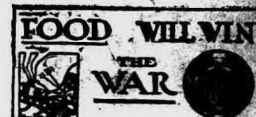




THE PLYMOUTH MAIL



VOLUME XXX. No 26

PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918

WHOLE No. 1474



Snap-Shots from Home

Give cheer to the boys in camp and on ship board by sending them pictures from home. There are likely to be some tedious, homesick days and a little cheer up in the way of photographs of the home folks and the home doings will do them a lot of good.

And some day when you want to give something a little more substantial send along a Vest Pocket KODAK and ask your soldier or sailor boy to send pictures to you.

Vest Pocket Autographic Album, \$7.00

BEYER PHARMACY
Phone No. 211 F-2 *The Rexall Store* Block South P. M. Depot

The Educated Men Make the Best Fighters

It is said that the Russian troops could not withstand the invaders because German soldiers were so much better educated. Secretary of Navy Daniels has put an academic school aboard every warship in the Navy, arguing that a sailor makes even a better coal passer if he can parse a sentence. About a year ago each state in the nation was allotted a quota of army recruits to be raised by volunteer enlistment. Only eight failed to complete their quotas. These eight states also lead the union in illiteracy. The brightest, intellectually, have offered themselves first, and chosen the hardest tasks. This applies to spiritual life. The professing Christians who study their faith and the Book make the best fighters and cheerfully take the hardest jobs. It is Bible-illiteracy that causes men and women to wait to be cajoled, and lured into the great fight that the church and Sunday-school are carrying on. Join a Bible school. Know the word. And you will likely go to work without being solicited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

10:00 A. M.—MORNING WORSHIP. Quarterly communion service. The session will meet at 9:30. New members to be received should be at the church at 9:45.
11:20 A. M.—SABBATH-SCHOOL. Superintendent, C. H. Rauch. Lesson, "Jesus Waits and Comforts His Friends"—Mk 13:1 to 14:9.
3:00 P. M.—JUNIOR AND INTERMEDIATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.
6:30 P. M.—SENIOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. Monthly consecration meeting. Election of officers and committee to summer conference. Topic, "Our Duty to Church and Community"—Mk. 12:28-34.
7:30 P. M.—EVENING WORSHIP. Sermon by the pastor.
7:30 P. M., TUESDAY—Monthly Trustees' meeting in pastor's study.
7:30 P. M., THURSDAY—Mid-week Prayer meeting.
The public is cordially invited to worship here.

TRY THE LATEST

"Liberty Bond Special"

a most delicious dish, at our Up-to-date Soda Fountain.

WE SELL THE FAMOUS

Polar Brand Ice Cream.

Pinckney's Pharmacy

Always Open Free Delivery



The cool office is the busy office

No one, no matter how willing, can do good work when oppressed by summer's enervating heat. But when a fan sends its refreshing breeze into every nook and corner of your office, the heat outside is forgotten—and efficiency increases with a jump.

The Detroit Edison Co.
MAIN STREET, PLYMOUTH.

Selected Men Leave for Southern Cantonment

One Hundred and Five Men Left Saturday Morning for Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia.

Large Crowd Came from Every Part of the Fourth District to Bid Selected Men Farewell.

Again the Fourth District has responded to the Great Call, and on Saturday morning 105 men left Plymouth for Camp Wheeler, Georgia. The men assembled at the village hall, Friday afternoon, for roll call and final instructions from the Local Board. After these preliminaries had been disposed of the men were dismissed, some returning to their homes to spend the few remaining hours before their leaving, while others remained in Plymouth and enjoyed the entertainment that had been provided for them through the efforts of the Local Board. Saturday morning under a lowering sky, there gathered in Plymouth the largest crowd that has yet assembled here on any previous occasion of this kind. They came from every nook and corner of the district. Every auto was filled to its capacity with friends and loved ones. The going away of the increment Saturday, was a little different than had marked previous ones, because of the fact that the long distance of the Georgia training camp, makes it impossible for the men to get home on short furloughs, as is the case in nearby cantonments.

About 6:30 o'clock a procession was formed at the village hall, consisting of the band, Boy Scouts, Local Board, selected men and citizens, and the column moved to the station. Here a large crowd had gathered to witness the coming of the procession. During the interval between the arrival of the procession and the coming of the train, the selected men were the central figures in little groups of relatives and friends, bidding their soldier boy God-speed and farewell. The scene was one that touched the hearts of all who witnessed it.

Rev. Victor Brown of Wayne, made a short talk to the boys and concluded his remarks by requesting the audience to sing, America, with the band accompanying. Rev. Frank M. Field of the local Methodist church, was called upon and made a short address, that was filled with patriotism, encouragement and good cheer for the boys who were going into the service of their country, and to those whom they were leaving behind. The band played several selections that helped wonderfully to relieve the tensity of the occasion.

The eight Plymouth boys were presented with wrist watches by Mrs. Kate E. Allen, and the township provided each of them with a safety razor set, while the Red Cross men had a soldier's kit. The patriotic ladies of the village provided boxes of lunch for the men, which were distributed among them. It was about 7:30 o'clock when the train pulled into the station, and the Boy Scouts did splendid work in leading back the crowd while the men boarded the special car that was attached to the rear end of the train. As the train pulled slowly out of the station, the band played and the crowd cheered Wayne county's stalwart sons, who filled every window and both platforms of the car, cheering and waving handkerchiefs as the train bore them away to fight for freedom and democracy.

When, How and Where Boys of 21 Must Register.

WHO MUST REGISTER:
All persons (citizens and aliens), born between June 6, 1896, and June 5, 1897, inclusive, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy and marine corps and the national guard and naval militia while in federal service, and officers in officers' reserve corps and enlisted reserve corps while in active service.

Where—At office of Local Board having jurisdiction, where the person to be registered permanently resides, or other place designated by that Local Board.
How—Go in person on June 5 to your registration place. If you expect to be absent from home on June 5, go at once to the office of the Local Board where you happen to be. Have your registration card filled out and certified. Mail it to the Local Board having jurisdiction where you permanently reside. Enclosed a self-addressed stamped envelope with your registration card and some competent friend. The clerk may deputize him to prepare your card.

Information—If you are in doubt as to what to do or where to register, consult your Local Board.
Penalty for Not Registering—Failure to register is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for one year. It may result in loss of valuable rights and privileges and immediate induction into military service.
The Local Board for Division No. 4, Wayne County, will be in session at the village hall, Plymouth, during the hours mentioned above.

Plymouth Makes Big Contribution to Patriotic Fund

The Citizens of the Village and Township Subscribe Nearly \$15,000 to the Detroit Wayne County Patriotic Fund.

The past week has been a busy one for the members of the twelve teams, who have had the task of raising Plymouth's contribution to the Detroit Wayne County Patriotic Fund. The campaign closed Monday night, and the total amount secured by the workers in their canvass of the village and township was \$14,868.75 in cash and pledges. This is a mighty fine showing on the part of the patriotic citizens of Plymouth township, and it also reflects great credit upon the splendid work of those who generously gave their time and efforts in securing the contributions. It was no small job. The campaign just closed was a real test of patriotism, and the patriotic old township of Plymouth, came across, as she always does, when it comes to showing its loyalty to Uncle Sam and backing the boys in the army and navy.

Contributions are still coming in, and if there are any who have been missed by the solicitors and desire to contribute to the Fund, they can do so, by leaving their contributions or pledges with R. Parrott, treasurer of the local Patriotic Fund committee. The present indications are that Detroit city's contribution to the Fund will reach \$10,500,000, an over subscription of 50 per cent when the final returns are tabulated. The total for the county outside of Detroit, Highland Park and Grosse Ile, was \$207,054. It had been allotted only \$100,000 to raise.

Dearborn led all the suburban districts with donations aggregating \$86,804. The other townships of the county contributed as follows:

Redford, \$19,715; Wyandotte, \$18,051; Nankin, \$17,743; Hamtramck, \$14,061; Plymouth, \$14,868.75; Ecorse, \$12,857; Northville, \$10,372; VanBuren, \$9,028; Mongaugon, \$6,067; Springwells, \$5,364; Livonia, \$4,579; Romulus, \$4,505; Greenfield, \$3,417; Taylor, \$3,222; Canton, \$2,154; Huron, \$1,839; Grafton, \$503; Brownstown, \$491; Supter, \$152; miscellaneous, \$2,287.

George McGill of Detroit, and Mrs. W. C. Hull of Lansing, were Sunday visitors at the home of their father, Thomas McGill. Mrs. Hull remained a few days.

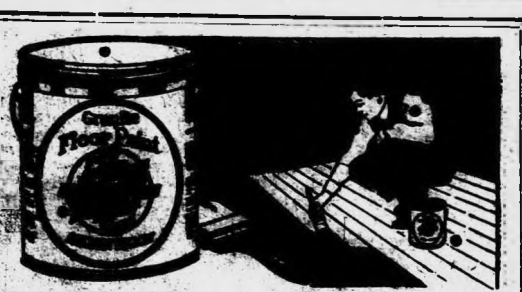
The manual training department of the High school will place some of its work on exhibit, Monday and Tuesday of next week, in the school auditorium. The department is a new venture for the local school, and the criticism of the public will be welcomed by those in charge. A very cordial invitation is extended to all Plymouth citizens and friends to contribute to the activities of the school.

Seasonable Advice.

If you are going to need any repair work done this summer, now is the time to see us about it, and have it done. Prices on material are advancing every week. You will be money ahead to have the work done without delay.

F. W. HILLMAN
HEATING AND PLUMBING.

FRED ANDERSON,
PAINTER and DECORATOR
PHONE 193 W
RESIDENCE 272 MAIN ST.



Paint More—Scrub Less

Avoid the hard work and backaches caused by scrubbing floors. Bare wood floors absorb grease and dirt. No amount of scrubbing will keep them absolutely clean. Paint protects floors, does not absorb dirt, is trouble to clean and is absolutely sanitary and pleasing in appearance.

ACME QUALITY FLOOR PAINT

will make your housework easier. It is inexpensive, a quart is enough for one coat on the average sized floor and you can apply it with a brush or roller. Outside work is done on concrete, sidewalks, etc. These are the best. Paints are made in many colors and will be delivered and free estimates should be given. Free of our door.

GAYDE BROS.

First Band Concert Saturday Evening, June 1

The new Plymouth band will give the first Saturday night concert, to-morrow evening, Saturday, June 1, in front of the stores in north village. On the following Saturday evening, June 8th, and until further notice, the concerts will take place in Kellogg Park. The citizens of Plymouth and surrounding country are cordially invited to come to Plymouth, Saturday evening and hear Plymouth's splendid new band. Director Millard has some high-class programs in store for all lovers of good music. Come and hear them. The program starts at 8 o'clock.

Memorial Sunday Services

A large crowd gathered in the High school auditorium, last Sunday morning to observe Memorial Sunday services. Eddy Post attended in a body, there being fifteen in number. The room was attractively decorated with flags and special music was rendered during the service by the Misses May, Schaefer and McClumpke and Messrs. C. H. Rauch and Calvin Wright. The opening service and service reading were in charge of Rev. F. M. Field, and the Memorial service was given by Rev. Karl P. Miller. Mr. Miller's theme was "The Sentiments of God," founded on the sixth verse of the fifth chapter of Jeremiah. "Take away her little children, for they are not the Lord's." He gave a moving patriotic talk and also spoke of the patriotism of the war dead. At the close of the service the country was reviewed by the band and the service was closed by the singing of the hymn, "The Old Rugged Cross." The service was held at 11 o'clock.

Illustrated Lecture Tonight At High School Auditorium

The stereopticon lecture to be given under the auspices of the Wayne County Farm Bureau at the High school auditorium, this Friday evening, May 31st, promises to be a most interesting and instructive one. Miss Doris Rogers, emergency home demonstration agent for Wayne county will give a lecture on home economics. Messrs. F. M. Field, county agent, and G. I. Gregg, county agent, will be on the program. These are the best. Tickets will be 10c. Free of our door.

Hot Weather Drinks

We would suggest some of the Drinks for hot weather, such as Lemon Phosphate, Cherry Phosphate, Root Beer, Coca Cola, Grape Juice

Velvet Ice Cream by Measure

Strawberry, Pineapple, Cherry and Chocolate and Bitter Sweet Sandwich.

Central Drug Store

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kernels Culled From Events of Moment in All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

U.S.—Teutonic War News

American air squadrons have engaged in participation with the French in bombing operations behind the German lines. These operations are being carried out on a very large scale. At one time recently 120 allied machines were flying at the same moment in bombing work.

Lieut. William H. Taylor of New York chased a German biplane from the American lines to over Pagny-sur-Moselle, north of Pont-a-Mousson, and defeated the Boche in a desperate fight 5,000 meters in the air.

News of the death of Ensign Stephen Pöetter, United States naval reserves, who was killed while fighting seven enemy single-seated airplanes in the North sea, was received at Washington from the London representative of the committee on public information. Ensign Pöetter's machine was shot down in flames.

In a statement inserted in the house record Representative Caldwell of New York, a member of the military committee, declared that during the first ten days of May 90,000 American soldiers were sent abroad, and said that after the expiration of one year from the arrival of the first shipment of troops from this country the United States would have 1,000,000 men in France equipped with the necessary arms and supplies.

The avenging of the death of Maj. Raoul Lufbery has begun. Since the American ace of aces was brought down his flying partners have succeeded in bringing to earth two German planes. At the same time their French comrades of the air engaged the enemy plane which was responsible for Lufbery's death and shot it down.

America's first field army—approximately 200,000 men—has been formed in France. It is understood to consist of two army corps of three divisions each, with Col. A. W. Bjornstad as chief of staff.

Capt. James Norman Hall of Colfax, Ia., who was brought down behind the German lines, is alive in a German hospital, it was learned. He is wounded.

The American tanker William Rockefeller has been lost at sea, according to official advices reaching Washington. The navy department withheld formal announcement of the disaster.

Domestic

Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, millionaire packer, will be interned in a government camp as an alien enemy, Judge Carpenter ruled at Chicago.

Three St. Louis socialist publications announced their suspension. They are: The Social Builder, formerly known as the National Rip Saw; the Paladin, a weekly, and the Melting Pot, a monthly.

Thomas J. Mooney was resentenceed at San Francisco to hang on May 28 as a result of his conviction on a first-degree murder charge growing out of the bomb explosion, which killed ten persons in 1916.

Nineteen persons were killed in Iowa, nine in Wisconsin and one in Illinois in storm that swept over these three states. In Iowa the storm reached its greatest velocity at Boone. The heaviest death list in Wisconsin was at Lone Rock. Damage to property and crops in Iowa is estimated far in excess of \$1,000,000, while in Wisconsin the loss is likely to reach \$1,000,000.

During an important report on the Russian situation from Ambassador Francis G. Bailey, first assistant secretary to the American embassy at Volodga, arrived at a Pacific port.

Two persons were killed, dozens injured, two probably fatally, in a tornado in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin counties in Kanawha, Conn. Kanawha county, was practically wiped out.

