

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 31st

CORN STARCH, one pound package..... 9c

WHITE LAUNDRY SOAP..... 5c

A GOOD BROOM..... 68c

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER, 1 lb. can..... 23c

Home of Old Tavern Coffee

Keusch & Fahrner

The Pure Food Store

RESULTS TUESDAY'S PRIMARY ELECTION

Newberry Wins Senatorial Contest.
Michener of Lenawee Co. Gets
Congressional Nomination.

Nominations at the primary election Tuesday are as follows:

Republican.

U. S. Senator—Truman H. Newberry.

Governor—Albert E. Sleeper.

Lieut. Gov.—Loren D. Dickinson.

Rep. in Congress—Earl C. Michener.

State Senator—George W. Millen.

State Legislature—Charles A. Sink.

Clerk—Edwin H. Smith.

Treasurer—Leo Gruner.

Register Deeds—Perry L. Townsend.

Pros. Atty.—Jacob F. Fahrner.

Circuit Court Com.—Wm. Laird.

Coroners—S. W. Burchfield, J. H. Hopkins.

Drain Com.—Clayton E. Deake.

Democratic.

U. S. Senator—Henry Ford.

Governor—John W. Bailey.

Lieut. Gov.—Ewart L. Gardner.

Rep. in Congress—Samuel W. Beakes.

Sheriff—Theodore Prochnow.

Treasurer—J. Edward McKune.

Register Deeds—Timothy P. Stowe.

Pros. Atty.—Martin B. Stadtmiller.

Circuit Court Com.—Frank Cole.

Coroners—Leo J. Kennedy, Christina F. Kapp.

Drain Com.—H. C. Coons.

The vote on contested officers in

Sylvan and several nearby townships follows:

Sylvan.

Republican—Ford 51, Newberry 128, Osborn 38, Simpson 9, Bacon 50, Dixon 22, Michener 17, Newton 132, Esslinger 122, Pack 51, Henderson 47, Daggett 1, DeVine 29, Fahrner 90, Lisle 64, Wright 37, Bird 109, Deake 89, Atchison 54, Burchfield 99, Hopkins 86.

Democratic—Ford 28, Helme 12, Bailey 14, Prochnow 26, Markey 21, Prochnow 14.

Lyndon.

Republican—Ford 5, Newberry 36, Osborn 3, Simpson 2, Bacon 12, Dixon 15, Michener 17, Newton 14, Esslinger 29, Pack 6, Henderson 6, DeVine 8, Fahrner 31, Lisle 4, Wright 1, Bird 21, Deake 21, Atchison 16, Burchfield 28, Hopkins 12.

Democratic—Helme 4, Ford 11, Prochnow 12, Bailey 3, Prochnow 8, Markey 6.

Dexter.

Republican—Ford 4, Newberry 7, Osborn 3, Simpson 1, Bacon 5, Dixon 2, Michener 7, Newton 3, Esslinger 6, Pack 3, Henderson 7, Daggett 1, DeVine 5, Fahrner 5, Lisle 6, Wright 2, Bird 5, Deake 12, Atchison 1, Burchfield 13, Hopkins 4.

Democratic—Helme 7, Ford 10, Prochnow 6, Bailey 10, Prochnow 3, Markey 13.

Lima.

Republican—Ford 10, Newberry 39, Osborn 6, Simpson 4, Bacon 13, Dixon 13, Michener 6, Newton 24, Esslinger 36, Pack 15, Henderson 9, Daggett 1, DeVine 7, Fahrner 27, Lisle 15, Wright 9, Bird 38, Deake 17, Atchison 21, Burchfield 24.

Democratic—Helme 8, Ford 6, Prochnow 9, Bailey 5, Prochnow 10, Markey 3.

Sharon.

Republican—Ford 7, Newberry 18, Osborn 10, Simpson 1, Bacon 13, Dixon 8, Michener 3, Newton 11, Esslinger 23, Pack 9, Henderson 3, DeVine 8, Fahrner 13, Lisle 4, Wright 6, Bird 5, Deake 28, Atchison 9, Burchfield 18, Hopkins 14.

Freedom.

Republican—Ford 2, Newberry 9, Osborn 12, Simpson 0, Bacon 9, Dixon 7, Michener 2, Newton 5, Esslinger 14, Pack 3, Henderson 6, Daggett 1, DeVine 3, Fahrner 12, Lisle 1, Wright 7, Bird 7, Deake 16, Atchison 9, Burchfield 18, Hopkins 4.

Democratic—Helme 11, Ford 3, Prochnow 8, Bailey 5, Prochnow 9, Markey 6.

RED CROSS NEWS.

Donations from Dorothy Cavanaugh and Helen Dancer, consisting of nickels and pennies earned by selling pop-corn, are acknowledged with thanks.

The classes in home nursing met Tuesday for special demonstrations with Miss Agnes Gorman and Mrs. Howard Holmes, and on Thursday with Mrs. A. L. Steger and Mrs. L. P. Vogel.

The surgical dressings quota of 2,000 tampons, 2,000 drains and 2,000 4x4 compresses has been sent to headquarters in Ann Arbor. The Red Cross wishes to thank all who worked so diligently to complete the quota.

Mrs. H. J. Fulford will entertain the ladies of the surgical dressings department Saturday afternoon at a chop suey luncheon to celebrate the completion of the July and August quota, which was unusually large and arduous, especially the making of the tampons which is not only difficult, but which requires considerable skill and an abundance of patience.

BAN ON SUNDAY GAS.

The national fuel administration has asked automobile owners east of the Mississippi to refrain from using their cars for pleasure driving on Sundays in order to conserve the supply of gasoline. In compliance with the request Palmer's garage will not sell gasoline on Sundays until further notice.

WALZ—RIEMENSCHNEIDER.

Miss Ruth Walz, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Walz of Ypsilanti, and First Class Seaman Wilbur F. Riemschneider, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Riemschneider of Sylvan, were married at noon Tuesday, August 27, 1918, at the home of the bride's mother, 21 Normal street, Rev. G. H. Whitney of Chelsea high performing the ceremony in the presence of a few of the near relatives of the young people.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Riemschneider are graduates of the Chelsea high school and have many friends in this vicinity.

Following a few days' honeymoon spent in Detroit and Chelsea, the groom will return to his duties at the Great Lakes Training Station and the bride will make her home with her mother and sister in Ypsilanti.

APPROVES HOME GUARD

Adjutant General Bersey Writes An Encouraging Letter Regarding Chelsea Organization.

The Chelsea Home Guards will not become a part of the Michigan State Troops at this time according to a letter received from the adjutant general's office, but the organization is given every possible encouragement for the future and is highly commended. The letter follows:

August 19, 1918

Mr. B. B. Turnbull, Sales Mgr., Michigan Portland Cement Co., Chelsea, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

I regret to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 14th, that it is not desired to organize or accept into the service of the state any new organizations of Michigan State Troops at this time.

The state is about to organize a new National Guard, very shortly, and it is believed that no new organizations of Michigan State Troops will be organized.

However, you are doing a good work in drilling the men of your community of draft age, as you state in your letter the results of the training they have received has been very beneficial to them when entering Federal service, and such work is of a commendable nature and should be encouraged. While I cannot give you any assurance that your organization will be accepted into the service of the state, as a unit of Michigan State Troops, it would be well to continue the work that has been begun, along the lines of training that have been carried out, and if opportunity offers in future your organization could be incorporated into the Michigan State Troops at that time. If opportunity for such incorporation does not offer in future, your organization will still have been of service to the community and country along the lines you mentioned.

Yours very truly,

John S. Bersey,

The Adjutant General.

PATRIOTS IN ANN ARBOR

Conference of War Workers Fourteen Counties, September 4 and 5.

Washtenaw county has been significantly honored by having as its guests all the war workers of 14 counties in the southeastern part of the state on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of September. This conference is called by the governor of the State War Board, Governor Sleeper and his entire staff will be at Ann Arbor at the time of this conference. Official representatives of the war movements of the state will also be present as well as the war workers from the counties. It is expected there will be in Ann Arbor on these two days between fifteen and eighteen hundred people.

It will be the most important convention and conference that has ever been held since the time of the Civil war and it is a privilege to have the conference in the county.

Every member of the war preparedness committee of Washtenaw county and all war workers are urged to attend this war conference. There will be many interesting meetings presided over by the governor of the state and there will be many speakers of national fame who will be furnished by the State War Board.

The famous Liberty band of Detroit will be in attendance with 112 pieces. The services of this band are donated to the war work, and very many fine concerts will be given during its stay in Ann Arbor.

Each war committee from the school districts should make an extra effort to attend and to take their friends with them during this conference.

CAVANAUGH LAKE GRANGE.

The next regular meeting of Cavanaugh Lake grange will be held in the basement of the church on Tuesday evening, September 3. The following will be the program:

Opening song.

Bible quotations.

Reading—Tina Riemschneider.

Recitation—Ora Miller.

How much happier, healthier and better are people today than in the earlier days of the country? Led by Lina Notten.

Reading—Florence Kilmer.

Recitation—Vera Harvey.

Which could be better spared from the rural farm home, the daily mail delivery or the telephone? Question opened by Theo. Riemschneider.

Song—Katherine and Chester Notten.

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.

WASHTENAW SENDS ANOTHER CONTINGENT

List of Men Who Left for Custer Yesterday Totals 107.

