

## Special Prices

as long as our present  
stock lasts, on all . . .

## Perfection and Puritan Oil Cook Stoves

Come in early and get your pick of  
the lot at reduced prices. . . .

## Holmes & Walker

## Saturday Specials

For Saturday, August 16th

SARDINES per can.....	7c
LIBBY'S PORK AND BEANS per can.....	14c
WHITE LAUNDRY SOAP per bar.....	5c
EARLY JUNE PEAS per can.....	14c
MATCHES per box.....	5c

Good Bargains in Our Men's Shoe Department

## Keusch & Fahrner

Home of Old Tavern Coffee

## Automobile Repairing

We have saved many automobile owners the trouble and expense of returning broken parts to the factory for repairs. No matter what your trouble is, bring it in to us. Don't think that any job is too big for us. We have facilities that will surprise you. And our prices are exceptionally reasonable.

Give us a chance to figure on your smaller jobs, too—grinding valves, burning out carbon, etc. You will find us always able to please you.

THE OVERLAND GARAGE  
Chelsea, Michigan



## Some Bone

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

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

## THEO. F. PROCHNOW

Democratic Candidate for Sheriff  
WASHTENAW COUNTY

I wish to announce my Candidacy for Sheriff on the Democratic Ticket at the Primaries, August 27.

YOUR SUPPORT WILL BE APPRECIATED

### FAYE PALMER WRITES FROM ALLIED DUGOUT

Gives Graphic Description of the Conditions Prevailing Back of Front Line Trenches.

The following letter was recently received by Mrs. E. Hill of Gregory from her nephew, Faye Palmer, until recently of Grass Lake, a graduate of the Chelsea high school and well known here. The letter was written July 1st.

Received your letter of June 3rd, while at the front. I am writing this letter in a dugout. Everybody here lives in dugouts with about six feet of alternate layers of logs and dirt over our head. My light is a tallow candle. All dugouts are dark, damp, cold places, infested with rats and mice. Back of us is a telephone exchange, 35 feet under ground. This is considered to be shell proof. There are other dugouts around here capable of holding 250 men.

This is a queer war around here in some respects, people live up as close to the front line as we will let them and they plant crops and cut hay among the barbed wire entanglements of the reserve positions. We are situated in an extensive wood, so we can move about freely in the daytime, so long as the enemy does not detect any movement, well and good, but if they do, over come the shells.

On the top of the hill near our headquarters is a good sized church, with only three or four houses around it, but at the foot of the hill is quite a village. The steeple of the church was knocked off long ago. From this church to a church in a village inside the enemy line is only 2,000 yards. The village inside the enemy line is all knocked to pieces. Regular services are held in the church at the top of the hill.

One morning the Germans shelled the cross roads near the church, two shells hit the stone wall around it and one went through the roof, the people at service scattered into the cellars and bomb proofs. The church roof has several bomb holes in it and the walls are marked with shrapnel. Outside the yard is the military cemetery where many French soldiers are buried, also it contains the grave of the first soldier in the 32nd Division killed in action.

In the woods around here of about 100 acres there is more barbed wire than there is in Michigan. It is difficult to get through the woods in the day time unless you know where the gaps are.

A couple of days ago there was a French balloon up behind our lines and a German plane drove at it and fired a bullet through it and it went up in smoke and the observer had to take to his parachute. We have to wear our gas masks all the time and the women and children wear one slung over their shoulders. I have not taken off my clothes only once since I have been here. On our left the big guns have started firing. I am feeling fine and well.

Your nephew,  
Faye.

### TWO AUTOMOBILE SUITS

Mohrlock vs. the D. J. & C. Ry. and Vogel vs. Gillette.

Michael Mohrlock of this village has brought suit against the D. J. & C. Ry. for \$500 damages to his automobile, which was struck by an east-bound freight car on the South Main street crossing on January 4, 1918.

The accident happened about noon. The automobile was running south and the electric car was running in on the siding to the freight dock. The automobile was crowded against an iron railing and the body ruined. It was the fourth automobile to be hit on that crossing in about six weeks' time.

Edward Vogel, also of Chelsea, has brought a suit for \$400 against Minnie Gillette, claiming that her automobile, driven by a man whose name he did not know acting as chauffeur, ran into and damaged his automobile, which was driven by his daughter. The papers in the case, which have been filed in the circuit court, claim that the daughter, Helen Vogel, is well informed in the matter of driving an automobile, and that she was driving in a careful manner. The accident happened in the town of Pittsfield on July 21.

### FRANCISCO.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Dancer and family, of Lima, were Sunday visitors at the home of Leonard Loveland.

The Epworth League of the M. E. church gave Miss Clara Reimenschneider a pleasant surprise. She will leave the first of September for deaconess work in Missouri.

Henry Notten, Charlie Meyers and Chester Notten spent Sunday at the home of Elert Musbach, near Munith.

The Cavanaugh lake grange will be held Tuesday evening, August 20th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hoppe.

Leonard Loveland, Ralph Loveland and Philip Fausser were Grass Lake visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. Ada Mensing had the misfortune, last Friday evening, to break her left limb. She was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, Ann Arbor, Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Joy Dancer of Lima is spending some time with her grandparents here.

Miss Delhia O'Donnell of Detroit, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Nora Notten.

"Bud" Fischer the greatest "Kid Jazz Drummer" in the world, will play with the "Ike" Fischer orchestra at the Livingston County fair at Howell on "Children's Day," August 28th.

### OVERCOME BY GAS.

Mrs. J. T. Woods was overcome by gas fumes Thursday noon and narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation. She had been working in the laundry in the basement of her home where a water coil is heated by a gas burner, and the fumes of combustion caused her to lose consciousness just as she came up from the basement. Neighbors saw her fall near the basement door and ran to her assistance. Had she fallen in the basement she might have been asphyxiated before her plight was discovered.

### LONG MILITARY SERVICE.

Sgt. Timothy Shea, retired, of Chicago, has been visiting Tommy Wilkinson for a few days. Sgt. Shea enlisted in the regular army 42 years ago and was sergeant during the Spanish-American war when Tommy was in the service. For a number of years past he has been a drill-master in Chicago and Evanston schools and estimates that he has helped drill and prepare 10,000 men for the present war. Sgt. Shea wears a neat wrist-watch, the gift of a drill-unit of young ladies to whom he was instructor in Chicago.

### NORTH SYLVAN GRANGE.

The next meeting of the North Sylvan grange will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Saunders, Friday evening, August 23. The following will be the program: Roll call, answered by Bible quotations; reading by Mrs. Metzger; question, Shall we as farmers combine and ship in car lots? led by J. L. Sibley; reading by Mrs. Roy Ives; closing song.

### KALMBACH-KALMBACH.

Miss Alma Kalmbach, daughter of Mrs. Emma Kalmbach of Francisco, and Oscar Kalmbach of Sylvan were married Saturday evening, August 10, 1918, at seven o'clock. Rev. George C. Nothdurf officiating. Following a four course dinner the bride and groom left for an automobile trip to South Lyon to visit relatives.

### NEIGHBORHOOD BREVITIES

Items of Interest From Our Nearby Towns and Localities.

GRASS LAKE—Chester Smith, a resident of this village for many years, died Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Campbell, of the infirmities of old age. He was aged 85 years, having passed his birthday anniversary recently. He was a veteran of the Civil war and a member of the Fairchild post of this village. He leaves four married daughters and two sons. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell. Interment was made in the West cemetery.

MUNITH—About 70 tons of marsh hay together with a wagon and hay-making tools belonging to Charles Pickett were destroyed by a fire which swept his marsh. The blaze was started from a tractor Mr. Pickett had been using in cutting the hay. The same day Phil Woodworth's auto was discovered to be on fire in his garage and considerably damaged. It is believed the hot sun shining through the window of the building directly on the windshield ignited the cushions.

GRASS LAKE—Robert Hickman, a local thresherman, Tuesday received orders from the office of State Federal Food Administrator Prescott to thresh a crop of oats and rye on the farm of John Gibbons in Leoni township, according to a dispatch from Lansing. It is alleged that Hickman refused to thresh for Gibbons, whether for personal or other reasons, and the matter was brought to the attention of the state food office.

### RED CROSS NEWS.

The Red Cross wishes to thank Mrs. C. L. Jenks and L. T. Freeman for donations received, also the little folks who gave an entertainment in the eastern part of town and contributed many hard earned pennies.

385 tampons and 180 compresses were taken to Ann Arbor last week. Owing to the large quota in surgical dressings, we have been obliged to arrange more large work tables for additional volunteer workers, who have made some fine dressings, although not taking regular class work.

A request for games for the use of soldiers in the convalescent hospitals in the camps in this country has been received. Dominoes, chess, checkers, authors, etc., are the games desired, and need not be new if in good condition. Leave same with any member of the military and civilian relief committee, the personnel of which is: Chairman, Mrs. L. T. Freeman, Mrs. Andros Gulde, O. T. Hoover and D. L. Rogers.

### DEXTER TOWNSHIP.

John Bell lost a fine horse last week.

Emmet Farrell is putting up a silo.

Robert Donovan had the fence-viewers to establish a line fence between O. A. Vaughn and the James Walsh estate last Thursday.

The county car was stalled at the Lyman Bros. curve last Friday.

Melvin Gardner had his horse go frightened at something by the side of the road and it ran away throwing him and his lady friend out, but fortunately hurting only Melvin's hand a little.

