

TWELFTH YEAR—NO. 2

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

\$1.00 THE YEAR

## SELECTIVES TO DRILL

Provost Marshal Arranges for Men to be Drilled Under Direction of Competent Instructors.

By direction of the Provost Marshal General's office, Order No. 76, a board of instruction is to be organized under direction of Colonel A. C. Pack, M. N. G., to assist the local draft board for Washtenaw county in preparing selectives for the call to the colors.

The work will consist of lectures, personal advice and rudimentary drill. The drill given will include a lecture on discipline, squad drill, and school of the soldier without arms.

Captain B. B. Turnbull of the Chelsea Home Guards will be a member of this board and will drill these men with his company or separately as required, and will take charge of this part of the program for all men who are ordered to report at Chelsea.

If you are of draft age and expect to be called, don't wait for the County Draft Board to order you to report. Come out Friday night this week and every week.

The place of drill is at the Chelsea school grounds if weather permits, if not Firemen's hall. Time of drill is 7 p. m. School of instruction every Monday night at seven o'clock at Firemen's hall. Lieutenant Anderson and Sergeant Kennedy are assisting as instructors at present. Further orders and program will be arranged under direction of Colonel Pack.

Every officer and member of the Chelsea Home Guards is hereby ordered to be present and to attend roll-call and drill Friday evening, September 20th. If you are not present it will be understood that you do not want to assist in this work, and your name will be dropped from the rolls. B. B. Turnbull, Captain.

## JOSEPH H. HOLLIS.

Joseph H. Hollis, who had been in failing health for about two years past, died Wednesday, September 18, 1918, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. T. Freeman. He was 81 years, 11 months and 10 days of age.

Mr. Hollis was born in Canfield, Ohio, October 8, 1836. For 30 years he had been a travelling salesman for A. M. Foster & Co., of Chicago, retiring about two years ago. He had been a well known resident of Chelsea since 1893.

He was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Kemble, September 14, 1865. Mrs. Hollis died February 23, 1910.

The funeral will be held from the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Freeman at 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Rev. P. W. Dierberger conducting the services. Interment at Oak Grove cemetery.

## CHELSEA SCHOOL NOTES.

First grade pupils are making paper chains.

Enid Freeman is absent from the first grade on account of illness.

Rha and Arlington Alexander have left the first grade on account of moving to Ann Arbor.

The Senior class has elected officers as follows: President, Leland Kalmbach; vice president, Flora Schanz; secretary, Elsa Gatz; treasurer, John Martin.

Pupils of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades are making original posters, advertising the Fourth Liberty Loan, which will be displayed in the store windows.

The High School Literary society elected officers Wednesday as follows: President, Frank Staffan; vice president, Gladys Leach; secretary and treasurer, Milda Faist.

## MAJOR CRESSY TELLS OF HUN ATROCITIES

Former Grand Rapids Physician Has Served With Allies in Russia, France and Serbia.

Major W. H. Cressy, a former Grand Rapids physician and surgeon who went to Russia in December, 1914 and who has since served in Russia, France and Serbia, will give a free illustrated lecture in the Town hall, Tuesday evening, September 24th, at eight o'clock, on conditions on the eastern battlefield. The lantern slides with which the lecture is illustrated were made from photographs taken by Major Cressy on the Serbian front. Admission will be free. Children under eighteen will not be admitted. Major Cressy represents the Franco-Serbian Field Hospitals of America fund and a collection for this fund will take place.

In conversation with the Tribune, the major told of many atrocities committed by the Germans, of which he had personal knowledge. "I have seen time and time again Serbian soldiers crucified as our Lord was crucified, and Serbian men, women and children burned alive or thrown into pits before death and suffocated by the dirt thrown over them. Serbia has lost four million of her five million population and 400,000 of her army of 500,000."

Major Cressy is a very interesting speaker and his lecture should be heard by every person in this community.

## FRANCISCO.

Miss Ella Barber of Chelsea spent over Sunday with Mabelle Notten.

Mrs. P. Schweinfurth, Mrs. Herman Fahrner and son, Mrs. Carl Mast and daughter of Chelsea and Albert Schweinfurth spent over the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Schweinfurth near Eaton Rapids.

Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Nothdurft returned home Monday from Jackson, Mo.

Ray Mensing visited his mother in Ann Arbor Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Havens spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orson Beeman of Waterloo.

Mrs. Erle Notten has been spending a few days with her sister in Jackson.

Mrs. John O'Donnell of Detroit spent part of last week with her sister, Mrs. Nora Notten.

The Epworth league will dedicate a service flag, Sunday evening, September 22.

## WATERLOO.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Riemenschneider of Cavanaugh Lake spent Sunday at Orson Beeman's.

Waterloo was well represented at the Jackson fair, the band playing there two days.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bott were given a miscellaneous shower last Wednesday evening, the 11th.

Paul Schaible of Chelsea spent the week-end at Earl Beeman's.

The C. E. will give a rally Sunday evening, October 6th. Good music, with assistance of Stockbridge talent. Come.

Mr. and Mrs. Clad Rowe spent from Wednesday until Sunday in Jackson, and were accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. George Rowe and family.

Ninety-nine registered in Waterloo, Thursday.

Elmer Marsh and family spent from Friday until Sunday in Jackson.

Orson Beeman and wife spent the first of the week at Frank Ellsworth's in Stockbridge.

Don't forget our Red Cross meeting every Tuesday afternoon in the Gleaner hall. Come and help.

## IN THE CHURCHES

### CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. P. W. Dierberger, Pastor.

Morning worship at 10 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The Making or Marring of Life." Sunday school at 11:15 a. m. Popular Sunday evening service at 7:30 o'clock. This will be school teachers' evening and all public school teachers are invited to worship with us. The pastor will speak on "The Public School and Americanism." An informal reception and social hour will follow the address.

### 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.

German service at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 11:15 a. m. Young people's service at 7 p. m.

SALEM GERMAN M. E. CHURCH

Geo. C. Npythdurft, Pastor.

Farewell services next Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth league at 7:30 p. m.

Tribune "liner" ads; five cents the line first insertion, 2½ cents the line each subsequent insertion.

## REUNION 20TH MICHIGAN.

The 53d annual reunion of the 20th Michigan Infantry was held Wednesday at the Alumni Memorial building in Ann Arbor, about 70 veterans of the Civil war who were members of the old "20th" attending. Addresses were made by Rev. R. E. Manning of Chicago, Judge George Buck of Niles, Dan Sheehan of Niles and Judge C. B. Grant of Detroit, the presiding officer. Fifteen deaths were reported for the past year. The reunion will be held in Ann Arbor again next year.

John Strable, A. N. Morton and Fred Lehman were those from this vicinity who attended.

## NORTH SYLVAN GRANGE.

The next meeting of North Sylvan grange will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George McClure, Friday evening, September 27. The program follows: Music; roll call, story telling; solo, P. M. Broesamle; reading, Mrs. Charles Young; music; Why vote for woman suffrage this fall?—discussion opened by Mrs. E. Hoppe, followed by Mrs. Roy Ives; solo, A. B. Skinner; recitation, Roy Ives; trombone solo, Marion McClure. The men will assist in serving the refreshments.

## LAFAYETTE GRANGE.

Lafayette grange will meet Thursday evening Sept. 26, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Atkinson. The program follows: Opening song; roll call, current events; reading, Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt; song, Mrs. Lela Gage; question, How are the farmers planning for their next year's hay crop?; reading, Mrs. Cole; music; question, In what way can the grange be a help to the schools?; closing song.

