

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.

Specials For Saturday

August 7th

- 2-5c boxes hardwood Toothpicks..... 5c
White House Coffee per pound.....33c
Libby's Pork and Beans per can.....14c
Crisco, 1 pound can.....30c
Sunbright Cleanser per can..... 4c

Keusch & Fahrner

—The Pure Food Store—

MAKE MICHIGAN 100% WHITE
ON THE SUFFRAGE MAP

THE NEW NORTH AMERICA.

There are approximately 8,400,000 square miles in North America. Of this area 18 per cent, or less than one-fifth, was a real democracy of both men and women before the war. Now in 73 per cent, nearly three-quarters of the area, women have a large measure of suffrage. Michigan women already have presidential suffrage. Give them full suffrage. Vote Yes X for suffrage November 5.

People Speak Well of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I have been selling Chamberlain's Tablets for about two years and heard such good reports from my customers that I concluded to give them a trial myself, and can say that I do not believe there is another pre-

paration of the kind equal to them," writes G. A. McBride, Headford, Ont. If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They will do you good.—Adv.

Advertising pays all except those who do not advertise.

PRO-GERMAN SUSPECT
TAKES LIFE IN SHARON

Omar Klink First Tries to Shoot Neighbor and Then Uses Gun To End Own Life.

Omar Klink of Sharon took his own life Monday following an altercation with a neighbor, Arthur Gillette, whom he first attempted to kill. It is alleged that Mr. Klink has been suspected of Pro-German sentiments for some time past and the matter had been reported to authorities, who were investigating the charge. Klink thought Gillette was the person who had reported his suspected Pro-Germanism and there also had been some feeling between the two men regarding a fire which had spread into Klink's property and which he thought Gillette had started. When Gillette and his wife drove past the Klink farm about 8:30 o'clock Monday morning, an argument arose concerning the fire, but when Klink threatened Gillette, the latter started on. Klink then rushed into his house and secured a rifle, with which he fired at Gillette, the bullets going wild, but striking the latter's automobile.

A short distance down the road Gillette met some neighbors and was telling them of the assault when Klink was seen approaching in a buggy and armed with a shotgun. He chased Gillette around his automobile several times and finally fired the charge of buckshot riddling Gillette's shirt and coat just in front of his stomach, but only grazing the flesh.

Klink was then disarmed and the Gillette drove into Manchester to report the matter to the officers. They were advised to go to Ann Arbor and while there word came that Klink had shot and killed himself.

The unfortunate man was the father of Stanton Klink of this place.

BAD NEWS FOR BERLIN

How People in Chelsea May Help to Break German Morale.

The war news from the eastern front these days is bad news for the German people. Quotations from the German newspapers portray the gloom that overhangs the people in the large cities. That the people in the small towns and country are equally depressed is not to be doubted.

The Liberty Loan bond buyers of the preceding loans have their share in the success of the entente allies. They furnished the sinews of war not only to fight the U-boats and to build ships, not only to raise, equip, and send our soldiers over, not only to supply them and our allies with food and munitions, but more than \$6,000,000,000 of their money has been loaned to our allies so that they may prosecute the war with vigor and strength.

We here at home have an opportunity to send the Germans some more bad news. The Germans have great respect for money; they know its vital value in waging war. They know, too, that the support the American people give a Government loan measures largely the support they give their Government, the moral as well as the financial support they give their armies in the field.

A tremendous subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan will be as disheartening to the German people as a defeat for them on the battle field, and it will mean as much. It spells their defeat; it breaks their morale; it means power to their enemies. A subscription to the loan is a contribution to German defeat and American victory.

LEWIS COBLEY.

Lewis Cobley, a well-known resident of Fowlerville, died Monday, September 2, 1918, at his home in that village, aged 77 years.

Mr. Cobley was well known to many in this vicinity, having been engaged with his son, Wilbur, in the construction of new buildings in the cyclone district south of Chelsea last summer, and at other points near here.

He leaves one son, Wilbur, and one sister, Mrs. M. Peckens, to mourn their loss. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving in the 28th Michigan Infantry and in the Veteran Reserve corps.

FATHER AND SON ENLIST.

Former Deputy Sheriff C. Walter Tubbs, now an artilleryman at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, is in Ann Arbor on a ten days' furlough. In the same company with Mr. Tubbs is his son, Harold O. Tubbs, who enlisted in the army at the same time as his father last April. Mr. Tubbs says that their is the only case of father and son being privates in the same company in the United States army.

NORTH LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer and friend, Miss Townsend, of Detroit, returned home Monday after spending a week at the home of O. P. Noah.

Mr. and Mrs. Crane are spending some time at the homes of P. E. and O. P. Noah.

Alex. Gilbert of Detroit spent over the week-end at the home of his mother, Mrs. James Gilbert.

Wm. Birch and family, who have been working the Fraser farm, have moved.

The Hopkins reunion was held last Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hopkins, about 65 being present. A nice time was enjoyed by all.

Miss Irene Dupuis of Detroit is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Noah.

MICHAEL D. SULLIVAN.

Michael D. Sullivan died Sunday afternoon, September 1, 1918, at his home in Lyndon. He was 73 years, two months and 18 days of age.

Mr. Sullivan was born in Lyndon township, June 14, 1845, his parents being Timothy and Johanna Sullivan, who were pioneer residents of Lyndon township. Of a family of nine brothers and sisters, he was the last surviving member. Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ryan of Hamburg in June, 1886, and she is left with three sons, John, Edward and Harold, and one daughter, Miss Irene, to mourn their loss.

The funeral was held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Rev. Fr. VanDyke officiating. Interment at Mt. Olivet cemetery.

Those from out of town who attended the funeral were: Charles Sullivan of Benton Harbor, Mrs. Daniel Sullivan of Columbus, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan and family of Howell and James Ryan of Hamburg.

FROM CHELSEA AUTOISTS.

The Tribune received a card yesterday from the Leach-Bagge automobile party, who are en route to California. The card was mailed in Valparaiso, Indiana, on Wednesday at 4:30 o'clock. They are averaging about 100 miles each day and are enjoying the trip very much. It rained Monday night and again all day on Wednesday. Some one stole their bread Tuesday night so they had only coffee for breakfast Wednesday morning. They think some other campers near them got the bread. They did not sleep much Monday night, which was their first night out, but Tuesday night everything was fine.

FAHRNER NOMINATED.

The recount of the votes in the Fahrner-DeVine contest for the Republican nomination for prosecuting attorney was completed yesterday afternoon with Jacob F. Fahrner winning the nomination by two votes. The result was in doubt all through the course of the recount, as the two candidates ran neck and neck, their standing being changed frequently, some times one leading and again the other being in the lead.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.
(Official)

Council Room,
Chelsea, September 4, 1918.

Council met in special session. Meeting called to order by President Turnbull. Roll call by the clerk.

Present—Trustees: Hirth, Mayer, Schoenhals, Holmes. Absent—Palmer, Dancer.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were read by the clerk:

General Fund.
Chelsea Elevator Co. lumber and supplies\$ 15.08
Chelsea Tribune, printing 15.35

Electric Light Fund.
Electric Light & Water Wks. Commission\$1,000.00

Street Fund.
J. A. Conlan, labor and team 50.80
G. Bockres, sal. wk. Aug. 24 12.00
G. Martin, labor wk. Aug. 24 16.50

Aug. 24
Leon Cushman, labor week 9.00

Aug. 24
Henry Alber, labor week 11.40

Aug. 24
Chas. Martin, lb. and team 52.50

A. B. Skinner, gravel 5.70

H. Alber, labor wk. Aug. 31 12.00

G. Martin, labor wk. Aug. 31 13.50

Fred Winters, lb. and team 51.00

G. Bockres, sal. wk. Aug. 31 12.00

Roy Ives, labor and team week Aug. 31 11.00

J. A. Conlan, labor and team week Aug. 31 40.50

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

Moved by Holmes, supported by Schoenhals, that the council authorize the expenditure of not to exceed \$200 for the extension of a 2" water main on Adams street for furnishing water to residents of that street, subject to confirmation of the Electric Light & Water Works commission. Carried.

