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...we believe we have the best laxative, and back up our statement with our unqualified promise to return without question the money paid us for it if it does not prove satisfactory to you, we believe we are entitled to your confidence.

REXALL ORDERLIES

Small Orderlies taste like candy. They are soothing and easy in the stomach. They don't cause griping, nausea, purging or excessive action, like the usual physic or laxative. Rexall Orderlies act as a tonic strengthener upon the nerves and muscles of the bowels and to overcome the cause of constipation.

We particularly recommend Rexall Orderlies for children, aged persons and for delicate people.

In vest-pocket tin boxes. Usual dose one tablet.

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The Efficient Home

...is the home that is equipped throughout with electrical appliances. For every household task we have a device to make that task easier.

Electricity

...frees the modern woman from the burdens of housekeeping. It does the hardest work in the home. It reduces the necessary hours of labor. It lightens the nature of the work itself. It adds hours to the leisure, recreation and broader interests that claim the modern woman's attention.

Your home will be happier if you use electrical appliances.

The Detroit Edison Co.

MAIN STREET, PLYMOUTH.

Do you wish to hear about the war from the Christian standpoint? You may help choose a list from these

SUGGESTED THEMES FOR

Sunday Evening War Sermons

at the

METHODIST - CHURCH

- () Devils in the Kaiser's Uniform.
- () Has Christianity Failed?
- () The Price for Which Germany Sold Her Soul.
- () Philosophy of German Atrocities.
- () Can We Be Christian and Fight?
- () Religion of Camp and Trench.
- () Angels of Mercy (Red Cross) Illustrated.
- () Decorated Altars (Illustrated, Govt. War Pictures).
- () The Bible at the Front.
- () Martyred Armenians.
- () Keep the Home Fires Burning.
- () After the War, What?
- () Is this the Last War?

Check with a (X) the subjects you would like to hear and mail or hand to Rev. F. M. Field or hand to usher at church.

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, "With German Terror in France."



Varno-Lac Transforms Shabby Surfaces

No need to discard that marred and shabby table or chair. Make it like new or transform it to a mahogany, walnut or oak finish in harmony with the balance of your furnishings with

ACME QUALITY VARNO-LAC

Acme Quality Varno-Lac stains and varnishes at one operation producing popular stain effects and imitations of expensive hard woods. Can be used on furniture, floors or woodwork. It is easy to apply—you can do it yourself.

The Acme Quality Finishing Guide Book tells all about painting, staining, staining and varnishing—what to use, how much required and how the work should be done. Free at our store.

Phone Village 211 F-2

GAYDE BROS.

Y. M. C. A. Workers Abroad Give Us Fair Warning

"Wine and women in France are greater perils to American soldiers than German bullets, according to statements made here today by Y. M. C. A. leaders from all over the country."—Chicago Dispatch last October. A recent letter from Rev. Farber confirms this.

Lloyd George says: "The greatest of England's enemies is drink." We will not know till after the war how much the "rum ration" had to do with the recent capture of 90,000 British prisoners in Picardy. But "Johnny Bull likes his beer," we are told; yes, and Uncle Sam likes his white bread, and still we burned up seventy million bushels of grain in the breweries last year.

The names of prominent brewers have been published in connection with German spy plots. J. G. Haller of Durand, lately proved that nearly all brewers in America are Germans. Think it over!

Plymouth citizen, these two things are your duty; 1st, Buy that bond; 2nd, Write that letter to our President, urging war prohibition. To the President, he has the power.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

10:00 A. M.—MORNING WORSHIP. Sermon, "Life-time Our Trial Time"—Heb. 9:27.

11:20 A. M.—SABBATH-SCHOOL. Superintendent, C. H. Rauch. Lesson, "Jesus Requires Confession and Loyalty"—Mark 8:1 to 9:1.

3:00 P. M.—JUNIOR AND INTERMEDIATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. Superintendents, Mrs. Whipple and Miss Gardiner.

6:00 P. M.—SENIOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. Topic, "How to Enjoy Sunday"—Isa. 58:5-14. Leader, Miss Gertrude Hillmer.

7:00 P. M.—EVENING WORSHIP. Sermon, "Confucius, and the Nation of Honored Parents"—Ex. 20:12. The second of a series on old-world religions.

THURSDAY, 7:00 P. M.—Prayer meeting. Topic, "Justified by Faith"—Gal. 3:9-14; Rom. 3:28.

WEDNESDAY, 2:30 P. M.—Women's Missionary Society at home of Mrs. Alfred Chaffee on Penniman avenue. The delegates to spring Presbyterial at Detroit will report at this meeting.

FRIDAY, 7:00 P. M.—Christian Endeavor Study Class at the manse. Chapter 6.

THE THIRD LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN IN PLYMOUTH

The Local Salesmen Started the Sale Monday Morning to Raise Plymouth's Quota of \$93,295

The salesmen of the local committee for the Third Liberty Loan started the campaign to raise Plymouth's quota of \$93,295, last Monday morning. Workers from every team in the eight districts were busy all day, and when the reports were turned in that evening it was found that a total of \$28,800 was subscribed toward the loan. This was a splendid showing for the first day. Tuesday a total of \$10,350 was turned in, and Wednesday's total was \$11,200, which makes a grand total of \$49,850 up to Thursday morning.

LIBERTY PEALS.

Keep the glow in Old Glory—buy Liberty Bonds today.

If you have not already subscribed, do it today.

Louis Hillmer has the honor of subscribing for the first bond of the Third Liberty Loan in Plymouth.

The Plymouth schools are doing their part in the great campaign, a number of the pupils having already subscribed for bonds.

One has to forego only a few of the ordinary pleasures to buy a Liberty bond, but the man who goes to the trenches hazards them all.

The big barometer that has done duty in the two previous campaigns is again in its old place on the Corner Hardware Co.'s store, and faithfully records the record of each day's sale. Watch the mercury rise.

"This Home Owns a Bond of the Third Liberty Loan, Does Your Home?" This is the wording that appears upon the window cards to which every purchaser is entitled. If you have not got one in your window, get one today.

A campaign is being conducted by a committee of the Plymouth Lutheran church, under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. Straesen, and the members of this church up to Wednesday night had subscribed a total of \$4,250, and the work is not completed yet. This is a fine showing, indeed.

The Liberty band of 100 pieces, which was scheduled to arrive here Tuesday evening about nine o'clock, were late in getting here, and it was nearly ten o'clock when two special cars on the D. U. R. pulled into Plymouth with the band and about a hundred boosters aboard. Although the night was bitter cold and the hour late, there was a good crowd down town to welcome the band.

After playing several selections, the band and crowd went to the High school auditorium, where several speakers with patriotism and a forceful appeal for the support of the people in the Third Liberty Loan campaign. Representative Edward Gayde presided over the meeting. It is regretted there was not a larger crowd out to hear the splendid music of the band and the stirring addresses of the speakers.

Local News

Prepare to do your All; less will be too little; Buy Liberty Bonds.

Mrs. Wankly Chaffee of Wayne, visited at J. B. Pettigill's, over Sunday and the first of the week.

Miss Ella Kinyen has returned to her home at Caro, after a few days' stay with her cousin, Mrs. Mary Brown.

Mrs. John Salters, aged 53 years, died at her home at Cherry Hill, Friday, April 6th. The deceased had been in poor health for some time. The funeral was held from the Cherry Hill church, Monday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. Rev. Wallace of Gladwin's officiated.

Rev. Frank M. Field attended a conference of the pastors of the De-troit area at the First Presbyterian church, Tuesday evening, April 9th. He was appointed by the conference to be the pastor of the Plymouth church. He will begin his duties on Sunday, April 14th. He is a member of the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is also a member of the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

C. E. Carnival Next Week

"Madame Jarley's Wax Works" will be presented at the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor "Carnival," next Wednesday evening, under the direction of Harry Green. In addition to Madame Jarley's entertainment, there will be a number of carnival features under the direction of Miss Nellie Rooke. Moreover, it will be possible to secure an inexpensive supper in the Presbyterian dining room, where Aunt Jemima will preside at the hot-griddle, and attack up the pancakes for all who like 'em hot with pure maple syrup and coffee.

Daughter of Former Plymouth Residents Weds

The following article will be of interest to many of our readers, as the bride's parents were former residents of Northville and Plymouth: Miss Helen Louise Armstrong, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, was united in marriage to Edward M. Clark, Thursday night, March 28, at the Presbyterian church in Alhambra, California. A musical program was given before the ceremony. Among those taking part was Mrs. Edward Merritt, a former resident of Northville, who rendered in a charming manner two violin solos. Mrs. Lester Black, formerly of Plymouth, nee Irma Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Armstrong, was matron of honor, and little Roy Frank, son of Roy Armstrong, was ring bearer. Carol Crozen was flower girl. Her mother was formerly Flora Clark, son of Northville. Among the presents to the newly married couple were checks for seven hundred and seventy-five dollars. They will make their home in Alhambra. The groom is a successful young business man of Los Angeles.

ATTENTION, MASONS!

A special communication, Friday evening, April 19, M. M. degree Lodge will be opened at 4:30 for examination of candidates. The degree team of the Masters' Association of Wayne county, will confer the degree. Members of Plymouth Lodge are requested to assemble in the lodge room promptly at 6:00 o'clock, so that we may be ready to meet our visiting brothers when their special car arrives from Detroit, and escort them to the dining hall of the Presbyterian church, where ample provision will be made to banquet a large company.

HARRY J. GREEN, W. M.

Draft Quota for April 26, Out

Adjutant-General Berney lets Monday announce the quotas and details of the new selective draft call for April 26. The Local Board of Wayne County District No. 4, of which Plymouth is a part, is called upon to furnish thirty-six men. The enlistment for Camp Custer will be made during the five-day period beginning April 26. Only white men and men physically qualified for general military training will be inducted under this call.

In filling the call, men should be inducted from class 1 in sequence of order numbers, except that the exemptions relating to non-active, completely and assistively engaged in the planting and cultivation of a crop should be observed. The number of men called must be actually entrained, 6,000 in all. Some farmers' sons who are called will be credited against the quota.

Wayne County Teachers' Institute a Success

Wayne County Teachers' Institute was held in the auditorium of the Plymouth High school, last Saturday. There were about 125 teachers of the county in attendance. Commissioner E. W. Yost and Assistant Commissioner Fred C. Fisher made this meeting an unusual gathering. It was patriotic from beginning to end. Teachers received literature and verbal instruction relative to the Third Liberty Loan drive and other war work.

Commissioner Yost spoke on "County School Problems." Mr. Yost deserves much credit for his untiring efforts to help his teachers in the responsibility that is placed upon them in answering every appeal to help win the war.

Pres. Charles McKenney of the Michigan State Normal College of Ypsilanti, gave an excellent address on "Aims of the Nations," setting forth in a vivid manner the causes of the present conflict in Europe. His history lesson was fine.

Prin. E. L. Miller of Detroit, gave an address on "War Pedagogy." It gave the teachers much inspiration and help for their work.

Both morning and afternoon sessions were enjoyed by all. Music was furnished by pupils of the Junior High school and members of Plymouth school faculty.

The following superintendents of the county were present: Knapp of Highland Park; Daly of Wyandotte; Vandenberg of Hamtramck; McDonald of River Rouge; Hildreth of Trenton; Adams of Dearborn; Dreisient of Redford; Helfrick of Belleville; LaRue of Wayne; Misener of Northville.

At the business meeting, Prin. Miller and Commissioner Yost made an appeal to the teachers of the county to organize for the good of the schools of Wayne county. A resolution was passed to organize a county teachers' federation with local units in villages and their surrounding communities or districts.

The following officers were elected: President—F. C. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner.

Vice Pres.—Supt. C. F. Reeba, Plymouth.

A resolution of appreciation and thanks was tendered Supt. C. F. Reeba and his teachers and community for their splendid hospitality extended to the visiting teachers and friends. All report a most enjoyable and profitable day.

Subscribe for the Mail today.

The newly appointed city manager, Gilbert Brown, will take up his duties in that capacity, May 1st.

Blake Fisher has moved into the new bungalow he recently purchased of A. D. Macnamon on Williams street.

The Saline Observer issued a second annual trade extension and automobile number, last week, that reflects much credit upon Editor Wilson and the progressive business men of that village.

A Fresh Supply

OF THOSE ELEGANT

BULK CANDIES

and also a new shipment of

Gilbert's, Brooks, and Lowney's Box Candies

Try us when you desire good pure candy.

Pinckney's Pharmacy

Always Open

Free Delivery

When you think of Hillman, think of Plumbing.

When you think of Plumbing, think of Hillman.

North Village

F. W. HILLMAN

HEATING AND PLUMBING.

In order to be in a position to enjoy the good things of life, we must demonstrate our ability to do without them.

He only can command who has been commanded, and only he deserves success who has demonstrated his success in some single and fixed purpose, and every man is a success so long as he is earning and saving regularly. \$1 starts an account with this bank.

PLYMOUTH UNITED SAVINGS BANK

PLYMOUTH, MICH.

Wall Paper...

We still have a few select patterns of Wall Paper in stock. We carry paper in stock, so there is no delay in sending for it. We are still selling at last year's prices, although paper has advanced in price from 50 to 75 per cent.

Central Drug Store

TELEPHONE NO. 123

UNITED STATES AT WAR ONE YEAR

Expansion of Armed Forces Outstanding Feature of Period.

1,528,924 MEN IN THE ARMY

Official Review of Twelve Months Activities Shows What Various Departments of Government Have Done.

The United States has been an active participant in the great world war for one year. At the opening of the second year the government committee on public information has issued a review of the first twelve months of hostilities, showing what has been done by various branches of the government to place the United States in a position to play an effective part in the ultimate defeat of Germany and her allies.

The outstanding feature of the first year of war, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men.

A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army which in April, 1917, comprised 5,791 officers and 121,787 men, now is made up of 10,698 officers and 508,142 men. The National Guard in April, 1917, included 3,738 officers and 78,713 men, while now it comprises 16,893 officers and 431,583 men. The reserve corps in service one year ago included 4,000 men. Now it includes 96,210 officers and 77,860 men. The National army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 516,889 men.

A substantial vanguard (military expedition) prohibiting publication of actual numbers of this army is meeting the enemy in France today or is encamped there awaiting the call to the trenches; in 18 cantonments and 18 camps and on numerous aviation fields and in a variety of other schools in all parts of the United States the men of the remaining army are hardening and training for their part in the great contest overseas.

Behind the activities of this vast force lies a great industry organized to produce an adequate supply of munitions, equipment, and provisions, and to provide transportation to the firing line, almost every branch of essential industry of the country having been drawn upon to produce these material requirements.

Expeditionary Forces.

Military necessity particularly forbids a detailed review of the activities of the American expeditionary forces. General Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris on June 14, 1917, 69 days after the declaration of war. The first American troops arrived in France on June 26. On July 4, in celebration of our natal day and a new fight for liberty, American troops paraded the streets of Paris and were greeted as the forerunners of great American armies and vast quantities of supplies and munitions.