## GREGORY.

W. H. Marsh is having his house reshingled.

Guy Kuhn was home from Camp Custer over Sunday.

John Bowman has been transferred from Camp Custer to a camp in Pennsylvania. He is in the heavy artillery.

Mrs. V. R. Gardner of Oregon is making an extended visit with relatives in this vicinity.

Archie Arnold has been quite sick at Camp Custer, but is reported much better.

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**Jos. G. Cannon**

The Dean of American Politics

A statesman who has made a wonderful record throughout a long life of public service.

Politician, Statesman, Sage, Philosopher, and an unqualified success as each—such is the somewhat unique record of "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

Mr. Cannon is one of that number of great Americans who have attained the height of prominence unaided, except for his own wonderful ability.

He is shrewd, deep-thinking, quick-acting and essentially THRIFTY, as all successful men and women must be.

THRIFT, after all is the primary requisite for success. With it all things are possible. Without it, no real progress can be made—no matter what other desirable qualities may be present.

A savings account in this bank would be a start in the right direction.

NOTHING TO SELL BUT SERVICE

**KEMP COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK**

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$100,000

## Specials For Saturday

September 21st

- |                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| White Laundry Soap.....              | 5c  |
| Matches per box.....                 | 5c  |
| White House Coffee per pound.....    | 33c |
| Snider's Tomato Soup, large size can | 10c |
| Spaghetti or Macaroni, per package   | 9c  |
| Sunbrite Cleanser, per can.....      | 4c  |

## Keusch & Fahrner

The Pure Food Store

## 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 hatterdashery.

## HERMAN J. DANCER

## Fall and Winter Millinery

THE LADIES of Chelsea and vicinity are cordially invited to inspect our line of Fall and Winter Millinery. We can please you, both in quality and price.

## MILLER SISTERS



## "Bum Steers"

are unknown in this meat market—we handle only quality meats and we advertise them in a straight forward way when we try to steer you to this market for good meats.

WE WANT TO SERVE YOU  
ADAM EPPLER

Phone 41 South Main Street



# GUNNER DEPEW

or  
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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## GUNNER DEPEW SEES WONDERFUL WORK OF BRITISH AND FRENCH NAVIES IN GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN.

**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. In a fierce fight with the Germans, he is wounded and is sent to a hospital. After recovering he is ordered back to sea duty and sails on the Cassard for the Dardanelles.

### CHAPTER XI.

—9—

#### Action at the Dardanelles.

I made twelve trips to the Dardanelles in all, the Cassard acting generally as convoy to troop ships, but one trip was much like another, and I cannot remember all the details, so I will give only certain incidents of the voyages that you might find interesting. We never put into the Dardanelles without being under fire—but



GALLIPOLI AND THE DARDANELLES

besides saying so, what is there to write about in that? It was interesting enough at the time, though, you can take it from me!

Coming up to "V" beach on our third trip to the Dardanelles, the weather was as nasty as any I have ever seen. The rain was sweeping along in sheets—great big drops, and driven by the wind in regular volleys. You could see the wind coming, by the line of white against a swell where the drops hit.

As we rounded the point, the seas got choppy, and there were cross currents bucking the ship from every angle. It seemed. You could not see two hundred yards away, the rain was so thick, and the combers were breaking over our bows three a minute. The coast here is pretty dangerous, so we went in very slowly and had the sounding line going until its whirr-r-r sounded louder than a machine gun in action.

I was on the starboard bow at the time and had turned to watch some garbles poking at the scuppers to drain the water off the deck. But the scuppers had been plugged and they were having a hard time of it. The officer on the bridge, in oilskins, was walking up and down, wiping off the business end of his telescope and trying to dodge the rain. All of the garbles but one left the scuppers on the starboard side and started across decks to port. The other chap kept on fooling around the scuppers. Then I saw a big wave coming for us, just off the starboard bow and I grabbed hold of a stanchion and took a deep breath and held on. When my head showed above water again the other end of the wave was just passing over the place where the garbles had been, and the officer was shouting, "Un homme a la mer!" He shouted before the man really was overboard, because he saw that the wave would get him.

I rushed back to the port bow and looked back, for the wave had carried him clear across the decks, and saw the poor lad in the water, trying to fend himself off from the ship's side. But it was no go, and the port propeller blades just curved him into bits.

On our homeward voyage we received word again by wireless that there were Zeppelins at sea. We did not believe this at it proved to be untrue. But there were other stories and taller ones, told us by one of the wireless operators, that some of the

garbles believed. This chap was the real original Baron Munchausen when it came to yarning, and for a while he had me going too. He would whisper some startling tale to us and make us promise not to tell, as he had picked it from some other ship's message, and the Old Man would spread-eagle him if he found it out. They probably would have logged him, at that, if they had known he was filling us full of wind the way he did.

He told me one time that Henry Ford had invented something or other for locating submarines away, and also another device that would draw the sub right up to it and swallow it whole. He had a lot of other yarns that I cannot remember, but I did not believe him because I saw he was picking out certain men to tell certain yarns to—that is, spinning them where they would be more sure of being believed and not just spinning them anywhere.

So I got pretty tired of this stuff after a while and when we put out from Brest on the fourth voyage I got this fellow on deck in rough weather and began talking to him about the chap who had gone overboard the time before and had been cut up by the propeller. I pretended that, of course, he knew all about it—that the Old Man had had this garby pushed overboard because he was too free with his mouth. But this did not seem to do any good, so I had to think up another way.

When we were out two days I got hold of our prize liar again. I figured that he would be superstitious and I was right. I said that of course he knew that a ship could not draw near Cape Helles and get away again unless at least one man was lost, or that, if it did get away, there would be many casualties aboard. I said it had always been that way and claimed that the Old Man had pushed this garby overboard because someone had to go. I said on our other trips no one had been sacrificed and that was the reason we had suffered so much, and that the Old Man had been called down by the French minister of the navy. I told him the Old Man would pick on whatever garby he thought he could best spare.

That was all I had to tell him. Either he thought the Old Man knew of his yarning or else he did not think himself of much account, for he disappeared that very watch and we did not see him again until we were on the homeward voyage and a steward happened to dig into a provision hold. There was our lying friend, with a life belt on, another under his head, and the light of a rope around his waist, fast asleep. Why he had the rope I do not know, but he was scared to death and thought we were going to chuck him overboard at once. I think he must have told the officers everything, because I noticed them looking pretty hard at me—or at least I thought I did; maybe it was my conscience, if I may brag about having one—and I thought one of the lieutenants was just about to grin at me several times, but we never heard any more about it, or any more yarns from our wireless friend.

The fourth voyage was pretty rough, too. The old girl would stick her nose into the seas and many times I thought she would forget to come out. We had a lot of sand piled up against the wheelhouse and after we dived pretty deep one time and bucked out slowly, there was not a grain of sand left. It looked like the sea was just kidding us, for we were almost into quiet water, and here it had just taken one sea aboard to clean up the sand we carried all the way from Brest.

During the whole voyage you could not get near the galley, which was where our wireless friend hung out when he could. The pans and dished hanging on the wall stood straight out when the ship pitched, and several heavy ones came down on a cook's head while he was sitting under them during a heavy sea. That made him

superstitious, too, and he disappeared and was not found for two days. But he was a landsman and not used to heavy weather.