Miss Rose Pastor Stokes, charged with violation of the espionage act, was convicted by a jury in the federal court at Kansas City, Mo., upon all three counts in the indictment against her. The conviction carries heavy penalties of imprisonment.

Federal Agent C. K. Berge was sent to get Jess C. Wilson, a Chicago stock broker. He caught up with Wilson near Spanish Fort, Ala. Wilson said: "I'll kill anybody who tries to get after me." Berge drew his revolver and shot Wilson dead.

Miss Nellie in missing, 28 were injured in a fire at the new law permitting executive reorganization and consolidation of departments. President Wilson took possession of the executive branch of the government and established as a separate department the air production board, headed by John D. Ryan of New York.

COAL Buy early Save money Help the Railroads Aid the Fighters Prevent heatless days U.S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church voted at Columbus, O., to hold its 1919 convention in St. Louis, Philadelphia and Atlantic City were the other principal contenders.

Fifty airplanes being constructed for the government were destroyed at San Francisco when six buildings occupied by the Fowler Airplane corporation were burned. An enemy plot is not suspected.

German women in the United States are required to register with chiefs of police or postmasters between June 17 and 20, under regulations issued at Washington by the department of justice.

Miss Gretta Fetzer, a schoolteacher, daughter of Henry Fetzer, a banker of Sturgeon Bay, and Raymond Napierdinski drowned when their automobile plunged into the river at Manitowoc, Wis.

Lieuts. Lathan Polk of New York city and Spencer Charles Williams of Buffalo were killed at Gerstner field when two airplanes collided at an altitude of 3,000 feet, it was announced at Lake Charles, La.

Foreign In response to a request from the United States, the commonwealth decided to charter American vessels to carry wheat to the United States, says a dispatch from Melbourne, Australia.

European War News

General Eichhorn, German commander in Ukraine, has received a message from Berlin saying that if a call for assistance is made by General Skoropadsky, Prussian regiments will be sent to crush any insurrection.

General Mannerheim, commander in chief of the Finnish White guard, has resigned because of the plan of the Finnish conservatives to invade the Russian province of Karelia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch to London from Copenhagen.

Twelve German airplanes were brought down during Monday's air fighting by British aviators, while gun accounted for another, and an additional two were driven down out of control, says a statement from London.

The casualties in Sunday night's air raid on London are given in a supplemental statement issued here as 44 killed and 179 injured.

"Have torpedoed ship." "Am destroying my boat. All attempts rescue useless." These two messages flashed by luminous signals from the port of Pola are all that the Italian navy knows of the fate of one of its most gallant commanders, Captain Pellegrini. With a motorboat and three companions he penetrated the defenses of the Austrian naval station and sunk an Austrian dreadnaught.

The city of Abo, Finland, has been captured by the Germans, who have taken prisoner the Russians found there, says a dispatch from Moscow.

Thirty-seven persons were killed and 161 injured in an aerial attack on London and the provinces. Four enemy machines were shot down. Of those killed 14 were women and six children.

Washington

Railroad transportation charges must be paid in advance after July 1 under an order issued by Director General McAdoo abolishing the present system by which many large shippers and consignees are given credit on their freight bills for weeks or months, while small patrons are required to settle on a cash basis.

Unlimited power to draft men within the ages prescribed by the selective service act was granted Secretary of War Baker by the house military affairs committee. The committee adopted an amendment to the military bill allowing the president to take any number of men in any fiscal year under the present draft law, observing the order of classification.

Every railroad president in the United States was relieved from active duty as executive manager of 22 roads by Director General McAdoo. He will appoint a federal director for each road, responsible only to the railroad administration. In many cases the president of the road may be named federal director.

President Wilson nominated three generals. Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March was named chief of staff. General Ellis was nominated brevet general. Gen. John J. Pershing as commander in chief of the expeditionary forces, becomes a full general.

In a vigorous letter sent to the senate military affairs committee, Charles E. Hughes made it plain that the aircraft investigation by the department of justice must not be hampered by a parallel inquiry by the committee.

As his first act under the new law permitting executive reorganization and consolidation of departments, President Wilson took possession of the executive branch of the government and established as a separate department the air production board, headed by John D. Ryan of New York.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Jackson—One hundred and fifty inmates of Jackson prison have purchased \$1,850 war savings stamps. Acting Warden Edward Frensdorf says that the end is not yet.

Grand Rapids—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed a huge pile of straw at the American Box Board company. The loss is estimated at nearly \$50,000. The straw pile was 300 feet long, 70 feet wide and 60 feet high.

Lansing—On Monday, July 8, election of district school trustees will be held in 8,500 district school houses in Michigan. On the same day in all of these schoolhouses patriotic mass meetings will be held at which prominent orators will be asked to speak.

Lansing—Dr. George W. Dunphy, state veterinarian, sees no difficulty in producing brayless mules for army service. A simple operation, the removal of the vocal cords, would turn the trick with no decrease in the ability of the animals, says Dr. Dunphy.

Lansing—Federal Food Administrator Prescott has stated that unless the situation as pertains to wheat, flour and sugar shows marked improvement during the next two or three months, the use of these staples will positively be prohibited to concessionaires in dispensing refreshments this year at fairs.

Kalamazoo—Carl Stewart, 15 years old, was drowned in Kalamazoo river just south of the city Sunday afternoon when a boat in which he and his four brothers were crossing the stream capsized. Stewart's body was recovered. The other occupants of the boat saved themselves by clinging to the limbs and bushes which hung over the river.

Port Huron—The angle in the state game and fish law which prevented St. Clair river fishermen from marketing their catch of wall-eyed pike, commonly known as pickereel, was cleared May 21, when Game Warden John Baird notified Deputy Game Warden Henry Radick, not to interfere with fishermen, but to permit them to market their catch.

Battle Creek—Gov. Sleeper in an address before the Rotary club here said that Michigan was not only sending men and food to France, but is also furnishing iron ore and copper vital to the allies, shipping automobiles and trucks in large numbers, furnishing salt and doing some other things that should materially help in winning the war.

Lansing—Registration cards to be filled out June 5, by young men who have attained 21 since the registration year ago, have been received by Adjutant-General-Colonel John S. Bersey, and are being distributed to local boards. With one or two minor changes, the registration cards are similar to those used at the general registration a year ago.

Ann Arbor—Miss Helen Fraser, of England, speaking here on "What women must do to help win the war," said that more than 7,000,000 women in England were doing war work. One-third of them had never worked before. She declared that women in many instances ran war plants, making airplanes, dreadnaughts and munitions with little or no men.

Lansing—The saving for food of at least three per cent of the total wheat and small grain crop of the country, ordinarily lost in threshing, is to be attempted by a special threshing division of the federal food administration. Under the general direction of Capt. Kenneth D. Hequemour, U. S. R., with headquarters in New York, county organizations will be maintained to aid and advise farmers. More careful methods and better mechanical conditions will be used to effect the saving.

Alma—Albert Eichorn, May 21 started on a life term at Marquette prison for the murder here last September of pretty 17-year-old Beatrice Eppler, of Alma, who was found dead in a road in front of her home, having been strangled to death by Eichorn during a struggle for her honor in a house of ill repute, where the state charges, she was isured by Mrs. Inez Johnson, Eichorn and Joseph Brennan, a Flint actor. Two hours and fifteen minutes the jury was in session before reporting.

Flint—Fire destroyed the meat market of Roy McQueen, at Flushing, early Sunday morning, with a loss of \$5,000, partly insured. The building was owned by John Fleming and was one of the oldest in the village. It was the first serious blaze Flushing has experienced in the last few months. A few hours later, during a severe electrical storm which swept the whole country, the farm home of George Sutub, near Flushing, was struck by lightning and burned, only a small part of the contents being saved. The loss is \$4,000.

Owosso—Dr. A. M. Hume, of Owosso, president of the Michigan State Medical society, says that 624 Michigan physicians have been commissioned for war service, while the government is calling for 100 more for the army and 50 for the navy by July 1. He predicts that the plan for an army of 3,000,000 will bring a call for 750 more before the close of the year. An existing shortage of physicians at home would not be so acute, Dr. Hume says, if the graduating classes of the medical colleges were up to the normal standard.

Lansing—Notwithstanding suggestions to that end, it can be reliably stated there is but a remote possibility of an entire session of the legislature to be opened September here that the voters of Michigan will have to be content for the session's primary of the 1920 election.

Petokey—Frank Clement an up per peninsula woodsman, has been convicted of selling whisky and paid a fine of \$50 in court at St. Ignace. Alex. Gustafson, to whom Clement sold the Whisky, was fined \$27.50.

Monroe—The bid of Spitzer Rohrig & Co., Toledo, for the \$300,000 county road bonds, was accepted here Saturday, it being the best of 26 bids submitted. The bonds carry 5 per cent interest and brought a \$30 premium. They are to run 10 years.

Ann Arbor—A committee of 10 faculty members of the University of Michigan is communicating with Detroit manufacturers to find out in what line trained women can be used with a view to establishing university courses in which to prepare them.

Ann Arbor—Lieut. Losey William, assistant professor of military science and tactics at the University of Michigan, received orders from the war department to report to Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., to take the chair of military science and tactics.

Flint—Pontiac was selected by the Grand Encampment and Patriarchs Militant of the Michigan I. O. O. F. for the 1919 convention, at closing of session May 22. Battle Creek also put in a strong bid for the meeting, at which the I. O. O. F. centennial is to be celebrated.

Pontiac—A. W. Willson and M. R. Blair, Royal Oak township officers convicted of fraud and neglect of official duties, has obtained a stay of sentence until June 4 to enable the court to investigate legal points raised. An effort was made to get sentence deferred until the supreme court can pass on appeals.

Lansing—The food administration will issue within the next week rules and regulations for the storage and distribution of butter and cheese based largely on discussions at a recent conference of butter and cheese dealers with food administration officials in Washington, according to Food Administrator Prescott.

Flint—The Flint council has granted permission to Michigan Light company to increase the rate charged consumers from 85 cents to \$1 a 1,000 feet of gas at the same time fixing the standard number of heat units at a maximum of 665 and minimum of 546, and fixing a penalty of \$100 a day for every day in which the gas falls below the minimum for three five-minute periods.

Mt. Clemens—Clarence J. Crosby, a bell boy at the Sherman hotel, is the first drowning victim this season. With another boy, Amos Bruery, he went to the old Swimming hole at the Cadow brick yard, was seized with cramps and young Bruery, unable to swim, could give no assistance. Crosby was 16 years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Crosby, South Grafton road.

Washington—Ensign Stephen Potter, U. S. naval reserves, of Detroit, Mich., was killed April 25 in desperate combat with seven German seaplanes over the North sea the committee on public information announced May 22. Potter and a companion battled gallantly against the V-shaped flying wedge of the Teutons and quit only when his machine, in flames, crashed into the sea.

Albion—The Calhoun county Y. M. C. A. has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Geo. Dean, Albion; vice-president, E. B. Stuart, Marshall; treasurer, I. G. Carver, Marshall; secretary, Fred Richey, Albion. C. E. Ackley, former secretary, has been named a state secretary and his place will be taken July 1 by Deyvo Leland, former principal of the high school at Traverse City.

Grand Rapids—J. Alexander, 21 years old, of Grand Rapids, a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, is dead in France of injuries suffered in an airplane accident May 8. His father, James Bayne, has received a cablegram from French authorities announcing the death. Bayne had been flying with the Escadrille several months and was planning to be transferred to the American flying corps.

Lansing—Upon information from Washington, Adj. Gen. Col. John S. Bersey is advising all local and district draft boards not to induct into military service registrants having hernias of any kind. Those having foot conditions which interfere with weight bearing or with wearing military shoes, or those having teeth below present dental requirements, whether remediable or not, are also barred from army service.

Big Rapids—An ordinance increasing fixed salaries has been passed by the city commission. The pay of City Manager Whitte was raised \$100, making it \$1,500 a year. The pay of City Clerk Lazer was brought up \$50, making it \$500. City Treasurer Megargle's pay is also increased \$50, making it \$770. Others were raised accordingly. Day laborers will get \$2.40 and a man with a team \$2.75 per day. At the same meeting it was also decided to investigate the raise in the price of ice.

Adrian—Members of the Lenawee county Grange and of the several cooperative companies throughout Lenawee county have sent a notice to W. K. Prudden, state fuel administrator, that they will be willing to supply the people of Lenawee with coal during the coming season on a margin of from \$1 to \$1.75. Their highest figure is 50 cents lower than the margin allowed Adrian city dealers by the fuel administration and they say they can supply the communities outside the city at a margin of \$1.00 per ton.

Lansing—Wayne county and the state of Michigan will shortly divide about \$500,000, covering a portion of the \$1,000,000 of the Erie Canal from the treatment of the Erie Canal. An agreement with the trustees was made for the payment of \$250,000 to the state and \$250,000 to the county. The state will receive \$250,000 and the county \$250,000. In 1925 it is estimated that the state will receive \$250,000 and the county \$250,000.

ZONE SYSTEM FOR ARMY'S PURCHASES

TERRITORY HAS BEEN ALLOTTED TO EACH OF THIRTEEN GENERAL SUPPLY DEPOTS.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT READY

Every Soldier Leaving for France Has Been Fully Outfitted—American Merchants Take Over the Interests of German Fur Men.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—A zone system for the appointment of purchases throughout the United States and to facilitate distribution has been established by the quartermaster department. Territory has been allotted to each of 13 general supply depots. The general supply depot quartermasters are charged with the duty of ascertaining the manufacturing possibilities of their zones. On the basis of reports along this line forwarded to the acting quartermaster general, food and equipment for troops at the different camps will be purchased within the zone in which the camp is located.

Formerly nearly all of a particular class of supplies was purchased through a single general supply depot. Other articles were obtained through other supply depots. Manufacturers in sections distant from the particular supply depot buying their goods were at a disadvantage, and were unable to compete with rivals nearer the point. Under the new system most classes of supplies will be purchased through each of the 13 depots, and manufacturers will be able to transact their business through the depots nearest them.

Each general supply depot quartermaster besides ascertaining production facilities within his zone is instructed to recommend to the quartermaster general's office the employment of such producers as are in his judgment qualified to fulfill contracts. Each depot is expected to keep informed as to market conditions and spot goods located in that zone, and when shortages occur submit recommendations for purchase of articles which may be obtained within the zone.

Purchases are to be made after advertisement by open competitive bidding when time will permit. In emergency cases competition is desired whenever possible. The record of bids received and awards made will be open to public inspection.

The army ordnance department has thus far met every demand imposed by the new program for overseas shipment of American troops, according to a statement by the department. Despite the great acceleration in the sending of American forces to France, no infantryman goes aboard ship without a United States model 1917 rifle (modified Enfield), bayonet, belt, haversack, pack carrier, bandoleers, bayonet scabbard, and full mess equipment.

Tonnage is today a limiting factor in the shipment of ordnance material overseas, especially because of the present necessity of increasing the transport of infantry regiments. Sufficient supplies of artillery—French 75-millimeter and 155-millimeter and American heavy railway artillery—are already in France to meet the present demand. Sufficient machine guns are also immediately available for American forces in France.