On October 10, 1917, 187 days after the war was declared, American soldiers went on the firing line. In January American soldiers took over permanently a part of the line as an American sector, and this line is gradually lengthening. Behind the fighting line in France the American forces have scientifically prepared a groundwork of camps, communications, supply bases, and works in anticipation of operations by the full force of the army. They are building and have built railroads, hospitals, ordnance bases, and docks in France. They have constructed immense barracks, erected sawmills, reclaimed agricultural lands, and carried forward many incidental enterprises.

The construction of an ordnance base in France, costing \$25,000,000, is now well under way. Great quantities of material used in the foreign construction work have been shipped from the United States—from fabricated ironwork for an ordnance shop to nails and crochets for railroads, and even the piles to build docks. All the while there has been a fairly even flow of men and materials from the United States to France. The men in the trenches, back of the lines, on the construction projects, and in the hospitals have been steadily supplied. Our losses at sea, in men and materials, have been gratifyingly small. The greatest single loss occurred on February 5, when the British ship *Tuscania* was torpedoed and sunk. The bodies of 144 soldiers en route to France, have been found and 53 others were still missing on March 18.

To secure an adequate number of competent officers to lead the new armies various plans were devised. Two classes at West Point were graduated in advance of the usual graduating dates and special examinations were held in various parts of the country for appointments from civil life. Three series of officers' training camps have been held. Of 63,208 candidates in the first two series of camps 44,578 qualified and were awarded commissions. In the third series of camps, opened January 5, 1918, about 18,000

candidates, consisting largely of enlisted men, have been in attendance.

Corps of Engineers.

At the beginning of the war the engineer troops consisted of three regiments of pioneer engineers, with trains, one mounted company, one engineer detachment at West Point. The aggregate strength was approximately 4,125 officers and enlisted men. At present the aggregate authorized strength is over 200,000, with an actual strength of approximately 120,000.

Of the special engineer units recruited for service on railroads and in the maintenance of lines of communication, many are already in France and others are awaiting recruitment to full strength in order to be ready for overseas service. The first engineer troops, 1,100 strong, to be sent abroad, arrived in France about three months after war was declared. Since that time the number has been greatly augmented. These troops have been constantly engaged in general engineering work, including the construction of railroads, docks, wharves, cantonments, and hospitals for the use of the American expeditionary forces. They have, in some instances, in the performance of their duties, engaged in active combat with the enemy.

Ordnance Department.

Since the outbreak of war the commissioned personnel of the ordnance department has expanded from 97 officers, operating with yearly appropriations of about \$14,000,000, and with manufacture largely confined to government arsenals, to 5,000 officers in this country and abroad, transacting an unprecedented war program for the supply of ordnance, the total direct appropriations and contract authorizations for one year having been \$4,750,503,185.

The ordnance storage properties embrace separate warehouse buildings and miles of railroad siding, all comprehended within the depot premises, which are inclosed by electrically charged wire barriers and lighted and patrolled with unrelenting vigilance. One of these depots, now under construction, will include 100 separate buildings and 50 miles of railroad siding built to serve the depot's needs. The supply division of the ordnance department handles material amounting to approximately 10,000 carloads a month.

While building the foundation for greater production, the ordnance department has provided 1,400,000 rifles; has brought the rate of rifle production up to 45,000 per week, sufficient to equip three army divisions; secured deliveries on more than 17,000 machine guns; brought the rate of production of machine guns from 20,000 to 225,000 per year; increased the rate of production of 3/4-inch to 9-inch caliber guns from 1,500 to 15,000 per year; and has arranged for the manufacture of some 35,000 motortrucks and tractors for hauling heavy guns and ammunition, which are being delivered almost as fast as they can be shipped. One billion rounds of ammunition have been purchased for the training of troops in the cantonments alone.

An idea of the extent of the ordnance program may be gained from the following few items of purchase: Twenty-three million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000 projectiles for all calibers of heavy artillery, 427,246,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

The ordnance program, however, is no less one of quality than of quantity production. The American soldier is being provided with weapons which give him an additional safeguard to life and a further guaranty of victory. Achievements of the ordnance department include the Browning machine rifle, model of 1918, and the Browning machine gun, heavy type, model of 1918, production of the former now being on a quantity basis by machine process, while similar production of the heavier type is imminent. The heavy Browning machine gun, water cooled, in a government test fired 20,000 shots in 48 minutes and 16 seconds without malfunction.

Quartermaster Corps.

The magnitude of the work of the quartermaster corps is indicated by the operation of the subsistence division, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing that food supplies for the army are available at all stations from the Philippines to Lorraine. Purchases recently made included 40,000,000 pounds dried beans, 116,000,000 cans baked beans of the 1917 crop, 65,184,475 cans of tomatoes, 91,000,000 cans of condensed milk, and 20,287,000 pounds of prunes.

The establishment of the subsistence division centralized the purchases of foodstuffs for the army, previous to which such products were distributed through the depot quartermaster. Effective January 1, the central control system has resulted in greater efficiency and a big saving. In January, for instance, \$100,000 was saved under this system as compared with the prices obtained by depot quartermasters, and in February a saving of \$39,740 was made on potatoes alone. The central control system is still being perfected.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army, in addition to purchases of 3,520 passenger cars, 6,128 motorcycles, and 5,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment.

In three months the cantonment division of the quartermaster general's department built 16 cantonments, each one practically a small city, comprising about 1,400 separate buildings and providing quarters for 47,000 men.

In the construction of these 16 cantonments over 22,000 individual buildings of many types were erected for the housing of the National army while in training. The construction cost at approximately \$188,000,000,

slightly more than twice the cost of building the Panama canal. The contractors' profits on the several contracts averaged only 2.98 per cent.

Air Service.

The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most highly trained personnel and the most intricate equipment with practically no foundation to start from.

Three large appropriations, including the \$840,000,000 act passed without a roll call, made a total of \$881,000,000 available for the first year. All of this has since been obligated.

Last April the air service had an almost negligible force of 65 officers and 1,120 men, 3 small flying fields, less than 300 second-rate planes, practically no aviation industry, and only the most scanty knowledge of the kaleidoscopic development abroad. The first two months of war were required to secure information, establish a staff, and work out the program finally adopted. The problem was twofold—first, personnel; and, second, equipment.

Today the personnel is over 100 times that of a year ago, practically every member a skilled man who has gone through an intensive course of training. Schools of 11 different kinds have been instituted, courses of instruction laid out, and instructors secured, including foreign experts in a score of lines, as follows: For flyers at ground schools and flying fields; for mechanics at the flying factories; for photographers, balloonists, adjutants, supply officers, engineer officers, armorers, and instructors of mechanics.

Development of Navy.

The development of the navy during the first year of war has given the greatest satisfaction. Its growth and achievements during this period may be epitomized in the following paragraphs:

Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 enlisted men; strength a year ago was 4,762 officers and 77,948 enlisted men. Estimated total expenditures of the navy during first year of war: Disbursements and outstanding obligations, \$1,881,000,000. Total naval appropriations, real and pending, \$3,353,171,665.04.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling European waters 28 days after the declaration of war.

There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as a year ago.

Nearly 73,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at piers and stations.

When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed since that time for 949 vessels.

More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

Six new authorized battleships are designed to be of 41,500 tons, the largest battleships in the world.

Our 55,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world, their speed equalling the fastest destroyers.

Prompt repairs of 109 interned German ships, partially wrecked by their crews, added more than 700,000 tons to our available naval and merchant tonnage.

The navy has developed an American mine believed to combine all the good points of various types of mines, and is manufacturing them in quantities.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships; it throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds.

Navy has in its possession now a stock of supplies sufficient for the average requirements for at least one year.

Several hundred submarine chasers, built since the war, have been delivered to the navy by 31 private concerns and six navy yards; many of these boats have crossed the Atlantic, some in severe weather.

Naval training camps have a capacity of 102,000 in summer, 94,000 men in winter.

Shipping Board's Progress.

Up to date congress has authorized \$2,084,000,000, of which \$1,135,000,000 has been appropriated, for the United States Shipping board and Emergency Fleet Corporation; on March 1, \$383,247,955.37 of this sum had been expended.

The Emergency Fleet corporation had requisitioned March 1, 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 3,364,508 tons; it had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,715,000 dead-weight tons; it had repaired and put in operation 788,000 dead-weight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria.

FORCE SHALL MAKE RIGHT THE LAW OF THE WORLD, WILSON

PRESIDENT SAYS NATION WILL FIGHT UNTIL AUTOCRATIC FOE HAS BEEN CAST IN THE DIRT.

WILLING TO DEAL WITH PEOPLE OF GERMANY, NOT WITH JUNKERS

If Militarism Now Were Permitted to Remain Triumphant It Would Mean Ruin of American Ideals of Justice.

Baltimore—President Wilson at a great Liberty Loan celebration here April 6, gave America's answer to the German drive on the western battlefield; to the renewed propaganda for a German made peace, to all proposals to end the war before Germany is awakened from her dream of world dominion.

The president's answer was: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

The speech was delivered before a grave audience in the Fifth regiment armory, where he was first named to be chief magistrate of the nation.

Sees New Soldiers March.

A few hours before the president spoke, he had reviewed a division of citizen soldiers, called only a few months ago from the pursuits of peace; now transformed into fighting men to carry the ideals of America to the battlefields of Europe. At the moment 1,000,000 more of their kind all over the land were celebrating the opening of the third Liberty loan; and the orders for mobilizing the first of the great army of a second 1,000,000 was going out to the country.

Those were some of the physical facts which backed his words, when after reviewing briefly the evidence that Germany seeks a peace for her world dominion, the president declared:

"I accept the challenge. I know you accept it. All the world shall know you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in."

Will Fight to Finish.

"This now is the meaning of what we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear."

"Germany has once more said that force and force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in affairs of men; whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind."

"There is therefore but one response possible from us; force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion in the dust."

Warns of Russia's Fate.

Warning anew that a triumph of arms for Germany means ruin for all the ideals America has won and lives for, the president reiterated he was willing to discuss at any time a fair, just and honest peace sincerely proposed—"a peace in which the strong and weak shall fare alike."

"But the answer," said he, "when I proposed such a peace came from the German commanders in Russia and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer. 'They are enjoying in Russia,' the president declared, 'a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion.'

Germany Can't Be Trusted.

"Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom their countless divisions cannot overcome?"

First Ford U-Chaser Ready in June.

Washington—The first Henry Ford submarine chaser, the *Eagle* class, will be launched at Detroit in June, Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced. He also said he would attend the launching. Mr. Ford has informed the department, the secretary revealed, that until navigation closes, the complete ship will be assembled at Detroit as fast as finished. When winter sets in they will be shipped in parts to the Atlantic seaboard and there assembled.

U-Boats Weather Forecasters.

London—How do the Germans obtain the accurate knowledge, which they are known to possess, of weather conditions in England, is often asked here. This knowledge is essential for them in their air raids, and captured documents show that their meteorological reports are fairly complete, despite the fact that no publication of weather data or forecasts is permitted in English newspapers. It is believed that the data is derived from observations taken by submarines.

STATE NEWS

Benton Harbor—John Clark, 27 years old, of Buchanan, draft deserter, attempted to hang himself here in his cell.

Detroit—With two banners inscribed "Michigan Navy Volunteers" and "Back Us With Liberty Bonds," about 200 men, all volunteers, left for Great Lakes naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill.

Flint—Frederick Wilhelm Gustave Ehlen, German army deserter, about 45 years old, was taken from a department of justice operative here, tarred and feathered, and returned to the Genesee county jail by a mob of citizens.

Ionia—Mysterious telegrams are being received in Ionia, asking for money and purporting to come from Ionia soldiers. As the boys whose names are signed to the telegrams are supposed to be in France, federal officials are conducting an investigation.

Detroit—Eight million dollars' worth of three-inch guns for the United States army will be manufactured by the Chalks Manufacturing company, 665 Mack avenue, under a contract just awarded by the war department. The company was organized last September.

Bay City—Hilbert Brenner, 15, and Melvin Hart, 14, were taken to their homes in Onaway after spending a night and day in the county jail. The boys had paid their way to Pinconning and were in search of work when found by Deputy Mahoney. They had set out to see the world.

Lansing—Every township in the United States is to have its honor roll showing the names of subscribers to the next Liberty loan and each township exceeding its quota, will receive a third Liberty loan honor flag, awarded by the treasury department, according to information received by the war preparedness board.

Owosso—The choir of the Salems Lutheran church here voted to discontinue the use of the German language in its meetings. Recently the church adopted the plan of having one service in English every Sunday instead of monthly as in the past. The church has the largest congregation of any German church in the county.

Monroe—Monroe county will establish sign boards along the Dixie highway, setting forth the legal speed for motor vehicles as fixed by the state and also will send circular letters to automobile manufacturers warning them that the law will be rigidly enforced in Monroe county as a means of securing a better enforcement.

Camp Custer—That the entire 85th division, made up of Michigan and Wisconsin troops, will be out of camp by August 1, was the statement of one of the staff officers. The impression gained was that the entire division would be moved late in the summer to France. This does not mean, he said, that the camp would be vacant by that time, as he expected the camp would be filled up by selectees.

Camp Custer—Close companions in life, Private Chas. J. Hoeflin and George Heller, Detroiters, died at the base hospital within a few hours of each other. Both men came to the army at the same time and were assigned to the headquarters company, 330th field artillery. They had adjoining bunks and both worked and played together. Heller, died from pneumonia and Hoeflin from emphysema.

Muskegon—An Irish jury ousted the Rev. Tony Oldenburger from the parsonage of the First Method church. The trouble started three months ago when a church officer drove the pastor from the pulpit and sent the congregation home disapproving Oldenburger's teachings. The pastor refused to leave the parsonage. Aside from the six Irishmen serving on the jury, all persons connected with the case were Hollanders.

Caro—Andrew Anger, a farmer who lives near Watrousville, Tuscola county, whose pro-German utterances have been resented, was called from his home by a party of Americans, who persuaded him to march barefooted for some distance between the lines, cheer the president, kiss the flag, promise to donate to the Red Cross, buy Liberty bonds and concluded by shouting "To B— with the Kaiser," after which he was allowed to return to his home.

Camp Custer—Loyal men of German or Austrian birth who have elected to stay in the national army, report to division headquarters that they are being threatened by aliens who were discharged from the services some weeks ago. A number of men state that they have been repeatedly threatened with death unless they refuse to bear arms against the Teutonic powers. Immediate attention will be given every case of this kind and the probable result will be that the discharged aliens responsible will be interned.

Mason—"Spiral" socks for the soldiers are the latest, and the idea is being presented as something new. However, that kind of socks were made in Civil War times, and one Mason woman who, with her little mate, knit them from '61 to '65 because they were too small to knit regulation heels, disposes of the claim the spiral, or railroad variety, as it was known then, is new. The same argument was advanced then as now, relative to its better wearing qualities on account of the place of the heel being constantly changed.

Detroit—National boycott of the businesses of alien slacks, who prefer to stay at home and grow rich while American boys are fighting, was planned by the Vortex club at one of its recent meetings. Rotary and Exchange clubs in the principal cities of the nation have been asked to join the boycott movement. The two Vortex clubs, Detroit and St. Louis, will push the issue. It is thought that by obtaining the cooperation of the prominent people in these clubs, the movement will spread and a comprehensive boycott could be effected.

