, held up the employees at the point of a gun, seized all the money in sight and got safely away, although several bullets were sent whizzing about his head.

Shortly after that the stage coach between Odessa and Bay Springs was stopped by the same man and the passengers relieved of their valuables. When one old man attempted to secrete his few dollars, the bandit shot him in the leg.

The next day the Bay Springs post office was visited by the outlaw, who, on account of his daring, had earned the cognomen of "Reckless." The post office paid him a forced toll of \$500.

One week later Reckless stood amid a clump of trees a mile from the Owens ranch and smoked a cigarette while he adjusted his mask. His horse was tethered to a nearby tree. In the distance could be heard the rumbling of the Brento coach on the way to Odessa. Presently it appeared over the crest of a hill, and Reckless adjusted his belt so his revolver was in easy reach.

His eyes on the stage coach, slowly drawing near, Reckless was not aware of the presence of another man, creeping stealthily upon him from behind, until the newcomer threw himself at the outlaw's shoulders. A furious struggle ensued.

Catherine Owens was in the kitchen washing dishes. Her mother had joined Mr. Owens, who was watching his grazing sheep.

Suddenly the door at her back was thrown open, and she whirled in fright, dropping a plate to its doom on the floor. A man wearing a mask stood before her. From description she had read of the outlaw she recognized his black gauntlets and his Mexican hat.

"Reckless!" she exclaimed, stepping back in terror.

He nodded. "But what can you want here?" she cried. "This is just a sheep ranch, and there's no money to speak of in the house."

He answered in a mild, quiet tone: "I don't want money; I want you."

Thereupon he took off his mask.

"Fred!" she screamed. "So you're the bandit. What do you want with me?"

"Just to marry you," he responded with a smile.

She covered her eyes with her hands.

"Never!" she cried. "Better ten times a man afraid of a snake than a miserable outlaw who shoots old men."

Garland laughed and tossed aside the gauntlets and hat.

"Reckless is on the way to Odessa in the stage coach with two men holding guns at his head," he said. "I caught him while he was preparing to hold up the stage, and I put on these things just to fool you. Since I've shown a little courage, will you have me?"

She stared incredulously at him, but his eyes never flinched before hers, and slowly a smile crept across her face.

"I've got to believe you," she said, "because I love you. You don't know how I have regretted sending you away the other day; for I realize lots of brave men are afraid of snakes. And about the money—well, I'll even forget that. Anyhow," she added, "you have earned the \$500 reward offered by the Odessa bank."

Garland shook his head. "I can't accept it," he replied. "You see, I own the Odessa bank. I didn't tell you all my story the other day, because—well, I didn't want to be married just for the cash I had."

Feminine Intelligence.

"Why don't you insist on being the head of the house?"

"I am the head of the house, but my wife says a head is no good without brains."

Wash all glasses in warm, soapy water. Rinse in warm water containing a little bluing, also ammonia, then let drain instead of wiping with towel.

Drain sausage fat and use it in gingerbread, it's fine.

Sprinkle table linen and let stand 24 hours instead of overnight.

Regiments of infantry, consisting of

MOTOR TRUCK IS BIG AID OF WAR

Widest Possible Use for Transportation Is Urged by Defense Council.

RAILWAYS TAXED TO UTMOST

Substantial Highways Must Be Constructed Between Principal Manufacturing and Shipping Centers—Source of Funds.

Through the highways transport committee the council of national defense has approved "the widest possible use of the motortruck as a transportation agency," and furthermore "requests the state councils of defense and other state authorities to take all necessary steps to facilitate such means of transportation, removing any regulations that tend to restrict and discourage such use."

"If the war is to continue for any length of time, motortruck transportation must be largely extended and increased, as it has been demonstrated that in the matter of transportation there are limitations beyond which the railroads cannot go," comments Dr. H. M. Rowe, president of the American Automobile association.

Must Have Substantial Highways.

"This cannot avail unless there are built between the principal manufacturing and shipping centers substantial highways which permit the employment of motortrucks. The time in which this work ought to be done is right now. If the construction is not within the financial capacity of the states through which these highways pass, then it should be done by national funds.

"In my opinion, the Chamberlain-Dent bill should be passed by congress, as it would give needed authority and money to the secretary of war, who could then designate certain roads to which federal attention could be given.

State Should Furnish Funds.

"In some of the state legislatures misdirected efforts are being made to establish prohibitive taxes on trucks. Whatever sums are sufficient to strengthen our highways as to carrying the heaviest military loads safely and without serious destruction to the roads should be appropriated at once out of state funds and federal co-operation sought of congress. It is just as much, in my judgment, the business of the government to build good roads as it is to build good muskets or good cannon, or to furnish proper equipment to its army. Of course, federal funds should be placed on roads of national importance, and highways possessing a special military value come under this head at the present time.

"This country can no more do without properly and adequately built highways than it can do without properly and adequately built tonnage for ocean travel. The country should impress upon congress the importance of this matter. Of course, the expenditure of money on the highways would be for the benefit of those who use motors. That is right, because it is by the use of motors that we are going to be able to transport thousands and thousands more of tons of commodities, materials, and products of all kinds that are absolutely necessary to maintain this country at the point of highest efficiency in its determination to win victory and substantial democracy, not only for its own people, but for all the people of the earth."

engaged by lug hooks at the outer ends of the bars.