When we got to the Gallipoli peninsula the fifth time our battle fleet and transports lay off the straits. We could not reach the little harbor on the Turkish coast, but the whole fleet felt happy and fairly confident of victory. We lay off Cape Helles, and it was there we received the news that there were submarines lying around Gibraltar. Then they were reported off Malta. We got the news from British trawlers and transports. Our officers said the subs could not reach the Dardanelles without putting in somewhere for a fresh supply of fuel, and that the allied fleets were on the lookout at every place where the subs might try to put in. But they got there just the same.

Then the British superdreadnaught Queen Elizabeth, "the terror of the Turks," came in. She left England with a whole fleet of cruisers and destroyers, and all the Limeys said, "She'll get through. Nothing will stop her."

One of the boys aboard of her told me he had no idea the Dardanelles would be as hot a place as he found it was. "Gaw blimey," he said, "what with dodging shells and submarines, you can't 'elp but run onto a bloomin' mine. I'll don't mind tellin' you," he said, "that I'll be scared cold at first. And then I'll think of what 'Oly Joe' (the chaplain) told us one service, 'I'lla times of dyner, look upwards,' 'o says. So I'll look upwards, and blimey I'll there wasn't a bally plane a-droppin' bombs on us. 'What price upward looks, Oly Joe? I shugs out, but he weren't nowhere near. Blarst me, there weren't nowhere you could look without doin' yer bloody heye a dirty trick."

When the Queen Elizabeth entered the Dardanelles, the Turkish batteries on both shores opened right on her. They had ideal positions, and they were banging away in great style. And the water was simply thick with mines, and for all anybody knew, with subs.

Yet the old Lizzie sailed right along, with her hand up on the main deck playing, "Everybody's Doing It." It made you feel shivery along the spine, and believe me, they got a great hand from that whole fleet.

They say her Old Man told the boys he was going to drive right ahead and that if the ship was sunk he would know that the enemy was somewhere in the vicinity. Well, they were headed right, but they never got past the Narrows. They stuck until the last minute though, and those who went up, went up with the right spirit. "Are we downhearted?" they would yell. "No!" And they were not, either. They did not brag when they put it over on the Turks, and they did not grouch when they saw that their Red Caps had made mistakes. Their motto was, "Try again," and they tried day after day. I do not know much about the histories of armies, but I do not believe there was ever an army like that of the allies in the Gallipoli campaign, and I do not think any other army could have done what they did. I take off my hat to the British army and navy after that.

It was hotter than I have ever known it to be elsewhere, and there was no water for the boys ashore but what the navy brought to them—sometimes a pint a day, and often none at all. The Turks had positions that you could not expect any army to take, were well supplied with ammunition and were used to the country and the climate. Most of the British army were green troops. It was the Anzacs' first campaign.

They were wonderful boys, these Australians and New Zealanders. Great big men, all of them, and finely built, and they fought like devils. It



"Un Homme a la Mer!"

was hand-to-hand work half the time; hardly any sleep, no water, sometimes no food. They made a mark there at Gallipoli that the world will have to go some to beat.

Our boys were on the job, too. We held our part of the works until the time came for everybody to quit, and it was no picnic. The French showed they were proud of the work their navy did there in the Dardanelles.

On our sixth trip I saw H. M. S. Goliath get it. She was struck three times by torpedoes and then shelled. The men were floundering around in the water, with shrapnel cutting the waves all around them. Only a hundred odd of her crew were saved.

One day, off Cape Helles, during our seventh trip at the Dardanelles, we sighted a sub periscope just about dinner time. The Prince George and a destroyer sighted the sub at the same time, and the Prince George let go two rounds before the periscope disappeared, but did not hit the mark. Transports, battleships and cruisers were thick around there, all at anchor, and it was a great place for a sub to be.

In no time at all the destroyers breezed out with their tails in the air, throwing a smoke screen around the larger ships. They hunted high and low, all over the spot where she had been sighted and all around it, thinking to run it or bring it to the surface, so we could take a crack at



"I Saw H. M. S. Goliath Get It"

it. All the rest of the fleet—battle ships and transports—weighed anchor at once and steamed ahead at full speed.

It was a great sight. Any new ship coming up would have thought the British and French navies had gone crazy. We did not have any fixed course, but were steaming as fast as we could in circles and half circles and dashing madly from port to starboard. We were not going to allow that sub to get a straight shot at us but we almost rammed ourselves doing it. It was a case of chase-tail for every ship in the fleet.

But the sub did not show itself again that day, and we anchored again. That night, while the destroyers were around the ships, we slipped our cables and patrolled the coast along the Australian position at Gaba Tepe, but we did not anchor.

The following day the Albion was ashore in the fog, south of Gaba Tepe and as soon as the fog lifted the Turks let loose and gave it to her hot. A Turkish ship came up and, with any kind of gunnery, could have raked her fore and aft, but the Turks must have been pretty shy of gun sense for they only got in one hit before they were driven off by H. M. S. Canopus, which has made such a fine record in this war.

Then the Canopus pulled in close to the Albion, got a wire hawser aboard and attempted to tow her out under a heavy fire, but as soon as she started pulling, the cable snapped. The crew of the Albion were ordered aft and jumped up on the quarter deck to try and shift the bow off the bank. At the same time the fore turret and the fore six-inch guns opened up. Hot fire on the Turkish positions lit the ship and shift her by the concussion of the guns. For a long time they could not budge her. Then the Canopus got another hawser aboard and, with guns going and the crew jumping and the Canopus pulling the old Albion finally slid off and both ships backed into deep water, with little harm done to either. Then they returned to their old anchorages.

At Cape Helles every one was wide awake. We were all on the lookout for subs and you could not find on man napping. Anything at all passed for a periscope—tins, barrels, spars. Dead horses generally float in the water with one foot sticking up, and we gave the alarm many a time when it was only some old nag on his way to Davy's locker.

On the Cassard the Old Man posted a reward of 50 francs for the first man who sighted a periscope. This was a good idea, but believe me he would have had trouble making the award for every man on the ship would be sure to see it at the same time. Encl man felt sure he would be the man to get the reward. The 14-pounders were loaded and ready for action on a see and's notice. But the reward was never claimed.

Depew gets into a hot place when he volunteers for service in the trenches at Gallipoli. After a battle he finds his pal a victim of Hun frightfulness. The next installment tells the story.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Martial Law.

Martial law is not a law at all in the usual sense of that term; it is really the abrogation of law, it is an order that supersedes civil law, and is employed in time of extreme peril to the state or municipality from without or within, when the general safety can not be trusted to the ordinary administration of government, or the public welfare demands the adoption and execution of extraordinary measures.

## Love and Uncle Sam

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON  
Of The Vigilantes

Dear mothers of soldier boys, wives of soldier men, sweethearts of soldier lovers, with the arms of our love round each other, let us reason together. From some of us, surely, love's supreme sacrifice will be demanded. But it is not giving our best to death; it is seeing the soldier come home crippled or blind or deaf. Every heart among ours aches in the giant grasp of pain at the thought.

In the streets of London before this war began, there were crippled and blinded men, pitifully capitalizing their infirmity as they thrust their bit of green or bunch of lead pencils forward to cover the fact that they were beggars. In every other country where war has laid its devastating weight, there are such men. Even here, where we have pensioned the veterans of the Civil war, we have the tragic evidences consequent on men's knowing that they are not helping in the world's work.

These were the sons of mothers like you, the husbands of wives like you, the lovers of sweethearts. For a month or a year, the glory of their sacrifice burned brightly around them. They were heroes in love's eyes. They were petted and appreciated. Then the routine of life swept on. The other men went back to business. Their wives and their mothers and their sweethearts went on with life accompanied by the agreeable support of their money-producing efforts. Perhaps the men tried to make places for the maimed companions.