Pontiac—Frank Smetzer put on probation for stealing an automobile, and who later repeated the same offense, was sent to Ionia for six months to five years with recommendation of one year.

Flint—J. Dallas Dort, automobile manufacturer, has offered his son, Ralph now in France, \$1,000 for every German helmet he brings home. Mr. Dort is chairman of the county Liberty loan committee.

Camp Custer Sixty men from the various division units have been detailed to take a two months' course in the cooks' and bakers' school. Of this number 50 are taking instruction in cooking and 10 in baking.

Sault Ste. Marie—Charles M. Brooks, employe of the Richardson Avery company, was instantly killed here when a tree, which he was felling struck another tree, rebounded and struck him in the neck.

Hilldale—Litchfield township residents voted unanimously to raise money for war activities by direct taxation. The township treasurer will collect this tax, which will probably be about seven-tenths of one per cent.

St. Johns—Eleven thousand bushels of grain valued at \$30,000 were destroyed here when the John Hicks elevator burned. The property was a total loss before the Owosso fire department could reach this city. Total loss is approximately \$75,000, partly insured.

Charlevoix—Raymond Solomon is the first Charlevoix man to give his life for his country. He died in France from an attack of bronchitis. He was a son of O. A. Solomon, manager of the local telephone exchange. He was married shortly before sailing for France.

Big Rapids—Mrs. Mary Oleson recently received \$21 from the government as a soldier's dependent, but returned it with the patriotic request it be used for the Red Cross. Her son is a corporal in France. Mrs. Oleson had secured employment and found the \$21 insured.

Grand Rapids—Federal officers here have rounded up members of the Sons of Lithuania Aid society, an organization whose personnel is alleged to have attempted to evade the draft. It is alleged the society members have taken pledges to swear that each was above draft age and to have failed to register.

Camp Custer—Orders have been posted in the camp that every soldier was to be given a try-out scaling an eightfoot wall and jumping a sevenfoot ditch, carrying full equipment. Every man is to be scored by his showing along these lines and will be given training until he can accomplish these two feats.

Bay City—Henry V. Lafrance, up to a year ago a prominent and prosperous undertaker, was sentenced to serve from five to ten years in Jackson prison by Judge S. G. Houghton for defrauding insurance companies by firing a building and for fraud in burying a nude body in a rough box after securing money for a decent burial.

Sault Ste. Marie—Deeds held by 15 Detroit and Lansing people, mostly women, to land bought for summer resort property near here, have been found to be worthless, following an investigation by T. J. Green, prosecuting attorney. The land lies in the middle of a swamp on lower Sugar island. No more deeds will be recorded for this land.

Flint—The teaching of German in the Flint public schools will be discontinued after the present semester, the school board has decided, in response to numerous protests received. Already text-books have been expurgated of considerable German propaganda by teachers, but it was thought advisable to finish the semester, in order that students might not be deprived of credits.

Kalamazoo—Second Lieutenant R. Van Ranney, member of the Grenadier guards and a well known Kalamazoo young man, has been killed in action according to word received by his mother, Mrs. Frank M. Clark, from the war department. Ranney was in London the day war was declared and after many futile attempts to enlist, he changed his citizenship that he might get into the fray.

Camp Custer—It has developed that the intensive training given at the training camps has developed what medical officers call an "irritable" heart. This is especially true of men who in civilian life were not injured to violent exercise. Medical officers have been warned to watch for these cases and when located the victims will be placed in a company which takes its work more gradually.

Grand Rapids—The annual report of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, presented at the annual meeting of the stockholders here, stated the prospects for increased settling of northern and western Michigan during the coming year were better than ever before. The report shows the number of settlers during the past year was a decided increase over the previous period. It was shown that raising will be increased this year by 20 points along the northern division.

Camp Custer—A new brand of conscientious objection has turned up at Camp Custer. A top sergeant reported to his captain that one of the recent selectees sent to camp from Detroit was a conscientious objector. "And he's an Irishman too," the sergeant reported. The captain ordered the man brought before him. "You an Irishman, and have conscientious objections to fighting?" the captain exclaimed. "Yes, sir," the selectee said. "I have conscientious objections to fighting until England gives Ireland home rule."

Grand Rapids—Six persons experienced narrow escapes from death when fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Owanshington club, the city's leading pleasure club, and the Ross pavilion near it at Reed lake. The loss on the club is estimated at \$125,000 and on the pavilion at \$10,000. H. J. Ross, his wife, son, sister-in-law, and two grand children were awakened by the playing of an electric piano in the lower part of the pavilion, the flames having caused the electric wires to become inclosed. Defective wiring may have caused the fire.

ALLIED DEFENSES UNWEAKENED BY TEUTON ATTACK

Lines Held Intact, British and French Defenses Hold Before Repeated Teuton Drives.

90,000 Prisoners, 1300 Guns Taken, Is Claim of Berlin

New U. S. Censorship Rules Suppress News of Losses—Only Source of Information Is Official Communiqué.

London—The French lines have held below Amiens and the Germans have been defeated with great losses in what probably constituted their most desperate effort yet to break in and cut off the communications of this important base from the south.

Similarly, to the east of Amiens, the British have maintained their steadfast defense and prevented the Germans from making any important headway here.

As a whole the entente line may be considered, as the French official statement puts it, maintained in its entirety.

Americans Repulse Raids.

With the American Army in France—Two German raids on different sectors of the American position north west of Toul were repulsed April 7 with enemy casualties. The Germans were driven off before reaching the American trenches, by accurate machine gun and automatic fire.

At one point Germans laid down a box barrage. As soon as this lifted Americans came up from shelters and poured a heavy fire into the advancing raiders, who retired after a short period of close fighting with American outposts.

At another point Germans threw hundreds of gas shells before advancing, but Americans donned gas masks and waited for the raiders. These they quickly dispersed by their fire.

British Counter Attack Successful.

London—Successful British counter attacks were launched April 7 against Germans in Aveluy wood on the west side of the Ancre river north of Albert. The war office statement issued says the British recaptured all their former positions. German attacks on British lines opposite Albert were repulsed and another Teuton assault south of Hebuterne was broken up by British artillery.

90,000 Prisoners Taken, Berlin Claim.

Berlin, via London—Ninety thousand prisoners and more than 1,300 guns have been captured by Germans in their offensive on the western front up to April 5, says a German official communication.

French Turn Back Attacks.

Paris—German troops numbering well over 100,000 delivered a terrific attack on April 4, against the French along a front of nearly nine miles, from Grivesnes to north of the Amiens-Roye road. They were met with a storm of fire from the French guns and, although the assaults were repeated time after time, they succeeded in gaining only a small section of ground.

The announcement by the war office of this offensive also says by a powerful counter-attack the French made progress between Montdidier and Lesailly.

Information Is Withheld.

Washington—Under the new publicity policy, the war department had nothing to add to reports from abroad as to the situation at the front. If General Bliss and Pershing sent in any advices, they were not made public and casualty lists from France were withheld.

The official communiqués will be the only source of information from the actual fighting fronts, and experience has shown these are very brief.

German Losses Set At 350,000.

Washington—Figures reaching here as to allied losses in the first big German drive in Picardy indicates that British and French casualties have been unexpectedly light in view of the scope of the action. One estimate heard, although its accuracy is open to doubt, fixes the total, including prisoners, at between 125,000 and 130,000 and for the 12 days of ceaseless battle along a 55-mile front.

This is to be compared, if correct, with French estimates of 350,000 to 450,000 Germans killed, wounded or captured in the same time.

New Spy Bill Is Criticized.

Washington—Senator Hiram Johnson, California, struck out with both fists at the administration bill making the espionage act still more drastic. In a vigorous speech in the senate he openly charged that the bill was "not a measure to prevent enemy activities, but a measure to suppress the freedom of the press in the United States." Senator Johnson condemned the practice of charging pro-Germanism against everyone who protests against administration measures.

An American Woman at Front



Descendant of Robert E. Lee Has Famous Hospital in France ::

The publication of statistics of all army hospitals shows that an American woman—Mrs. Zalma Bradley Lee, formerly of Baltimore and New York—operates a hospital having the lowest mortality rate of all the institutions in France.

Although the hospital of Mrs. Bradley Lee at Creil is for contagious cases—and nearly every patient is also suffering from a wound or from gas besides—the death rate is only a little more than 3 per cent.

Having received the bronze and silver medals of honor for services for la Patrie, Mrs. Bradley Lee has now been proposed for the gold medal and will be decorated with it when she takes possession of her new hospital.

French army engineers are building this hospital with a capacity of 500 beds, on the hill just south of this town, which is the principal base and depot of the Army of the North and Centre.

Nearly 5,000 men have passed through Mrs. Bradley Lee's hospital during the three years she has had it, and the beautiful American woman has been seen at the bedside of every one of the hundred-odd men who have died there, ministering to him until the end.

Mrs. Bradley Lee is the widow of David Bradley, and a descendant of Gen. Robert E. Lee. She has lived in France for some years, owning a handsome chateau near Chantilly. At the beginning of the war she served as a nurse and assistant on an army automobile carrying a portable X-ray machine.

In those early days of the great struggle the hospital arrangements for wounded had not been organized, and few X-ray machines were available anywhere near the front. So they were taken from hospitals and laboratories in Paris, mounted in big high-powered cars and sent tearing along the front from place to place, where photographs were made of wounded soldiers.

The X-ray ambulance squad to which Mrs. Bradley Lee was attached worked along the Flanders front during the terrible battle of the Yser, when the Germans were trying to break through to the Channel ports, and during the first battle of Ypres, when attempts were made to drive a wedge between the French army and the British expeditionary force.

Wounded by shell splinter. In November of 1914 Mrs. Bradley Lee was wounded by a shell splinter, just behind the Yser line, as her X-ray automobile convoy was approaching a field hospital, to photograph a number of Belgian, British and French soldiers in whom were fragments of bullets and steel. After Mrs. Bradley Lee was wounded a general order was issued by the allied armies prohibiting women in Red Cross work from going so near the fighting area as to be under fire.

Mrs. Bradley Lee's wound proved only slight, and in January, 1915, she opened her hospital for contagious cases here, only a few miles from her chateau at Chantilly. In the three years that have elapsed she has not slept once under her own roof, and has only visited her home a score of times a year to inspect it and obtain new outfits of clothing and other necessities. She has been to Paris only half a dozen times in the three years, and was then on business with the ministry for health. She has not taken a single "day off" since the hospital was opened.

Owing to its importance as a military base and army headquarters, Creil is one of the hardest towns along the front for any civilian to go to. Before the war it was the junction point where passengers from England, who had come down by rail

attached to the Sudanese army near the Abyssinian and Belgian-Congo frontiers. He is the only Englishman in an area of 200 miles and none of the native troops in his command speak English. He has a smattering of Arabic and his only conversation is in that language. Some of his men, who, he says, are fine soldiers, were enemies not many years ago.

In an interview reported by the Manchester Guardian he remarked that the very sight of crowds was a luxury after his experience. His

Wounded Pollux recuperating at Mrs. Bradley Lee's hospital. Mrs. Bradley Lee is shown in first row dressed in white Red Cross nurse costume.

from Calais, could change cars and take through express trains for the Riviera, for Switzerland or for Germany. The great steel bridge across the Oise, which the retreating French blew up in August, 1914, before the battle of the Marne, is still resting in the river bed, and traffic is carried on by several smaller bridges thrown across the stream by army engineers.

Introduced American Methods. "What sort of diseases do we get here?" she repeated in answer to a question; "why, everything from smallpox and typhus down to scarlet fever and measles, with diphtheria and typhoid and bronchitis perhaps the most prevalent. And whatever success I have made of this hospital is due primarily to the fact that I have used American methods everywhere. I have scandalized the patients and shocked the French doctors, but at the beginning they were kind with me and let me have my way. Since they have seen the results that have followed the application of our American treatment and methods they have been willing for me to do so, and a few of them—a few of the more advanced physicians—have followed my example and have instituted American practices themselves in other hospitals.

"I have had wonderful success with my typhoid cases, using the ice-bath method instead of the hot bath treatments that they wanted to insist on giving. And I have always specialized on fresh air and cold air, too, except under certain circumstances, and cleanliness everywhere.

"No patient has ever used a handkerchief in this hospital, and no one ever will while I have anything to do with it," continued Mrs. Bradley Lee. "Science knows that nearly all contagion is spread through the nose and mouth. Well, none of the soldiers here are given handkerchiefs or are permitted to wipe their noses or mouths with anything but little squares of gauze which they throw into closed receptacles immediately after they use them once.

"That is one reason why this is the only hospital in all of France in which no member of the staff, no physician, no nurse, nor even an orderly or scrubwoman has ever caught a disease here. I have never had anything worse than the cold and the sore throat that I have now since I have worked on men suffering with typhus and smallpox, and been with them for days and nights, hour after hour.

"There is not another hospital in France that has that record, and I have only lost one typhoid patient in all these three years. Just by strictly following the American method of treatment all the time.

Patients Frightened at First. "The poor patients were a little frightened at first; they who have been taught that fresh air means a 'draught' and who have never become so into intimate terms with soap and water, especially during cold weather.

"Today I received a Kabyle—a native from the French colonies in northern Africa—and that man finished my collection. I have had a man from every nationality fighting in this war during the last three years. Chiefly my patients have been French, of course, but I have also had a good many Belgians and British, sent down on the main line railroad through Amiens. Then when the Russians were on the front I had a number of them with scarlet fever. We had Senegalese, the black troops from Central Africa; we had Moors and Algerians, Italians and Roumanians from the foreign legion, a Portuguese aviator, and the chauffeur for the king of Montenegro. Many German prisoners of war have been brought here, and I had an Austrian aviator who was with the German flying service and had been shot down on this front. Then a Turk who had escaped from a concentration camp was picked up here with diphtheria, and finally a Bulgarian who had smuggled his way

chief diversion in Africa is playing "patience," although this is diversified by incidental lion hunting and the casual chance of shooting other big game. None the less he could say that while "the loneliness gets on my nerves occasionally, on the whole I like the job, and we get some jolly little scraps which are not reported in the newspapers. Still I should welcome the society of a war correspondent or two.

Which possibly goes to show that even in the desert the newspaper has its uses.

Always Well Behaved. Former Editor—That was the first I bought from two last week 'as his as' (said).

Former Chief—Well! Well! That's funny! 'E-stiver cut any of them papers when I 'ad 'em.—Camel's Saturday Journal.

morning indicates bad weather or much wind. Assimilating these and other signs, that much-maligned class of people, weather prophets, are able to give us our prophecies.

In fine weather a strip of seaweed will keep dry, and have a somewhat dusty feeling, but with an increase in moisture in the air will become limp and sticky, indicating rain. A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear, a gray sky in the morning, a low dawn—that is, when the first signs of dawn appear on the horizon—all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the

and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy; and sheep huddle together near bushes before rain.

Birds and beasts are all more or less sensitive to coming changes in the weather, and by observation of their characteristic warnings of changes in the weather can be obtained. Seabirds by flying in search of food as stormy weather can be obtained. Seabirds fly grounds for higher localities; swallows

from Greece to Marseilles and had wandered all the way up here. The two Americans who were just released after getting over the mumps were the first Sammies I had.