The tool may be adjusted to various-sized rims by merely changing the thumb screws to different holes spaced along each bar. It is made to fit any one-piece split, demountable auto rim, and enables the tire to be removed without injury.

AUTOMOBILE HINTS

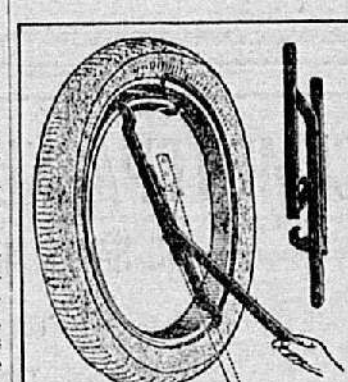
Here are 17 excellent hints for the motorist who wishes to put his car in order for this summer:

- First—Remove carbon from engine.
- Second—Grind valves.
- Third—Clean gasoline line.
- Fourth—Flush out crank case.
- Fifth—Adjust valves.
- Sixth—Care for clutch.
- Seventh—Clean and oil gear set.
- Eighth—Clean and oil universal.
- Ninth—Clean and oil differential.
- Tenth—Adjust bearings.
- Eleventh—Adjust brakes.
- Twelfth—Care for tires.
- Thirteenth—Renovate chassis.
- Fourteenth—Clean and polish body.
- Fifteenth—Touch unexposed metal.
- Sixteenth—Care for top.
- Seventeenth—Care for curtains.

TO REMOVE AUTOMOBILE TIRE

Tool Consists of Two Adjustable Bars Connected With Thumb screws to Handicbar.

A new tool for the removal of automobile tires consists of two adjustable bars connected with thumb screws to a handiebar, by which the tool is expanded or contracted when the rim is



Handy Rim Tool.

engaged by lug hooks at the outer ends of the bars.

The tool may be adjusted to various-sized rims by merely changing the thumb screws to different holes spaced along each bar. It is made to fit any one-piece split, demountable auto rim, and enables the tire to be removed without injury.

BRAKE BANDS MUST BE CLEAN

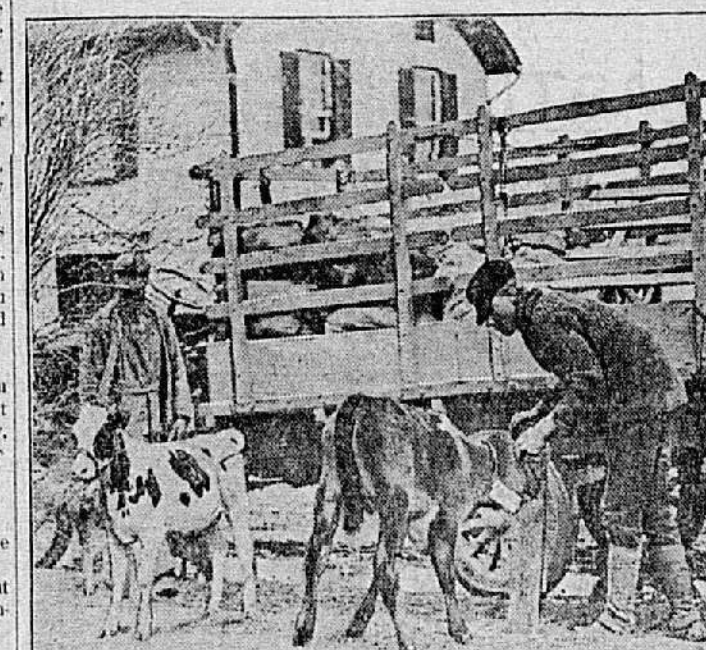
Use Thin Brush and Kerosene, Rinsing Off With Gasoline and Permit Them to Dry.

When brakes do not hold it is usually because the surface of the bands have become hard and smooth. Clean them with a thin brush and kerosene, rinse off with gasoline and permit them to dry. Then spread on lubricating oil, being sure every spot is covered. This will raise the fiber, soften the material and the brakes will be effective. This should be done at night, for it will be dangerous to attempt using the car until the oil has had a chance to do its work.

Good Oil for Gear Set.

When the crankcase is drained, the oil, after being thoroughly strained, may be used in the gear set during the cold weather. This oil is of just the right consistency to give good results in gear set lubrication at this time.

RURAL EXPRESS SERVICE SOLVES FOOD TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM AT CAPITAL



STOPPING AT FARM TO TAKE ABOARD TWO CALVES.

To help carry foodstuffs to American cities during the coming year the highway transport committee of the council of national defense has evolved a nation-wide plan for rural express service to the centers of population from nearby productive regions.

A special study has been made of food delivery systems into Washington, which shows that in the face of a growing increase in population, which already has added 100,000 new residents to the District of Columbia's total, practically no new means has been created to feed this added population.

The committee is now experimenting on the rural express service. Not only do the trucks haul food into Washington, but they do an extensive business in carrying goods from Washington merchants to the farmers.

Cheerful Lighthouse Inmate



At the home for blinded soldiers and sailors at Torquay, an annex of the famous St. Dusan's, in Regent Park, London. Making string bags which are sold for the benefit of the blind.

