

## ATTENTION!

This is the year to sow Fertilizer and secure large crops of wheat and rye. Do this by buying the

### Superior Fertilizer Drill

OR THE

### John Deere Disc and Fertilizer Drill

WE HAVE THEM

#### Corn Binders---

We have the Milwaukee and John Deere—the best makes.

Remember that on everything you have purchased of us you have made a saving, and got value received for your money.

FIRST-CLASS PLUMBING AND TINSHOP.

## HOLMES & WALKER

We Are Always Open and Will Treat You Right.

## Saturday Specials

### For Saturday, August 23d

SNOW BOY WASHING POWDER, (large size) 20c

COTO SUET per pound.....26c

CANNED PINEAPPLE, Chef brand, 30c value. 25c

HERSHEY'S COCOA, 1/2 pound.....20c

" " small size..... 8c

Home of Old Tavern Coffee

## Keusch & Fahrner

The Pure Food Store

## Chelsea Schools Open Tuesday, September 3d

Special opportunities will be offered to the BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE COMMUNITY to prepare themselves not only for the present crisis but for the work necessary in the reconstruction and adaptation of our country to meet the new conditions which will confront us after

#### THE KAISER IS LICKED.

A few changes have been made in the program of studies, new and more modern texts have been adopted and above all a corps of well prepared and efficient teachers have been elected, all to make our school more efficient.

OUR COMMERCIAL COURSE is one of the best and work in this department is recognized by the best Business Colleges of the State.

OUR GRADUATES can enter any college or university in the State without examination.

CLASSIFICATION will take place in the high school Aug. 31st and September 2d from 1:00 to 4:00 p. m. Come and let us talk it over.

Tuition above the eighth grade is seventeen and one-half dollars per semester payable in advance. Below the ninth grade it is ten dollars per semester payable in advance.

ETHEL TAYLOR, Principal High School.

W. L. WALLING, Superintendent.



### 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

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

#### GOVERNMENT AEROPLANE NEAR GRASS LAKE

Aviator Lost His Way and Came Down To Get Bearings and Fix Engine Trouble.

A government aeroplane which alighted in a field about a mile southeast of the Starr Seed Farm, near Grass Lake, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon created considerable excitement in that vicinity.

The machine was one of a squadron of several which were flying from Toledo to Indianapolis and this particular machine had become separated from the others and finally the aviator lost his bearings and was compelled to come to earth to find out where he was and get a new course, also to make some repairs and adjustments to the engine.

The fliers resumed their journey about five o'clock. The machine bore the number 44201.

#### SMUTTED WHEAT FOR SEED

Battle Creek Concern Investigated by Food Administrator.

A carload of smutted wheat owned by the King Seed Co., of Battle Creek, has been ordered held by Calhoun County Food Administration authorities while an investigation of the methods of the concern is made by the administration agents. The particular carload of wheat in question was placed under seal by Fred C. Bernard, Calhoun County Food Administrator, who found it being unloaded into cleaners and seed bins of the Battle Creek distributor. Representatives of the Michigan Agricultural College who were called in by Mr. Bernard to make an examination of the suspected grain, found it very badly smutted.

Mr. Bernard has also charged that the company has made contracts for seed wheat with Michigan farmers at \$4.25 a bushel on the strength of claims that the wheat is superior to all other varieties in the state and that from one bushel to five pecks is enough to seed an acre.

The investigation instituted against the King company is announced by the administration to be a part of a general plan to prevent unscrupulous dealers, if any such are found, from taking advantage of present conditions to exploit Michigan farmers.

#### HUDSON FAMILY REUNION.

The fifth reunion of the Hudson family was held Saturday, August 17, 1918, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Saunders, just north of Chelsea, a total of 65 being present, including 26 who drove through from Elyria, Ohio, in four automobiles, and five from Kalkaska. Other guests were present from Owosso, Lansing and East Lansing.

Among the guests were Rev. Geo. H. Hudson, who filled the pulpit at the Methodist church Sunday morning, and Grant M. Hudson who gave an address on prohibition at the evening service.

#### SHEID - WESTFALL.

Miss Edith C. Sheid and Rev. Corwin B. Westfall of Blissfield were married Tuesday, August 20, 1918, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Sheid of Sharon, Rev. Niss of Detroit, presiding and officiating. The groom is a former Lima boy and the grandson of Mrs. F. A. Westfall.

Rev. and Mrs. Westfall are visiting friends in Howell, Fowlerville and Cohoctah for a few days, following which they will make their home in Blissfield.

#### HADLEY-DANIELS REUNION

The annual reunion of the Hadley-Daniels families was held Saturday, August 17, 1918, at the home of Samuel Boyce of Lyndon, 120 guests being seated at dinner at noon.

The day was pleasantly spent in visiting and during the afternoon a fine program was given.

Guests were present from Gregory, Stockbridge, Chelsea, Mason, Fowlerville, Howell, Flint, Pentecost, Clinton, Cambria, Webster, Ann Arbor, Detroit and points in Indiana.

#### RED CROSS NEWS.

County headquarters in Ann Arbor is now closed in the afternoon.

Mrs. L. T. Freeman and Miss Nellie Hall attended the recent military and civilian relief conference in Ann Arbor.

A check for \$200 has been sent to county headquarters to apply on material used in the July and August quota, including the surgical dressings quota.

A district conference of all war activities will be held the last of August or early in September in Ann Arbor. Red Cross workers are especially urged to attend.

All finished knitted articles, yarn and Red Cross needles issued during July and August should be returned on or before August 28th. The yarn quota must be in on that date.

Recent donations have been received from Mrs. Homer Boyd, Chauncey Freeman and Ford Axtell; also two wool tops for comforters from Mrs. Elizabeth Walz, \$8.95 from North Sylvan grange and \$80 from St. Mary's Young Ladies sodality. Of the last named donation, \$40 was realized from the sale of a Red Cross quilt and \$20 from the ice cream social held Saturday evening. All donations are much appreciated.

#### VILLAGE TAXES.

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

M. A. Shaver,  
Treasurer.

#### DOUBLE WEDDING YESTERDAY.

The pleasant farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gross, who reside on the territorial road about two and one-half miles southeast of Chelsea, was the scene of a double wedding yesterday afternoon at five o'clock when their daughters, Miss Amanda C. Gross was united in marriage with Mr. Clarence E. Eschelbach of Grass Lake township and Miss Bertha A. Gross became the wife of Mr. Leigh M. Luick of Lima.

Only about 30 of the immediate relatives and members of the three families were present, and Rev. Albert A. Schoen, pastor of St. Paul's church, was the officiating minister.

After their return from a brief wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Eschelbach will make their home at his parents' home in Grass Lake township, while Mr. and Mrs. Luick will reside on the Luick farm in Lima.

#### BLACK TOP BREEDERS MEET.

The 32d annual meeting of the Improved Black Top Merino Sheep Breeders' association was held Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Reichert of Elm Ridge farm in Seo township, about 74 members being present. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Charles Kleckler of Howell.

Vice president—O. C. Burkhart of Chelsea.

Secretary—O. M. Robison of Eaton Rapids.

Among those from this vicinity who attended were: Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Luick, Mr. and Mrs. George Haist, Mr. and Mrs. George Lindauer, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Buss, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Boyd and O. C. Burkhart.

#### MORE FRENCH WAR NAMES

How to Pronounce Names of Places On the Battlefield.

In an issue published July 9th, the Tribune printed a number of French war names and their pronunciation in English, as nearly as it was possible to transcribe the French sound into English. Following is another list of names, supplementing the previous list:

Dompierre, dom-pee-air.

Dompny, dom-pray-mee.

Douai, deo-ay.

Epernay, ay-pair-nay.

Epinal, ay-pee-nal.

Fontenoy, fon-ten-nwah.

Fresnes, fra-yne.

Fres-le-Grand, fray-nwa-luh-grahn.

Gironville, zhee-ron-veel.

Givet, zhee-vay.

Givry, zhee-vree.

Grammont, gram-mon.

Guisse, geez.

Ham, hahn.

Haramont, ar-rah-mon.

Harvannes-et-Traux, ar-ten-eh-to.

Hautevillers, ote-vain.

Hierpont, che-pon.

Hurlus, ur-lu.

Isle-sur-Suippe, y-leh-sur-sweep.

Ivors, y-vore.

Jalons, zyah-lon.

Janvry, zyahn-vree.

Jaulgonne, zho-gon.

Jonchery-sur-suippe, zhon-shay-ree-sur-sweep.

Langres, lon-gr.

Laon, lah-on.

Lassigny, lah-sen-vee.

Le Catelet, lah-kat-lay.

Longwy, long-voe.

Louvain, loo-vane.

Louvoigne, loo-veen-yay.

Louvers, loo-ay.

Lys, leese.

Mallin, mah-leen.

Mariex-Mines, mah-ree-o-meen.

Marselles, mar-say-yuh.

Maubuge, mo-burge.

Meaux, mo.

Meuse, murze.

Mesieres, may-zee-air.

Mons, mons.

Montmirail, mon-mee-ri-ee.

Monton, mon-tron.

Morangis, mo-ron-zhee.

Mouilly, moo-yee.

Mouron, moo-ron.

Muizon, mwe-zon.

Muret, mu-ray.

Mutigny, mu-teen-yee.

Nancy, nahn-see.

Nanteuil, nahn-tuh-ee.

Neufchateau, nu-sha-to.

Nivelles, nee-vel.

#### REGULAR TROOPS WILL DRILL HERE TONIGHT

Detachment Soldier Boys From Ann Arbor Will Give Military Exhibition at 7:30.

A detachment of about 40 of Uncle Sam's soldier boys, who are taking special mechanical training at the University of Michigan, will give an exhibition drill here this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The boys will be brought here from Ann Arbor by a caravan of local automobiles, sent over for that purpose, and following the drill the boys will be given a "feed" at the Boyd hotel.

Come out and give the boys a rousing reception and let them know that Chelsea is the home of patriots and is behind them in the fight for democracy.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD BREVITIES

Items of Interest From Our Nearby Towns and Localities.

ANN ARBOR—Roscoe O. Bonisteel, general manager of the Washtenaw county war preparedness board, has been offered a commission as first lieutenant in the aircraft production service of the signal corps. He has accepted and will report at once to Portland, Ore.

YPSILANTI — Ypsilanti holds an enviable position among the cities of Michigan, with a record for war savings stamp sales that has not been equalled in proportion by any city of the state. Its quota in the pledge campaign was \$100,000. To date it has made cash sales aggregating \$125,000 and has \$40,000 more pledged between now and January 1.

UNADILLA — Rev. Woodmansee received word one day last week of the sudden death of his brother-in-law, Dr. Emmett Gable, at West Palm Beach, Florida. The funeral services were held from the Congregational church at that place.

TECUMSEH—Two Jackson ladies, who were motoring from Jackson to Toledo, came to grief when they reached the corner down by the Blood place, Monday forenoon about 11:30. They were traveling, as one of the ladies stated, between 20 and 25 miles per hour and, while trying to make the bend in the road, missed connections and ran into the ditch. The car, an Overland, turned turtle and pinned the occupants underneath. One of the ladies succeeded in freeing herself and aided her friend to pull free of the wreckage. Neither were injured aside from a few scratches.—Herald.