"During the first two years I was here it was mighty exciting, particularly at night, when the German airplanes used to fly over and bombard the town. Recently they have not come very often."

Sister is German Countess. Mrs. Bradley Lee is a sister of the beautiful Mary Lee, who married Count Walderssee, former chief of the German general staff. She was formerly the intimate friend of the kaiserin, and is rumored to have "taught religion to the kaiser" several years before the war.

Mrs. Bradley Lee often visited her titled sister in Berlin or Altona before the war, and had a large acquaintance in the German "army set," among which Countess Walderssee moved.

The German army under Von Kluck occupied Chantilly, after Creil and Senlis, during the first weeks of the war, and a German general and his staff stopped in Mrs. Bradley Lee's chateau, doing no damage there, although the Rothschild estates and the property of Duchess de Chartres, adjoining were looted by the invaders.

This fact, together with the fact that it was known that Mrs. Bradley Lee had a sister married to a German field marshal, caused considerable gossip, and there have been many unfounded rumors current that the beautiful American woman who has operated the hospital at Creil for so long had been arrested for giving intelligence to the enemy.

WAR AIDS GENERAL HEALTH

Sight of Sturdy Soldiers and Sailors on the Streets Declared to Have Had Good Effect.

An observing physician says that the presence in New York of the streets of many soldiers and sailors has an indirect effect on the health of civilians. He believes that most persons become imitative when they see one of Uncle Sam's men with head erect, shoulders back and chest thrown out. The natural result is deep breathing, and from this comes improved digestion and circulation, thus causing better health.

The doctor called attention to the fact that Poe in pointing out the psychological effect of one person on another in regard to acts and mannerisms said he could figure many thoughts of persons in the streets by watching their actions. As an illustration, Poe told of a man hurrying along in a slouchy manner until he approached a hunchback, when he immediately straightened, the similarity of carriage causing an unconscious effort at the instant the hunchback's misfortune was flashed to the brain of the normal man.

Still another influence affecting the general health of the public, due to the war, is the increased number of patriotic men who have gone into training after rejection by army or navy surgeons due to minor physical disability. Others, too, have undergone lesser surgical operations, long neglected, so that they might pass.

Money in Snails. An investment of ten cents three years ago in two red snails has netted a profitable business for Mme. Veronica Vayle Scrimshaw, who is known to hundreds of school children as "The Snail Queen."

The snail investment brought thousands of snails, which Mme. Scrimshaw sells to school children 50 for five cents, and the madame throws in a bit of seaweed and sand. The children are so eager for snails that the madame's profits sometimes reach \$12 a day. She is said to be the only woman known to raise snails.

And Become a Pest. "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so skeered o' bet'n' overlooked dat dey puts in deir whole time gettin' in de way."

When to Abandon Hope. We quite agree with you that it is time for a lover to give up hope when the lady "cuts him dead" in the streets and her father threatens to kick him off the doorstep. These are discouragements which ought to check the ardor of the most sanguine man.—London Tit-Bits.

Regular Morning Smell. The other evening my little nephew was left in the care of his grandmother while his mother was away. After she had put him to bed she heated the coffee, and he evidently smelled it, for he exclaimed: "Grandma, is it time to get up?" She told him it was not, and asked him what made him say that. His answer was, "Oh, because it smells like tomorrow morning."—Chicago Tribune.

Best Persian Camels. The best Persian camels are the powerful one-humped kind, which are bred in the province of Khorassan. This animal can carry a burden of 800 pounds at the rate of 20 miles a day. The ordinary Persian camel, however, will carry 400 pounds at the rate of 15 miles a day.

Grounds for Quitting. Mrs. Blunderby—the doctor told my nephew he doesn't get exercise enough; he must give up sedentary work entirely.

DETROIT MARKETS. LATTLE—Best Steers \$12.00 @ \$12.50 Mixed Steers 10.00 @ 11.00 Light Butchers 9.50 @ 10.50 Best Cows 9.00 @ 10.00 Common Cows 6.50 @ 7.25 Best Heavy Hauls 9.25 @ 9.50 Stock Bulls 7.50 @ 8.00 CALVES—Best 16.50 @ 17.00 Others 8.00 @ 14.00 LAMBS—Best 19.00 @ 20.00 Light to common 15.00 @ 18.50 SHEEP—Common 8.00 @ 9.00 Fair to good 12.00 @ 13.50 HOGS—Best 17.75 @ 18.00 Pig 17.50 @ 18.00 DRESSED CALVES 19 @ 20 Fancy 21 @ 22 DRESSED HOGS 30 @ 31 LIVE POULTRY—(Lb.) Spring Chickens 34 @ 35 Slugs 26 @ 27 Geese 34 @ 35 Ducks 34 @ 35 Turkey 34 @ 35 GLOVER SEED 20.00 ALASKA 15.25 TIMOTHY 1.80 WHEAT 2.15 @ 2.17 CORN 1.18 @ 1.20 OATS 32 1/2 @ 35 RYE 2.25 REANS—(Cwt.) 11.50 HAY—No. 1 Tim. 24.50 @ 25.00 Light Mixed 22.50 @ 24.00 No. 1 Clover 22.50 @ 24.00 STEAM 4.50 @ 4.60 POTATOES—(Cwt.) 1.10 @ 1.15 CREAMERY BUTTER .40 @ .41 1/2 EGGS—Fresh 34 @ 34 1/2

AIRPLANE IN BORDER WARS

India's Tribal Outbreaks Are Now Being "Nipped in the Bud" by Aviators.

The British authorities in India appear to have found in the airplane an effective cure for the perennial uprisings of border tribesmen. According to Aeronautics, a campaign against the Mahsuds, an unruly tribe inhabiting the "no man's land" between the frontier of India and the territory of the Amir of Afghanistan, was brought to a successful conclusion in a few weeks, early in 1917, with the aid of airplanes, which promptly discovered the most secret assemblages of the tribesmen and reported them to headquarters.

"The collection and advance of large bodies were watched and followed, and when the moment for attack arrived the tribesmen's formations were broken up or destroyed by low-flying airplanes dropping explosive bombs and scattering them, or leaving them exposed to attack by the advancing British line." The airplane has revolutionized the condition of border warfare.—Scientific American.

West Pointer Praises Draft Army. "There has been, in some directions and at several times, a certain tendency to deery the National army," writes Edward Hungerford in the February Everybody's.

"An unfair criticism, usually arising from jealousy, and most unjust. My answer to it comes from the most distinguished of the younger officers of the Regular army—a West Pointer whose service record began in the Spanish war and has led him steadily upward ever since.

"Like a good many Regular army men, I was rather strongly prejudiced against any other soldier organization," said he the other day. "I felt that we possessed in the old regular army a morale, a distinction, man for man, that no other organization, civil or military, here or abroad, might ever attain. Now I am glad to say that I was wrong—entirely wrong. I have been with the National army four weeks now, and I am convinced that this body of men which we have upraised in 1917 is going to prove itself the most distinguished fighting organization in the whole history of this nation. If not indeed in the whole history of military science."

Getting His Status. When the kid went to Sunday school the lesson was evidently about how it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. At least, the father deduced as much from the quiz that followed.

"Dad," said the boy, "you're awfully rich, aren't you?" "Why, no, son," answered the father. "Not so terribly rich."

"Well, you're pretty rich, anyhow, aren't you?" "I don't call myself rich at all, Why?" "Are you rich enough to go to Hades?"—Exchange.

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And Become a Pest. "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so skeered o' bet'n' overlooked dat dey puts in deir whole time gettin' in de way."

DETROIT MARKETS. LATTLE—Best Steers \$12.00 @ \$12.50 Mixed Steers 10.00 @ 11.00 Light Butchers 9.50 @ 10.50 Best Cows 9.00 @ 10.00 Common Cows 6.50 @ 7.25 Best Heavy Hauls 9.25 @ 9.50 Stock Bulls 7.50 @ 8.00 CALVES—Best 16.50 @ 17.00 Others 8.00 @ 14.00 LAMBS—Best 19.00 @ 20.00 Light to common 15.00 @ 18.50 SHEEP—Common 8.00 @ 9.00 Fair to good 12.00 @ 13.50 HOGS—Best 17.75 @ 18.00 Pig 17.50 @ 18.00 DRESSED CALVES 19 @ 20 Fancy 21 @ 22 DRESSED HOGS 30 @ 31 LIVE POULTRY—(Lb.) Spring Chickens 34 @ 35 Slugs 26 @ 27 Geese 34 @ 35 Ducks 34 @ 35 Turkey 34 @ 35 GLOVER SEED 20.00 ALASKA 15.25 TIMOTHY 1.80 WHEAT 2.15 @ 2.17 CORN 1.18 @ 1.20 OATS 32 1/2 @ 35 RYE 2.25 REANS—(Cwt.) 11.50 HAY—No. 1 Tim. 24.50 @ 25.00 Light Mixed 22.50 @ 24.00 No. 1 Clover 22.50 @ 24.00 STEAM 4.50 @ 4.60 POTATOES—(Cwt.) 1.10 @ 1.15 CREAMERY BUTTER .40 @ .41 1/2 EGGS—Fresh 34 @ 34 1/2

U.S.—Teutonic War News. American forces now are occupying a sector of the Meuse heights, south of Verdun. This announcement was released for publication simultaneously with a statement that the enemy raided one of the American listening posts in this sector after a heavy bombardment. The raid was a failure.

The United States has requisitioned for use in entente service a number of Russian steamships formerly engaged in transporting supplies between America and Russia, according to authoritative information received in shipping circles at New York.

Major General March, acting chief of staff, directed that issue of the daily casualty list be suspended pending definite interpretation from Secretary Baker as to whether it is forbidden by his new order providing that General Pershing's headquarters shall issue all news relating to the troops in France.

At the Lincolnshire airfield near London in a ground collision between airplanes, Lieut. S. Hugaesin of the American flying contingent, recently of Racine, Wis.; Corporal Selsert and Private Krautman were killed. A fourth man was injured.

We are going to have a whole lot of airplanes much sooner than was expected after the recent disclosures of the senate. We shall have enough airplanes by July to insure an allied superiority in the air over our enemy that can never be overcome.

European War News. Storming the city on foot. White guards (the Finnish republican troops) have captured the eastern portion of the city of Tammerfors, Finland, and captured 1,000 prisoners.

News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

Washington

President Wilson signed the bill authorizing the third Liberty loan. The bonds will mature September 15, 1928, the treasury department announced, and will bear interest from May 9 next, payable semi-annually on September 15 and on March 15. The campaign will last four weeks, beginning April 6 and ending May 4. Banks will be given five days in which to tabulate and report subscriptions.

Congress took final action on the bill creating two additional secretaries of war. It is understood the men to be selected are Edward R. Stettinius, surveyor of army purchases, and Frederick Keppel, dean of Columbia university and now acting as confidential assistant to Secretary Baker.

Conferees of the senate and house agreed on a bill providing severe penalties for destruction of war material and for sabotage. Penalties of thirty years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine are provided in the bill.

In favorably reporting a bill to impose drastic penalties for disloyal acts the senate judiciary committee adopted an amendment by Senator Poindexter of Washington prescribing imprisonment for 20 years and \$10,000 fine for "whoever shall by word or act support or favor the cause of the German empire or its allies in the present war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein."

Congress disposed of the war finance corporation bill when the house adopted the conference report agreed to by the senate on Monday. It makes possible the organization of a \$500,000,000 corporation with power to issue \$3,000,000,000 of bonds.

Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill, including the provision for increasing the government wheat price guaranty to \$2.50, were disagreed to by the house and the measure went to conference.

The house concurred in a senate resolution requesting the president to designate a day of prayer for American arms.

The resolution amending the selective draft act by requiring registration of youths reaching twenty-one years since June 5, 1917, and estimated to add 700,000 more men to the roll of eligibles, was adopted by the senate. It now goes to the house.

Foreign

"Czerin lies." This is all Premier Clemenceau of France had to say when told of the statement of Count Czernin that he had inquired whether Austria-Hungary was ready to negotiate and if so on what basis.

Anti-Jewish riots have occurred in Turkestan. In Kokand 300 persons were killed and much property destroyed, according to a dispatch to Morocco. Anti-Semitic agitation in Kiev is assuming acute form.

Domestic

The Seattle (Wash.) office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship company, announced it had received a telegram from Tokyo saying the Japanese government had commandeered nine of the company's steamers, to be turned over to the United States government.

Robert P. Praeger, said to be of German parentage, was hanged to a tree one mile south of Collinsville, Ill., by a mob. Praeger was accused of making disloyal remarks to miners at Maryville, Ill.

Fire supposedly of incendiary origin, swept the west bottom wholesale business section of Kansas City, Mo., destroying property estimated at \$5,000,000. Five firemen were injured.

Receipt of orders from Washington to intern Dr. Karl Oscar Bertling as an enemy alien was announced by officials at Boston. Doctor Bertling, who was sent to this country by the German government in August, 1914, as a propagandist, was arrested at Lexington. He was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, was involved in producing the film "Spirit of '76," alleged to have been made to show the British in an untrue light, according to the prosecution at Los Angeles, Cal., in investigation of the picture.

Unfair trade practices were charged in complaints issued by the federal trade commission against the Cutler Mail Chute company of Rochester, N. Y., and the American Mailing Device corporation of New York.

The curtain arose upon the first act of the greatest jurisprudence drama staged in this country since the United States entered the war, when 114 members of the Industrial Workers of the World were placed on trial before Federal Judge Landis at Chicago on charges of sedition and conspiracy against the government to hamper the war.

James Cowgill (Dem.) was elected mayor of Kansas City, Mo., according to late returns, which showed his plurality nearly 8,000 over Cyrus Crane, the Republican candidate.

Rock Island, Ill., voted dry on Tuesday. The 41 saloons which were left after the federal government had put 51 out of business will have to close.

Twelve hundred foundrymen employed by the American Car and Foundry company at Chicago went on strike for an increase in wages and an eight-hour day.

Five hundred and seven German prisoners arrived in Atlanta, Ga., from Fort Douglas, Ariz., and were sent to the internment camp at Fort McPherson, to be kept for the remainder of the war. Their arrival increased the number of war prisoners at the local camp to 1,873.

Alessandro Vallerio, owner of a Brooklyn coffee house and alleged leader of a gang of blackmailers and gunmen who, it is charged, committed 28 murders, was sentenced to die in the electric chair the week of May 5.

Two hundred and sixty-four Michigan firms working on war contracts are to be investigated by Herbert Cole, department of justice agent, for alleged violations of government overtime regulations, says a dispatch from Bay City, Mich.

The Indiana state-wide prohibition law, said to be the most drastic in the country, went into effect at midnight Tuesday. Arguments on the constitutionality of the act were made in the supreme court and an early decision is expected.

MODERN ROMEO TRUE TO HIS LOVE

Lover Steals Into Morgue to Place Flowers on Bier of Girl.

DIED 15 YEARS AGO

Since That Time Sweetheart Has Paid Stealthy Midnight Visits to Gaze on Face of One He Lost.