Plan for Rehabilitation and Re-Education of Men Who Are Disabled in War

Plans for the rehabilitation and re-education of soldiers and sailors disabled in the war, so that they may earn higher wages than before their enlistment, are outlined in two reports submitted to congress by the federal board of vocational education. Both reports urge an appropriation for the training of teachers for the work and for establishing great schools near hospitals in all parts of the country. They point out that while congress has made full plans for fighting the war, it has neglected to furnish money for the reclamation of the wounded men so that they may become not only self-supporting, but be an asset to the nation by turning back into civilian life a flood of well-trained and disciplined men who will be highly valuable in industry.

Unless the work of training the men for new occupations or for better places in their old occupations is undertaken while the soldiers are in the hospitals or in the convalescent camps, C. A. Prosser, the director of the survey, asserts, the men will lose their will power and discipline, become morbid and indolent, and finally become perpetual wards of the government. It is expected that the exercises training the wounded for new occupations or for better places in their old occupations will develop the muscles that remain inactive through the hospital period.

Director Prosser says that the training is one of the cures in the treatment of the war's wounded, because it will buoy up their spirits and hopes. It will demonstrate to them that they are not public burdens, and that "after they have played the man's part in the supreme moment of history they may take up a man's job again in civilian life at wages higher than they received before they entered the army." In some cases where men are bedridden for months he suggests that the training be undertaken at the bedside. He calls all these workshops "curative workshops."

SLEEPING PORCH NO LONGER FAD

Can Be Provided Very Easily in Building New House.

MADE FEATURE OF BUNGALOW

This Design Is Especially Well Liked Because of the Extra Large Living Room That Is Provided.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
"Of course you will have a sleeping porch."

That is a remark which one sometimes hears when mention of a new house is made.

The sleeping porch may be a fad, but it looks very much like a fixture. In some of the suburban communities there are houses specially designed to accommodate sleeping porches and those who live within are not by any means tubercular.

A sleeping porch is a provision for sleeping outdoors in summer at least, and not a few open-air devotees cling to their outdoor sleeping quarters throughout the twelve months; from January to December.

The simplest method of constructing a real sleeping porch in a new house of modest proportions is to construct a generous dormer in the roof on the sheltered side, leaving it entirely open at the front except to a point about 2 feet above the floor, to which height it should be boarded up. In this way a room of adequate size is formed, without drafts, and requiring only a curtain in front to secure privacy.

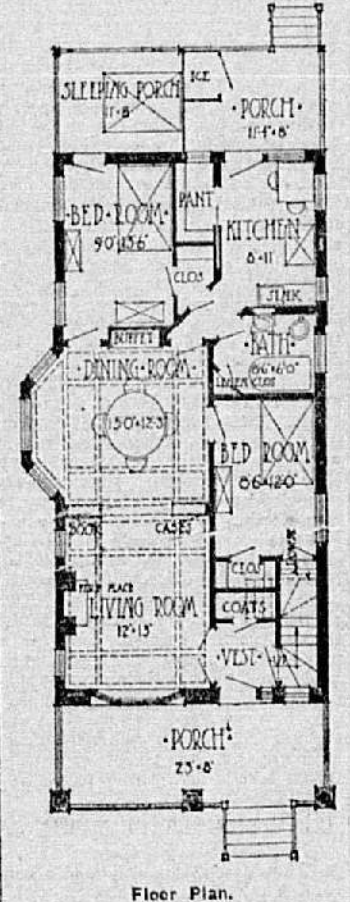
A good plan is to shingle the roof and sides and to lay a heavy grade of prepared canvas on the floor. This roofing and deck canvas is waterproof, so strong that it may be walked on freely, comes in widths of 30 and 36 inches, is lapped an inch and a half when it is put down, and it is fastened with tacks not more than an inch apart. It is best to give it a coat of paint at once and to keep it painted at intervals throughout the year. Make

At the same time all outside woodwork in connection with a brick house requires touching up oftener than a wooden house because of the necessary contrast between the rough, dull brick tending and the smooth, polished, bright paint surface of the woodwork.

Red Brick Gives Warm Tone.

Red brick gives a warm tone to a house, which is another recommendation for the colder sections of the country. It also looks solid and substantial, which adds a certain sentimental value beyond the additional cost. The brick mason, of course, must thoroughly understand the laying and anchoring of brick when it is used for this purpose.

The width of foundation wall is enough greater to allow for the 4-inch

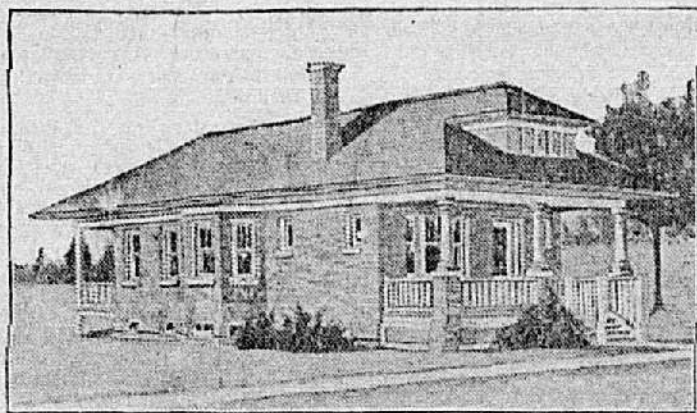


Floor Plan.

vener course, besides a water table wider than is usually figured for wooden houses.

The rear sleeping porch in this design is a great health preserver. Those who sleep every night outdoors seldom or never suffer from colds.