Henry Deady and family motored to Mason last Sunday to call on friends.

Robert Gardner is in Ann Arbor today after the tickets for primary election.

O. A. Vaughn has put up a windmill on his farm.

### RECENTLY TWENTY-ONE BOYS TO REGISTER

Those Who Have Become of Age Since June 5th Will Be Listed on August 24th.

All men in the United States who have attained the age of 21 since June 5th will be required to register for military service with their local draft board on Saturday, August 24. It is estimated that this registration will add about 4,000 men to class one in Michigan.

Attention is called to the fact that this registration is for young men who have become of age since June 5, 1918, only, and should not be confused with the larger general registration to be made in September in pursuance of the legislation now pending before congress.

### DORSEY-HATCH CASE.

H. D. Witherell Was Referee In Controversy Regarding Profits of Stock Farm.

Attorney Herbert D. Witherell of this place, referee in the case of Clarence Dorsey against W. B. Hatch of Ypsilanti, has filed the result of his hearing of the case, allowing Mr. Dorsey \$502.59 as his quarter of the profits of the operation of Mr. Hatch's stock farm, of which he was manager from October, 1916, to October, 1917.

A bill of exceptions for this finding has also been filed by Hatch & Gillette, attorney and Frank E. Jones and A. F. Freeman, counsel for Mr. Hatch. Mr. Dorsey, who was Mr. Hatch's farm manager, sued for one-quarter of the farm profits under the contract by which he was engaged, by which contract he was to have his salary and that portion of the profits. The profits he had never received, and the defense was that there were no profits to pay him.

### CAVANAUGH LAKE GRANGE.

Cavanaugh Lake grange will meet Tuesday evening, August 20th, with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hoppe. Following is the program: Opening song; current events; reading, Sophia Kalmbach; discussion, What would a young man rather have to begin life with, an education or a farm? led by Truman Lehman; recitation, Dorri Whitaker; reading, Esther Zeeb; question, Can the ordinary, everyday farmer afford to go exclusively into keeping thoroughbred stock? led by August Hoppe; recitation, Earl Kalmbach; closing song.

### UNKNOWN IS BURIED.

The unidentified man who was killed in the D. J. & C. Ry. wreck here July 20th, was buried Tuesday afternoon in Ann Arbor. The body had been held at Dolph's undertaking room in Ann Arbor since the wreck and had been viewed by hundreds in an effort to establish the identity of the unfortunate man, without result. The only identifying mark on the body was the initials "George W." on a handkerchief.

See "Salam" the "Midget" in the free attractions at the Livingston County fair at Howell, Mich., August 27, 28, 29, 30th.

### WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Five cents per line first insertion, 2 1/4¢ 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—About 15 bu. good re-cleaned Goen seed wheat, \$2.50 per bu.; also pair good Belgian draft colts, one coming 3 and one 4 years. W. S. Pilemeier, phone 155-F4, Chelsea. 9813

NEWS AGENTS—Phone Dean Rogers, 230, or Paul Astell, 190-J, for Detroit Daily or Sunday News. Daily 12 cents a week, Sunday 8 cents, delivered. Rogers & Astell, agents. 9813

LOST—Baby's crocheted bonnet, between Catholic church and Kempf bank. Finder leave at Tribune office. Mrs. Oscar Ulrich. 9811

LOST—Green felt hat, Sunday night, south of town. Finder leave at Walworth & Streiter's store. 9811

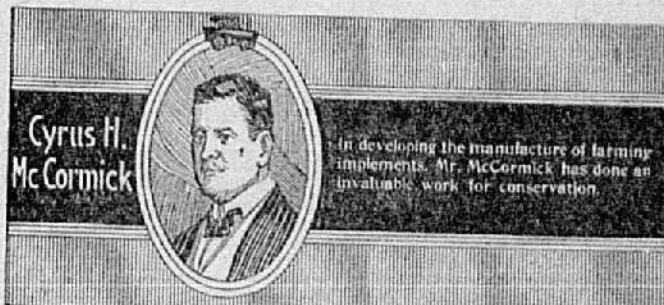
NOTICE—All Liberty bonds paid for in full up to and including July 22nd, through the Farmers & Merchants Bank, are now ready for delivery. Kindly call and receipt for same at your earliest convenience. Farmers & Merchants Bank. 9712

FOR SALE—Good potatoes. H. O. Knickerbocker, phone 249, Chelsea, Mich. 9713

WANTED—Honest woman with home wishes acquaintance of honest man about 55 years of age (white). Hattie R., Times-News, Ann Arbor, Mich. 9613

WANTED—Young women, desirable positions as telephone operators, pay while learning. Apply Chief Operator, Mich. State Telephone Co., Chelsea. 911f

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. 911f



"Conservation" means "saving." When we speak of national conservation we mean the saving of the country's resources and products.

We know that national conservation is of the utmost importance, but, in the stress of these terribly momentous times, we are apt to forget the necessity of "personal conservation," which is nearly equal importance.

We believe that every man and woman—every boy and girl—should give serious thought to the vitally important matter of "personal conservation," or "saving."

An account at this bank will help you to form the valuable habit of thrift—and thrift will help you more than almost anything else in the world.

### NOTHING TO SELL BUT SERVICE

## KEMPF COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$100,000

## NOW IN



Transportation is holding up shipments and prolonging our opening, but to date we have received a nice line of BOYS' DRESS and SCHOOL SHOES, the kind that stands the kick.

Also a full line of the well known Ringe, Kalmbach, Logie Co.'s WORK SHOES. They speak for themselves—known as the BEST for half a century.

CALL, LOOK THEM OVER—GET IN LINE  
WITH SOME REAL SHOE VALUES

--Lyons' Cut Rate Shoe Market--

-- Big Variety of Choice in Our Ties --



## HERMAN J. DANCER

You demand design and color to suit your individual taste when you buy ties. That's where we come in. We carry the finest and biggest stock of neckwear in town.

Natty styles, latest colors, best materials—that's what you get. Big line just in; best we ever carried for attractiveness, value and price. Make your pick now.

## New Home Bakery

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

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

## H. J. SMITH



## Give Your Boy a Chance

By EDWIN F. BOWERS, M. D.  
of The Vigilantes

Capt. Arthur H. Samuels of the surgeon general's department told me an interesting story the other day.

It seems that once upon a time, long before the Mullah of the Hohenzollerns went mad—and slathered the world—there lived a panhandler who was even more useless and no-account than the average bum of his species.

This panhandler was practically illiterate, totally intemperate and utterly hopeless in the job of being a man.

One fine day, while laboring under the uncorrelating influences of a "hang-over" from a large evening the night before, this poor derelict was shaken from his precarious perch on the brake beam of a "freight."

When the trackmen picked him up, he was minus a left hand—also a right hand and arm.

Something occurred while he was in the hospital, something that brought about a rebirth in this tramp—worth possibly a dollar and a half a day from his neck down, and nothing from his chin to his scalp.

Anatomically he was decidedly curtailed—spiritually he had grown great. For, provided with artificial hands, this reborn man started out to make something useful and creditable of himself. He sold papers, and became self-supporting. He hewed out an education, climbing slowly and painfully up from the pit of ignorance he had settled into by gravitation.

One position after another he conquered—like the ancient Pistol, who vociferously insisted that "the world was his oyster."

Finally our hero—he was a hero by this time, although he himself never suspected it—qualified for a college course, took his B. A., studied law, hung out his shingle, and rapidly became one of the leading authorities on corporation law in his section. He interested himself in politics, and developed an enviable sphere of influence in his party.

**Raised a Family.**

Oh, yes—and he married a sweet Southern girl, and has two beautiful children. And they all lived happily ever after.

It's a splendid and inspiring thing—this regeneration of a man—this growth of a soul. It kind of "gets you"—with a little catch in the throat. I tell the story as Captain Samuels told it to me, because some of the boys we are sending overseas will return disabled each year of the fighting. Many of these will be crippled in arms, legs or eyes. They'll need, first of all, a spiritual stiffening in their spinal columns.

Then they'll need some kind of vocational re-education—they'll need to know, even though handicapped by the loss of members, how to do the thing they did before they went over to battle for a cause as high and noble as ever enlisted the lance of a Bayard or a Gafadad.

If this rehabilitation is not possible, they'll need to know how to do something else that will make them self-supporting—self-respecting.

In this they are going to receive the help of Uncle Sam himself, and of the very best brains the old gentleman can enlist for this reconstruction service.

In every section of the country, co-ordinating with a central agency at Washington, "curative workshops" for the treatment of those crippled in war will be established—together with a complete system of providing food, shelter, clothing and pay for the soldiers during the period of their re-education.

After the boys are trained—re-educated to their old trade or else to one adapted to their capacities—they will be provided with a "job."

Those who show enough gold to the pan from the neck up will get a "position." Here there is no limit to the possibilities. It's up to the man himself. From his neck up he may be worth \$100,000 a year.

Practically every big employer of labor in the community is enlisted in the good cause to help the handicapped boy get all that's coming to him. Which is all that any boy of real spirit could expect, or would accept.

There's no charity in this proposition—merely an honest, sincere effort to make every man—no matter in what condition he may be—most useful to himself, his family, and to the economic needs of his community.