Enter Dancer.

The following communication was read by the president:

Chelsea, Mich., Sept. 4, 1918.

To the Citizens of Chelsea:

Unless otherwise ordered by the President of the United States, I, B. E. Turnbull, President of the Village of Chelsea, proclaim registration day, Thursday, September 12th, from 12 o'clock noon, an official half holiday, and I earnestly request all manufacturing plants and business establishments to close at that hour. That schools be closed all day.

I do also request that all those who can do so register in the forenoon, and if possible cut a sample of the new registration blanks from the papers, fill it out carefully and bring it to the registration board, to be copied off on the official blanks and so save the board time.

I do hereby appoint R. D. Walker, H. D. Witherell and P. W. Dierberger a committee to carry out and conduct such appropriate demonstration, public meeting or ceremonies as they may deem proper on said day.

Place of registration, Town Hall in said village. I earnestly ask the co-operation and assistance of each and every loyal and patriotic citizen to accomplish the desired result.

General Crowder says: "I want to have every flag flying and every band playing on Registration Day." Let us make this day an occasion for the manifestation of patriotic enthusiasm.

B. E. Turnbull,
President

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

BOOTLEGGING COSTLY
FOR CHELSEA MAN

Walter Leach Fined \$150 and Thirty Days in County Jail.

Walter Leach of this place, who was arrested by Ann Arbor officers and found to have an over-sized portion of intoxicants in his possession, felt the iron hand of the law Wednesday in Judge Sample's court.

A fine of \$150 and the costs of \$6.80 together with 30 days in jail was the sentence imposed, with the additional provision that in event of failure to pay the fine and costs a further term of 60 days in jail shall be added to the sentence.

DEXTER MAN DUBBED
"MONUMENTAL LIAR"

Springs Hold-Up Story on Detroit Police to Avoid Lending \$2,000 to Brother.

George Roberts of Dexter acquired a reputation as a super-provocator in Detroit the first of the week and the News published the following:

George Roberts of Dexter, Michigan, went to police headquarters Monday afternoon. He did not rush in. He was not breathless. But he told Edward Fox, chief of detectives, that \$2,000 had been stolen from his outside coat pocket at the State Fair grounds.

Lieut. John Hayes and Roberts started for the fair grounds in an automobile. On the way out Roberts lost his nerve. He begged Hayes to stop the machine.

"I-I-I didn't lose it," he stammered. "It's buried near my mother's house on Dexter road."

Roberts was hurried back to headquarters. He explained that his brother wanted to borrow the money to defray a mortgage and that the fake robbery story was framed to avoid lending it to him.

"You monumental liar," said Chief Fox.

WILL SETTLE WRECK CLAIMS.

Officials of the Detroit, Jackson & Chicago railway will hold a conference with soldiers and relatives of soldiers injured in the interurban wreck here July 20th, at the Camp Custer cantonment on the morning of Wednesday, September 11. Soldiers who were injured have the privilege of making a settlement with the railroad company or of settling with the government.

NORBERT FOSTER WOUNDED.

John Foster of Ann Arbor received a cablegram yesterday announcing that his son Norbert, a bugler in the 58th Infantry, had been seriously wounded on Aug. 6th. He is a brother Mrs. Wm. Wheeler and Mrs. Ed. Reissel of this place. He had been overseas since May 20th.

Buy a War Savings Stamp today.

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Five cents per line first insertion, 2½¢ 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—Household goods. C. Neuberger, 642 S. Main St. 10413

FOR SALE—Nice Plymouth Rock and R. L. Red pullets. John Reule, Chelsea. 10413

FOR SALE—48 extra fine Black Top lambs. W. H. Laird, phone 254-F21 Chelsea. 10413

DETROIT NEWS—Single copies on sale at Schatz' barber shop; or 12 cents weekly delivered by carrier. Phone orders for weekly service to 230. Rogers & Axtell, agents. 10413

FOR SALE—Rosen rye for seed; also 15 breeding ewes. W. H. Pielemier, phone 155-F4. 10313

PIANO TUNING—K. O. Steinbach piano tuner, will be in Chelsea the latter part of September. Leave orders at C. Steinbach's or phone 257. 1031f

FOR SALE—30 Black Top ewes, \$200 if taken at once. Wm. Eisenbeiser, phone 116-F41, Chelsea. 10313

AUTO TRUCKING—For sure, reliable service call Crescent hotel, phone 75, Chelsea. 10316

FOR SALE—New milch Jersey cow with calf by side, good family cow. Sam Stadel, phone 154-F14. 10313

FOR SALE—Two full-blooded collie female pups. Ed. Fennell, phone 92-F13, Chelsea. 10313

FOR SALE—Registered Black Top ram. Fred Hutzl, 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

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.



Myron T. Herrick

"An American Statesman whose record as Governor and Ambassador is characterized by ability of the highest order."

Myron T. Herrick is one of the financial giants of America, as well as a Diplomat and Statesman of the highest order.

He is a successful banker because he has adopted modern ideas for the institution of which he is the capable head, and these modern ideas have resulted in a modern service.

This bank is likewise modern in every phase of its service. It is modernly equipped and prepared to serve its depositors in a modern manner.

It pursues a policy which provides liberal accommodation and every possible financial assistance that a strong bank can consistently give.

Why not carry your account here?

NOTHING TO SELL BUT SERVICE



CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$100,000



THIS MAP WON'T CHANGE

no matter how many advances the Allies may make, and Ribs of Beef will always be Ribs of Beef. The quality may vary considerably, however, but we assure you that only the best is stocked at this market. Come in and let us show you our quality cuts of beef.

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

After School



When the little lads come home tired and hungry what is better and more wholesome than a slice or two of our bread with butter or jam and perhaps a glass of milk? Good wholesome cookies, too, are good for lunches. We have them.

Also a nice line of candies and chewing gum.

H. J. SMITH
The Baker West Middle St.

Young Man, Do You Need a Sweater?



SWEATERS are now all the go with young chaps.

Take a tip right here. When you buy a sweater, be sure you buy right.

Go to a reliable dealer.

If you feel convinced that we are that kind we will be pleased to show you our big line. Quality plus low price.

All sorts of fine specialties in haberdashery.

HERMAN J. DANCER

MAY USE LAWN HOSE.

The use of lawn hose for sprinkling will be permitted hereafter, but patrons are requested not to waste water or to use the hose for more than an hour each day.

Elec. Light & Water Com.

Buy a War Savings Stamp today.