Sleeping porch furniture is simple. It usually consists of a wide swinging seat hung by four chains from the ceiling. It is wide enough and long enough for comfort and it has ends



provision for draining off water which will surely be driven in when hard storms come.

Little Furniture Needed.

Couch hammocks seem to belong naturally to sleeping porches and are as convenient and comfortable for an after dinner siesta as for the nightly repose. It is important to have a thick and well-made mattress, both for comfort and to keep the cold from penetrating. Little else in the way of furnishings is needed except perhaps a rug on the floor.

In the accompanying plans is illustrated an inexpensive five-room bungalow featuring a very good sleeping porch arrangement. The width is 25 feet, 6 inches, and the length is 54 feet 9 inches, which includes two porches in the rear and a veranda reaching across the whole width of the front.

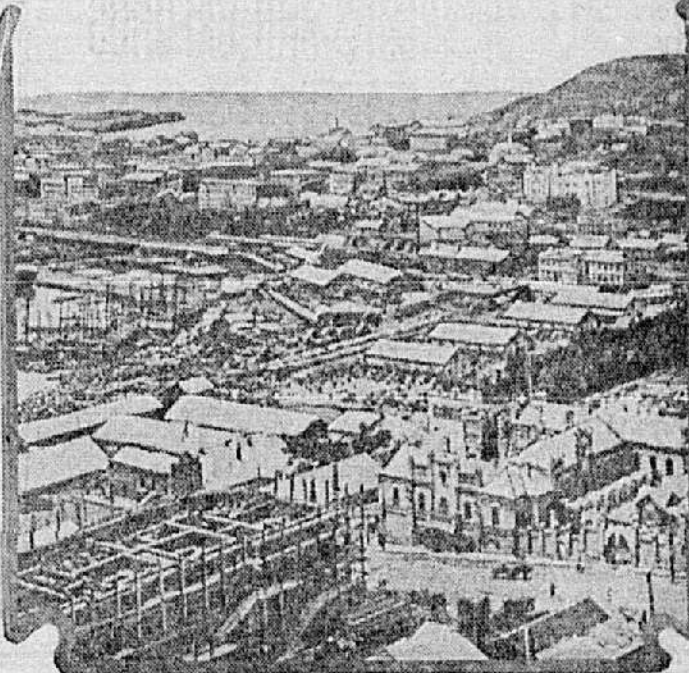
The bungalow is planned for the north side of the lot facing east, although it might be placed on the left side of any lot. The idea is to place the living room on the open side of the house, looking towards the sun, and sunshine possible to rooms that are used the most.

The plan of this brick bungalow is especially well liked because of the extra large living room, which when open through to the dining room, makes one grand room, 25 feet in length. Many details, such as built-in buffet, book shelves at the side of the fireplace, beam ceilings, recessed windows and special folding doors, add very much to the comfort and attractiveness of this large, airy, sunny room.

One straightaway roof covers the house, front veranda and the two porches in the rear. It is well known by all builders that this style of roof is cheaper to build than separate roofs for the projections. In this design the roof looks well because it is in keeping with the general character of the house.

Brick veneer works well in the construction of this bungalow. Bricks are porous. A 4-inch veneer of brick will admit air enough to preserve the inner woodwork. This percolation of air also is sufficient to prevent dampness. For this reason brick should not be painted. One reason for using brick is economy in the saving of paint.

QUEEN of the EAST



View of the Part of Vladivostok.

PUBLIC attention has been drawn to Vladivostok, Russia's great Pacific ocean port, by the possibility that Japan might intervene to save the immense stores sent there by the allies to help the Russians in their fight against Germany. Vladivostok, the "Queen of the East," as the name signifies, is the eastern terminus of the great Trans-Siberian railway. Marion L. Danpman writes in the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. The corresponding western garrison city is called Vladikaukas or "Queen of the Caucasus."

At one end of the long main avenue of Vladivostok stands an imposing statue of Admiral Nevelskoi, who laid the foundation of Russia's occupancy of Pacific ports; on the statue are inscribed the famous words of Czar Nicholas I, "Where the Russian flag has been hoisted it must never be lowered." At the other end of the avenue, where the railroad crosses the boulevard toward Europe, is a post on which is engraved in gigantic letters the simple statement: "Vladivostok to St. Petersburg, 9,922 Versts."

The mean annual temperature of Vladivostok is about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, although it lies in the same latitude as Marseilles, France, and Buffalo, N. Y. Its bay is ice bound from the middle of December to the beginning of March; but sea communication is rendered possible by ice breakers. Its elevation above the sea is considerable and there are no barriers to the north to protect it from the piercing winds; while the Japanese archipelago interposes so as to prevent any advantage being derived from the warm waters of the Black current, the Gulf stream of the Pacific.

Splendidly situated at the head of a peninsula about twelve miles long, separating two deep bays, whose shores, however, are completely sterile, Vladivostok faces the western and more important of the two bays in a harbor called the Golden Horn. The shallowest part of the harbor is 12 fathoms in depth and is so extensive that 80 steamers of 5,000 tons each could ride there, leaving broad channels for maneuvering for a navy. There are no artificial breakwaters, as nature provided such in a massive island directly across the entrance to the bay which acts as a fortress not only toward the angry sea but toward invading fleets. On this island the Manchuria silk or spotted deer are preserved. The Vladivostok harbor is considered vastly superior to that of Port Arthur, which is 530 miles farther south, except in climatic conditions.