**Woman's Help Is Needed.**

Now, here's where we need the good help of women—the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the boys. It's going to take a little time to do this work of re-education. Give the boys this time. Let them stay with their teachers in these schools until they are once more fitted to earn a living.

The very greatest injury you could possibly put upon your physically injured boy would be to turn him into a psychical cripple—to suffocate him in mandarin sentimentalism.

Don't let the great love you bear him, don't take him home, and make him a dependent. That you are willing to toll and slave for him is most praiseworthy in you. But your well-meant efforts may transform a self-reliant earnest man into an idler—a handicap to you and a terrible enemy to himself. It may put the "reverse English" in the little story Captain Samuels told me.

In Germany, they are using from 85

to 90 per cent of all their disabled men back of the lines, while the remaining 10 to 15 per cent are entirely self-supporting. Take a lesson from these scientific savages.

God grant that your dear boy may come home to you safe and sound, but if he should be hurt give us a chance to bring out all that there is in him, to place him in the very best possible condition to work for his future, and for the future of those who love him.

And so you will do most for him, most for yourself, and most for the country he gave so much to save.

## RED CROSS LEAGUE OF LOVE

By EDWIN MARKHAM  
of The Vigilantes

O League of Kindness, woven in all lands,  
You bring Love's tender mercies in your hands;  
Above all flags you lift the conquering sign,  
And hold, invincible, Love's battle line.

O League of Kindness, in your far-flung bands,  
You weave a chain that reaches to God's hands;  
And where blind guns are plotting for the grave,  
You are the lips that cheer, the arms that save.

O League of Kindness, in your flag we see  
A foregleam of the brotherhood to be  
In ages when the agonies are done,  
When all will love and all will lift up one.

## CORN VS. PORK

By HAMLIN GARLAND  
of The Vigilantes

If the war goes on (as it seems likely to do) we may come to Doctor Kellogg's way of thinking and cut out the raising of pigs altogether. He estimates that it takes nearly ten pounds of corn to make a pound of pork, and that when we get the pork we are worse off than if we had none. This, I suspect, is true, for I, under orders of my doctor, have had no pork of any kind for three years.

Kellogg is an extreme vegetarian, of course, and his statements must be read in the light of that fact. And yet he has logic on his side. Why continue to feed the most vital food of the human race to droves of animals whose flesh is admitted to be unwholesome to many people and without which all of us would be better off?

Another curious reflection comes in when discussing the raising of any kind of flesh food. How much of the corn or oats goes to supply energy for exercise on the part of the animal? Every time a pig or steer takes a trot or a gallop around the yard a considerable amount of food is used up in a muscular action. This sounds like a joke, but it isn't, it is a serious observation on the part of vegetarians.

The Germans, with their usual efficiency, have taken these matters in hand. They have decreased the number of pigs not only to save food, but to preserve a certain balance in the ration. We may yet come to Kellogg's point of view and begin the reduction of pork raising to save corn, retaining only enough pigs to act as scavengers of the kitchen refuse.

*This much we can do, we can feed our hogs with care. I wonder how many Western farmers still feed their pigs as they used to do by throwing the corn into the pen? At that time, with corn at 15 cents a bushel, it didn't matter how much was trampled into the mire, but now the case is different. We are careful to clean our own plates, and yet I am not sure that the farmers are making their cattle feed go as far as it might by careful rationing. Animals used to be overfed on our farms. Are they being scientifically fed now?*

Corn and wheat can win this war, and when the final choice is made pigs must go, cotton and wool be reduced in amount, and cattle be raised without exercise and in the most economical way.

As I write these things I am suddenly taken anew with the wonder of the changes that have come to this America of ours. That we of all nations of the world should be seriously considering how to conserve our food supply, makes clearer than any other measure the appalling blight which the war, with its destructive agencies, has thrown over the entire earth. It is incredible but it is true. It is not only true, but is becoming each day more vital in our thinking. How shall we feed the allies, ourselves and the waves of the North sea?

We must double production, we must save, and we must use with scientific precision.

## STREET TALK

By LAURA E. RICHARDS  
of The Vigilantes

"Oh! isn't it dreadful!" the neighbor said; "isn't it dreadful!" said she; "To send your boy to be murdered there, away across the sea!"

The boy you have and the boy you nursed, the heart of you and the eyes of you, To be foully smitten and slain!"

"Now hold your peace!" said the War Mother; (and the sound of the guns in her ear)

"If there are the words for you to speak, They are not for me to hear. The half of my heart is in my son, But the half that here must stay, It beats as high and it beats as proud, As his own brave heart today."

"Now hold your peace!" said the War Mother; (and the sound of the guns in her ear)

"My son and I stand side by side, However the seas may part, It's he with the sword and I with the word."

God give us both to thrive! On the same death, to our last breath, God grant us so to strive!"

## NEW YORKERS HIT BY WAR FAKERS

Public Is Defrauded of More Than \$2,000,000 by the Unscrupulous.

New York.—War charities fakers defrauded residents of New York city out of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 during the past year, according to a review of evidence presented before a special grand jury by District Attorney Swann. The statement filed with the court indicates that some of the more prolific grafting schemes flourished under high-sounding names that "fairly reeked" with patriotism. Not a few flaunted an imposing array of prominent persons on richly engraved stationery. These persons, for the most part, the grand jury found, were



Side-Tracked the Entire Collection for Their Own Use.

the unsuspecting tops of crafty promoters, who were duped into permitting their names to be used as officers or members of committees, thinking they were lending assistance and prestige to worthy enterprises.

The investigation conducted by District Attorney Swann involved over 300 organizations, some known as "50-50" workers, who pocketed half the donations they obtained and the others known as "100 per cent boys," who are described as grafters who were not content to accept a division of the spoils but who side-tracked the entire collections for their own use.

Until these frauds began to be exposed by the Swann investigation, New York city was heralded by the unscrupulous as a "Klondike" for charity fakers. The discoverers of the field are said to have tipped assistants in other American cities regarding the "hauls" they could make and a migration of "easy-money getters" to the metropolis resulted.

## HE WAS IN REAL HARD LUCK

Ohio Man Seems to Have Had More Troubles Than the Average Person.

Marietta, O.—The man whose wife sloped with the conductor, his daughter with the brakeman and whose boy swallowed the railroad ticket, all the same day, has nothing on J. M. Baker, a Parkersburg shoemaker, sojourning here. Baker was haled into court charged with drunkenness. In extenuation of his fall from the water wagon, he said:

"Judge, I'm in hard luck. I mashed my finger and haven't been able to work for three weeks; my wife has had three strokes and has to be operated on for a cataract on her eye; the gas bill is due Wednesday and the rent is due today. If you'll let me go I'll go right home, for I ought to have been there long ago."

"Ten and costs," said the obtuse judge.

## MUSICAL THIEVES HELP SELVES TO PIPE ORGAN

St. Louis.—Musical thieves stole a pipe organ from a negro church here. Brass chandeliers, wall brackets and a stove also were taken.

## STREET CAR BLOCKS ESCAPE

250-Pound Prisoner Fleeing From Sheriff Collides With Conveyance.

Sheboygan, Wis.—After escaping from the sheriff, Joseph Michalnek, weight 250 pounds, might have had a clear field but for the fact that he collided with a street car. The car stood the shock best, but it required the efforts of the sheriff, two policemen and the sheriff's dog to get Michalnek back to jail, where he was serving time for a minor offense.

## Silent for 12 Years.

San Francisco.—Because they could not talk to each other without losing their tempers, Gustav Liljestrom, a designer, and his wife never spoke a word at home for 12 years, but always communicated with each other on paper. A divorce complaint filed by the husband declared that his wife had written him notes threatening to kill herself under circumstances that would indicate he murdered her.

## An Early Choice in Misses' Coats



It is something of a shock to realize that it is already time to look about and choose a heavy coat as part of the college girl's school outfit. But manufacturers have seen to it that the looking about shall not be in vain. In view of the scarcity of wool materials it is a happy circumstance that the new coats are not radically different from those of last year, for it is the part of patriotism to make last year's coats do service for this year if possible. It can't be done many times—girls have a way of adding several inches to their height or other dimensions in the course of a year. Each outgrown coat ought to be passed along to someone who can wear it.

The outstanding characteristics of the new coats are sturdiness and good style. The materials are in heavy wool mixtures, duotones, English tweeds, chevrons and other heavy coatings. Many coats have only their bodies lined, the thickness of the material making more lining unnecessary. Colors are quiet, including lovely shades in taupe, blon, French blue, dark

brown and gray. Buttons are large and match the cloth. Collars are ample and button up about the throat in the coolest manner possible, allowing the throat and chin to snuggle into them. They extend up at the back over the neck and may be worn open—the largest ones forming graceful small capes becoming to slim girls. Imported English tweeds have the advantage of the best of cloths and the smartest of styles, for coats made of this unexcelled material are designed and made in this country. The raglan sleeve seems to belong to them and buttons carry out the mixture of gray and dark tones in the fabric.

Many of the new models have large patch pockets cut in various shapes and most of them have narrow belt of the same material as the coat. Buttonholes are usually bound. In length the coats almost cover the dress, reaching to within two inches or so of the bottom of the skirt. Altogether the new coats for misses are a joy; full of style and comfort and a great credit to American designers, who excel in all tailored garments.