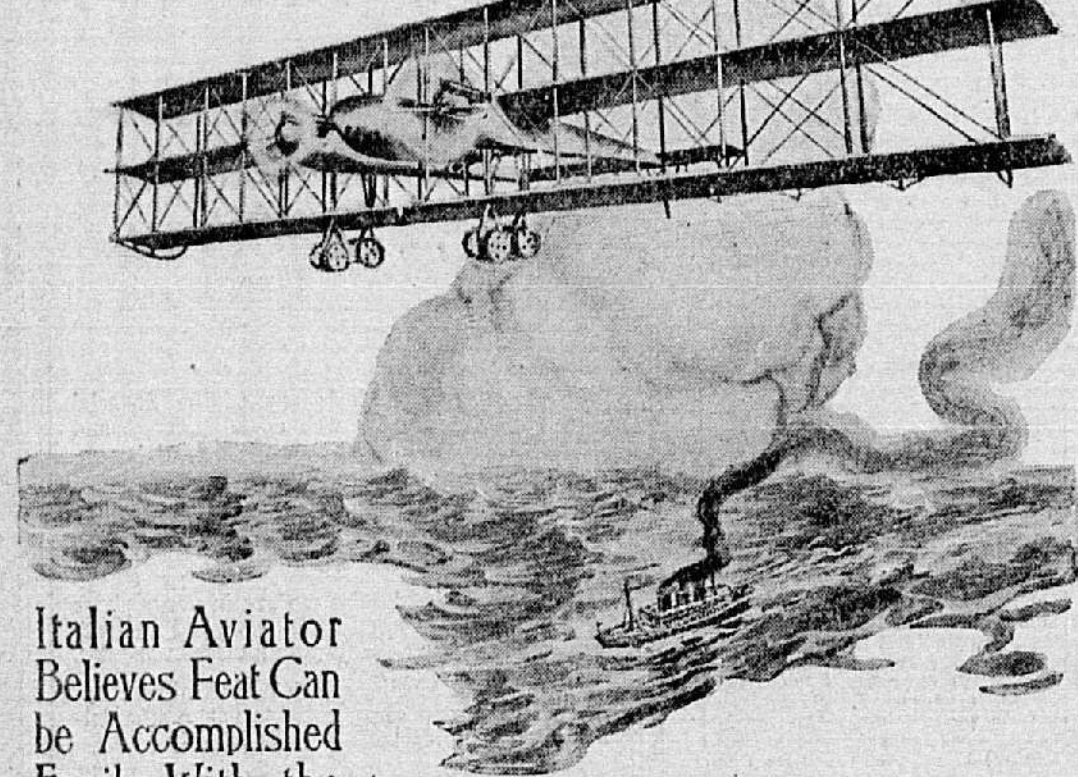
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WILL FLY ACROSS the ATLANTIC.



Italian Aviator Believes Feat Can be Accomplished Easily With the Caproni Plane

LIEUT. LEOPOLD BELLONI of the Royal Italian flying corps, now in this country, says positively that the transatlantic airplane flight will be made. While he does not set a definite time for the start, he says that a Caproni airplane will turn the trick.

This western ocean flight has been talked of and dreamed of for many years. Three things are essential for it. They are faith, skill and organization. With these Lieutenant Belloni believes success is sure. Italy has the faith, she has the skill in the trained aviators of her army but she does not possess the organization, says a writer in New York Sun.

He believes that this is at hand in America and that Italy and the Capronis would desire nothing more than that the United States should furnish the organization and share in the laurels which will fall to those who first fly over the Atlantic. At the same time the lieutenant admits that America is well supplied with skill, too. As he puts it:

"The flying youth of Italy and America would be proud to make the flight." The organization, he says, should consist of ships stationed at intervals along the line of flight to wireless the course to the pilots of the transatlantic machine and for precautionary measures. Other work necessary would be the gathering together of weather reports and data vital to the men who will rise in the air in one hemisphere and land in another.

As to the type of airplane for the trip, Lieutenant Belloni favors a regulation Italian army Caproni. He has no preference for a triplane over a biplane, but he does believe that the machine should be speedy and should carry a small crew. Instead of a heavy and slower air cruiser capable of carrying several men.

Would Like Liberty Motors. For engines he says emphatically that there is nothing that would suit the Caproni brothers better than that a plane of their making equipped with Liberty motors should make the attempt, guided by an Italian-American crew.

"Caproni would have it so," said Lieutenant Belloni. "He loves America. He patterned himself after your famous Wright brothers, and I know that there is nothing would give him greater pleasure than to have America share in the honors of an ocean flight."

Had Gianni Caproni, father of Italy's huge bombing and fighting machines, which have given a good account of themselves on the Italian and French fronts, been asked if the flight across the sea were probable this year it is safe to say that he would have replied: "We will do it."

Caproni, who is just thirty-two, was born in the Trentino, of Italian parents who had lived the greater part of their lives in the mountain hamlet of Masone, which numbered about 500 souls, under the yoke of Austrian rule.

Despite the fact that they were forced to bow to the will of the Hapsburg government, they remained Italians at heart and instilled the love of the mother country into their younger son, who is now serving Italy so well. The home ties of the Caproni family held them under the despotism of a hated ruler, and they lived and dreamed of a day of repatriation.

It was in this atmosphere that young

Caproni received his early training. His elementary schooling was acquired in the small and isolated institutions of the Trentino. Even in these schools the boy's love for mathematics was indicated and appreciated, and when he had finished the courses presented his aged father and mother packed his few belongings, bestowed upon him their blessings and sent him north away from the Trentino to the engineering college at Munich, Bavaria.

Was Graduated When of Age. On his twenty-first birthday he was graduated from that institution with the degree of civil engineer. It was about this time that the Wright brothers began to demonstrate to a skeptical world that man could fly in a heavier-than-air machine.

Their successes so fired the young Italian engineer with the dream of becoming a creator that he decided upon aviation as his life work. Despite his racial impulsivity, he realized that a theoretical groundwork would be necessary, and instead of joining the ranks of the exhibition fliers who immediately sprang up in Europe he continued the business of prying truths from textbooks.

It was a hard pull, for the expense of a higher education along proper lines was far from small and the sums offered for exhibition flights were large. But young Caproni stuck it out, and traveling still further north and away from the Trentino, he went to Liege and entered the Mitradori institute in that city.

He applied himself to the more difficult courses in its curriculum, among them being that of electro-technics. This he mastered, and immediately broadened the scope of his pilgrimage for knowledge to include Paris and the flying fields of the continent.

He was always an irrepresible enthusiast on the future possibilities of the airplane, but usually tempered his advanced, and what in those days were radical, views with solid facts gleaned from his long preparation.

In the earlier days of the French demonstration flying the young man from the Trentino spent a great deal of his time talking with the men who were making exhibition flights and improving on the theories of the Wright brothers. He was always ready to discuss the future of the airplane and was frequently considered quite mad when he talked of time and distance annihilating machines capable of carrying as many as ten and twenty men.

Not Daunted by Skepticism. But the skepticism of the earlier fliers, and many of them were painfully frank in their characterization of Caproni's dream, did little to crush the spirit of the man who has since become the producer of heavier-than-air machines which are larger and can do more than those he pictured in his own mind in the earlier days.

When he had drawn a great mass of opinions, practical experiences and beliefs from the earlier birdmen of Europe he returned to the Trentino, where he spent some time digesting them.

Finally Caproni was ready to build his first machine. He enlisted the aid of ordinary Italian carpenters, and in a small shed not far from Arco began the construction of a machine. It grew under his direction, but it did not grow as fast as the suspicions of the Austrian police authorities.

Caproni was watched and hindered in every possible manner. The police did not limit their aggression to the inventor, but extended it to his brother.

This, of course, could not continue, and Caproni again packed up his belongings, again received the parental blessing and crossed the Austro-Italian frontier. He went to Milan, Italy, and applied to the military authorities there for permission to erect a hangar and experimental laboratories on the cavalry exercise field near Somma Lombardo.

Has Designed Nineteen Good Types. Here at last he was given the opportunity to build and test his first airplane, and it is to the credit of Caproni that this first machine was rolled from the hangar and flew on its first trial. Others were turned out and still others, and to date nineteen types have been designed and built by this man, and in each instance have flown as soon as finished.

The worth of these Caproni machines is proved by their adoption as standard bombing planes by the French government, the letting of contracts to the Capronis by the United States government and the purchase of several of the big triplanes by the British government.

Since the outbreak of the world war Caproni airplanes have taken all of the aviation records in Italy and have smashed many of the international figures. The inventor has not confined his activities to any one type, but has diversified his output. It is no uncommon sight on a Caproni field to see a gossamer winged monoplane roll out of a hangar door and under the lower plane of a giant Caproni triplane which has carried more than fifty men as passengers in a long nonstop flight.

At the same time the honor of the first tank airplane must go to Caproni. Some weeks ago news dispatches from the western front announced the use of the first aerial tank by Germany. The Caproni tank airplane had flown long before that announcement.

The biggest of the Caproni machines recently completed in Italy carried more than fifty men. It so far eclipses any other effort along similar lines that approximate dimensions are of more than passing interest.

Carries Seven Guns. This leviathan of the air has an approximate wing spread of 155 feet from tip to tip, is about 65 feet long and 33 feet high. It is armed with seven guns and develops 2,100 horse power with three motors.