One hundred and seven Washtenaw county men, including several from this vicinity, were sent to Camp Custer yesterday for military duty, and eight men who failed to pass the final medical examination were held for further examination as follows:

John E. Boyke, Wallace A. St. Charles, Ernest M. Wisdom, Fred B. Ross, Fred Lavender, Lowell E. Hutchison, Arthur Beutler and Stanley Earl Leach. William J. Haefner has been given a deferment on account of farm work. The list of the 107 men who were sent to Custer follows:

Henry Herman Navroth, Frederick C. Seles, Ray Davenport, James A. Kennedy, Roy Schofield, Robert H. Hieber, Aaron H. Breitenweiser, William A. Gumse, Harry E. Busch, Herman M. Schaible, Dean Moore, Ray H. Nixon, Edward Selchar, George Burmeister, Thomas J. Downs, Arthur H. Schmitt, John Samuel Roller, Carl E. Ringhrist.

Herman O. Gross, Luman S. Stoddard, Earle Cox, Walter H. Feldkamp, Albert F. Wahr, William L. Foeckel, Roy Detling, Roy W. Rowe, Ray J. Blythe, Clay B. Arksey, Harold E. Luick, Frank E. Greiger, Leo W. Gutekunst, Paul J. Rohde, William F. Fischer, George J. Kress, Ernest H. Uphaus, Harry J. Storey, Frank M. Snodgrass, George W. Maier.

Roy D. Miller, Eugene Chatterton, Gordon F. Loy, William Antonopoulos, Clarence A. Hull, William H. Klein, Joseph H. Wallaker, Charles W. Wellwood, George Schneider, Edward L. Linneman, Francis B. Rooney, Mat L. Steffy, Clyde Reinhart, Roscoe William Rice, Leo L. Cornell.

Reuben B. Schneider, William B. Benke, Edward J. Wenger, Demetrio Dimichele, Louis F. Delazari, Raymond E. Kyte, Philip J. McPhail, Robert Emmet O'Brien, Wylie V. Gibson, Norman D. Bush, George H. Wagner, Edward A. Laur, Gay H. Miller, Tony Crennann, Oscar E. W. Laenser, Carl H. Jung, Daniel W. O'Brien, Oscar A. Behnke, Adolph C. Wiese, Philip Donaro, Cornelius T. Walker, Walter Beike, Harvey W. Welch, James A. Mann, Wesley Johnson, Oscar F. Heinzelman, Floyd W. Lavender, Carl E. Clark, George E. Ball, Chris. Gonen.

Aloysius J. Merkel, Fred E. Nagel, Morgan F. Kern, Paul E. Frankforter, Vernie L. Howard, George Combs, Donald Riddick, Ernest F. Mack, Frederick C. Hoelzie, Jim Koble, Ernest Pomerenching, Theodore A. Hoffman, Alvah T. Taylor, Louis Esch, Paul A. April, William E. Staebler, Frank Miller, Glen C. Bean, Victor E. Legg, Philip F. Kern, Walter W. Priestkorn, Frank I. Kotts, Ernest H. Hanselman, George Finkbeiner.

VILLAGE TAXES.

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

85tf. M. A. Shaver, Treasurer.

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Five cents per line first insertion, 2 1/2¢ per line each consecutive time. Minimum charge 15¢. Special rate, 3 lines or less, 3 consecutive times, 25 cents.

TO RENT, FOUND, ETC.

FOR SALE—Registered Black Top ram, Fred Hutzler, phone 158-F13, Chelsea. 10214

FOR SALE—Seven room house and two lots, or house and one lot. Theresa Winters, 553 West Middle St., Chelsea. 10213

NOTICE—Arthur V. Sias of Lima, P. O. address Chelsea, will act as deputy sec. and treas. of the N. W. Wash. Mutual Fire Ins. Co. during my absence in the west. A. J. Easton. 10211

WANTED—Young woman for office work; also boy 15-16 years old for garage work. Palmer's Garage, phone 77, Chelsea. 10213

FOR SALE OR RENT—Modern house at 122 Orchard St. Mrs. Thos. McQuinn. 10213

LIBERTY BONDS—All coupon bonds of the third issue purchased through the Kempf Com. & Sav. Bank are now ready for delivery and should be called for at once. 10213


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

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

WANTED—People in this vicinity who have any legal printing required in the settlement of estates, etc., to have it sent to the Chelsea Tribune. The rates are universal in such matters, and to have your notices appear in this paper it is only necessary to ask the probate judge to send them to the Chelsea Tribune. 10214



James Stillman

A Giant of American Finance

Whose business career has been a marvel of ability and acumen.

James Stillman has been responsible for the success of many institutions other than those with which he is personally connected.

His sage, ripened, mature counsel has turned business tide for many of his depositors.

That is where the really qualified banker best serves his clients—in financial counsel and advice.

This bank makes a really sincere and sustained effort to serve its depositors in every matter connected with finance.

It solicits your account upon the basis of real, modern banking service.

Come in and talk to us about opening an account. We will gladly extend you every courtesy, and all the accommodation sanctioned by conservative banking practice.

Nothing to Sell But Service

KEMPf COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$100,000

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.

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.

FIRE!

Eats up dollars. Buying shoddy shoes for boys does also.

We have a line of shoes for boys and little girls that are made right, of the right leathers and at the right prices.

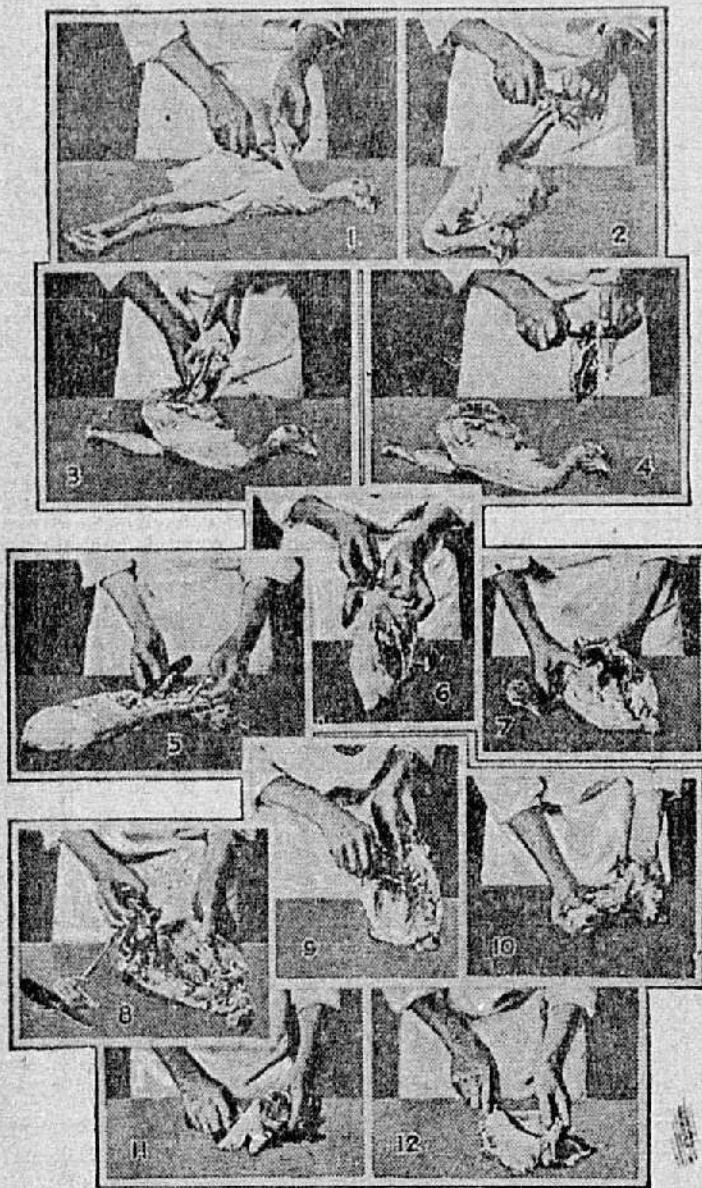
Attention Boys! See Our "Made to Order" Boys' Army Shoes

LYONS' CUT RATE SHOE MARKET

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

CLEANING A CHICKEN



Steps in Cleaning and Cutting Up a Chicken.

HOW TO CUT AND DRAW A CHICKEN

Simple Method Is Outlined That Makes the Best of a Very Unpleasant Task.

REAL ART IN PREPARATION

Housewife's Everlasting Bugaboo Loses Half Its Terrors When Plan Shown in Illustration Is Followed Carefully.

Cleaning chickens—the housewife's everlasting bugaboo—loses half its terrors when done by this quick and economical method. There is a real art in drawing and cutting up a chicken for cooking or canning. By carefully following the directions given here, the entire digestive tract is removed without coming in contact with the meat; and the flesh and bones from a whole bird may be fitted neatly into a quart jar.

The bird should not be fed for 24 hours before killing. It should be killed by sticking in the roof of the mouth and picked dry. When the feathers have been removed and the pin feathers drawn, the bird should be cooled rapidly. As soon as it has been properly cooled it should be singed and washed carefully with a brush and light soap suds, if necessary.

Cutting Up and Drawing.