## Forerunners of Fall Millinery



In July the woman who must provide herself with new headwear turns her back upon summer materials—straws and summer flowers—and asks for something new. It seems she likes to anticipate and foreshadow the season ahead in her millinery. This and the knowledge that summer is waning and another summer will bring its own new millinery allurements, makes her buy hats for fall even in the dog-days, as she crowns her head with straw in January or February—with the snow flying.

The shops and stores are now full of fabric hats for the demisaison, between summer and early winter, and include many hats for fall that will outlast that season and do service in the winter as well. There has been a growing appreciation of beautiful lines that has resulted in the most becoming shapes we have ever had. Crowns are usually soft and often draped. These models passed the old acid test of good millinery—that is, "the woman must look better in her hat than without it"—or it is not a successful hat.

Much effective, but not intricate, needle-work appears in new millinery—finest thread, chenille, heavy embroidery silk and yarns of all sorts. Millinery workrooms feel the obligation to save time and materials as a war measure, therefore work on hats must not be lavish, but what there is, it must be beautifully done.

The group of three lovely hats for fall shown above tells more clearly than words can the first of the story about the new season's styles. At the left a soft round hat is an example of clever use of cut out felt over satin. Long stitches out-

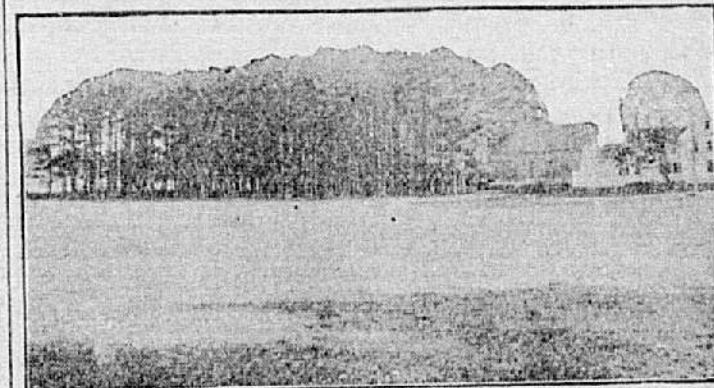
line the cut out and either chenille or silk could make them. There is a frivolous but fascinating pompadour at the front which proclaims it a hat for the young woman.

Just below it is a hat for late summer and early fall of navy blue and white taffeta. Disks and rings of white felt are joined by stitches of yarn in a band for crown and brim. At the front there are two ornaments covered by being wound with folds of silk. Daintiness and elegance pronounce this a model that would triumph anywhere—among women of fine taste.

At the right a rich looking and picturesque model is prophetic of winter made of some novelty in fabrics that outlasts velvet. It has facing of satin, placed with such exquisite finish in the workmanship that it makes the hat a novelty of the highest class. And the trimming is a simulated quill made of the same fabrics as those in the hat—another example of what the millinery artist can do by combining materials and ideas.

Julia Bottomley

## WOODLOT PROVIDES WINDBREAK AND SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD, FENCE POSTS AND LUMBER



Not Only Is a Well-Managed Farm Timber Stand a Source of Fuel, but It Shelters the Farmstead From the Prevailing Winter Winds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Trees and shrubs about the home and farmstead not only increase the value of the property but make conditions pleasanter and more healthful. A limited amount of planting may be done, therefore, for comfort alone irrespective of other return. Where a considerable plantation is contemplated, however, it is essential to know what material may be grown economically and the uses to which it may be put.

On the average farm in the plains region the first effort in planting is to provide a small grove plantation which will protect the buildings from severe winds and furnish shade for greater comfort of both man and animals. Sometimes when such a windbreak has been established the owner tries to make it furnish a supply of material for use on the farm. This is a mistake, for if a belt of trees is planted primarily as a protection against the wind the pruning and removal of much large material may lessen or even destroy its protective value.

**Value of Plantation.**  
The value of a plantation, other than a windbreak, on the farm lies in its ability to furnish fuel, posts and a limited amount of lumber and repair material. Within a very few years after planting the plantation will need to be pruned and the pruning will furnish considerable fuel, depending upon the size of the plot. If good care is given the trees they will develop rapidly and some thinning will have to be done to prevent harmful crowding. The material thus removed will contribute materially to the upkeep of the farm by furnishing posts and stakes. When the plantation is still older more valuable material may be harvested. Small timbers for building construction, poles for implements, also tool handles, neckyokes, eveners, whiffletrees and in favorable situations, a limited amount of lumber is provided at home as needed.

Throughout the plains region there is a marked scarcity of timber which will produce even a fair grade of lumber and this fact should be taken into account when species are selected for planting. When a large planta-

tion is established care should be taken to put out such trees as will give the maximum amount of body material and to arrange them so as to derive the greatest benefit.

**Secure Best Results.**  
In windbreak planting the best results usually are secured when the shortest trees are placed on the side facing the wind, so that a sloping face is presented and the air currents are deflected upward. These short trees should have low-branching habits and dense foliage, in order that they may offer as much hindrance to the passage of air currents close to the ground as is possible. The Russian olive is probably the best for this. Not infrequently, when complaints are made of the reputed ineffectiveness of windbreaks it develops upon examination that the planter has either used unsuitable species and given them poor care or has failed to establish belts of sufficient width.

**Species for Northern Region.**

The northern half of the plains region, which includes the eastern portion of Montana, Wyoming and Colorado and the western portions of the Dakotas and Nebraska, is characterized by lower temperatures, heavier precipitation, and a shorter growing season than the southern half. The species recommended for it are: Hackberry, honey locust, white elm, cottonwood, narrow-leaf cottonwood, white poplar, white willow, diamond willow, Russian olive, buffalo berry, Siberian pea tree, Jack pine, western yellow pine.

**Species for Southern Region.**

All the species recommended for the northern portion of the plains region may be planted in the southern portion, which includes southeastern Colorado, western Kansas and Oklahoma and northern Texas, and on account of the more moderate temperatures it is possible to extend the list. The following additional species are recommended: Box elder, green ash, black locust, red cedar, Chinese arbor vitae.

Specific information on these species is published in Farmers' Bulletin No. 888, a copy of which can be obtained by applying to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## CABBAGE WORM MOST DESTRUCTIVE ENEMY

Spraying Is Effective Remedy in Combating This Pest.

Community Action Is Desirable Wherever Related Crops Are Grown Extensively—Leave Few Poisoned Stalks for Traps.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The common cabbage worm, the most destructive enemy of cabbage and related crops in the United States, begins its depredations as soon as the young plants are set out in the spring and continues its work throughout the summer. Control measures, to be effective, should begin as soon as the insect makes its appearance.

Although the insect caused the total destruction of cabbage, cauliflower, and other crops in large areas in the years immediately after its first appearance in this country in the sixties, control measures have now been perfected to such a degree and adopted to such an extent that losses need not be great. Spraying with a solution of two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead, four pounds of arsenate of lead in the paste form, or one pound of paris green to 50 gallons of water should be begun as soon as the plants are set out and should be repeated as often as examination of the plants shows it to be necessary.

The common cabbage "worm" is the larva of a white butterfly having black-tipped wings. The butterflies appear on warm spring days, and continue about gardens and fields until after several severe fall frosts. In the Gulf region they are present throughout the season. Eggs are laid on cabbage and related plants where they hatch in from four to eight days.

The caterpillar is velvety green, about the color of the cabbage foliage. It eats voraciously and grows rapidly, becoming full grown in from ten to fourteen days after hatching. Three generations occur each season in the northeast and probably six in the extreme South. The first generation usually develops on wild plants.

Hand picking may be practiced successfully in small gardens. Where sprays are employed they should be

applied in a fine mist, since coarser applications tend to gather in drops on the leaves and run off.

Community action in combating the cabbage worm is desirable wherever cabbage and related crops are grown extensively. Agreements should be entered by the truckers of the community for each to spray throughout the season and to carefully clean the fields of the bulk of the old stalks as soon as the crop is harvested. A few stalks should be left at regular intervals as traps on which the last generation of female butterflies will deposit eggs. Such stalks should be poisoned freely with arsenicals so that the worms of the last generation will not develop.

## INCREASE SUPPLY OF CHICKENS AND EGGS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every commercial breeder, every farmer, every back-yard poultry raiser, is urged to keep these aims steadily in view:

1. Keep better poultry. Standard-bred poultry improves the quality and increases production.
2. Select healthy, vigorous breeders to produce strong chicks.
3. Hatch early to produce fall and winter layers.
4. Preserve eggs when cheap for home use.
5. Produce infertile eggs, except for hatching.
6. Cull the flocks to eliminate unprofitable producers.
7. Keep a small back-yard flock to supply the family table.
8. Grow as much poultry feed as possible.
9. Eat more poultry and eggs to conserve the meat supply.

## Preserve Eggs for Winter.

It is the duty of every farmer not only to preserve eggs for his own use but to urge his friends living in town to preserve eggs for next fall and winter use.

## Hens in Confinement.

Hens like freedom, but good feed and care reconcile them to confinement. Mature, rugged birds often lay more eggs in close confinement than when at liberty.