St. Louis.—In the corner of a cold, forbidding room, attached to one of the largest morgues in St. Louis, lies the body of a beautiful girl of twenty. She rests in a glass-covered coffin, a smile upon her lips, and with features as carefully preserved as they were when they pulsed with life and love and hope some 15 years ago. The body has remained unclaimed through all the years, though not forgotten, for at regular periods, a lover, whose identity has remained a secret, quietly slips into the dreary and gruesome death chamber to deposit beautiful roses upon the casket and gaze at the face of the woman he had loved in life.

The young woman, fair and winsome, left her home in an Illinois town to become the wife of a prosperous merchant, much older than herself. The love she craved was withheld, because her husband was wrapped up in business affairs. One night the young bride stole silently away and, though she was sought and ultimately found, she refused to return to her husband, and took up her life in St. Louis, where she found work and supported herself meagerly, too proud to appeal to her husband for the care he would have given her.

Met a Younger Lover. One day she accidentally met a young man, a struggling youth who was ambitious to become a lawyer, but was without means aside from his pittance obtained in an attorney's office. Their friendship ripened into love, as they were drawn together by

mutual understanding of each other's struggle and difficulties. The girl planned for a divorce and the young man pledged his scanty funds to aid her purpose.

One evening the young man called at the girl's shabby apartment. He found her dead. An autopsy revealed that she had died from a natural cause, a malady of the heart. The newspapers told of the finding of the body of the young woman, and a few hours later the deserted husband appeared and identified the remains as those of his young wife. He promised to return later to arrange for the burial, and requested that the body be carefully embalmed. Then he disappeared and never returned.

Lover Made Strange Request. The body, with its glass-covered coffin, was placed in a corner of the death room, and some hours later, a man's broken voice came over the telephone, requesting that the body of the girl be held until further orders. That night the death chamber had a visitor, and on the casket reposed a bouquet of roses and a note. The contents of the note were not divulged by the undertakers, but the body of the girl remained unburied.

That was 15 years ago. Through some mysterious potency of the embalming fluid the girl's body has remained as it was in life. Twelve times during the 15 years the undertakers have found fresh flowers on the glass above the girl's smiling face. Each time the lid of the case has been found open and the hair revealing the touch of a caressing hand. Occasionally a note is found, a word of thanks for keeping the promise to save the body from the tomb. The undertakers declare they will never bury the body until the faithful lover either reveals his identity or eventually fails to return to pay his tribute of love to all that remains, earthly, of the one he loved and lost.

From Mother's KITCHEN. Ojet, Cal.—Daily, the firm of White, Wilcox, is sponsoring a pair of white tents, taking good care of the tent animals.

St. Louis, But Is Too Weak to Fight. Oswego, N. Y.—Otto Mott has been rejected for army service because he is not physically fit. Mott spends his summers biting nails in circus side-shows. He offered to go over and chew up the Germans barbed wire entanglements, but the board decided his health wouldn't permit it.

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Since That Time Sweetheart Has Paid Stealthy Midnight

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL

BY F. W. SAMSEN L. R. SAMSON, Editor and Manager.



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

Local News

Wonder Oil Burners on demonstration at 260 Main street. No coal to carry in. No ashes to carry out, if you use a Wonder Burner.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lyon visited relatives in Detroit, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. A. M. Eckles, who has been very poorly for several weeks, is slightly improved.

The next regular meeting of the Plymouth Grange will be held, Friday evening, May 3.

The Mail would like to secure correspondents at Waterford and Cherry Hill. Who will volunteer?

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Garrison and mother, Mrs. Edward Ward, are moving to Milford, this week.

Mrs. Peter Gayde, who has been confined to her home the past week on account of illness, is improving.

O. F. Beyer is building a new garage at the rear of his residence at the corner of Mill and Liberty streets.

Mrs. C. J. Teufel of Toledo, who is visiting her parents here, spent Sunday and the first of the week with friends at Redford.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brookman and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brookman of Detroit, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Drews, last Sunday.

Al Dwayne Terhune entertained several of his schoolmates at a farewell party at his home in north village, last week Thursday afternoon.

Drs. J. L. Olaver and B. E. Champe have been in Detroit, this week, attending the convention of the Michigan State Dental Association.

George Meddaugh went to Tyre, Mich., yesterday to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Albert Schiestel, who was killed in an automobile accident at Minden City, Tuesday evening.

Announcement has been received here of the birth of a little daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown of Pontiac, Monday, March 25th. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were former residents of Plymouth.

The remains of Mrs. Nellie E. Emery were brought from Lansing to Waterford for burial, last Saturday. Rev. F. M. Field conducted a short service at the grave. Interment in Waterford cemetery.

Rev. C. Strasen will address the pupils of the school on the subject of Animal Welfare, in the High school auditorium, next Friday afternoon, April 19th, at 12:45. Music will be furnished and the public is invited to attend this meeting.

The manual training class will place the bird houses in the several parks about town, next Tuesday afternoon, April 16, at 2:15 o'clock. It is expected the Boy Scouts will accompany them and appropriate exercises will be given. Everyone who is interested in this movement, is invited to meet in the school house park at the appointed hour. Come out and show the pupils that you are interested in their work.

The benefit entertainment given in village hall, last Friday evening, for the new band, was exceedingly well attended, the hall being filled. The musical program presented by the band, preceding the picture attraction, was greatly enjoyed, and the band showed marked progress under the direction of their leader, Frank Millard. Special mention should be made of the baritone solo by C. H. Goyer. The evening was pronounced a success by all present, and over fifty dollars was netted for the band.

I have a few new hats at reasonable prices. Mrs. C. Dickerson, 122 Harvey street.

Mrs. George Wilkinson of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Conrad Springer, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shattuck of Lansing, have been visiting friends and relatives here.

Harvey Stoneburner and Roy Streng are home from the U. of M. this week for the spring vacation. Plymouth lodge, L. O. T. M., pleasantly entertained about forty members of Northville lodge in Grange hall, last week Thursday evening. A six o'clock dinner was served to about one hundred members and guests. Later the degrees of the order were exemplified, after which a pleasing program was given, consisting of a one-act play, entitled "Uncle Sam's Peace Party," and other readings and music.

Word has been received here of the death of Adelbert Cortrite, aged 65 years, who died at his home in Inglewood, California, Friday, March 22nd. Mr. Cortrite was married to Miss Lucy Kinyon, sister of Mrs. B. D. Brown and Augustus Kinyon of this place, and Mrs. Charles Wright of Perrinville, January 1, 1877. At that time they were both residents of this place, and were well known here. The deceased is survived by his wife and three grown children.

Death of Greeley Hill

The funeral of the late Greeley Hill, aged 68, was held Tuesday afternoon from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Gage, on Hill street, Rev. Karl P. Miller officiating. Mr. Hill died last Friday night, April 5, at 9:00 o'clock, after a severe stroke of apoplexy a few days before. He had resided in Plymouth several years and during the past winter had been closely confined to his room. The deceased is survived by his wife, Calvin Whipple sang at the funeral services, accompanied by Alvena and Roy Streng with violin and saxophone. The burial was in Riverside cemetery.

"Polly of the Circus"

Is Packed With Thrills

"Polly of the Circus," an elaborate screen presentation of Margaret Mayo's great drama of circus life, is the first of the beautiful productions to be released by the new Goldwyn Pictures Corporation. Mae Marsh is the star of this immense photo-spectacle which will be given Monday evening, April 15th, at the village hall for the benefit of the Rebekeah. Two shows, first one commencing at 7:00 o'clock. Admission 13c and 2c war tax.

"Polly of the Circus" as a drama, was one of the greatest successes of the American stage, and made a fortune for its authors and owners. In films it takes its place as one of the most remarkable productions ever made.

"Polly of the Circus" tells the story of a little circus orphan (Mae Marsh) who has been raised by Toby, the clown (Charles Eldridge). Polly is hurt in an accident and has to remain behind while the show goes on. She is taken to the home of the minister, where her presence in the house is turned into scandal by the narrow-minded village gossips.

This leads to her going back to the circus, but the following spring the circus comes back to the little town, and through the intervention of a fight and a fire in the "Big Top," Polly and the minister find each other—and happiness.

This is a picture of laughter and tears; a picture of a score of circus thrills and, in fact, you see a complete circus performance on the screen. The most amazing of all the scenes is the burning of the main tent during the evening performance and the wild stampede of the audience. Everett Shinn, the famous artist, and Margaret Mayo, the author, personally aided Charles Horan, the director of the picture, in his work.

NOTICE

Don't forget my shop at 543 Dear street for repairing of all kinds, with shoe repairing a specialty. Prices as low as possible. Work guaranteed and the best leather used. 1221 Charles Larkins.

State Chairman Explains Meaning of the Registration of Women

Just what does the coming registration of women in the state of Michigan mean? Why is it being undertaken and what, if any, are the obligations of the women who register?

These are some of the questions which are still being asked concerning the coming registration of women in April.

In order to explain the registration once again, Caroline Bartlett Crane, chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense for Michigan, has made the following statement and published in the Detroit Journal under date of Jan. 24, 1918:

In the week of April 27, a registration of the woman-power of Michigan is to be taken by the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, under authority of the Federal government and by proclamation of the governor of Michigan. The half-million cards which it is estimated will be required are to be furnished by the State War Preparedness board.

This registration of women, which has already been taken in New York, Illinois, and several other states, is nationwide in its scope. The object here in Michigan, as in other states, is to give every loyal woman an opportunity to offer to her country such service as she is best fitted to render, and to get this offer down in such shape that it will be definitely available to the government, the state or to some need in her home community. If she wishes training for some new kind of service, she registers for that, and we undertake to furnish information as to where such training may be procured—be it training as a nurse, friendly visitor, telegrapher, wireless operator, mechanic, or any of the 154 occupations listed on the registration cards.

There is great need for such registration that we may be prepared to meet the present and coming demand for women to take the places of men called to military service, as well as to fill multitudes of new places in industry, clerical work and public service created by the war.

But the registration contemplates much more than this. Every loyal woman above sixteen is wanted to register, even though she can offer little or no service outside of her own home. If this war is teaching us anything, it is, that national welfare and military efficiency have their roots back in the home and the school, and in those beneficent social institutions that are the heart of democracy. If, for example, we have done our duty to childhood and youth in past years, we would not now face the shocking percentage of rejections for physical defects and disease among our drafted men; and thousands of children who died in infancy might have lived to fight for their country today and enjoy the blessings of peace tomorrow.

So, when a woman says, "There is nothing for me to register for; I have to give every moment of my time to the care of my home and children," we will answer, "Register for that, and we will try to send her away with the proud feeling that she is serving her country in a most vital way."

Of course the vast majority of women cannot be asked to go to other places; they must render their service in their homes and home communities, or not at all. The community survey taken in advance of registration, is designed to enable registrars to suggest opportunities of philanthropic service to such women. Local philanthropies are crying out for help, because so many people entirely forgot them in their desire to render service more visibly connected with the war. "It is just as patriotic to save the life of a baby at home as of a soldier in France," we say.

This registration of women is really in the line of universal military service talked of, but not yet realized, for men; placing each man where he can do the most for his country, whether in the trenches, on the railroad or on the farm.

However, the registration is voluntary; women will not be drafted into government service, and if a woman registers for service at this time and when called later, finds herself unable, by changing conditions, to respond to the call, no punishment or criticism will fall upon her, nor will she be compelled to service.

One point which we would like to have all women remember is: This is a government census, and if you are a loyal woman, IT SHOULD INCLUDE YOU. Districts of unparticipating women are not asked to register.

It should be mentioned that one important advantage of registration is, to have a registry of the capacity and training of the women of the country as a basis of the future work of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE, State Chairman.

Presbyterian Notes

The annual spring meeting of Detroit Presbyterian convenes in Woodward avenue Presbyterian church, Detroit, Monday and Tuesday, April 15 and 16. The local church will report a general advance of church and Sunday-school work. There have been forty-seven accessions on confession and ten by letter and forty-one baptisms. The C. E. societies report an increase of sixty-two members and the Sunday-school reports a total of 282 members, the largest in its history. The benevolent and charity work of the church during the year has exceeded \$600.

The Christian Endeavor society held its annual election of officers, last Sunday evening, the following being the choices for the coming year: President—Genevieve McCumpha Vice Pres.—William Lalser Secretary—Ivona Cole Cor. Sec'y—Mildred Mills Treasurer—Regina Polley

At the missionary meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Alfred Chaffin, Wednesday afternoon, the delegates who attended the Presbyterian in Detroit, here week will give their reports. A full attendance is desired.

Will Dedicate New Auditorium Tonight

The dedication of the Penniman-Allen auditorium takes place, this, Friday evening. Mrs. Kate E. Allen, the owner, has extended an invitation to all the people of Plymouth and vicinity to be present at the reception and dancing party tonight. It is needless to say that everybody is anxious to see the handsome new building, which the generosity of Mrs. Allen has caused to be erected as a community social center, and there will be a large attendance.

Humane Red Star Sunday, April 21st

The attention of the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity, both old and young is again called to the observance of "Be Kind to Animal Week," April 15-20, and Humane Red Star Sunday, April 21. The observance of this week is urged throughout the country by the Red Star Animal Relief and as this organization is doing so much in caring for the war animals in the present struggle, it seems that our patriotism should encourage us to observe the week by either giving to the association or in some way doing something to lessen the cruelty to animals.

The fundamental principles underlying the American Red Star Animal Relief are humanity and patriotism. Its chosen field of work is war animal conservation. People have been told that horses are necessary along the battle front in order to transport necessary food supplies, ammunition, etc., to the soldiers in the front line trenches.

This is especially true in portions of Northern France, where the wet character of the ground and the deep mud renders the automobile largely useless. We all know that the supplies must reach these soldiers or the front will collapse. Many people do not realize that England and France have largely exhausted their home supply of horses, and they are obliged to look to the United States for those actually needed for transportation service. Even in our own country the supply of horses and mules has been heavily drained upon and the result is that every available animal in France or in the United States, must be conserved and saved to the utmost or the supply will dwindle to a point where a great collapse will occur. The purpose of the Red Star is to carry out Secretary Baker's request that it do for animals what the Red Cross is doing for the soldiers. More than 400,000 animals are employed in the present war, and one animal is required for every four men in the service of the United States, including the cavalry. Hence the great need of conserving and caring for the animals.

During "Be Kind to Animal Week," the teachers of the school are preparing to have essays and readings along the line of animal welfare. Circulars will be distributed throughout the public schools and Sunday schools along these lines and Rev. C. Strasen has kindly consented to address the pupils of the school on the subject of, Protection of Animals and Prevention of Cruelty.

The manual training class is planning to place fifty bird houses in the parks of both upper and north village. The boy scouts will assist in observing the week. Sunday, April 21st, the pastors of the several churches and the superintendents of the Sunday-schools are planning to observe Humane Sunday.

Let this be an inspiration to every one to do something to make the week a success.

A Letter of Appreciation

Camp Custer, April 8, 1918. Local Board Dist. No. 4, Plymouth, Mich.

Dear Sirs: This is rather late in coming, but nevertheless, I have thought about it ever since I got back, but have not had the time until tonight to drop you a few lines and let you know that we all got back to camp in first-class condition the other morning, and we are all feeling fine. There is not a sick person in the company now, and hope this finds everybody at the board in fine shape.