1. Remove the wings after cutting off the tips at the first joint.
2. Remove the feet, cutting at the knee joint.
3. Remove the leg at the hip or saddle joint.
4. Cut through the connecting joint to separate the thigh from the leg.
5. Cut through the neck bone at the head with a sharp knife, being careful not to cut the windpipe or gullet. With the index finger separate the windpipe and gullet from the neck, and cut through the skin to the wing opening. Leave the head attached to the windpipe and gullet and loosen these from the neck down as far as the crop.
6. With a sharpened knife cut around the shoulder blade, pull it out of position and break it.
7. Find the white spots on the ribs and cut along them through the ribs. Cut back to and around the vent and loosen it.
8. Leaving the head attached, loosen the windpipe, gullet and crop, and remove the digestive tract from the bird, pulling it back toward the vent. Remove the lungs and kidneys with the point of a knife and cut off the neck close to the body.
9. Cut through the backbone at the joint or just above the diaphragm and remove the oil sack.
10. Separate the breast from the backbone by cutting through on the white spots and break.
11. Cut in sharp at the point of the breastbone, cutting away the wishbone

and also taking with it the meat. 12. Cut the fillet from each side of the breastbone. Bend in the bones of the breastbone.

Packing for Canning.

Use a quart jar. Pack the saddle with a thigh inside; the backbone and ribs with a leg inside, the leg large end downward, alongside the breastbone; the wings; the wishbone; the fillets; the neckbone. Do not pack the gullets with the meat.

Directions for the home canning of chicken, meats, soups, fruits and vegetables may be found in Farmers' Bulletins of the United States department of agriculture, and will be supplied free of charge to anyone writing for them to the division of publications.

CAN YOUR COCKERELS.

This is the season when it no longer pays to feed the males of the early hatches. Will you send them to market or eat them at home?

Can the cockerels and put a row of good chicken dinners on your pantry shelf for winter days, when the price of poultry goes still higher.

Ducks for Meat and Eggs.

The Pekin breed is kept almost exclusively by producers of green ducks, and also on many farms where they are grown for meat. They fatten rapidly and may be fed on rations recommended for chickens, but better results are usually secured by feeding more green and vegetable feeds and a larger proportion of mash.

For the general farmer who is more interested in obtaining eggs than producing meat the Indian Runner is a good breed. This duck holds the same relative position in the duck family that the Leghorn does in the chicken family. It lays a good-sized white egg considerably larger than a hen's egg, and is declared to be a small enter, a good forager, and hardy. The introduction of this breed is helping to build up a trade of first-class duck eggs. These eggs should be marketed frequently, as they depreciate in quality more rapidly than hens' eggs.

Cull the Flocks.

Much of the poultry now raised on the farm and in the back-yard flock is not as profitable as it should be. The estimated production of the average hen is not over 85 eggs per year. During 1915 about 2,000 hens under close observation in contest in this country laid on the average 151 eggs. Since these hens varied from nothing to 314 in their production, it is evident that the 151 eggs are not the maximum obtainable. All poultry raisers should cull their flocks and keep only the best layers. A study of the principles of breeding, care and feeding will enable poultry keepers to accomplish this result.

A small, well-protected yard, with as much sunshine as possible, will result in added eggs.

DUTIFUL WIFE GOES HOME TO MOTHER

Misunderstanding Causes New Husband Some Anxiety—Calls Police.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Married at eight o'clock, bride gone fifteen minutes later. This was the fate of a young Tulsa bridegroom.

After leaving the church the couple drove to the hotel where the bridegroom had registered. He left the bride in the lobby with these words: "Now you stay here while I go and pack. Then we'll get out to your mother's and stay a few days."

When he returned to the lobby she was gone. Thirty minutes' frantic search followed. Then he thought of the police, so called in Chief Nichols. The chief thought a moment. "May-



Thirty Minutes' Frantic Search Followed.

be she's out to her mother's," he told the distracted bridegroom. Ten minutes later they were in each other's arms.

"I thought he said: 'I'll pack my grip and you go out to your mother's,'" she explained. "I thought it was funny, but supposed he knew his business—I didn't."

PRISONER SENDS BROKEN LEG OUT FOR REPAIRS

East Liverpool, O.—Charged with dallying too long with the "cup that cheers," John H. Mercer was arrested.

During the process of arrest his leg was broken. As a consequence he paced his narrow cell at the city prison with difficulty.

An acquaintance visited him. "Here," said John, "I've broken my leg. Take it down to the blacksmith shop and have a piece welded on it, so I can walk smooth."

The friend carried out instructions. The leg was wooden.

TRAIN CATS FOR HUNTING

Not Even Burbank Has One Thing on This Officer From the State of California.

Oakland, Cal.—Robert Tyson, assistant probation officer, is the owner of two felines, Clinkers and Cinders. They accompany him on his pre-dawn light trip through his orchard. At the report of a gun they dash off to get their prey, seldom failing to return with a bird.

To such a remarkable degree has Tyson trained the hunting instinct in the felines that it is necessary to warn guests not to slam the doors in the house.

He explains that on one occasion the noise of a door slamming was mistaken for the report of a gun and the cats started out in search of prey.

This mistake cost him two pet goslings.

Thief Takes Church Auto.

Seattle, Wash.—Here is a person absolutely without fear—unregenerate and who played with fire unafraid. This fearless person stepped into a runabout standing at a curb in the downtown section of Seattle. The car is the property of the Rev. W. A. Wilson. It bore the words on each door: "First Presbyterian church." On the driver's seat were two Bibles. The thief probably sat on these as he drove away.

Sleeps While Standing.

Marysville, Cal.—Dan Kelly, arrested on a misdemeanor charge, went to sleep standing up in the court room. Called upon for an explanation, Kelly, who has only one natural leg to stand upon and one wooden one, declared that he had suffered with asthma for the past ten years and had to sleep standing up. He said he was so accustomed to dozing in this position that he forgot he was in court.

PORTABLE HOUSE BEST FOR SWINE

Advantage of Movable Cot Is That It Is Easily Changed. Around Pastures.

SELECT WELL-DRAINED SITE

Wooden Floors Are Good but Not Necessary—Should Be Higher Than Outside Level of Ground to Insure Dryness.

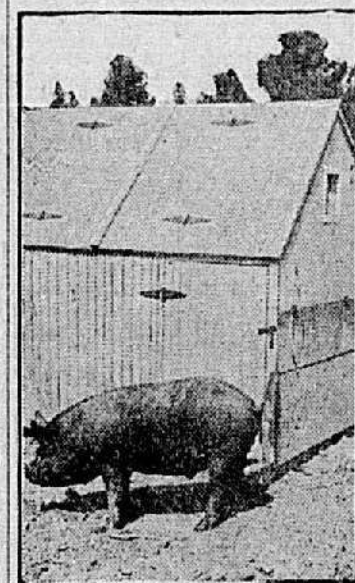
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A well-drained site should be selected for the hog house and, if possible, there should be sufficient elevation to give the hogs a climb in reaching it. If practicable the house should occupy the south side of a hill.

Principles of construction: Four important things should be observed in hog house construction; namely, light, ventilation, warmth, and cleanliness. Light is provided by placing the house along a north and south line and by putting in suitable doors and windows. Doors, windows, and roof ventilation furnish a proper interchange of air. Hogs need good ventilation as well as people. A well-constructed house with good floor and bedding provides sufficient warmth.

Make Quarters Comfortable.

Let it be remembered that the hog has little natural protection from cold; hence the necessity for comfortable



Good Type of Individual Hog House—This House Has a Number of Windows and Doors Which Can Be Opened to Provide Ventilation When Weather Conditions Permit.

quarters. Cement makes a satisfactory floor, but in colder climates must be covered with wooden false floors. A good floor makes it much easier to keep the house clean. The arrangement of the house should be such that the beds and feed floors are well separated.

There are two general classes of houses—large community or stationary, and small individual or movable. The large house has individual pens and is intended for quite a number of hogs. The advantages of the large house are: It is more economical for a large number of hogs; it is convenient for feeding and affords provisions for saving manure. If the house is to be quite large it is usually advisable to arrange the pens in two rows with an alleyway between them. The alley should be 4 to 6 feet wide unless it is desirable to have space for the passing of a wagon. In that event the alley should be 8 to 10 feet wide.

Individual Hog House.

The individual house, as the name suggests, is intended for one hog or for a sow and her brood. One decided advantage of the individual or portable house is that it can be moved from place to place and can thus be kept sanitary and made accessible to pasture. There are two general styles of individual houses, namely, the box-shaped with four upright walls and the A-shaped. The dimensions should be 6 feet by 10 feet, or 8 feet by 8 feet. Wooden floors are good, but not necessary. The floor should be higher than the outside level of the ground, to insure dryness. All houses should be sufficiently high to permit the attendant to move about them with comparative freedom. By placing fenders on the walls a few inches from the floor, individual houses may be used for farrowing pens.

When a number of sows are kept on a farm it may be desirable to have a regular farrowing pen. A small house provided with fenders serves as a farrowing pen. Fenders may be made of 2 by 4-inch scantling and firmly attached to the walls of the pen some 6 inches above the floor. The object of the fender is to prevent the sow overlying young pigs.

Keep Flies in Check.

Every farm should have as a part of its equipment a sprayer of some sort as well as suitable fly "dope" so that the flies may be kept in check as far as their tormenting the stock is concerned.

Object in Applying Lime.

