

## WOUNDED ANN ARBOR BOY ON SUB VICTIM

Karl Mohrhardt Lost Leg at Chateau Thierry; is Now Convalescing at Washington Hospital.

Karl Mohrhardt of Ann Arbor, a member of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth infantry, who lost a leg and received four other wounds at Chateau Thierry, was on board the American hospital ship torpedoed by a German submarine 250 miles off the French coast recently.

In a letter to a friend in Ann Arbor, George Seyfried, Mohrhardt says that after the torpedo struck the ship, the wounded were carried to the lifeboats and that they were 15 hours reaching port.

"Everything went off smoothly," he says. "We were put into the lifeboats in just eight minutes. I never lost my nerve for a minute and when it came my turn to be carried to the boat I gave way to a fellow who was worse off than I was.

"I was taken back to the hospital that I came from and waited there a couple of days and was then placed on board the largest ship in the world, formerly the Vaterland, now the United States ship Leviathan."

"Dutch," as Mohrhardt is familiarly known, is now convalescing in Walter Reed hospital, Washington, D. C.

### GAS MASK TROPHY.

Dr. George W. Palmer, Tuesday, received a German gas mask picked up on a French battlefield by Lieut. Faye Palmer, A. E. F.

Evidently the German who wore the mask was seriously wounded as it had two bullet holes through it. The interesting trophy was first placed on exhibition at the Liberty Loan headquarters in the town hall, and later at the salesroom at Palmer's garage.

### LIBERTY DAY OCTOBER 12.

Saturday, October 12th, is the four hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America. President Wilson has proclaimed it Liberty Day and requests the citizens of every community in the United States—city, town, and countryside—to celebrate the day.

The President, in his proclamation, says: "Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purposes and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it."

"We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great Nation and Government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world."

### STOCKBRIDGE BOY KILLED.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Richmond of Stockbridge have received word that their son, Sergeant Leslie M. Richmond, had been killed in action overseas. The date of his death was not stated in the dispatch received by them.

Sergeant Richmond was a member of Co. G, 126th infantry, and was corporal in the old Co. M of Jackson. He was 23 years old and besides the parents is survived by a brother and sister.

### JUBILEE TONIGHT.

Everything is all set for the big free patriotic celebration and jubilee in Chelsea this evening, as announced in Tuesday's issue. Major Cressy will give an illustrated lecture and the big film feature, "The Unbeliever," will be shown on a big screen erected on North Main street. Come!

Buy a Liberty Bond today; SURE!

## LIBERTY LOAN IS SLOW

Chelsea District is Away Behind Its Quota of \$275,000.

Is Chelsea and vicinity lacking in patriots? If figures obtained this morning at the Liberty Loan headquarters in the town hall are any indication, it must be that there is a sad lack of national spirit in this vicinity, for the volunteer subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan are away behind the quota and the subscriptions yesterday slowed down a great deal as compared with those on previous days.

The subscriptions up to 10:30 o'clock this morning totaled only \$124,000, which is \$151,000 short of the quota of \$275,000. Subscriptions for the several volunteer days are as follows:

Monday	\$ 39,700
Tuesday	29,100
Wednesday	36,000
Thursday	13,300
Friday up to 10:30 a. m.	6,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$124,100</b>

## NEIGHBORHOOD ITEMS

Brevities of Interest From Nearby Towns and Localities.

**ANN ARBOR**—Twenty minutes after visiting the local draft board to sign her husband's questionnaire, Mrs. Bessie Adams was taken ill and died.

**MANCHESTER**—Carl Wiedman son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wiedman of this village, and Miss Adelaide McFall of Whitaker, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents Wednesday noon, September 25th. They will reside in Ypsilanti.

**YPSILANTI**—There are 753 students enrolled in the Normal college and 70 men enrolled in the Students Army Training corps.

**DEXTER**—The body of Otto Paul, who died in Canyon City, Colorado, reached here Tuesday morning and was taken to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Paul, where the funeral was held at 2 p. m. Wednesday and at the Evangelical church at 2:30, conducted by Rev. Schoettle.

**TECUMSEH**—Privates David Woodward and Wilfred Orr have been killed in action. The former was 23 years of age and a former U. of M. student. He was killed August 31st. The latter was 22 years old and was killed August 29. Both young men were members of Co. B, 126th inf.

**WEBBERVILLE**—Monday night while Lester Hunt and his wife were attending a meeting in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan at the Jacob school house, some one entered his tool shed and attempted to destroy his Fordson tractor, but were, no doubt, scared away by the people returning from the meeting. The fan belt was slashed and the radiator was ruined.—Index.

### CHELSEA SCHOOL NEWS.

Marvel Thunold is absent from the seventh grade on account of illness.

The seventh grade has been writing interesting fifteen hundred word stories on a "A Patriot's Dollar," and "A Traitor's Dollar."

Miss Spring extends a cordial invitation to all mothers Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock to discuss the organization of a Kindergarten Mothers' club.

The fourth grade is having a Thrift Stamp contest. The losing side will entertain the winners at the home of their teacher, Miss Turnbull, Saturday.

The Literary club is preparing a general program for Liberty Day. Interesting Liberty Loan speeches are being prepared by some of the members of the English classes.

Mrs. Tubbs says, "Eggs has riz sump'n seed'n'ous. How do the hens know they's a war over in Europe." The seniors are putting their best efforts in presenting Mrs. Tubbs. Watch for later announcements.

### EAST LIMA.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Patterson of Detroit moved to their farm in Lima, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Egeler and the Mesdames Fred Grayer and George Egeler, Sr., spent Tuesday in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and son, of Detroit, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gridley.

Lew Egeler was an Ann Arbor visitor Saturday.

Messrs. John Heller, Otto Wagner, Robert Tony, George Egeler and Fred Grayer were Ann Arbor business callers Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bates have moved from Detroit to his father's farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Pidd spent Monday in Chilson.

The Nil Desperandum held a marsh mallow roast on the Shields farm, Monday night. Everyone enjoyed themselves.

Jay Gridley spent Sunday in Ypsilanti as the guest of his son, Palmer and family.

### MRS. SPENCER BOYCE.

Mrs. Spencer Boyce died Wednesday, September 25, 1918, at the home of her son, George Boyce of Lyndon, whom she was visiting. She was past 85 years of age and had resided in Lyndon township since she was five years of age, with the exception of the past three years, which were spent in Stockbridge at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ella Skidmore. Four children are left to mourn their loss, Mrs. Skidmore of Stockbridge, Samuel and George Boyce of Lyndon and Mrs. Abbie Roepcke of Detroit.

### AN EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY

Some "Quiz" Questions That Perhaps Graduates of the Home Nursing Class Can Answer.

Where can you buy a cap for your knee; are there gems in the crown of your head; is the coat of your stomach tailor-made; will your shoulder-blades cut bread?

If you wanted to shingle the roof of your mouth, would you use all the nails on your toes; do you think that the arch of your foot is used for a span of the bridge of your nose?

Would you say that your hands were a tropical land because some palms are there; if you sailed through the alimentary canal would you pass through the locks of your hair?

Do you think that the crook of your elbow will ever be sent to jail; or that the pupils of your eyes at their exams will fail?

Could you build a ship on the slip of your tongue; who plays on the drums of your ears; who lives in the chambers of your heart; who discovered the fountain of tears?

### RED CROSS NEWS.

Recent new members are: Herbert Hudson, Mrs. Grace Riley, Emanuel Wacker. Junior members: Norman and Lawrence Wacker. Three renewals have been received.

Donations received during the past week: Chelsea-Ann Arbor foot-ball game, \$10.87; Mrs. Gowing and Miss Steere, three pairs of socks; Chelsea Firemen, \$5.00.

County School Commissioner Evan Essery has been appointed vice chairman of the Junior Red Cross. Mrs. Charles Lamb is chairman.

Quotas for October are: Surgical dressings, 1000 compresses, 1000 sewings, 250 No.2A celu-pads; part of sewing quota, 100 comfort kits, 100 sewing kits, 30 heavy bath robes; the knitting quota has not been received.