A Canadian order in council provides that no person, with the exception of manufacturers of flour, bakers, confectioners, wholesalers or retail dealers, or persons living at a greater distance than two miles from a licensed dealer, shall hold or have in his possession or under his control more flour, made wholly or in part from wheat, than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Anyone living at a distance greater than two miles and less than five miles from a licensed dealer may hold or control flour made wholly or in part from wheat up to an amount sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding 30 days. Anyone living more than five and less than ten miles from a licensed dealer may have sufficient for his ordinary requirements up to 60 days, while a person living more than ten miles from such a dealer may have sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period up to 120 days.

Any wholesale or any retail dealer licensed by the Canadian food board may not hold flour made wholly or in part from wheat in excess of a quantity sufficient for his ordinary trade requirements for a period exceeding 60 days. The regulation regarding sugar parallels this save in the last clause. Manufacturers, wholesalers, or retailers may not have more sugar than is required for a period exceeding 60 days.

The Swiss federal government has by decree fixed the maximum price at which farmers may sell cattle for slaughter as well as the prices at which various qualities of butchers' meat may be retailed. Farmers may demand no more than 23 cents per pound for first-class fat beef cattle. The price applies to cattle sold on the farm. If sold in a city or other distant market cost of transportation may be added.

With the exception of strictly and limited retailers may not sell more than 40 cents per pound for beef.

Arrangements are being completed by which the interests of German furmen, amounting to several millions of dollars, will be purchased by American merchants and the money thus paid turned into the treasury.

Before the war broke in Europe, according to a statement issued by the alien property custodian, the trade of American furriers was practically nothing but a collecting and shipping agency for the Germans. Almost every pet taken by American trappers went to Leipzig before it could be sold. Although London was the world's market, three-quarters of the fur shipped to London from America, Russia, and even China, went to Leipzig for dressing and dyeing.

The Leipzig dressers and dyers were recognized as the best in the world. Each year after the fur was prepared and German merchants had fixed the price, Americans were allowed to purchase as much as three-fifths of the year's output for manufacture into garments, but in so doing they were forced to pay the original cost, expense of dressing and dyeing, a big profit to the Germans, and a 30 per cent duty, before the furs were returned to America.

The war deprived Germany of the chance to purchase fur in London, and limited the supply from America—now also entirely cut off.

According to the Leipzig correspondent of a Christiania newspaper, the Leipzig spring fair showed exhibits of many substitutes and surrogates which have been placed on the market in Germany. Descriptions of some of these have been received by the United States chamber of commerce:

A surrogate for pepper is offered for sale which, judged only by its appearance, seems almost the same as real pepper. The color, odor and taste have been surprisingly well imitated. A tea is shown to which the name of "German tea" has been given. It is prepared from any one or a combination of a great variety of plants, from strawberry leaves to linden blossoms. It is said to taste very much like genuine tea, but even a half dozen cups will not produce the stimulation caused by a single cup of real tea.

There are any number of surrogates for marmalades. Most of them are prepared from garden vegetables instead of from fruits, with a minimum amount of sugar. Substitute soap is offered for sale, which is said to have been prepared from the oil in berries and from pumice stone. It lacks, however, the one main characteristic of soap, that of working up into a rich, creamy lather; otherwise it is very good. Substitutes are also to be had for laundry bluing.

Substitute bicycle tires are sometimes made of two concentric iron rings with small springs between them. They are very serviceable on asphalt pavements, but are not exactly as noiseless nor as easy riding as genuine rubber tires. A large number of articles offered for sale had been prepared largely or entirely from paper—course working clothes for men and women, blouses, aprons, and other fabrics. There were paper belts which seemed capable of driving heavy loads.

Many artificial and substitute leathers were noticed. Brass and copper articles were not seen, and attempts were made to place substitutes on the market in the form of plated wares.

A committee on public information representative in London says: "London has never heard of a baseball season before, but will get its change this year when the American baseball league plays its schedule of games well underway. There are eight American and Canadian teams recruited from various organizations stationed in London, with games scheduled for each Saturday during the summer.

The thousands of American soldiers who may pass through London, or be furloughed or stationed here, are in a fair way to be made to feel that England is the next best place to home and that English hearts are kept warm for them.

"Make England the Sammy's 'biggy'." Is the way the English press puts it in urging readers to entertain the American troops. "Biggy" is the war word for everything the soldier wants in intervals of his fighting work; the place where friends, recreation, and homelike comfort await him.

The Weekly Dispatch recently called for suggestions for a public entertainment to be offered American soldiers and an instant response made thousands of dollars available for amusements and entertainments. The idea that found greatest favor, however, was to throw open the homes of the nation to the Scouts.

An officer commanding an American squadron operating with the British fleet has reported on a late inspection and speaks in high terms of the present state of efficiency in which he finds both ships and men. "Vessels show the most gratifying improvement in battery and fire control," he said. "Our ships are smart, split and span, and have been recipients of many high compliments from British flag officers."

Prior to the war the treasury prepared approximately 150,000 checks annually for the payment of interest on registered bonds of all loans, the issue of these 150,000 checks being distributed throughout the year. In the May payment of interest on registered bonds of the second Liberty loan more than twice that number of checks were prepared.

More than 2,000,000 members of American fighting forces are now housed by the United States government.

Making it Work Both Ways. "Mr. Showpey—"I shall bring you back those bank returns to be received by Mr. Murphy. You know, I got a good deal of Mr. Murphy (inter). "All right, and if you'll bring back the bill I sent you six months ago I'll be pleased to receive that also. You know, I understand it myself."

GERMANS RENEW VIOLENT ATTACK ON 25 MILE FRONT

FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS TIRED TO SECOND LINE TRENCHES METHODOICALLY IN PERFECT ORDER

GERMANS PAY FEARFUL DEATH TOLL TO PUSH ALLIES BACK

Americans Repulse Strong Hostile Raiding Party in the Woivre Sector; U. S. Aviator Downs German Aeroplanes.

Paris—A battle of extreme violence was engaged from the region of Vauxillon to the outskirts of Brimont (Rheims sector), says the official report from the war office, May 27.

The enemy at the end of the day had reached the region of Post Arcy. The Franco-British troops retired methodically and in perfect liaison, making the enemy pay dearly for his futile success.

The text of the statement reads: "The battle continued throughout the day with extreme violence on a front of more than 40 kilometers (about 25 miles), from Vauxillon to the outskirts of Brimont. Masses of the enemy attacked our troops in the first line and pushed ahead without regard for their losses into the valley of the Aisne. Certain of their elements reached at the end of the day the region of Post Arcy.

"French and British troops, co-operating magnificently, retired methodically and in perfect liaison, making the enemy which were inevitable and assured that foot by foot resistance would prove efficacious. "The activity of the opposing artillery was maintained on both banks of the Meuse, in the region of St. Mihiel and on the Lorraine front."

British Pressed Back. London—"On the Lorraine-Vormezee front, French troops repulsed the enemy with great loss," was the announcement contained in Field Marshal Haig's official report May 27.

The attack against the sector of Berry-au-Bac by the British was partially successful by reason of dense bombardment by gas shells and use of tanks, and after heavy fighting the British on the left were pressed back to prepared positions constituting the second line.

Washington—General Pershing's communique issued Monday says after violent artillery preparation enemy infantry penetrated advanced American positions in Picardy at two points, only to be driven out by counter attacks in which Americans entered the enemy lines. The statement also tells of the repulse of a strong hostile raiding party in the Woivre sector, of hostile gas shell bombardments in Lorraine, and of the downing of a German aeroplane by American aviators.

Troops Belling Up for Big Battle. London—"The outstanding piece of news in Sunday's official reports, all of which show the armies in the west as 'holding up' for the big battle, is the claim, contained in Berlin's communique, that Americans were captured 'west of Montdidier.'

It shows Pershing's units, which for sometime have been known to be on the Picardy front, are squarely face to face with the spearhead of the German wedge, threatening Amiens, and that when the next blow is struck by Hindenburg toward that great Allied base, American troops will be in the thick of Armageddon's third—perhaps final—round.

Polish Troops Drive Germans Back. Moscow.—Attempts by the Germans to disarm the Polish troops in the Ukraine and Minsk governments are meeting with fierce resistance. The Poles entrenched and battled against 15,000 Germans, causing considerable losses among the enemy, but themselves suffering heavily. The fight continued for several days, when the Germans were driven back, losing a few pieces of artillery.

WWI Eliminates Red Taps. Washington.—Elimination of red tape methods is the purpose of a survey of war department activities undertaken by Colonel Ira L. Rowell, of the inspector general's office, under supervision of Assistant Secretary Crowell. A department statement today explaining the investigation said no sweeping changes are contemplates.

Glass Found in Flour. Adrian.—Another instance of ground glass being found in flour was reported May 24 to Sheriff Nutten by a Lenawee county farmer who found several pieces of broken substance in his bread. Samples of the flour and sample of the bread were brought to this city and put under a microscope and the glass could be plainly seen. At the suggestion of T. M. Joslin county food administrator, some of the flour will be sent to the state chemist at East Lansing for analysis.

Costa Rica Declares War on Teutons. San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua.—The government of Costa Rica has declared war on the Central powers. The declaration of war by Costa Rica on the Central powers brings the total number of nations allied against Germany to 27. All Central American nations have declared war on Germany. The Central American nations which have declared war on Germany are: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Nicaragua has become a republic and has declared war on Germany. Nicaragua has declared war on Germany.

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Chatterfield and Voltair.

The fourth Earl of Chatterfield was on one occasion at a grand assembly in France where Voltair was one of the guests. Suddenly the French writer accosted his lordship with the words: "My lord, I know you are a judge. Which are the more beautiful, the English or the French ladies?" "Upon my word," replied Chatterfield, with his usual presence of mind, "I am no judge of paintings."—Argonaut.

Penn's "Walking Purchase."

The "walking purchase" was a purchase of land by William Penn from the Indians in 1682, which was to extend as far as the interior from the Delaware river as a man could walk in three days. At the end of a day and a half of walking, it is said, Penn declared he had had enough. He had walked 40 miles.

Arthur Protests.

Arthur was passing a day with his aunt. "I am going to do something to please you on your birthday," she said to the little boy, "but first I want to ask the teacher how you behave at school." "If you really want to do something to please me, auntie," said the boy, "don't ask the teacher."—Lippincott's.

The Eager Life.

Whenever a process of life commences an eagerness to him who lives it, there the life becomes genuinely significant. Sometimes the eagerness is more knit up with the motor activities, sometimes with the perceptions, sometimes with the imagination, sometimes with reflective thought. But wherever it is found, there is the zest, the tingle, the excitement of reality; and there is "importance" in the only real and positive sense in which importance ever anywhere can be.—William James.

Better Than a Fish Story.

This narrative comes from Nalrohi, in British East Africa. A hunter met a most magnificent lion almost face to face. With a terrible roar the beast sprang at the two feet too high, and with a bounding leap he landed in the water. Disappointed, it dashed away into the woods. The next day a party set out to track the beast down. At length they came upon it in an open space in the jungle. The beast was practicing low jumps.

Venezuela Sparingly Populated.

The area of the republic of Venezuela is 1,020,400 square kilometers (393,978 square miles) and the estimated population on December 31, 1916, 2,824,984. This population is centered in the coastal and mountain districts. The states of Apure and Bolivar and the Delta-Amacuro and Amazonas territories, with an average population of 0.3 per square kilometer, are among the most scantily inhabited districts in the world.

Paper Money.

Sheets of paper pass for money in Cuba. One sheet buys one quart of rice and twenty sheets a piece of hemp cloth.

The Proof.

"Won't you give up smoking to please me?" "No, gratie." "Then you don't love me." "Yes, I do; and here's the proof. Another girl wants me to give you up to please her, but I won't do that."—Pittsburgh Sun.

Hard Lines.

Jessica—"Poor girl, she cannot get a wink of sleep, lying awake and waiting for her husband, and then questioning him until morning."

Anything for a Change.

Friend: Husband—For heaven's sake! Why did you dye your hair such a bright shade of red? Men: Well, now—So people would refer to me as "that red-headed woman."

Light House Sends Message.

Point Light Light, near Newport, R. I., is now equipped with a radio-telephone for sending messages according to the Signal Service Manual. The words "Point Light Light" are repeated every five seconds and can be heard any distance within a radius of about eight miles. After every third warning the words "How are you getting along?" are sent out. There can be heard about two miles away.

ALL IDLERS MUST FIGHT OR LABOR

GENERAL CROWDER ISSUES ORDER COVERING VARIOUS SPORTS AND TRADES

EDICT IN FORCE JULY FIRST

Amendment to Selective Service Regulations to Make Nation Efficient in War Takes Registrants Out of Deferred Class.

Washington, May 23.—General Crowder's new "work-or-fight" regulations may require professional baseball players either to engage in some useful occupation or to join the army. Baseball players, as well as jockeys, professional golfers and other professional sportsmen, General Crowder said today, will be affected by the regulations if strictly enforced. General Crowder said he did not desire to make specific rulings at this time and would make rulings only when cases came to him from local boards after July 1.

Washington, May 23.—Theatrical performers have been exempted from the new draft regulations at the direction of Secretary Baker, who is said to feel that the people cannot do without all amusement in war time and that other amusements could be dispensed with more readily.

Washington, May 23.—Every man of draft age must either work or fight after July 1, under a drastic amendment to the selective service regulations announced today by General Crowder, provost marshal general. Not only idlers, but all draft registrants engaged in what are held to be nonuseful occupations are to be halted before local boards and given the choice of a new job or the army.

Gambiers, race track and bucket shop attendants and fortune tellers head the list, but those who will be reached by the new regulation also include waiters and bartenders, theater ushers and attendants, passenger elevator operators and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, etc., domestics and clerks in stores.

Deferred classification granted on account of dependents will be disregarded entirely in applying the rule. A man may be at the bottom of class 1, or even in class 4, but if he falls within the regulation and refuses to take useful employment he will be given a new number in class 1 that will send him into the military service forthwith. Local boards are authorized to use discretion only where they find that enforced change of employment would result in disproportionate hardship upon his dependents.

May Solve the Labor Problem. It has been known for some time that some form of "work or fight" plan has been submitted to President Wilson, but there has been no intimation that it was so far reaching in its scope. Both the military authorities and department of labor officials believe that it will go a long way toward solving the labor problem for farmers, shipbuilders and munition makers and will end, for the present at least, talk of conscription of labor. The announcement today gives notice significantly that the list of nonuseful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessary requires.

The statement of the provost marshal general's office is as follows: "Provost Marshal General Crowder today announced an amendment to the selective service regulations which deals with the great question of compelling men not engaged in a useful occupation immediately to apply themselves to some form of labor, contributing to the general good. The idler, too, will find himself confronted with the alternative of finding suitable employment or entering the army.

"This regulation provides that after July 1, any registrant who is found by a local board to be a habitual idler or not engaged in some useful occupation shall be summoned before the board, given a chance to explain and, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, to be inducted into the military service of the United States.