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

#### 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 — Old-fashioned crock churn, about 5 gal. size. McManus Photo Studio, Chelsea. 10011

FOR SALE—Garland gas stove in excellent condition. John Hauser, phone 115. 10013

WANTED—To buy 4 or 5 acres near town on contract; with or without buildings. Give particulars in letter to F. G. D., Tribune office, Chelsea. 10013

FOR SALE—At M. E. parsonage stove with grate front, couch, davenport, chairs, gasoline stove, desk, stands, etc. 10013

WANTED—Girl for sales counter. Smith Bakery. 9913

FOR SALE—Muscott residence, 437 West Middle St., to settle estate. Inquire John Kalmbach, phone 63-W, Chelsea. 9913

LOST—Ladies spring checked coat somewhere between D. J. & C. waiting room and Lyndon, Aug. 18. Finder please notify Tribune office. 9913

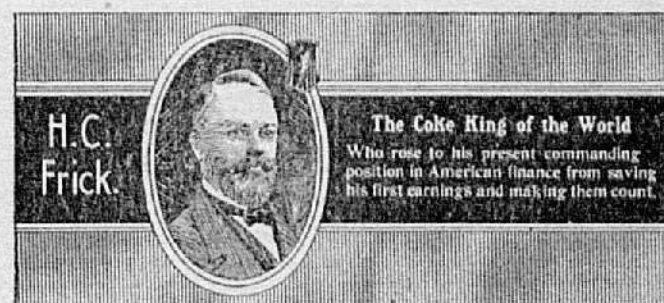
CIDER MAKING—I will open the Chelsea cider mill Tuesday, Aug. 27th, and will run every following Tuesday until further notice. I will buy all your surplus cider apples. Conrad Schanz, phone 19 (H. S. Holmes), Chelsea. 9912

FOR SALE—About 15 bu. good cleaned Gen seed wheat, \$2.50 per bu.; also pair good Belgian draft colts, one coming 3 and one 4 years. W. S. Pielemeier, phone 155-F4, Chelsea. 9813

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

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. 1f



H. C. Frick

The Coke King of the World  
Who rose to his present commanding position in American finance from saving his first earnings and making them count.

The wonderful career of Henry Clay Frick was possible only because he had the ability to save a large part of the first dollar he earned.

The ability to save is a gift. Only the most successful men, men such as Henry Clay Frick have it naturally—but it can be cultivated, and without it no real success is possible.

Make up your mind today to be a real success—and then prepare for that success with all your might.

As a start, suppose you come into this bank and open a savings account. We will do our part by paying you a high rate of interest. Moreover, we provide absolute safety for your savings.

It only takes one dollar to start an account.

#### NOTHING TO SELL BUT SERVICE.

### KEMP COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$100,000

## Come and See The Alamo Electric Unit For Farm Lighting

THE Alamo Electric Unit is just what you have always had in mind—

a safe, complete, economical, trouble-proof, simple, compact electric light and power plant.

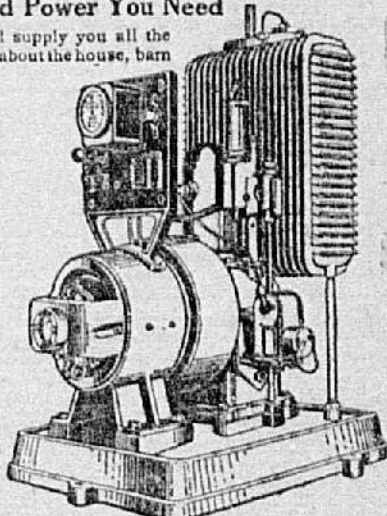
Nowadays, when labor is short and every minute counts, the Alamo Unit will save its cost in actual work.

#### All the Light and Power You Need

The Alamo Unit will supply you all the Electric Light you need about the house, barn and outbuildings. And plenty of power to run all light machines, such as the churn, the separator, the water pump and other conveniences.

#### Let Us Demonstrate

We want to show you the Alamo Electric Unit and explain its exclusive features to you whether you are ready to buy or not. At least see and learn about it.



## Don't Spend Your Time Over a Hot Stove

Let us relieve you of the drudgery of bread baking. With our facilities we can do the work and hand you the bread at about what the materials cost you. Bread, cakes, pies, cookies, made fresh daily.

H. J. SMITH,  
The Baker West Middle St.

## 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



# 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

Copyright, 1918, by Reilly and Britton Co., Through Special Arrangement With the George Matthew Adams Service

## DEPEW GOES "OVER THE TOP" AND GETS HIS FIRST GERMAN IN BAYONET FIGHT.

**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. Legionaries vow vengeance when Germans hide behind Belgian women and children.

### CHAPTER VI—Continued.

The lieutenant came back with the stretcher bearers and he asked one of them, so the boy could not hear him, if the boy would live.

The stretcher bearer said: "I don't think so. One through his chest and right leg broken."

The boy had kept quiet for a while, but all of a sudden he yelled, "Give me a cigarette!" I handed him a cigarette but that I had found in the dugout. We were all out of cigarettes.

So they lit it for him and he kept quiet. As soon as they could they got around the corner of the fire bay with him and through a communication trench to a field hospital. The lieutenant and I walked a little way with him and he began to thank us, and he told the lieutenant, "Old man, you have been a father and a mother to me."

And the lieutenant said to him: "You have done well, old boy. You have done more than your share."

When they started into the communication trench the boy began to scream again. And the lieutenant acted like a wild man. He took his cigarette case, but there were no cigarettes in it, and then he swore and put it back again. But in a few minutes he had the case out again and was swearing worse than ever and talking to himself.

"The boy isn't dying like a gentleman," he said. "Why couldn't he keep quiet." I do not think he meant it. He was all nervous and excited and kept taking out his cigarette case and putting it back again.

The other officer had gone on to inspect the sentries when the boy rolled into the trench and a polu came up to tell us that the officer had been hit. We walked back to where I had been and there was the officer. If I had been there I would have got it too, I guess. He was an awful mess. The veins were sticking out of his neck and one side of him was blown off. Also, his foot was wounded. That is what shrapnel does to you. As I crawled past him I happened to touch his foot and he cursed me all over the place. But when I tried to say I was sorry I could not, for then he apologized and died a moment later.

There was a silver cigarette case sticking out of the rags where his side had been blown away and the lieutenant crossed himself and reached in and took out the case. But when he pried open the case he found that it had been bent and cracked and all the cigarettes were soaked with blood. He swore worse than ever, then, and threw his own case away, putting the other officer's case in his pocket.

At this point our own artillery began shelling and we received the order to stand to with fixed bayonets. When we got the order to advance some of the men were already over the parapet and the whole bunch after them, and, believe me, I was as pale as a sheet, just scared to death. I think every man is when he goes over for the first time—every time for that matter. But I was glad we were going to get some action, because it is hard to sit around in a trench under fire and have nothing to do. I had all I could do to hold my rifle.

We ran across No Man's Land. I cannot remember much about it. But when we got to the German trench I fell on top of a young fellow and my bayonet went right through him. It was a crime to get him, at that. He was as delicate as a pencil.

When I got back to our trenches after my first charge I could not sleep for a long time afterward, for remembering what that fellow looked like and how my bayonet slipped into him and how he screamed when he fell. He had his legs and his neck twisted under him after he got it. I thought about it a lot and he got to be almost a habit that whenever I was going to sleep I would think about him and then all hope of sleeping was gone.

Our company took a German trench that time and along with another company four hundred prisoners. We had to retire because the men on our sides did not get through and we were being flanked. But we lost a lot of men doing it.

When we returned to our trenches our outfit was simply all in and we were lying around in the front line, like a bunch of old rags in a narrow alley. None of us showed any signs of life except a working party that was digging with picks and shovels at some bodies that had been frozen into the mud of the trench.

I used to think all the Germans were big and fat and strong, and, of course, some of the grenadier regiments are, but lots of the Boches I saw were little and weak like this fellow I "got" in my first charge.

It was a good piece of work to take the prisoners and a novelty for me to look them in the face—the fellows I had been fighting. Because, when you look a Hun in the face, you can see the yellow streak. Even if you are their prisoner you can tell that the Huns are yellow.

Maybe you have heard pigs being butchered. It sounded like that when we got to them. When they attacked us they yelled to beat the band. I guess they thought they could scare us. But you cannot scare machine guns nor the foreign legion either. So when they could not scare us they were up against it and had to fight. I will admit, though, that the first time Fritz came over and began yelling I thought the whole German army was after me, at that, and Kaiser Bill playing the drum. And how they hate a bayonet! They would much rather sit in a ditch and pot you.

I admit I am not crazy about bayonet fighting myself, as a general proposition, but I will say that there have been times when I was serving a gun behind the front lines when I wished for a rifle and a bayonet in my hands and a chance at Fritz man to man.

It was in this charge that our chaplain was put out of commission. As we were lined up, waiting to climb on to the fire step and then over the parapet, this chaplain came down the line speaking to each man as he went. He would not say much, but just a few words, and then make the sign of the cross. He was in a black ensack.

He was just one man from me as we got the word and stood up on the fire step. He was not armed with as much as a pin, but he jumped up on the step and stuck his head over the parapet and got it square, landing right beside me. I thought he was killed, but when we got back we found he was only wounded. The men who saw it were over the parapet before the order was given and then the whole bunch after them, because they, too, thought he was killed and figured he never would know how they came out about their vows. All the men in the company were glad when they found he was only wounded.

While half of us were on the firing step throughout the day or night the other half would be in the dugouts or sitting around in the bottom of the trench, playing little games, or mend-



Stuck His Head Over the Parapet and Got It Square.

ing clothes or sleeping or cooking or doing a thousand and one things. The men were always in good humor at such times and it seemed to me even more so when the enemy fire was heavy.

If a man was slightly wounded down would come the rifles to order arms, and some polu was sure to shout, "Right this way. One franc." It was a standing joke and they always did it. The polu who did it most was a Swiss and he was always playing a joke on somebody or imitating some one of us or making folly.

We were all sorry when this Swiss "went west," as the Limeys say, and

we tried to keep up his jokes and say the same things and so forth. But they did not go very well after he was dead. He got his in the same charge in which the chaplain was wounded. He was one of the bunch that charged before the order was given, when the chaplain got it, and was running pretty near me until we got to the Boche wire. I had to stop to get through, though most of it was cut up by artillery fire, but he must have jumped it, for when I looked up he was twenty or thirty paces ahead of me. We got to the Germans about that time and I was pretty busy for a while. But soon I saw him again. He was pulling his bayonet out of a Boche when another made a jab at him and stuck him in the arm. Then the Boche made a swing at him with his rifle, but the Swiss dropped on one knee and dodged it. He kept defending himself with his rifle, but there was another German on him by this time and he could not get up. The corporal of our squad came up just about that time, but he was too late, because one of the Boches got to the Swiss with his bayonet. He did not have time to withdraw it before our corporal stuck him. The other German made a pass at the corporal, but he was too late. The corporal beat him to it and felled him with a terrific blow from his rifle butt. There just as another fellow and myself came up. A Boche swung his rifle at the corporal and when he dodged it the Boche almost got me. The swing took him off his feet and then the corporal did as pretty a bit of work as I ever saw. He jumped for the Boche, who had fallen, landed on his face with both feet and gave it to the next one with his bayonet all at the same time. He was the quickest man I ever saw.

There were a couple of well-known savate men in the next company and I saw one of them get under Fritz's guard with his foot and, believe me, there was some force in that kick. He must have driven the German's chin clear through the back of his neck.

We thought it was pretty tough luck to lose both the chaplain and the village "sit in the same charge, along with half of our officers, and then have to give up the trench. Every man in the bunch was sore as a boil when we got back.

### CHAPTER VII.

#### Stopping the Huns at Dixmude.

I was standing in a communication trench that connected one of our front-line trenches with a crater caused by the explosion of a mine. All around me men of the third line were coming up, climbing around, digging, hammering, shifting planks, moving sandbags and down, bringing up new tinabers, reels of barbed wire, ladders, cases of ammunition, machine guns, trench mortars—all the things that make an army look like a general store on legs.

The noise of the guns was just deafening. Our own shells passed not far above our heads, so close were the enemy trenches, and the explosions were so near and so violent that when you rested your rifle butt on something solid, like a rock, you could feel it shake and hum every time a shell landed.

Our first line was just on the outskirts of the town, in trenches that had been won and lost by both sides many times. Our second line was in the streets and the third line was almost at the south end of the town.

The Huns were hard at it, shelling the battered remains of Dixmude, and to the right stretcher bearers were working in lines so close that they looked like two parades passing each other. But the bearers from the company near me had not returned from the emergency dressing station and the wounded were piling up, waiting for them.

A company of the 2me Legion Etrangere had just come up to take their stations in the crater, under the parapet of sandbags. A shell landed among them just before they entered the crater and sent almost a whole squad west, besides wounding several others.

Almost before they occupied the crater the wires were laid and reached back to us, and the order came for us to remain where we were until further orders.