### WATERLOO.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Arls are the parents of a son, born Friday, September 27, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Beeman and son and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Walz attended the Fowlerville fair yesterday.

Remember the C. E. rally at the church Sunday.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. John Walz, Thursday, October 10th, for dinner. Election of officers.

### TAKE NOTICE.

Section 2 of Village Ordinance, No. 46, provides that "any person wishing to make any connection with any sewer in the Village of Chelsea, shall first get a permit from the Village Council, and shall pay for such permit the sum of two dollars." Persons, having violated this ordinance in the past, are requested to appear before the Village Council at its next regular meeting, Monday evening, October 7, 1918, and make settlement. Warren C. Boyd, Village Clerk.

Buy a Liberty Bond today; SURE!

### 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 RENT—Modern light-house-keeping rooms. 163 Orchard street, Chelsea. 613

FOR SALE—Good wood or coal heating stove; also 20 gal. iron kettle. Chas. Hieber, Chelsea. 51f

FOR SALE—2 yr. old Black Top ram. Clark Bros., phone 104-F-32, Chelsea. 613

FOR SALE—Seven pigs, wt. about 50 lbs. B. H. Fortman, phone 159-F-14, Chelsea. 611

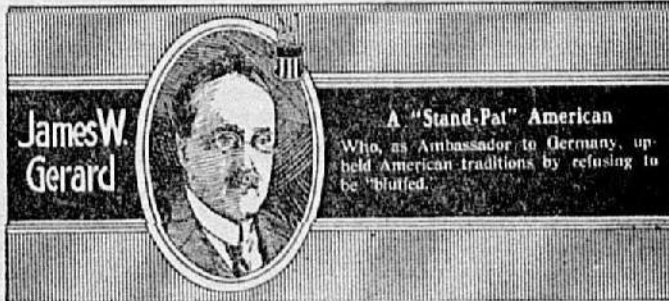
LOST—Signet tie-pin, evening Sept. 25th; initials M. H. M. C. G. Reward for return to Cement Co. office. 41f

CIDER MILL—Beginning Monday, Sept. 30, I will operate cider mill every week day excepting Saturday up until Oct. 18, and will buy good cider apples at highest market price on those days. C. Schanz. 41f

FOR SALE—Modern residence and two lots, McKinley St. and Elm Ave. Porter Brower, 564 McKinley St., Chelsea. 1124

FOR SALE—New hand-power washing machine and good top buggy; both bargains. Reuben Hieber, phone 187, Chelsea. 21f

FEED GRINDING—Mondays and Saturdays only. Conservation of labor and power makes this change necessary. We hope our patrons will co-operate to our mutual benefit. Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co. 1061f



All America honors Ambassador Gerard for his splendid diplomatic achievements. His wonderful tact, and great personal courage, have enabled him to earn an honorable place in his country's history.

We can't all be Gerards—but we can all be, at least, reasonably successful. It is largely a matter of inclination.

If we work hard now to prepare for the future—if we are economical with our expenditures and save all we can—our chance to move upward in the world will surely come.

As a start—suppose you open an account today with this bank. A savings account is a splendid nucleus for success and a most positive guarantee of independence.

Commercial accounts solicited, too.

NOTHING TO SELL BUT SERVICE

## KEMPf COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$100,000

## Specials For Saturday

October 5th

Coto Suet, best for shortening, lb. 26c  
 Chef brand Raisins per pkg - 13c  
 Snow Boy Wash Powder - 4c  
 (Small size)  
 Hershey's Cocoa, 1-2 lb. can, 20c  
 Crisco, 1 lb. can - - - 30c

## Keusch & Fahrner

The Pure Food Store

## 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

## WE HAVE TRICKS

There are many little tricks employed by good meat buyers in judging quality, and we are perfectly willing to share our secrets with you. We buy only the best, but we want you to know right at the time of your purchase that you are getting what you want. Let us show you a few tricks—simple tests for good meat.

ADAM EPPLER  
 Phone 41 South Main Street

## IF BUSINESS IS DULL

TRY AN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

## IT WORKS WONDERS

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

## Sellers

THE BETTER KITCHEN CABINET

## KITCHEN NEED

See the display of Seller's Kitchen Furniture in our East Window

**STOVES**  
 We have a fine line of Soft Coal and Wood Burning Heating Stoves. See our Kenwood Airtights and Clairmont Double Burners. Also a nice line of Ranges and Cook Stoves.

**FURNITURE**  
 For Everybody. We have the dandy lines. Our store is brim full of bargains for you.  
 We have your Hunting License for you.

## HOLMES & WALKER

—We Will Treat You Right—

## 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

PUT A BIGGER SERVICE STAR

4th ON LIBERTY YOUR POCKET BOOK



Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purpose and make it clear what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1918, as Liberty day.

For the purpose of participating in Liberty day celebrations all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused on Saturday, the 12th day of October, for the entire day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 10th day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

REVEALS FOES' DIRE STRAITS

German Poster Reproduced by Bureau of Publicity Proof of Shattered Morale of Enemy.

A poster recently issued by the Imperial German government in an effort to belittle the participation of America in the war and thus strengthen the morale of her people form the text of one of the most striking pieces of literature that the bureau of publicity of the war loan organization has prepared for use in the forthcoming Fourth Liberty Loan.

The center of the poster is devoted to a drawing showing New York City on one side of the Atlantic and a tremendous explosion on the other side, probably somewhere in France.

Two sinking vessels are shown in the line of travel between New York and France, while in the offing are two U-boats securely afloat.

"Opportunity for the German U-boats" is the catchline for this section of the poster. The line of travel in which the boats are sinking bears this inscription: "America—Europe, distance 200 times greater than from England to France mainland."

In a corner of this section of the poster are shown the names of Serbia, Montenegro, Italy, Rumania, Russia and Belgium. They are lined up in the order named under another exploding figure representative of the European war, and the names of all the countries except Italy are crossed out, indicating that they have been obliterated from the struggle by the Hun.

The title of the poster is "Can America's Entry Make a Decision of the War?" Integral sections of it attempt to convince the reader that America's army cannot take the place of Russia's withdrawn forces; that the United States cannot build enough ships to have any effect on the result of the war, and that the U-boats will destroy virtually all the ships that America can build when those ships attempt to cross the ocean.

Two millions of the booklets have been printed and will be distributed in various parts of the country, particularly in theaters where Liberty Loan speakers take the book as their text.

Every effort is made in the wording and the illustrations of the poster to minimize and ridicule the efforts of the United States in the war. A striking example of this is found in the figure of Uncle Sam, who is pictured as a cadaverous individual who wears an American flag with nine stars and five stripes around his pug hat and smokes a long-stemmed cob pipe.

The enormous figure of a Russian soldier is the first object on the poster to strike the eye. He stands with hands in his overcoat pockets, indicative of the fact that he is through fighting. Beside him stands Uncle Sam holding a small figure, designed to represent the United States army, in

his right hand. In his left hand Uncle Sam carries a banner which bears the inscription, "America threatens to send transport of one-half million men. But it cannot ship them!" Below Uncle Sam are these words: "It is impossible for America to train and fit out in time for the European war a suitable and sufficiently large army and provide it with the necessary reinforcements."

On the opposite side of the poster is this catchline: "England's sea power and England's merchant marine have not decided the war!" Below this line appears a huge figure intended to represent the English shipping facilities at the outbreak of the war, which bears these words: "England went into the war with twenty million gross registered tons of freight space."

Alongside this figure of a ship is a drawing designed to show Uncle Sam carrying the United States tonnage under his left arm. The caption above Uncle Sam reads: "Can America replace England on sea?" On the ship which Uncle Sam carries is printed this inscription: "Three million gross registry tons" and below that is another inscription which says: "At the beginning of the war America had only a tonnage of three million gross registered tons."