"Any local board will be authorized to take action, whether it has an original jurisdiction of the registrant or not; in other words, any man loafing around a poolroom in Chicago may be held to answer to a Chicago board even though he may have registered in New York and lived there most of his life.

"The regulations which apply to idler registrants will be deemed to apply also to gambiers of all description and employees, and attendants of bucket-shops and race tracks, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists and the like, who for the purpose of the regulations shall be considered as idlers.

New Rule is Sweeping. "The new regulation will also affect the following classes: (a) Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs. (b) Passenger elevator operators and attendants, doormen, footmen and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bathhouses.

(c) Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in, and in connection with, games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate con-

THESE ARE SET BY ORDER TO FIGHT OR WORK.

- Idlers. Gambiers. Bucket shop employees. Race track attendants. Clairvoyants and the like. Professional artists. Professional baseball players (excepting elevator operators at clubs and stores. Club and hotel doormen. Waiters in hotels and clubs. Ushers in theaters. Attendants at sports. Persons in domestic service. Clerks in stores. Specially exempt. Actors.

certa, operas or theatrical performance. (d) Persons employed in domestic service. (e) Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

"Men who are engaged as above or who are idlers will not be permitted to seek relief because of the fact that they have drawn a later order number or because they have been placed in class II, III or IV on the grounds of dependency. The fact that he is not usefully employed will outweigh both of the above conditions.

To Extend Nonuseful List. "It is expected that the list of nonuseful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessary will require so as to include persons in other employments.

"Temporary absences from regular employment not to exceed one week, unless such temporary absences are habitual and frequent, shall not be considered as idleness. Regular vacations will not be considered as absences in this connection.

"The regulation throws a further safeguard around men not usefully employed by providing that where there are compelling domestic circumstances that would not permit change of employment by the registrant without disproportionate hardship to his dependents or where a change from nonuseful to useful employment or occupation would necessitate a removal of the registrant or his family, local boards may give consideration to the circumstances.

"The regulation further provides that where such a change of employment would compel the night employment of women under circumstances which a board might deem unsuitable for such employment of women the board may take such circumstances into consideration in making its decision."

General Crowder Explains Plan. Explaining the new regulation and the necessity for it, General Crowder said:

"The war has so far disorganized the normal adjustment of industrial man power as to prevent the enormous industrial output and national organization necessary to success.

"There is a popular demand for organization of man power, but no direct draft could be imposed at present.

"Steps to prohibit idleness and non-effective occupation will be welcomed by our people.

"We shall give the idlers and men not effectively employed the choice between military service and effective employment. Every man, in the draft age at least, must work or fight.

"This is not alone a war or military maneuver. It is a deadly contest of industries and mechanics.

Must Copy German Machine. "Germany must not be thought of as merely possessing an army, we must think of her as being an army—an army in which every factory and loom in the empire is a recognized part in a complete machine running night and day at terrific speed. We must make of ourselves the same sort of effective machine.

"It is not enough to ask what would happen if every man in the nation turned his hand to effective work. We must make ourselves effective. We must organize for the future. We must make vast withdrawals from the army and immediately close up the ranks of industry behind the gap with an accelerating production of every useful thing in necessary measure. How is this to be done?

"The answer is plain. The first step toward the solution of the difficulty is to prohibit engagement by able-bodied men in the field of harmful employment, idleness or ineffectual employment, and thus induce and persuade the vast wasted excess into useful fields.

"The very situation we are now considering, however, offers great possibilities in improvement of the draft as well as great possibilities for the composition of the labor situation by effective administration of the draft. Considering the selective service law, we see two principal causes of detriment of the call to military service—exemption and the order numbers assigned by lot.

Exemptions in Two Categories. "The exemptions themselves fall into two conspicuous categories—dependency and industrial employment. One protects domestic relations, the other the economic interests of the nation. Between the two there is an inevitable hiatus, for it is demonstrably true that thousands, if not millions, of dependency exemptions have no effect of industrial protection whatever.

"One of the unanswerable criticisms of the draft has been that it takes men from the farms and from all useful employments and marches them past crowds of idlers and loafers to the army. The remedy is simple—to couple the industrial basis with other grounds for exemption and to require that any man pleading exemption on any ground shall also show that he is contributing effectively to the industrial well fare of the nation."

WORLD'S BIGGEST TRUST COMPANY PART OF UNCLE SAM'S WAR WORK

Making German Money Invested in This Country Work for the United States, Is Important Work Being Done by the Alien Property Custodian—Citizens Urged to Help by Reporting Any Enemy-Owned Property in Their District.

Washington.—Call it what you will, the biggest trust company, auction shop, or bargain counter sale, Uncle Sam has it among his war activities. Congress gave it its charter, the goods dealt in are enemy owned, United States citizens are its stockholders, and the title of the business manager is alien property custodian. It is doing a trust company business because the bulk of the property taken over belongs to individuals and has to be safely administered by Uncle Sam. It is an auction shop because the great industries here in the United States owned and controlled by German trade barons which are set under the trading with the enemy act will be sold outright to loyal citizens of this country, Americanized, and German control of commerce and industry in the United States of America stamped out forever. It is a bargain counter sale because many times in odd collections of German owned property here and there are small pieces

inside the enemies' lines is subject to immediate seizure. Also all interned aliens here in the United States are classed as enemies and their property treated accordingly. Agents of the bureau of investigation of the alien property custodian, under the direction of Francis P. Garvan, an experienced assistant to former District Attorney Jerome of New York, are combing the country for enemy owned property, and millions of dollars worth have been reported. But so much more is confidently believed still unreported. Some of it is actively helping Germany's deadly campaign of spying, bombing, and arson; all of it is potentially a menace. A Mitchell Palmer, addressing himself to the citizens of the United States and shareholders in this, the biggest trust company on earth, said: "The more of this property reported the more harmless it will be, the better the business of your trust company, the bigger the returns to the treasury.



A. Mitchell Palmer, Head of Biggest Trust Company on Earth.

that have to be quickly converted into cash to prevent loss either to the individual owner or to Uncle Sam. As such, they are passed across the counter in spot sales and the money turned into Uncle Sam's treasury.

But whether earnings or sales, this money is turned over by the alien property custodian to the treasury of the United States and there converted into Liberty bonds. This is German money made to work for Uncle Sam, to help build ships, buy food and supplies, and keep fields and factories at home humming with industry against the Hun.

Palmer is Director. The alien property custodian in whose hands the direction of this great economic force against Germany has been placed is a Pennsylvania Quaker. His name is A. Mitchell Palmer. His forefathers came to America in the same ship with William Penn, and the family has lived for several generations within the lines of the original Quaker settlement.

When appointed by the president, Mr. Palmer for several days carried his oath of office in his pocket. He could not find even desk room in crowded Washington. That was only five months ago. Today his force numbers over 400 employees in Washington alone, besides the hundreds scattered across the country. The headquarters' force is now established in an eight-floor apartment house in one of the best residential districts of Washington which the government commandeered and took possession of before it was finished.

From here the alien property custodian is today making pedicels in New Jersey, chocolate in Connecticut, brewing beer in Chicago, sawing lumber in Florida, mining metal in Mexico, running real estate stores and commission offices and public utilities in all parts of the country. This enemy owned property may be stock certificates, or bonds or debts, life insurance premiums, or cash, real or personal property, but to come within the reach of this big government trust company it must be either owned in whole or in part by persons living within the enemy lines or by persons trading with interests within the enemy lines.

Safe if Held Good. If a German citizen lives here in the United States, obeys its laws, does not trade with Germany, and does not engage in any pernicious activities against the government, his property and his business are free from any interference on the part of the alien enemy custodian. On the other hand, the property of a citizen of the United States who maintains his residence

and the more powerful on the reckoning day will be the U. S. A. I want the citizens to send this office information and reports on the existence of any enemy owned property in their district. That information will be considered confidential. I want citizens who have custody of enemy owned property to report it. They will be given fair and square treatment. We stand ready and willing to co-operate in any way with any citizen who may write us for direction or advice. This is an opportunity to those of us who have to stay at home and cannot fight in the trenches. Here we can render a most powerful service. "I want your help."

SLEEPS IN BED OF KING

United States Marine on Leave in Paris is Also Attended by Highly Decorated Valet.

Seattle, Wash.—Sleeping in the luxurious bed once occupied by the king of Greece when he visited France and being attended by a valet attired in velvet and gold lace was the novel

MAIL FOR FRENCH WAR PRISONERS



The city granadium at Bern, Switzerland, has been converted into a post office for French prisoners interned for the period of the war. Here all mail for prisoners is received and sorted for distribution among the various prison camps.

experience of Ridge Sly of Yakima,

a member of the United States Marine corps now with General Pershing's forces in France. Sly's mother received a letter several days ago from her son in which he described his furlough, spent "somewhere in France" out of the battle zone. In the letter he tells of being quartered in one of many hotels set aside for American soldiers on leave, where he was given the honor of sleeping in the chamber formerly used by the Grecian monarch.

WHEN U. S. GOT BUSY MAN MADE CHECK GOOD

Bartlesville, Okla.—During the Liberty loan campaign here, a solicitor secured a subscription from a business man who gave the worker a \$5 check as first payment on a \$100 bond. The check was turned down at the bank when presented. Repeated calls by the collector found the man always absent. The solicitor turned the check over to a federal agent. As a government receipt had been given for the check, the latter called on the business man and presented the check. It was made good at once.

AMERICAN GAS MASKS BEST

Takes Only Six Seconds to Put it on and it is Gas and Fool Proof.

Chicago.—When it comes to fighting gas attacks the American soldier is the best equipped in the world. This is the declaration made here by Maj. J. J. Auld, chief advisor of the British scientific mission, who is a chemical expert.

He said that the German command has become so enraged at the failure of its high-powered gases to discomfit the Americans that they have offered a reward of ten marks to any soldier who brings in an American gas mask.

"The American mask is the marvel of the allied armies," says Major Auld. "It is absolutely gas proof and fool proof. It takes only about six seconds to put it on. Unlike the German mask it does not hang down and get in his way when one bends over."

IS BRAVEST WOMAN IN WAR

Officers' Tribute to Miss Beaton, Just Returned After Two Years' Service.

Denver, Colo.—Miss Eunice H. Beaton, known to the officers of the allied armies as "the bravest woman of the war," has returned to her home in Denver, after two years' service on the western front in France as a Red Cross ambulance driver. After a brief rest, Miss Beaton again will enter the service of the government in training women as ambulance drivers.

Miss Beaton is known in the West as a typical outdoor girl. She excels in swimming, tennis, golf, trap-shooting, motoring and horsemanship. On the western front Miss Beaton was under fire a score of times. She helped carry wounded from No Man's Land and was driving an empty ambulance from a hospital to the front when the car was wrecked by a shell.

GERMAN BANNED IN SOUTH

Language of the Hun is Being Eliminated in Schools and Churches.

Birmingham, Ala.—German language and German names are being eliminated in the South. The most recent evidence of this fact is shown by announcement of Rev. Hana Reuter, pastor of the Zion Lutheran church, to the effect that he will discontinue preaching sermons in the German tongue. Hundreds of schools and business houses in several Southern cities have changed from German to English names.

WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS

Wants Tax Law Put Through to Meet War Costs.

Washington.—President Wilson, addressing a joint session of congress Monday, asked immediate preparation of a new war tax bill, the chief burden of which, he said, should fall on profiteers. Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee said he would begin hearings in about 30 days during which the treasury department will be compiling figures which he has asked. The income tax which has the records of all business of importance in the country is to supply information on which the excess profits section of the bill is to be framed.

Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee, plans to hold similar hearings just after the house committee has begun. There will be no joint sessions because of the house's stand upon its constitutional right to initiate all revenue legislation.

It is reported on the highest authority that the general plan of the bill will be to provide 40 per cent of the nation's need by taxation. The other 60 per cent will be met by bonds.

Chairman Simmons and Kitchin agree on November 1 as the earliest possible date of passage. They expect the bill to be introduced in the house August 1 or August 15.

Two Professors Leave College.

Ann Arbor.—Professors Robert Baker and John Rood will leave the faculty of the law school of the university of Michigan at the close of the academic year. Professor Baker, an anarchist and Professor Rood, an indelicate leaver of absence. Professor Baker and Professor Rood were graduates from the law school of the university and both returned to the university as members of the faculty. They were expelled from the university for their conduct.

Michigan Man Got Caught.

Washington, Aug. 2.—A Michigan man has been caught in a trap set by the federal government in the form of a baited trap. The man was caught in a trap set by the federal government in the form of a baited trap.

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL

F. W. SAMSON Editor and Manager



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

Local News

James Todd is visiting relatives at Bad Axe, this week. Mrs. Ella Cooby of Detroit, is visiting at Elmer Willett's, this week.

Mrs. Cora Rhead and son, Kirk, of Adrian, are visiting Mrs. Mary Briggs.

Eldon Tiffin and family of Detroit, visited his father, C. H. Tiffin, and sister, Ermah, over Sunday.

Prof. Laird of Ann Arbor, was a guest of Supt. C. F. Reeb, Wednesday, and visited the Plymouth school.

Rambo & Macham, local agents for the Overland cars, have sold touring cars to John Wright and Frank Hake.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Wheeler underwent a successful operation for adenoids at Harper hospital, Tuesday.

Corsets will take another advance in price July 1st. Buy the Redfern, Warner's Rust-proof and Nemo Corsets before July 1st, at Rauch's.

Sunday afternoon at 3:30, the baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ash will be christened by Rev. Charles Strasen at their home near Novi.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trinkaus have a Plymouth Rock hen, which is twenty years old. She has been doing her patriotic duty, this spring, by laying an egg every other day. She has laid 14 eggs. This is surely some "chicken." It was on exhibition at the poultry show here, last winter.

Word has been received from Theodore Gates, a former resident of this place, who resides at Eaton, Colorado, saying that he had gone to the western coast for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Gates, with the latter's parents, made the trip by motor in fifteen days, a distance of 1710 miles. Their address for the summer will be 1733 Ocean street, San Monica, California.

William Kellerman, a painter, aged forty-five years, died suddenly, last Friday, at the home of Charles Fry, who resides on what is known as the Walter Gale farm, two miles west of town. The deceased came out there from Detroit only a few days previous to his death. He was sick only a few hours, and it is said that his death was due to drinking wood alcohol. The remains were taken to Schrader Bros. morgue, where they have since been held, awaiting word from relatives in Detroit.

Woman's Literary Club

The annual meeting of the Woman's Literary Club was held in the Kindergarten room in the school building, last Friday afternoon. Twenty-three active, nine associate members and one visitor were in attendance. The president, Mrs. E. Cooper, presided over the business meeting. After the regular order of business, the reports of officers and standing committees were given. The election of officers took place, which resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. C. H. Bennett First Vice President—Mrs. M. A. Patterson Second Vice President—Mrs. William Shaw Recording Secretary—Mrs. D. F. Murray Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. L. Olaver

Treasurer—Mrs. Howard Brown Custodian—Mrs. Ella Shattuck Mrs. O. M. Rockwell was elected delegate to attend the meeting of the State Federation at Battle Creek in October, and Mrs. Luther Peck was elected alternata. On motion the club adjourned to meet in two weeks at the home of Mrs. Catherine Root. This will be the Club picnic and the last meeting of the year. All members are cordially invited to attend this meeting as a good time is awaiting them.