The purpose of applying lime to the soil is to correct or neutralize acidity or sourness of the soil and improve the tilth or mechanical condition.

DISTRICT ENRICHED BY CHEESE FACTORY

Prosperity Brought to Isolated Community in Southeast.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cheese making is transforming many isolated mountainous districts of the southeastern states into prosperous farming communities. For many years the remoteness of these districts and the lack of ready communication with the outside world has retarded agricultural development. An interesting story of the rapid development of small co-operative cheese factories which, with the improvement of cows, appears to point the way to financial and industrial independence, is told in Yearbook Separate 737 of the United States department of agriculture.

The first co-operative factory in this section was put into operation in the spring of 1915 in a mountainous section of North Carolina. On June 5 a small building only 14 by 16 feet was built and equipped at a cost of only \$400 and opened for business. Before the end of the year this modest factory returned to its patrons almost \$1,500, a net gain of more than \$1,200, because the total income for the sale of butter in the community previous to the establishment of the cheese factory averaged less than \$300. About six weeks after it was established another factory, built and equipped at a cost of \$375, was started in a neighboring community and was conducted with equally good results.

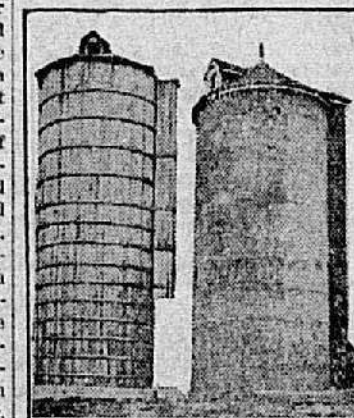
The first factories were established with difficulty because of lack of interest among the farmers, but after the profits began to roll in it was impossible to meet the demand for assistance and no solicitation was needed to induce the people to put up new factories. The first year the factories were opened, about \$3,100 worth of cheese was made and sold. In 1916, 26 factories were established in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and West Virginia. During last year \$30,000 worth of cheese was made in North Carolina alone, and the 34 factories then in operation in the states mentioned produced cheese which sold for more than \$125,000. The cost of operation, says the publication, added to what the farmers would probably have received from the milk if there had been no cheese factories, would amount to about one-fourth of the gross receipts. Therefore, three-fourths of this amount, or a little more than \$90,000, was newly created wealth.

The effect of the increased income from the mountainous farms has brought about a higher standard of living. Farm houses have been remodeled; roads improved; better farm equipment introduced, and more interest has been taken in educational work of all kinds. Though some high-grade cows have been purchased and brought into the section, the greatest progress in dairy improvement is shown by the better care and more skillful feeding of the cows already at hand. The introduction of cheese factories, the publication says, is only the first step forward, but they furnish the financial support for the movement which is slowly but certainly bringing prosperity to these southern mountain districts.

DON'T FORGET YOUR SILO

Advice to Beef Cattle Farmer by Specialists of Department of Agriculture.

"Don't forget your silo," is the advice to the beef cattle farmer by specialists of the United States department of agriculture. In every case, the specialists say, a sufficient acreage to provide crops to fill the silo should be provided by beef cattle farmers. This will assure that the silo investment will yield its proper annual return and prevent losses coming from giving the cattle more expensive feeds. The comparative cheapness with which cattle can be fitted for market with silage insures that well-filled silos will be a paying investment. It is good farm practice, the specialists say, to put more acreage to silage crops than it is estimated under ordinary conditions will be necessary. This provides for unanticipated shortage.



Two Excellent Silo Types.

Good Roads Will Help. Road work requiring the use of oils, tar and asphaltic products is to be curtailed or cut out on request of the federal food administration.

Increase Convicts' Pay.

Kentucky will pay its convicts who work on the roads \$1.50 a day instead of \$1 as a result of experiments during 1916 and 1917.

Life of Rural Community.

The very life of the rural community depends upon good roads.



ROAD BUILDING

Under Constant Flow of Heavy Traffic Main Trunk Lines Have Been Badly Broken Up.

Following the extension of the use of motortrucks for overland travel in the endeavor to relieve the railroads of the burden of strenuous wartime traffic, under which they have been laboring, it is but natural that the question of highway maintenance should come up for attention at this time.

It is now conceded that much has been done through the use of motor-propelled vehicles over the through connected highways of the country for the purposes mentioned above. Literally thousands of heavy motortrucks are now upon the road, materially speeding up the delivery of wartime necessities. The Lincoln highway, particularly in the Eastern states, has proved its high value over and over again; other trunk highways have also been called upon to carry an exceptional burden of this freight traffic.

This movement has all been carried on with the absolute approval of the federal government, and more, through the activities of the highway transport committee of the council of national defense, a further extension of this use of our public highways is being urged.

Under this constant flow of traffic the Lincoln highway, and certain other roads in the East, are rapidly breaking down, the road surface rapidly disintegrating under the pressure of the driving wheels of the massive trucks. Up to the time when truck trains were started over the roads, the Lincoln highway in its entirety across the state of Pennsylvania, was a veritable boulevard; its surface was, in the main, macadam; the road was the pride of the state of Pennsylvania; large sums were expended in its careful maintenance—expended by the



Patrolman Patching State Road.

state, and the highway well served its purpose in carrying local and tourist traffic in relatively light vehicles. Similar conditions applied along the Lincoln highway in New Jersey.

The argument is advocated at this time that, despite the inclination of local authorities to do everything within their power in a patriotic endeavor to further wartime interests, it is scarcely fair to expect the county and state authorities to maintain such main traveled routes as the Lincoln highway. In their pre-war condition, under the heavy traffic of constantly moving government vehicles, Government aid is solicited to keep the roads at their best.

So persistent have become complaints to congress that the highways of the country have been badly damaged by motortruck traffic that some members, especially those serving on committees dealing with the nation's financial affairs, are making a thorough study to determine how the situation can best be met. As a result it is expected that congress will soon receive requests to make appropriations running into the millions. The house committee on ways and means has already given some consideration concerning aid to be given the states in road improvement. It is but reasonable to expect that the federal government will take such steps as are necessary for an equitable apportionment of the burden of expense of maintaining such important routes of travel as the Lincoln highway.

Good Roads Will Help.

Good roads will help win the war—don't neglect them.

Curtail Road Work.

Road work requiring the use of oils, tar and asphaltic products is to be curtailed or cut out on request of the federal food administration.

Increase Convicts' Pay.

Kentucky will pay its convicts who work on the roads \$1.50 a day instead of \$1 as a result of experiments during 1916 and 1917.

Life of Rural Community.

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HUGHES QUIZ TO SHOW PLANE CRAFT

WILL SHOW TRAIL OF GRAFT THAT RUNS THROUGH AIR CRAFT PRODUCTION FROM BEGINNING.

SABOTAGE, PROVED AND CERTAIN

Report to Show Profiteering Extravagance and Criminal Waste of Material Used in Plane Production.

Washington.—The report of the senate military affairs committee of the aircraft program and publication of sensational evidence before the committee, is simply preparatory to the big smash expected to come with the report of the investigation conducted by Charles E. Hughes.

Members of the senate investigating committee, who refrained from pursuing questions of personal or criminal responsibility in the matter of aircraft production, but could not help but see the overcroppings in the course of their investigation, and other investigators who have gone over precisely the same ground covered by Mr. Hughes, confidently predict a report from him that will demand immediate and sweeping action on the part of the department of justice.

What they have found, and what they say Mr. Hughes has found, is it says:

A trail of graft that runs through the aircraft production program from the beginning up to the present time.

Sabotage, proved and certain coupled with criminal acts in production of aircraft, negligence and incompetency that can only be arrested by the strong arm of the law.

Profiteering, extravagance and criminal waste of materials of almost inestimable value to the speeding up of aircraft production and its consequent effect upon the strength and effectiveness of our troops in the battlefield.

The taint of graft in aircraft production is said to be so ingrained that none of the investigators thus far employed have been able to isolate the leads and trace them to their source. Mr. Hughes has had an exceptional opportunity to go into the matter and his known skill in following leads and arriving at results is the basis for the prediction in Washington that his report will give concrete results on this subject.

Sabotage, or the willful crippling of flying machines and the machinery for their production, has been proved by other investigation under government direction, and has been one of the known policies followed by the Hughes investigating committee. Its presence has been found in every branch of aircraft production, from cutting of spruce logs to finished aeroplanes intended for military service.

BOAT SEIZED WITH ALIENS ON

Brought Into Harbor Where Records of Crew Will Be Made.

An Atlantic Port.—Naval authorities have brought the steam yacht Zega into port, and placed her under armed guard, pending investigation of the status of several foreigners among her crew.

Activities of enemy submarines along the Atlantic coast, naval officials said, have caused strict examination of all craft with persons of foreign birth on board.

Zega, it is understood, was bound from New London, Conn., for Eastport, Me. Apparently, not satisfied with papers of all members of the crew the commander of the patrol boat ordered the yacht taken to a nearby harbor, where records of some of the crew will be checked up.

Further information as to owner of the craft, names of those on board, and other details was refused by naval officials.

CANTON, OHIO HAS BIG FIRE

Entire Block Destroyed; Outside Fire Reinforcements Summoned.

Canton, O.—Fire, which started in Klein & Heffelman company's store, destroyed the block surrounded by Tuscarawas, east Second street, Walnut and Piedmont streets, causing a loss estimated at \$15,000,000.