But the dimming thoughts of the war were the mist that began to shut the maimed ones away from participation in the life where they could render no service. The women who loved and clung to them had to find work to support themselves and the heroes. And, even they grew less conscious of the heroism and more conscious of the strain of making ends meet.

Worse, yet, a deterioration set in within the mind and heart of the hero. It was not his fault that he could be of so little use. He had given more for his country than some of the men who were blessed with the favor and comfort resulting from active service and the accumulation of a competency. Bitter or discouraged or else just slipping without much resistance into the position of grocery-

## OF WHAT ARE WE THINKING?

By GEORGE BARR MCGUTCHEON  
Of The Vigilantes

What is in the mind of the American citizen while "The Star-Spangled Banner" is being played? Of what are we thinking? Are we thinking of the flag and all that it stands for, or are our minds otherwise engaged?

Of course, it is reasonably certain that we are thinking of something, but have our thoughts the slightest connection with the message our flag is carrying to the enemy?

We obediently arise with the first sonorous note of the anthem and we remain standing till the end. We have learned, or we are learning, to "face the music" more or less at attention, and we are developing the conviction that it is an offense to chatter while the strains of our war song, perhaps our death song, fill our ears. But are we thinking of "The Star-Spangled Banner?"

Or are we silently urging the musicians to hurry up and be done with it so that we may resume an interrupted occupation? Are we impatiently waiting to take up a broken conversation; a game of bridge; the telling of a story; the reading of a newspaper; the liberal art of criticizing the war department, the navy or the administration; or, what is infinitely more incompatible, exploiting the hateful efficiency of the foe?

Pay Respect to the Flag.

We sit in public places, and we arise because we are in public places. We suspend for the moment our physical interests, and we look about us to see if other people are doing the same. Some of us get up grudgingly and stand as we happen to have been sitting, with our backs to the music; some of us go on knitting; others of us continue to keep our hands in our pockets and our cigars in our mouths; others think that nothing more is required of them than the lowering of the voice to an undertone; others consider a bland expression of resignation to be efficient; and some fall into an attitude of tolerant subservience. There is little or no evidence of exaltation, no sign of an inward thrill, no suggestion of a profound emotion. The beautiful, inspiring concentration of thought that attends the "Marseillaise" is lacking; the full-hearted sensation that glorifies "Rule Britannia" is absent; even the fervor of the Teuton as symbolized in guttural acclaim is sadly wanting. We, the most imaginative, the most alert people in the world, are totally devoid of imagination during the rendition of our war song.

Why should we not think, or even

store loiter and courthouse tounge, the hero of a time forgotten became a kind of tolerated zero in the life of his community—or an actual nuisance.

Dear mothers, wives, sweethearts, this is not a picture too highly colored. You know of men far-fallen from the heroic days when they came home bearing the signs of their great giving. Then, what would I whisper to the depths of your heart so sacred to your soldier-men? By the strength of the love you bear them, save their glory untarnished!

How? There is work that a man without a leg can do with his two hands. There is work that a man bereft of sight can do by the sense of touch. There is work that a man whose arms are gone can do with his feet. Our blessed heroes can be taught work that will, in some instances, make them even more able to earn than they were before the war. The government is looking after this.

Then what can we do, mothers, wives and sweethearts? We can—and we must—give our men to the government a bit longer, give them till they are equipped to take men's places in the active world. It means holding our hearts, that yearn so terribly to have them again, in the strong grip of our common sense.

### Duty of Our Women.

When you ache to get them back, to have them right close to you, to make it all up to them, just remember that the mothers and wives and sweethearts of those men whom you now regard as elopers loved and yearned as you do. Just keep a tight hold on the thought that the shiftless, uncontributing member of society, who decorates a dry goods box or hunches up in a wooden chair at the courthouse, came home to hearts that blazed with fervor as yours is blazing now. And save your men from what your eyes convince you is their certain future.

Six months or more, under the wise hand of the government they have served, and they will be fitted for further service. Six months or more of loving waiting on your part will bring you home a hero whose glory never can be dimmed by the sandy hand of circumstances. Six months or more of positive encouragement will keep him from falling a victim to the devil that will come when your loved one returns to the life he has left behind of the arm or leg or eyes which have been so essential. It is really up to us, the women whose love is the great rock of shelter and comfort for our men, to encourage—even to insist upon their taking advantage of the opportunities which the government will provide. Up to the women! We have not failed our men yet! We never will, not though the way we tread is red with our own hearts' blood!

pray, as the French, the English and the Germans think and pray while their song of hope is being sounded?

"The Star-Spangled Banner" is our battle song. It goes into the thick of the fight with our flag and our boys. It emphasizes our hopes, our aims, our longings; and of what are we thinking—we who stay at home—while its strains are falling upon our ears? Are we, so to speak, playing the game?

### Beginning of Our Prayer.

Why shouldn't we, one and all, great and small, think alike for as long as five minutes in each day? Let there be but one thought, one prayer, while the hymn is ringing. From one end of this great land to the other let this be the beginning of our prayer the instant the band strikes up "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"God be with our flag and our soldiers and our arms wherever they may be!"

And let this be the end of our devout, intensified prayer as the last note dies away:

"God give us victory!"

Not perfunctorily, not as a matter of duty, but with our hearts in it, our nerves quivering, our eyes glowing with the fire of enthusiasm.

One thought, one prayer in a hundred million minds!

Every heart full, every mind intent as we face the enemy! For, after all, this Star-Spangled Banner of ours is facing the foe in a far-off land, and there is no other direction in which we may look.

Our men go with the banner to the music of guns; we stand at home and face, not the guns, but a group of fighters! Our thoughts, our prayers, nevertheless should be the same as theirs. Our silent prayer, however, brief, should be for victory. Let us always utter it, one and all, while "The Star-Spangled Banner" is being played.

"God give us victory!"

### OVER HERE

By CLYDE B. WILSON,  
of The Vigilantes.

What's that? Three thousand miles away?

God, man! Say softly, that, I pray, for fear my friend who lives just down the street—yes, right here in our town—may hear this thoughtless thing I say.

That war's three thousand miles away. I'd answer not for his reply.

If he should hear, he'd pass the lie to you so quick, but blood you'd sweat at words you speak but to regret.

For just a moment, come with me a few steps only, you shall see.

Right at your door this thing you say is full three thousand miles away.

The list of "Killed in Battle" gives our neighbor's son—yes, he who lives just down the street. Come see, I pray. It war's three thousand miles away.

### Their State.

"The Flims appear to have their political state in an appropriate condition."

"How so?"

"It is in a pretty kettle of fish."



# Universal Training for Men and Women



Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, acting chairman New York State Woman's Suffrage Association.

## Club Women Urge Short Course of Federal Education for All Before Voting.



Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Illinois Chairman Woman's Committee, National Council of Defense.



Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president National Woman's Suffrage Association.



Mrs. Philip North Moore, St. Louis, president National Council of Women.

EARLY this year a few Chicago women, following suggestions made by Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, the chairman of the woman's committee of the Illinois division of the national council of defense, began a study of future progress in the United States, and what action, if any, should be desirable as the result of changing conditions arising from the world war.

It was Mrs. Bowen's opinion that thought should first be directed to overcoming striking weaknesses in our social fabric, such as the Americanization problem, the increase of juvenile crime, the disregard of the laws of nature and hygiene and the lack of understanding between different groups of people.

From this beginning developed a resolution, passed by the Chicago Woman's club, providing for federal training of the most comprehensive character for all future young citizens before permitting them to vote.