Well Known Citizen of Canton Passes Away

Daniel Zander Died Sunday Morning After Long Illness.

Daniel Zander was born Dec. 28, 1842, in the Province of Brandenburg, Germany, the son of Christ Zander and Minnie, nee Kuhn. He was educated in the parochial schools of the old country and was raised in the Lutheran church. In the year, 1868, he came to this country and to Michigan, and from 1872 he lived near Plymouth, having lived in his last home in Canton about 18 years. In the year 1871, he married Miss Friederike Krumbach, who survives him. Their matrimonial union was blessed by God with four children: One son and three daughters, who also survive him. They are: Charles Zander of Boone, Mich.; Mrs. Anna Brunson, Mrs. Kate Mackey and Mrs. Minnie Scheppe. Mr. Zander is also survived by twelve grandchildren and two sisters, as well as other relatives. For about a year Mr. Zander complained of weakness and general debility, and therefore considered leaving his farm. During the winter months he took to his bed with kidney trouble and dropsy, of which he died Sunday morning at eight o'clock. He attained an age of 75 years, 4 months and 28 days. Funeral services were held at the home, Tuesday afternoon, by Rev. Charles Strasen. The burial took place at Riverside cemetery under the direction of the Masonic lodge of which he was a member.

Charles Hirschlieb has sold his tenant house on Starkweather avenue, formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fisher, to Harmon Cohen.

Selected Men Given Banquet

The selected men of Wayne County Division No. 4, and their sweethearts and friends were banqueted and toasted in high style, last Friday evening, at the First Presbyterian church, where they were the guests of the Local Board. The Ladies' Auxiliary had prepared a sumptuous meal and plates were laid for more than two hundred. The dining room of the church never was more attractive and cozy than on this occasion, all dressed in the national colors, and hundreds of the little silk flags of all our allies decorating the tables. The immense flag, often used as the background on the stage at the High school, was draped over and around the speakers table, extending almost half the length of the dining room.

The Plymouth band was at its best and made the hall ring with appropriate martial music. The selected men, who had been enrolled during the afternoon began to gather in the auditorium of the church as early as five o'clock, where Miss Madeleine Bennett presided at the pipe organ. After the guests had taken their places at the table, Rev. Carl P. Miller offered the invocation.

The after dinner program was well arranged. C. C. Yerkes of Northville, was toastmaster, and directed the program with such skill that each speaker performed his part in the allotted time. Rev. Frederick Hewitt, Episcopal rector of Dearborn, was the first speaker, and he gave an impressive summary of the great principles underlying the war, and assured the selected men that they were entering upon the noblest job ever set for man, that of fighting for eternal right.

Rev. Charles Strasen of the Plymouth Lutheran church, spoke feelingly of the obligation resting upon us who remain at home to remember in prayer and by our letters, the boys who have gone out to overcome the foe of our country's freedom.

The last speaker was Major Thompson of the English army, who now lives in Dearborn, being invalided from the army on account of injuries received in active service. He gave the most realistic picture of what the war actually is like.

Between the three speeches were patriotic solos, beautifully rendered, by Mr. Moffatt, "The Marseillaise," and Mr. Meade of Dearborn, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," in the chorus of which the people heartily joined.

After the singing of "America," the people were dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Strasen.

On account of the Red Cross being invited to participate in the Memorial Day parade, the Thursday divisions did not work this week. Next week work will be carried on in all the different departments as usual, every day, except Saturday.

Road to Happiness.

Be amiable, cheerful and good natured and you are much more likely to be happy. You will find this difficult, if not impossible, however, when you are constantly troubled with constipation. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and get rid of that and it will be easy. These tablets not only move the bowels, but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion.—Adv't.

A Unique Gift From Plymouth Soldier

Mrs. Kate E. Allen has just received a most unique and highly prized gift from the battlefields of France. Corporal Andrew Sanbrone, who it will be remembered conducted a fruit store adjoining the D. U. R. waiting room for several years, giving to the first contingent of selected men to Camp Custer, and was later sent "over there," is the donor. The gift is a used three-pound brass shell, which has been fashioned into a handsome vase. The design of a rose has been hammered on one side artistically. At the top of the vase is the following inscription: "To Mrs. Kate E. Allen, Plymouth, Mich." At the bottom there appears these words: "1918, From Andrew Sanbrone, France." The shell is 3 inches in diameter and 13 inches in length. Corporal Sanbrone presented Mrs. Allen with this gift as a small token of his appreciation of the wreat watch which he received, as have the other Plymouth soldiers, when they left Plymouth. It was a very thoughtful remembrance for several years, Mrs. Allen greatly appreciates the gift. The vase will be on exhibition in the store of A. H. Dibble & Son for a few days, that all may see this interesting curiosity.

Death of Peter VanVoorhies

Peter VanVoorhies, aged 83 years, passed away at the home of his son, Albert, who resides a few miles west of town, last Friday, after a ten day illness of pneumonia. The deceased is survived by his wife and two grown children, Albert with whom he made his home, and Mrs. Ed. Palphreyman, who lives just east of town. The funeral was held from his late residence, Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Carl P. Miller conducting the services. Interment in Riverside cemetery.

CHURCH NEWS

First Church of Christ, Scientist First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner Main and Dodge streets. Sunday morning service, 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday-school at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimony service, 7:10. Reading room in rear of church open daily, except Sunday, except 2:00 p. m. Every one is welcome. A lending library of Christian Science literature is maintained.

Presbyterian Karl P. Miller, Minister.

10:00 a. m., morning worship. Quarterly communion service. The session will meet at 9:30. New members to be received should be at the church at 9:45. 11:20 a. m., Sabbath-school. Superintendent, C. H. Beach. Lesson, "Jesus Warns Against Comforts." His Friends—Mk. 13:1 to 14:9. 3:00 p. m., Junior and Intermediate Christian Endeavor. 6:30 p. m., Senior Christian Endeavor. Monthly consecration meeting. Election of delegate to summer conference. Topic, "Our Duty to Church and Community"—Mk. 12:28-34. 7:30 p. m., evening worship. Sermon by the pastor. 7:30 p. m., Tuesday. Monthly Trustees' meeting in pastor's study. 7:30 p. m., Thursday, mid-week prayer meeting. The public is cordially invited to worship here.

Methodist Rev. Frank M. Field, Pastor.

June 2nd, the first Sunday in June, in Communion Sunday, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Love feast at 9:30 and holy communion at 10 o'clock. An epochal message, pointing a present danger confronting the church and written by Bishop Quayle, will be read; 11:30, Sunday-school, opening work will be conducted by the orchestra. Every scholar should be present because of important announcement concerning Children's Day. 6:30, Epworth League, led by Supt. C. F. Reeb. Subject, "Education, the Roadway to Service." 7:30, stereopticon views, new and thrilling, recently prepared for use in the many cantonnments. War time prohibition is a vital question now.

Lutheran Rev. Charles Strasen

Sunday-school with senior class at 9 o'clock. Subject, "King Saul." The morning services will be in English. Text, St. Luke 16:19-31. Theme, "The Poor, Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man." The evening services will be in German. Text, Ezekiel 33:11. Theme, "How very certain it is that God wants the saving of sinners." The junior Sunday-school class meets at 11 o'clock, with Miss Cordia Strasen, teacher.

St. John's Episcopal Mission Rev. H. Midworth, Minister in Charge 26 Taft Ave., Detroit. Tel. Walnut 3761J

Sunday, June 2.—Public worship at 10:15 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon. Mr. A. J. Pullen of St. James church, Detroit, will have charge of this service. Please note change in time of service.



Stop the Snuffles

If you want to make your snuffles better and comfortable, give Foley's Honey and Tar. It is just what they ought to have for sore throats, colds, coughs, and when they are hoarse. It is a good and safe remedy for all these troubles. It is a good and safe remedy for all these troubles. It is a good and safe remedy for all these troubles.

Presbyterian Notes

The Men's Bible class of the Presbyterian church enjoyed a social and business session at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Partridge, Tuesday evening. Thirty-five members and guests of the class were present, and the short program consisted of two patriotic solos by Mr. Whipple, and short talks by Rev. Miller and N. E. Moser. In the business meeting following some new committees for the ensuing year were appointed as follows:

Music—Cal Whipple Refreshment—M. C. Partridge, M. G. Hill, George Wolfrom.

Program—Mr. Moser, Mr. Miller. At the close of the business meeting, the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Norman Miller and Mrs. Augusta Green, served light refreshments of ice cream and cake.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary will be held in the church house, Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30. Mrs. Harry Shattuck is chairman of the committee. All the ladies of the church are requested to attend. The trustees will hold their regular meeting, Tuesday evening, at 7:30 in the pastor's study.

Those who are to unite with the church, Sunday morning, are requested to be at the church by 9:45, when a short preliminary meeting of the session will be held to welcome the new members.

The Children's Day exercises had been announced for the evening of June 5th. On account of the baccalaureate service that evening, the Children's Day exercise will be held at the morning hour of worship.

The pastor will have a short appropriate address, preparatory to the christening of the children of christian parents.

There will be distributed at the close of the church service, Sabbath morning, the annual year book of Detroit Presbytery. An effort will be made to get not more than one book to each family. The book shows the achievements of the various churches and Sunday-schools in the Presbytery, including Plymouth, and affords an excellent opportunity to compare our work with that of other Presbyterians.

PRUDEN URGES PEOPLE LAY IN COAL SUPPLY NOW

Farmers Will be Doing a Patriotic Service to Set Aside Hard Coal Burner and Use Wood.

Lansing.—The state fuel administrator while urging people in cities to buy coal now in order that another fuel famine such as was experienced last winter will not be repeated, calls upon farmers and others located where wood is easily accessible to lay in a store of that kind of fuel for several reasons.

It will relieve the fuel situation in those places throughout the state where wood is not obtainable at any price and will give the railroads an opportunity of transporting what coal there is obtainable to the larger industrial centers where huge munition factories are working night and day shifts getting out munitions of war.

In most rural districts there is a certain quantity of wood that can be easily obtained and at a slight expense especially to the farmer who has the means of hauling it. Rainy days during the spring when farming operations are at a standstill can well be used in gathering in next winter's wood supply or when that task is completed cutting a supply that neighboring towns may be furnished with fuel next winter in the event coal is not obtainable, which may be the case.

Attention is called to the shortage of anthracite coal this year. The government is using great quantities on its boats, thus cutting down the natural surplus that accrues during times of peace. This coal is needed badly by the government, being smokeless and furnishing heat for steam power boats used in transport. Every farmer will be performing a patriotic service by putting aside the hard coal burner the coming winter and burning instead, wood that can be secured from forests and wood lots.

The wood lot proposition in Michigan as outlined by experts calls for a cutting out and thinning process each year that the wood lots may become more thrifty. Much dead and down timber is found in these lots, of which a number may be found on almost every farm and the trees many times are left to rot for want of someone to cut them up into wood. In reality proper care of wood lots will prove real conservation of the timber of that state.

Fuel users in cities are already finding themselves in the position of not being able to procure anthracite coal and even when they do secure any a blank must be signed and sworn to, showing that they require a certain amount for next winter's use. Even then the coal dealer in any community is required not to furnish more than two-thirds of the customer's normal requirement and there is already a serious question whether fuel users in the cities will be able to secure their usual amount of anthracite coal.

Soft coal is being placed in cellars this spring where such coal was never before used and the supply of this variety of coal is already becoming scarce as in some kinds are concerned. Old rail fences that abound in many sections of the state make good wood for fuel when cut up and the average farmer finds certain time during periods between farming operations to cut these fences into wood as is being done already in many sections of the state. Those living near state lands may easily obtain a supply of wood by getting in touch with the Public Domain Commission at Lansing, which state commission will be only too glad to authorize the cutting out of dead and down timber for fuel.

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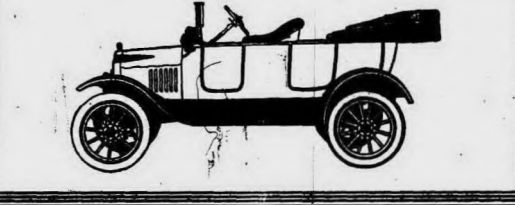
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Speeds—(Controlled by governor) Three forward speeds and one reverse speed; 15.3, 8.48 and 4.17 miles per hour on forward, and 3.07 miles per hour on reverse at 1250 R. P. M. of motor.

Wheelbase—146 inches. Wheels—Timken bearings, front and rear. Artillery type. Tires—Front, 36x4 inches, solid. Rear 36x3 3/4 inches dual, solid.

Front Springs—Semi-elliptic, 2 1/4 inches wide and 44 1/2 inches long, ten leaves with total thickness of 3 inches. Rear Springs—Semi-elliptic, 2 1/2 inches wide and 42 inches long, eleven leaves with total thickness of 3 1/2 inches.

Motor—Horse power 27.2 S. A. E. rating. Four cylinder, cast in pairs with heads integral, 4 1/2 inches bore x 4 1/2 inch stroke. Plunger oil pump to main bearing and time gears; constant level splash to cylinder. Valve, poppet type 1 3/4 inches clear diameter. One-piece cam shaft, running in die cast bearing. Helical timing gears. Four point suspension on cushioned sub-frame.

Ignition—Dual system; National low tension magneto and battery of dry cells. Carburetor—Holley, float feed type, water jacketed. Air intake connected with stove on exhaust and dash air control.

Cooling System—Positive water circulation by gear driven centrifugal pump. Flat vertical tube radiator. Individual radiator sections, facilitating repair. Clutch—Enclosed dry multiple disc.

Transmission—Sliding selective type. Case hardened gears 7/8-inch face. Hyatt roller bearings throughout. Center control. Drive—Shaft drive with two universal joints from gear case to jack shaft.

Brakes—Two service brakes, drums 12 inches diameter, 2 inches face, flexible bands, Raybestos lined, located on jack shaft. Two emergency brakes on rear hub.

Front Axle—Solid round section 2 5/16-inch diameter. Timken roller bearing. Rear Axle—Solid rectangular section 2 1/4x3 inches. Timken roller bearings.

Steering Gear—Left side drive, adjustable bevel pinion and sector type, controlling front wheel by forged levers. Diameter of steering wheel 18 inches. Spark and throttle lever control under steering wheel. Turning Radius—26 1/4 feet. Tank Capacity—Gasoline 19 1/2 gallons. Lubricating oil 3 quarts. Water 2 1/2 gallons.