This machine, of course, can carry an enormous freight of high explosives and drop them behind the enemy lines, and Italy would build many of them if she could. At present only one of these battle cruisers of the air has been constructed. Italy cannot spare more raw material for the construction of others. But Italy is depending on the United States for that raw material, and believes that she will get it.

Caproni is no self-advertiser. In this he resembles his countrymen. When something has had to be done in a military way Italian military chiefs have done it without talking. When it was necessary for new and vital things to be done in the air over the Italian front Caproni has done them. The words of a young Italian officer when asked why it was that Italy was not letting the world know what she was doing sum the situation up well.

"Italy does not want to talk," he said. "She wants to fight and to do." And if the past performance of Gianni Caproni means anything, the statement by his representative in this country that the continent to continent flight will be made may be accepted at face value.

A deserving working girl of Paris has fallen heir to an annual income of \$500 which was enjoyed by a pet horse of Adolph de Rothschild until its recent death from old age. This was in accordance with the will of M. de Rothschild.

Five hundred sheep growers on the Minidoka reclamation project, Idaho, are consolidating their flocks into larger bands for summer grazing. Small sheep growers realize the benefits of inexpensive summer grazing through this co-operation.

Good Designing in Separate Skirt



Those very handsome separate skirts that came in along with rich, new fabrics for summer set a pace for elegance and style that is not easy to keep up with. But the separate skirts for fall measure up to their standard, which is saying more for these heavier skirts than could ever be said before.

Many of the new skirts are made of cloths woven especially for them. These goods are plain, with borders in wide or narrow bands in contrasting colors, or bordered with cross-bar bands, or perfectly plain. Now that the looms are busied with the affair of the separate skirt we may expect revelations in fine designing. In all the new models pockets, large buttons and novel girdles—nearly always wide—are style features on which designers have centered attention.

In wool goods for plain skirts, jersey cloth remains a favorite and in silk poplin is not outvalued as yet, although tricot may soon take the

lead. The skirt shown in the picture is an example of good designing in a separate skirt since it is modish and good looking. It is of rose-colored wool jersey with silk pockets on each side, finished at their edges with double rows of machine stitching. The skirt is gathered with a little fullness at the front and more at the sides and back, to a moderately wide waistband. It fastens at the left side where the wide tab extending from the top of the girdle is fastened down with a snap fastener.

Fichu de Net.

The fichu de net, which has been such a favorite during the warm weather, gives promise of enjoying a decided popularity this autumn, especially for indoor frocks. Collars of flit and sets of collar and cuffs in this modish lace are still being worn on dark cloth and satin dresses.

Taffeta for Young Girls.

Taffeta is a good choice for a young girl's best dress.

About New Fall Suits



Manufacturers of suits assure us that no supply of wool beyond that they have already secured is in sight, and it follows that our spring clothes are likely to be made of some other sort of material. Already a variety of new materials is on the shelves of the stores and in the stock rooms of the factories. Whoever needs a wool suit would best buy it early in the season before the supply runs out. It may have to do service for the next three years; but it is easy to put up with this state of things. If all the wool is needed for the ever-increasing army, women will do without it.

There are on hand just now suits and coats for fall in good wool materials and in many graceful styles. One of them is shown above in a practical and plain model that will prove a good investment. It will be noticed that the skirt is longer than for several seasons. This is an echo of French styles, which may or may not be accepted in America. American women like the cleanliness of shorter skirts and they also like their most businesslike style and may insist that, in street suits at least, the mandate for longer skirts be obeyed.

The suit pictured is of Himalay cloth with large revers and an over collar of plush. The coat has a plaid body with skirt pointed at each side and plaited on. It is bound with silk braid. A narrow belt wraps twice about the waist, once following the high waistline in the body and again about the top of the coat skirt. It is also trimmed with silk braid.

Uneven length in coats makes graceful suits, but this style feature passed the zenith of its popularity during the spring and summer. Coats in nearly all the new suits are cut straight around the bottom, are moderately long, and many of them have large pockets. Convertible collars are meeting with such favor that we are sure of this comfortable and chic neck finishings for the coming fall and winter at least.

In colors brown, beige and blue have the lead, with all shades of brown in strong demand. But one cannot make a mistake in choosing any one of them.

Julie Bottomly

PLAN FOR SECURING BEST PRODUCING POTATO SEED FOR FOLLOWING SEASON



Harvesting Potatoes—Seed Should Be Selected From the Best Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Do not wait until planting time next spring to select your seed potatoes. Do not even wait until harvest time this fall. Begin now by making a study of the plants. This is the plan that should be followed by potato growers who want to have seed that will produce the highest yields. Potato growers should have a seed plot, which may or may not be a part of the main crop, and from the best-growing, disease-resistant plants in this plot, which produce high yields of marketable-sized potatoes, select their seed for the following year. An area of one-tenth or one-fifteenth of the entire acreage will usually provide sufficient seed for the following season's planting.

While it is an advantage to start the seed plot with selected material the work may be begun during the growing season with any good stock of promising quality planted in suitable soil and properly cared for. The best portion of the field therefore should be selected for the seed plot. It should be well drained, frequently cultivated and thoroughly sprayed.

Inspect Seed Plot.

Several times during the growing season the seed plot should be inspected. All weak, degenerate and diseased hills and those showing varietal mixtures should be pulled, so that only the progeny of healthy hills of the correct variety will remain at harvest

time. Plants showing stem rot either at or below the surface of the soil, plants developing any type of abnormal rolling of the leaves, those with mottled or crinkled leaves, and any plants that are stunted, weakened or that make unthrifty growth, should be discarded.

If practicable it is best to dig the seed plot by hand, care being taken to eliminate all low-yielding hills and those producing an undue proportion of small or unsightly tubers. In harvesting, avoid unnecessary cutting, bruising or other injury, since the vitality of damaged tubers is reduced. Gather and store the seed potatoes in slat crates. Place them as soon as possible after harvesting in a cool reasonably moist storage house provided with good ventilation and maintained at a temperature of 30 to 40 degrees F.

Work Stock Over Carefully.

Before the next planting time the stock should be carefully worked over to remove all badly cut or bruised tubers and those showing serious scab or black scurf and decay of any kind. Tubers badly off type should also be discarded, as should any showing abnormal discoloration of flesh, which can be seen, of course, only at the time of cutting. If scab or black scurf is present in any degree, it is advisable to treat the seed by covering for 30 minutes in a solution containing four ounces of corrosive sublimate to 30 gallons of water.

KEEP FARM MACHINERY BUSY VALUE OF INSECTICIDE ACT

Lazy Binder Works Only Forty Days in Eleven Years—"Work-or-Fight" Policy Applicable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The work-or-fight policy should be applied to farm machinery as well as to men. Though machines cannot fight they can be put to work on many occasions instead of standing idle in the barn lot. Most farm machines and implements are capable of doing much more work than they usually do, and the more they are used the less men labor will be required on the farm. Three men with a corn binder, one operating the machine and two gathering and shocking the bundles, will cut from seven to ten acres a day, while four or five acres would be a fair day's work for the same three men cutting corn by hand.

The average corn binder lasts about eleven years, but during that time does only about forty days' actual work. There is no doubt that it could render several times this much service before wearing out if there were more work to do. There seems to be very little relation between the amount of work done annually by a corn binder and the years of service.

The bulletin refers to a survey conducted in New York state which showed that the more the corn binder could be used each year the less the cost of cutting the corn when the cost of using the binder was taken into consideration. Two hundred and thirty-three of the 458 binders on which data were obtained, cut 15 acres or less annually at a cost of \$9.78 per day used and \$1.67 per acre. The remaining 225 cut over 15 acres annually, averaging 32 1/4 acres, at a cost of \$3.24 per day of service and 57 cents per acre. The original cost of one of these binders was about \$125. Thus if there is only one or two days' work for the binder to do each year, the cost of cutting the corn with it will be so great that its use will not be advisable unless it is impossible to cut the corn by other methods without seriously neglecting other work. If this is the case, the bulletin recommends that two or three neighbors, each of whom has only a small crop, combine in the purchase and operation of a corn binder. The first investment required of each and the machinery cost per acre will then be greatly reduced. This plan should not only apply to corn binders, but to other labor-saving machinery.