# GUNNER DEPEW

By  
**ALBERT N. DEPEW**

Ex-Gunner and Chief Petty Officer, U.S. Navy  
Member of the Foreign Legion of France  
Captain Gun Turret, French Battleship Cassard  
Winner of the Croix de Guerre

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## LEGIONARIES VOW VENGEANCE WHEN GERMANS HIDE BEHIND BELGIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Synopsis.—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, tells of his service in the United States navy, during which he attained the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner. The world war starts soon after he receives his honorable discharge from the navy, and he leaves for France with a determination to enlist. He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard, where his marksmanship wins him high honors. Later he is transferred to the land forces and sent to the Flanders front. He gets his first experience in a front line trench at Dixmude.

### CHAPTER V—Continued.

I never saw a battery better concealed than this one. Up on the ground you couldn't see the muzzle twenty yards away—and that was all there was to see at any distance. There was a ruined garden just outside the gun quarters, and while the gunners were there picking apples there would be a hiss and an explosion, and over would go some of the trees, or maybe a man or two, but never a shell struck nearer the guns than that. The pollux used to thank Fritz for helping them pick the apples, because the explosions would bring them down in great style. Shells from our heavy artillery passed just over the garden, too, making an awful racket. But they were not in it with the "75's."

They gave me a little practice with a "75" under the direction of expert French gunners before I went to my 14-inch naval gun, and, believe me, it was a fine little piece. Just picture to yourself a little beauty that can send a 35-pound shell every two seconds for five miles and more, if you want it to, and land on Fritz' vest button every time. There is nothing I like better than a gun, anyway, and I have never since been entirely satisfied with anything less than a "75."

As you probably know, the opposing artillery in this war is so widely separated that the gunners never see their targets unless these happen to be buildings, and even then it is rare. So, since an artillery officer never sees the enemy artillery or infantry, he must depend on others to give him the range and direction.

For this purpose there are balloons and airplanes attached to each artillery unit. The balloons are equipped with wireless, but also signal by smoke and direction of flight, while the balloons use telephones. The observers have maps and powerful glasses and cameras. Their maps are marked off in zones to correspond with the maps used by the artillery officers.

The observations are signaled to a receiving station on the ground and are then telephoned to the batteries. All our troops were equipped with telephone signal corps detachments and this was a very important arm of the service. The enemy position is shelled before an attack, either en masse or otherwise, and communication between the waves of attack and the artillery is absolutely necessary. Bombardments are directed toward certain parts of the enemy position almost as accurately as you would use a searchlight. The field telephones are very light and are portable to the last degree. They can be rigged up or knocked down in a very short time. The wire is wound on drums or reels



A Regular Hail of Shrapnel Fell.

and you would be surprised to see how quickly our corps established communication from a newly won trench to headquarters, for instance. They were asking for our casualties before we had finished having them, almost. Artillery fire was directed by men whose duty it was to dope out the range from the information sent them by the observers in the air. Two men were stationed at the switchboard, one man to receive the message and the other to operate the board. As soon as the range was plotted out it was telephoned to the gunners and they did the rest.

The naval guns at Dixmude were mounted on flat cars and these were

drawn back and forth on the track by little Belgian engines.

After I had been at my gun for several days I was ordered back to my regiment, which was again in the front-line trenches. My course was past both the British and French lines but quite a distance behind the front lines.

Everywhere there were ambulances and wagons going backward and forward. I met one French ambulance that was a long wagon full of pollux from a field hospital near the firing line and was driven by a man whose left arm was bandaged to the shoulder. Two pollux who sat in the rear on guard had each been wounded in the leg and one had had a big strip of his scalp torn off. There was not a sound man in the bunch. You can imagine what their cargo was like, if the convey was as used up as these chaps. But all who could were singing and talking and full of pep. That is the French for you: they used no more men than they could possibly spare to take care of the wounded, but they were all cheerful about it—always.

Just after I passed this ambulance the Germans began shelling a section of the road too near me to be comfortable, so I beat it to a shell crater about twenty yards off the road, to the rear. A shrapnel shell exploded pretty near me just as I jumped into this hole—I did not look around to see how close it was—and I remember now how the old minstrel joke I had heard on board ship came to my mind at the time—something about a fellow feeling so small he climbed into a hole and pulled it after him—and I wished I might do the same. I flattened myself as close against the wall of the crater as I could and then I noticed that somebody had made a dugout in the other wall of the crater and I started for it.

The shells were exploding so fast by that time that you could not listen for each explosion separately, and just as I jumped into the dugout a regular hail of shrapnel fell on the spot I had just passed. It was pretty dark in the dugout and the first move I made I bumped into somebody else and he let out a yell that you could have heard a mile. It was a Tommy who had been wounded in the hand and between curses he told me I had sat right on his wound when I moved. I asked him why he did not yell sooner, but he only swore more. He surely was a great cuss.

The bombardment slackened up a bit about this time, and I thought I would have a look around. I did not get out of the crater entirely. I did not move around out of the dugout until I could see the road I had been on. The first thing I saw was a broken-down wagon that had just been hit—in fact, it was toppling over when my eye caught it. The driver jumped from his seat and while he was in the air his head was torn completely from his shoulders by another shell—I do not know what kind. This was enough for me, so back to the dugout.

How the Germans did it I do not know, but they had found out about that road and opened fire at exactly the moment when the road was covered with wagons and men. Yet there had not been a balloon or airplane in the sky for some time.

After a while the bombardment moved away to the east, from which direction I had come, and I knew our batteries were getting it. The Tommy and I came out of the dugout. As I started climbing up the muddy side I saw there was a man standing at the edge of it, and I could tell by his puttees that he was a Limey. I was having a hard job of it, so without looking up I hailed him.

"That was sure some shelling, wasn't it?" I said. "There's a lad down here with a wounded fin; better give him a hand."

"What shelling do you mean," says the legs, without moving. "There's been none in this sector for some time, I think."

The Tommy was right at my heel by this time, and he let out a string of language. I was surprised, too, and still scrambling around in the mud.

Then the Tommy let a "Gawd 'elp us!" and I looked up and saw that the legs belonged to a Limey officer, a major, I think. And here we had been cursing the eyes off of him!

But he sized it up rightly and gave us a hand, and only laughed when we tried to explain. I got rattled and told him that all I saw was his legs and that they did not look like an offi-

cer's legs, which might have made it worse, only he was good-natured about it. Then he said that he had been asleep in a battalion headquarters dug-out, about a hundred yards away, and only waked up when part of the roof caved in on him. Yet he did not know he had been shelled!

I went on down the road a stretch, but soon found it was easier walking beside it, because the Huns had shelled it neatly right up and down the middle. Also, there were so many wrecked horses and wagons to climb over on the road—besides dead men.

After I had passed the area of the bombardment and got back on the road I sat down to rest and smoke. A couple of shells had burst so near the crater that they had thrown the dirt right into the dugout, and I was a little dizzy from the shock. While I was sitting there a squad of Tommies came up with about twice their number of German prisoners. The Tommies had been making Fritz do the goose step and they started them at it again when they saw me sitting there. It sure is good for a laugh any time, this goose step. I guess they call it that after the fellow who invented it.

One thing I had noticed about Fritz was the way his coat flared out at the bottom, so I took this chance to find out about it, while they halted for a rest just a little farther down the road. I found that they carried their emergency kits in their coats. These kits contained canned meat, tobacco, needles, thread and plaster—all this in addition to their regular pack.

Then I drilled down the road some more, but had to stop pretty soon to let a column of French infantry swing on to the road from a field. They were on their way to the trenches as reinforcements. After every two companies there would be a wagon. Pretty soon I saw the uniform of the Legion. Then a company of my regiment came up and I wheeled in with them. We were in the rear of the column that had passed. Our boys were going up for their regular stint in the front lines, while the others had just arrived at that part of the front.

Then for the first time my feet began hurting me. Our boots were made of rough cowhide and fitted very well, but it was a day's labor to carry them on your feet. I began lagging behind. I would lag twenty or thirty yards behind and then try to catch up. But the thousands of men ahead of me kept up the steady pace and very few limped, though they had been on the march since 3 a. m. It was then about 11 a. m. Those who did limp were carried in the wagons. But I had seen very few men besides the drivers riding in the wagons, and I wanted to be as tough as the next guy, so I kept on. But, believe me, I was sure glad when we halted for a rest along the road.

That is, the reinforcements did! Our company of the Legion had not come from so far, and when the front of the column had drawn out of the way along the road we kept on filing, as the saying is. I did not care about being tough then, and I was ready for the wagon.

Only now there were no wagons! They belonged with the other troops. So I had to ease along as best I could for what seemed like hours—to my feet—until we turned off onto another road and halted for a rest. I found out later that our officers had gone astray and were lost at this time, though, of course, they did not tell us so.

We arrived at our section of the trench about three o'clock that afternoon and I rejoined my company. I was all tired out after this trek and found myself longing for the Cassard and the rolling wave, where no Marathons and five-mile hikes were necessary. But this was not in store for me—yet.

### CHAPTER VI.

#### Fritz Does a Little "Strafeing."

My outfit was one of those that saw the Germans place women and children in front of them as shields against our fire. More than a third of our men, I should say, had been pretty tough criminals in their own countries. They always traded their pay against a handful of cards or a roll of the bones whenever they got a chance. They had been in most of the dirty parts of the world. This war was not such a much to them; just one more job in the list. They could call God and the saints and the human body more things than any boss stevedore that ever lived.

Yet they were religious in a way. Some of them were always reading religious books or saying prayers in different ways and between them they believed in every religion and superstition under the sun, I guess. Yet they were the toughest bunch I ever saw.