The fire department was reinforced by companies summoned from Akron and Massillon.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Starting in Klein & Heffelman's dry goods and furniture store, on Tuscarawas street east, which was destroyed with a loss estimated at \$250,000, it spread to adjoining buildings. The flames were fanned by a stiff breeze.

\$2,500,000 M. C. Yards At Niles.

Niles, Mich.—Official announcement of the plan for what is to be known as the West terminal of the Michigan Central was made here by Howard Evans on behalf of the federal railway administration. The local improvement is to involve an expenditure of about \$2,500,000 and \$1,200,000 has been appropriated for the work in the 1918 budget. It will take about 1,000 men a year to complete the work, and about 500 men will be brought here for the operation of this terminal.

GUNNER DEPEW

By
ALBERT N. DEPEW

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

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DEPEW IS WOUNDED IN FIERCE FIGHT WITH GERMANS AND GOES TO HOSPITAL

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. He goes "over the top" and gets his first German in a bayonet fight. While on runner service, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid and has an exciting experience.

CHAPTER IX.

Laid Up for Repairs.

One night, after I had been at Dixmude for about three weeks, we made a charge in the face of a very heavy fire. Our captain always stood at the parapet when we were going over, and made the sign of the cross and shouted, "For God and France." Then we would go over. Our officers always led us, but I have never seen a German officer lead a charge. They always were behind their men, driving instead of leading. I do not believe they are as brave as they are said to be.

Well, we went over this time, and the machine guns were certainly going it strong. We were pretty sore about the chaplain and the Swiss and all that, and we put up an awful fight, but we could not make it and had to come back. Only one company reached the Boche trenches and not a man of it came back who had not been wounded on the way and did not reach the trench. They were just wiped out.

The captain was missing, too. We thought he was done for, but about two o'clock in the morning, he came back. He simply fell over into the trench, all in. He had been wounded four times, and had lain in a shell crater full of water for several hours. He would not go back for treatment then, and when daylight came, it was too late, because we were practically cut off by artillery fire behind the front line trenches.

When daylight came, the artillery fire opened up right on us, and the Germans had advanced their lines into some trenches formerly held by us and hardly forty-five yards away. We received bombs and shells right in our faces. A Tunisian in our company got crazy, and ran back over the parapets. He ran a few yards, then stopped and looked back at us. I think he was coming to his senses, and would have started back to us. Then the spot where he had been was empty, and a second later his body from the chest down fell three yards from the parapets. I do not know where the top part went. That same shell cut a groove in the low hilltop before it exploded. He had been hit by a big shell, and absolutely cut in two. I have seen this happen to four men, but this was the only one in France.

About seven o'clock, we received reinforcements, and poured fresh troops over and retook the trench. No sooner had we entered it, however, than the Germans turned their artillery on us, not even waiting for their own troops to retire safely. They killed numbers of their own men in this way. But the

troops, in small groups—what was left of squads and platoons and singly. Our captain had got it a fifth time, meanwhile, but he would not leave us, as he was the ranking officer. He had a scalp wound, but the others were in his arms and shoulders. He could not move his hands at all.

But he led our charge when we ran for the woods. We carried some machine guns with us as we went, and the gunners would run a piece, set up, fire while we opened up for them, and run on again. Some troops came out of a trench still farther to the right and helped us, and we drove the Germans out of the woods and occupied it ourselves.

From there, we had the Germans in our old trench almost directly from the rear, and we simply cleaned them out. I think all the vows were kept that day, or else the men who made them died first.

I was shot through the thigh some time or other after the captain got back. It felt just like a needle-prick at first, and then for a while my leg was numb. A couple of hours after we took our trench back, I started out for the rear and hospital. The wound had been hurting for some time. They carried the captain out on a stretcher about the same time, but he died on the way from loss of blood. Fresh troops came up to relieve us, but our men refused to go, and though officially they were not there in the trench, they stayed until they took the captain away. Then, back to billets—not bullets, this time. I believe that we received an army citation for that piece of work, but I do not know, as I was in the hospital for a short time afterward. I do not remember much about going to the hospital except that the ambulance made an awful racket going over the stone-paved streets of Etaples, and that the bearer who picked up one end of my stretcher, had eyes like dead fish floating on water; also, that there were some civvies standing around the entrance as we were being carried in.

The first thing they do in the hospital is to take off your old dirty bandages and slide your stretcher under a big electric magnet. A doctor comes in and places his hand over your wound, and they let down the magnet over his hand and turn on the juice. If the shell fragment or bullet in you is more than seven centimeters deep, you cannot feel the pain. The first doctor reports to the chief how deep your wound is, and where it is situated, and then a nurse comes up to you, where you lie, with your clothes still on, and asks you to take the "pressure."

Then they lift you on a four-wheeled cart, and roll you to the operating theater. They take off your clothes there. I remember I liked to look at the nurses and surgeons; they looked so good in their clean white clothes.

Then they stick hollow needles into you, which hurt a good deal, and you take the pressure. After a while, they begin cutting away the bruised and maybe rotten flesh, removing the old cloth, pieces of dirt, and so forth, and scraping away the splinters of bone.

You think for sure you are going to bleed to death. The blood rushes through you like lightning, and if you get a sight of yourself, you can feel yourself turning pale. Then they hurry you to your bed, and cover you over with blankets and hot-water bottles. They raise your bed on chairs, so the blood will run up toward your head, and after a while, your eyes open and the doctor says, "Out, out, it vivra!" meaning that you still had some time to spend before finally going west.

The treatment we got in the hospital was great. We received cigarettes, tobacco, matches, magazines, and clean clothes. The men do not talk about their wounds much, and everybody tries to be happy and show it. The food was fine, and there was lots of it.

I do not think there were any doctors in the world better than ours, and they were always trying to make things easy for us. They did not rip the dressings off your wounds like some of the butchers do in some of our dispensaries that I know of, but took them off carefully. Everything was very clean and sanitary, and some of the hospitals had sun parlors, which were well used, you can be sure.

Some of the men made toys and fancy articles, such as button hooks and paper knives. They made the handles from empty shell cases, or shrapnel, or pieces of Zeppelins, or

anything else picked up along the front.

When they are getting well, the men learn harness making, mechanical drawing, telegraphy, gardening, poultry raising, typewriting, bookkeeping and the men teach the nurses how to make canes out of shell cases, and rings of aluminum, and slippers and gloves out of blankets.

The nurses certainly work hard. They always have more to do than they ought to, but they never complain, and are always cheerful and ready to play games when they have the time, or read to some polli. And their work is pretty dirty too. I would not like to have to do it. They say there were lots of French society ladies working as nurses, but you never heard much about society, or any talk about Lord Helms, or Count Whosis, or pink tents or anything like that from these nurses.

A few shells landed near our hospital, while I was there, but no patient was hit. They knocked a shrine of Our Lady to splinters, though, and bowled over a big crucifix. The kitchen was near by, and it was just the chef's luck that he had walked over to our ward to see a pal of his, when a shell landed plumb in the center of the kitchen, and all you could see all over the barracks was stew.

That was a regular endless day for us, until they rigged up bogies and got some more dioxies, and mixed up some cornmeal for us. The chef made up for it the next day, though. The chef was a great little guy. He was a "blesse" himself, and I guess his stomach sympathized with ours.

There was a Frenchman in the bed next to me who had the whole side of his face torn off. He told me he had been next to a bomber, who had just lit a fuse and did not think it was burning fast enough, so he blew on it. It burned fast enough after that, and there he was.

There was a Belgian in one of the other wards, whom I got to know pretty well, and he would often come over and visit me. He asked many questions about Dixmude, for he had had relatives there, though he had lost track of them. He often tried to describe the house they had lived in, so that I might tell him whether it was still standing or not, but I could not remember the place he spoke of. During our talks, he told me about many atrocities. Some of the things he told me I had heard before, and some of them I heard of afterward. Here are some things that he either saw or heard of from victims:

He said that when the Germans entered the town of St. Quentin, they started firing into the windows as they passed along. First, after they had occupied the town, they bayoneted every workman they could find. Then they took about half of the children that they could find, and killed them with their musket butts. After this, they marched the remainder of the children and the women to the square, where they had lined up a row of male citizens against a wall. The women and children were told that if they moved, they would all be shot. Another file of men was brought up, and made to kneel in front of the other men against the wall.

The women and children began to beg for the lives of the men, and many of them were knocked in the head with gun butts before they stopped.

Then the Germans fired at the double rank of men. After three volleys, there were eighty-four dead and twenty wounded. Most of the wounded they then killed with axes, but somehow, three or four escaped by hiding under the bodies of others and playing dead, though the officers walked up and down firing their revolvers into the piles of bodies.

The next day the Germans went through the wine cellars, and shot all the inhabitants they found hiding there. A lot of people, who had taken refuge in a factory over night, decided to come out with a white flag. They were allowed to think that the white flag would be respected, but no sooner were they all out than they were seized and the women publicly violated in the square, after which the men were shot. A paralytic was shot as he sat in his arm-chair, and a boy of fourteen was taken by the legs and pulled apart.

At one place, a man was tied by the arms to the ceiling of his room and set afire. His trunk was completely carbonized, but his head and arms were unburned. At the same place, the body of a fifteen-year-old boy was found, pierced by more than twenty bayonet thrusts. Other dead were found with their hands still in the air, leaning up against walls.