It is a Free Port. The importance of Vladivostok lies in the fact that it is the natural warehouse of this vast region, both from a commercial and a military point of view. Russia, China, Korea and Japan are all interested in its trade and connected with it by railroad or ship communications. It has been a free port and Russia has been remarkably liberal in encouraging other nations in helping her to build up an ever-growing traffic and develop the resources of a rich inland frontier.

Germany is richly alive to the value of this trade, whose value is ever growing; and when the war gamble is over she would like to possess it. The presence of large Korean agricultural communities very near, great Chinese immigration tide surging in the district, the increasing activity of the Japanese fishing boats that trade along the coast, the fact that European culture is not yet definitely established—all these things appeal to the German mind, with visions of possibilities for the future.

Vladivostok is immensely strong as a naval fortress, being surrounded by 76 forts on the seaward side, but at the rear there is a great open country that now lies at the mercy of bolshevik sympathizers and German spies. Russia's chief dread has been of nearby Japan; so her fortification of Vladivostok has all pointed toward that power that lies only 450 miles across the Japan sea.

Wild Guess. "Why do they refer to a statesman as a solon?" "The word is derived from the dead languages," answered the man who assumes to know everything, "and refers to a statesman's instinctive desire to get on a platform and do an oratorical solo."

FOR THE POULTRY GROWER

Summer Storage of Coal Is Way to Prevent Another Fuel Famine the Coming Winter

Before the winter's fires are cold, the United States fuel administration is urging the storage of fuel for next winter. Every effort that can be made to prevent a repetition of the coal shortage of this year will be made. State administrators have already taken up next year's problem, and they will devote most of their time to it throughout the spring and summer.

The state council of defense will join in the campaign. Through every official source all coal users will be urged to begin buying and storing coal now for next year. Every private user in particular is urged to put in his next winter's coal at the earliest possible date, and get out of the market.

The purpose behind the efforts of both the fuel administration and the state councils is to keep the coal mines working throughout the summer. Only a comparatively small amount of coal can be stored at the mines. The only places where it can be stored in quantities to prevent the possibility of another famine next winter is on the premises of the individual users and the dealers.

Also transportation facilities are much better in summer than in winter. More cars are available. There is no danger of bad-weather blockades. The traffic congestion of the winter months is not a summer problem.

There is plenty of coal. Enough, and more than enough, can be mined, if the mines are kept working all the time. But it cannot be mined unless it is taken away from the mines. And it cannot be taken away from the mines unless there are purchasers.

Next year's traffic problems will in all probability be as great as those of this year. The only way to prevent a coal shortage is to begin piling it up, and continue to do so throughout the summer.

Statistical Notes.

One of the best paying jobs for women in Japan is that of hairdresser.

Several women are acting as newspaper correspondents behind the lines along the battle front in France.

American women in various parts of the country are now operating farm tractors.

Qualified women lawyers in Italy are about to be granted the privilege of practicing their profession in that country.

Blind Man Runs Farm.

Undeterred by a handicap of total blindness, Nicholas Johnson operates a large farm at Farmington, Del., and has proved that sheep farming can be successfully carried on in lower Delaware without grazing land and by growing hay for day feeding. The wool alone from his sheep last season paid all expenses, and from the sale of the young lambs he realized several thousand dollars.

How to Raise Potatoes.

Put Irish potatoes in drills about four or five inches deep. Put one eye every eight inches, and replant where they fall to come up. In hoeing, do not cut the roots, and do not draw earth too high on the plant after it has a good start, as this causes a second crop of potatoes to start growing, which will set back the bigger ones, states an authority. Use a solution of paris green for potato beetles. In dry seasons prying up the middles with fork, without turning the earth any whatever, and then watering with a hose has an almost miraculous effect.

Split Infinitive.

The "split infinitive" is a term used by critical grammarians to designate the placing of an adverb or a phrase between an infinitive and its sign "to," thus separating or disconnecting the infinitive from a word that properly belongs to it. Following are examples: "I went there in order to personally inspect it," instead of "I went there in order to inspect it personally" or "I ordered personally to inspect it;" "the acid is allowed to slowly percolate;" "the glare of the fire seemed to completely light the city." Each of these sentences splits the infinitive by placing words between the infinitive and the "to" that belongs to it.

German Socialism.

The German Socialists have ideas of brotherhood which agree with those of the Kaiser. You first seize your brother's country, kill off his women and children, appropriate his raw material, call upon God to witness your loving kindness, set up one of your sons as king and the trick is done. It is all explained in your treaty, in which you tell how much you love the dear ones you have enslaved.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mother's Cook Book

In days gone by I filled myself with puddings, pies and cakes; I dearly loved all sweetened food. (I took a chance on aches.) But nothing stayed my appetite. When I came in from play, like bread slaved or with jam. That mother stored away.

Good War-Time Cakes.

Cakes to be used are taking less sugar and honey corn and maple syrup are being used as often as possible.

Oatmeal Cake.

This is a perfectly reliable cake which will be found often in the homes where it has once been tried. Take one half-cupful of sugar, four table-spoonfuls of Treco, or any fat may be used, one egg well beaten, a cupful of cold coffee, a cupful of rolled oats that have been ground through the meat chopper, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a cupful of flour, a teaspoonful each of baking powder and vanilla, a half-teaspoonful of soda, and a cupful of raisins. Proceed as usual in making the cake.

Coconut Macaroons.