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WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN
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 5 rooms on Adams street; electric lights; city water; small cellar; enclosed back porch; A1 condition.
 4 rooms on Forest avenue; good stone foundation; city water; lot 66x132 feet; first-class condition.
CALL AND WE WILL GLADLY SHOW THEM TO YOU. THEY ARE WELL WORTH THE PRICES ASKED.
R. R. PARROTT
 Phone 39 No. 288 Main St. Plymouth, Mich.

Local News
 We still want a correspondent at Waterford and Cherry Hill.
 Mrs. C. W. Reed of Richmond, visited at E. L. Riggs' last week.
 Sergeant Harry Brown was home from Camp Custer, over Sunday.
 Mr. and Mrs. Wright of Beech, visited friends here, last week Thursday.
 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Torre of Detroit, visited at William Henry's, over Sunday.
 Miss Minnie Patrick of Detroit, was the guest of Mrs. R. E. Cooper, over Sunday.
 Dexter Peck and family of Detroit, visited his mother, Mrs. Ella Peck, last Sunday.
 Mr. and Mrs. Orval Angel of Detroit, were callers at James McKee's, last Sunday.
 F. A. Dibble is driving a new Buick car Model E 45, purchased from Clyde Bentley, the local agent.
 Mr. Morgan has moved his family here from Northville, and has rented one of Mrs. E. L. Riggs' houses on South Main street.
 Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pitcher of Flint, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pitcher, and other relatives here Saturday and Sunday.
 Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw left the first of the week for a few weeks' motor trip through New York state. They will visit their daughter in New York City.
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rector, Mrs. Agnes Rector and Miss Grace Gillespie of Tecumseh, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Macham and other relatives here, Sunday.
 Charles Hubbell and family of Pontiac, visited at Winn Hubbell's, Sunday. Mrs. A. R. Hubbell, who has been staying in Plymouth for the past two weeks, returned home with them.
 Loren Proctor of Flint, a former Plymouth boy, was calling on old friends here, last Friday. He has enlisted, and left Flint, last Sunday, with a contingent of three hundred boys, for Camp Custer.
 Mrs. Arthur Sharrow of this place, was one of the speakers at the meeting of bee keepers of Washtenaw county, held at Ypsilanti, last Saturday. Mrs. Sharrow spoke on the use of honey in cooking.
 C. H. Bennett was called to Washington on a war committee, the latter part of last week. He was accompanied by E. C. Hough, and they are attending the Hardware convention of Southern Jobbers at Atlantic City, this week.
 The dancing party given in the Penniman-Allen auditorium, last Friday evening by Troop No. 1, Boy Scouts, was well attended. The boys were in uniform, and during the evening gave an exhibition drill. The Star Spangled Banner was very finely rendered on the corner by Scout Jim Lundy. Music was furnished by Finzel's orchestra of Detroit, Northville and other nearby towns. The boys netted about fifty dollars.
 The advertiser who gets his copy to the printer early always gets the most painstaking and satisfactory service. Copy cannot be converted into type by magic. Composition is a painstaking business, and time is limited with the printer as press day approaches. The same applies to all who have something that they wish to have appear in the paper. Send or telephone it in as early as possible, and the printer will rise up and call you blessed.
 Fire and Tornado Insurance.
 Do you know that the people of the United States have paid in DIVIDENDS to Foreign Insurance Companies nearly \$5,000,000 each year for the past ten years; that there are 41 foreign companies now doing business in the United States; that the rates for your insurance is the same in all companies; that the American companies are the best on earth. If so, why not leave that \$5,000,000 at home each year. The Continental is the strongest of all American Companies, with \$33,000,000 assets to back your policy. Look this matter up when you renew your insurance.
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 "Last winter when my little boy had the whooping cough, I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It cured him. I have since written Mrs. J. E. Roberts, East St. Louis, Ill. "It kept his cough down and relieved him of those dreadful coughing spells. It is the only cough medicine I keep in the house because it saves the most precious thing I have—the health of my little boy."
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Watch for our missing word contest next week.
 New Waists, Skirts and House Dresses, at E. L. Riggs'.
 The new Penniman-Allen theatre is fast nearing completion.
 Mrs. L. C. Hough spent the weekend with relatives in Lansing.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Terry visited her daughters at Waterford, Monday.
 The Misses Myrtle King and Ola Last left for a visit at Clyde, Ohio, Tuesday.
 New summer Dress Goods; Nemo, American Lady and R. & G. Corsets, at E. L. Riggs'.
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtiss of Monroe, visited relatives here, Saturday and Sunday.
 Don't forget the supper at the Methodist church tonight. Price, 25c. Everybody come.
 Cut Flowers, Peonies, Blossoms, 40c per dozen. Buds, 50c per dozen. Cora Pelham, phone 103.
 Mrs. Julius Wills of Grand Rapids, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wills and other friends here, this week.
 F. W. Samsen is driving a new Buick car Model E 45, purchased from Clyde Bentley, the local agent.
 Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Smith of Birmingham, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Smith, last Sunday.
 Mrs. Chipman and two daughters, Dorothy and Helen, of Detroit, were guests of Mrs. Harmon Kingsley, Sunday.
 The offices of Dr. Knight, Dr. Champe and Dr. Olsaver will be closed on Wednesday afternoons during the summer. 2612
 Mrs. A. A. Sutherland and the Misses Flynn and Schensing of Detroit, were guests of Mrs. John Watson, Sunday.
 Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beyer and children of Detroit, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beyer, last Sunday.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. Haselschwerdt and Mr. and Mrs. Manson of Ann Arbor, were callers on Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Burnett, last Sunday.
 Corsets will take another advance in price, July 1st. Buy the Redfern, Warner's Rust-proof and Nemo Corsets before July 1st, at Rauch's.
 Little Edwin Reber underwent an operation at Harper hospital, last Tuesday for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. The lad is rapidly improving.
 The Ladies' Missionary society of the Methodist church, will serve a twenty-five cent supper in the church parlors, this (Friday) evening. Everybody welcome.
 Russell Penney and George Gottschalk have enlisted in the Naval Reserve and will leave with a company from Detroit, Wednesday, June 5th, for the Great Lakes Training station.
 Mrs. Charles VanWormer of Toledo, Ohio, formerly Miss Lillian Blakely of this place, underwent a major operation in a hospital in that city, the first of the week. She is now in a critical condition.
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrows and little daughter, Elizabeth, of Detroit, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Burrows, over Sunday.
 Mrs. Ella Peck with her brother and sister, J. W. Taft, of Greenville, South Carolina, and Mrs. George Holbrook, of Hollywood, California, are visiting relatives at Mason, this week.
 Winston Crumie, son of G. B. Crumie, has received a letter from the Aerial League of America of which he is a member, that was carried by the first aeroplane mail service from New York to Washington. The postage was 24 cents.
 From one ton of old shoes can be extracted metals to the value of \$4.70; grease, \$7.25; animal black, \$25; sulphate of ammonia, \$22.50; a total of \$35.46, or about fifteen cents a pair. The grease is a good lubricant and the animal black is said by a chemist who is responsible for these figures, to be equal to the best of bone black.—Ex.

Ernest Gildner is driving a new Ford touring car.
 Floyd Eckles was home from Camp Custer, over Sunday.
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mason went to Bay City on business, last week Thursday.
 Claude Eckles returned home the latter part of last week from a two weeks' trip to Arizona.
 Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Olsaver motored to Lansing, Sunday, where they visited friends, Mrs. L. C. Hough returning home with them.
 The Pythian Sisters will give another one of their enjoyable card and dancing parties, next Tuesday evening, June 14th. Everyone invited. Adults, 25c. Children, 10c.
 The Ladies' Aid of the Lutheran church, will give a thimble party at the home of Mrs. Fred Whitmire, next Wednesday afternoon. The ladies who wish to go on the inter-urban car will take the 2:10 o'clock car and get off at Phoenix, where a conveyance will be awaiting them to take them to Mrs. Whitmire's home. Please bring thimble and needle.

Wants, For Sale, To Rent, etc
 FOR SALE—Bicycle. C. H. Hammond, 1255 Penniman ave. 261f
 FOR SALE—Six thousand used brick. Phone 311-F11. 251f
 FOR SALE—Large building lot on Elm Heights. Free and clear. Snap for some one. Apply J. A. Sale, 248 Hague avenue, Detroit. 25ml
 FOR SALE—Choice Aster plants, 10c per dozen. Mrs. R. Barnes, phone 261W.
 FOR RENT—Farm Tools: 11 hoe and 11 disc grain drills with fertilizer attachments, drill set to plant three rows of fodder corn or beans at a time; two-horse and one-horse cultivators; spike-tooth harrow, 8-ft. and 11-foot; revolving spading harrow, tongueless disc harrow, rollers, and other farm tools. Louis Hillmer, Starkweather avenue, phone 81. 25tf
 FOR RENT—Flat. E. C. Hough.
 FOR SALE—A lot on Adams street. Phone 248-F11.
 FOR SALE OR RENT—House, five rooms, basement, water, electric lights. 148 Adams street.
 FOR SALE—Barn, 22x34; also some barn material. James Kincaide, 1/4 mile east of Stark. 261t
 FOR RENT—Five-room apartment with bath, electric lights, hard and soft water, gas. Inquire George Wilcox. 241f
 FOR SALE—A quantity of cement blocks. Inquire of Wm. Gayde. 241f
 FOR SALE—Large size, No. 400, Art Garland Base Burner in No. 1 condition. Will sell dirt cheap because I am going to put in a furnace. Call at once. Harry C. Bennett, 659 East Ann Arbor street. Phone 49-F8. 281f
 FOR SALE—A number of bound books, good stories, 10c each. Also household goods. 959 Penniman avenue. 231f
 FOR RENT—Five-room cottage with electric lights and water on South Main street, half a block from Kellogg Park. Rents for \$12 per month. Inquire at Riggs' store. 261f
 FOR SALE—Farm of 145 acres, seven miles southwest of Plymouth, just off of Ann Arbor road. Write E. D. Whipple, Route 1, Plymouth, Mich. 231f
 WANTED—A warehouse man, a baggageman and a clerk. Wages \$70 to \$74 per month. Apply F. W. Hamill, Agent, Pere Marquette, Plymouth.
 FOR SALE—Thomas Hay Loader, blacksmith's forge, barrel spray pump. Phone 317-F11.
 FOR SALE—Five-room cottage on Maple avenue. Water, bath, electric lights and fine cellar. Newly decorated. Small payment down, balance like rent. H. A. Spicer, 369 East Ann Arbor street. 261f
 FOR RENT—Eight-room house on West Ann Arbor street. Inquire at Riggs' store.
 COTTAGE FOR RENT—On North Union street; five rooms; newly decorated throughout; good garden; nice location. E. R. Parrott. 261f
 FOR SALE—A three-burner Perfection Oil Stove. Inquire at this office.
 FOR SALE—Residence at 1113 Penniman avenue. Mrs. Adelaide Hudd. 151f
 FOR SALE—My home at 1028 Church street. Beautifully located and strictly modern. Lawrence Johnson.
 FOR SALE—S. C. Comb Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching, seventy-five cents per setting of 25 eggs. Record for flock of fifty hens: January 48 sex; February, 72 sex. Call 310-F14 or 7-F2.

GALE'S
FLAGS FLAGS
 Flags at 1c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c and 20c.
 New stock Wall Paper coming.
 Paris Green in quarter pound, half pound and pound.
 Arsenate Lead in paste and dry at bottom prices.
 Fresh Groceries every week.
JOHN L. GALE

BUY = NOW
 Pulverized Sheep Manure for lawns and home gardens in 100 lb. bags
 Seed Corn
 Seed Potatoes
 Commercial Fertilizer
 Agricultural Lime
 Pulverized Sheep Manure
 Pyrox Spraying Material
 Powdered Arsenate of Lead
Plymouth Agricultural Association
 Telephone 370 Plymouth, Mich.

PEOPLE WHO PUT OUR GOOD GOODS ON THEIR TABLES CAN HAVE A PRIVATE CABARET IN THEIR HOMES

 FOR THEY'LL DANCE WITH DELIGHT AT EVERY BITE
FREE DEMONSTRATION
 We will have a demonstration at our store on
Friday and Saturday, May 31 and June 1
 to show the ladies of Plymouth and vicinity how to use Baker's Coconut in the milk, the same as fresh coconut. The ladies of Plymouth and vicinity are invited to see the demonstration.
PETTERLLOO
 The Home of Quality Groceries
 Phone 36 and 40

The Confessions of a German Deserter

Written by a Prussian Officer Who Participated in the Ravaging and Pillaging of Belgium

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KAISER'S TERRIBLE ENGINES OF WAR RAIN DEATH UPON THE CITIES OF BELGIUM

Synopsis.—The author of these confessions, an officer in the pioneers' corps of the German army, a branch of the service corresponding to the engineers' corps of the United States army, is sent into Belgium with the first German forces invading that country. Ignorant of their destination or of the reasons for their actions, the German soldiers cross the border and attack the Belgian soldiers defending their frontier.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

But there was no time to be spent in speculation. With fixed bayonets we went from house to house, door to door, and while the results were negligible because we found no soldiers we did not come out quite empty-handed. We made the inhabitants deliver all guns and munitions and so forth in their possession. The mayor, accompanying the soldiers, explained to every citizen that all found with arms after the search would be punished according to the rules of war and German rules of war in Belgium meant execution.

An hour might have passed when we were again aroused by the sound of artillery and gunfire. A new battle had begun. Whether the artillery was busy on both sides could not be judged from our village. The bombardment was tremendous. The ground shook from the growling and moaning that rolled backward and forward, always seeming to become stronger.

The ambulance columns now brought in the first wounded. Couriers sped by us. War had set in in all its phases.

Darkness came over us before we had finished our house-to-house search. We dragged all the mattresses, straw sacks and feather beds that we could lay our hands on, to the community school and church to care for the wounded. They were made as comfortable as possible. From other surrounding villages now came the first fugitives. They may have been marching, for they looked tired and utterly exhausted.

Women, old men and children were huddled together in one mass. They had saved nothing except their bare lives. In baby buggies or in wheelbarrows these unfortunates carried whatever the rude force of war had left them. In contrast to the fugitives, whom we had met before, these were extremely frightened, appearing to be in mortal terror of their enemy. Whenever they looked upon one of us German soldiers they cringed in terror.

How different these were from the inhabitants of the village where we had first stopped, who had met us in a friendly, even polite manner. We tried to learn the cause of this fright and discovered that the fugitives had witnessed in their village bitter street fighting. They had become acquainted with war—had seen their houses burning, had seen their little property destroyed and could not forget the sight of their streets filled with corpses and wounded.

It dawned upon us that not merely fear gave these people the appearance of hunted animals; there was also hatred toward the invaders who had fallen upon them and driven them from their homes by night.

In the evening we departed and tried to reach our own regiment. The Belgians had concentrated somewhere to the rear under cover of darkness. We were quite near the neighborhood of the fortified city of Liege. Many settlements through which we passed stood in flames; the inhabitants driven out, passed us in droves. Women, children and old men were buffeted about and seemed to be everywhere in the way. Without aims or plans, without a place on which to lay their heads these poor people dragged themselves by.