At another place the Germans shelled the town for a day, and then entered and sacked it. The women and children were turned loose, without being allowed to take anything with them, and forced to leave the town. Nearly five hundred men were deported to Germany. Three, who were almost exhausted by hunger, tried to escape. They were bayoneted and clubbed to death. Twelve men, who had taken refuge in a farm, were tied together and shot in a mass. Another group of six were tied together and

shot, after the Germans had put out their eyes and tortured them with bayonets. Three others were brought before their wives and children and sabred.

The Belgian told me he was at Namur when the Germans began shelling it. The bombardment lasted the whole of August 21 and 22, 1914. They centered their fire on the prison, the hospital, and the railway station. They entered the town at four o'clock in the afternoon of August 23. During the first twenty-four hours, they behaved themselves, but on the 24th they began firing at anyone they pleased, and set fire to different houses on five of the principal squares.

Then they ordered every one to leave his house, and those who did not were shot. The others, about four hundred in all, were drawn up in front of the church, close to the river bank. The Belgian said he could never forget how they all looked.

"I can remember just how it was," he said. "There were eight men, whom I knew very well, standing in a row with several priests. Next came two good friends of mine named Balbau



Women and Children Begged for the Lives of the Men.

and Guillaume, with Balbau's seven-year-old son; then two men who had taken refuge in a barn and had been discovered and blinded; then two other men whom I had never seen before.

"It was awful to see the way the women were crying—'Shoot me too, shoot me with my husband.' 'The men were lined up on the edge of the hollow, which runs from the high road to the bottom of the village. One of them was leaning on the shoulders of an old priest, and he was crying, 'I am too young—I can't face death bravely.'"

"I couldn't bear the sight any longer. I turned my back to the road and covered my eyes. I heard the volley and the bodies falling. Then some one cried, 'Look, they're all down.' But a few escaped."

This Belgian had escaped by hiding—he could not remember how many days—in an old cart filled with manure and rubbish. He had chewed old hides for food, had swam across the river, and hid in a mud bank for almost a week longer, and finally got to France.

He took it very hard when we talked about Dixmude, and I told him that the old church was just shot to pieces. He asked about a painting called the "Adoration of the Magi," and one of the other prisoners told us it had been saved and transported to Germany. If that is true, and they do not destroy it meanwhile, we will get it back, don't worry!

My wound was just a clean gunshot wound and not very serious, so, although it was not completely healed, they let me go after three weeks. But before I went, I saw something that no man of us will ever forget. Some of them took vows just like the men of the legion I have told about.

One of the patients was a German doctor, who had been picked up in Man's Land, very seriously wounded. He was given the same treatment as any of us, that is, the very best, but finally, the doctors gave him up. They thought he would die slowly, and that it might take several weeks.

While in the hospital Depew witnesses a scene that convinces him that it is not only the Kaiser and his system, but the German soldiers themselves, that are responsible for much of the frightfulness that has marked the war. Read about this scene in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Experiments with powdered peat for fuel have been so successful in Sweden that a plant for its production on a large scale has been established.

DETROIT MARKETS.

CATTLE—Best Steers	12.90	@ 15.00
Mixed Steers	9.00	@ 10.00
Best Cows	9.00	@ 9.50
Light Butchers	6.75	@ 7.50
Common Cows	7.50	@ 8.50
Best Heavy Bulls	9.00	
Stock Bulls	6.50	@ 7.00
CALVES—Best	18.00	
Others	10.00	@ 15.00
LAMBS—Best	16.50	
Light to common	11.00	@ 13.00
SHEEP—Common	9.00	@ 9.00
Fair to good	10.00	@ 11.00
HOGS—Best	13.00	@ 13.25
Pigs	12.50	
DRESSED CALVES	20	@ 21
Fancy	24	@ 25
DRESSED HOGS	23	@ 24
LIVE COUNTRY—(Lb.)		
Roosters	20	
Hens, small	20	@ 31
Broilers, lb. small	32	@ 33
Geese	18	@ 20
Ducks	28	@ 30
Turkeys	24	@ 25
CLOVER SEED	18.00	
ALSKA	15.25	
TIMOTHY	4.50	
WHEAT	2.20	@ 2.22
CORN	1.55	@ 1.80
OATS	.715	@ .74
RYE—No. 2	1.70	
BEANS	10.00	
HAY—No. 1 Tim.	24.50	@ 25.00
Light Mixed	21.00	@ 23.00
No. 1 Clover	18.00	@ 20.00
STRAW	8.50	@ 9.00
POTATOES—(Bu.)	1.00	@ 1.10
CREAMERY BUTTER	43 1/2	@ 44
EGGS—Fresh	39	@ 42

WHAT CAN WE DO?

The following account, taken from the Red Cross Bulletin, makes plain the way in which the Red Cross of America is helping the women and children of France:

The American Red Cross has placed at the disposal of General Petain, commander in chief of the French armies, the sum of 5,050,000 francs (\$1,130,000) for distribution among the sick and "reformed" French soldiers and their needy families.

It extends its aid to the repatriated children coming in convoys from occupied France and Belgium by way of Evian-les-Bains. Four thousand children have been examined and nearly 1,000 treated at the American Red Cross hospital where also acute and contagious cases are treated. More than 16,000 have received dispensary treatment, and those in need of convalescent care or those suffering from tuberculosis are sent to the Red Cross hospital near Lyon. The thousands of old folk, women and children without homes, who leave Evian each week for the various departments to which they are designated, find there the representatives of the American Red Cross. There are more than fifty distributed in forty-four departments, who take part in the work of rehabilitation, supplying furniture, clothing, fuel and food.

In Paris, twenty-six houses for the lodging of refugees have been turned over to the bureau. These will take care of 700 families, or 3,850 individuals. The Red Cross furnishes the necessary requisites and in certain cases advances money to cover the expenses of construction. A refuge of the American Red Cross at Toul houses 400 young children and their mothers who have come out of the bombarded villages, while the means furnished by the Red Cross have made possible the opening of a maternity hospital at Chalons in which 600 babies have been born since the beginning of the war.

The American Red Cross gives care

and comfort to the babies of France in thirty-seven different posts, nine of which are the "postes sanitaires" established in Paris where schoolchildren whose mothers are engaged in war work may get their meals.

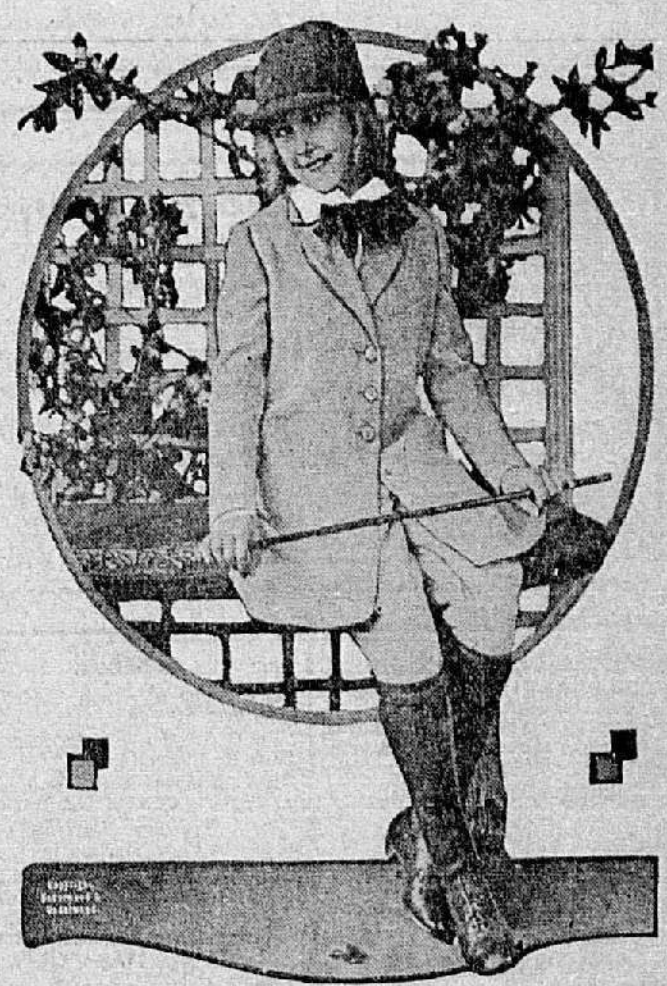
Work is also going on in the five villages selected for intensive reconstruction. The houses damaged by shell-fire and bombs have been rendered habitable, barns and other farm buildings have once more been made fit for service. A subvention of 50,000 francs (\$10,000) has been set aside for the planting of 40,000 fruit trees in the orchards destroyed in the departments of the north.

Supplies for the refugees have been made direct, through the medium of the 78 organizations and the 28 local branches. A total of 74,372 articles of clothing, 257 infant layettes and 30,150 meters of goods have been distributed, as well as sewing machines, sewing materials, food and medicines.

A Clothes Mandate.
Owing to the necessity for conserving materials and labor, and to keep the ever-rising cost of garments down to a minimum, fashion authorities are not authorizing or recommending radical changes for the autumn. Therefore the silhouette will be straight and youthful; colors will be restricted to the smallest possible number and for street wear will be dark and rich in tone, with much fur trimming, fringe and embroidery.