USE FOR POULTRY AND EGGS

Considerable Portion of Increase This Year Should Be Used on Farmer's Own Table.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a matter of business foresight and economy, as well as patriotism, farmers who increase their production of poultry and eggs this year should plan to use a considerable part of the increase on their own tables.

Farmers Have Been Saved Money by Prevention of Sale of Worthless Preparations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Both the farmer and the manufacturer have been benefited by the enforcement of the insecticide act of 1910.

Farmers have been supplied with insecticides and fungicides that will do what is claimed for them; and have been saved money by prevention of the sale of worthless, low grade, and short-weight preparations, and by prevention of crop or live-stock losses through use of worthless insecticides or fungicides.

The legitimate manufacturer has been protected against the illegitimate manufacturer; confidence in insecticides and fungicides has been created among farmers and stock raisers, and sales have increased; valuable information regarding the manufacture and efficacy of insecticides and fungicides has been given to the manufacturer, enabling him to prepare good preparations and truthful labels.

ADVANTAGES OF VETCH

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Vetches are gaining in favor in many parts of the United States, for they make excellent feed either green or as hay, and are exceedingly useful as cover or green manure crops. In some respects, particularly their use, they are similar to common red clover, but have the advantage of this crop in that they grow in certain soils and climates where clover does not thrive. About 20 wild kinds occur in this country and are commonly known as wild peas. Only two kinds, namely the common vetch and hairy vetch, are very extensively grown, but other species are likely to become of increasing importance.

CREAM SEPARATOR IS HANDY

Many of Our Farmers Are Neglecting Important Matter of Thorough Separation of Milk.

Approximately one-half of our farmers are still neglecting the important matter of thorough separation of the milk which their herds produce. As a result, from 10 to 25 per cent of the total production of butterfat is not made available to the consumer. The use of the cream separator is worthy of encouragement as an instrument capable of increasing the quantity of food available for human consumption.

Hogs Must Have Pasture.

Raising hogs without plenty of pasture, especially in the West where the grain crop is often short, is a losing venture.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

Following a representative conference at Kalamazoo, Mich., women offered their aid on state farms.

The principle of the opaque post card projector has been utilized in a new machine for registering color printing plates on a printing press.

A Parisian has invented roller skates propelled by a one-quarter horse power gasoline motor, the fuel tank being carried on the wearer's belt.

George H. Hughes of Denver, Colo., forty years old, enlisted in the National army at the first call of President Wilson for volunteers. Richard A. Hughes, eighteen, son of George H., with the consent of his father, enlisted a few days after the parent. Both were sent to Camp Kearney, Cal., where the son has become a sergeant of the company in which the father is a corporal.

GUNNER DEPEW

By
ALBERT N. DEPEW

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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

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 in 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 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 not 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



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

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 front trench almost directly from the rear, and we simply cleaned them out. I think all the boys 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, "Oui, oui, il 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 point. 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 teas 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 bayoneted by the legs and pulled apart.

At one place, a man was tied by the arms to the ceiling of his room and set adrift. 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 murdered.

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 Balhaut



Women and Children Begged for the Lives of the Men.

and Guillaume, with Balhaut'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 chived 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 No 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.

ROAD BUILDING

HIGHWAYS TO HELP US WIN

No More Important Factor in Winning War Than Good Roads—Interest Shown in Southwest

It would be a difficult matter to estimate the advantages of state and interstate highways. Public highways are now being located and built in most states of the Southwest and the interest these have contributed to local communities, counties and states. The highways, it is understood, will connect states, counties in states and form a



Good Road in Southwest.

mutual link of communication that will redound to great commercial and social benefits.

The Southwest should be a country of roads. Its vast resources of crops, live stock, timber, petroleum, coal and other necessities for winning the war should be placed at the disposition of the people. With the interest that is now being manifested it would seem that road building will proceed as fast as materials and men can be had.

It is hoped that every community in the Southwest will take an interest in road improvement and lend assistance. There is no more important factor in winning the war than good roads—Farm and Ranch.

HIGHWAY BUILDING FOR WAR

Roads Back of English Army Built and Cared for Under Direction of General Maybury.

The roads back of the English army are being built and cared for under the direction of Gen. H. P. Maybury, who was one of the English county engineers and was afterward one of the engineers on the road board in England.

Back of one of the British armies a lieutenant colonel, one of General Maybury's subordinates, has had charge of the roads for two years, and has had from 1,000 to 12,000 men working on them constantly. Twenty-five or 30 per cent of these have been German prisoners.

In order to keep the roads merely passable they have had to use up to 2,000 tons of material a day. Broken stone costs \$7.50 a ton. It isn't a question of cost, however; it is a question of keeping the traffic going.

DAY OF TOLL ROADS PASSING

Old York-Philadelphia Road Taken Over by State of Pennsylvania—Joy for Drivers.

The day of the toll is rapidly passing, a recent proof of which has appeared in the taking over of the old York-Pennsylvania road by the state of Pennsylvania. Through this state action a number of toll gates have automatically disappeared, greatly to the joy of all drivers using this section of the highway. As early as 1833, the colonial inhabitants living along this route, appealed to the governor for a good road to Philadelphia, and secured the building of a log and plank highway, which was regarded by them as a wonderful specimen of improved road. This section of road is now a part of the Lincoln highway.

UNITED STATES ROAD RULES

Motorist Must Take Outside in Passing Team on Mountain Road With Steep Grade.

The government's rules for motorists covering the roads in the national parks require that, in passing a team on a mountain road with a steep grade to one side, the motorist always takes the outside of the road, whether it be to the left or right. This is the rule of safety and courtesy on all little traveled mountain roads.—Alliestones.

Roads During War Time.

Despite the war there should be no letup in the construction and maintenance of our highways, for today they are more necessary than ever before.

Loss of Labor and Money.

Not to have good roads will mean a waste in crops, loss of time in hauling produce, and in general a loss of labor and money.

Little Trouble With Sorghums.

The sorghums are comparatively free from diseases and insect enemies.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

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

MAKE YOUR OWN GRAPE JUICE.



The "Makin's" for Grape Juice Hang Heavy on Many Vines.

PATRIOTIC DRINK OF UNCLE SAM'S

It Saves Surplus Fruit, Takes No Sugar and It Is Good for Everyone.

GRAPE JUICE IS WHOLESOME

One of the Very Best Soft Drinks for Your Family and Friends—It Will Keep Indefinitely If Not Exposed to the Air.

In the face of the sugar shortage the small grape arbor takes on a new light. Little sugar for jellies and jams will make it necessary to turn most of the surplus grapes into some other channel. The patriotic grower will look into the possibilities of home-made grape juice, which is made without sugar, and which is so wholesome used as a beverage or in desserts of one kind and another.

Only clean, sound, well ripened, but not overripe, grapes should be used. These may be crushed and pressed either by hand or in an ordinary cider mill. If a light-colored juice is desired, the crushed grapes are put in a clean, well-washed cloth sack and either hung up and twisted or grasped by two persons, one at either end, and twisted until the greater part of the juice is expressed. Then, in a double boiler or its equivalent, such as a large stone jar placed in a pan of hot water, so that the juice does not come in direct contact with the fire, the juice is gradually heated to a temperature of 180 to 200 degrees F. The temperature should never be allowed to go above 200 degrees F.

Heat to Steaming Point. It is best to use a thermometer; if none is available, however, the juice may be heated until it steams, but it should not be allowed to boil. It should be poured immediately into a glass or enameled vessel and allowed to settle for 24 hours then the juice should be drained from the sediment and run through several thicknesses of clean flannel or through a conic filter made from woolen cloth or felt and fixed to a hoop of iron, so that it can be suspended wherever necessary. The juice is then poured into clean bottles, space being left at the top for the liquid to expand when heated.