Take a tablespoonful of butter, creamed, add a half-cupful of sugar, one egg, one and a half cupfuls of oatmeal and a half-cupful of coconut. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a buttered sheet.

Sponge Corn Flour Cake.

Beat four eggs, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a cupful of sugar, a cupful of corn flour, and an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt. Bake in gem pans.

Potato Flour Sponge Cake.

Beat the yolks of four eggs until thick, add a cupful of sugar gradually, beating constantly; add the whites beaten stiff and stir into the first mixture; add a teaspoonful of baking powder, a cupful of milk and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix and bake as usual.

Raisin Drops.

Take a third of a cupful of shortening, add a cupful of sugar, two well-beaten eggs, a cupful of raisins, two cupfuls of corn flour sifted with two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a cupful of milk and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix and bake as usual. Strained honey boiled and used for boiled frosting as one does a sugar syrup, saves sugar. Maple syrup or sugar may also be used if a filling or frosting is necessary.

Nellie Maxwell

Head of Woman's Bureau of Red Cross at Washington

Miss Ina Taft, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oren B. Taft of Chicago, is head of the woman's bureau of the American Red Cross at Washington.

Miss Taft was foremost in the Chicago Red Cross reorganization at the beginning of the war. Last fall she had charge of the wrapping and inspection department of hospital garments for Red Cross at "the division" in the Le Moyne building, handling the work of five states. This required a great deal of executive ability.

People who don't know what they are talking about say Miss Taft has a man's mind. But that's no extra special compliment to a very feminine, rather small and slender woman who has a very well disciplined mind, practical and intellectual.—Exchange.

Mack & Co
ANN ARBOR.

SALE OF PUMPS AND OXFORDS

BROKEN SIZES account for the sale, and the woman who can be fitted to a pair of these fashionable Dorothy Dodd Pumps or Oxfords is fortunate indeed. All sizes are represented, but not all sizes in all styles. Below are a few of the numbers offered in this sale:—

- Dark Brown High-heeled Oxfords, \$6.50 value for \$5.95
- Tan or Brown Calf Oxfords, with low military heels, welt soles, and straight or wing tips. \$7.50 and \$8.50 values at \$6.95 and \$7.45
- Black Kid Oxfords, with Louis, Cuban or military heels, \$6.50 to \$8.00 values for \$5.95 to \$7.45
- Black or Tan Pumps, in kid or calf, high or low heels. \$6.00 to \$7.50 values for \$5.45 to \$6.95

New Home Bakery

Is now open for business in the building on West Middle street formerly occupied by the Caspary and Youser bakeries.

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Cookies, made fresh daily. Try them.

H. J. SMITH

Commissioners' Notice.
(No. 15029)

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 Adeline Muscott, 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 Farmers & Merchants bank, in the Village of Chelsea, in said county, on the 30th day of July next, at ten o'clock, a. m., of each of said days, to receive and adjust said claims.

Dated, May 28th, 1918.
Louis Hindelang,
O. C. Burkhardt,
Commissioners.
May 31, June 7, 14, 21.

The Detroit Rotary club played baseball with the Rochester team recently, and before anyone could speak to the umpire he had to buy a Thrift Stamp. The players indulged in \$36 worth of argument. This was putting the Government's thrift idea to practical use—saying talk and financing the war—a method that many politicians should adopt.

A Lansing merchant who visits hotels frequently, has adopted the plan of tipping the waiters with a Thrift Stamp. The waiters are pleased.

Has a Good Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"Chamberlain's Tablets are a wonder. I never sold anything that beat them," writes F. B. Tressy, Richmond, Ky. When troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial.—Adv.

THE CHELSEA TRIBUNE

Ford Axtell, Editor and Prop.
Entered at the Postoffice at Chelsea, Michigan, as second-class matter.
Published Every
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
Office, 102 Jackson street

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

Address all communications to the Tribune, Chelsea, Michigan.

WAR IS TEACHING THRIFT.

What a teacher of thrift, saving and economy this awful war is. As a people we had become spendthrifts. The man receiving a \$2,000 salary was trying to keep pace with his neighbor getting twice as much. In many cases neither was saving a cent. An increase in salary for both simply meant an increase in extravagance, a further journey into the realm of more profligate living. Then came this awful war. First there were hints of food shortage, but few people gave heed. Then the government acted. At first we resented needless, wasteful, needless days and looked upon them as impertinences; an infringement upon our much vaunted "personal liberty." Soon, however, most Americans were made to feel that "food would win the war." Today America is Hooverizing cheerfully because it is a patriotic duty and all are much better physically for it. Many formed the saving habit of their own accord and others were forced by the government edict. Now we economize that Liberty Bonds, War Savings stamps may be bought; that Red Cross, Library and Salvation Army projects may be assisted. Then, too, that greatest of all forces "public opinion" has coaxed many into the popular way. Our rights have been forced to bow to the edict of public opinion, and, as a whole, the people are responding nobly and all are being personally benefited. The next generation will also have received its education and training. The boys and girls of today are getting their lessons in thrift, correct living and patriotism.

COUNTY SUFFRAGE MEETING.