Well, in behalf of the boys from here, who were at Camp Custer last Tuesday, paying their last respects to the memory of our much-missed comrade, Corporal Cortrite, I have been appointed to extend our thanks and appreciation for the help so freely given by the local board of Plymouth, and I may say at this time that the boys here have expressed themselves, each and every one of how well they were taken care of by the board.

It is needless to say how we all miss him, for he was an excellent soldier and comrade. Will close now, thanking you again for the courtesy shown us, we remain Sincerely yours, Members of 329th M. G. B. Per Larry B. Brown.

NOTE—The Board desires to express in entertaining the boys from Camp Custer on the day of the funeral, Plymouth citizens provided the meals at the hotel.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE YEAR, 1918. Submitted by the Village Commission, April 1, 1918:

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCE, Amount. Includes Tax Roll, Water Tax, Miscellaneous, etc.

Table with 2 columns: DISBURSEMENTS, Amount. Includes Manager, Interest and Bonds, Street Sweeper, etc.

Total: \$201,438.00. F. J. TOUSEY, Village Clerk. W. T. CONNELL, President.



Public opinion has made Certain-teed a product of international prominence and use.

That great force has built up the Certain-teed business from nothing, 14 years ago, to the world's largest roof roofing industry now.

Certain-teed Roofing and Shingles

In every community under the sun, Certain-teed Roofing is giving longer and better roofing service, at a lower cost, than other kinds of roofing.

Certain-teed costs less to buy, less to lay and less to maintain than any other type of roof. It is weatherproof, water proof, spark proof and fire-rearnding. It cannot rust or corrode. It cannot melt under the hottest sun. It is not affected by gases, acids, fumes, smoke, etc.

Certain-teed is established everywhere as the most advantageous and economical roof, for factories, round houses, elevators, garages, warehouses, hotels, farm buildings, stores, out-buildings, etc. In shingles, red or green, it is very popular for residences. Certain-teed Roofing is guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years according to thickness. It is sold by good dealers, everywhere.

Certain-teed Products Corporation, Manufacturers of Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing. Offices and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of America.

For Sale By Plymouth Lumber & Coal Co.

Much Interest in War Sermons

Considerable interest has been shown in the first of the war sermons prepared by Rev. F. M. Field, and delivered at the Methodist church, last Sunday evening.

"The time has come when christianity must speak out and no longer remain christian," the speaker stated in beginning. "The sickening facts of Germany's crimes are before us. And the revelation which has unmasked our enemy and made him to stand out before us in all his naked fendishness, has not simply shown to us a barbarous horde of Huns, burning and pillaging occupied towns, butchering, raping and despoiling as no tribe of Indians ever dreamed; but has uncovered the worse thing which we are fighting, the deliberate, world-lusting Prussian system, the machine of which they are so many fighting cogs."

The speaker called attention to the fact that Bishop Henderson delivered his first war sermon after the declaration of war at the dedication of the local church just a year ago, and read a telegram from the bishop, who is now at the head of the War Work Council at Washington, reporting communication with President Wilson as to present war aims and assurance that "Upon this platform Methodism stands as a unit with President Wilson until victory comes."

In the second of the war sermons, next Sunday evening, Rev. Field will give us into what is exposing "Prussianism," his subject being "The German Terror in France." A ballot elsewhere in this issue gives anyone an opportunity to express himself as to what phases of the war he would like to hear.

Having taken over on mortgage and bill of sale a part of the D. L. Dey stock of farm implements, and also all book accounts, I wish to state that all said accounts are payable to me. Please call and settle same at once. E. L. Smith. Phone 336.

A CARD—We wish to extend our sincerest thanks to the members of Plymouth Rock Lodge, No. 47, F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, Plymouth Chapter, No. 115, O. E. S., and the officers and employees of the Daisy Mfg. Co., for the beautiful floral offerings and kind words of sympathy during our late bereavement; also those who furnished autos. We wish to thank through the press the undertaker, Mr. Schrader, for his greatly appreciated personal services and for his beautiful arrangements and manner in which the funeral was conducted. Mary M. Brown, Donald Cortrite.

If you have anything to buy or sell, place an ad in the Mail and you will get quick returns.

Wheat Guarantee Extends To June 1, 1918

The promise of guaranteed prices for wheat assures the farmer of a reasonable profit even if the War should end within a year and the large stores of grain in those sections of the world now cut off from transportation should again come into competition with his products. The guarantee applies to wheat harvested in the United States during 1918 and offered for sale before June 1, 1919, at any of the 25 specified markets. U. S. Food Administration.

Wheat Guarantee Extends To June 1, 1918. CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

Beyer Motor Sales Co.

DEALERS IN New and Second-Hand Automobiles, Tires, Oils, Gasoline and Automobile Accessories

Let us demonstrate a set of MINUTE WHEELS to you. BICYCLE and MOTOR CYCLE TIRES, remember we are head-quarters.

We have the sole agency for the DETROIT FIRE GUN. Now is the time you need a WINDSHIELD WIPER. Let us show you one.

Don't forget us when you need a CASING for your car. Will take in your old one REGARDLESS OF CONDITION.

We still have a few HEADLIGHT EQUALIZERS. Get a HYDROMETER and watch your battery.

SPOT LIGHTS and SEARCH LIGHTS always in stock. TOOL BOXES, SKID CHAINS, GREASE GUNS, BUMPERS, TIRE CARRIERS, TIRE COVERS, TIRE GUAGES, LOCK-TITE PATCHES, BLOW-OUT PATCHES, OUTSIDE BOOTS, RIM WRENCHES, PUMPS, in stock at all times.

PHONE 82-F2 W. J. Beyer, Prop.

Get Ready for Spring Work....

Now is the time to look over your farm implements and see what you are going to need for spring. We have everything in the Implement line. If you are contemplating the purchase of farm tools of any kind, see our line and get our prices before you buy.

HARROWS, DISCS, CULTIVATORS, GRAIN DRILLS, PLOWS, CORN PLANTERS, DRAGS, LAND ROLLERS, MANURE SPREADERS

SEE OUR LINE OF LUMBER WAGONS HENRY J. FISHER North Village Phone NO. 70

Subscriptions taken to all MAGAZINES and DETROIT DALIES on R. F. D. Routes. Lowest prices and prompt service guaranteed. Telephone 166, or write to

FRANK W. BEALS, 436 Mill Street, Plymouth, Mich.

Buy a Liberty Bond Today.

Illustration of a man and woman with a child. Text: WATCH HIM GROW! HE'S A BUSTER AND HIS COUNTRY IS GOING TO BE PROUD OF HIM! 3d LIBRARY LOAN. King in The Chicago Tribune.

Central Meat Market

Call Central Meat Market,
phone 23, for

Choice Meats,

Smoked Meats of all Kinds.

Home Made Bologna and Sausages.

Try them and you won't eat any other.

FRANK RAMBO, Mgr.

PHONE NO. 23.

Pfeiffer's Cash Market

The Home of Quality Meats

Let us serve you with the Best of everything in Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats. Our prices right too. Try us and see.

WILLIAM C. PFEIFER

Local Phone 90-F Free Delivery

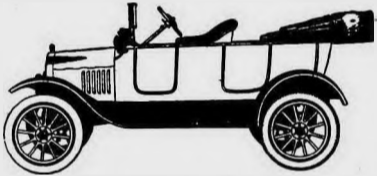


While there's no telling what conditions may face the country before the war is over, one thing is certain and that Ford cars will grow more and more into being actual necessities, both in city and country. Prospective buyers will do well to place orders NOW, when a reasonably quick delivery is possible. Don't put it off until spring for the demand is continuous from all parts of the country; Ford cars are wanted in the North, South, East and West, every day in the year. Let us have your order today and we'll hustle our best that you may not be kept waiting.

NEW PRICES—Touring Car, \$150; Roadster, \$435; Chassis \$400.

Beyer Motor Sales Co.,

PHONE 87-F2. WM. BEYER, Prop.



The Plymouth Elevator Co.

Would advise you to place your order or buy at once your seeds for spring planting. Seeds of all kinds are going to be short, and its not going to be so much a question of price as of getting them at all. We have bought some Seeds, but are getting only about half of the order shipped. We have for sale at the present time:—

Leaming Field Corn, Red Cob Ensilage, Barley, Rape, Millett, Alsike Clover, June Clover, Mammoth Clover, Timothy, besides a complete line of Garden Seeds, Lawn Seed, Etc.

Better see us and arrange for your requirements. We will carry your seeds for you with a small deposit down to insure us as to delivery.

The PLYMOUTH ELEVATOR CO.
PLYMOUTH, MICH.



We Don't Expect You to Buy a Big Bill of Lumber until you have decided on just what you are going to build.

It makes a difference in the specifications and dimensions.

We calculate however that you calculate on building something some time, and hope when ready that we may have the opportunity of calculating the cost of your lumber bill.

Plymouth Lumber & Coal Co.
CHARLES MATHER, Sec. and Manager

BUY LIBERTY BONDS TO VERY LIMIT OF RESOURCES

Everyone Should Give the Boys "Over There" the Financial Support Needed for Victory.

An article recently published in some papers of the central West gave an erroneous impression as to the part the farmer should play in financing the great struggle for liberty and world freedom. It suggested that the farmer should not borrow money with which to buy Liberty bonds—that he should not "inconvenience himself" in lending financial support at this critical time in the history of the nation.

This is no time to think of inconvenience at home. If inconvenience is to be the basis of thought, let the American farmer consider first the inconvenience of the boys on the firing line in France. At this particular time it is up to all Americans to make sacrifices. This is no time to think of comfortable financial circumstances and freedom from inconvenience. The government is at a great deal of inconvenience. If the boys at the blazing, thunderous front are standing in muddy trenches dodging shell splinters and Hun bullets and facing the terrible gas attacks, there is no reason why the farmer at home should not extend himself to help out.

Don't think of inconvenience. Think of the inconvenience and danger of your son, or your neighbor's son, at the front, and buy Liberty bonds to the limit. Stretch your financial system to the breaking point, if need be, to support your government and the boys who are actually engaged in the business of fighting your fight.

If you haven't the money at hand to do your full duty toward the great cause, go out and borrow it from your bank—borrow so that you may buy bonds "until it hurts." Your financial support may be a measure of your practical patriotism—and the nation needs practical patriots at this critical period.

Don't think of inconvenience—think only of success.

HELPLESS CHINA A LESSON

Every Man, Woman and Child Should Contribute to Success of Third Liberty Loan.

Within the last few months the terrible bubonic plague has been sweeping over western China. Starting in Mongolia, it crossed the great wall and, with appalling speed, invaded province after province. And China—great, helpless China—is unable to care for its unfortunate people. Missionaries and the Rockefeller Institute have been doing much to alleviate suffering, but their efforts have been little enough to stem the tide of the dread disease. China lacks the organization and the initiative to do much more than bow before the inevitable.

"There is a lesson for America at this time in the conditions in China," said a United States army medical officer a few days ago. "The United States is at war. Food, guns, clothing are needed for the soldiers, and ships are necessary to carry them to the battlefields in Europe. To conduct this enormous business of war, money is needed—billions in money. If the nation does not show initiative and organization, if every individual and every community are not closely knit to every other individual and every other community and interest by a common impulse, a common purpose to defeat the enemy, America will fall in this war as surely as China has fallen in her hopeless battle against the bubonic plague.

"Every man, woman and child should contribute to the limit toward the success of the third Liberty loan. There must be no sectional feeling, no racial hatreds, no ancient grudges, no political ambitions, no community interests or individual schemes to stand in the way. If this nation of more than a hundred million souls stands together as one, the government at Washington will be provided with the money with which to finance ourselves and our allies in this war against a selfish and autocratic power that plots our political and commercial ruin as it plotted and accomplished the ruin of Belgium and Serbia and northern France.

"A prominent politician once protested against the 'China-fying of the United States.' Let the United States prove to itself and to the common foe that there is nothing of China's helplessness in us. It can do so by acting with a single purpose in this matter of a world war for democracy."

Be a Fighter and Buy Bonds. It is time that we all realize the country is at war. The railroads found themselves relieved of the management of their properties over night. Prices have been set for food and steel and coal. The draft is in full operation. It is no longer a question of patriotism in supporting the government, it is an absolute necessity. If the soldiers refuse to fight, the war is lost. If we at home refuse to buy bonds, the war is lost because the government will be unable to finance the operation. The man who refuses to buy bonds in this great crisis is in a class with the soldier who refuses to fight.

Back Uncle Sam With Bonds. Russia's condition today should be a lesson to us in America. Its government was overthrown and the Hun invaders overrun its soil. Your government must be supported in the face of the German menace. The purchase of Liberty bonds is the best assurance of support you can give at this time.

Constipation and Indigestion. These are twin evils. Persons suffering from indigestion are often troubled with constipation. Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill., writes that when she first moved to Mattoon she was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation. Food distressed her and there was a heavy weight pressing on her stomach and chest. She did not rest well at night, and felt worn out a good part of the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets corrected this trouble so that she has since felt like a different person.—Advt.

SAYS HIT THE HUN BY BUYING BONDS

Major General Barry Says Aid Liberty Loan to Avert Indemnity Fund.

By MAJ. GEN. THOMAS H. BARRY, [Former Commandant at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.]

Four years ago the German government started a war, which evidence makes certain had for its object the domination of the world, the crushing of democracy and the establishment of autocracy in its stead.

Evidence of this far-reaching plot appeared as the war was prosecuted by the Germans with such lawless cruelty, that in an effort to parallel their inhuman savagery a shocked world has revived the medieval word "Hun."

The government of the United States observed neutrality until their sovereign rights were openly and contemptuously invaded. They were then called upon to decide whether to surrender their rights and their liberty or to engage in war. Rightly they decided to engage in war. That war is now in progress and it will be won by "hitting the Hun."

To hit the Hun, soldiers must go to the firing line in Europe, but that costs money, and if we are to "hit the Hun" from the firing line at the front there must be no faltering in the fund line at the rear.

To prosecute the war successfully larger sums of money are needed by the government than it ever has needed before. I have read an estimate that it costs a thousand dollars to shoot a Hun.

To provide the stupendous total the government asks its citizens for a temporary loan of the cash they have to invest. As security, it gives its promise to repay the full amount with a good rate of interest. The promise to repay the amount borrowed constitutes the Liberty bonds. They are offered in denominations to suit all purses, and whoever subscribes to a Liberty bond is helping to "hit the Hun."

A time will come when so many have been hit that just one more will constitute his defeat, the collapse of his government and the triumph of liberty. But the war will not be won until some one has hit this last Hun.

So I beg every American who has in his heart a love for the liberty he enjoys and cash to invest to purchase Liberty bonds, and I urge every social club or society, every school, factory, department store, boy scout company and other organizations and individuals to form "Hitting the Hun clubs" and purchase Liberty bonds enough to take a shot at a Hun.

It will give strength to the firing line to observe strength in the fund line, and some one will have the honor of subscribing the fund that hits the last Hun and the war will be won.

If we do not subscribe now to the Liberty bonds, to win the war, we will be compelled to subscribe later to an indemnity fund for losing the war.