Again we reached a village, which all appearances had been inhabited by contented people. Now indeed nothing but ruins could be seen. Wrecked houses and farms, dead soldiers, German and Belgian, and among them many civilians, who had been shot by military order.

Toward midnight we reached the German lines. The Germans had tried to take a village which lay within the fortified belt of Liege and was defended tenaciously by the Belgians. Here all forces had to be used in order to drive the enemy out, house by house and street by street. It was very dark yet, so that we had to witness the most terrible scenes of the night.

One of my best friends fought with a giant Belgian. The guns of both sides rained shells on the ground. They hammered one another with fists. I had just closed an account with a twenty-year-old Belgian and was going to assist my friend because his antagonist was so superior strength. My friend succeeded suddenly in biting the Belgian on the chin so deeply that he lost his breath and with his teeth. The Belgian's eyes must have been terribly painful and his hands and feet were covered with a heavy rain of pain.

My friend's antagonist, by some means, managed to get a machine gun into the trench and a terrific machine gun battle followed. The machine gunners were in a position to fire at each other. Blood was splashed on the ground. The machine gunners were in a position to fire at each other. Blood was splashed on the ground. The machine gunners were in a position to fire at each other.

my helmet was forced down over my ears. The pain was fearful and I fainted.

When I revived, I was lying in a barn, with my head bandaged, among other wounded men. My wound was not severe. I only had a feeling as if my head was twice its normal size. The other wounded soldiers and the ambulance men said the Belgians had been forced back within the forts and that hard fighting was still in progress.

Wounded men were brought in continuously and they told us that the Germans had already stormed several forts and had taken a number of main and auxiliary defenses, but could not hold them because they had not been sufficiently supported by artillery.

Defenses were still intact. The situation was not ripe for a storming attack, so the Germans had to retire with enormous losses. The reports we received were contradictory. It was impossible to get a clear picture. In the meantime the artillery bombardment had become so intense that it horrified even the German soldiers. The heaviest artillery was brought into action against the steel and concrete defenses.

No soldier so far knew anything of the existence of the 42-centimeter mortars. Long after Liege was in German hands these soldiers could not understand how it was possible that the defenses, which consisted of double six-meter walls of steel and concrete, were reduced after only a few hours' bombardment.

I myself could not take part in these operations, being wounded, but my comrades told me later how the capture of the several forts came about. Artillery of all caliber was trained on the forts, but it was the 21-centimeter mortars and the 42s which performed the real work.

From a distance the 42-centimeter projectiles were heard to arrive, to the accompaniment of a fearful hissing that sounded like a long drawn-out screech which filled the whole atmosphere. Wherever it fell, everything was destroyed within a radius

of several hundred meters. The air pressure which the bursting of the projectile produced was so terrible that it made breathing difficult for those of us who were holding the advanced positions.

To make this witches' holiday complete, the Zeppelins appeared, during the night to participate in the work of destruction. The soldiers suddenly heard above their heads the whirling of propellers and the noise of the motors. The Zeppelins came nearer. They were not discovered by the enemy until they were close to the forts, which immediately played all the searchlights at their disposal on them, sending the flaming for the flying foe. The whirling of the propellers of the airships stopped suddenly. Instead, high in the air a brilliant light appeared, the searchlight of the Zeppelin, which for a moment illuminated the dark sky.

Suddenly all became dark again. A few moments later powerful detonations revealed the fact that the Zeppelins had been shot down. That was the end of a long night. Explosion followed explosion. These were followed by clouds of fire in the air, exploding shells, and the Belgian artillery which could be observed. The whirling of the propellers started up again, directly above our heads. It became quieter and quieter until the powerful light of the stars appeared from our vicinity.

Then the rain fell heavily. Thousands of shells were falling all about us and under the illumination of the searchlights the ground was covered with a heavy rain of pain.

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CHAPTER II.

I went to Aix-la-Chapelle to a hospital. I met many more wounded men who had fought in Belgium. All were of the opinion that the Belgians had numbered as many civilians as soldiers. Even if the German soldiers who fought in Belgium do not admit the cruelties committed against the Belgians, it cannot be denied that at least 80 per cent of the cruelties known to the world to have been committed in Belgium were only too true.

A young soldier who lay next to me in the hospital told me that his company, during a street fight in Liege, was given orders to kill everybody without discrimination. Systematically, one house after another was set on fire. The inhabitants either fell in the flames or became the victims in the streets to the gun barrels of the German kultur-bearers.

At the time I doubted the words of my neighbor, even though I had seen what German warfare meant. After a few days I was released from the hospital and again restored to my detachment. Partly by auto, partly by foot, I reached my detachment by ten o'clock in the evening. Our transport moved this time over Trier to Luxemburg. The little grand duchy of Luxemburg was overrun entirely by German soldiers. The Germans who had made their homes in Luxemburg had everything taken away from them, especially the farmers, all food, without thought of payment, so that in Luxemburg at this time there was a shortage of food. The people here, as well as in Belgium were very friendly, yet they harbored a terrible bitterness against the German government, which had looted its troops like a band of robbers and murderers over their peaceful country.

Belgium and Luxemburg, the two first unhappy victims of the damnable German politics and its drunkenness with power! That the Luxemburg citizens detested Germany an incident showed me which happened in the village of Mar-moth. We were in a friendly conversation with a Luxemburg farmer. Two officers approached and listened. One officer, a captain, asked the Luxemburg farmer, "What do you think of the war, and of the quickness of Germany? There is only one Germany, isn't there?"

"Yes," replied the farmer. "Thank the Lord." For those four words the farmer was arrested at once and transported to Germany as a court prisoner. I could never learn what became of him.

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(TO BE CONTINUED)

SET ADRIFT, DISCOVERS LAND

Priest, Offending Chief, Saved Life and Later Returned With Story of Interesting Find.

New Zealand is Maoriland, the home of a most interesting race. About one thousand years ago there lived on the island Hanaki the forefathers of the Maori. One of their priests, Te Kupu, relates a writer in the Mississippi Blazer, had offended the chief, and to prevent his being killed his friends sent him, provided with provisions enough to last some time, adrift over the sea in a canoe. Home and friends he would never see again, he thought, and by his people he was mourned as one dead. To the joy of the islanders he returned after 12 months, giving them a glowing description of his wonderful land he had discovered. His information caused a stirring agitation, and in a short time seven canoes were fitted out by the natives to sail to the land of promise and settle there.

Te Kupu was leading in the first canoe across the wide sea, and on their landing to honor him, called it "Aetoron"—New Zealand. "The seed of our race comes from Hanaki," said a missionary, and there can be no doubt about the original dwelling place, and that the present Maoris are the descendants of those who sailed centuries ago from Hanaki.

Bright Eton Boys.

The schoolboy "howler" is quite commonly amusing, but its very frequency is apt to make it something of a bore. It is doubtful, however, if a more representative collection of the genus has ever been got together than that recently given to the public, out of his own experience, by the vice provost of Eton. First there was the exquisite, though not absolutely new one of the boy who explained that Homer was not written by Homer, but by another man of the same name. Then there was a dissertation on "beds in the terms that 'A beds is a very old man known as a venerable bed, and sometimes called 'Alders Beds.'" But the gem of the whole collection was undoubtedly the definition of a "vacant" as "the place where the spirit lives." After this to be told that gravity is "a limit of ten miles as shown in the nature of an anti-gravity."

WHAT THE GERMAN DOCTRINE MEANS

Dangerous Element Carrying On Campaign on This Side of the Ocean.

KULTUR BOOSTERS ARE BUSY

United States Is Honeycombed with Kaiser's Spies Who Are Responsible for the Many Crimes Committed.

BY EMERSON HOUGH. (From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.) At the time of the civil war I was a very young boy, but I still retain a few memories of those days. I can recall the figure of a major, later my Sabbath school teacher. He wore a black hat with a gold cord, and carried a very large and heavy sword. I can recall some of the old fire-and-railway music. I remember seeing the train which bore the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. I can remember the fall of Richmond; my mother was ill in bed at that time, and I remember that she sat up and pounded against the foot-board of the bed with her two hands, as she was so glad to believe that the end of the war was now at hand.

I recall other and yet more somber scenes. My father was in the recruiting service under Gen. James B. Fry. I remember that during one of his visits home I saw him melting lead in the old bullet ladle in the kitchen stove—he was running bullets for his rifle. Two men of the recruiting service had been waylaid and killed by spies within the past week. It was thought that this spy party from the department would also be waylaid. I can still remember the grim look on my father's face as he cleaned his rifle and ran the bullets for it.

I believe I got them my first touch of real hatred for an enemy. I learned then that a spy was about as bad as any creature in the world ever could be. He had killed without mercy. He was himself to be killed without mercy if need came for that.

This country is honeycombed with German spies today. They are worse than any spies that ever nested on this soil before. They do not lie low. They are a trifle exultant, a trifle confident. They always have been blatant, clumsy, awkward, from Bernstorff and his crew on down.

Time for Drastic Action.

What are we doing to take care of this dangerous element which is carrying on the German war campaign on this side of the ocean? For a long time we have remained as awkward, as clumsy, and as blatant as they themselves. We have had before our eyes always the somewhat sacred image of the American melting pot—God save the mark! We have retained the belief that any man who knelt down and sobbed on shipboard when he first saw the Statue of Liberty—I believe that is the correct description of it—was by some miraculous process at once made into an American.

There has been a certain pacifist sentiment, made the stronger by a certain political feeling, which has been afraid to antagonize the German element in America, spies or not spies. A great many peaceful gentlemen have thought that we ought not to declare war on a country in part owned by some of our citizenry—it might hurt the feelings of such men. And has the alien not sobbed before the justly celebrated Statue of Liberty in the narrows below Manhattan? And is he not, therefore, an American?

On the day when the Lusitania was sunk I went home with a newspaper in my hand, pretty much a-tremble in my own self at the thought of all those women and babies—it is a hard thing to talk of even yet. We ought not, I suppose, to call to mind that Lusitania medal struck Germany—ought not to recall Germany's exultation over the foul murder of those little ones. I suppose it sounds vengeful to say that we ought to wash that out deep and deep, so long as there is any German of this generation left alive.

But do you really think that Germany did not endorse that deed? Do you really think the Germans on this side of the water—a great many of them—did not sympathize with Germany in that act? Let me mention one little fact:

When I stepped into the elevator with my newspaper in hand I showed the great black headlines to the man who was running the elevator—he is a good German-American, has been naturalized as an American citizen, has lived in this country for a great many years, speaks very good English, and has always been held a quiet and useful sort of man.

"Well," he said, looking at the headlines, "dey vos warned, vosn't dey? Vot made dem sail?"

Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

Now the point is that this German-American actually thought that the Kaiser of Germany had the right to print a demand in a New York daily on the morning that ship sailed, warning our people not to take to the high seas about their business. He really thought that Germany was right in killing those women and children.

This man was a servant. I could not abuse him nor argue with him. I simply said—and choked somewhat as I said it—"This will cost Germany the war!" He shook his head. I did not argue with him.

You cannot tell what man is a spy today. You cannot tell the sort of clothes he will wear, what may be his rank or station in life, what may be his real opinion, his real aim in life. He may speak German alone, or French, or any tongue but English. He may be a spy, or he may be a patriot. He may be a spy, or he may be a patriot.

ing this side the water—you may be sure of one thing: That same secret diplomacy, that same treachery, that same faithlessness, which broke open Russia for Germany and took Russia off the firing line for us; that same treachery which broke down the first Italian army at the Isonzo; that same German treacherous diplomacy which was undertaken at Washington; that same treachery of the German guest at the American table which has marked that faithless nation all these years—that same unvarying principle, in the form of a practical German propaganda for the German cause, exists all through the United States today. The country is honeycombed with German spies. It is time wasted to have too much sympathy with them or those who back them and inspire them.

Washington sent 1,200 alien enemies out of the city limits not long ago. In a Chicago court recently there were more than 100 alien enemies on trial at one time. These are men whom we may call bolsheviks in America. They are doing all they can to undermine this government. They are doing all they can here, there, and everywhere, in countless ways, in countless places, to kill the American enthusiasm for this war and the American confidence in our ability to win this war.

Those Worse Than Traitors.

This propaganda is an enormous thing and a tremendously dangerous thing. Any man who contemplates it, any man who apologizes for these traitors, is himself worse than a traitor to his country today. He sides with the murderers of innocent women and children. He indorses the German submarine, the German bombing of non-combatant towns, the use of liquid fire in war, and gas in war—all those abominable contrivances of cowardice with which Germany has attempted to impose her will upon the civilized portion of the world.

We Americans don't know how many American troops there are on French soil today—but Germany knows; be sure of that. There is no great move made here, nor any small move of military preparation, which Germany does not know as well as we do, or better. There has never been in the history of the world so complete a campaign of perjury and treachery and underhanding faithlessness as Germany has shown to the civilized world in this war. Why be patient with it? Why not root it out? Why not call a spy a spy, a spy a spy? And why not give to the spies the things that we owe to spies?

I have heard the mayor of a very big city—and a mayor for more than one term, too—sitting at table and say, just before one of his campaigns, "What do I care for the American vote? To— with it! I want the German vote!"

Well, he got the German vote. He was elected. He could be elected again by the German vote. But I fancy that by and by it is going to be the question of a good many of our know-nothings. What is the American vote? Does that really need to include the spy vote?

Deceptions of Spies.

America is being stabbed in the back all the time by traitors and by spies. It is not only the sort of rough-neck spy who blows up a munition plant or wrecks a railroad train. It is the shrewder and more Machiavellian spy who attempts to wreak yet greater ruin on us by undermining our own national spirit, by instilling a feeling of distrust of the government, of the administration, of our army, of our country, of our aims and purposes in this war.

Our aims and purposes in this war are ratified by practically the entire world outside of the central powers of Europe. If we had no other reason in the world to go to war except the sinking of the Lusitania, that reason alone were reason enough.

The horrors of the German practices in France and Belgium are now being placed gingerly before our American readers. A few of the writing men of this country have had these facts in incontestable form, illustrated, proved, attested by chapter and verse and line and word any time these months and years. So far as these awful things can be put in print, and so far as the American people shall realize them, there will be enough even then to prove beyond a peradventure that never was any barbarity of the worst of savages committed in their intensest frenzy of war, which paralleled for one moment the cold-blooded, deliberate campaign of barbarity practiced by the higher authorities of Germany in this war. They parallel that by their practice in our own country.

The campaign against spies impends. It will have to be started and finished some time in our history. I presume, perhaps, we may wait—perhaps, we may better wait a little while—until there has come our first terrible reverse across the sea. Then, methinks, the slow, white heat of anger—of just and unpassable wrath—may arise against the Copperheads of these years as it did against the Copperheads who fought behind the lines in our last other war for freedom.

Queer Post Office Names.

Strange names have often been given to post offices in the United States. The latest list shows a place called Ace, in Missouri; an Affinity in West Virginia; a Barefoot in Georgia; a Bigfoot in Texas; a Blowout in Idaho; a Braggadocio in Missouri; a Chuckle in North Carolina; a Difficulty in Wyoming; and a Mud in Texas. The post office doesn't care, of course, so long as the name is written legibly and the county and state are given.