The Washtenaw County Equal Suffrage association will hold a convention in Ypsilanti, June 12, which all women who are interested are urged to attend. Sessions will open at ten in the morning and two in the afternoon and a patriotic fifty cent luncheon will be served at noon. The meetings will be held at the Woman's Literary club, next door to the Presbyterian church. Those arriving by interurban should leave the car at the Cross and Washington street stop and walk one block south. The purpose of the convention is the presentation and discussion of campaign plans. Miss Lou LaTrax of the National Equal Suffrage association and Mrs. Percy Farrell, state president, will address the meeting.

Michigan Railway Guide.

The regular issue of the Michigan Railroad 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.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Our Phone No. 190-W

Mrs. George Runciman was in Jackson, Thursday.

A. G. Hindelang was in Jackson yesterday on business.

M. J. Wackenhut visited his son, George, in Camp Custer, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Foster of Owosso visited in Chelsea over Sunday.

Carl Wagner of Detroit spent the week-end at the home of his mother, Mrs. George Wagner.

H. H. Darling received a card Friday from Jos. Wolf, announcing his safe arrival in France.

Miss Libbie Foster of Chicago is visiting at the home of Mrs. Clara Staphish in Dexter township.

Special meeting of L. C. B. A., Wednesday evening, June 12th, at the home of Mrs. C. Hummel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Runciman and family of Ann Arbor, visited Chelsea relatives Saturday evening.

Paul Nordman and sister, Mrs. Ed. Koch and little daughter Ruth, visited in Detroit, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davis of Muskegon visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Willis, over the week-end.

John Reule, Jr., recently returned from an extended visit in Philadelphia at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thomas Kelly.

Lloyd Merker has enlisted in the U. S. "tank" service and left Detroit yesterday for Columbus, Ohio, to report for duty.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heschelwerdt of Ann Arbor visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Herbert Roy, over the week-end.

Robert Hickman left yesterday for a few days' visit in Chicago and will go from there to Dayton, Ohio, where he has a good position.

Leon A. Davis, who recently enlisted for military service, has been assigned to the 26th Engineers, Co. F, Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Mrs. Frank Shepherd has received official notice of the safe arrival "overseas" of her nephew, Lieut. Maurice Owen, who is in the aviation service.

Regular monthly meeting of the W. R. C. will be held Friday afternoon, June 14, at the G. A. R. hall. Scrub lunch at six o'clock. Each member bring a friend.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bradish and Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Harwood, of Adrian, motored to Chelsea, Sunday, and visited Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Haynes of Dexter township.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Baird and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fennell spent Sunday at Whitmore Lake, where they were guests of George Fisher and family of Ann Arbor at the latter's cottage.

Special meeting of Olive chapter No. 108 O. E. S., Wednesday evening, June 12th. Initiation. The work is to be done by the Past Matrons. Scrub lunch supper at six o'clock. Bring dishes.

Mrs. Sylvester Brown of Webberville and L. W. Benjamin of Perry visited Mr. and Mrs. Ford Axtell, Saturday. Mrs. L. W. Benjamin, who had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Axtell, for several days, accompanied them home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nordman and son Paul and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Koch and daughter Ruth were in Ann Arbor, Friday evening, to attend the confirmation at St. Thomas church. Charles Bycraft was a member of the confirmation class.

William Smith, a colored man formerly employed at the plant of the Michigan Portland Cement Co. and who was registered for military service at Lina Center, was arrested recently in Cairo, Illinois. He will be sent to a training camp by the Cairo authorities.

Anita Stimpson entertained about twenty of her little friends at a farewell party last Thursday afternoon. The time from four to six was merrily spent in games, and then refreshments were served. The guests presented their hostess with many pretty gifts in token of their friendship.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pelton and son Everett and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lombard and two sons, of Prairie Depot, Ohio, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Baird, of Dexter township, Sunday, returning home yesterday.

Miss Violet Pelton, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Baird for the past seven weeks, accompanied the party to her home in Prairie Depot.

At a meeting held Friday evening at the plant of the Michigan Portland Cement Co., forty-five men signed an agreement preliminary to forming a company of "home guards." Another meeting will be held at the same place this evening to complete the organization, elect officers, etc. It is planned to drill once a week, probably on Friday evening. Every patriotic citizen in Chelsea and vicinity should join this organization and take an active part in its work.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, W. J. CHENEY, Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75¢.—Adv.

L. L. VanGieson was in Detroit yesterday.

Thomas Watkins has closed his bakery and grocery store.

J. E. Weber was in Battle Creek and Bellevue, Sunday and Monday.

Miss Hannah Hall is spending two weeks' vacation in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Miss Beryl McNamara is assisting in the postoffice during Miss Hall's absence.

A final meeting of Parent-Teachers' association will be held Thursday evening, June 13th, at 7:30 o'clock in the high school building. Election of officers followed by a good program.

Harry Davis, formerly of Chelsea and recently in the garage business in Muskegon, has enlisted as a motor truck driver and will report for duty the last of the week. Mrs. Davis will make her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Willis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Schoenhals, daughter Lura and son Max, motored to Pine lake, Sunday, to attend the Lake family reunion. They were accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schoenhals of Howell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stanton drove out from Detroit, Saturday evening, continuing the trip to Pine lake Sunday morning.

PECULIAR EXPERIENCE
MICHIGAN SOLDIER

Brighton Boy in France Detailed to Guard Hun Prisoners, His Own Cousins.