After they saw the Germans using the Belgian women the way they did, almost every man in my company took some kind of a vow or other, and most of them kept their vows, too, I believe. And those that were religious got more so after that.

Our chaplain had always been very

friendly with the men, and while I think they liked him they were so tough they would never admit it, and some of them claimed he was a Jonah, or Jinx, or bad luck of some kind. But they all told him their vows as soon as they made them and he was supposed to be a sort of referee as to whether they kept them or not.

During my second stint in the front lines things got pretty bad. The Germans were five to one and they kept pushing back parts of the line, and cleaning out others. And the weather was as bad as it could be and the food did not always come regularly. Now, before they took their vows, every last man in the bunch would have been kicking and growling all the time, but, as it was, the only time they growled was when the Germans pushed us back.

Things kept getting worse and you could see that the men talked to the chaplain more and quite a few of them got real chummy with him.

One morning Fritz started in bright and early to begin his strafing. The lieutenant was walking up and down the trench to see that the sentries



How We Give 'Em the Butt.

were properly posted and were on the job. A shell whizzed over his head and landed just behind the parados and the dirt spouted up like I imagine a Yellowstone geyser fountains.

Another officer came up to the lieutenant—a new one who had only joined the company about a week before. They had walked about ten yards when another shell whizzed over them. They laid to and a third one came. There were three in less than five minutes, directly over their heads.

Then a shell landed on the left side of the trench and a puff of dirt that four men had got it. They were all wounded and three died later. The lieutenant went over to them and just after he passed me a lad got it square not far from me and was knocked over to where I was lying.

The lieutenant came back and helped me with the first-aid roll and then the Germans began using shrapnel. The lieutenant was swearing hard about the shrapnel and the Germans and everything else.

Farther to the right a shell had just struck near the parados and made a big crater and across from it, against the parapet, was a young chap with a deep gash in his head, sitting on the fire step and next to him a fellow nursing the place where his arm had been blown off. Our bread ration lay all about the trench and some of the pollux were fishing it out of the mud and water and wiping the biscuits off on their sleeves or eating as fast as they could. Only some of the biscuits had fallen in bloody water and they did not eat these.

A young fellow, hardly more than a boy, stumbled over the parados and fell into the trench right near the lieutenant and the lieutenant dressed his wounds himself. I think he was some relation of the boy.

The lieutenant asked him how he felt, but the boy only asked for water and sniled. But you could see he was in great pain. Then the boy said: "Oh, the pain is awful. I am going to die."

"You are all right, old man," the lieutenant said. "You will be home soon. The stretcher bearers are coming." So we passed the word for the stretcher bearers.

Then he took the water bottle from the boy's side and sat him up and gave him some water. He left the water bottle with the chap and went to hurry the stretcher bearers along. When he got around the corner of the trench the boy was slipping back and the water bottle had fallen down. So I went over to him and propped him up again and gave him some more water.

Depew goes "over the top" and "gets" his first German in a bayonet fight. Read his story of this exploit in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

# MOTOR CAR AS TRANSPORTATION FORCE

## Survey Shows That 90 per cent of Automobile Use Is for Business Purposes

By JOHN N. WILLYS.

**D**O you know that right now there are 5,000,000 motor vehicles in use, or one to every twenty persons in the United States?

In these cars twenty-five million people, one-fourth of the population, could be transported 100 miles or more in a single day. Only the first filling of gasoline would be needed for the journey.

Before the war produced unheard-of conditions, it is not astonishing that people had paid little attention to these matters and had not analyzed the usefulness of the automobile. The manufacturers themselves believed their splendid sales organizations to have been responsible for their marked sales increases, when as a matter of fact, the motor car had come to fill a demand which had existed for centuries.

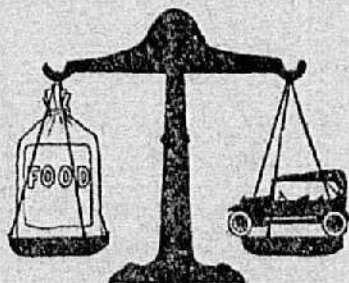
But now we have stopped to analyze the food we eat, the clothes we wear and the time we can save. How then does the automobile fit into this big plan? Who uses it? There was only one way to find out definitely and that was to ask the people who owned and operated cars. This was accomplished by getting an expression from every man who purchased one particular make of car in 1917, showing the occupation in which he was engaged. This information has been tabulated in classifications by trade to conform with the census figures.

**Investigation Proves Usefulness.** The result of this investigation when charted, showed some surprising facts. The first one is that this survey proved that 90 per cent of automobile use is for business purposes.

The next great fact, gained at a glance, was that the men whose business depended upon covering a great deal of ground in a short space of time were its largest purchasers. While these figures apply only to the 1917 production of one manufacturer of cars, we may safely assume that approximately the same divisions by trades are applicable to automobile ownership in general. We have therefore assumed that to be the case in our conclusions.

Shall we expect to find automobiles in the city alone?

Look at the occupational division of the chart. The great American farmer, representing 33.2 per cent of the population of the country, bought 53.1



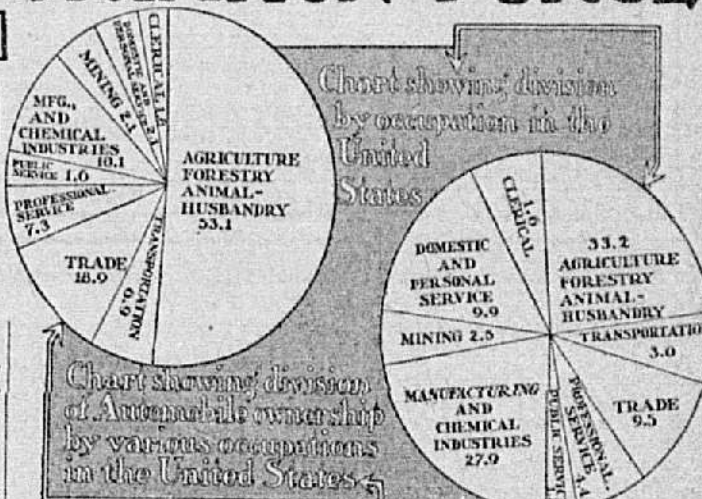
By replacing horses the motor cars on the farms of this country represent a potential saving of sufficient foodstuffs to supply the wants of three and one-third millions of people annually.

per cent of the automobiles last year. The farmer is buying automobiles because they have done more to lighten labor and change his entire plane of living and doing business than any other invention since the harvesting machine.

The isolation of the country is gone and in its place have come the educational and market advantages of the city, more contentment on the part of the farmers' families.

Again, the "trade" classification of the chart shows a large percentage of cars owned and again the cause. For this division is comprised largely of salesmen. This classification, embracing 18.9 per cent of the population, owns 18.9 per cent of the automobiles. These men have found that with the aid of the motor car they can make themselves much more effective in their work. Obviously, salesmen in these days must make themselves more efficient. Many a salesman is adding to his territory that of someone in the service.

I asked one of the greatest and most important food concerns in Amer-



ica what the motor car means to them in their business.

**Time Saver for Big Concerns.** Their answer was typical of the saving in time, railroad facilities and man power that the automobile is making. These people told me that the salesman with an automobile could cover from 10 to 20 per cent more ground. In the city the salesman can call on the trade more frequently. In other words, the automobile is the equivalent of 10 to 20 per cent extra man power.

The motor car has been an invaluable aid to men in professional service as is shown by the fact that in this classification representing 4.4 per cent of the population, 7.3 per cent of the automobiles are owned. Here in this highly important occupational

Assuming that every automobile saves one hour a day, the total time saved represents an army of 625,000 men at work every day. Compare this with the total number of men in service today.

division we find the physician called out in the middle of the night, or speeding to save a life by prompt response to an emergency call. We also find him taking care of more patients over a wider area to make up for some other physician wearing the uniform of the army, the navy or the Red Cross.

But what of the country preacher? He too, is going about, using his passenger car to minister to the wants of his congregation, increasing his Sunday attendance and helping in a thousand ways, taking the place of the "circuit rider" but using his automobile in his mission of mercy.

Likewise the lawyer, the judge, the college professor all find that the passenger car helps to conserve time in their duties.

Another significant fact is that the classification, "Public Service" shows that, comprising as it does 1.2 per cent of the population, it contains 1.6 per cent of the automobile owners. This branch is composed of city and county officials, mail carriers and men in the employ of city, state or national government. Many of these men must cover a wide area in their duties and it is here that the motor car is helping.

**Helps to Speed Up Industry.**

The manufacturing industry affords another of our vast resources. This classification covers the factory owner, contractor, baker, blacksmith, and their operatives. This branch represents a total of 27.9 per cent of the total population of the country and yet shows only 10.1 per cent of the automobiles owned.

Located in the cities, industry is not so dependent upon the automobile, and still every motor car in this great branch is doing its part in speeding up production. In the business community having 1,000 automobiles it is safe to say that each one in service will save an hour a day. This would mean that such a community is 125 working days ahead every day. Carry these figures to the 5,000,000 registered automobiles in the country and it means that the nation is 625,000 working days ahead every day in time saved. Or compute this into man power and it gives America the extra services of an army of 625,000 men at work every day.