Then we got the complete orders. We were to make no noise but were all to be ready in ten minutes. We put on goggles and respirators. In ten minutes the bombers were to leave the trenches. Three mines were to explode and then we were to take and hold a certain portion of the enemy trenches not far off. We were all ready to start up the ladders when they moved Nig's section over to ours and he sneaked up to me and whispered behind his hand, "Be a sport. Do me a fifty-fifty and gimme a chance."

I did not have any idea what he meant and he had to get back to his squad. Then the bombers came up to the ladders, masked and with loaded sacks on their left arms. "One minute now," said the officers, getting on their own ladders and drawing their revolvers—though most of the officers

of the Legion charged with rifle and bayonet like their men.

Then—Boom! Slam! Bang!—and the mines went off.

"Allez!" and then the parapet was filled with bayonets and men scrambling and crawling and falling and getting up again. The smoke drifted back on us, and then our own machine guns began ahead of us.

Up toward the front the bombers were fishing in their bags and throwing, just like boys after a rat along the docks. The black smoke from the "Jack Johnsons" rolled over us and probably there was gas, too, but you could not tell.

The front lines had taken their trenches and gone on and you could see them, when you stood on a parapet, running about like hounds through the enemy communication trenches, bombing out dugouts, disarming prisoners—very scary-looking in their masks and goggles. The wounded were coming back slowly. Then we got busy with our work in the dugouts and communication trenches and fire bays, with bayonets and bombs, digging the Boches out and sending them "west." And every once in a while a Fritz on one side would step out and yell "Kamerad," while, like as not, on the other side, his pal would pot you with a revolver when you started to pick him up, thinking he was wounded.

Then we stood aside at the entrance to a dugout and some Boches came out in single file, shouting "Kamerad!"



The Bombers Were Fishing in Their Bag and Throwing.

for all they were worth. One of them had his mask and face blown off; yet he was trying to talk, with the tears rolling down over the raw flesh. He died five minutes later.

One night, while I was lying back in the trench trying not to think of anything and go to sleep the bombs began to get pretty thick around there, and when I could not stand it any longer I rushed out into the bay of the fire trench and right up against the parapet, where it was safer.

Hundreds of star shells were being sent up by both sides and the field and the trenches were as bright as day. All up and down the trenches our men were dodging about, keeping out of the way of the bombs that were being thrown in our faces. It did not seem as if there was any place where it was possible to get cover. Most of the time I was picking dirt out of my eyes that explosions had driven into them.

If you went into a dugout the men already in there would shout, "Don't stick in a bunch—spread out!" While you were in a dugout you kept expecting to be buried alive and when you went outside you thought the Boches were aiming at you direct—and there was no place at all where you felt safe.

But the fire bay looked better than the other places to me. I had not been there more than a few minutes when a big one dropped in and that bay was just one mass. Out of the 24 men in the bay only eight escaped.

When the stretcher bearers got there they did not have much to do in the way of rescue—it was more pallbearers' work.

A stretcher bearer was picking up one of the boys, when a grenade landed alongside of him and you could not find a fragment of either of them. That made two that landed within twelve feet of me; yet I was not even scratched.

When I got so that I could move I went over to where the captain was standing, looking through a periscope over the parapet. I was very nervous and excited and was afraid to speak to him, but somehow I thought I ought to ask for orders. But I could not say a word. Finally a shell whizzed over our heads—just missed us, it seemed like, and I broke out: "What did you see? What's all the news?" and so on. I guess I chattered like a monkey.

Then he yelled: "You're the gunner officer. You're just in time—I've located their mortar batteries."

Depew has an exciting experience in a Zeppelin raid, as told in next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Get Wise.

Vanderhoof Herald—If you feel that the whole world is against you, get in line; the world may be right about it.—Boston Transcript.

# Y.M.C.A. WORK at FRONT NO "SNAP"



## Men of the Red Triangle Must Be Ready to Do Everything But Go Over the Top

American soldier, hardly more than a boy, was reading a letter which had just been delivered to him at a concentration camp in France. Six weeks before he had written to his father and to his sweetheart. The censor had mixed the letter from his best girl and as he sadly tucked it away in his pocket he was heard to murmur:

"I wonder what the old man will say."

That is what the Y. M. C. A. wonders, as today the association addresses to "the old man" an appeal for him to pick up stakes and follow his boy overseas to wear the uniform of the Red Triangle. Before September 1 the Y. M. C. A. must recruit 4,000 men and women to share the burdens on the western front with the more than 2,500 workers who are already there.

To those who do not know that the British Y. M. C. A. has 40,000 workers in the British armies, and that the American Y. M. C. A. has been charged with the responsibility of providing recreation for the fighting men of the United States and keeping up their morale, it is perhaps inconceivable, says a writer in the New York Tribune, that the men of this country above draft age should be asked to give up their business to go overseas with their sons and their younger brothers who are not too old to fight.

### Part of the War Machine.

The facts are clear. The outstanding fact is that the Y. M. C. A., while retaining its individuality as a civilian organization, is an integral part of the military machine. And the association is a part of the military machine not only of the American expeditionary forces but of the French and Italian armies as well.

The Y. M. C. A. was in the great war long before General Pershing landed on French soil. General Pershing went to the western front with several clear-cut notions of how best the American troops could do their part in the winning of the war. First, he determined that his army should be a clean army; he believed that the best use that could be made of a man in uniform was to put him in the fighting forces; he sought to transfer as many of the noncombatant functions of his army as possible to some responsible agency. The Y. M. C. A. got the job because the Y. M. C. A. had the organization. Since then other volunteer organizations have gone to France to help. All are welcome, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus and so on. The "Y" bears the brunt because of its size.

But the fire bay looked better than the other places to me. I had not been there more than a few minutes when a big one dropped in and that bay was just one mass. Out of the 24 men in the bay only eight escaped.

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When I got so that I could move I went over to where the captain was standing, looking through a periscope over the parapet. I was very nervous and excited and was afraid to speak to him, but somehow I thought I ought to ask for orders. But I could not say a word. Finally a shell whizzed over our heads—just missed us, it seemed like, and I broke out: "What did you see? What's all the news?" and so on. I guess I chattered like a monkey.

Then he yelled: "You're the gunner officer. You're just in time—I've located their mortar batteries."

### CONDENSATIONS

One of England's largest veterinary hospitals is now run entirely by women.

Argentina maintains a meteorological station at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea.

Of 14,063 fires in New York last year only 152 were attributed to defective electrical installation.

The government of Colombia has appropriated a large sum to encourage silk production in that country.

920,000 pounds of chocolate that the American troops are eating every month in France. Or through his hands go some of the cigarettes and tobacco that are shipped to the western front in hundred-ton lots.

When he is not too close to the front he runs motion picture shows and lectures in the evenings. If his billet is a small one and there is no sports leader assigned there, he leads the men in athletic games in which all may take part. And under the same circumstances it may be his job to arrange religious services for Jew and Gentile, for Catholic and Protestant. He sends money back home for the boys without charge to them. In the "Y" dugout they write their letters, and the hut leader starts them on their way. He listens to tales of woe, answers questions by the hour, admires the picture of the baby that was born since father answered the call to the colors, and works about three hours a day longer than the working hours of the man in uniform.

If he is assigned to the trenches near the front line, it is the "Y" man's job to make hot coffee and hot chocolate, late at night, fill his pockets with chocolate, gum and smokes and go through the communication trench to the front line so that the boys on watch may have their comforts from home. And if there be a listening post near by, in No Man's Land, he goes there, too. The "Y" goes everywhere with the men except over the top and is not far behind them.

### The Kind of Men Not Needed.

What kind of man is the Y. M. C. A. seeking, then, in this drive to keep pace with the rapid expansion of the military establishment of the nation?

Surely not the kind of which a sample appeared at the offices of the National War Work Council, 347 Madison avenue, the other day.

"The Lord has closed all doors to me," he began, "all except one, and that one opens to France. The Lord has made it clear to me that it is my duty to go over there and preach to those boys."

It happened that the listener was James A. Whitmore, who has been a Y. M. C. A. secretary for years and who recently returned from the western front with broad views inspired by watching pastors of big city pulpits sell plug tobacco to soldiers on Sunday afternoon and the like. Mr. Whitmore was explicit in his reply.

"Your kind is the last that's needed overseas," said Mr. Whitmore. "When you go to France for the Y. M. C. A. you go on a blind assignment, to do whatever is most important at the time and always to do what the boys in uniform want."

Mr. Whitmore went into details regarding the Y. M. C. A. program of service, and as he proceeded the visitor palpably weakened. He thought that he would be willing to go to France with a revised point of view. In fact, he said that he would be willing to do anything that he thought the Lord wanted him to do.

"Well," replied Mr. Whitmore, "in that case you'd still be a bit restricted. The Lord gives his message to only one Y. M. C. A. man in France—his Ned Carter, our chief secretary—and you'd have to take Ned Carter's word for it that you were getting the Lord's message straight."

### Type of Man That Is Needed.

And as the messenger whose message never will be delivered went on his way Mr. Whitmore shot after him his notion of the kind of man who is needed in France today by the Red Triangle. He said:

"First of all, the man who is sent to France by the Y. M. C. A. must un-

derstand that he is going to war. He must be ready to do the thing that comes to him to do. France is no place these days for the man who thinks he has a mission. There is just one idea behind the whole work—and that is service, what our boys want and not what some missionary thinks they ought to have. The man who goes overseas must be a man of conscience, integrity and high ideals and ability. And he must realize that he is tackling the biggest job that it was ever given man to do.

"Second a man must go in there with the idea firmly fixed in his mind that unless we win this war it were better that America should be annihilated than that she should retreat one step in the determination to prevent the barbarous Hun from imposing his unmerciful sway over the world and sweep democracy from the earth.

"Third, he must be a man who believes in the war work of the Y. M. C. A. and can grasp the meaning of its wonderfully human and spiritual program, and who, seeing all this, can be enthusiastic about his job and consider it a great privilege to perform it.

"And last, he must be a thoroughbred—a dead game sport in the best sense of the term—who can go through the whole war game and not flinch, in spite of the slaughter, the blood, the mud, the discouragements, desolation and horror of it all. He must go through it all by the sheer good nature that sees above it his high ideals triumphant and democracy vindicated and scattering its blessings upon mankind."

### Scope of Work Boundless.

The scope of the Y. M. C. A. enterprise is practically boundless. The association has gone far afield from its traditional activities. Never in their wildest dreams of service have the leaders of the Y. M. C. A. conceived the possibility of their becoming manufacturers of chocolate and purveyors of tons and tons of cigars, cigarettes and smoking and chewing tobacco. Yet today the "Y" sign hangs over the doors of more than 600 post exchanges in France.

Because of the difficulties of transportation only three to four thousand tons of supplies can be shipped from America each month. Hence the Y. M. C. A. has become a manufacturer by necessity. Raw materials are shipped from the United States and the completed products—chocolate, crackers, etc.—are made in France.

The "Y" needs, therefore, not only business men who can sell goods, but men who are experienced on the manufacturing end. The scope of the work makes it possible for salesmen, warehousemen, accountants and clerks of all kinds to go overseas and do their bit in this war.

Sports. If there is one thing that the healthy American young man, in khaki needs most in France it is good, healthy sport. Some of the most famous athletic directors and athletes of other years are in France today leading men in mass athletic games.

Herbert L. Pratt, vice president of the Standard Oil company, who recently returned from France to head the local overseas recruiting committee, is authority for the statement that "there is no job in France too small for the biggest man in any American community." "No president of a railroad or a bank, or a college," he adds, "no lawyer or minister is too big for the job of taking care of our boys overseas."

Mr. Pratt and others who have seen the work that is being done in France sum it all up by saying that it means to our boys over there, first of all—America and home.

### Marvelous Grand Canyon.

Those who have lived with, rather than glanced at, the Grand Canyon become increasingly moved by its glories. It has inspired more literature and art than all the other scenic places of America combined. It is the center of a steadily increasing pilgrimage of painters. It perhaps may be said that the Grand Canyon and the region of which it is the climax inspire the highest as well as certainly the most extensive expression of landscape art in America today.