At the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's clubs at Hot Springs, Ark., in May, the Chicago Woman's club secured unanimous endorsement of the movement. This took the form of a petition to the government for universal training of women as well as of men.

It was the formal expression of over two million American women, organized in about 10,000 clubs for personal and community improvement throughout the United States.

In a matter of such general importance it seemed desirable to know the opinion of all other women as reflected through the national leaders of organizations of varied activities. Representatives of fifty such organizations in Illinois formed a committee to invite expressions from women of national prominence.

### Find Women Approve Idea.

Leaders of the movement declare that from the replies it is evident no question ever brought before the American people has had the immediate and general support of thinking women of such wide diversity of interest.

"The broad purpose of the movement," said Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, president of the Chicago Woman's club, "is to make plans for the welfare of humanity and for our children who survive the war. It is evident action of the most fundamental character is demanded to reach all young people who will share in the work of reconstruction and the making of government policies after the war."

"Anyone who has seen the wonderful physical change wrought in the youth of our country by even a brief period in the camps and cantonments cannot but cover the same benefit for every youth in our land. Nor is it a physical gain only; a subtle change in attitude toward other social groups than his own, brought about by the democracy of the camps, a wholesome regard for health, both mental and physical, a respect for authority, a habit of obedience, a new vision of his responsibilities as a citizen, in short, a wholly new and fine attitude toward life—this is the gift that his country, through the service it asks of him, has given him in return."

"The government will ask both our boys and our girls to perform their duties as citizens. Is it not, therefore, reasonable and just that the government should take steps to afford them such training as will make this service worth while? Such courses in training for citizenship as a preparation, not for war, please God—although we have learned from the experience through which we are now passing that preparedness in a great nation is an obligation a country owes to its citizens—but for peace and its duties. Let us as a country give our young people every opportunity, such as the

### SCRAPS

A diamond factory for the employment of disabled soldiers has been opened at Brighton, England.

More than 300,000 women are at present working the land in Great Britain, compared with 91,000 last year.

Girls employed in the British munition works in some districts cultivate the waste ground around the hostels.

Mints of the United States are located at Philadelphia, Pa., San Francisco, Cal., and Denver, Colo.

British railway unions have a membership of 425,000.

In the first year of the war possibly 10,000,000 working days were lost by strikes of organized labor workers.

Two policemen are employed by Hendon (England) district council to patrol the streets and the public park.

In England all private employment agencies have been discontinued since the outbreak of war.

One thousand nurses applied for enrollment in the first four days of New York's Red Cross drive for 5,000.

plan for federal training provides, and we shall not be leaving them at the mercy of demagogues within or foes without."

Mrs. Juliette Low, national president of the girl scouts, says:

"The greatest need of our nation today is definite training which will draw us together and give us common ideals of citizenship. The training proposed supplements the scouting program and adds the final touch which is required to make our boys and girls into good citizens."

### Decision Most Vital.

The statement of the committee of fifty women's organizations referred to says, in part:

"The stability and progress of the nation and even the preservation of our civilization are involved in the decisions of the present period and all should share the obligation to aid the government in reaching sound conclusions based upon experience and to demand action of the most fundamental character."

"Short courses of intensive federal training for all young people before they vote appear to offer the only solution. It is our conviction that such courses, covering at least six months' life in the open at government expense, under military discipline, necessitating physical, economic and civic training, in accord with plans to be approved by the nation's ablest leaders, would qualify our young people efficiently to discharge their family and citizenship obligations and prove of inestimable value to the nation."

"The beneficial results of training in the cantonments demonstrate what can be done under a broader educational plan, when young people of all nationalities, from all parts of the country and all classes, when their horizon through intensive training in the essentials of life and government upon equal terms."

"In addition to making strong, alert, clean-cut, thinking Americans, the training will create a sense of individual responsibility, strengthen character and promote a higher regard for each other, for their country and the co-operation necessary for the welfare of all."

### Red-Blooded Missionaries.

"Preparation for the training cannot wait until after the war, as the responsibility for wise government will more than ever fall upon the new voters from all environments during the reconstruction period and they should be the wholesome, red-blooded missionaries to carry the message of orderly progress and co-operation into every neighborhood in the land. There is a deep conviction that the benefits of the proposed training will reach the heart of every home, lend constant inspiration to our national life and mean much to posterity."

"This is the most important movement before the American people to

day and, in addition, this peace-loving nation must never again bear the great penalty of being wholly unprepared to meet an unexpected violation of its liberty. Young men and women trained to promote their own welfare and that of their communities and the nation should also be qualified to respond promptly to the call of their country in its hour of need."

Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis, president National Council of Women U. S. A., which includes leading great organizations of women, says:

"The war has caused us to take stock of ourselves and has thus revealed our deficiencies. Constructive thought and determination to urge fundamental changes supremely vital to our welfare should supersede former assurance and self-confidence."

"The physical survey and the wonderful regenerating capacity of the training camps have suggested a rapid, comprehensive and democratic method as a model upon which to prepare a plan for short courses of federal training for all young people."

"The highest aim for America can be realized if the nation's leaders prepare adequate selective courses of study, development, discipline and service, and the federal government furnishes such courses to all."

"I heartily endorse the plan."

The committee has received expressions of approval from prominent women in all parts of the country. These include suffrage leaders, business women, officers of fraternal and patriotic societies, writers and professional women.

### Leading Women Express Views.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, wrote:

"I am very glad to be one of the founders of the movement for federal training and agree with all points made by the committee."

"Like a searchlight the war has pointed out all our weak spots. We are a brave people and strong. There is nothing which we will regard as impossible to do. While it is a tragic price to pay, the war will leave us better informed and more alive to the needs of our country than before."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, acting chairman of the New York State Woman's Suffrage party, expressed her views in the following statement:

"To inform our electorate and our prospective electorate; to give them the tools of citizenship; to equip them to use these tools to the full efficiency of citizenship in a Herculean task, but a completely possible one."

"Let the great plan of federal training once be made operative and I believe a great army of citizen workers, men and women, will rise to co-operate."

Mrs. Frederick Schoff, president National Congress of Mothers' and Parent-Teachers' association and director home education division United States bureau of education, Washington, said:

"Education for citizenship is of vital importance if the ideals of the founders of our country are to be maintained. With hearty approval I pledge co-operation in the idea and suggest that a committee be formed to consider what definite measures will be most practical and effective for realization of the desired purpose."

### Four O'Clock Breakfast.

"Are you going to take any summer boarders this year?"

"If any comes along I'll take 'em," said Mr. Cobble, "but one thing has got to be distinctly understood."

"Yes?"

"Me an' my hired man are goin' to be powerful busy this summer. There ain't goin' to be but one call for breakfast, and that will be at 4 a. m."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

### Retired in Bad Order.

Judge—The complaint against you is that you deserted your wife.

Prisoner—I ain't a deserter, Judge; I'm a refugee. Look at these welts on my head and this black eye.—Boston Transcript.

### Poor Play.

Actor—We've had very poor houses lately.

Friend—Owing to the war, I suppose.

Actor—No, I'm afraid it's owing to the piece.—Boston Transcript.

# GOOD ROADS

## WARTIME POLICY DESCRIBED

Head of Department That Administers Federal Aid Act Tells of Highway Problem.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Governmental agencies dealing with highway problems fully recognize the vital military and economic importance of the country's roads, according to a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Houston to Arthur H. Fleming, chief of the state councils section, council of national defense.