A good home substitute for a commercial pasteurizer is an ordinary wash boiler with a thin board fitted over the bottom on which the filled bottles are set. Ordinary glass fruit jars serve the same purpose equally well. The boiler should be filled with water to within an inch or so of the tops of the bottles and heated until the water begins to simmer. The bottles should then be taken out and sealed or corked immediately. Only new corks that have just been soaked for about thirty minutes in warm water at a temperature of about 140 degrees F. should be used. It is well to take the further precaution of sealing the corks with paraffin or sealing wax to prevent the entrance of mold germs.

To Make Red Juice.

When red juice is desired, the crushed grapes should first be heated to a temperature of not more than 200 degrees F., then strained through a clean cloth or drip bag, no pressure being used, and set away to cool and settle. The remaining procedure is the same for the red as for the light-colored juice.

Many people do not even take the trouble to let the juice settle after it

is strained, simply reheating and sealing the vessels and setting them away in an upright position in a cool place where they will be undisturbed. If bottles are used, the corks should be sterilized and the necks of the bottles sealed with sealing wax. The juice settles, and when desired for use the clear liquid is poured off the sediment.

Any person familiar with the process of canning fruit can put up grape juice, for the principles involved are the same. Care should be taken not to sterilize the juice at a temperature higher than 195 degrees F., or the finished product will have a scorched taste. The bottles or jars should not be so large that when they are opened the juice will spoil before it can be used.

Unfermented grape juice, properly made and bottled, will keep indefinitely if not exposed to the atmosphere or to infection from mold germs. When a bottle is once opened, however, the contents, like canned goods generally, should be used as soon as possible. Unfermented juice may be made not only from all varieties of grapes, but also from some other fruits, such as apples, pears and cherries.

MUSCADINE GRAPES

At present, when food conservation and food economy are being so much emphasized, the home utilization of Muscadine grapes is particularly appropriate.

In the past, instead of being utilized the surplus fruit has been allowed to go to waste, chiefly because of a general lack of knowledge of ways to use it and because the high quality and cheapness of the products have not been realized. For directions for preparing a large number of Muscadine grape products, write to the United States department of agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin 829.

Without Food We Fail. If we fail in food production, all the armies that can be assembled and all the war material that may be manufactured will be of no avail.

If we permit England, France, Italy, and Belgium to succumb, the final contest will be ours alone.

It may take years, and it will take many lives and much treasure, but without victory treasure is trash and life is bondage.

We have more resources than the central powers can command; we can endure for unnumbered years and, therefore, we will win or we will drag the German beast with us in death to the judgment bar of God.

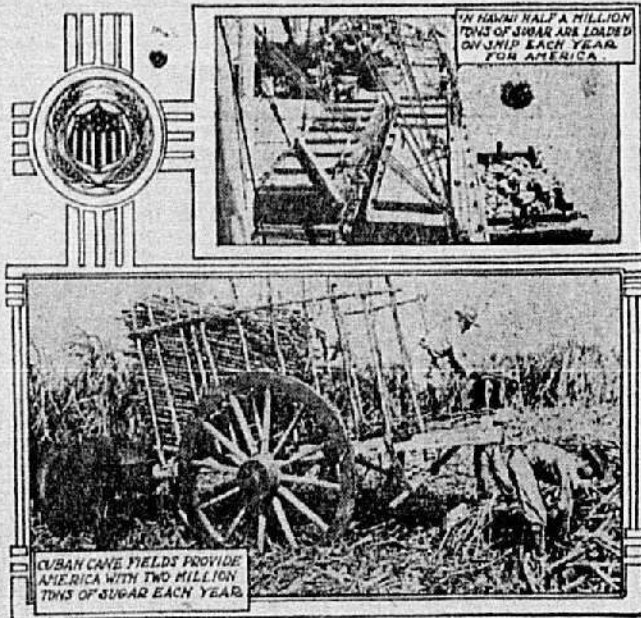
I am sorry for the man who gets more out of the war than he puts into it, for the scorn of broken-hearted women, orphaned children, crippled soldiers and impoverished millions throughout half the earth will make him wish he had never been born.

We are fighting to prevent one nation from expelling other nations. Meanwhile, we must see to it that one man does not exploit other men.

The primal needs of man are food, raiment and shelter; all else is luxury and indulgence. The force which produces food and raiment is agriculture, and in a true relation all the activities of commerce are its ministers or servants.

The most vital of occupations, agriculture, in its rewards and environments is the least attractive. We have reached the point now where it must be made attractive, or the government will be compelled to resort to coercion in order to insure sufficient production.—From Address by Clarence Owsley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Ships & Sugar



OVER 75 per cent. of the sugar used in the United States is delivered by ships. There is produced about 800,000 tons of beet sugar and 250,000 tons of cane sugar in Louisiana. The total consumption of the United States is about 4,500,000 tons of raw sugar, which makes about 4,250,000 tons of refined sugar.

If our coasts were blockaded as Germany's now are, we would have available for the use of the people of the United States only one pound of sugar for every four we use. Under such circumstances there is no doubt that the American people would get along on this limited supply without complaint.

The United States Food Administration is asking every American household to use not more than two pounds of sugar per person each month for domestic use. Reducing our sugar consumption here means that we will be able to help supply the needs of France, England and Italy. Sugar conservation on the American table also means conservation of ships.

The Army and Navy have sent out an "S. O. S." call for ships. "Save Our Ships to Transport Troops and Munitions to France, in order that we may keep the fighting front where it now is and not allow it to extend to our own homes," is the message.

There is ample sugar in the world for all requirements—in fact, there is a large surplus, but on account of the ship shortage it is not available for use in this country.

Java, which produces 15 per cent. of the world's cane crop, is too far removed. It requires 150 to 160 days for a ship to go to Java and return.

THE CHELSEA TRIBUNE

Ford Axtell, Editor and Prop.

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

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

WHAT L. L. PURCHASE MEANS.

When you subscribe to a Liberty Loan you subscribe to a sentiment that the world must be made safe for democracy and subscribe to the fund that is to make the world safe for democracy.

You subscribe to the belief that innocent women and children on unarmored ships shall not be sent to the bottom of the sea; that women and children and old men shall not be ravished and tortured and murdered under the plea of military necessity; that nurses shall not be shot for deeds of mercy; nor hospital ships be sunk without warning; or hospitals and unfortified cities be bombed or cannonaded with long-range guns.

You subscribe to the doctrine that small nations have the same rights as great and powerful ones; that might is not right; that Germany shall not force upon the world the dominion of her military masters.

You subscribe, when you subscribe to a Liberty Loan, to the belief that America entered this war for a just and noble cause; that our soldiers in France and our sailors on the sea are fighting for right and justice.

And you subscribe to the American sentiment that they must and shall be powerful, efficient, and victorious.

WAR BOARD SAYS PAY UP.

Did you read the article in Tuesday's paper regarding the recent order of the Federal War Board providing for a print paper used in the amount of saving of 15% in the country newspapers, and if you did have you looked at the address label on your paper to see how your subscription stands?

As we explained Tuesday, the government proposes to effect this saving in print paper by requiring that all papers be paid for in advance and the cutting off of subscribers who are in arrears on their subscriptions. Such accounts, of course, will have to be settled, but the paper will not be continued to those whose accounts are questionable.

The government order takes effect on September 15th so we are anxious to have all subscriptions now in arrears paid up and in advance before that time.

A number have already paid up and a year in advance, which we appreciate very much. To those good friends we wish to say that they may receive several issues before the address label on their papers show the proper credit as we only correct the mailing list twice a month.

If you haven't already ascertained how your subscription stands, please do so at once and if you are in arrears arrange to pay up and in advance so that you may receive your Tribune regularly.

NEIGHBORHOOD BREVITIES

Items of Interest From Our Nearby Towns and Localities.