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.

## MICHIGAN STATE FAIR PRESIDENT



### JOHN S. HAGGERTY.

John S. Haggerty, President of the Michigan State Fair, is a member of the Wayne County Good Roads Commission. Mr. Haggerty has not confined his activities to the county work but has been particularly insistent upon improved drives and good side walks at the Fair Grounds. Each year at his instigation long stretches of pavement and sidewalk are installed. At the 1918 exposition to be held in Detroit, August 30-September 8, over 40,000 square feet of new pavement and 80,000 square feet of new sidewalk will be ready for the visitors.

### 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.

## AMERICAN FOOD SAVINGS LARGE

United States Sent to Allies 141,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

### CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Allies Got 844,600,000 Pounds More Meat and Fat in 1917-18 Than in Year Before.

*****	*****
★ AMERICAN FOOD SHIPMENTS TO ALLIES ★	★
★ MEAT ★	★
★ 1916-17.....2,163,500,000 lbs. ★	★
★ 1917-18.....3,011,100,000 lbs. ★	★
★ Increase...844,600,000 lbs. ★	★
★ CEREALS ★	★
★ 1916-17.....250,900,000 bu. ★	★
★ 1917-18.....340,800,000 bu. ★	★
★ Increase...80,900,000 bu. ★	★
*****	*****

In spite of a subnormal food supply in this country the American people have been able to ship to the Allies as well as our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides 844,600,000 pounds of meat, during the year ending June 30 last. This has been made possible by the whole-hearted co-operation of the people, who, besides practicing self-denial, have speeded up production and responded nobly to the appeal from abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, gives a brief summary of the results of food conservation in the United States and of the activities of the Food Administration to this end. The conservation measures have been put through practically on a voluntary basis which is regarded as a splendid tribute to the patriotism of the American people. Meat shipments were increased 844,600,000 pounds during the first fiscal year, as compared with our meat exports during the year before America entered the war.

"The total value of these food shipments," Mr. Hoover wrote President Wilson, "which were in the main purchased through or with collaboration of the Food Administration, amount to, roughly, \$1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year."

In 1916-17 the United States sent the Allies 2,163,500,000 pounds of meat. In 1917-18, with voluntary conservation practiced in America, and aided by extra weight of animals, we sent the Allies 3,011,100,000 pounds of meat, an increase of 844,600,000 pounds.

### Wheat Saving Enormous.

When the Food Administration began operations in the summer of 1917, this country was facing a large deficit in wheat. Counting in all carry-over wheat from the 1916 crop, we had at the beginning of the 1917 harvest year just enough wheat to take care of America's normal consumption,—not a bushel of surplus.

At the close of the 1917-18 harvest year the Food Administration's official reports showed that our total wheat shipments to the other side had been 141,000,000 bushels. Every bushel shipped was wheat saved by the American people from their normal consumption.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations were 340,800,000 bushels, 80,900,000 bushels more than the amount sent in 1916-17.

Included in these figures are 19,900,000 bushels of rye and the 141,000,000 bushels of saved wheat. In addition we sent the neutrals dependent on us 10,000,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs.

"These figures do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people," the Food Administrator wrote. "I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the Northern Hemisphere, all of those people joined together against Germany came through to the new harvest, not only with health and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trade, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

### SUGAR SHORTAGE HITS SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

In Spain and Portugal sugar prices are soaring. Both countries have been seriously affected by the short beet sugar crop in Europe and the lack of ocean tonnage to move stocks of cane sugar isolated in far away ports.

Granulated sugar, home grown, was being sold in Barcelona, Spain, during the early summer at 19 cents a pound. The price of brown sugar in Lisbon, Portugal, fixed by governmental order, was \$1.04 to \$1.12 a pound.

By comparison the price of beet sugar in Sweden is 14 cents a pound.

Buy a War Savings Stamp today.



## An Endorsement of Truman H. Newberry for United States Senator from Michigan Prominently Identified with the Agricultural Interests of Michigan

**B**ELIEVING as we do that Michigan should elect this fall a United States Senator who is, and has been, interested in and conversant with public affairs; a man of sound judgment, and continuity of purpose; a man whose one hundred per cent patriotism cannot be questioned; and a man who has given sufficient study and thought to the matter of national and international policies to enable him to determine for himself where he stands and what he stands for; and believing that Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, conforms to this standard, we endorse his candidacy and agree to support him at the primaries and at the election.

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| <p>N. P. HULL, Ex-Master State Grange and President, Grange Life Insurance Company, Lansing.</p> <p>JASON WOODMAN, Grange Lecturer; Member State Board of Agriculture, Paw Paw.</p> <p>JAMES N. McBRIDE, State Market Director, Burton.</p> <p>T. F. MARSTON, Secretary North-Eastern Michigan Development Bureau, Bay City.</p> <p>THOMAS READ, State Representative, Shelby.</p> <p>CHARLES H. SCULLY, State Senator, Almont, and President of State Farmers' Clubs.</p> <p>ALFRED ALLEN, Secretary State Fair Commission, Mason.</p> <p>H. E. POWELL, General Field Lecturer, State Grange, Ionia.</p> <p>FRANK COWARD, Treasurer, State Grange, Bronson.</p> <p>C. H. BRAMBLE, Overseer, Michigan State Grange, Tecumseh.</p> <p>A. L. CHANDLER, Corunna.</p> <p>ROBERT D. GRAHAM, Member State Board of Agriculture, Grand Rapids.</p> <p>THOMAS H. McNAUGHTON, Ex-State Senator, General Field Lecturer, Michigan State Grange, Ada.</p> <p>FRED L. DEAN, Sheridan.</p> <p>C. F. HAINLINE, Vice-President, State Milk Producers' Association, Alma.</p> <p>COMFORT A. TYLER, Coldwater.</p> <p>HORATIO S. EARLE, Detroit, father of Good Roads.</p> <p>COLON P. CAMPBELL, Ex-Speaker, House of Representatives, Grand Rapids.</p> <p>C. HUNSBARGER, Director, Michigan Expedition Association, Grand Rapids.</p> <p>C. S. BARTLETT, General Field Lecturer, Michigan State Grange, Pontiac.</p> <p>HON. ANDREW CAMPBELL, Ann Arbor.</p> <p>CHARLES SALEWSKI, Member Board of Control, State Prison in the Upper Peninsula, Ingalls.</p> <p>DAVID WALKINSHAW, Marshall.</p> <p>JACOB F. HARTSIS, Warren.</p> <p>C. H. JOSE, Mt. Clemens.</p> <p>CHARLES H. WHITTUM, Eaton Rapids.</p> <p>J. GILMAN, Eaton Rapids.</p> <p>FRED H. KINGSTING, Monroe.</p> <p>A. T. BORDINE, Dundee.</p> <p>H. E. RISING, Hastings.</p> <p>ARTHUR L. CRIDLER, Hastings.</p> <p>GEORGE E. WALKER, Richland.</p> <p>ROLAND MORRILL, Farmers' Institute Lecturer, Benton Harbor.</p> <p>ROBERT SHERWOOD, Benton Harbor.</p> <p>SILAS MUNSELL, Howell.</p> <p>HORACE W. NORTON, Howell.</p> <p>JOHN RAUCHOLTZ, Former Chairman Board of Supervisors, Saginaw.</p> <p>JACOB DEGUSS, Manager, Prairie Farm and Member Executive Committee, Michigan Live Stock Association, Saginaw.</p> <p>JOHN H. DODDS, President, Lapeer County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Lapeer.</p> <p>GEORGE HARVEY, Lum, Lapeer County.</p> | <p>GRANT H. SMITH, Supervisor, Lexington.</p> <p>ALVARADO HAYWOOD, Supervisor, Brown City.</p> <p>ARTHUR M. SMITH, President, State Potato Growers' Association, Lake City.</p> <p>JAMES ENGLISH, Former Superintendent-Blodgett Farms, Lucas.</p> <p>R. C. REED, President, Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Howell.</p> <p>JOHN R. WYLIE, Shelby.</p> <p>CHAS. S. BINGHAM, President, State Horticultural Society, Franklin.</p> <p>ROBERT W. MALCOLM, President, Farmers' Monitor Insurance Company, Commerce.</p> <p>EDWARD ROGERS, Clay Banks, Oceana Co.</p> <p>ROBERT BARNEY, President, Grand Traverse Region Fair Association, Traverse City.</p> <p>GEORGE W. ARNOLD, Master Grange, Williamsburg, Grand Traverse County.</p> <p>WILLIAM D. WRIGHT, Petoskey.</p> <p>EDWIN ROBBINS, President, Hilledale County Agricultural Society, Pittsford.</p> <p>F. S. FOOTE, Member Executive Committee, Saginaw Grange, and Editor Saginaw Valley Farmer, Saginaw.</p> <p>E. J. SMITH, Cheboygan.</p> <p>FRANK FORD, Cheboygan.</p> <p>FRANK B. KENNEDY, Quincy.</p> <p>JUDSON W. BROWN, Coldwater.</p> <p>CARL LOWERY, Berlin Township, Ionia Co.</p> <p>F. H. VANDENBOOM, Marquette.</p> <p>W. S. EWING, Representative, State Legislature, Marquette.</p> <p>JOHN HUNT, Verona, Huron County.</p> <p>FRANK KINCH, Port Austin.</p> <p>WILLIAM STEIN, Windsor Township, Huron County.</p> <p>GUY W. SLACK, Director, Western Michigan Development Bureau, Cadillac.</p> <p>E. M. SHEERBURNE, Supervisor Antioch Township, Wexford County.</p> <p>WILLIAM H. KLINE, Supervisor, Fruitport, Muskegon County.</p> <p>MacDONALD RESIDE, Supervisor, Dalton Township, Muskegon County.</p> <p>WILLIAM HARRISON, Constantine.</p> <p>JOHN H. FRISBIE, Leonidas, St. Joseph Co.</p> <p>ARLIE L. HOPKINS, State Representative, Bear Lake, Manistee County.</p> <p>JOHN BRADFORD, State Good Roads Instructor, Arcadia, Manistee County.</p> <p>CLAYTON J. THOMAS, Owosso.</p> <p>AMOS PARMENTER, Durand.</p> <p>ALBERT SEIBERT, St. Johns.</p> <p>JOHN WILEY, Blissfield, Lenawee County.</p> <p>THOMAS KNIGHT, St. Johns.</p> <p>JEDD E. BLAKE, Ex-Superintendent, Michigan State Prison Farms, Jackson.</p> <p>WILLIAM A. REED, President Jackson County Agricultural Society, Hanover.</p> <p>WILLIAM H. NASH, Manager Gladwin County Farmers' Shipping Association.</p> <p>FRANK LEONARD, Ex-County Treasurer Gladwin Co.</p> <p>JOHN T. RORICK, Seneca, Lenawee County.</p> |
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### 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 cause 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.



## THORNTON DIXON of Monroe FOR CONGRESS

CLEAN ENERGETIC CAPABLE

EVERY County in the District has had a candidate since Monroe has had one—BE FAIR VOTE FOR DIXON

# Don't Forget About the 5th Annual Livingston County Fair

At Howell, Michigan

August 27th to 30th

\$2,000 Offered as Premiums. \$1,800 for Horse Races

\$200.00 for Ball Games

### The Bobker Ben-Ali Troupe—

Of pyramid builders and whirlwind tumblers will perform in front of the Grand Stand, twice daily. This is a State Fair act and this troupe is absolutely unsurpassed in their line. It consists of 7 grown Arabs and the "Midget," Saalam, who, when he traveled with Ringling Brothers Circus, was featured all over the country as "Ink Spot." They will surely keep the crowd wild with delight during their performance.

### The Music—

The music for the Grand Stand will be furnished by "Ike Fischer's Celebrated orchestra, accompanied by a celebrated "Vocal Soloist."

### Children's Day—

Wednesday, August 28th, will be Children's Day and all children under 12 years old will be admitted FREE, and on that afternoon the Orchestra will be assisted by "Bud" Fischer, said to be the youngest "Jazz" Drummer in the world.

### The Midway—

The "Midway" will contain all the usual attractions and "Kellie King's" tent show which carries several curiosities.