The answer of the publicity bureau to the two sections of the poster referring to the transportation of men and the building of ships follows: "At the moment the bulletin boards of Germany scolded the possibility of America sending a force to France, there were already more than a million fighting men overseas, and transports, walled about by the American navy, defying the cowardly submarines, were hoarding every month hundreds of thousands more. The gauge is set and the summer of 1919 will see 1,500,000 fighting American men in France. Nor will there be a lack of ships to transport and sustain them. The Liberty Bond buyer is fast giving to America a merchant marine that will be the peer of any in the world. America launched in July alone 63,911 tons. Losses to allied and neutral shipping combined, from every cause, for the last six months, amounted to 2,580,333 tons."

"The distance from New York to England, the Boche point out," comments the bureau of publicity publication, "is two hundred times greater than that from England to France, from which he spells opportunity for the German U-boats. Puffin is this boast in face of the facts. Instead of the U-boat being an unconquerable engine of war, as the Hun confidently expected, it has become the sinking foe of fishing smacks and other isolated craft. The vast array of Liberty Bond buyers, thirty millions strong, has built an unbroken bridge over the Atlantic ocean into the heart of the enemy's strongholds. Across this bridge there are streaming our millions of fighting men, as good as the world has ever known, munitions and equipment that have been wrought by those back home, whose determination is that the American fighting man shall lack nothing that he needs."

As a back-handed slap at the French, the German propagandists have reproduced a French poster which pleads with French people to eat less in order that the United States may send over more man power. The French poster pointed out that if every person in France would save a hundred grains of food a day that the American reinforcements could be increased a division a month. The French catchline on this poster was "Does France want wheat or men?" and the German poster remarks "Also the allies are now beginning to have their doubts!"

In a further effort to convince the German people that it will be impossible for the United States to transport troops to France, the German section of the poster says that ten tons of freight space are required for every soldier in crossing the water. The truth is that a soldier requires less than one-half this amount of space.

Summing up all the falsehoods which the German poster contains, the booklet says: "The War Lord of Germany may have the futile hope that his people will devour in the place of food, such statements as the foregoing. Falsehoods, however, are poor substitutes and are likely to aggravate rather than appease when the deluded people of Germany learn that every requirement of the American soldier will be met by his patriotic and unqualified support back home. If a single soldier required ten tons of freight space, it would be given him. But the truth is he requires less than one-half of that."

"As for Germany's statement that even if the United States built from two and a half million gross registered tons in 1918, it would not mean deliverance for the allies, no further comment is needed than that by July of this year the 2,000,000-ton mark has been passed. If further refutation of the Hun boast of his U-boat prowess were needed, it might be stated that less than 500 American soldiers have lost their lives in the present war as a result of U-boat attacks."

Closing the booklet is this striking quotation from Secretary McAdoo: "The Fourth Liberty loan is the barrage which will precede the victorious thrust of our army."

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

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

No one man can see all of an attack, which may extend over miles of ground, but during the three weeks I was in the trenches on the Gallipoli peninsula we made four grand attacks and many minor ones, so I know in a general way what they are like. Each wave is organized like the others.

First come three lines of what you might call grenadiers, though they are not picked for size as the old king's grenadiers used to be. They are deployed in skirmish formation, which means that every man is three yards from the next. They were armed only with grenades, but, you can take it from me, that is enough! Behind them come two lines, also in skirmish formation, and armed with machine guns and grenade rifles. The first men on the left carry machine guns, then come three rifle grenadiers, and then another machine gun and so on down the length of the line. After these come two lines of riflemen with fixed bayonets.

Then come the trench cleaners, or moppers-up, as we call them. They were some guns, believe me. Imagine a team of rugby players spread out in two lines—only with hundreds of men on the team instead of eleven, and each man a husky, capable of handling a baby grand piano single-handed. These fellows were armed with everything you could think of, and a whole lot more that you could not dream about in a nightmare. It used to remind me of a trial I saw in New York, once, where the police had raided a yeggman's flop and had all their weapons in the courtroom as exhibits.

The moppers-up were heeled with sticks, clubs, shillelahs, black-jacks, two-handed cleavers, axes, trench knives, pondaris, up-to-date tomahawks, brass knuckles, slung shots—anything that was ever invented for crushing a man with. I guess, except firearms. These knock-down, drag-out artists follow the riflemen very closely. Their job was to take care of all the Turks who could not escape and would not surrender.

There are lots of men in any army who will not surrender, but I think probably there were more Turks of that gameness than men in most other armies. I have heard that it is a part of their religion that a man, if he dies fighting, goes to a very specially fancy heaven, with plenty to eat and smoke. And I suppose if he surrenders they believe he will be put in the black gang, stoking for eternity down below. It was awfully hot at the Dardanelles and I guess the Turks did not want it any better, for very few of them ever surrendered, and the trench cleaners had a lot to do. Their job is really important, for it is dangerous to have groups of the enemy alive and kicking around in their trenches after you have passed. Almost every prisoner we took was wounded.

The one thing I do not like to have people ask me is, "How does it feel to kill a man?" and I think the other boys feel the same way about it. It is not a thing you like to talk about or think about either. But this time, at "V" beach, when we got past the first and second Turk trenches and were at work on the third, I do not mind saying that I was glad whenever



Then I Would Stick Another One.

I slipped my bayonet into a Turk and more glad when I saw another one coming. I guess I saw red all right. Each time I thought, "Maybe you are the one who did poor old Murray." And I could see Murray as he looked when they took him down from the storehouse wall. Then I would stick another one.

But the Turks were not as bad as Fritz. They were just as good or better as fighters, and a whole lot whiter. Often, when we were frying in the trenches and not a drop of water was to be had, something would land on the ground near us and there would be a water bottle, full. Sometimes they almost bombarded us with bottles. Then, too, they would not fire on the Red Cross, as the Germans do; they would hold their fire many times when we were out picking up our wounded. Several times they dragged our wounded as close as they could to the barbed wire that we might find them easier.

After Murray died I got to thinking a lot more than I used to, and though I did not have any hunch exactly, still I felt as though I might get it, too, which was something I had never thought much about before. I used to think about my grandmother, too, when I had time, and about Brown. I used to wonder what Brown was doing and wish we were together. But I could remember my grandmother smiling, and that helped some. I guess I was lonely, to tell the truth. I did not know the other garbys very well, and the only one left that I was really very friendly with got his soon afterward, though not as fast as Murray. And then there was no one that I was really chummy with. That would not have bothered me at all before Murray died.

The other lad I spoke of as having been chummy with was Philippe Pierre. He was about eighteen and came from Bordeaux. He was a very cheerful fellow and he and Murray and I used to be together a lot. He felt almost as bad about Murray as I did, and you could see that it changed him a great deal, too. But he was still cheerful most of the time.

CHAPTER XIII.

Limeys, Anzacs and Poles.

One night, while we were expecting an attack, the word was passed down the line to have the wire cutters ready and to use bayonets only for the first part of the attack, for we were to try and take the first enemy trench by surprise. The first trench was only about eighty yards away. Our big guns opened up and at zero we climbed out and followed the curtain of fire too closely, it seemed to me.

But the barrage stopped too soon, as it does sometimes, and there were plenty of Turks left. We were half way across when they saw us, and they began banging away at us very hard. They pounded at us as we came on until we were given the order to retire, almost as we were on them—what was left of us.

As we turned and started back the Turks rushed out to counter-attack us, the first of them busy with bombs. Then I tripped over something and rolled around a while and then saw it was Philippe Pierre. His left leg was dangling, cloth and flesh and all shot away and the leg hanging to the rest of him by a shred. Two or three of our men who were on their way back to our trenches tripped over me as I tried to get up, and then a shell exploded near by and I thought I had got it sure, but it was only the rocks thrown up by the explosion.

Finally I was able to stand up. So I slung my rifle over one shoulder and got Philippe Pierre up on the other, with his body from the waist up hanging over my back, so that I could hold his wounded leg on, and started back. There was only one or two of our men left between the trenches. Our machine guns were at it hard and the Turks were firing and bombing at full speed.