The secretary, whose department administers the federal aid road act, stated also that the government recognizes that it is necessary to construct, reconstruct or maintain roads essential for military and vital economic purposes and to defer action on roads not of this class; and that it is desirable, wherever possible, to use local materials for road building and maintenance in order to relieve railroad traffic.

Important highways, as described in the secretary's letter, include only those utilized, or to be utilized, by the military establishment, those which carry a considerable volume of materials and supplies essential to war industries, and those which have a bearing on the production and distribution of food supplies, connecting population and shipping centers with surrounding agricultural areas.

Attention is called to the formation of the United States highways council. This body was suggested by the secretary to co-ordinate federal agencies interested in highway problems. The council is made up of a representative each from the department of agriculture, the war department, the railroad administration, the fuel administration and the war industries boards. It will form a unified agency for dealing, on behalf of the federal government, with highway construction, maintenance and policies. It will, of course, through the office of public roads and rural engineering of the department, continue the close contact already established, both formally by law and informally by practice, with the state highway commission in each state.

The office of public roads and rural engineering and the highways council will actively consider the supply, for highway purposes, of road oils, asphalt and other bituminous road materials controlled by the fuel ad-



Making Needed Repairs.

ministration, and the matter of priority production for highway materials controlled by the war industries board. They will also, in contact with the railroad administration, aid in securing, so far as practicable, facilities for the transportation of road materials and supplies. Furthermore, the office of public roads and rural engineering will act as the medium for furnishing information and assistance on highway problems, especially to state highway authorities in meeting the various difficulties which they encounter.

When the United States entered the war the work of planning state highway systems, so that, as far as necessary and feasible, they would connect with the systems of other states, was well under way. This resulted from efforts to administer the federal aid road act, so that the roads of vital importance for economic, military and other purposes should first be dealt with. The federal aid road act—involving an aggregate five-year expenditure, directly and from state and local funds, of \$100,000,000 in addition to at least \$200,000,000 spent independently each year by the states—provides that the states must maintain the roads and that before any money can be expended the roads must be selected and approved and plans, specifications and contracts submitted.

The secretary also calls attention to the fact that road engineers have been provided by the department for each of the army cantonments and for work on roads elsewhere in which military authorities were interested.

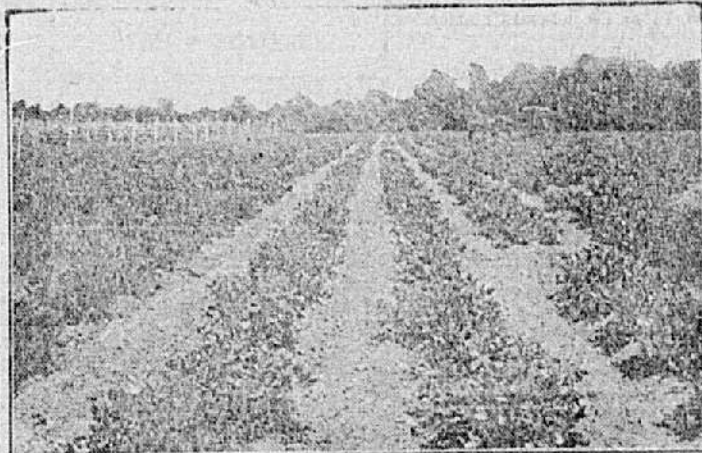
### Bad Time for Road Work.

If the working of the roads is deferred until the latter part of the summer when the surface is baked dry and hard, they are not only difficult to work, but the work is unsatisfactory when done.

### Dispose of Storm Water.

Storm water should be disposed of quickly before it has had time to penetrate deeply into the surface of the road. This can be done by giving the road a crown or slope from the center to the sides.

# PEANUTS VALUABLE AS FEED FOR LIVE STOCK IN MOST SECTIONS OF THE SOUTH



FIELD OF PEANUTS GROWN FOR FORAGE IN TEXAS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The peanut is one of the more important crops grown in the South for feeding to hogs, thousands of acres being grown for that purpose. Few, if any, crops will produce more pounds of pork on an acre of land or produce it at a lower cost per pound. A good crop of peanuts will produce at least 400 pounds of pork per acre, and if the hay is harvested before turning the hogs into the patch it will practically pay the cost of growing. In addition to the profit on the pork, the crop-producing capacity of the soil will be materially increased, due to the addition of humus and nitrogen. This is very important, as much of the land in the peanut growing sections is deficient in both. By making successive plantings of peanuts at intervals of 15 to 30 days it is possible in most sections of the South to have peanuts available for the hogs from midsummer until the end of November. In pasturing hogs on peanuts it is best to confine them to small areas by using portable fences, rather than to let them have the run of the whole field.

### Plant Between Corn Rows.

In some sections of the Southern states the peanut is planted between the rows of corn, either at the time the corn is planted or at the last cultivation. After the corn is harvested the peanuts are turned in to eat the fodder and peanut tops. Hogs are then turned in to eat the peanuts. In this way the stubble and roots of the peanuts supply humus, and most of the nitrogen stored in the nodules on the roots is left in the soil.

Hogs fattened exclusively on peanuts do not yield a very desirable grade of meat and lard, as the meat is soft and the lard oily. This can be remedied to a large extent, however, by feeding corn and other feeds along with the peanuts.

In addition to growing peanuts to be fed in the field, the crop can be cured and stored in barns or sheds for winter feeding. The entire plant is a very valuable feed for nearly all classes of live stock. Peanut hay, consisting of the entire plant after the nuts are removed, has a much higher feeding value than the grass hays and about the same value as clover hay. The average yield of peanut hay is about two-thirds of a ton per acre. With 2,000,000 acres of peanuts, the estimated acreage for 1917, there would be produced about 1,333,000 tons of

peanut hay with a value of at least \$20,000,000.

The peanut is especially valuable as a crop to be grown for feed in the drier sections of the Southwest, where it is impossible to grow corn to advantage. Peanuts will withstand drought better than most farm crops. In some regions where corn will not produce five bushels per acre, peanuts have proved very satisfactory. The crop is of value also on land carrying a considerable percentage of alkali.

Peanut meal, a by-product from peanut oil manufacture, is a highly concentrated feed. The meal made from shelled nuts contains about 45 per cent protein, 6 to 9 per cent fat, and 23 to 24 per cent carbohydrates. Meal made from the unshelled nuts contains about 30 per cent protein, 6 to 9 per cent fat, and 21 to 22 per cent carbohydrates. The meal from shelled nuts has about the same feeding value as cottonseed meal and can be used for the same purpose. With the shortage of feeds high in protein the demand for peanut meal at a good price will probably exceed the supply. It is especially valuable for dairy cattle and hogs and has been used to furnish a large percentage of the protein in a home-mixed horse feed. In fact, one large farmer has been using peanut meal for several years for feeding work horses and claims that it is the cheapest protein feed he has ever used. It can be used in quite large quantities in connection with other feeds without injurious effects. When fed to hogs peanut meal does not produce soft pork, and for this reason it is preferable to raw peanuts.

Shells for Feed.

Peanut shells, which accumulate in large quantities at cleaning and shelling factories, are sometimes ground with low-grade peanuts and sold for feed. The shells, however, have practically no feeding value, as they consist largely of crude fiber.

All peanut feeds should be sold on the basis of their protein, fat, and carbohydrate content rather than on the ton basis. For example, 750 pounds of meal made from shelled peanuts has practically the same feeding value as 1,350 pounds of meal made from unshelled nuts. These amounts represent the meal left as a by-product from peanut oil manufactured from a ton of farmers' stock Spanish peanuts. Dealers selling peanut meal should show on the label whether it is made from shelled or unshelled nuts; in fact, this is required by law in some states.