Put Money into the Land. Occasionally when driving through the country some attractive farm will be passed. Everything is in good shape; there are windmills, there is a silo; the fences are up and the land in excellent tilth. What is the secret of this? The answer always is: "That farmer has put money in his place."

America is a great farming nation, as well as a great manufacturing nation. It is wonderfully prosperous today. There are railroads, bridges, factories, mills, workshops and schoolhouses. All this shows we have put money into it. But there is today the shadow of war hanging over the entire land. The nation is in peril.

Now is the time of all times when money must be put into this land of the free and the home of the brave if it is to remain prosperous and happy. The purchase of Liberty bonds puts your money where it will do the most good in this grave crisis.

Be a Bond Salesman for Uncle Sam. When you have bought your bond, don't stop. Become a bond salesman for your government and see to it that your neighbor buys a bond. Explain to him that you and he have to do this, as the soldier at the front has to fight.

Russia failed to support its army and its army failed to fight for Russia, and today Germany is taking over thousands of square miles of rich farming and mineral lands, title to which is held by Russians who will have their deeds considered mere scraps of paper by their conquerors. Buy bonds from your government and sell them for it. Make the United States a success instead of a failure. Like Russia.

Farmer, Hire Man and Liberty Loan. Intelligent farmers know that a hired man does better work if he is bountifully fed, pleasantly housed and warmly clad. Uncle Sam today has abroad close to 1,000,000 hired men, engaged in the most toilsome and hazardous work. They cannot be fed, clothed and housed unless money is provided. The purchase of Liberty bonds provides the government with funds to finance this gigantic task. The men in the trenches must be cared for by the men at home. Give the boys the best we can afford. They deserve it all.

Bonds Are Police Protection. Everyone knows the value of police protection. The purchase of Liberty bonds provides the government with money to build ships to police the high seas and guard America's commerce.

MONEY AS NEEDFUL AS MEN, SAYS GOVERNOR

Wage Earners, Business Men, Farmers and Capitalists Are Viciously Interested in Triumph of Our Arms.

By FRANK O. LOWDEN, [Governor of Illinois.]

This is a war to establish the right of people to govern themselves. It is, therefore, a people's war. But a people cannot govern itself successfully unless it is willing to finance a war waged upon it by military autocracy. Democracy is doomed, unless it has the vitality to put forth its resources in support of a war, in which its very right to exist is challenged.

Our enemy frequently has said that we, as a nation, care for money alone. More than a million of our young men have given the lie to this charge by offering the supreme sacrifice—the sacrifice of life itself—that their country might endure. Shall it now be said of the other millions—the millions who remain at home—that this charge is true? Will not our people at home, for whose security and future our soldiers have gone to the colors, will not they loan their dollars to the government in the support of a cause for which these men gladly offer to give their lives?

Remember, money is as needful as men, if we are to prevail. Remember that if we do prevail, these bonds will be the best investment we shall have made during the period of the war. If we fall, even then they will be worth more than our cattle and lands, our factories and stores, or any other property we may own.

Our wage earners, business men and capitalists are vitally interested in the triumph of our arms. Let all subscribe in proportion to their means. The number who shall partake of this loan is as important as the total amount subscribed. If our people generally are united in absorbing our Liberty bonds, it will prove to the world that democracy knows what its liberties are worth, and is willing to defend them at any cost.

COST TO CRUSH THE KAISER

Boersianer, Financial Expert, Gives Figures as Boost to Liberty Loan.

By BOERSIANER, [Financial Editor, Chicago Examiner.]

Not many years before Abraham Lincoln became president Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were fed and sheltered in the Globe Tavern, Springfield, Ill., at four dollars a week. In other terms, they each paid two dollars a week for room and board at what then was one of the best family hotels in the state capital. Incredibly cheap? To us today, yes, but not to the Americans of the '50's and '60's. The purchasing power of a dollar in those days was tremendous.

When the Civil war broke out the wealth of the United States was appraised at \$17,000,000,000. Let us be liberal and make it \$20,000,000,000 at the end of that interminable strife, the total cost of which was \$4,000,000,000. At that time the national debt was \$2,625,000,000. Put in another way, the country had spent in the Civil war one-fifth of her entire wealth.

What happened? Within eighteen years the whole of the national debt was paid off; extinguished by a commonwealth with only one-third of the present population; with little or no prestige as a world power; with all her railroads, half of her city real estate and 60 per cent of her farms mortgaged to European capitalists; with bank resources of only \$4,000,000,000 and with not a dollar's worth of investments abroad.

There are estimates that ere Kaiserism shall be crushed our national obligation will stand at \$20,000,000,000. That would mean about 8 per cent of the wealth of the nation (which is not less than \$250,000,000,000) or 4 per cent less than the percentage in 1865.

America today is the leading power, the wealthiest country in the world. It is a creditor nation. Its railroads, real estate and farms are owned by her own people and her bank resources total \$49,389,000,000.

After this, is it necessary to ask if a United States government bond is a safe investment? There is nothing safer in the world; nothing which promises so rapid and so high an appreciation once the war is ended. These are the cold facts of the proposition. There is another side: the love-of-country, the love-of-Liberty, the great-humanity-cause side.

War and the Weather. The Almighty makes the weather, not man, and if the weather doesn't suit us, we have to wait. The farmer knows what a day's rain will do in the way of upsetting plans. One can't plow in the mud and a cutting of hay or wheat may be damaged or ruined by one night's downpour.

The war department, too, is up against the weather in France. Three inches of rainfall may make the country impassable for half a million men and horses and motortrucks and ruin the chances of victory or bring defeat. When the war department has the weather to worry about, don't add to its worries by withholding money and, consequently, supplies. The purchase of Liberty bonds will help Pershing a lot this summer.

Germans Buy Bonds; Why Not You? Germany's last loan was over-subscribed. The Germans are determined to win this war. We have more money than they, and we must spend it. Lend to your government by buying Liberty bonds. Crush Germany's armies under the weight of American dollars.

LIFE MEASURED BY DEEDS NOT BY DAYS OR YEARS

WE CAN WIN THE WAR, BUT IN ORDER TO WIN, WE MUST BE READY TO MAKE SACRIFICES.

We Cannot Win Unless We Learn to Put Patriotism Ahead of Our Own Selfish Desires.

From the speech of Hon. G. J. Dickens, delivered at the Service Flag dedication at Hope church, Holland, Sunday evening, March 17.

I have two stars upon that flag, I said "I", for she who here these soldier boys has long since passed away to the Great Beyond. Whether they shall return to me or go to her, God only knows, but in this sacred hour, and in this holy place, where they were baptized and confessed their faith, with my face turned upward to the stars in hope, I dedicate them anew to God and Country.

We derive comfort from the thought that we have given them to a country of which they are worthy, and which is worthy of them. They are worthy of their country, because they went so willingly, so bravely and so enthusiastically. Their country is worthy of them because this starry flag is the hope of humanity and it is paradise regained for the oppressed of earth. It is a comfort to us to know that this flag which has been given to us by an heroic ancestry is not in the hands of weaklings and will be handed down without a stain to posterity with added lustre.

Life is not measured by days or years, but by deeds. The slacker coward may continue to exist but he does not live. He does not walk but creeps, face downward on the earth. The sun-light on the mountain tops of service, achievement and accomplishment are not for him. He dwells in the dark shadows until he sinks into an unmarked and forgotten grave.

We can win the war. We have the men and the money, the courage, the will-power, the inventive genius, and the resources. We are willing to fight for an ideal and to die for a great cause, but we cannot win the war unless we combine capital and labor, brawn and brain, muscle and mind in an united, concentrated effort. We cannot win the war unless we realize that our money is not ours. That we are simply trustees of it for God and country. We cannot win the war unless we are willing to suffer in our stomachs in order that we may live in our souls. We cannot win the war unless we at home are worthy of our sons abroad, in patriotism, suffering and sacrifice.

This is the Hour of Our Big Test. Let Us Make It The Hour of Our Victory.

THE whole great problem of winning the war rests primarily in the matter of food. It is not a Government responsibility, it is the responsibility of each individual. Each pound of food saved by each American citizen is a pound given to the support of our army, the allies, and the friendly neutrals. Each pound wasted or eaten unnecessarily is a pound withheld from them. It is a direct personal obligation on the part of each of us to some one in Europe whom we are bound to help. If we are selfish or even careless, we are disloyal—we are the enemy at home. Now is the hour of our testing. Let us make it the hour of our victory—victory over ourselves, victory over the enemy of freedom.—Herbert Hoover.

Rheumatic Pains Relieved. "I have used Chamberlain's Liniment for pains in the chest and lameness of the shoulders due to rheumatism, and am pleased to say that it has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes Mrs. S. N. Finch, Batavia, N. Y.—Advt.

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Wayne ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate court room in the city of Detroit on the eighth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. Present, Edward C. Conrad, Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Wayne ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate court room in the city of Detroit on the twenty-second day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Commissioner's Notice. In the matter of the estate of Corwin H. Truesdell, deceased. We, the undersigned having been appointed by the probate court for the county of Wayne State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said estate, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the office of Corbin & Dayton in the village of Plymouth in said county, on Wednesday, the 20th day of May, A. D. 1918, and on Monday the 27th day of July, A. D. 1918, at two o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that four months from the 20th day of March, A. D. 1918, were allowed by said court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

F. W. and W. H. KENNEDY, Representing the Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co. All kinds of stock insured against death from any cause or theft. Phone, 250, F-14, Plymouth, Mich. or Garfield 60R, Detroit.

MISS ANNA L. YOUNGS PIANO AND HARMONY MEMBER M. M. T. A. LYMOUGH, MICHIGAN.

S. E. CAMPBELL, M. D. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON Special attention given to Eye, Ear and Nervous Diseases. Hours—8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2 & 7 to 8 p. m. 25 W. Ann Arbor St. Phone 45 Plymouth, Mich.



W. E. SMYTH Watchmaker and Optician Watches and Clocks Repaired Watch Inspector for the Michigan Central R. R. for 17 years. Ground Floor Optical Parlor. Plymouth, Michigan.

THE WAR SHOP
A375
We Are Glad that the Only War we are engaged in is one having as its objective The Capturing of Your Trade Our Ammunition is high grade, our weapons effective and We Hope You'll Soon Surrender
Wm. GAYDE
North Village Phone 373

Buy a Liberty Bond Today.



This War Must Be Fought On European Soil

If the peoples of the earth are not to become toiling millions for the Prussian Junkers and the Prussian Krupps, if they are not to be terror-ridden slaves at the mercy of a German Kaiser's will, Prussianism must be driven back within its own borders and kept there.

Not only English freedom, French freedom is at stake. Our own cherished institutions, our free government, all that our fathers fought for, all that free peoples prize, is threatened by an enemy that would impose his own hateful Kultur on every free institution in every liberty-loving land.

That is why the war must be fought on European soil. We are fighting in Europe now that we may not have to fight in America, on the very thresholds of our own homes, later.

We are fighting for the safety and liberty of our children, our homes, our country. No price is too great to pay for Victory.

Americans, you are called upon to back our armies in France, to furnish them the guns and shells and ships and airplanes, the enormous quantities of every sort of supplies that they must have to defeat the Prussian armies and drive them back across the Rhine.

*The War Is Being Fought in Europe—
But It Must Be Won Right Here at Home*

Will You Strike a Blow for American Freedom? Your Support of the Third Liberty Loan Is Your Answer. Invest today in Liberty Bonds—ALL the Bonds You Can

THIS SPACE PAID FOR AND CONTRIBUTED BY

THE DAISY MANUFACTURING CO., PLYMOUTH, MICH.

EAST PLYMOUTH

Mrs. Louis Thomas entertained at Sunday guests: Mrs. N. J. Carver and daughter, Charles Scott and wife and Miss Voss of Detroit. Miss Jennie Thomas of Detroit, was a Monday visitor.

Andrew Smith of Ypsilanti, visited his sister, Mrs. George Fisher, on Sunday. Harry Shattuck and wife called in the afternoon.

Miss Myrtle Eckles visited at B. D. Brown's in Plymouth, Sunday.

Norman Markham and his bride of Detroit, were the guests of Miss Ida Stevens for a few days this week. The young couple expect to make their home on a farm at Salem.

Charles Strebins, wife and children visited the former's mother at Bedford, last Sunday. While there Will Strebins gave them a ride to Detroit in his new auto.

Sunday visitors at William Bakewell's were: Ernest Gray and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Pettingill of New Hudson.

Mrs. E. M. Coverdill and little son, Ernest, of Detroit, are visiting Mrs. Henry Hager, this week.

William Elliott, son, Waldo and daughter, Mildred, Miss Marie Schoof and Harry Hunt of Northville, were Sunday guests at Theodore Schoof's. Waldo Elliott remained to spend a few days with his cousin, Norman Schoof.

William Minehart, wife and sons, Herman, Walter and Adolph, visited relatives in Detroit, Sunday.

Mrs. Emil Schilling entertained Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dixon, Charles Westfall and wife, Will Holmes, wife and son, Clyde, and daughter, Lavina, of Plymouth, at supper on Sunday evening.

Mrs. William Bartell visited in Detroit from Monday until Friday of last week.

Alfred Bakewell, wife and daughter, Alice, visited Mrs. Bakewell's parents at Beech, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Markham were supper guests at Silas Sly's, Monday.

Robert Stender of Saginaw, visited his sister, Mrs. Charles Strebins, Monday.

About twenty friends and neighbors surprised Emil Schilling at his home on the Plymouth road, Wednesday evening. They came to remind him of his birthday. Five hundred furnished amusement for the guests. Mrs. Welcome Rosenberg and Theodore Schoof were winners of first prizes, while Miss Isabelle Amrhein and George Fisher were consoled. Phonograph selections were played during the evening and everybody had a good time. Mr. Schilling was the recipient of several pretty gifts. Refreshments were served at midnight, and the visitors left, wishing their host many more birthday anniversaries.

Mrs. Thomas of Newburg, spent the day with Mrs. John Thompson, Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Paul Lee and little daughter of Livonia, visited her mother, Mrs. A. M. Eckles, last Sunday.

Laurence Bartell was the guest of his aunt at Wayne, Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Willis visited her son, Charles, at Plymouth, Tuesday evening.

WEST PLYMOUTH

C. H. Tiffin has sold a farm, which he bought a few years ago, to Detroit parties. This is the second farm on this street to be sold to Detroit parties this spring.

John Robertson, Sr., visited at Denton and Ypsilanti, the week-end.

Lyman O'Bryan has a small piece of oats in and another piece ready.

Mr. Sharrow was at his home a few days ago looking after his bees. He found they had wintered all right, so we may now look for some "sweet honey," if we cannot have but a few pounds of sugar at a time.

Bert Beiry has moved into Mr. Packard's house, recently vacated by Mr. Davis.

Mrs. Don Packard and Cecil visited Wednesday with her mother, Mrs. Durfee, in Wayne.

Ben Blunk, wife and daughter, Madeline; Ford Becker and wife; Roy Jewell, wife and little son; Paul Becker, Miss Olm and Merle Rorabacher were entertained at F. L. Becker's, Sunday.

LAPHAM'S CORNERS

Miss Cora Renwick of the Normal college, is spending the week at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Coda Savary and daughters, Norma and Serena, also George Walker and Gertrude motored to Pontiac Sunday and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith are spending the week with relatives in Grand Rapids.