I had not gone more than two or three paces when I came across another of our men, wounded in several places and groaning away at a great rate. Philippe Pierre was not saying a word, but the other chap did enough for the two of them. One wounded man was all I could manage, with my rifle and pack, over the rough ground and the barbed wire I had to go through. So I told this fellow, whose name I cannot remember—I never did know him very well—that I would come back for him, and went on. I almost fell several times, but managed to get through safely and rolled over our parapet with Philippe Pierre. They started the lad back in a stretcher right away. When I saw him again he gave me a little box as a souvenir, but I have lost it.

The Turks had not got very far with their counter-attack, because we were able to get our barrage going in time to check them. But they were still out in front of their trenches when I started back after the other garby. I was not exactly afraid as I crawled along searching for the other man, but I was very thirsty and nervous for fear our barrage would begin again or the machine guns cut loose. After what seemed a long time I came upon a wounded man, but he was not the one I was after. I thought about "a bird in the hand," etc., and was just starting to pick this chap up when a shell burst almost on us and knocked me two or three feet away. It is a wonder it did not kill both

of us, but neither of us was hurt. I thought the fire would get heavier then, so I dragged the other chap into one of two holes made by the shell. Some pieces of the shell had stuck into the dirt in the hole and they were still hot. Also, there was a sort of gas there that hung around for several minutes, but it was not very bad. The man began talking to me, and he said it was an honor to lie on the field of battle with a leg shot off and dead men piled all about you, and some not dead but groaning. He told me I would soon be able to hear the groaning, though I had not said I minded it, or anything about it. Then he said again what an honor it was, and asked if I had a drink for him. I had not had any water all day, and I told him so, but he kept on asking for it all the same. Some of the Turkish bombers must have sneaked up pretty close to our lines, for when I looked out of the hole toward our lines, and a shell burst near them, I could see a Turk coming toward us. We played dead then, but I had my bayonet ready for him in case he had seen us and decided to come up to the hole. Evidently he had not, for when he got near the hole he started to the side and went around.

The other garby was cheerful when he was not asking for water, but you could see he was going fast. So we sat there in the hole and he died. Shortly afterward the fire slackened a little and I got out and started toward our lines. But I remembered about the other wounded man I had passed when I was carrying Philippe Pierre, so I began hunting for him, and after a long time I found him. He was still alive. His chest was all smashed in and he was badly cut up around the neck and shoulders. I picked him up and started back, but ran into some barbed wire and had to go around. I was pretty tired by this time and awfully thirsty, and I thought if I did not rest a little bit I could never make it. I was so tired and nervous that I did not care much whether I did get back or not, and the wounded garby was groaning all the time.

So when I thought the shells were coming pretty thick again I got into a shell hole and it was the same one I had left not long before. The dead garby was there just as I had left him. The wounded one was bleeding all over, and my clothes were just soaked with blood from the three men, but most of all from him. There was some of my own blood on me, too, for when I was knocked down by the shell my nose bled and kept bleeding for a long time, but, of course, that was nothing compared to the bleeding of the others.

The worst of all was that he kept groaning for water, and it made me thirstier than I had been, even. But there was not a drop of water anywhere and I knew there was no use searching any bodies for flasks. So we just had to stick it out. Pretty soon the wounded man quit groaning and was quiet, and I knew he was going to die too. It made me mad to think that I had not been of any use in carrying these two men around, but if I had gone on with either of them it would have been just the same—they would have died and probably I would have got it, too. When I figured it out this way I quit worrying about it, only I wished the fire would let up.

So the other man died, and there were two of them in the hole. I read the numbers on their identification disks when shells burst near enough so that I could see them, and after a while got back to our lines and rolled in. I could not remember the numbers or the names by that time, but a working party got them, along with others, so it was all right.

My clothes were a mess, as I have said, and I was so tired I thought I could sleep for a week, but I could not stand it in my clothes any longer. It was absolutely against regulations, but I took off all my clothes—the blood had soaked into the skin—and wrapped myself in nothing but air and went right to sleep. I did not sleep very well, but woke up every once in a while and thought I was in the hole again.

During the night they brought up water, but I was asleep and did not know it. They did not wake me, but two men saved by share, though usually in a case like that it was everybody for himself and let the last man go dry. You could not blame them, either, so I thought it was pretty decent of these two to save my share for me. I believe they must have had a hard time keeping the others off of it, to say nothing of themselves, for there really was not more than enough for one good drink all around. It tasted better than anything I have ever drunk. Go dry for 24 hours in the hottest weather you can find, do a night's work like that, and come to in the morning with a tin cup full of muddy water being handed to you, and you will know what I mean.

At Gaba Tepe there were steep little hills with quarries in between them, and most of the prisoners we took were caught in the quarries. We

found lots of dead Turks under piles of rock, where our guns had battered the walls of the quarries down on them.

We were fighting about this part of the country one time when we saw three motor trucks disappear over the side of a hill going across country. The detachment from the Cassard was sent over on the run and we came upon the Turks from these trucks and several others just after they had got out and were starting ahead on foot. We captured that whole bunch—I do not know how many in all. They were reinforcements on their way to a part of their line that we were battering very hard, and by capturing them we helped the Anzacs a great deal, for they were able to get through for a big gain.

We held that position, though they rained shells on us so hard all that day and night that we thought they were placing a barrage for a raid, and stood to arms until almost noon the next day. But our guns gave back shell for shell, and pounded the Turkish trenches and broke shrapnel over them until they had all they could do to stay in them.

Finally, our guns placed shell after shell on the enemy's communication trenches, and they could neither bring



I Picked Him Up and Started Back.

up reinforcements nor retire. So we went over and cleaned them out and took the trench. But then our guns had to stop because we were in range, and the Turks brought up reinforcements from other parts of the line and we were driven back after holding their trench all afternoon. It was about fifty-fifty, though, for when they reinforced one part of the line some of our troops would break through in another part.

That night there was a terrible rain-storm. I guess it was really a cloudburst. We had all the water we wanted then, and more, too. A great many men and mules were drowned, both of our troops and the Turkish. Trenches were washed in and most of the works ruined. There were several Turkish bodies washed into our trench, and two mules came over together, though whether they were Turkish or French or British I do not know.

A few days after the rain stopped I was going along the road to the docks at "V" beach when I saw some examples of the freakishness of shells. There was a long string of mules going back to the trenches with water and supplies of various kinds. We drew up to one side to let them pass. Two or three mules away from us was an old-timer with only one ear, and that very gray, loaded to the gunwales with bags of water. He had had his troubles, that old boy, but they were just about over, for there was a flash and the next instant you could not see a thing left of Old Missouri. He just vanished. But two of the water bags were not even touched, and another one had only a little hole in it. There they lay on the ground, just as though you had taken the mule out from under them. The mules next him, fore and aft, were knocked down by the concussion but unharmed; but the third mule behind had one ear cut to shreds, and the man behind him was badly shot up and stunned.

A little farther on a shell had struck the road and plowed a furrow two or three feet wide, and just as straight as an arrow for three or four yards; it then turned off at almost a right angle and continued for a yard or two more before it burst and made a big hole. That Turk gunner must have put a lot of English on that shell when he fired it. He got somebody's number with that shot, too, and the lad paid pretty high, for there was blood around the hole, not quite dry when we got to it. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Building of Life.

Life is a building. It rises slowly day by day, through the years. Every new lesson we learn lays a block on the edifice which is rising silently within us. Every experience, every touch of another life on ours, every influence that impresses us, every book we read, every conversation we have, every act of our commonest days, adds something to the invisible building.—J. R. Miller.

Daily Thought.

To be nameless in worthy deeds, exceeds an infamous history.—Sir Thomas Browne.

There is satisfaction in the thought of having done what we know to be right.