One hears that very few capes are smart unless they are touched up with a checked or plaid fabric. And capes, you know, are as smart as jackets, and will continue to be so through the autumn. They are worn over separate skirts and culottes, blouses, or short Chinese tunics, and they have that swagger military air that comes from their careless arrangement across the shoulders. All of the new ones have some kind of waistcoat arrangement which holds them closely over the bust and waistline.

Riding Togs for Youthful Wearer



Whatever accomplishments or sports are to be cultivated in our girls, their training for them should begin early. Riding, swimming, tennis, walking, climbing, music and languages—add so much to the joy of life that every girl is entitled to a chance at some of them. While the girl is growing up is the time for her first instruction and for the really tedious practice which a knowledge of music and languages compels. Timidity is easy to overcome in the young. It is especially sensible to insist on having children taught to swim and ride, and girls excel when given a chance in these sports.

A glance at the habit of the smartly clad little miss shown in the picture above reveals that her habit follows closely the summer-time habits worn by her elders. The fad for puttees in place of high-top boots has extended their use to the youngsters, and washable cloths—heavy linens and Pima Beach cloth particularly—make the best choice of fabrics for breeches and coats. It is only in certain details that there is a difference between this habit and those made for grown-ups. The coat is less trim in lines than those cut for developed figures. The soft blouse with turn-over collar and bow provides about the only appropriate manner of dressing the neck, and the high-crowned visored cap, fitting snugly, is the happiest choice in headwear for a small girl.

A habit of this kind need not fear comparison with others when the youngest horse-woman ride their ponies at the horse show or county fair. There ought to be blue ribbons for all of them—to reward some particular excellence in which each one is sure to exceed all the others.

Julia Bottomley

Roman Belts.

Roman belts have been revived with the colored jewelry; even the old-time sashes with deep knotted fringe are coming to the fore. The Roman belts and matching hat bands look very smart with white golf togs, the blouse of which is fastened with jade buttons, and the hat with jade pins. Much fancy jewelry is worn in the daytime with the wash dresses, always harmonizing with the gown. Or when white is worn, with the hat and veil.

Face Powder to Be Scarce.

The French government has prohibited the manufacture of face powder from rice, an official report stating that 100,000 soldiers' rations of rice are wasted daily on women's powder puffs.



For God and France.

fire was so heavy that, when they counter-attacked, we had to retire again, and this time they kept after us and drove us beyond the trench we had originally occupied.

We left them there, with our artillery taking care of them, and our machine guns trying to enfilade them, and moved to the right. There was a bunch of trees there, about like a small woods, and as we passed the Germans concealed in it opened fire on us, and we retired to some reserve trenches. We were pretty much scattered by this time, and badly cut up. We reformed there, and were joined by other of our

NOTICE!

FEED GRINDING MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS ONLY

Conservation of labor and power makes the above change necessary. We hope our patrons will co-operate to our mutual benefit.

Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co.

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

THE CHELSEA TRIBUNE

Ford Axtell, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at Chelsea, Michigan, as second-class matter.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(Official.)

August 19, 1918.

Council met in regular session. Meeting called to order by President Turnbull. Roll called by the clerk. Present, Trustees Holmes, Hirth, Mayer, Palmer.

Absent, Dancer, Schoenhals. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The following bills were read by the clerk:

General Fund.

F. & M. Bank, int. and orders, \$ 35.33
Geo. P. Staffan, rent firemen's hall 100.00
Jacob P. Alber, plumbing, 4.08

Street Fund.

G. Bockres, labor week ending Aug. 10 12.00
J. A. Conlan, hauling gravel, 10.40
G. Bockres, labor week ending August August 19, 12.00
G. Martin, labor week ending August 19 6.45
Chas. Martin, hauling gravel, 24.00

Electric Light Fund.

Electric Light and Water Wrks. Commission, order No. 35 1000.00
Electric Light and Water Wrks. Commission, order No. 36 1000.00

Moved by Hirth, supported by Palmer that the bills be allowed and orders be drawn for the amounts. Carried.

Enter Dancer. On motion meeting adjourned.

W. C. BOYD, Clerk

GREGORY.

Guy Kuhn of Camp Custer was home over Sunday.

Frank Worden of Jackson spent the week at home here.

Mrs. Stanley Marsh returned to her home in Chicago last Friday.

Dr. A. Farnham of Pontiac is now located at Camp Raritan in N. J.

Ruth Kirkland of Fowlerville visited Hazel Arnold for the week-end.

George Taylor and wife of Detroit motored to Otto Arnold's, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leach were Picketney callers last week Tuesday.

Mrs. W. B. Collins and her grandson John spent the past week at Hamburg.

Allen Bullis of Jackson visited several days with friends here during the past week.

Mrs. R. G. Williams spent the past week with her daughter, Mrs. G. M. Jones at Laingsburg.

Oliver Hammond and family of Kingston spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives here.

W. B. Collins was an over Sunday visitor in Pontiac at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. L. Page.

Mrs. Jane Ayrault after visiting relatives for several weeks returned home the middle of last week.

Charlie Walker's parents recently heard from him from France stating that he was made second lieutenant.

H. E. Marshall and family were in Pontiac last Thursday and Friday. Mr. Marshall had his tonsils removed.

Mrs. Lillie Burden left for Fowlerville Tuesday of last week and will make a short visit with relatives there.

Dan Denton left for Chicago recently and is now singing at Des Moines, Ia., from there he goes to Montana.

Mrs. Wm. Willard, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, is now able to be out again and at her usual work.

On Thursday of last week while

preparing dinner Mrs. Ed. Brotherton was quite painfully scalded while draining potatoes.

Dr. E. V. Howlett and family of Pontiac and G. A. Reid and family of Stockbridge visited relatives here Sunday afternoon.

Miss Frances Farnham and her brother, Thad L. of Ann Arbor, spent Thursday of last week with their sister, Mrs. C. I. Williams.

Miss Ruth Whitehead, after spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Dossa Whitehead, returned to Detroit, Saturday afternoon.

A farewell party was given Archie Arnold last Friday night. About fifteen young people were present. They gave him a fountain pen.

Harold Bowman spent the week-end with Roscoe Arnold and attended the farewell for his brother John who went to Camp Custer, Monday.

Last Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leach took their little daughter Elizabeth to Picketney sanitarium for the removal of adenoids. The operation was successful and she is doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Marsh and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Marsh spent Tuesday last week at Detroit and Mt. Clemens and while there had the privilege of seeing ten aeroplanes ascend.

Warren Denton's parents received a letter from him stating that he is getting along nicely in the training camp at Newport, R. I., and would be glad to hear from any of his friends.

Arlo Worden's parents just received a letter from him stating that he landed safely in France and had a pleasant trip going across the Atlantic ocean. He is feeling well in the new country.

The Red Cross sent to county headquarters the past week the following: 16 convalescent robes, 12 pairs of socks and 6 sweaters. Our new work is Belgian relief work and there are 40 women's blouses to be made.

Mrs. C. F. Smith and daughter Arlene May Smith and Mrs. A. A. Reed of Oak Park, Illinois, spent the past week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schuler. Mrs. Reed is a sister and Mrs. Smith a niece of Rev. J. J. Schuler.

The May family reunion was held Saturday at South Lake. About 70 relatives were present and all enjoyed a pleasant day. The following relatives from a distance were present: Mr. and Mrs. Seymour May of Royal Oak, Sayles May of Charlotte, Mrs. Sellers of Hartford City, Ind., and Mrs. Whitney of Florida.

WATERLOO.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Zander and two daughters, of Detroit, spent from Wednesday 'till Sunday with the Collins and A. Beeman families.

George Beeman and family spent Sunday at Frank Ellsworth's in Stockbridge.

Ether Collins has returned home after working for the past five weeks in the Stockbridge telephone office.

Albert Munro of Lansing is visiting the Collins and A. Beeman families.

George Rowe and family of Jackson spent the week-end at his parents' home.

Mrs. Kate Keeler of Stockbridge spent part of last week at Orson Beeman's.

Leo Walz and wife attended a wedding in Ann Arbor, Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps of Stockbridge and Mabel and Edith Almendinger of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at Chad Rowe's.

Mr. and Mrs. Stowe of Fowlerville are visiting the Runciman and Riehmiller families.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Beeman and little daughter and Dave Collins motored to Ridgeway last Wednesday to attend the Collins' reunion.

Lubin Lamborn of Detroit is visiting at John Moeckel's.

ACCIDENT AT GRASS LAKE.

The 16 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Simonds, living two miles west of Grass Lake, near the gravel pit, was struck by an eastbound Michigan Central train about two p. m. yesterday, and was seriously wounded. The child was playing in the yard, only a few rods from the track, and suddenly went on the railroad. The mother went to look for him only to find him near the track where he had been thrown. Dr. J. McColligan was called and found his skull fractured, a cut five or six inches long on top of his head, besides other injuries. His condition is critical, his chances for recovery, however, not being hopeless.

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 this church. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

BAPTIST

Sunday morning service at 10 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. N. C. Fetter. Sunday school 11:15 a. m. Union evening service at the M. E. church. Prayer meeting at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening at the church.

CATHOLIC

Rev. Henry VanDyke, Rector.

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

ST. PAUL'S

A. A. Schoen, Pastor.

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

Buy a War Savings Stamp today.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Our Phone No. 190-W

W. C. Smith has purchased a Ford car. Claude Monroe was in Jackson, Monday.

Harold Storms is visiting friends in Detroit.