## LOOK FOR INSECT TROUBLES

Inspect Crops Often and Report Outbreaks of Pests With Which You Are Not Familiar.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Watch the grain crops carefully for the earliest indications of insect outbreaks. Make a daily survey of the fields during the most active growing season, if possible.

If an outbreak of any insect foe is discovered, apply remedies promptly.

If in doubt as to the identity of the pest, promptly send a specimen, inclosed in a tight tin box, to your county agricultural agent, state experiment station, or nearest federal entomological field station, accompanied by a request for information regarding it.

Keep on hand at least a small supply of the standard insecticide preparations, such as paris green, lime, and arsenate of lead. Very often the delay caused by the fact that these preparations are not immediately available is fatal to the crop attacked.

Report serious outbreaks of insects to one of the authorities mentioned above. Federal entomological field stations charged with the investigation of cereal and forage insects are located at the following places:

|                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Arizona—Tempe          | Oregon—Forest Grove      |
| California—Martinez    | Idaho—Pocatello          |
| Indiana—West Lafayette | Iowa—Sioux City          |
| Kansas—Wellington      | Missouri—Hagerman        |
| Massachusetts—Amherst  | Michigan—East Lansing    |
| Minnesota—Charles      | Montana—Helena           |
| Missouri—St. Louis     | Nebraska—Lincoln         |
| Ohio—Wakeman           | North Dakota—Bismarck    |
|                        | South Dakota—Sioux Falls |
|                        | Tennessee—Knoxville      |
|                        | Texas—San Antonio        |
|                        | Utah—Salt Lake City      |
|                        | Virginia—Charlottesville |

### Big Decrease in Sheep.

In 1903 there were something over 64,000,000 head of sheep in the United States, while in 1916 there were less than 49,000,000—a decrease of 15,000,000, or 25 per cent, in 13 years.

### Keep the Bear Hustling.

Don't overfeed the bear. A bear that hustles will throw stronger litters than one that spends all of his time from one feed to the next sleeping.

AGRICULTURAL—2770

## INCREASE NUMBER OF SILOS

More Beef Cattle Can Be Produced and Fed Economically During Winter Season.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A silo campaign to increase the number of silos on beef cattle farms is being conducted by the bureau of animal industry in co-operation with state authorities and county agents. With more silos more beef cattle can be produced and economically fed during the winter. This campaign, therefore, has a direct bearing on increasing the meat supply of the nation. The campaign is being given special attention in the Southern states, particularly in territory which has recently been freed from cattle-tick quarantine, where the production of beef cattle is on the increase.

## LENGTH OF THE WAR

Far-seeing men believe that we have just begun to fight, and wise men realize that the only safe policy is for us to assume that the struggle will be long and bitter.

It is vain to ask how long the war will last, for such questioning tempts us to guess, and when we go to guessing our self-interest causes us to guess the best and so to take some chance in effort or sacrifice. All that we know is that we must win. From Address by Clarence Ouseley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

### Save Liquid Manure.

Save all of the liquid part of manure. It is richest in potash, and that element is very high priced now, and scarce.

### Pea Hay Is Excellent.

Pea hay is so palatable and nutritious that it is worth all the effort it requires to cure it. Live stock are fond of it and it is excellent hay.

PLATES AND SHEETS



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**Chancery Notice.**

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

Robert Hagerty, plaintiff,

vs.  
 Lucille Hagerty, defendant.

At a session of said court, held at the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1918.

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

In this cause it appearing by affidavit on file that the defendant, Lucille Hagerty, is not a resident of this state and that it cannot be ascertained in what state or country she, said Lucille Hagerty, now resides.

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

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

George W. Sample

Circuit Judge.

Examined, countersigned and entered by me, Luella M. Sweet, Deputy Register and Clerk.  
 Jacob F. Fahrner, attorney for plaintiff. Business address, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**LOCAL BREVITIES**

Our Phone No. 190-W

A subscription paid in advance is worth two in arrears.

Sydney Schenk was home from Camp Custer over Sunday.

Mrs. Lawrence Umstead visited her husband at Camp Custer, Sunday.

Miss Margaret Gieske spent the week-end with friends in Ypsilanti.

Mrs. Albert Forner and little son, Albert, Jr., were in Ann Arbor, Monday.

Mrs. Matt. Alber is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Miller of Buchanan.

Miss Clara Fox of Lyndon is attending the Western high school in Detroit.

The Bay View Reading club will meet Monday evening with Mrs. Chas. Canfield.

Mrs. Carl Mast and little daughter visited relatives in Eaton Rapids over Sunday.

George Schanz and son Warren, of Detroit, spent Sunday with Chelsea relatives.

Mrs. Matt O'Rork of Jackson visited Chelsea friends, Wednesday and Thursday.

The Second Red Cross War Fund is due October 1st and should be paid at the Kempt bank.

Mrs. William Fox of Lyndon returned Tuesday from a week's visit with relatives in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Koons and son Richard, of Detroit, were Chelsea visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Joseph Dryer and son Ambrose are spending a week with friends in Fostoria, Ohio.

Special meeting of Olive Lodge No. 156, Tuesday evening, September 24. Work in the second degree.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stanton of Detroit visited Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Schoenhals several days of the past week.

Miss Leora and Hiram Glover of Holly Hill, Florida, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. Mary Boyd, and other relatives here.

Miss Loretta Heim has accepted a position as operator in the Chelsea exchange of the Michigan State Telephone company.

Miss Norma Eisenman is taking a week's vacation from her duties in the Chelsea postoffice and Miss Beryl McNamara is acting as substitute clerk.

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 preparation 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.

**DETROIT UNITED LINES**

Between Jackson, Chelsea, Ann Arbor Ypsilanti and Detroit

**Limited Cars**

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

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

**Express Cars**

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

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

**Local Cars**

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

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

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

Mrs. A. Steger spent Wednesday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Lawrence Umstead is clerking in Smith's bakery.

F. A. Mayett made a business trip to Detroit, Wednesday.

Miss Clara Hammond died this morning at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Hattie Nothrup was an Ann Arbor visitor Wednesday.

Pvt. Ed. Frymuth was home from Camp Custer over the week-end.

Parker & Emmer have closed their ice cream and confectionery store.

E. J. Whipple, carrier on rural route one, is taking a 15-days' vacation.

Mrs. Fannie Westfall has returned from Blissfield to her farm home in Lima.

Henry Strieter of Milwaukee, Wis., is visiting his father, Jacob Strieter of Lima.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clayton have rented the Drislane residence, 237 Adams street.

Mrs. Fred Klingler has been visiting in Sarnia, Ontario, and Port Huron this week.

Archie Kusch will go to Howell tomorrow to enter the state sanitarium near that place.

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Steger and son Lawton, and Mrs. H. G. Spiegelberg, were in Detroit, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Beach of Lima are the parents of a daughter, born Monday, September 16, 1918.

Louis Ballinger has moved his family from Flint and has rented the Bacon residence on Jackson street.

Lee Chandler and family of Charlotte are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Chandler, for a few days.

Mrs. Mary A. Glenn went to Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday, to spend the winter with her grandson, Rev. John Knapp.

Mrs. B. R. Shile and children, of Detroit, have been guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hoppe of Sylvan, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Otto of Lyndon received a telegram Tuesday announcing that their son Rudolph had been wounded in action on August 1st.

Miss Clara Hutzel has been granted six months leave of absence from her duties in the Chelsea exchange of the Michigan State Telephone company.