PLAN TO BE THERE

IF BUSINESS IS DULL TRY AN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN IT WORKS WONDERS

F. STAFFAN & SON UNDERTAKERS Established over fifty years Phone 201 CHelsea, Mich



## TO THE PUBLIC



Being a candidate for a public office, I feel it my duty to inform the electors what they may expect of me in the event that I am successful in being nominated and elected. I have been in business in the City of Ann Arbor for 18 years, and I have always given my business my closest personal attention. I have endeavored to deal honestly with all. If I am elected Sheriff of Washtenaw county, I shall give to the office the same kind of attention I have given my own business in the past. I will go into the office without being under obligation to any one or to any faction. I have made no promises as to the appointment of any deputies, and will appoint only those whom I feel will be a credit to the county. I will endeavor to safeguard the finances of the county, and will try to the best of my ability to give the taxpayers value received.

If this is the kind of an administration you desire, go to the polls on August 27th and express your choice.

Adv. WM. L. HENDERSON.

## PREMIER ATTRACTIONS ON STATE FAIR MIDWAY

Government Sanction of Clean Amusement As A War Measure Causes Fair to Increase Expenditures.

One of the essentials of war times good, clean, wholesome amusement, the United States government has at its official stamp of approval on the various carnival and circus organizations. Our President, Woodrow Wilson, issued a special message endorsing good, clean and moral entertainments. Secretary McAdoo, director general of railroads, endorsed amusements when he issued orders to furnish special trains and train crews to transport these organizations about the country.

High officials of the National Council of Defense have gone on record as favoring all proper amusement for their psychological effect on the people. Mothers, sweethearts, wives and sisters of the boys "Over There" need recreation of all sorts to divert their attention from the horrors of war and alleviate the mental strain consistent with the daily casualty lists issued by the government.

Acting upon this premise, G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan State Fair, has given his personal attention to arranging the Midway and other attractions at the coming exposition.

In securing the fireworks he has been zealous. From the opening night of the 1918 fair, in Detroit on August 30 to the closing night on September 8, the greatest pyrotechnic display ever presented in Michigan will be shown. Daylight fireworks will be staged every afternoon during the ten days and an especially spectacular display will be given every evening.

## UNCLE SAM'S PARTNER



(Courtesy of Life and Charles Dana Gibson.)

Planting home gardens, producing more food, and saving food are all war-time efforts of this government in which the women of America have co-operated loyally. We are all in the home army; the home army here must help the fighting forces and home armies over there; 120 million Allies must eat.

## MUST USE LESS SUGAR; ALLIED NEEDS GROW

Americans Asked to Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person Per Month.

Shortage May Last Until Beginning of 1919, When New Sugar Crop Arrives.

After making a careful survey of the world sugar situation the U. S. Food Administration has asked the American public to USE NO MORE THAN TWO POUNDS OF SUGAR PER PERSON A MONTH until January 1, 1919.

Increased sugar demands from the Allied nations—where the present sugar ration is already reduced to the lowest possible level—and the need of keeping our army and navy supplied are two of the leading causes of the curtailment of America's sugar ration.

Americans are requested to make two pounds of sugar per person (half a pound a week) serve for all sugar uses in the household—including cooking and all sugar served at the table.

Public eating places, as well as housewives, will be required to limit their use of sugar to two pounds for every ninety meals served. In the U. S. Food Administration's cafeteria at Washington, where employees of the Food Administration take their noon meal, one pound of sugar is used for every 120 meals served.

The U. S. Food Administration is confident that the American public will heartily agree to reduce household use of sugar here to a level more nearly equal to the present restrictions among the Allied nations.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

The sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries, are at low ebb; the production from the American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing; the yield in Porto Rico has likewise been smaller than anticipated, and the inability of the United States and the Allies to secure sugar from Java and other distant sources on account of the imperative call for ships for the movement of troops and their supplies has materially reduced the supply from such quarters. Added to this already difficult situation, the quantity needed by the Army and Navy greatly exceeds earlier estimates; we must send a large amount of the great volume lost through the German and Austrian invasions, during which much beet land was overrun and many factories destroyed; we have to supply certain quantities to neutral nations under agreements; and finally over fifty million pounds were lost recently through submarine sinkings off our Atlantic coast.

The Food Administration is confident that the American people, with the record of wheat savings behind it, having by voluntary savings sent 140,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Allies after practically every bushel had been exhausted from our normal surplus, will with the same spirit save the sugar situation of the world.

## EACH DAY FEATURED DURING STATE FAIR

Cleaners, Grangers, Old Soldiers, Road Builders and Many Other Organizations Convene During 1918 Exposition.

On each of the 10 days—August 30—September 8—of the 1918 Michigan State Fair a special attraction, in addition to the regular features of the exposition, has been arranged by G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the Fair Association.

August 30, "Opening Day" will be featured with the greatest patriotic pageant ever staged in Michigan. Governor Sleeper and his staff will attend for the purpose of officially opening the fair and reviewing the great military parade and ensuing pageant.

"Children's Day" will be celebrated on Saturday, August 31, the second day of the exhibition. Young America will hold sway during the daylight hours and all the attractions will cater to the youngsters. "Automobile Day," when special attention will be given the Automobile Building and the world's championship automobile races will be run, has been set for Sunday, September 1.

Labor Day follows on Monday, September 2. On Labor Day, 1917, 117,411 visitors passed through the turnstiles at the Fair Grounds. This is the largest attendance ever recorded in a single day at any fair in the United States.

Grangers Convene September 4. The veterans of the civil and the Spanish-American war will have charge of "Old Soldiers Day," Tuesday September 3. Members of the Michigan State Grange will hold their

annual picnic on the fair grounds, "Grange Day," Wednesday, September 4, when thousands of Grangers will be in attendance.

The annual "Gleaners Day," Thursday, September 5, will be more auspicious this year than ever before. The new Gleaner Temple, which is being erected on the State Fair Grounds, will be thrown open for the first time and the program will be staged in the large auditorium of the building.

On Friday, September 6, "Michigan Day," Governor Sleeper and the Michigan senators and congressmen have been invited to hold receptions on the grounds for their constituents.

In honor of our allies at the north, Saturday, September 7, will be celebrated as "Canadian Day," and a special program for the entertainment of the visitors has been provided.

## Aviators To Be Guests.

The closing day of the fair, Sunday, September 8, will be styled "Aviation Day," in honor of the U. S. aviators at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens. An invitation has been extended to the entire camp by Mr. Dickinson, and a large landing field will be provided for the flyers who come from the camp in their aeroplanes.

One of the largest Good Roads conventions ever held in the country will be in session three days, September 3, 4, 5, at the fair grounds when the annual meeting of the Michigan State Good Roads Association will convene. On account of the necessity of good roads as a war measure, a special request to attend has been made to every road man in Michigan, by the Hon. Philip T. Colgrove, president of the association. In order to facilitate the good roads movement, Mr. Dickinson is arranging a monster road building machinery exhibit and demonstration for the benefit of the delegates.

## LINER ADS EFFECTIVE.

One of the most effective forms of advertising is in the "liner" or classified column where an investment of a few cents is certain to give prompt results. Tribune liner ads are always run under the heading, "Wants, For Sale, To Rent," in the same position on the front page where they are easy to find and invariably catch the eye. Only five cents the line for first insertion, 2½ cents the line for each subsequent insertion. Next time you want to buy something, or have something for sale or rent, try a Tribune liner.

## 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.

## The Right Hand of Patriotism

BUY A LIBERTY BOND AND SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM!

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DR. H. H. AVERY  
Graduate of U. of M.  
Member of 2d District Dental Society and Michigan State Dental Society. IN PRACTICE TWENTY YEARS

DR. H. M. ARMOUR  
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist  
Succeeding Dr. L. A. Maze. Also general auctioneering. Phone No. 84, Chelsea, Mich. Residence, 143 East Middle street.

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

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

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

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

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 Seline and at Wayne for Plymouth and Northville.

## BACON for CONGRESS



MARK R. BACON

## To the Voters of the Second Congressional District;

Consulting my own interests I wit: "I have been a laboring man had no desire to become a candidate as personal matters demand my attention, but my friends throughout the district think I owe it to the people to give them a chance to rebuke the proceedings whereby the District was deprived of its duly elected Congressman—legally elected under our Michigan laws as evidenced by the action of the canvassing boards, the circuit and supreme courts, and by the Certificate of Election.

I am an American citizen. My grandfather Bacon, and great-grandfather Pickering, fought with Washington through the American Revolution. My two sons were among those who early offered their services in the present war—one now serving, the other after graduating at the Aviation School, from which he was sent to a Washington hospital for an operation, and then out west on account of tubercular trouble, where he is trying to regain his health and anxious for service.

We are engaged in an awful war, and WE MUST AND WILL WIN. I said practically the same thing over a year ago in Congress when I said on April 25, 1917 (see Cong'l Record). "We have gone into this war and we have gone in to WIN, and WE WILL WIN."

I favor all adequate appropriations, carefully considered, and efficiently expended for the Army and Navy; also for the tender fostering care for dependents of our heroes who have given and are giving the last full measure of sacrifice to our country, or who may return to us maimed, or helpless from strife.

I believe the heaviest burdens of taxation should be carried by those best able to bear it.

The tariff should be promptly adjusted to provide urgently needed revenue and to safeguard our labor, and our home markets from exploitation after the war ends. I believe in efficiency in every department of our government, efficiency implies and demands absolute honesty; and I would invoke the severest punishment of prodigality and all violators of law. Speculation in food, clothing, cotton, wool or munitions should, and can be prevented.

Sedition in any form should be firmly stamped out, but laws for that purpose must not be made a mask to aid scheming politicians to suppress loyal freedom of speech and of the press.

I hold all citizens equal before the law and I demand equal protection for all.

I favor all plans to win the war but I condemn inefficiency, waste and extravagance in the expenditure of public funds.

While fighting to sustain democracy abroad, we should avoid unnecessary autocracy at home. We must continue to help the Red Cross and all war charities, and buy War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds.

I stand for the working man, and in Congress on April 26, 1917 (see Congressional Record), to

## MICHIGAN STATE FAIR DETROIT SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR AUGUST 30-SEPTEMBER 8 1918

PHYSICAL PICTURE OF THE GROWTH OF MICHIGAN COMBINED WITH THE GREATEST AMUSEMENT ATTRACTIONS OF AMERICA

Agricultural and Industrial and Livestock Exhibits. Better Babies and Body Building contests. Federal, State, County and City displays. Horse and automobile racing, auto polo, patriotic pageants, superb fireworks depicting the world at war. Demonstrations of women's war activities in every phase. Daily exhibitions of mechanical farm labor saving devices. Dog show, Cat Show. The largest road building machinery exhibit and the greatest road building demonstrations ever arranged in Michigan.

Increased prizes for livestock. Sixty-five thousand dollars in premiums. Special features each day. Attended annually by nearly one-half million visitors.





## Old Glory

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER  
of The Vigilantes

I have a small boy—a four-year-old—and the other day I made him a "boat" out in the back yard, with a sail that he can raise and lower, and at the top of the mast I tacked on a "flag" to flutter in the breeze that blows continuously here on Long Island. The "flag," like the sail, is a piece of old canvas. It flaps in the breeze like any flag, but it does not mean a thing! I can look out of my window and see that "flag" fluttering and not feel the slightest emotion of any sort. I made it. I know it is nothing but a piece of old canvas, ripped from a large piece and nailed there.

Some day—but God forbid any such day—that "flag" might have a meaning for me. I might look out of my window and see it fluttering there and know that my boy would never again look up at it in his play and the sight of the poor rag might fill my heart with agony. If any neighbor then came into my yard and laid rough hands on that flag and tore it down and trampled on it I think I would kill him. The poor rag would be sacred because of the memories that cling to it.

It is because it means so much, is the symbol of so much, that our nation's flag is so sacred that the man who defiles it deserves to be shot down in the act.