Howard Holmes was in Jackson, Wednesday.

John Frymuth was in Detroit, Wednesday.

Miss Kathryn Hooker was in Detroit, Tuesday.

H. T. Willis and family have moved to Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Palmer were in Adrian, yesterday.

Mrs. Ella Monroe is visiting in Howell this week.

Mrs. C. C. Dancer is the guest of relatives in Cleveland.

Mrs. Charles Martin entertained the Five Hundred club Wednesday.

Jay M. Woods and H. E. Cooper of Lansing, were in Chelsea, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Robinson of Grass Lake were Chelsea visitors yesterday.

Mrs. Peter Esterle of Detroit visited Chelsea relatives Tuesday and Wednesday.

Harmony chapter will meet with Mrs. Ed. Gentner, Wednesday, September 4th.

Miss Julia Wiley of Dexter is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Chandler for a few days.

Jerome Armstrong of Shenandoah, Iowa, is visiting his brother, Dr. R. S. Armstrong.

Mrs. D. L. Rogers visited Mrs. Ada Menning at the hospital in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

Ralph Axtell returned yesterday from an extended visit at the home of his grandparents, near Perry.

Allen Tucker of River Rouge visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tucker, the first of the week.

Miss Georgia Russell spent yesterday in Detroit and is visiting relatives in Plymouth over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fletcher and children have been visiting in Mason and Hastings for a few days.

The Chelsea postoffice will close on Labor Day, Monday, September 2d, at nine o'clock for the balance of the day.

Mrs. George A. DeGole returned from Dowagiac, where she had been visiting for several weeks, Wednesday.

Robert Foster returned Wednesday evening from an extended visit with relatives in Bannister and Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. Michael Rank of West Sylvan gave a shower Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Clarence Eschelbach and Mrs. Leigh Luick.

A meeting of the Royal Neighbors of America will be held Tuesday evening, September 24, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Woodman hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Benjamin and daughter Doris and Mrs. L. W. Benjamin, of near Perry, visited Mr. and Mrs. Ford Axtell yesterday.

Fire Wednesday about 2:45 o'clock did slight damage in the rear of the Merkel block in the store room occupied by the Chelsea Fruit Co.

Mr. and Mrs. John Upson and daughter Mary and Ambrose Howe and sister, of Detroit, visited Mr. and Mrs. James Wade over the week-end.

George W. Axtell was in Detroit, Wednesday, to attend the annual reunion of the Fifth Michigan infantry, with which he served during the Civil war.

Miss Phrona Saine, who has been spending the summer at the home of her parents in Cadillac, has returned to the home of her aunt, Miss Amanda Merker, where she will spend the winter.

Miss Katherine Spiegelberg, Miss Carrie Spiegelberg, Louis Spiegelberg and family and Rollin Boos and family, of Elyria, Ohio, visited Mr. and Mrs. George Spiegelberg the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Easton of Lima will leave Monday for Medford, Oregon, where they expect to make an extended visit, probably until after the holidays, and about the first of the year they will go to California for the balance of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leach, Miss Cora Bollinger and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Bagge and little daughter will leave Monday on an automobile trip to Phoenix, Arizona, traveling in two Ford cars. They will carry camping equipment and expect to spend two months on the road, stopping at points en route as fancy dictates.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Glenn of Stockbridge received word Tuesday of the death of their son Jay in France. He was a member of the 126th Infantry, one of the first of the Michigan troops sent "overseas," and was a grandson of the late William Glenn of North Lake.

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 the 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.

Miss Amanda Merker is confined to her home by illness.

Miss Gladys Forner is spending a few days with relatives in Ann Arbor.

Miss Florence Newell of Ypsilanti spent Thursday with Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Fulford.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Collins are the parents of a son, born Thursday, August 22, 1918.

Miss Helena Steinbach of Cleveland arrived in Chelsea last evening for a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Steinbach.

Mrs. George W. Palmer and Verne Fordyce are making an automobile trip east to visit Dr. Algernon Palmer at Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

Mrs. Leo Primeau and infant son of Detroit was the guest of her sister, Miss Mabel Becker, over last night en route to the home of her parents in Dexter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Steinbach received a letter yesterday from their son Albert, who is in France. He is well and about to go back on duty with the engineers after a few days' respite from regular service.

Rev. Henry VanDyke, recently assigned to the church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, was the guest of honor Tuesday evening at a reception given by the Catholic Social club at St. Mary auditorium. Father VanDyke was ordained to the priesthood 15 years ago and has been in charge of the parish at Bad Axe, for the past 13 years, coming to Chelsea from that place.

EAST LIMA.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McGuinness of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been visiting his mother, Mrs. Julia McGuinness.

John and Jacob Hanselman of Camp Custer spent Sunday with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Finkbeiner and family, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Zahn and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Coy and family spent Tuesday at North Lake.

Fred Grayer, who has been confined for the past two or three weeks with a sprained ankle, is able to be about again.

Miss Mae Stoffer has accepted a position in Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Egeler and son and the Messrs. Sam Smith and Lew Egeler spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Egeler, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Zahn entertained Rev. Mayer and family Wednesday.

Charles Finkbeiner has purchased a new Buick touring car.

Leland Easton and Ralph Stoffer attended a show given at the Majestic, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Palmer and family of Ann Arbor, Mr. and Mrs. George Hendrick of Webster and Mr. and Mrs. John Egeler and son were Sunday evening callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gridley.

Several from this vicinity attended the carnival in Chelsea the latter part of the week.

Will Pidd and family spent Friday at the lakes near Lakeland.

Mrs. Ed. Coy of Niles is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity this week.

Messrs. Howard Stern and O. D. Miller and their families, of Howell, are spending a few days with their father, Charles Curtiss.

Messrs. John Bauer, Charles Finkbeiner and Adolph Gross are erecting new silos.

Miss Edna Beach, who was hired to teach in school district No. 1, Lima, has resigned her position, which will be filled by an Ann Arbor lady.

Christ Grayer has recovered from an attack of appendicitis.

Margaret Hoey has accepted a position as teacher in the Dexter public school.

Gettlob Herzog and sister are entertaining friends from Chicago.

Mrs. Rudolph Armbruster will entertain the Ladies Aid society of the Dexter German church at her home Wednesday, September 4th.

Mrs. Norwak and children of Ann Arbor are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Len Kearcher.

William Weissmayer of Monroe, who has been spending the past two weeks with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Egeler, Sr., has returned home.

The threshing is now completed in this vicinity and the melon harvest is at hand.

Henry Neeb of Detroit spent Sunday with his brother Charles.

ROGERS CORNERS.

Mrs. Edwin Grob and baby of Ann Arbor spent several days of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Geyer and family.

Miss Ethel Whipple spent several days with Miss Derbyshire of Ypsilanti.

Miss Dorothy Weinman of Chelsea spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. Christ Grau.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schairer of Seio spent Sunday with Frank Feldkamp and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Whipple spent Sunday with Geo. Brenner and family at Grass Lake.

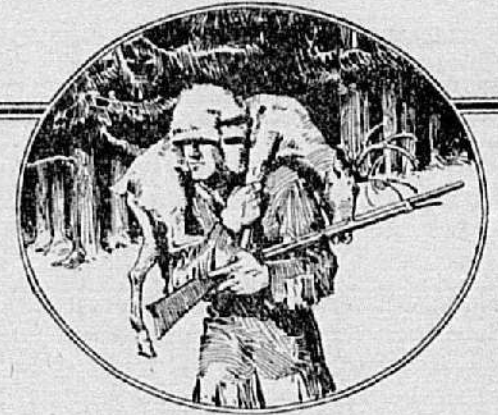
Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Schallenger, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ungerer and daughters Helen and Louise, of Ann Arbor, and Geo. Schallenger of Saline spent Sunday with friends in this vicinity.

Clarence Bertke spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schairer of Seio.

Fred Loeffler has bought the Maier residence on Orchard street, Chelsea, where they intend to make their future home.

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.



What The Packers Do For You

Not very many years ago in the history of the world, the man that lived in America had to hunt for his food, or go without.

Now he sits down at a table and decides what he wants to eat; or his wife calls up the market and has it sent home for him. And what he gets is incomparably better.

Everyone of us has some part in the vast human machine, called society, that makes all this convenience possible.

The packer's part is to prepare meat and get it to every part of the country sweet and fresh—to obtain it from the stock raiser, to dress it, cool it, ship it many miles in special refrigerator cars, keep it cool at distributing points, and get it into the consumer's hands—your hands—through retailers, all within about two weeks.

For this service—so perfect and effective that you are scarcely aware that anything is being done for you—you pay the packers an average profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound above actual cost on every pound of meat you eat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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NEIGHBORHOOD BREVITIES

Items of Interest From Our Nearby Towns and Localities.

ANN ARBOR—A letter from Captain George S. Crabbe has been received by his wife in this city telling her he had been badly wounded in his left hip. Captain Crabbe is commandant of the Saginaw company of the old Thirty-third regiment, but was a resident of Ann Arbor when the war broke out.

MANCHESTER—The Manchester schools open September 2, with the following corps of teachers: C. A. Smith, superintendent; Gottlieb Jacob, principal; Miss Bessie Powers, assistant; Miss Myrtle Reed,