Frank Wolff, lineman for the Michigan State Telephone company, has been transferred from Chelsea to Northville and moved to that place yesterday.

A. A. Riedel went to Ann Arbor yesterday morning in answer to the draft call. He expected to be sent to Lansing for training in the motor mechanics corps.

L. H. Brower of Norvell spent Tuesday with his brother, LeRoy Brower, and attended the reunion of the 20th Michigan infantry in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

Mrs. Matthew Rentschler of Saline has been notified that her son, Reuben, has been killed at Camp Hancock, Ga. The young man enlisted in the ordnance corps last fall.

William Davidson visited relatives in Mason over the week-end. He was accompanied home by Mrs. Davidson and her mother, Mrs. Spaulding, who spent the past week in Mason.

Only a very small per cent of our subscribers are now in arrears on their subscriptions and from present indications we shall be 100% in advance, as requested by the federal government, in a few days. Have you paid yours?

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Widmayer of near Dexter have been visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Widmayer, for a few days while their mother was a patient at Maplehurst hospital in Ann Arbor, and where she submitted to an operation on Monday.

Edwin Breisch of Ann Arbor, 19 years of age, was accidentally shot and killed by a companion, Herbert Schlessinger, Sunday afternoon, near Delhi. The young men were canoeing on the Huron river and had been shooting at various objects in the water just previous to the accident.

A stalk of corn in front of Hindelang & Fahrner's store, 14½ feet high has attracted considerable attention for several days past. The mammoth corn was grown by Austin Balmer of Lyndon township, who owns the John McKune farm. Mr. Balmer formerly lived in Ohio and the seed from which the big corn grew came from near his old home.

Judge Sample of Ann Arbor has appointed John Kalmbach of this place to have charge of the making out of the draft questionnaires in Chelsea and vicinity. Two hundred and fifty questionnaires were sent out by the county draft board Wednesday and a like number will be sent each day until the entire list is completed, including men 18 to 36 years of age.

Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Nothdurft returned the first of the week from a visit with relatives in Jackson, Mo. While away Rev. Nothdurft also attended conference and has been transferred from Salem G. M. E. church, near Francisco, to a charge in Boston, Mass. He will be succeeded here by Rev. H. W. Lenz of Covington, Ky., who was pastor of Salem church about 11 years ago.

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.

H. J. Smith was in Jackson yesterday.

O. C. Burkhardt received a telegram from Boston this morning, announcing that his daughter, Mrs. Ezra Kobb, is ill with an attack of Spanish influenza.

R. S. Whalian of North Lake attended the reunion of the Custer cavalry brigade, with which he served during the Civil war, in Flint, yesterday and today.

Ensigns Carl Chandler and Llewellyn Winans have completed their course of instruction at Annapolis, Maryland, and arrived in Chelsea yesterday for a short furlough.

Several young ladies gave farewell party last evening at the home of Miss Margaret Farrell in honor of Mr. Ennes and Sergeant Kennedy, who will leave for Detroit next week to take up government work at the Packard and Ford plants.

Mrs. Bertha Wolff died last evening at her home on Dewey avenue, following a few days' illness, from pneumonia. She was 58 years of age. The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but the funeral probably will be held Sunday afternoon.

Today is the 67th anniversary of the Rebekah lodge. All members of Chelsea lodge are requested to meet at 1. O. O. F. hall this evening.

Louis Eder went to Ann Arbor yesterday to answer the draft call and has been sent to Lansing to enter the military training class at M. A. C.

**RED CROSS NOTES.**

The Sodality ladies have turned in an additional \$10, made on their Red Cross quilt, which is received with thanks.

The class in home nursing has completed the course. The final examination will be held Saturday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock.

Attention is called to the posters in the postoffice advising how to send mail, money and parcels to Americans who are war prisoners in Germany and Austria.

New members: Mrs. Chris Trinkle, Mr. and Mrs. David Schneider, W. W. Patterson, Mary E. Hall and six renewals. Donations are acknowledged from O. D. Schneider, Mrs. Chris Trinkle, Mrs. Ed. Vogel.

Messrs. Miner of Ann Arbor and Nissle of Ypsilanti will audit the books of the chapter and all branches in order that a full and accurate financial report may be made to the central division, as requested.

The Red Cross wishes to thank all who assisted in any way in making the community dance and festival such a great success, and especially the several committees in charge, who labored so faithfully and harmoniously.

**PAY TAXES AT ONCE.**

Village taxes are due and should be paid at once at my store on East Middle street. M. A. Shaver, treasurer.

**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 these diseases. Try it. It is prompt and effectual and pleasant to take.—Adv.

**MUST! MUST! MUST!**

This is our watch word and battle cry. We have said to three million men, "You must go," and to millions more, "You must get ready." What are we saying to ourselves? Just the same word, "MUST." And we must say it just as frankly and imperatively to ourselves as to those we send. For every American, in or out of uniform, this should and will become the dominant word of his life.

**WE MUST ALL GO OVER!**

The soldier has his round of daily duties which he must perform to fit him to win the war. So have we. The soldier has his special opportunities to help win the war. So have we. Just now it is the **FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN**.

**The Soldier Is Not Coddled**

Why should anyone in Washtenaw county expect to do his full duty any less than the men we have put in uniform?

Why should anyone who isn't willing to do his full duty in this Fourth Liberty Loan expect to be coddled any more than we coddle the drafted man who doesn't want to go?

This Fourth Liberty Loan is to be a strictly business proposition. Everyone must do his fair share. From September 30 to October 5 there will be a special office in every town in the county. It is the evident duty of every citizen in the county to come to one of those offices and do his fair share. Washtenaw county **MUST** and that means every citizen of the county. Your fair share—nothing less!

**Washtenaw County Liberty Loan Com.**

This advertisement is contributed by:

**THE BANKERS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.**

**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.

**The Leading Firms OF MICHIGAN**

are calling on the Institute Free Employment Department for Book-keepers, Stenographers, Typists and general office assistants.

Between 200 and 300 of these calls are received on the average each month. It is impossible for us to supply the demand.

You may have your choice of employment in Pontiac or Detroit when the course is completed.

It will pay you to investigate the opportunities which await young men and women who will complete the Institute training.

(Write today for attractive, illustrated booklet.)

*The Business Institute*

163-169 Cass Ave., Detroit

Largest, best equipped business school in Michigan.

**CLIP OUT AND MAIL TODAY**

The Business Institute,  
 163-169 Cass Ave.,  
 Detroit, Michigan.

Largest, best equipped business school in Michigan.

Kindly send me your illustrated booklet of information.

.....Name

.....Address



**The Branch House Man**

This is one of the Swift & Company Branch House Men.

They are all pretty much alike in the way they feel toward their work—and that is what this ad is about.

They know that most people couldn't get such good meat promptly and in good condition if it weren't for the branch houses of which they are in charge.

They know that the branch house is one of the most important links in the chain of preparing and distributing meat for a nation.

They know that Swift & Company must have its branch houses run at the highest notch of usefulness; that even a Swift &

Company branch house won't run itself, and that it is up to the branch house man to run it properly.

Any branch house man who doesn't see his work in this light is transferred to some other place with Swift & Company to which he is better adapted.

They are picked men, these branch house men. Every time you sit down to a steak or chop, or cut of roast, you can give a grateful thought to the whole crew of them.

And remember, in a general way, that everything that makes life smoother and more convenient for you, is the result of the thoughtfulness and effort of a lot of people of whom you have never heard.

**Swift & Company, U. S. A.**