# WHAT CAN WE DO?

The Central Division Bulletin of the American Red Cross, in a recent issue, has a stirring call for trained nurses to enroll for service. A great many nurses are needed both for foreign and home service. The constant fighting on many fronts, the increasing number of wounded returning to America, and the greatly expanded army and navy make the need for nurses imperative. The following are extracts from this Bulletin:

The nursing service must hold two great lines. The first line is the care of the wounded men in our hospitals over there. The second line is the care of our soldiers in training, in the cantonment hospitals over here. Enroll now! Help hold these lines.

The secretary of war has just issued a regulation placing members of the Army Nurse Corps above all non-commissioned officers. Congress has recently enacted a law increasing the salary of members of the Army Nurse Corps to \$60.00 a month over here, and \$70 a month over there, with maintenance and traveling expenses.

Enroll! Our boys overseas must not be allowed to suffer one single moment for the lack of women's skilled and tender care.

Enroll! If you are vitally needed to maintain local nursing activities you will be allowed, with the consent of the military authorities, to stay where you are because you are doing a patriotic service. Nevertheless—Enroll!

Your training, your experience, your woman's tenderness and devotion—there can be no greater, no nobler gift to your country in this supreme hour.

Next to enlisting himself, the physician's most patriotic duty is to encourage trained nurses to enroll for war service.

The Red Cross understands perfectly the sacrifice this will entail upon physicians and the public, but as between such sacrifice on their part and a sacrifice of our enlisted men, the Red Cross knows that American professional men and citizens will not hesitate one moment in a choice.

It means that in the home, in the laboratory, and in the hospital, these expert nurses must be used the fewest possible number of days or hours per case so that they may be released to the government.

Where the physician in peace times assigns a trained nurse for two weeks to an emergency case, for instance, he must henceforth allow only three days on an average and then substitute a practical nurse or a junior trained nurse.

All along the line in his practice, the physician will have to curtail the employment of trained nurses to the acute periods of cases of all kinds.

When it is stated that perhaps 70 per cent of the registered nurses in America are in private employment—that is, are not in institutions—it will be seen that the education of the public to reduce its calls upon trained nurses is a principal part of the Red Cross task.

The public accepts the recommendation of physicians as to the length of time a trained nurse should be employed. A solemn responsibility rests upon physicians to make this employment as rare as is consistent with safety. It is one of the sacrifices of war.

It is earnestly hoped that physicians will encourage a 100 per cent curtailment of nurses.

### In New Collar Effects.

Different versions of the deep sailor collar are frequently used on the open-necked blouses, as are other flat collars with long or wide, round or square front points. There are collars which are merely wide plaited frills, and there are various forms of the becoming rolling collar. There are also high stock collars and slightly flaring Eton collars. Cuffs show all kinds of exquisite details, and though simplicity is the watchword there is very little that is mannish about these 1918 blouses.

### Satin Fall Frocks.

The fall season will be ushered in in United States cities with a great showing of satin dresses, and muslin as smartly dressed women usually begin to appear in their fall frocks early satin frocks should precede serge and wool fabric frocks. The seasons have been so topsy-turvy for years, furs being worn in June and July and serge frocks and velvet hats appearing in August, that an early showing of satins would seem almost like returning to normal.

## Smart Hats for Those in Mourning



One does not look for novelty in mourning millinery, for it is in a distinctive class by itself and it must be unobtrusive. Mourning hats follow the mode in shapes—keeping to those that are conservative in size and style, and rely upon special fabrics and fine craftsmanship in making for their character. No other millinery puts the skill of the modiste to severer tests. More and more it has been left to specialists who find it worth while to give all their attention to hats of this particular kind and to make each one of them a study.

There are several special weaves in silk that are recognized mourning fabrics, but black and white crepe are not used for any other wear. Crepe is the insignia of mourning. As originally manufactured it was a fragile material, but it is made very durable now by a waterproofing process which makes it practical for people of moderate means. Nuns veiling, grenadine and crepe georgette, and some heavier silks are used also for regulation mourning hats. Of the three chic models in the picture, two are of English crepe and one is of crepe georgette.

There is never a season when mourning hats made of folds of crepe are not in vogue. In the little hat at the left of the picture the shape is covered with narrow folds, part of them made of strips cut on the straight of the material and part of them on the bias. They are placed alternately, so that the "rib" in the crepe runs at right angles where the folds meet.

The narrow brim is faced with crepe put on plain and the milliner has taken advantage of the vogue for beads and placed a row of dull black ones near the brim edge.

At the right a bonnet-like shape has its brim covered smoothly with georgette and beads set some distance apart about the edge. Georgette is wrinkled about the side crown and over the top crown, where it is extended into a veil that falls a little below the waist line. The third hat is of English crepe and unusually interesting because of the graceful frill of crepe lined with chiffon embroidery that sweeps about the crown. It is finished with a narrow band and two covered balls of crepe. These are all correct hats for mourning wear. But there is much latitude in the matter of mourning millinery and therefore considerable diversity in the hats worn during periods of mourning.

*Julia Bottomley*

### A Hummingbird Color.

One of the picturesque new colors for which a big vogue is forecast is called colibri green. This is a jade green, and the name is picturesque when one knows that it comes from a darting, vivid little hummingbird of Brazil.

### Long Silk Capes.

Long capes of silk are much shown and worn.

## BEST SEED WILL INCREASE WHEAT

Good Variety Suited to Local Conditions Will Add to 1919 Liberty Harvest.

### AVOID NOXIOUS WEED SEED

Best to Get That Kind Which Has Been Grown Continuously in the Locality for Some Time—Early Seeding Is Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many bushels can be added to the 1919 Liberty wheat harvest, and farmers can reap added profits from increased yields with no more than the usual labor or expense if the variety of seed sown this fall is pure and is well adapted to the locality. The seed should be free from noxious weed seeds and not infested by destructive plant diseases. It should be clean, plump and heavy. If there is doubt about what variety produces the best yields in a given locality the grower should consult his county agent, state agricultural college, or write to the United States department of agriculture, Washington.

### Use Home-Grown Seed.

Home-grown wheat should be used for seed, wherever possible. The best seed to get is that of an adapted variety which has been grown continuously in the locality for some time, provided it is pure. The idea that varieties "run out" if grown long in one section is only an expression for the fact that they are allowed to become mixed and weedy and disease-infected. Changing the kind of wheat grown should be done only for the purpose of getting a proved better variety. It is often desirable to do this, provided it is demonstrated beyond question that the new variety is better for that locality.

So-called "new" varieties, extravagantly advertised at fancy prices, should be disregarded completely. The varieties recommended by the state experiment stations or other authorities for the several districts within a state or region are the ones which should be grown. In Kansas, for example, the Kanred, an improved strain of Crimean wheat, is commonly grown in place of the Turkey and Kharkov. The introduction of these hard red winter wheats into the Columbia basin of Oregon and Washington, and elsewhere in the Pacific northwest has increased yield and quality of the wheat produced. Poorer varieties are being displaced rapidly.

### See Seed in Field.

The best way to be sure that the seed wheat is free from mixture with other varieties and also from weeds and diseases is to inspect the growing field. Each farmer should do this in his own fields and neighborhood. When his own variety is not well adapted



A Seed Plot From Which Best Yielding Varieties Can Be Obtained.

or otherwise of good quality he should inspect fields of adapted varieties grown by some of his neighbors and arrange to obtain seed from them after threshing. In many instances he can arrange to have special care given to this field at threshing time in order to prevent mixture. Such care is especially desirable this year, when the supply of seed wheat retained on the farms probably is smaller than ever before.

Seeding with a drill always is advisable. In general, early seeding gives better results than late seeding. Where there is danger from the Hessian fly the time of seeding should be in accordance with the best advice given on this subject for each section of the country. A chart showing the wheat-sowing dates to thwart the Hessian fly may be obtained from the United States department of agriculture at Washington.

## RAISE POULTRY AS SIDELINE

Is No "Get-Rich-Quick" Feature on Farm—Many Farmers Could Increase Number of Hens.

Poultry raising as a sideline on the farm is not a "get-rich-quick" feature, but it may be expected to bring in considerable cash, and generally when cash is much needed. There are many farmers who could increase the number of hens and realize a larger income from them.