A flag is a symbol, a sign, as the cross is a symbol and as the triangle is a symbol. The mere silk or bunting of the flag are nothing. A burial squad tramps through the woods bearing the body of a dead comrade, and digs his grave and covers him over in his last bed. On the ground lie two bits of wood. They are nothing but bits of wood, to be burned, or to be left to decay. The dead man's comrades pick them up and bind one across the other and plant the cross thus made at the head of the grave. Now the bits of wood have become a sacred sign and whoever destroys that cross, or defiles it, or throws it down is indeed a dog. The bunting and the silk of our flag are nothing; not until they are assembled in the Stars and Stripes of our flag and thrown to the breeze as the symbol of loyalty and patriotism do they demand our reverence.

### Why We Honor the Flag.

We honor the flag because of what it stands for. Those who dishonor our flag dishonor all it stands for. In days like these, when our nation is at war, there might be placed under the dome of the capitol at Washington a great book of a thousand pages. On the first page might be inscribed the American's Creed, proclaiming a belief in national honor, national justice and national honesty and a belief in a free government for this free American people. To Washington then might be called one of the people of the nation, to sign, one after another, their names in the great book so that all America and all the world might know how each man and woman and child stood, until all our millions were enrolled. There is no need of this. The American's Creed is written in the Stars and Stripes of our flag. Our flag stands for all that could be written in the great book at Washington. It stands for honor, justice, national honesty and a free government, and when the time of stress comes, as at present, the flag is at hand, ready to be raised in twenty million homes, a proclamation of loyalty as valid as a signed and sealed book. Our flag is not a gaily colored decoration to brighten our towns and villages; it is a creed—an "I believe"—to tell our neighbors, our nation, and the whole world how we stand.

It is remarkable to what an extent flags, even the simplest, tell the national stories. I chanced upon the flag of the little grand duchy of Luxembourg a few days ago for the first time. I had long been familiar with the Luxembourg coat-of-arms, which is a standing lion on a barred shield, surmounted by the ducal coronet, and I had imagined the flag of Luxembourg would be something like that. It is three straight bars, or stripes, of red, white and blue. These are the colors of France, but they are arranged on the flag of Luxembourg as are the red, white and black of Germany, and not perpendicularly as in the French flag. The flag tells its own story. The people of Luxembourg speak German; their sympathies are entirely French.

In something of the same way the flag of Great Britain tells its story. With the St. George's cross of England, St. Andrew's cross of Scotland and St. Patrick's cross of Ireland combined. The true story of Prussianism and its brutal aggressions is told by the German flag. The German empire, so much boasted, is shown by its flag to be but a footstool on which the king of Prussia wiles his feet. In its center is the black eagle of Prussia, crowned, and the black cross of Prussia is smeared all over it. The German emperor is Prussia and nothing but Prussia—a military autocracy holding Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony and all the other states in pawn. Just as the king-kaiser would like to hold New York, California and all of America, and as he now holds helpless Luxembourg and brave Belgium. The black in all the German flags is the black of Prussia, and black is the

color that was chosen by the pirates and cutthroats.

Every one knows the story of our own flag, with the thirteen stripes that signify the thirteen original states of our Union, and the stars, one for each state in the Union today. Whether Betsy Ross or another first sewed together the stripes and stitched the original thirteen stars in place on their blue field matters little, for flags are not made in that way. Our flag was made when the wise fathers of our nation decreed that this should be a union of sovereign states and that no kingly crown or imperial eagle should appear on our banners. The long deliberations and deep wisdom of the founders of the nation made possible a flag of thirteen stripes when they decreed that each state should continue its individual existence under the national government, and in effect decreed the many-starred blue field when they said that new states, as they became worthy, might enter the Union.

Even then our flag was not a flag. It had to win a place for itself and a right to existence. It was as if the stripes were not yet welded together or the stars riveted in their places. Through the long years of the Revolutionary war the American fighting men gave their lives and shed their red blood that the flag might become a permanency. Each dying soldier by his death gave life to the flag. It was born of their blood.

There was no "separate peace" made by Massachusetts or New York or Virginia, to tear one of the thirteen stripes from the flag or to rip one of the thirteen stars from the blue field. Year after year, cold, hungry, half clothed, beaten about and buffeted, retreating and advancing, the Revolutionary heroes who had at first fought under a dozen different flags, fought under the Stars and Stripes, making it a flag. When the struggle ended at Yorktown the flag was already sacred, made so by the blood of those who died for the freedom of their fellow countrymen. Our flag was not made by those who worked with needle and thread but by those who died for high ideals. The blackest traitor that ever betrayed our country might sew silk or bunting together; our flag was made by Washington and his men, Jackson and his men, Lincoln and his men. The great minds and great hearts and brave men and women of the past made our flag a real flag. They made the flag for us; today we are making it for those who will come after us.

### Must Be Made Again.

I say we are making it, because you and I, I hope, are doing all we can to help our army and our navy win the fight against the blood-reeking autocracy that wishes to unmake half the flags of the world and put the modern flag of piracy in their places. For this is true: Each flag that is a real flag must be made again and again with the passing years. It is true our flag has been made and remade. In times of peace it has been a flag of peace and a truer symbol of peace than the white flag of submission. It has also been a war banner as glorious as any that ever floated above the heads of armed men. Again and again, when brave men fought for what they believed to be right and justice, our flag has been torn by shot and shell and drenched with blood. It has gone forth at the head of armies, silken and fringed with gold, to come back torn and tattered but a more splendid ensign of liberty than it had ever been before. It has left our ports floating from proud ships and has sunk beneath the waves when the battered ships went down and was a greater flag than then it had been. Like the phoenix it has arisen from every fire of trial in renewed glory.

And on each flag day, it will float from the staffs of a million American homes, perhaps from ten million or twenty million, but its greatest glory—the greatest glory of its 140 years—is that it will float in the breezes of France and Flanders beside the flags of Belgium, France and Great Britain, and on the seven seas of the world, in the world's greatest combat against autocratic brutality. No longer the flag of a group of colonies, Old Glory has become the banner of a world-power, the emblem of the mightiest free people that ever existed.

### Old Glory's New Birth.

Never were the stripes of our flag brighter or the stars more brilliant on their field of blue than they are today. In field, in mine, in factory, in home, in garden, in camp, on ship, in trench and in battle line the men and women and the children of our vast free empire are united in one great cause, and the free flag of a free people floats over them, unstained and unspotted.

From generation to generation, since Old Glory was born, flags have died, but Old Glory has had new birth. The white flag of royal France and the standard of Napoleon have given way to the tricolor, but Old Glory still waves. From generation to generation our flag is born anew, re-created in our hearts, ever better loved and more sacred in our eyes, because it is the flag for which our heroes have died and because it is the symbol of the only government that can endure—a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It is the flag of no king or czar or emperor, but your flag and my flag and the flag of the brave boy who has gone with a song on his lips to die that we may remain free. Earth has no greater glory today than Old Glory. For a century and a half it has floated above our soil, a sign that we are free. Today it floats on alien breezes, in foreign lands, not for conquest but as an earnest that all nations that desire freedom shall henceforth be free.

## GOOD ROADS

### PROTECT ROADS OF COUNTRY

Former Governor Tener Declares It Military Necessity to Keep Highways in Repair.

"It is up to the federal, state and local governments to save our highways," remarked John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, former governor, president of the Permanent Highways Corporation of New York. Governor Tener declared that it is a military necessity for the proper authorities to protect the roads. "We must preserve the roads of the country, and particularly the highways."



Application of Seal Coat in Progress.

Early we must save the foundations if we are to protect the commerce and industries of the country which are supplying the needs of our men on the battle fronts as well as the taxes of the government and the necessities of the men, women and children who are keeping the wheels going at home.

"The federal government, the manufacturer and the farmer for months have been depending on the highways for the transportation of enormous amounts of materials and supplies by motor trucks. The roads fast are wearing down and hundreds of miles of highways will become useless unless the resurfacing of these roads is encouraged so that the foundations may be saved. In road construction, the principal cost is in the foundations. The top, or road surface, naturally is the first to give way, break and finally grind up and disappear, leaving the foundations exposed."

"Foundations costing hundreds of millions of dollars now are in danger of being ruined forever, when they could be saved by proper resurfacing, but this should be done at once or else the costly foundations will have to be done all over again. In some states and localities there is a disposition to delay work until after the war on the theory that men and materials are more needed in the war work. This is a mistake which should be corrected. Without the highways the business of the country would be crippled. The roads must be preserved both for war purposes and for the safeguarding of our industries, upon which our country's revenues depend. Makeshift resurfacing will crumble in a few months and will have to be done all over again. If properly surfaced now, hundreds of millions of dollars will be saved."

### BOOST FOR GOOD ROADS IDEA

Highway Magazine Does It by Asking Four Questions—Delivery Facilities Increased.

Four questions which every American is requested to put to himself are suggested by the Dixie Highway, the good roads publication of the Dixie Highway association.

Do you ever stop to consider that every bale of cotton the farmer can add to his wagonload makes his profits that much greater?

And that every pound of merchandise which can be added to the truckload makes truck haulage that much more reasonable?

And that every foot of good road over which these wagons and trucks travel increases the nation's delivery facilities?

And that every inch of bad road—of full-weather-only road—makes hauling that much more expensive; makes the farmer's profit that much less than it should be?

### Width of Earth Roads.

The width of the earth road will depend on the traffic. As a rule, 25 or 30 feet from ditch to ditch is sufficient if the road is properly crowned. Ordinarily the only ditches needed are those made with the road machine, which are wide and shallow.

### When Highways Are Wet.

When the roads are wet and heavy the farmer can haul but one-eighth of the load to town that he could haul if a first-rate road were available.

### Big Cost of Poor Roads.

The United States office of public roads estimates the national excess bill for hauling because of poor roads at \$200,000,000 annually.

### Using Convict Labor.

Military roads are being built in Ohio by the aid of convict labor.

## PIT SILO NOW A FEED CONSERVER

In Great Plains States Underground Type Is Quickly Constructed and Permanent.

### SILAGE IS WELL PRESERVED

Receptacle Should Last Indefinitely—Little Material Not on Average Farm Is Required—Filling Not Expensive.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The pit silo, not a makeshift if properly built, has become a permanent feed conserver on farms of the Great Plains region. It is inexpensive and quickly constructed by unskilled labor during the fall in farm work just before fall harvesting. A farmer using his own labor, obtaining sand and gravel at a small cost, and employing a home-made hoisting apparatus for lifting the silage, can build a pit silo of 150 to 180 tons capacity at a cash outlay of about \$75, cement being the chief item of expenditure. As a guide to those who wish to build such silos, a publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 825, "Pit Silos" gives the details of construction and drawings illustrating the process and methods of making hoists.

### Many Benefits of Silo.

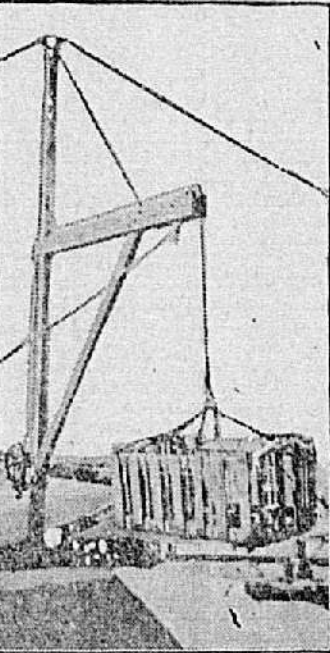
Properly constructed pit silos, requiring little material not already on the average farm, should last indefinitely, and the upkeep is small. The cost of a masonry silo is often prohibitive in the Great Plains region because the materials must be hauled from distant railroad points. Wooden silos often weaken rapidly under the climatic conditions peculiar to this region. Pit silos cannot be blown down; silage is preserved fully as well or better than in above-ground types; the silage is never frozen; filling is a much less expensive operation; and the labor of getting silage out of the pit, which comes during the period when farm work is not pressing, is reduced by home-made windlasses or pulley lifts.

As it is impracticable and even dangerous to make a pit silo in certain types of soil, a farmer should know the character of his soil before attempting to build one, department specialists say.