MANCHESTER—Miss Katherine Nisle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nisle of this village, died at her home Saturday. She was 28 years of age. Besides her parents she leaves three brothers, George of Wampler's lake; Will of San Bernardino, Cal., and Edwin of Seattle, and two sisters, Mrs. F. H. Blosser of this village and Mrs. Elmer Clark of Detroit.

BROOKLYN—Lois Siegfried was seriously burned on her hands when some powder she was burning to relieve her sister's asthma took fire and scattered over both hands. By the accidental discharge of a gun he was carrying on Sunday, Drew Higbee, a 14 years old lad, lost several fingers from one hand.

PLYMOUTH—Two brick store buildings collapsed here at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. One was occupied by Patengill & Campbell, the largest grocery in the village. The other was the T. P. Sherman pool hall. Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Gunn and five children living above one of the stores escaped without injury. Tony McHale and son, living in the other flat, were caught in the wreckage. The father was not dug out for half an hour, but was not seriously injured. Damage to the stores and stock is estimated at \$20,000.

EAST LIMA.

Mrs. Chauncey Coy and children spent Thursday in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. John Egeler and son and Mesdames Fred Gray and Geo. Egeler, Sr., spent Friday in Ann Arbor.

Hugh Shields and family are entertaining relatives from Kalamazoo.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Zahn and daughter Gertrude were Friday evening guests of Rev. and Mrs. George Leutke of Northfield.

Christ Grayson was a Chelsea caller Saturday.

Mrs. Dan Stoffer spent the week-end in Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Voorheis of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Coy.

Mrs. Bertha Neithammer of Ann Arbor, Mr. and Mrs. John Egeler and son, Messrs. Ed. and Christ. Grayson and Mr. and Mrs. Gottlob Zahn spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grayson.

Norman Oakes was seriously injured Monday morning. The result of falling a distance of 30 feet, landing on his back on a stump. Apparently no bones were broken, although he is unable to move his body. He was employed by Victor Patterson and they were cutting wood. A tree became lodged in another tree and Oakes climbed up to dislodge it. A limb broke and he fell to the ground with the above result.

Sam Smith spent the week-end in Detroit, where he attended the State fair.

Laverne Coy and Walter Breining are the two ninth graders from this vicinity who started to school September 3d.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Gridley and family of Ypsilanti spent Labor day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gridley.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Pidd and family spent Sunday in Ypsilanti.

GREGORY.

Miss Nellie Denton is teaching in Unadilla.

Mrs. R. G. Williams shipped and broke her wrist last Tuesday.

Miss Mary Howlett visited relatives in Howell several days of the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Arnold were week-end visitors at the home of his sister, Mrs. Lonsbury in Williams-ton.

Mrs. Eliza Placeway has been visiting relatives in South Lyon the past week.

Miss Vivian McGee returned Saturday from a week's visit in East Lansing.

Miss Hazel Arnold was home from Ypsilanti several days last week.

Misses Daisy Howlett and Adeline Chipman were Ann Arbor visitors last Thursday.

Mrs. Kate Sellers has been visiting friends in Detroit the past week.

Mrs. F. C. Montague went to Mt. Clemens, Saturday, for a few days' visit with relatives.

Mrs. Nora Westmoreland of Fowlerville visited her sister, Mrs. Lillie Burden, the past week.

Haskell Worden and family of Jackson camped at Bruin lake the past week.

Miss Adeline Chipman was a Jackson visitor Friday.

Mrs. Ostrander of Rochester is visiting her grand-daughter, Mrs. A. Bullis.

L. Stanley Marsh and Miss Minnie Bradley were Fowlerville visitors on Wednesday of last week.

L. A. Worden and family and Jas. Gibney were in Howell last Thursday.

A. B. Williams and wife of Detroit spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Williams.

Miss Gertrude Chipman is clerking in S. A. Denton's store.

Lawrence McCleer has repainted his home.

Mrs. Wilmer Crozman entertained the following last Tuesday: Mrs. G. A. Reid of Stockbridge, Mrs. Richard Baxter of Chelsea, Mrs. A. C. Watson of Unadilla and Mrs. G. C. Montague.

Mrs. G. N. Jones of Laingsburg and Mrs. B. L. Williams of Royal Oak spent the past week with their mother, Mrs. R. G. Williams.

The Ladies Aid met yesterday with Mrs. Ruth Bollinger.

VILLAGE TAXES.

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

M. A. Shaver, Treasurer.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Our Phone No. 190-W

J. N. Stricter spent Tuesday in Detroit.

Mrs. Martin Merkel is visiting in Mackinaw City.

Miss Jessie Clark will teach near Howell this year.

H. E. Breitenwischer was in Ann Arbor yesterday.

Mrs. William Hockrein was in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bowen were in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

Miss Eleanor Nakel is teaching in the Savage district this year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burton visited relatives in Marshall, Tuesday.

Frank Wolff has moved into the Stevens residence on Dewey avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams spent the first of the week in Detroit.

Miss Doris Schmidt visited relatives in Manchester over the week-end.

Miss Esther Chandler returned Wednesday from a week's visit in Charlotte.

Regular meeting Columbian Hive No. 284 L. O. T. M., Tuesday, September 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Kent Walworth and son visited her parents in Fraser, Sunday and Monday.

Regular meeting of the Knights of Pythias, Monday evening, September 9th, at eight o'clock.

Louis A. Burg went to Big Rapids, Monday, to enter the school of pharmacy at Ferris institute.

Miss Florence Palmer left for Adrian yesterday to resume her studies at St. Joseph's academy.

Edward Hannon and Raleigh Nelson have purchased the Wm. Keusch residence on Taylor street.

Miss Mabel Hummel is teaching in Dist. No. 15fr., Ann Arbor and Scio townships, again this year.

St. Mary academy reopened Tuesday. The school of music will open on Tuesday, September 10th.

Hollis Freeman has been promoted to be sergeant at the balloon training school at Arcadia, California.

Miss Adeline Spinnagle went to Detroit, Monday, to resume her duties as a teacher in the public schools.

Mrs. Henry Thierman and little son of Columbus, Ohio, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Chandler.

Miss Irene Kasuka of Detroit and Norman Schairer of Dexter visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hendrick visited John W. and Mr. and Mrs. Manley R. Bennett, of Hamburg, the first of the week.

A card from Pvt. Lloyd E. Merker advises that he has been transferred from Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., to Camp Tobyhanna, Pa.

Mrs. Vivian Klingler Dancer has accepted a position as science teacher in the Port Huron schools and left for that city yesterday.

The Young Ladies chapter of the Congregational church will meet Tuesday afternoon, September 10th, with Miss Norma Turnbull.

Misses Catherine and Ernestine Galatin of Highland Park left for Hamburg, Tuesday, after a two weeks' visit with their aunt, Mrs. Herman Mohrlök.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Latham of Chicago were guests of George Kempf at Cavanaugh lake, the first of the week. Mr. Kempf returned to his home in Detroit, Thursday.

Charles Clayton of Grand Rapids, formerly a resident here when he was connected with the Flanders Mfg. Co., has been engaged as superintendent of the Chelsea Steel Ball Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Woods and Mrs. J. Bullard and daughter, of Lansing, were the guests of Miss Elizabeth Barthel, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Spencer of Im-lay City have taken charge of the Methodist Old People's home, Mr. Spencer as superintendent and Mrs. Spencer as matron.

Wilbert Trinkle, who went to Camp Custer, Tuesday morning, was given a farewell party Sunday by 38 of his friends and relatives who gathered at his mother's home. A nice supper was served and the guest of honor was presented with a military wrist watch.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Keeble and Miss Myllis Galatin of Hamburg, and Miss Sophia Galatin of New York City visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Mohrlök, Saturday.

Miss J. Murray Galatin of Highland Park, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mohrlök for a few days, accompanied them to Hamburg.