## GOOD PASTURES ARE REQUIRED BY SHEEP

Much of Loss in New England States Due to Lack of Feed.

Too Many Raisers Make Mistake of Assuming That Animals Can Thrive on Weeds—Provide Dry, Ventilated Quarters.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More losses in the sheep business in the New England states are due to lack of good care and feed than to any other one thing excepting, possibly, disease which is to a large extent preventable. Although sheep are good foragers, too many sheep raisers make the mistake of assuming that sheep can thrive entirely on the weeds and scant pasture they are able to pick up along fence rows and waste lands. Like any other animal, sheep must



Sheep Are Good Foragers.

have good care if good results are to be expected. Give them plenty of wholesome food at all times. Provide dry quarters which are well ventilated. Give them an opportunity to exercise. And give them closest attention at lambing time. Occasional inspection and regular dipping is also essential to insure freedom from lice, ticks and skin diseases.

Good pastures are required during the summer months which is of special importance during late summer and fall when the lambs need to be put in shape for market and the rest of the flock kept in the best of condition for breeding. At this season of the year the regular pastures usually afford but little feed and that of inferior quality. For this reason many successful growers plant some forage crop for this purpose. If sown alone in early May and cultivated, feed should be afforded by the latter part of July, while, if seeded in corn from July 1 to 15, should provide October and later fall feeding as long as needed, much of the growth being made after the corn is cut. One acre of the crop grown alone, or two acres with corn, is usually sufficient to fatten from 30 to 40 lambs if allowed the run of other fields.

Sheep require relatively little attention as compared with other kinds of stock, but attention at lambing time is very important. The lambing season is the shepherd's harvest time, and the size and quality of the crop practically determine the profits. At this time extra attention must be given to the ewes and lambs and in no other way can time be used to better advantage on the farm.

## MONEY IN DOMESTIC SUMAC

Wild Plant, Needed in Tanning and Dyeing Industry, Worth From \$2.50 to \$4 a Hundred.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Women and children on farms can make good wages early this fall by gathering and curing sumac as a sideline. To assist in firmly establishing the industry of gathering this wild plant—a source of tannin used in tanning and dyeing—the department of agriculture is soon to publish in a bulletin helpful suggestions to gatherers and dealers. It is believed that the possibilities of the sumac industry have not been realized and that the war's interruption of Sicilian importations makes the present an opportune time to place the industry on a firmer footing. The sumac plant is chiefly abundant east of the Mississippi river from Maine to central Georgia and Mississippi.

Domestic sumac as now prepared for market contains less tannin and is much inferior in color to the imported Sicilian sumac. When properly gathered and cured, domestic sumac leaf contains from 25 to 30 per cent of tannin, practically as much as the Sicilian variety. Gatherers in this country in recent years have received a low price for sumac—from 80 cents to \$1.10 per hundred pounds. Carefully gathered and properly cured Sicilian sumac leaf sells in this country at from \$2.50 to \$4 a hundred pounds.

Proper methods of gathering, curing and handling sumac are explained in the bulletin. The common domestic varieties of sumac are described, so that they may be readily recognized and data on the comparative tannin content are given, together with other practical information on the subject.

## NEW YORKER LOSES LIMBS ONE BY ONE

Patient Ends Life When About to Undergo Eighteenth Operation.

Port Chester, N. Y.—Advised by surgeons that he would have to undergo his eighteenth operation if he wished to save his life, Alexander T. Jackson, thirty-seven years old, committed suicide at his home here by cutting his throat with a knife. Jackson suffered



Jackson Killed Himself.

for eight years from the effects of malignant blood poisoning.

Eight years ago a horse stepped on the great toe of his left foot. The toe was amputated, then the toe next to it and finally all the toes of that foot. To save his leg the foot was amputated at the ankle. Several months later the leg was amputated at the knee and then at the hip. Within a year the right leg had to be removed at the ankle.

Specialists tried to avoid another operation, but with no success. Jackson was admitted to four hospitals and was attended by some of the best surgeons in the East. At last his right leg was amputated at the hip, making the seventeenth operation. This seemed to provide a stop to the furrows of the blood poisoning. But three weeks ago surgeons told Jackson that to save his life the four fingers of his right hand, which had become infected, would have to be removed. Despairing, Jackson killed himself.

## BITES FLESH FROM WIFE'S ARM IN QUARREL

Champaign, Ill.—A family quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Tony Blaco of Tolono, near here, had almost disastrous effects for both. After biting a huge piece of flesh from his wife's arm and knocking her on the head with a blackjack Blaco escaped, later sending word he would not be taken alive. Officers, however, arrested him without difficulty, and he is being held pending the improvement of Mrs. Blaco, who was taken to a hospital in a serious condition, gangrene having developed from the bite. Blaco had previously been arrested on a bootlegging charge.

## TOO PLAYFUL FOR ANY USE

So Judge Decides to Limit His Activities and Sends Him to Detention Home.

Cleveland, O.—The East side's most "playful" boy is at the detention home. He was a trifle too boisterous, also too exuberant and lively. Here was his last day's play before the judge decided to limit his activities. Hit a ten-year-old girl playmate over the head with a gas pipe, poured acid on a child's face, broke a broomstick over his mother's head, chased rabbits belonging to playmates until they dropped dead, and perpetrated every trick he could think of on neighbors' cats and dogs. The little girl who was on the receiving end of the gaspipe spent several days in a hospital.

## WAR CUTS HOLDUP PROFITS

Chicago Is Not Now the Rich Field for Operations It Once Was.

Chicago.—Horrors of war are without number. Time was when Chicago was a rich harvest field for gentlemen of the light finger art and the handy gun—when if a fellow stuck up a guy, he got some dough. But not now—everyone has put their money into Liberty bonds, War Savings stamps, Thrift stamps, Red Cross benefits and other war things. So said Joe Young here recently when arrested for holding up a pedestrian.

"It isn't worth it any more," he said ruefully. "They don't have any dough—it's the war."



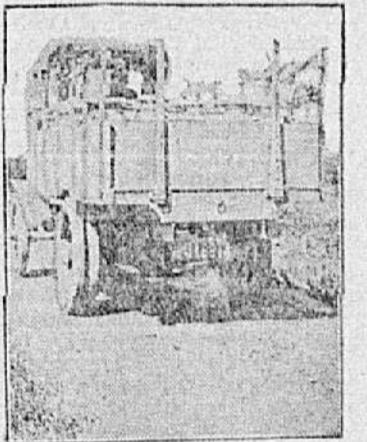
## NATIONAL SYSTEM OF ROADS

Philadelphia Board of Trade Asks Secretary Baker to Co-Operate in Construction.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade has asked the co-operation of Secretary of War Baker in obtaining a national system of highways to accommodate the large and growing motor truck traffic. This method of transportation has done much to solve the congestion on the railroads, but men all over the country agree that our crazy-quilt road system has impaired the efficiency of the motor trucks at least 40 per cent. It is estimated that the 400,000 motor trucks in the country are used to only 60 per cent of their capacity; or, in other words, if 250,000 motor trucks were used to their full capacity we would be obtaining as much service as we are now getting out of 400,000.

At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, Miers Busch, chairman of the municipal affairs committee, advocated a national system of motor roads extending from Boston to Washington, made of concrete and wide enough to accommodate four or five lines of vehicles. This report was sent to all of the councils of defense in the different states along the Atlantic coast, to the governor of each state, to the United States Chamber of Commerce, to the war industries board and to B. M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board; and they were asked to co-operate with this body in having congress adopt such a system as a war measure, and to have this system put into immediate operation.

The letter of the board of trade to Secretary Baker emphasizes such a



Motortruck Carrying Milk to Market.

system of highways as a war measure and asks his co-operation in this matter.

The board has learned through reliable information that many of the army motor trucks have had to make detours of many miles because of impassable roads, which was an expense both as to wear and tear on trucks and the cost of gasoline.

## MONEY EXPENDED ON ROADS

Staggering Total of \$263,069,610 Is Amount Used by Government and Various States.