Locate the silo near the feed lot if possible. If feeding is to be done in a barn, 5 or 6 feet, at least, should be left between the edge of the pit and the barn. Farmers' Bulletin 461, "The Use of Concrete on the Farm," and 539, "Home-made Silos," give valuable information and detailed instructions concerning the mixing, handling and reinforcing of concrete, the construction of walls, and so on.

### Simple Type of Hoist.

The illustration shows one of the simple types of home-made hoists in use. This device consists of a swinging crane, a windlass, pulleys and rope, and a box of some sort for the silage. A strong 4 by 6-inch piece may be used for the upright or mast, 2 by 4 or 2 by 8-inch pieces for the arm, and a 4 by 4-inch piece for the boom. Only sound timbers should be used. The windlass and the plates of iron on which the crane turns can be purchased at small cost. The upright



One of the Simplest Types of Home-made Hoists in Use—It Consists of a Swinging Crane, a Windlass, Pulleys and Rope, and a Box of Some Sort for the Silage—If Desired the Windlass May Be Replaced by a Pulley and a Horse or Team Used to Lift the Silage.

should be braced from the top with heavy guy wires securely anchored. If desired, the windlass may be replaced by a pulley, and a horse or a team used to lift the silage. This is the common practice where large numbers of cattle are fed. The silage box after being filled and hoisted can be swung over a wagon or attached to a trolley on an overhead track, or placed upon a truck. Such a hoisting device may be placed so that it can be used to empty two or even three silos. Whatever kind of car for the silage is built, or purchased, it should have a trip bottom, end, or side, so that it may be unloaded easily. Other forms of hoists and overhead tracks are described and illustrated in the publication mentioned, Farmers' Bulletin 825.

## TO INCREASE YIELD OF SUGAR BEET CROP

Good Care During Growing Season Will Add to Sugar Supply.

Careless Blocking and Thinning Is Responsible for Low Yields—Poor Cultivation Also Reduces Number of Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Growers of sugar beets are urged to give special care to this crop during the present growing season in order that the yields may be increased, and in this way add to the nation's supply of sugar. There is every indication that a normal crop has been planted this year in nearly all sugar-beet states. In the past the average yield of beets per acre in the United States has been approximately ten tons, yet yields of 15 to 20 tons are not uncommon. If the 800,000 acres of beets which were planted last year all had been carried to maturity and an increase of but one ton per acre had been produced by more careful methods, we would have had 800,000 tons of beets in excess of the normal crop, which would have added 160,000 tons to our supply of sugar.

As soon as the beets have from four to six leaves they should be blocked and thinned, so that the plants



Good Type of Sugar Beet.

stand singly at intervals of 8 to 12 inches in a row, the rows being 20 inches apart. Careless blocking and thinning is responsible in part for low yields. This is readily preventable. Likewise, careless cultivation reduces the number of plants and thereby cuts down the tonnage. This is also preventable. When the beets are harvested there is frequently unnecessary loss due to the breaking of the roots when the beets are lifted, and by improper topping. If the beets are not delivered immediately after they are removed from the ground, further loss can be prevented by covering them to prevent drying. If the weather is cold they should be sufficiently protected so that the roots will not be frosted.

Labor is one of the principal factors influencing acreage, as more labor is required in the growing of sugar beets than most other farm crops. From all reports labor conditions are more favorable for sugar beets than they were a year ago. The department of agriculture is endeavoring to meet the labor situation not only by encouraging the shifting of labor to the centers where needed, but also by encouraging the development and production of labor-saving machinery.

This year there will be several beet harvesting machines on the market, some of which have been thoroughly tried out and are capable of doing satisfactory work. These implements, which likely will be in general use in the near future, will do much to relieve the labor situation and thereby lend encouragement to the beet-sugar industry.

### BIG LOSS PREVENTABLE

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It would doubtless be safe to say that we are paying out annually as a price for what amounts to national negligence grain enough to fill an elevator of 90,000,000 bushels capacity. This vast and really incalculable toll is exacted by preventable smuts. It is a waste of sufficient wheat to supply our allies with 4,000,000 barrels of flour, and oats enough to feed 1,100,000 horses for a year. The simple and inexpensive fumigant treatment of seed will save most of this loss.

### SMUTS OF GRAIN PREVENTED

Those Most Readily Subject to Control Are Annually Destroying Wheat, Oats and Barley.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Notwithstanding the fact that many grain smuts are easily preventable, those most readily subject to control, according to reasonable conservative estimates, are annually destroying 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, upward of 50,000,000 bushels of oats and 6,000,000 bushels of barley. Prevent smut by treating seed with formaldehyde.

## WHAT CAN WE DO?

In its issue of July 8, 1918, the Red Cross Bulletin, issued at Washington, has the following account of the heroism of Red Cross nurses under fire:

"Private A. C. McLeod, the first American soldier to be wounded in France, was hurt when the Germans bombed a Red Cross hospital. He owes his life, he believes, to the Red Cross nurse who stuck by him in the shattered ward, and saw that he had prompt surgical attention. Two of the nurses were wounded by the same bomb that hurt Mr. McLeod, but the rest of the women, it was stated, were as cool as the men. Here is his own story in which it will be noticed the Red Cross nurse is given the principal place:

"Our hospital, a British-American one in Flanders, was bombed the night of September 4, last. I was working in this hospital, at which I had been assigned to the transportation section. The patients who could do so went to the bomb-proof cellar when the air raid opened, but there were a number of soldiers so badly wounded that they could not be moved. A number of nurses stayed with the soldiers, and I remained to help.

"Suddenly, a bomb made a direct hit and exploded nearby. It pretty nearly cleaned out the hospital. My legs were smashed to a pulp and I was raving with pain. I won't describe the scene about me, for that would be too horrible. A nurse stayed by my side. She stuck to me and saw that I had prompt attention, and I probably owe my life to the immediate amputation which was ordered. The bombing of this hospital cost one nurse an eye, and another a foot. The rest of the nurses were as cool as the men. I can't say too much for the work of the American Red Cross in France."

Here is something from the Central Division Bulletin, published at Chicago, which needs to be considered just now:

### Willing Workers Only.

"The growing seriousness of conditions respecting transportation, housing, et cetera, prompt the suggestion

that the war countries of Europe are no place at present for persons without definite business of actual value to war or war relief work.

"The war council of the American Red Cross announces that the Red Cross commissions abroad do not desire any person to enter into foreign service except upon the explicit understanding that they shall be ready at any and all times to undertake any service and in any place, subject to the control and direction of the Red Cross officials under whom they are serving; and that, until further order by the war council, no person shall be sent to service with the Red Cross abroad for the purpose merely of inspecting the work, with the intention of using the results of such inspection for lecture or literary material."

### White Silk Veils.

Pure silk veils in white, rather coarse mesh, come in large rectangular shape, to be thrown gracefully over the brim of summer sailors; the mesh, quite open over the face and hat, grows finer at the bottom of the veil, and a sprawling flower design is woven into this finer mesh. These white silk veils give a dressy effect to the sport or semisport costume, and they are very graceful, floating about in a summer breeze. Best of all, they may be washed in soap and water and dried in one's room overnight. If pinned out while damp over a pillow they require no ironing.

### White Stock Favored.

For, although the colored organdie collar-and-cuff set prevails, it is not the only type of neckwear in vogue at present. Very different from it, but equally popular, perhaps, is the severe, high, white stock now in fashion. This stock is made from heavy material—usually linen or duck; it is uncomfortably high, and is fitted with two strips at the back which are to be brought around to the front, looped over once and held in place with a stick pin or snapper.

## Equipped for Beach and Swimming



Little children take to the water like ducklings and ought to be given a chance to learn to swim, wherever their lot may be cast. This is an essential part of their education and might well be a part of public school instruction, as gymnastics are, since safety and assurance and pleasure in the water in after life depend upon it. Some youngsters learn so early that they hardly remember the time. Boys, who like to travel in gangs, shift for themselves if there is any water in walking distance that will give them a chance for water sports, and teach one another how to swim, often by haphazard methods. Girls make fine swimmers, and certainly ought to be given a chance to learn at the earliest time possible.

Nearly all the bathing suits for girls under fourteen are made like the knitted wool suit shown in the picture. The body and the short and narrow but elastic skirt are in one piece—the body long-waisted. Separate, close-fitting trunks are stitched to the body, a little below the normal waistline, and the suit buttons on one shoulder with two rather large bone buttons. Caps to be worn in the water are of rubber cloth, and made in light colors and fanciful ways. They serve to distinguish their little wearers' heads among

many others when the beaches are crowded, as well as keep the hair dry. Many of the suits are blue, with bands in white and in strong colors. Bright green, banded with white, and bright orange banded with black are favorites this season. With these usually there are rubber caps to match, made in many ways, so that watching mothers may easily keep an eye on the particular head that is her care.

Most youngsters are barefooted unless the beach is rocky, in which case soft cloth shoes protect them. Some suits are provided with a knitted sash, matching its border in color, and finished for ornament and not needed. It is a pretty embellishment, however, that gives tone to the plain little suit, as may be gathered from the picture.

Julia B. Bromley

### Creating Space.

By creating legitimate places for possessions that otherwise would be out of place one can gain an effect of spaciousness and order, and give even small city quarters the capacity to hold a great deal without seeming crowded.



# Shoe Facts Worth Knowing

Your Shoes will Wear Longer if you observe the following--

- 1—Light shoes must not be expected to stand rough usage and hard wear, and for such use heavy, substantial shoes made for that kind of work should be worn. There is a "LYONS' MADE SHOE" designed for such use.
- 2—Wearing shoes too short or too narrow will break down the counters, rip the seams and force the uppers over the edge of the soles.
- 3—Shoes are easily burned when wet. It is a well established fact that leather burns much more easily when wet than when dry. It does not burn when wet from actual heat, but from steam generated in the pores of the leather by the action of the heat upon the water in the leather, which scalds it. A burn of this kind seldom shows at first, but as the leather dries it immediately cracks out where burned, and the wearer is puzzled to know what is the matter. Never stand shoes near a stove or heater to dry or place your feet on a stove rail, in wet shoes.
- 4—Many persons are troubled with perspiring feet and on this account they never get satisfactory wear from their shoes. Perspiration is like acid and destroys the vitality of any leather.
- 5—The life of leather is the oil it contains, and when shoes are wet and dried without the addition of any oil or grease the uppers soon become hard and the leather is liable to crack or break. Give the uppers and soles an occasional dressing of neatfoot oil, tallow, slightly warmed and rubbed in, or some preparation used to soften and preserve leather. You will get fifty per cent more wear out of those than you would otherwise. Shoes should be cleaned thoroughly before oiling or dressing, as sand and dust rubbed in with the oil is bad for the leather.
- 6—Milk and manure are very injurious to most kinds of leather. People coming in contact with them should use shoes made for that purpose. "LYONS' FARMERS' SHOES" are built to withstand milk and manure.
- 7—Shoes that are cleaned with a damp cloth and dressed even once a week will last twice as long as those neglected.
- 8—Shoe trees should be used as they help to keep the shoes in shape, and "treed shoes" last longer.

We have a full line of shoe oils and dressings, Shoe Trees, Arch Supporters, Bunion Protectors, Shoe Laces, Insoles, etc., at CUT RATE PRICES.

**LYONS' 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.



Vote for  
**Frank B. DeVine**

Candidate for  
**Prosecuting Attorney**  
on the Republican ticket

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

## Clayton E. Deake

Candidate for the nomination for  
**COUNTY DRAIN COMMISSIONER**  
Republican Ticket

The office of county drain commissioner is one of more importance than a great many people realize. Many thousands of dollars are expended every year in the construction of drains. It takes time and ability to make a good drain commissioner; time to become familiar with the great mass of detail connected with the work, and ability to do it economically and well.

The present incumbent has been in the office for four years, during which time he has handled many large and important drains. The experience that he has thus gained is now at the service of the county and he stands ready and willing to devote it to that end.

No big business would dispense with the services of a man just when he had become wholly familiar with his job. Why then should the county? A vote for Clayton E. Deake for county drain commissioner on the Republican ticket will insure the re-election of a man of experience, honesty and ability.