Mrs. T. G. Specr and daughter, Miss Lucile, went to Howell, Tuesday to complete arrangements for the latter to enter the nurses training course at the State sanitarium near that place. Miss Lucile is spending this week at the home of her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Alger of Fenton, but will return to Howell in Monday morning. The course covers a period of three years.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires

constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.

Dr. George W. Palmer was in Detroit, Tuesday.

Mrs. R. A. Sanborn was in Ann Arbor yesterday.

Henry Schumacher is visiting his brother at Lakeland.

Mrs. J. T. Woods spent several days of the past week in Detroit.

Claude Burkhardt of North Lake is teaching at Crystal Falls again this year.

Mrs. Charles Delevan of Ann Arbor visited her cousin, Mrs. J. N. Dancer, yesterday.

Mrs. D. L. Rogers visited Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Collins in Grass Lake, Wednesday.

Mrs. M. B. Millsbaugh is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Dancer.

Mrs. Ignatius Howe of Jackson is spending the day at the home of her father, C. Klein.

Miss Kathryn Hooker will go to Chicago the first of the week after her fall millinery stock.

Mrs. Ed. Foster and daughter of Grass Lake are visiting her mother, Mrs. Frank Staffan, today.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Seigrist of Jackson visited Mr. and Mrs. John Frymuth, Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Andros Gulde and little daughter visited her parents in Toronto several days of the past week.

Miss Eva Foster returned to her home in Chicago, yesterday, after visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Hummel.

Mrs. Ella Burkhardt and daughter Flora, of North Lake, have been visiting relatives in Kalamazoo for a few days.

The case of the People vs. Ira E. Wood, which was scheduled for trial Wednesday, was adjourned until October 30th.

Mrs. W. A. BeGole of Detroit arrived in Chelsea yesterday for an extended visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cole.

Arthur and Kathleen Thompson returned to their home in Lapeer, Saturday, after an extended visit with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Bacon.

Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Armour went to Battle Creek today, where the doctor will take an examination at Camp Custer preparatory to enlisting in the veterinary corps.

Charles Clark of Lyndon sold 100 bushels of wine apples to the Chelsea Elevator company yesterday. They were of unusually fine quality, uniform in size and free from blemish.

Mrs. E. J. Miller died Wednesday at her home in Chicago. Her husband is a former Chelsea boy and the son of Mrs. George Miller. The funeral will be held Saturday.

A reunion of the Fleldkamp family was held Friday at Pleasant lake, the event being planned in honor of the 80th birthday of John Schlecht of Manchester. One hundred and fourteen members of the family were present from Manchester, Saline, Chelsea and Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nordman have just received a letter from their son Edward. He is located in Paris and recently met Myron McLaren, another Lima boy, just out of the hospital. Edward's address is: Pvt. G. E. Nordman, A. R. C. M. H. No. 9, A. P. O. 702, American E. F., via New York.

The first reunion of the Birch family was held Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolff of Lyndon, about 40 being present. An organization was perfected with Peter Liebeck, president, and Mrs. Graham Birch, secretary. The reunion next year will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Hadley.

The next meeting of Washtenaw Pomona grange will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Kelly, three miles south of Ypsilanti, Tuesday, September 10th, at which time Colon C. Lillie, of Grand Rapids, will give an address on "Is the Farmer Justly Represented?" A good attendance is desired at this meeting. Picnic dinner.

Miss Mary H. Gross, 66 years of age, was found dead in the yard of her home in Lima, Wednesday, by the son of her neighbor, J. E. Guenther, who had gone to her home to deliver the mail. Death was due to natural causes. One brother, Jacob Gross, survives, and the funeral was held from his home at two o'clock this afternoon, Rev. Thrun of Scio officiating.

NOTTEN FAMILY REUNION.

The seventh annual reunion of the Notten family was held Saturday, August 31, 1918, at the pleasant farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Riemschneider, about 200 attending. A sumptuous picnic dinner was served following which the president, Fred Notten, called the guests to order and the following program was enjoyed:

Music—Orchestra.

Song—Almaire Whitaker.

Recitation—Edna Waltz.

Song—Naomi Kruse.

Recitation—Vera Harvey.

Song—Rolf Bulling.

Instrumental music—Nina Beeman.

Remarks—Rev. Nothdurft.

Secretary's report—Dorothy Notten.

Recitation—Clara Riemschneider.

Song—Kathryn Notten.

Family history—Mrs. B. McKenzie.

Music—Orchestra.

Music—Notten band.

Officers for next year were chosen as follows: President, Mrs. Charles Velte; secretary, John Bulling. The reunion next year will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Velte.

Guests were present from Woodland, Hastings, Niles, Detroit, Eaton Rapids, Lima, Munnich, Stockbridge, Ionia, Mason and Sherman City.

Experience the Best Teacher.

It is generally admitted that experience is the best teacher, but should we not make use of the experience of others as well as our own? The experience of a thousand persons is more to be depended upon than that of one individual. Many thousands of persons have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds with the best results, which shows it to be a thoroughly reliable preparation for those diseases. Try it. It is prompt and effective and pleasant to take.—Adv.

Our Boys are Needed in France

for military service, but Uncle Sam is taking the necessary time to give them special training for war.

You Will Need Special Training

to win success in business. It will pay you to take the time for this training.

Young men and women who are efficient in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, and the Calculating Machine are needed by the United States Government. They are also needed in business life.

Whether in Civil Service employment or in office work at home, you will have congenial, remunerative employment with chance for advancement if you master the studies which we offer.

Classes in both day and evening sessions continue throughout the year. Students may enroll at any time.

(Write today for free illustrated booklet.)

The Business Institute

163-169 Cass Ave., Detroit

Largest, best equipped business school in Michigan.

UNIVERSITY ENGINE WRECKER

The electric locomotive, used by the University of Michigan to switch cars of coal from the Michigan Central siding to its power and heating plant, was wrecked Saturday when the brakes failed to hold and the engine ran off the end of the track on Fuller street, in Ann Arbor.

The trucks and motors were deeply embedded in the ground and the machine probably will have to be sent into the shops of the manufacturers for general repairs.

LYNDON.

Miss Liella Remnant of Jackson spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ulrich.

Mrs. Abbie Leek and Leek McCrow of Ann Arbor are spending some time at her farm here.

Miss Jennie Savage returned to her home in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Saturday. She has been visiting Mrs. M. Harker and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Clark of Chicago are visiting relatives here.

Misses Mary McIntee of Camp Custer and Frances McIntee of Detroit spent the week-end with their mother, Mrs. E. McIntee.

MICHIGAN SOLONS FAR SIGHTED

Legislature Decided in 1917 That Woman Suffrage Was Part of the Democracy for Which America Is Fighting.

PUT QUESTION UP FOR NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

Michigan Women Carrying on Strenuous Campaign With Other War Work—Full Suffrage Is Expected November 5.

Michigan men have to vote on woman suffrage on November 5. Michigan legislators so decided in the spring of 1917. Michigan women had nothing to do with the decision. They even questioned its opportuneness in war time.

But the legislators of Michigan were farseeing. They had already visualized the struggle for self-government for women as part of the program of the world struggle for self-government. "Woman suffrage is not inopportune at this crisis," said Michigan's legislators, "it belongs; it is part of the crisis."

Since that time the Parliament of England has said the same thing—and enfranchised 6,000,000 British women; the Canadian government has said it—and given full suffrage to all Canadian women. France and Belgium and Italy have said it and committed themselves by official spokesmen to the enfranchisement of their women.

Since that time, too, the President of the United States has set forth in urgent language his profound conviction that woman suffrage must be accounted a measure essential to the success of the war. Beside him on this issue stand the statesmen leaders of the country, whatever their politics—Colonel Roosevelt, Chairman Hayes, Colonel Bryan, Judge Hughes—the men most irrevocably committed to the successful prosecution of the war. All are seeing and saying that woman suffrage is inherent in what America is fighting for—"democracy, the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Advertising pays all except those who do not advertise.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DR. H. H. AYERY

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