The present railroad situation in the United States has given a great impetus to the building of good roads throughout the country, according to Popular Science Monthly. The staggering total of \$263,069,610 is the amount that will be expended on highways during the current year by the national government and the different states. Texas leads the list with an appropriation of \$25,000,000; Illinois and Indiana vie for second place with \$17,000,000 each, while New York holds only tenth place, with a \$10,000,000 appropriation.

Extensive use of automotive vehicles accounts for the demand for good roads and the enormous sums devoted to them during the current year.

## ROADS KEPT IN GOOD REPAIR

Ten Thousand Miles of Concrete Pavement Have Been Constructed in the United States.

The amount of concrete pavements that have been constructed in the United States—almost 100,000,000 miles of roads 18 feet wide—represent a public investment of great value. Because of the advances in wages and materials, the cost of replacing these roads would be much greater now than when originally constructed. Therefore, there is urgent need that they be kept in the best possible condition in order that they may render perfect service.

If attention is given regularly very little work is required to maintain concrete pavements, and in this manner the danger of having to make costly repairs later is avoided.

### When Drag Does Best Work.

When the soil is moist, but not sticky, the drag does the best work. The road will bake if the drag is used on it when it is wet.

### Time to Use Road Drag.

If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted the drag should be used once when the road is soft and slushy.

### Repair When Needed.

Repairs to roads should be made when needed, and not once a year after crops are laid by.



**THE CHELSEA TRIBUNE**  
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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.

Address all communications to the Tribune, Chelsea, Michigan.

**How Farmers' Clubs Can Help.**  
 Meetings of the Grange and Farmers' clubs in rural communities should be utilized for the purpose of stirring up enthusiasm for the Liberty loan. The war which is now being brought home to all of us in the daily casualty lists will be the chief topic of interest, and it will be an easy matter to turn the discussions to the necessity and duty of participating in the war work by buying Liberty Loan bonds.

**A Double Saving.**  
 Money invested in Liberty bonds not only insures quick assets when most needed with a good monetary return if held to maturity, but after the war the buying power will be greatly enhanced, making a double saving.

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**Limited Cars**

For Detroit 7:45 a. m. and every two hours to 7:45 p. m.  
 For Jackson, 10:11 a. m. and every 2 hours to 8:11 p. m. Sunday only, 8:11 a. m.

**Express Cars**

Eastbound—6:50 a. m., 8:34 a. m. and every 2 hours to 6:34 p. m.  
 Westbound—9:20 a. m. and every 2 hours to 9:20 p. m., also 10:20 p. m. Express cars make local stops west of Ann Arbor.

**Local Cars**

Eastbound—8:30 p. m. and 10:12 p. m. For Ypsilanti only, 11:20 p. m.  
 Westbound—6:25 a. m., 7:54 a. m., 11:51.

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

**Chancery Notice.**

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

Robert Hargerty, plaintiff,  
 vs.  
 Lucille Hargerty, 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 Hargerty, is not a resident of this state and that it cannot be ascertained in what state or country she, the said Lucille Hargerty, now resides.

On motion of Jacob F. Fahrner, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the appearance of said defendant, Lucille Hargerty, 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 Hargerty.

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 Hargerty, 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. 106P7

**GREGORY.**  
 Word from Wilford Leach states that he has been promoted to be sergeant at camp in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Charlotte Howlett spent several days last week with her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Reid.

Mrs. Collard of Pontiac is visiting at the homes of Jake Bowen and Chas. Bullis.

Mrs. Olin Marshall entertained Mesdames Wirt Barnum, Stephen Hadley, Otis Webb, George Marshall, Ralph Tenchout, Emmett Hadley, Kate Landis and daughter Mary at an afternoon luncheon last Tuesday.

O. Marhle and wife of Clinton were guests at Ben Higgins', Saturday.

Gladys Meabon of Pinckney spent the week-end with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Willard.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howlett are the parents of a son, born Sunday, September 29, 1918.

Peter V. Worden died Monday after a month's illness. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon.

The Unadilla Red Cross elected officers Friday as follows: Chairman, Mrs. E. Hill; vice chairman, Mrs. W. J. Buhl; secretary, Mrs. H. E. Marshall; treasurer, Mrs. Lillian Burden.

Marion Brotherton of Dansville was a week-end visitor at the home of her uncle, Ed. Brotherton.

Kirk Drown was home from Howell over Sunday.

Miss Mae Bullis was home from Jackson over the week-end.

Mrs. G. M. Jones visited in Ann Arbor part of last week.

Mrs. R. G. Williams was a Detroit visitor the past week.

A. J. Barsdale and daughter of Parma are visiting at the home of Mrs. C. Swartout.

Clarence Marshall went to Ann Arbor, Monday, to enter the military training school.

The young people gave a farewell party for Alpha Swartout, Saturday evening, at the home of R. G. Chipman. He left Monday for Albion to enter the military training school.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Brotherton, son and daughter, Junia Gallup and Benrice Cook, went to Dansville, Friday, to attend the first Brotherton reunion, at the home of Mrs. Lee Warfle.

**LYNDON.**

Mrs. H. T. McKune spent last week with Jackson friends.

Mrs. Robert Marshall and daughter of Jackson have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Bott.

Miss Irene Clark is visiting Jackson relatives this week.

Mrs. Jane Cooper spent the week-end in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bott spent the first of the week in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Gertrude Collins of Stockbridge has been visiting Mrs. Jane Cooper for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Boyce and Mrs. John Boyce and infant son were called to Syracuse, New York, by the serious illness of John Walter Boyce, who is in a military training camp there.

Mrs. Howard Collings and children spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. E. McIntee.

A number from here attended the county grange convention in Ann Arbor, Tuesday.

**IN THE CHURCHES**

**ST. PAUL'S**

A. A. Schoen, Pastor.

Rally day for all. Preaching and Sunday school service combined at 10 o'clock. Procession of the entire Sunday school; inspirational song service; class exercises; addresses; flag service; offering and closing exercises. Communion service at eleven o'clock. Young peoples service at 7 o'clock. A special free-will offering will be received next Sunday to cover the expense of recent repairs. The Willing Workers will meet Wednesday with Mrs. A. G. Faust.

**CONGREGATIONAL.**

Rev. J. W. Dierberger, Pastor.

Morning service at 10 o'clock. Communion service. Sunday school at 11:15 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock under the auspices of the brotherhood. Subject of the pastor's address, "Why Men Should Go to Church."

**CATHOLIC**

Rev. Henry VanDyke, Rector.

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

**BAPTIST.**

Sunday school at 11:15 o'clock.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. R. P. Chase.

**METHODIST.**

Rev. William J. Balmer, Pastor.

The new minister will occupy the pulpit, both morning and evening.

**Help Buy More Tanks.**

Tanks are a big factor now in rolling back the German lines. They are saving the lives of thousands of men by crushing the vicious machine-gun nests which are the worst obstacle to infantry advance. Invest in Liberty bonds and Uncle Sam will be able to protect our storm troops with a life saving screen of tanks.

**Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Most Reliable.**

After many years' experience in the use of it and other cough medicines, there are many who prefer Chamberlain's to any other. Mrs. A. C. Kirstein, Greenville, Ill., writes "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my mother's home and mine for years, and we always found it a quick cure for colds and bronchial troubles. We find it to be the most reliable cough medicine we have used."—Adv.

**LOCAL BREVITIES**  
 Our Phone No. 190-W

Earl Leach of Iosco was a Chelsea visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. L. T. Freeman is visiting friends in Detroit.

Miss Helen Vogel has entered the University of Michigan.

R. B. Waltrous and Lee Sturdevant were in Toledo, Tuesday.

D. L. Rogers has had his residence, 122 East street, reshingled.

A. R. Traver is nursing a very sore hand, the result of blood poisoning.

Mrs. Fannie Naeckel and daughter, Eleanor, were in Ann Arbor, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clayton visited friends in Jackson over the week-end.