Under the heading "Transportation" are included all of the managers, su-



There are 5,000,000 registered automobiles in America. This means that there is one automobile to every twenty persons.

perintendents, foremen and employees of the many public service corporations of the country. Here we find the railroads, telephone and telegraph companies and many like occupations. They represent 3.0 per cent of the population and own but 6.9 per cent of the automobiles. The reason for this small percentage of car owners it at once apparent, as the bulk of the business of these men is over various carriers of the country and here the automobile is not so much an essential to the conduct of their duties.

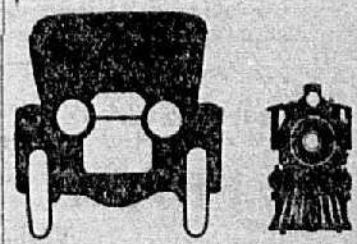
#### Mining Minutes With Motor Car.

The next census occupational division covers the mining, quarry and oil-well industries; including owners, superintendents, foremen and operatives. Here we found that while this classification represented 2.5 per cent of the population of the country, it owns 2.1 per cent of the automobiles. This occupation is not one which must necessarily cover a wide area. Yet every hour and minute must count, for all of the products are vitally necessary in the war program.

The next two classifications are composed of hotel proprietors, restaurant owners, boarding-house keepers, clerks and employees. Here, if anywhere, we might expect to find the passenger cars used almost wholly for recreation. But, while these two combined classifications represent 11.5 per cent of the population, they own only 3.9 per cent of the automobiles.

This survey of the automobile and its many and diversified uses only serves to strengthen the conclusion that it constitutes the greatest transportation force in the world.

Compare the motor cars with the railroads and we find the automobiles of this country traveling 60,000,000,000 miles a year as compared with the 35,000,000,000 passenger miles of the railroads. These multipliers of energy are traveling 40,000,000 miles a day, the equivalent of 1,000 times around the world. Many a nation has been conquered, not for lack of bravery or



The passenger automobile travels 60,000,000,000 miles annually as against 35,000,000,000 miles traveled by all railroads.

men, but for the lack of transportation. We are further from our bases of supply than any warring nation.

This nation must devote every ounce of energy to produce more food, more munitions, but with the enormous increases must come more transportation; more done in less time. We cannot go back to the days of the army mule and pack saddle, the prairie schooner and the "one horse shay." Speed, speed and more speed is the cry. And America answers with her 5,000,000 automobiles—the greatest transportation tool, the greatest aid to personal efficiency in the world.

#### Value of Priming Cups.

If the motor has no priming cups it will be hard to start on cold mornings. Get a set of spark plugs with priming cups attached. Remember that ether is the best substance for priming.

#### Truck as Well as Auto.

The average automobile on the farm is a truck as well.



There are 5,000,000 registered automobiles in America. This means that there is one automobile to every twenty persons.

#### Ventilate Coal Piles.

Unless coal piles are well ventilated spontaneous combustion will follow. To prevent spontaneous combustion, the bureau of mines gives these suggestions: (1) Build a coal bin on dry ground. (2) Store only one size of coal in each pile. (3) Remove fine coal for immediate use if possible. (4) Don't wet and dry the coal alternately while piling. (5) Store the coal in small piles near the place where it is to be used. (6) Use small bins in storage yards.

#### SCRAPS

The first short course of agronomy and animal husbandry at the University of British Columbia is now in full progress.

After a controversy that lasted ten years French scientists have decided that the use of old corks in wine bottles is not detrimental to health.

Two shoes have been patented to support the arches of their wearer's feet, one with a bracket extending forward from the heel and the other having a projection from the shank to the ground.

Oyster shells are being used extensively in the manufacture of Portland cement along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.





**To The Republican Voters of Washtenaw County:**  
I beg leave to formally announce my candidacy for the office of Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket at the August Primaries.  
Being grateful for all past favors and thanking you for any future considerations, I beg to say that my platform will be  
1. Enforcement of ALL laws.  
2. Protection of the finances of the county.  
**GEO. S. WRIGHT.**

# LOCAL BREVITIES

Our Phone No. 190-W

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Maier are moving to Detroit.  
Mrs. R. A. Sanborn was in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.  
Evert Benton has been camping at Sparks the past week.

Clifford Corwin of Temperance is visiting Chelsea relatives this week.  
Mrs. Charles Grant left Monday for a short visit with relatives in Saline.

Miss Jennie Walker has been visiting relatives in Detroit for a few days.

R. A. Sanborn was called to Bronson, Monday, by the death of his nephew.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Baxter and children visited friends in Jackson, Sunday.

Miss Kathryn Hooker visited Mr. and Mrs. Myron Lighthall in Detroit, Sunday.

Mrs. R. A. Sanborn went to Bronson today for a few days' visit with relatives.

Ralph Forner and Paul Beeler are spending the week-end with relatives in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cummings and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hammond were in Detroit, Sunday.

Mrs. John Fulford of Romulus visited at the home of her son, Dr. H. J. Fulford, Tuesday.

Frank Hughes of Detroit is spending the week with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brooks.

Mrs. Emma McLellan of Watford, Ontario, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Woods for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chandler of Detroit visited Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wuster, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luick of Lima have received word of the safe arrival "overseas" of their son Harold.

Mrs. William Walsh and little daughter, of Ypsilanti, spent Sunday with her sister, Miss Francis Steele.

Mrs. Elizabeth Walz and daughters moved to their new home at 21 Normal street, Ypsilanti, yesterday.

Miss Grace Bacon is home from State College, Pa., for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bacon.

Miss Ruth Spiegelberg went to Ann Arbor today to submit to an operation for the removal of her tonsils.

E. H. Ahrens of Clinton, until recently editor of the Clinton Local, visited W. C. Smith yesterday and today.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Daniels left Wednesday morning on an extended automobile trip through Northern Michigan.

Max Wickersham resigned as captain of the Home Guards, Monday, and B. B. Turnbull was chosen to succeed him.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCarty of Detroit were the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Merkel, over the week-end.

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Avery of Howell and Mrs. Bailey of Plymouth visited their brother, Dr. H. H. Avery and family, Sunday.

William H. Esslinger of Ann Arbor was in Chelsea, Tuesday, in the interest of his candidacy for the nomination for sheriff at the approaching primaries.

Mrs. Grace Roth has resigned the position of instructor in English and history in the Chelsea high school and will enter social service work for the government.

The Young Ladies sodality will serve ice cream on the lawn in the rear of the office of the Michigan Portland Cement Co., tomorrow evening, August 17th.

Asst. Pros. Attorney Leslie W. Lisle of Ann Arbor was in Chelsea, Wednesday afternoon, investigating the recent alleged assault and battery case at the Old People's home.

Mrs. Margaret Ross of Chicago has been visiting Miss Nen Wilkinson and other Chelsea friends for a few days. Her son Leonard and Miss Allen, of Chicago, were here Wednesday.

While Mr. and Mrs. Russell Jewett of Highland Park, formerly of Chelsea, were attending Chelsea-Detroit day at Belle Isle Park, Sunday, some one broke into their home and stole a quantity of clothing, dishes and other articles.

Pomona Grange picnic was held Tuesday at North Lake, the several granges in the county being well represented in attendance. Features of the day were two fine addresses by George Ladd, past master of Massachusetts State Grange, and N. P. Hull, past master of Michigan State Grange, vocal solos by Mr. Hoyer of Dexter, an address on woman suffrage by Miss Duell of Ann Arbor and music by the North Lake band. The North Lake Red Cross unit added \$19 to its treasury by the sale of ice cream and hot coffee.

**Catarrrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured** by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.—Adv.

**F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.**

Miss Winifred Benton has been visiting in Jackson this week.

George Congdon of Detroit visited at the home of Mrs. George Miller yesterday.

Miss Vera Latson of Howell and Fred Taylor of Chelsea were married at Howell, August 6th, Rev. Sherman officiating.

Max Wickersham has resigned as chemist for the Michigan Portland Cement Co. to accept a position as head chemist with the Marquette Portland Cement Co., of LaSalle, Illinois.

The children of Mrs. Jacob Buehler met at the home of Mrs. Theodore Buehler, Sunday, August 11th, in honor of their mother's birthday. A fine dinner was served and a very pleasant day enjoyed.

Rev. G. H. Whitney will complete the fourth year of his pastorate of the Chelsea M. E. church next month and will then retire from the ministry. He has purchased a residence in Plymouth, where he expects to make his future home.

Mrs. Frederick Boettger, a sister of Mrs. Christian Visel of this place, died Tuesday at the home of her daughter in Gary, Indiana, where she had been visiting for the past two months. She was about 55 years of age. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon from the home of her son Charles in Ann Arbor.

**LIMA CENTER.**  
Jacob Steinbach spent the week-end with his brother, George Steinbach.

Harry Hammond of Chelsea called on Lima friends, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Webb and son Albert of Ann Arbor called on Mrs. Mary Hammond, Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fletcher and family called on Mr. and Mrs. John Steinbach, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luick, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Luick and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Luick and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beach and family and Dr. and Mrs. O. Wood of Hart, had a family gathering at North Lake, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Freer entertained their son from Detroit the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Steinbach and son Reuben spent Sunday in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Coe and family, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Koch and family and Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Baldwin and family attended the Coe family gathering at North Lake, Sunday, in honor of Warren Coe of the New York navy yards, who was home on a five days furlough.

John Steinbach, Fred Staebler and Lorenz Wenk spent Sunday in Ann Arbor and Saline.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wolff and daughter Velma spent Sunday in Chelsea.