Robert W. Hodge, whose parents reside near Brighton, Livingston county, is with the American troops in France and recently had the unique and unusual experience of guarding his own cousins as prisoners of war. Regarding the incident, the Brighton Argus says:

In a letter just received by his parents he only casually mentions the matter but it is a very unusual coincidence, one that would happen once in a million times. He told his mother that he found some of her relatives among the prisoners that they were guarding. He said, "They inquired about grandfather, and I wondered if he was yet alive. Said they had not heard from him in ten years." The grandfather referred to is Louis Schult of Genoa, Mrs. Hodge's father, so the prisoners must be Robert's own cousins.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK

Ann Arbor Boy on Boat Which Ramed Atlantic Coast Raider.

Rumors that a submarine operating off the Atlantic coast had been sunk by a United States destroyer were circulated at the time the U-boats were first destroying shipping off the Jersey coast, but no statement to that effect has been made by the naval authorities.

Information contained in a letter received yesterday in Ann Arbor shows that at least one German raider was put out of commission. The letter was received by the father of one of the men on the U. S. boat, and follows in part:

"Here I am in New York. We left Norfolk, Tuesday at noon. Now comes my first war experience. Of course you have been reading in the papers of the subs off the Atlantic coast. We were proceeding at full speed (31½ knots) at 2:30 in the morning and all lights were out. The night was very dark, and no stars were out. I was in bed at the time and was awakened by a crash, or, rather, thud. I thought we were torpedoed sure. I tumbled out of my hammock and peered out the open gun port, and just then the forward searchlight beamed out and I saw the sub just as she sank.

"She had been lying on the surface and did not see us until we were upon her. We lowered a lifeboat and took three survivors to the Brooklyn navy yard."

HATRED OF GERMANY.

World-wide hatred of Germany is inevitable. Today prejudice is so strong in the United States that the banking corporations are forced to eliminate the word "German" from their names, and brands of canned goods bearing the name "German" on the label are left on the shelves of grocers because of the prejudice of the people. In many places the study of the German language in the public schools has been dropped. Not in years after the war ends can Germany again enjoy a world trade as before. As an empire with its power for evil it should pass from the face of the earth "unwept, unhonored and unsung" because of its world defiance and its unthinkable brutality in the conduct of an unholy and entirely unnecessary war.

Hagenbeck-Wallace in Ann Arbor. The Hagenbeck-Wallace circus, one of the largest circus organizations in the world, will exhibit in Ann Arbor, Wednesday, June 13th.

More than 400 acrobats, gymnasts, riders, contortionists and athletes, together with fifty clowns, compose the circus end. In addition, the big show is augmented with Hagenbeck's trained wild animal exhibition. Hundreds of wild animals, lions, leopards, tigers, pumas, jaguars, elephants, seals, monkeys etc., will constitute that department.

Performances will be given at 2 and 8 p. m. A three mile long street parade will leave the show grounds at 10 o'clock the day of the exhibition and will pass through the principal downtown streets.

Whooping Cough.

In this disease it is important that the cough be kept loose and expectation easy, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. P. H. Martin, Peru, Ind., writes, "My two daughters had whooping cough. I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it worked like a charm."—Adv.

Phone your news items to the Tribune; call 190-W.

Save Wheat!

Uncle Sam and our Allies need all the wheat we can save for the use of their armies. Increase this saving by using more of the following—

- Phoenix Rye Flour
- Phoenix Whole Wheat Flour
- Graham Flour
- Corn Meal

We guarantee all our products. A trial will convince you of their merits.—

At Your Grocers; or—

Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co.

Chelsea, Michigan



DETROIT UNITED LINES

Between Jackson, Chelsea, Ann Arbor Ypsilanti and Detroit

Limited Cars

For Detroit 7:45 a. m. and every two hours to 7:45 p. m.

For Jackson, 10:11 a. m. and every 2 hours to 8:11 p. m. Sunday only, 8:11 a. m.

Express Cars

Eastbound—6:50 a. m., 8:34 a. m. and every 2 hours to 6:34 p. m.

Westbound—9:20 a. m. and every 2 hours to 9:20 p. m., also 10:20 p. m. Express cars make local stops west of Ann Arbor.

Local Cars

Eastbound—8:30 p. m. and 10:12 p. m. For Ypsilanti only, 11:20 p. m.

Westbound—6:25 a. m., 7:54 a. m., 11:51.

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

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When you purchase your summer wash skirt be sure it comes from Glasgow where the wool-textured and shrunk skirts are carried. These summer skirts stand supreme because:—

- The styles are master designed—
- The materials are shrunk by a special cold water process—
- The tailoring is done by experts—
- Hooks and eyes will not rust and are sewed on to stay—

A Special Showing This Week

includes suede cords, piques, tricelines and gabardine.

\$3.50 to \$10.00



Is There a
W. S. S.
In YOUR
Pocket?



You thank your stars that the war IS "over there"---and not here at your doorstep. And you feel grateful to the boys in khaki who are *keeping* it and *winning* it "over there."

Turn Your Gratitude Into War Savings Stamps.

The spare dollars that you invest in War Savings Stamps help Uncle Sam to clothe, to feed and to arm those boys in khaki.

June 28th

National War Savings Day

This month you pay \$4.17 for a War Savings Stamp for which the Government will pay you \$5.00 in January, 1923. This is equivalent to 4% interest compounded quarterly.

Get a W. S. S. pasted on a War Savings Certificate TODAY---at any post-office, bank, drug, cigar or department store, or any other place showing the W. S. S. agency sign.

National War Savings Committee