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.**

## THE CHELSEA TRIBUNE

Ford Axtell, Editor and Prop.  
Entered at the Postoffice at Chelsea, Michigan, as second-class matter.  
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### IN THE CHURCHES

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL

G. H. Whitney, Pastor.

Morning service at 10 o'clock. Sunday school 11:15 o'clock. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Union evening service at the Baptist church. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

#### BAPTIST

Rev. N. C. Fetter, of Ann Arbor, will preach at the morning service. A good attendance of all members is requested. Sunday school 11:15 a. m. Union evening service in this church. Sermon by Rev. N. C. Fetter. 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.

#### SALEM GERMAN M. E. CHURCH

Geo. C. Nothdörft, Pastor.

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

#### GREGORY.

Miss Helen Hopkins is clerking in S. A. Denton's store.

New cement steps are being built in front of Macabee hall.

Mrs. Jane Wright has been visiting in Fowlerville for a few days.

Archie Arnold and John Bowman have reported for duty at Camp Custer.

Miss Myra Kirkland is taking treatment at the Mackinac sanatorium.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Merrill spent the past week camping at Houghton lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Marsh of Chicago are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Marsh.

O. B. and George Arnold and families attended the Hadley-Daniels reunion at the home of Sam Boyer of Lyndon, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Jones and children of Lansing visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Williams, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Mahrie, Mrs. Newton Lewis and children and Mrs. P. L. Coane, of Clinton, visited at the home of Ben Higgins recently.

Mrs. P. P. Palmer and Levi Palmer, of Jackson, and Mrs. M. A. Bellus and son of Fresno, California, visited at E. Hill's, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Dr. F. D. Watts and wife of Weston, Oregon, John Gaylord and family of Williamson and John Watts and family of Okemos visited Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall, last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wright of New York city, who have been visiting her brothers, left for home Sunday, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Rena Mapes, who will make a brief visit in the east.

#### NORTH LAKE.

An ice cream social will be held this evening, August 23, at the home of Chester Scouten.

Miss Clara Fuller of Norvell is spending two weeks at the home of her parents here.

Mr. Palmer, wife and daughter Mildred, and Grover Palmer and family, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday at George Fuller's.

#### SALE STATE FAIR TICKETS.

The Tribune office has been granted the privilege of selling tickets for the State Fair at Detroit, to be held August 30—September 1, at 35 cents single admission, or three for \$1.00. The regular price is 50 cents each.

August 31st has been set aside as Children's Day, and free tickets for all children between five and 12 years of age will be furnished parents who expect to take the children, and who buy tickets at this office.

Sale of tickets from this office closes Thursday, August 29th—positively none sold after that date. In buying tickets from us you save 15 cents on each ticket. 95tf.

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

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

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

### LOCAL BREVITIES

Our Phone No. 190-W

L. L. VanGieson was in Detroit, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clark were in Detroit, Sunday.

R. D. Walker was in Detroit yesterday.

Harry Wickham of Detroit is visiting Chelsea friends for a few days.

Miss Jessie Clark has been visiting relatives in Detroit and Pontiac this week.

Miss Eva Clough of Ypsilanti was the guest of Miss Ruth Hirth the past week.

Mrs. R. B. Waltrous is spending two weeks with relatives in Paris, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hall of Detroit are spending some time at Cavanaugh lake.

Albert Goodrich of Detroit visited Mr. and Mrs. Henry Muhlbach over the week-end.

Mrs. Herman Helse of Jackson attended the funeral of Mrs. Lora Dettling, Tuesday.

Oliver Lodge No. 156 will meet Tuesday evening, August 27th. Work in the first degree.

Ruth Brooks is spending the week in Jackson at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Herman Helse.

Loyal circle of the M. E. church will meet Wednesday, August 28th, at the home of Mrs. Andrew Morton.

Miss Dorothy Abrams and Ralph Clark, of Jackson, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. Steinbach for a few days.

Miss Dorothy Schumacher left yesterday for Tekamah, Nebraska, where she will teach during the ensuing year.

Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Stiles and son, of Lima, Ohio, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Laird.

James Geddes is in Toledo this week where he is acting as judge of pigeons and pet stock at the Logan county fair.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Foster of Owasso visited Mr. and Mrs. C. Hummel and other relatives over the week-end.

Misses Catherine and Ernestine Galatin of Highland Park are visiting at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Herman Mohrlok.

Miss Emma Wines of Highland Park visited Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, Thursday, en route home from Hillsdale.

Frank D. Wells of Romeo was in Chelsea yesterday inspecting the village for the barberry bush which spreads wheat rust.

Acting prosecuting attorney, Leslie W. Lisle, and George W. Mills, paugh, of Ann Arbor, were Chelsea visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. M. Schmidt and daughters, Katherine, Margaret and Wilma, and Misses Doris and Charlotte Ross, of Jackson, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Eppler, Sunday.

Mrs. Amelia Bray of Woodland and Piffa Richards of Hastings were guests of their uncles, F. E. and George W. Richards, the past week. They left for their respective homes Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Maier are moving to Detroit, today, where they will reside at 544 Canton avenue. Mr. Maier has been electrician at the plant of the Michigan Portland Cement Co. for a number of years past.

Percy A. Hammond, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hammond of Ann Arbor, was on the merchant ship Proteus, recently sunk off Norfolk, Virginia. He enlisted in the merchant marine about four months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Witherell of Manchester visited their son, H. D. Witherell and family, Tuesday and Wednesday. Their granddaughter, Miss Marjory Witherell, accompanied them to Chelsea and remained for the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ryan and son of New York city, Mrs. W. H. O'Brien of Beloit, Wisconsin, and Mrs. E. R. Sullivan, son James and daughter Lucile of Union City are spending the week at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McKernan of Lyndon.

G. H. Barbour has been appointed superintendent of the rabbit and pet stock department at both the Michigan State fair in Detroit, and the West Michigan State fair in Grand Rapids. The appointment will take all of his time for the next month and he has already entered upon his duties in Detroit.

Joseph Pray, formerly a resident of Whitmore Lake, was recently killed on the battle fields in France according to dispatches received Monday.

He was the eldest son of the late Fred Pray, who died in 1898. Following the marriage of his mother to Dr. C. S. Lombard the family moved to Redlands, California, from which place the young man enlisted in the engineering corps. He was 21 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Good and Mr. and Mrs. William Turkey and daughter Vera, of Bloomdale, Ohio, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Baird of Dexter township from Friday until Tuesday. On Sunday they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Keenan and daughter Ruth and Mr. and Mrs. William Keenan and daughter Cloe, of Cohoctah, in a picnic dinner in Eisenbeiser's grove at North Lake, all being former neighbors at Bloomdale. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fennell were also present.

Edwin P. Nutting and family of Moline, Illinois, passed through Chelsea yesterday en route home from Crooked lake, near Chilson, where they have a summer home. Years ago when a boy Mr. Nutting resided in Unadilla, where his father was pastor of the Unadilla church. The Nutting family also lived at Lodi Plains at one time, and Mr. Nutting's grandfather established an academy there in 1847, which attained considerable note as an educational center. Mr. Nutting, the grandson, is also an educator and is principal of the Moline high school.

J. V. Burg was in Detroit, Wednesday.

James Schmidt was in Kalamazoo, Wednesday.

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

Herman and George Alber were home from Camp Custer the first of the week.

Tommy and Miss Nen Wilkinson are visiting in Grand Rapids for a few days.

Louis Burg of Detroit visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Burg, yesterday.

Mrs. F. A. Westfall of Blissfield, formerly of Lima, has been visiting in Chelsea this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Atkinson and son George visited in Detroit several days this week.

Donald McMahon of Detroit is spending a few days at the home of Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt.

The Sisters of St. Dominic, who have charge of St. Mary academy, returned from Adrian, Tuesday.

Mrs. N. S. Potter and children, Caroline and Nathan, of Ann Arbor, were Chelsea visitors Wednesday.

Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Schoen and little daughter left this morning for Dayton, Ohio, to visit relatives and friends.

C. F. Gallagher and family of Alma visited Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gallagher yesterday and left this morning for Pontiac.

The Livingston county fair at Howell opens Tuesday. Read the announcement of attractions on the third page.

Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt went to Detroit, Wednesday, to visit her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Winans. She is expected home today.

Miss Marion McMahon of Bridge-water has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Howes and Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt for a few days.

Misses Edna Maroney and Una Stiegelmaier have been spending the past week at Niagara Falls, Toronto and other eastern points.

Mrs. T. C. Hagen and children of Detroit are spending two weeks at the home of her sister, Mrs. George Nordman, and other relatives.

The sugar allowance to each person should not exceed two pounds per month. Read the reason for the sugar shortage on page four of this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Eppler entertained several friends and neighbors last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Maier, who are moving to Detroit.

John Fletcher is enjoying two weeks' vacation from the cashier's desk at the Kempf bank and left Saturday for a fishing trip in Ontario, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Merkel and little daughter left yesterday for a week's outing at Crystal lake, near Carson City. They drove through in their automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Bellinger and children of Rosebush and Amasa Gilbert of Portland, Oregon, visited Fred and Howard Gilbert and families over the week-end.

The United States has made remarkable food savings during the past year. An article on page three of this issue tells of the saving made and what is done with it.

Mrs. Olive Winslow returned Sunday from Calumet, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Moilanen, who accompanied her home for a visit in Chelsea.

A. L. Steger and family and guests, Mr. and Mrs. George Hall and daughter Muriel of Cleveland, visited the Misses Eppler and Veronica Brittenbach in Jackson, Wednesday.

Joseph Avery of Muskegon is visiting his nephew, Dr. H. H. Avery and family, for a few days. Fifty-nine years ago he resided in Chelsea for a short time, working at the carpenter trade, and had not visited here for over 50 years.

A nice shower Wednesday night again gave temporary respite from one of the hottest and driest seasons ever experienced in Michigan. A few more showers just like it would be highly appreciated.

The Michigan State Fair opens next Friday in Detroit. We still have a few tickets for sale, but remember the sale closes Thursday, August 29, and that we cannot sell any after that date.

Smith's bakery was burglarized Tuesday night, a small sum of money and some candy being taken. Thieves also stole some canned fruit from the cellar at Edward Sumner's home the same night.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. English left yesterday on an extended automobile trip through New York state, expecting to be away for five or six weeks. They took along camping equipment for use as they feel inclined.

The Evangelical league and S. P. I. society of St. Paul's church will hold an ice cream social at the home of Mrs. F. Niehaus, Thursday evening, August 29th. The proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross society. Everybody invited.

First Class Pharmacist Walter Runciman returned to New York yesterday to rejoin his ship, the U. S. S. Pocahontas, a transport capable of carrying 3,300 troops. The Pocahontas was formerly the German passenger boat, Princess Irene.

#### BLACK TOPS JOIT KAISER.

Charles Measner, who resides on the Burkhardt farm, just north of town, has just sold 18 fine Black Top lambs. The lambs were just four months old and their average weight was 68 pounds each.

Just such efficient farming as that all helps to give the Kaiser another "jolt" and we'll wager he never suspected the Black Tops would join with the Allies.



## Packers' Costs and Profits

How much do you think it costs—

1. To dress beef, cure hides, and prepare all the numerous by-products?
2. To cool the meat for two or three days before shipment?
3. To freight it to all parts of the country in special refrigerators cars, iced daily?
4. To carry it in hundreds of branch houses, each with its refrigerating plant?
5. And to deliver it to the retailer—sweet and fresh—in less than two weeks after dressing?

Swift & Company did all this for you in 1917 at an expense of less than 2½ cents per pound of beef sold, including an average profit of ¼ of a cent a pound.

Figure for yourself how little effect this cost and profit had on prices you paid for beefsteak.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

## WHY? LESLIE W. LISLE

For Prosecuting Attorney



He is plugging every day, enforcing EVERY law as he believes it should be enforced. He pledges himself to continue to do so if nominated and elected. Come out Primary day and say whether this is the kind of law enforcement YOU want.

## 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.



## Don't Forget to Vote for DR. R. E. ATCHINSON

Candidate for Coroner on the Republican Ticket

Primary Election August 27th

DO IT NOW Subscribe for THIS PAPER

Twice-a-Week Tribune — \$1.00-a-Year