There was a nice rain in this vicinity Sunday afternoon.

There will be preaching services at the Lima Center church, Sunday, August 18, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., church at 10:30 a. m.

Miss Eva Steinbach has been on the sick list.

**NORTH LAKE.**  
Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Watts entertained at dinner Friday, Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Watts of Weston, Oregon, and Mr. and Mrs. John Watts and son Gaylord, of Okemos, Mich.

Miss Lieta Backus, who has been assisting Mrs. O. P. Noah with her house hold duties, returned to her home near Pingree, Saturday.

Mrs. Jenkins of Ann Arbor has a home nursing class at North Lake, Tuesday and Thursday of each week.

C. J. Tremmel returned to Ann Arbor, Monday morning, after spending the week-end at Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whalian's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schultz of Ann Arbor spent over the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Noah.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Scouten are entertaining their daughter and family from Niagara Falls.

Dr. F. A. Johnson of Greenville, visited at the home of his sister, Mrs. H. V. Watts, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Lee Wilbur and daughter Irene and Mr. and Mrs. Bird, of Ypsilanti, attended the picnic at Eisenbeiser's grove, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Briggs of Lima visited Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fuller.

The people of North Lake expect to shingle the church the last of the week.

**GREGORY.**  
M. E. Kuhn has been in Detroit this week on jury duty.

Harrison Bates and family have moved to Whitmore Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Arnold visited his brother near Perry last Thursday.

Robert Howlett of Pontiac has been visiting relatives here this week.

Roscoe Arnold is visiting relatives near Perry and Williamston for a few days.

Guy Kuhn of Camp Custer and Paul Kuhn of Ann Arbor were home over Sunday.

Frank Howlett, who is now employed in the bank at Grass Lake, was home over Sunday.

G. C. Williams and family, of Detroit, were over Sunday visitors at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Williams.

The Gregory Red Cross sent 18 suits of pajamas and two sweaters to county headquarters the past week.

Mrs. F. C. Montague entertained Mrs. Alex. Montague of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Kittie Erwin of Howell several days of last week.

**Chronic Constipation.**  
It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be done in most instances by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plain printed directions that accompany each package.—Adv.

**F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.**

# IN THE CHURCHES

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL

G. H. Whitney, Pastor.

Morning worship at 10 o'clock as usual Sunday. Rev. George Hudson will preach at the morning service. Sunday school at 11:15 o'clock. Rev. Grant M. Hudson will preach at the evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

## BAPTIST

Sunday morning Mr. Carmichael will speak on the "The Growth of the Kingdom." Sunday school at 11:15 a. m. Union evening service at this church. Mr. Carmichael will speak on "The World's Debt to the Missionary." Prayer meeting at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening at the church.

## CATHOLIC

Rev. Henry VanDyke, Rector.

Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Sunday service. Holy communion 6:30 a. m. Low mass 7:30 a. m. High mass 10 a. m. Catechism 11 a. m. Baptisms at 3 p. m. Mass on week days at 7 a. m.

## ST. PAUL'S

A. A. Schoen, Pastor.

Next Sunday will be Mission Sunday at St. Paul's church. Three services will be held. At 10 a. m. the speaker will be Dr. D. Irion, president of Elmhurst College. At 2:30 p. m. the speakers will be Rev. O. Papsdorf, of Saline, and Dr. D. Irion. At 7:30 p. m. English service, sermon by Rev. Piepenbrock, of Albion. Special music by the choir. All the offerings of the day will be given to missions.

**SALEM GERMAN M. E. CHURCH**  
Geo. C. Nohndorff, Pastor.

English service Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday school Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 7:30 p. m. Service at 8:00 p. m.

All children under 12 years old admitted free on Children's Day, August 28th, at the Livingston County fair at Howell, Mich., August 27, 28, 29, 30th.

## Ask Anyone Who Has Used It.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it.—Adv.

## VILLAGE TAXES.

Village taxes are due and may be paid at any time at my store on East Middle street.

85tf. M. A. Shaver, Treasurer.

**NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION**  
AUGUST 27, 1918.

To the Registered and Qualified Voters of Washtenaw County, Mich.

Notice is hereby given that Primary Election will be held in Washtenaw County and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1918, for all political parties, for the expression of preference of candidates for the offices of United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representative in Congress, State Senator, Representative to State Legislature and County Officers.

The polls of said election will open at 7 o'clock a. m., and will remain open until 5 o'clock p. m. of the said day of election except that in townships the Boards of Primary Election inspectors may, in their discretion, adjourn the polls at 12 o'clock noon for one hour.

The location of the Poll and Booth in the election precinct of the Township of Sylvan, is as follows, viz: Town Hall.

EDWIN H. SMITH,  
Clerk of Washtenaw County.  
O. T. Hoover, Township Clerk.

## Chancery Notice.

State of Michigan, The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery.

Alvina Davis, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
William H. Davis, Defendant.

At a session of said court, held at the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1918.

Present, Hon. Geo. W. Sample, Circuit Judge.

In this case it appearing by affidavit on file that the defendant, William H. Davis, is not a resident of this state but is a resident of the state of Ohio.

On motion of Jacob F. Fahrner, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the appearance of the said defendant, William H. Davis, be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order; and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof served upon the attorney for the plaintiff within fifteen days after service on him or his attorney of a copy of the said bill, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, William H. Davis.

And it is further ordered that the said plaintiff cause this order to be published in the Chelsea Tribune, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be commenced within twenty days from the date of this order and that such publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; or that the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, William H. Davis, at least twenty days before the time prescribed above for his appearance.

George W. Sample,  
Circuit Judge.

Examined, countersigned and entered by me, Clyde B. Elliott, Deputy Register and Clerk.

Jacob F. Fahrner, attorney for plaintiff. Business address, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

88F6

# MICHIGAN STATE FAIR DETROIT

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR  
AUGUST 30-SEPTEMBER 8 1918

## "Wild Life of Michigan"

Will be one of the most interesting and instructive exhibits on the grounds. This display is being prepared by the State Game Department and will contain either a living or mounted specimen of every animal, bird and fish which ever roamed the forests, flew in the air or swam in the streams of Michigan, shown in their natural surroundings.

## Increased Agricultural, Live-stock and Industrial Exhibits.

## Acme of Midway Attractions

Government sanction of amusements as diversion for the people from the seriousness of war times has caused the Management to increase the expenditure for Midway attractions by thousands of dollars until the greatest Midway ever assembled for a State Fair has been secured.

## Racing

Three days of Automobile and five days of Horse racing.

## Auto Polo

Hankinson's International Auto Polo teams will contest every afternoon and evening.



# Frank B. DeVine

## Prosecuting Attorney

on the Republican ticket

If nominated and elected I will give to the affairs of the office my best efforts.

YOUR vote and the vote of YOUR FRIENDS will be greatly appreciated.

# FRANK T. NEWTON

Ypsilanti, Michigan

## Candidate for Congress

Second Congressional District

Republican Ticket

Primaries, Tuesday, August 27, 1918



## FRANK T. NEWTON'S RECORD.

Born on a farm in Washtenaw county fifty-one years ago.

Attended school and worked on the farm until he was eighteen.

Taught school winters, and worked the farm summers, seven years more.

Has been a successful salesman and business man for many years.

Served a term as Sheriff of Washtenaw county.

State Senator from the Twelfth District two terms, 1909-1911.

Sales manager for two large automobile concerns the past seven years.

Has large business interests in Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti.

Now owns and operates a two hundred sixty acre farm near the "Old Homestead" in Superior Township, Washtenaw County.

Is able, courageous, and a hustler.

Is one hundred per cent American.

Is the type of man needed in Congress NOW and AFTER THE WAR.



# EARL C. MICHENER

of Adrian

Deserves your support for the Congressional Nomination on the Republican Ticket

1—He financed his educational ambitions through his own efforts, realizing the value of a trained mind. Having had to make his own way, he sympathizes with those similarly situated.

2—He spent three years in Washington as an employee of the House of Representatives. That experience familiarized him with its method of procedure and will enable him to become a factor in the congressional game from the start.

3—He enlisted in Co. B, 31st Michigan the week after the Spanish-American War began and served throughout the same. His experience during that time will enable him to interpret the soldier view point.

4—He is not backed in this campaign by the office-seeking politicians. The organizations are for the other fellows. The people who want independent leadership should be for him.

5—His record as Prosecuting Attorney, as well as citizen, shows him to be fearless as well as successful. He has responded to all requests for assistance from those having charge of War Activities in his county and has actively co-operated in all patriotic work.

6—He is a student. We will win the war, but the problems presented during the reconstruction period will demand the highest type of constructive leadership. Michener can think and lead rather than merely act and follow.

These are some of the reasons why I decided to support him when it seemed wise for me to withdraw.

DURAND W. SPRINGER.

The Bobker Ben-Ali Troupe of Arabs, pyramid builders and whirlwind tumbler are the greatest aggregation in their line of work in the world. See them in the free attractions each afternoon at the Livingston County fair at Howell, Mich., August 27, 28, 29, 30th.

Good ball games at the Livingston County fair at Howell, Mich., on August 28, 29, 30th.

# F. STAFFAN & SON

## UNDERTAKERS

Established over fifty years

Phone 201 CHELSEA, Mich

Advertising is the hyphen that brings buyer and seller together.