Harmon Gale and family spent Sunday afternoon with Fred Bird and family.

C. H. Bovee and family and Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Tait spent Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown of Worden.

The Misses Vera, Mercie and Harriet VanAken of Detroit, spent the week-end with their grandmother, Mrs. Mary VanAken. Miss Harriet remained and spent the week.

Miss Mildred Tyler of Ypsilanti, is spending the week with her aunt and grandmother.

ELM

Louis Kiel of Camp Custer, was home on a three days' furlough, remaining over Sunday. Mr. Kiel is now an efficient cook, having mastered the art during his stay in camp.

Wolfram Bros. reshingled their residence last week.

James Shaw of Farmington, visited relatives here a day or two this week.

Elmer Lambert is preparing to put up some new fence on his farm, recently purchased. A much needed improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Beyer attended the confirmation services in Detroit, last Sunday, when their eldest son was confirmed.

T. V. Shaw of Detroit, called on friends here, Tuesday.

John Bentley, G. N. Bentley, Ira Wilson and Horace Kingsley made a business trip to Detroit, Monday.

The fine weather still continues, and the roads are drying up in fine shape. Looks as though spring had come to stay.

Claud Simmons and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Burger were Sunday guests at the home of Guy Simmons of Gilt Edge.

SALEM

Will Stanbro was a South Lyon caller, Thursday.

Miss Eleanor Kensler, who is teaching in Toledo this year, is enjoying a week's vacation at home.

Miss Cora Renwick of Ypsilanti Normal, is also home this week.

Glenn Baker of Grand Rapids, spent the latter part of the week with his parents, Rev. J. M. Baker and wife.

Uncle Sam's Aid will meet next Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Charles Kensler. Everybody come.

F. C. Wheeler was in Ann Arbor on business, Thursday.

Mrs. Charles Kensler was a Plymouth visitor, Thursday.

Mrs. Rose Smith was in Plymouth, Thursday.

Mrs. Sparr was a Detroit visitor, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Groth of South Lyon, visited in Salem, Thursday.

L. W. Stanbro and wife and Theron Smith and wife of South Lyon, called at Will Stanbro's, Sunday.

John McLaren, wife and son of Plymouth, were Sunday guests of C. M. McLaren and wife.

Charles Stanbro was a Detroit visitor, Monday.

Horace Pearsons and wife of Ann Arbor, visited at Henry Doane's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Stanbro were Northville visitors, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts entertained a company at six o'clock dinner, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Stanbro were Plymouth visitors, Thursday.

Mrs. Leta Atchinson found a gold locket Sunday. Owner can have it by calling on Mrs. Atchinson and describing the property.

Mrs. Charles Brown was in Plymouth, Thursday.

C. M. McLaren and wife, Charles Stanbro and wife were Ann Arbor shoppers, Tuesday.

Uncle Sam's Aid will serve lunch on town meeting day. Everybody come and get your dinner.

Mrs. E. T. Leach and baby of Pontiac, are spending several days at George Young's.

Mrs. Earl Martin is spending a few days at Camp Custer, visiting her husband.

Ladies' Auxiliary will hold an Easter bazaar and apron sale at the town hall, Friday afternoon, March 29th. Everyone invited.

Ladies of Salem township, be sure you attend the meetings that are to be held in the different schoolhouses of the township. You will learn why the government wants you to register on registration day.

Miss June Waid is spending the week in Ann Arbor.

A school of instruction and talk on the sale of Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds will be held in the town hall in the village of Salem, on Friday evening, March 29. Hon. Carl Lehman of Ann Arbor, will address the meeting. On the following Friday evening, April 5th, a War Preparedness meeting and rally will be held in the town hall. Prominent speakers from the county will attend this meeting. These meetings are called by the County War Preparedness Board and the residents of Salem township should show their patriotism by attending them. No soliciting will be done as the big drive for the Third Liberty Loan starts April 6th.

Will Observe Humane Week

Civic Committee of Woman's Literary Club Have Made Arrangements to Observe the Week of April 15th.

Through the efforts of the Civic committee of the Woman's Literary Club, arrangements are being made to observe the week of April 15th as Humane Week, and everyone is requested to assist in this work. It is the request of the Red Star Animal Relief and the American Humane Association that the week of April 15th, be observed throughout the country, and Plymouth, as in all good movements, desires to be in line in this noble work.

Superintendent C. F. Rees has kindly consented to observe, "Be Kind to Animal Week" in the school, and during that week several bird houses will be erected by the manual training class. The boy scouts will also lend a helping hand in making the week a success, and the pastors and Sunday-schools of the various churches will observe Sunday, April 21st. The Red Star Animal Relief is doing a wonderful work in this great war in caring for the injured horses and dogs that are doing such good work on the battle front.

Walter Dyer in a recent article in the Red Cross magazine, says that it is estimated that 10,000 dogs are in use by the various armies at war in Europe. How many have lost their lives in service no man knows. The military dogs are no hobby, their usefulness has been amply demonstrated. In Europe they are in use in the main for three purposes, as ambulance assistants and searchers out of wounded, as scouts and messengers and as sentries. To a small extent they are used as ammunition carriers, as well, while terriers have been employed to rid the trenches of rats.

There are hundreds of instances where dogs have saved the lives of wounded soldiers during the present war. The dog can do more than man can do, for he can dash swiftly through shot and shell to a position where it would be sure death for man to go. He can find the wounded by his superhuman sense of smell, distinguishing the living from the dead. He can bear water and restoratives to the stricken soldiers, and then by bringing back a helmet or other objects, inform his masters of the wounded man's presence, and then lead them there when it is safe to go.

The horses are also doing an important work in the present war, and we should all try and do what we can for the Red Star Animal Relief, for this society is helping to care for the injured animals.

A Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. John Hix Celebrate Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

On Sunday, March 17th, Mr. and Mrs. John Hix celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their farm home, three and one-half miles north of Wayne. A beautiful three-course dinner was served to forty friends and relatives. Their son, Ralph, was unable to be with them, as he is in training at Camp Kearney, California. Eleven grandchildren and four great grandchildren were present. Friends were there from Detroit, Dearborn, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Plymouth and Clariston. Mr. and Mrs. Hix have resided on this farm their entire married life, except one year they lived in Plymouth. One remarkable circumstance is that Mr. Hix is the son of a family of nine to celebrate their golden wedding day. The afternoon was spent in social intercourse, and the guests departed at a merry hour, leaving a house of gold and other remembrances, and wishing the aged couple many happy returns of the day.

A Communication

Mr. Editor:—

Being the time has come for our annual election, I would like to make some suggestions through the columns of your valuable paper, to voters of the township of Plymouth.

In the first place each voter should consider it his duty to be at election and vote, it being the time when we need an expression of the voters to know what they want, and to vote means for improvements. The highway fund and improvements are always considered at that time. Since being nominated for commissioner, I have made a canvass among the farmers to know how they felt about building some State award road, and I was surprised to learn how much in favor they all were of building such roads.

I was doubly surprised to hear the liberal offers of cash and gravel that these farmers offered, without even being asked to donate, the only restriction being made on such donations being where they were to be applied. This fact shows that each giver feels that they ought to derive some personal benefit from said donation, thus trying to build one and one-half miles of State improved road in the town.

It would be impossible to please all. Trying to adopt a plan which would please the majority, I would offer the suggestion that we begin at the corporation of Plymouth and build one-half mile of State improved road on the three principal roads leading out of Plymouth. As far as I can learn, this suggestion would prove satisfactory with everyone. I do not feel at this date like making public, the offers I have had from farmers to boost the good road problem, but am at liberty to state I have had some very generous ones, for which I render my personal thanks. As for my own offer, I feel at liberty to make it public at this time. If the town will gravel two miles of road this year, beginning at my north line, coming toward town, I will give the gravel for one mile free of charge. I have only one suggestion more, first and last, come and vote.

D. W. PACKARD

WILLOW CREEK

Mrs. J. A. Robertson is visiting in Ohio.

Mrs. Charles Rittenhouse and daughter, Doris, and son, Dale, returned home from a two weeks' visit in Indiana, Saturday.

Mrs. D. W. Martin of Beaverton, Mich., has been visiting friends and relatives in this community the past few days.

Nellie Link returned home Sunday, from a few weeks' visit in Ohio.

Mrs. Iva Hallam is better at this writing.

Lulu Hefner has gone to Huntington, Indiana, to assist in caring for her grandparents, who are very feeble.

Mrs. Emory Halliwell and Nellie Link called at E. Harshbarger's, Monday evening.

Miss Edna Huston visited at the Bartlett school, Friday.

John Hefner spent Tuesday night with Henry Hutton.

Genevieve Everett and Blanche Hutton attended the "J" hop, Friday.

Marion Tillotson spent Sunday at Robert Walker's in Plymouth.

Mrs. Smythe spent Sunday with Miss Elzora Harmon.

Avis Blackmore has gone to Flat Rock, where she will visit her grandparents.

A Pleasant Meeting

A very enjoyable missionary meeting was held at the pleasant home of Mrs. Ella Chaffee, March 20. Program follows:

Paper and talk by president, Mrs. Miller.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. F. F. Bennett, accompanied by Miss Madeleine Bennett.

Violin Solo—Thelma Peck, accompanied by Julia Wilcox.

Two very pleasing vocal numbers were rendered by Mrs. J. H. Patterson, accompanied by Miss Thomas, piano, and Master Donald Patterson, violin.

A piano duet by the Hillmer sisters was also very fine.

The hostess served delicious light refreshments, while the orchestra played several selections.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Favorite for Colds

J. L. Easley, Macon, Ill., in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says, "During the past fifteen years it has been my sister's favorite medicine for colds on the lungs when suffering with a cold and it always relieves me promptly."—Advt.

TODAY'S REFLECTIONS

Good morning, President Conner.

Also members of the new commission.

Got your Easter hat?

Get ready to plant a war garden.

The seed catalogues are just as alluring as ever in spite of the high cost of paper.

Town meeting day next Monday.

There is bound to be some disappointed ones.

We are worried over whether our war garden this summer will be considered a non-essential industry or not, if the onion sets don't begin to shoot early.

There is a couple in Wayne county asking for a divorce, who have been married for sixty years. It seems they might have dwelt a little longer in the state of matrimony, if only to keep the home fires burning.

A Bilious Attack

When you have a bilious attack your liver fails to perform its functions. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach instead of digesting. This inflames the stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take Chamberlain's Tablets. They will tune up your liver, clean out your stomach and you will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter.—Advt.

We have just received another car of the Albert Dickinson's celebrated

FEEDS

Composed of the following

- DICKINSON'S DAIRY FEED, a 21 per cent or better, protein feed.
- DICKINSON'S STAG STOCK FEED, for cows, hogs or horses.
- DICKINSON'S OASIS HORSE FEED, heavy grain ration.
- DICKINSON'S HOBBY HORSE FEED, medium grain ration.
- DICKINSON'S GLOBE EGG MASH, for laying hens.
- DICKINSON'S SCRATCH FEED, with and without grit.
- DICKINSON'S CRACKED CORN, clean and sweet.
- DICKINSON'S FINE CHICK FEED.
- BLATCHFORD'S MILK MASH, a steam cooked feed for little chicks.
- BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL.
- KILN DRIED CORN, CHOP FEED, MIDDINGS, Etc.

Phone No. 2 WILCOX BROS.

YOUR EASTER APPAREL

MUST BE BOUGHT NOW

We believe you will find this the most desirable place to choose, not alone because assortments are ample, but because every garment is of thoroughly dependable quality and assures you a style smartness so essential to fashionable apparel. Prices are very moderate considering present market conditions.



The Very Coat You Want

Is quite likely to be found in our stocks. You have never seen more interesting styles than these new ones we are showing for spring and Easter. Straight line styles, semi-belted styles and full belted styles are here, with clever button trimmings and novelty collars. Practically every popular material is represented in various color effects.

New Blouses for Easter

Many clever styles—beautiful colors—in Crepe de Chine, Georgette and fancy Voiles, daintily trimmed with fine laces and tucks; stripes and plaids are highly favored and we have a good selection.

Practical, Dressy Skirts

These Skirts of Woolen and Silk fabrics are developing many fascinating effects. There is a choice variety of rich colorings. Button trimmings and novel pocket ideas are shown on some of them. The tailoring is excellent—the values are very attractive.

Easter Footwear

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Must be in harmony with the rest of your apparel and here you can choose stylish graceful shoes that meet every demand of service and fashion. We can please you in all the new styles and colors. See them.

New Hosiery

Our Easter display presents a most attractive assortment of splendidly finished Hosiery in black, white and all spring colors. Heels and toes reinforced to give wear. See our line of Hosiery before buying.

See Our New Line of Spring Dress Goods

Big assortment Men's and Boy's Suits in all the latest styles and colors

New Spring Stock of Shoes for Men and Boys are now being shown here

Big assortment of room-size Rugs, Linoleum, Floor Coverings, Window Shades and Curtains.

E. L. RIGGS

All About W. S. S.

WHAT Are They?

They are War Savings Stamps.

They are of two kinds—United States Thrift Stamps (25c each). United States War Savings Stamps (\$4.12 plus 1 cent for each month since January).

Sixteen U. S. Thrift Stamps plus from 12 to 23 cents in cash will purchase a War Savings Stamp, which when affixed to a War Savings Certificate is the guarantee of the Government and the people of the United States to repay on January 1, 1923, the full amount with interest at 4% compounded quarterly.

The U. S. Thrift card is a pocket-sized card given free of charge to purchasers of U. S. Thrift Stamps.

The War Savings Certificate is a pocket-sized folder given to holders of War Savings Stamps. War Savings Stamps are as safe as the United States.

WHY Should I Buy Them?

Because we are at war;

Because the more we save, the more labor and material will be available for the use of the government and for the support of our army;

Because we must have dollars as well as men in the fight for freedom;

Because they establish the soundest and simplest basis of saving, which is the key to individual success;

Because there is no safer investment in the world;

Because War Savings Stamps must increase each month in value.

HOW Can I Buy Them?

As simple as buying postage stamps.

This is the simplest security ever offered by a great government to its people. Any man, woman or child who can save twenty-five cents can obtain at any Postoffice or Bank a U. S. Government Thrift Stamp and a thrift card to which to attach it. This starts you as an investor, and puts you behind the Government.

WHEN Shall I Buy Them?

Buy them NOW, because the cost increases one cent every month after January 31, 1918. The sooner you buy them the less they cost.

The price of War Savings Stamps increases one cent each month until in December, 1918, when the price is \$4.23.

The cost is as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Jan. \$4.12 | Apr. \$4.15 | July \$4.18 | Oct. \$4.21 |
| Feb. 4.13 | May 4.16 | Aug. 4.19 | Nov. 4.22 |
| Mar. 4.14 | June 4.17 | Sept. 4.20 | Dec. 4.23 |

No commissions are charged to you, or paid to any one.

Our soldiers and sailors may give their lives; you are asked only to lend your money.

WHERE Can I Buy Them?

At any Postoffice, Bank, Trust Company, and many other authorized selling agencies.

Every Stamp Helps to Save a Life!
Every Stamp Helps to End the War!



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