Miss Ruth Parker spent last Friday with Miss Mabel McMillen of Lima.

The Bay View Reading Club will meet Monday evening with Mrs. J. R. Gates.

Mrs. A. A. Harper has purchased the Clara Hammond residence on East street.

Dr. Ernest Avery of Howell spent Sunday with his brother, Dr. H. H. Avery.

Mesdames S. A. Mapes and F. H. Sweetland were in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

Mrs. Pauline Cook of Detroit spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Foster.

Mrs. Thomas McQuillan and daughter, Miss Florence, have moved to Detroit, 429 Bewick avenue.

L. D. Woods of Toledo, Ohio, a former Chelsea boy, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Foster this week.

William Geddes of Detroit was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Schoenhals and family over Sunday.

Mrs. D. L. Rogers is spending a few days in Detroit at the home of Chandler Rogers and family.

Miss Irene Clark of Lyndon has been visiting her brother, Dr. T. L. Clark of Jackson, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William Laverock and daughter Clara visited relatives in Eaton Rapids over the week-end.

Mrs. J. C. Taylor and her son, George of Detroit, visited relatives in Iosco and Fowlerville over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stocking of Detroit were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McMillen.

Miss Margaret Lambert has entered the Training School for Nurses at the Homeopathic hospital in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hartman of Rogers Corners are the parents of a daughter, born Friday, September 27th.

Glenn Trouten of Muskegon was in Chelsea, Wednesday, for a brief visit. He left Thursday morning for Dayton, Ohio.

Cleon D. Wolf, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wolf, has been promoted to be Corporal, Co. F, 2d Bn., 118th Engineers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stedman and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Riemenschneider have been visiting in Grand Rapids this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Belser and little daughter visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dunn of Ann Arbor, over the week-end.

Mrs. A. E. Peters and children of Birmingham were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McMillen of Lima over the week-end.

Walter Boyce of Lyndon, who is serving Uncle Sam, is ill with pneumonia in Syracuse, but is reported as recovering rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schultz of Ann Arbor and John Schaufele of Flint were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Spiegelberg, Sunday.

The Young Ladies chapter of the Congregational church will meet with Miss Eleanor Dancer, Wednesday afternoon, October 9th.

A broken rail in the south passing track of the Michigan Central railroad derailed two freight cars just west of the Main street crossing early Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Klink motored to Jackson, Monday. They were accompanied by Miss Josephine Smyth, who entered the nurses' training school at the City hospital.

The Chelsea Independent foot-ball team defeated the Ann Arbor "Dutch-town" team Sunday, on the local field. Score 19 to 0. The proceeds of the game were donated to the Red Cross.

Cecil Clark of Lyndon is now stationed at West Point, Ky., near Camp Taylor. He is with the 72d Field Artillery and has the rank of sergeant. He expects to be sent overseas soon.

The poplar trees surrounding St. Mary academy and St. Mary rectory have been cut down during the past week as their roots were clogging the sewers in that vicinity. Jacob Hummel was the master woodsman.

Charles A. Andrews of Jackson, a cousin of Mrs. Rose Lyons of this place, died Sunday at the Great Lakes Training station of Spanish influenza. The funeral was held from St. Mary's church, Jackson, Wednesday morning.

**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured**

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. All druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Miss Hannah Hall spent the week-end in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vogel were in Detroit, Wednesday.

Regular meeting of Columbian hive, Tuesday, October 8th.

Miss Florence Fenn visited relatives in Grass Lake, Sunday.

Mrs. George P. Staffan entertained the Five Hundred club last evening.

Mrs. Will Coe of Dansville is visiting relatives in Chelsea and vicinity.

Misses Magdalen Schanz and Elsa Hauser were in Detroit over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Walker attended the funeral of Mrs. Shaw, in Ypsilanti Wednesday.

F. J. Riggs of Detroit was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fahrner of Sylvan, Sunday.

A. R. Traver and family have moved into Mrs. Thos. McQuillan's residence, 122 Orchard street.

John Heschelwerdt shipped a carload of horses to the Parke, Davis & Co. farm at Rochester, today.

Red Cross benefit dance at the Lyndon town hall, Thursday evening, October 10th. Everybody invited.

Harry Davis, until recently at the Lewis Spring & Axle company's plant has secured a position in Jackson.

Mrs. Sarah Crowart of Ann Arbor is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Walker for a few days.

John Breitenbach has sold his farm near Sugar Loaf lake to Detroit parties and is arranging to move to Battle Creek.

George Naeckel went to East Lansing, yesterday, to enter the chemical engineering class of the M. A. C. Students' Army Training corps.

It's all right to call your best girl "honey," but we'll say that it's not safe to abbreviate the endearment to the once popular "hon." We've heard of a young fellow who forgot himself and his lady-love thought he was calling her a "hun," and boxed him to a peak and then finished the job by knocking the peak off for good measure. Be careful boys.

**Croup.**

If your children are subject to croup get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and when the attack comes on be careful to follow the plain printed directions. You will be surprised at the quick relief which it affords.—Adv.

The Womans' Missionary society of the Baptist church will meet at 2:30 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, October 9th, at the home of Mrs. J. R. Gates.

Adelbert Schenk and H. W. Hayes of Sylvan were in Hillsdale, Tuesday, to attend a sale of stock conducted by the Southern Michigan Shorthorn cattle association.

We've heard of the fellow who aspired to make "two blades of grass grow where one grew before." Now the price of eggs suggests a genius to make the hens shell out two eggs instead of one; and another to work some kind of doubling-up stunt on the pork crop.

Mrs. Elizabeth Runciman returned Tuesday from an extended visit at the home of her son, C. H. Runciman of Lowell, and with friends in Jackson and Grand Rapids.

Rev. William J. Balmer, formerly of Tecumseh, and family are settling in the Methodist Parsonage and Rev. Balmer will conduct the services at the Methodist church Sunday at the usual hours.

**POTATOES!**

I will have a carload of choice Northern Michigan potatoes here about October 15th.

Leave your orders with Dell Denton, the drayman, phone 51.

**Martin Wackenhut**

**TRY THIS GOOD LOAF**

Put it on the table for dinner. Don't tell the family it is bakery bread and see what they say. Many folks think they don't like bakery bread, but they haven't tried our bread.

They'll like this loaf and you will be spared all the trouble of baking day.

H. J. SMITH  
 The Baker West Middle St.

**How Can Our Young Women Do Their Bit?**



**Through Commercial Training and Commercial Service**

While the wives and mothers of our soldiers are giving unstintingly of their time to Red Cross Work, there are other avenues of service, equally important in this hour of need, which are particularly open to our **GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.**

We refer to **COMMERCIAL SERVICE** in the offices of retail and wholesale establishments, factories, banks, etc.

To render such service **EFFICIENTLY** demands **SPECIAL TRAINING.**

Young people of either sex who have completed their common or high school education can render their country no more patriotic service than by fitting themselves to take up the work of the men who have joined or will soon join our fighting forces.

Such branches of Business Training as **STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ACCOUNTING, BURROUGHS CALCULATING MACHINE** and similar subjects, insure young people **SPLENDID POSITIONS** with our great business houses, factories, banks and stores.

Taking up this work, enables you to **DO YOUR BIT** in capacities of **GREATEST** benefit to your country and to yourself.

Many young women throughout the country—who never gave business training a thought, possibly having no need to earn their own living—are now enrolling in the Business Institute.

They see the **PRACTICAL** as well as the **PATRIOTIC** side of this important question. They consider thorough business training and experience as an **ACCOMPLISHMENT** and **ASSET** which will always qualify them to earn their own living single-handed should they for any reason again find it necessary to do so in the future.

Parents and their young sons and daughters should take up the question of business training at once.

All the branches that qualify young men and women for commercial service are taught at The Business Institute by a highly capable staff of instructors.

Students may enroll at any time. Classes in both day and evening sessions enable you to complete a course quickly. Electric fans used freely. A personal interest taken in each student.

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Free Employment  
 High Grade Positions  
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