Ideals Raised.

Lord Sydenham, the late governor of Bombay, speaking in Calcutta on the "Problem of India," said "that he went to India with no very great prepossession in favor of missionary work. But after five and a half years of careful study of the conditions and tendencies of modern India, he had come to the conclusion that missionary effort was playing a far greater part than it should in the education of India. He said that the missionaries were doing more harm than good in India. He said that the missionaries were doing more harm than good in India. He said that the missionaries were doing more harm than good in India.

HOW THE PIPELESS FURNACE OPERATES

New System of Heating Is Getting Attention.

SAVING IN FUEL IS CLAIMED

Idea Was First Conceived Fifty or Sixty Years Ago but Only Recently Has It Been Successfully Applied.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1287 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Fifty or sixty years ago some one conceived the idea that a stove with a jacket around it, placed in the basement, with an opening above it, could be made to heat a house. He thought so well of the idea that he made a model, drew plans and specifications and secured a patent.

The heater was built. Because of the jacket an inflow of air was ducted into the space between the jacket and the stove from out of doors. Heat poured through the opening above, but for some reason the house wouldn't get warm. After experimenting a while, the inventor gave it up and allowed his patent to lapse.

That man probably never knew how near he came to helping solve a modern heating problem. Either he did not heat or overlooked the fact that in heating a house, or a store, or any type of building, the air heated by the fire must displace the cold air in that house, or store building. He had neglected to provide an outlet for the



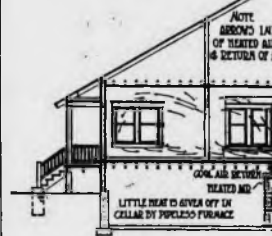
cold air and, in consequence, his invention was a failure.

Recognition of this fact made possible the furnace which came after. A "cold air register," placed in a central position in the building, "sucked" out the cold air as the heated air was discharged into the rooms. But here, too, the inventor and the manufacturers who produced these furnaces overlooked something. They got the results, but disregarded what present-day standards demanded—efficiency.

Heat Wasted on Basement.

In the basement a maze of pipes was strung, each pipe leading to a room above. These pipes, as the heated air passed through them, threw off much of the heat. In fact, the basement, where no one habitually sits or stays any longer than is necessary, got the first crack at the heat. Coatings of various kinds and of more or less value were applied to the pipes to keep the heat in. Still much of the heat was wasted on the deserted basement.

Then, only a few years ago, four or five at the most, along came a man



Section Through Five-Room Bungalow Showing How House Is Heated by Pipeless Furnace.

with an "original idea." It was original, too, in part.

"Why not," he probably said to himself, running his hand through his hair, or holding his chin between thumb and forefinger, or doing some one of the many things men do in stores, when they are in deep thought—"why not save that wasted heat?"

So he set about to save it and he did. He invented the pipeless furnace. For the benefit of those who do not know what a pipeless furnace is, it is suggested that the first paragraph of this article be read again. The pipeless furnace was invented in Civil war times. But the modern inventor had the benefit of the scientific facts of the circulation of air and the experience of these facts. All he had to do was to get the cold air out of the building, so it could be replaced with heated air.

Circulation Is Provided.

This he did by making a register—some sort of which was the counter-part of the cold air register—and the opening in the hot air line to the building and the opening in the cold air line to the basement. The register in the basement was designed to suck the cold air out of the basement and push it into the room above. The register in the room above was designed to suck the cold air out of the room and push it into the basement. The result was that the cold air was constantly being replaced by heated air.

over you—he asked them of men who are experts, and got the answers. They are now passed on to you.

"How," one man was asked, "can a house, say one and a half stories high, containing six rooms, be heated from one register?"

Then it was explained. No attempt will be made to quote the expert literally, but here is what he said, in substance:

The modern house is open. That is, there are practically no rooms on the first floor, with the exception of the kitchen, that are shut off from the others. This is necessary to make a pipeless furnace efficient. Bedrooms are shut off, but usually only at night. Everyone nowadays, who values his health, sleeps in an airy room.

Warm air rises and, as it rises it forces the cooler air towards the floor. When the heated-air hits the ceiling it does not stop, but continues to wherever it can find air colder than itself. It continues its pursuit of its chilly brother until it, itself, becomes cold, or rather less warm, and then it starts to descend.

This continuous stream of heated air eventually drives out the colder air and heats the room. That's one room.

Scientific Basis of System.

Now what follows is the scientific basis upon which is founded the success of the pipeless furnace.

The pipes which carry the heated air from the ordinary type of furnace to the rooms above are usually ten inches in diameter. The area of a ten-inch pipe is one-half a square foot. One of these pipes leads to each room that is to be heated. Thus, all the heat that can be introduced into a single room through a pipe of this character must come through this small opening.

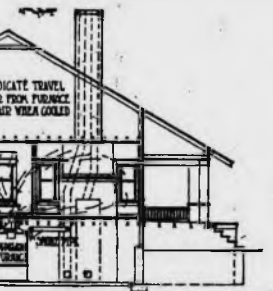
In contrast, the area of a doorway in an ordinary house is 17 square feet, and 35 times as much as a pipe opening. A double door is twice as large and if there happens to be colonnades, or no doors, there is just that much more area for the induction of heat. Thus instead of carrying the heat into a room through a small pipe you carry



It in through the door openings. Or, rather, you don't carry it in, but you go in whether you want it or not.

In the house taken as an example—six rooms, one story and a half—40 per cent of its area is basement, 40 per cent on the first floor and 20 per cent on the second. These proportions, of course, differ in different types of buildings. The percentages in individual cases are easy to figure. But taking the one mentioned, by eliminating pipes in the basement, 40 per cent of the heat produced is saved, with a consequent saving of 40 per cent in fuel to obtain the same degree of heat where heat is needed.

There is another advantage, too, which will appeal to those living in small towns or in farm homes. The basement, or cellar, is the family cold storage warehouse. In it is stored the things which to be preserved during the winter must be kept cold. The pipeless furnace is making a strong bid for business from the owners of small stores, banks, etc. While it does away with one of the country's



Section Through Five-Room Bungalow Showing How House Is Heated by Pipeless Furnace.

most famous institutions, the old-fashioned country store store, honored in story and verse, it has the advantage of giving the storekeeper additional space in which to transact business.

Tries to Lasso Bear With Grapevine.

James S. Ware encountered a bear and her cub on Chest Mountain, W. Va. According to Ware, the bears climbed a tree, and, being unarmed, he obtained some grapevine and followed, with the intention of lassoing them. The mother bear climbed down over Ware, he said, but making no attempt to attack him, and fled into the woods abandoning the cub. Ware hurried home and returned with a dog and gun, but both of the animals had disappeared.

Natural Butter.

Shea butter, the reddish oil of the West African shea tree, is one of several vegetable butters that are of unusual interest to makers of margarine, chocolate, candies, and soap. The process of obtaining pure shea butter is a long and tedious one. It is obtained by the natives, but is so impure that it is not fit for use. It is obtained by the natives, but is so impure that it is not fit for use. It is obtained by the natives, but is so impure that it is not fit for use.


THAT CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Mrs. Godden Tells How It May be Passed in Safety and Comfort.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, headache, irritability and 'the blues,' may be speedily overcome and the system restored to normal conditions by this famous root and herb remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Such annoying symptoms as heat flashes, nervousness, headache, irritability and "the blues," may be speedily overcome and the system restored to normal conditions by this famous root and herb remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complications present themselves write the Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions how to overcome them. The result of forty years experience is at your service and your letter held in strict confidence.



Carter's Little Liver Pills
will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy
for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents a bottle. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

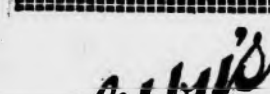
WHEN
Your head feels like a basket of broken bottles—you need **BEECHAM'S PILLS**

Stomach or bowel disorder poisons the blood and thus irritates the rest of the body.

WANTED AGENTS
Men or Women
Uncheckable Varnish & Enamel Co.
31st & Robey Sts., Chicago

Innovation Justified.
A wordy dispute has been stirred up in England over the action of the authorities in stationing a tank on the Worcester cathedral green. This was denounced by some as a sacrilege, but the dean pointed out that we are fighting in a sacred cause.

No Wonder.
"How that preacher does stink his text." "He can't help it with his eyes are glued on it."



Libby's Vienna Sausage
A Favorite Dish Everywhere
Prepared from dainty bits of choice, selected meat, skillfully seasoned and cooked by Libby's own expert chefs—these sausages have that delicacy of flavor, yet spicy zest that makes them favorites everywhere.
Order Libby's Vienna Sausage today. You, too, will find it a savory, satisfying dish and so easy to prepare!

INCREASE IN WESTERN CANADA LAND VALUES

But Forty and Fifty Bushels of Wheat to the Acre.

During the past year there has been a greater demand for farm lands in Western Canada than for a number of years past. The demand is for good farm lands improved or unimproved. And at an increase of from ten to fifteen dollars an acre more than the same lands could be had for a couple of years ago.

The rise in the price of every kind of produce grown on these Western lands, in some cases to double and in others to treble the price prevailing before 1914, have attracted and are attracting in ever-increasing proportions the men who are anxious to invest their money, and apply their energies in the production of wheat for which the allied nations are calling with voices which grow louder and more anxious as the months roll on, and the end of the war still seems distant. Beef, and more especially bacon, are required in ever greater quantities, and the price of all these things has soared, until it is not a question of what shall we produce, but how much we produce. Even should this world calamity be brought to a close in six months from now, it will be years before normal pre-war prices prevail, and meantime self-interest if not patriotism is turning the minds of thousands back to the land. The inevitable consequence has been the rise in values of land, especially wheat land.

The Calgary Herald, commenting on these conditions says:

"From inquiries made from leading dealers in farming and ranching properties, and from the information gathered in other ways, it is known that the value of all land—wheat land, mixed farming properties, and even good grazing land—has risen in the last two years 40 per cent. Wheat lands in some districts have practically doubled in price. One dealer in farm lands recently sold three sections for \$70 an acre, one extra good quarter went as high as \$90, and another brought \$100. These are, of course, large prices, but that they will be equaled or even surpassed in the near future is beyond question. There is a feature about this rush to the land from which the most solid hope can be drawn for the success of the movement. The proper tillage of land, to produce large crops in a climate like ours is now understood and practiced as it never was in the early days of the province. It would seem too that with the increase of land under cultivation, the seasons are changing and the rainfall becoming greater and more regular.

"Crops are being harvested, especially in Southern Alberta, which would have seemed impossible to the old-time farmer, with his old-fashioned ideas of breaking and seeding. And at the price now set by the government for wheat and which possibly may be increased during the coming season, the return to the practical skilled agriculturist must necessarily be very large.

"What matters \$10 or even \$20 an acre extra on wheat land when a return as high as 50 bushels and even more may be taken from every acre sown? With hogs bringing \$20 a hundred pounds, beef on the hoof at \$12, and mutton \$10, white wool under the new government arranged system of handling and sale brings 85 cents a pound (and these values cannot fall to any great extent for some years) the demand for land will continue and values increase in a corresponding degree.

"There has never been in the history of Canada a time so favorable for the farmer as the present; self-interest, the inspiration of patriotic feeling, the aid freely extended by the government, who are permitting the import of certain agricultural implements free, all these tend to still further raise the price of Alberta land."

His Capacity.
"You say your friend has a light touch?" "Yes; he can even borrow matches from a policeman."

Have a Clear Skin.
Make Cuticura Soap your every-day toilet soap and assist it now and then by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

He who is chased by a dog is apt to bark his shins.

REPLANTING OF CORN IN STATE

Because of Poor Seed More Than Usual Number of Fields Fail to Come Up.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO AID

Establishes Seed Corn Reserve for Supplying Late Needs of Farmers—Supply Can Be Had on Quick Notice.

By PROF. J. F. COX, Department of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—As seasons go the present has probably been thought with as many difficulties for the Michigan farmer as he has ever been called upon to prepare for—and of these, seed corn troubles have been no means the least. The one consoling feature about it all is that matters might have been worse, for as a result of the zealous efforts by state and national agencies, seed supplies have been unearthed and brought in from neighboring states. Otherwise, Michigan growers would many of them have had to go without. But while this foreign corn has been immensely better than no corn at all, some of it has not been of high quality, and the number of fields in Michigan which because of this occasional germinability have failed to come up this spring is unusually high.

Very wisely, however, the federal department of agriculture, with which the college and the state seed committees have been co-operating, has anticipated this situation and established a corn reserve, where farmers who may need seed for replanting can secure it in a hurry with reasonable assurance that what they obtain will be something that will be fairly dependable.

This reserve supply of seed corn is located at Toledo. Of course this city is somewhat distant from many points in Michigan, but the enterprise has been so well organized that corn can be supplied by express to individuals in almost any part of the state in two or three days at the most.

A farmer, for instance, who concludes after ten or twelve days that his corn is not coming up and decides to replant needs only to get in touch with his county agricultural agent and leave with him an order (and the cash) for the amount of seed needed. Or if the farmer resides in a county where there is no agent, he can write direct to the corn reserve headquarters (A. J. Fetters, care R. T. Miles, 2009 Second National bank, Toledo). Where this is done, the checks should be made out to "Disbursing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture." The corn itself must be ordered in two-bushel bag lots. An order can be sent in that is for two bushels, four bushels, six bushels, and so on, but not for three bushels or five bushels. This is because the bags hold two bushels. As a governmental enterprise, the corn is being sold at cost (\$5.10 a bushel). Express charges on this should not run over 40, 50 or 60 cents a bushel to any of the corn districts in Michigan.

In some of the southern counties, replanting is already under way, but in many it will continue until the middle of June, and in some even into the third week.

Of course climatic and soil conditions vary appreciably in the different parts of the state—but this factor has also been anticipated and a number of different corn varieties provided. These varieties have been classified as A, B, C, D and E. "A" and "D" are types that will make good silage in southern counties, and might be good for grain, while "B" and "C" are types especially adapted to Michigan. The varieties included under "E" are mixed early and medium yellow dents.

In detail, these differences are as follows:

A. Medium Yellow Dent.—This corn was grown in Delaware on light land and matures there in 90-100 days. As grown in Delaware the ears are about 7-9 inches long, having rather small cobs and shallow kernels. Stalks are of medium size and about 4-6 feet high. This corn is not of a pure type but runs fairly even for common yellow corn. This corn is thought by experts of the Ohio experiment station to be suitable for the production of ear corn in Ohio. Indications are for well-drained land and under favorable conditions it may mature in the southern tiers of counties in Michigan. For ensilage purposes in southern Michigan this corn is probably superior to any other corn available this year from outside that state.

B. Early Yellow Dent.—This corn was grown on very sandy land in Delaware and matures there in 90-100 days. As grown in Delaware the ears are 6-8 inches long, having small cobs and shallow flinty kernels but it is not a true flint corn. Stalks are slender,

about 7 feet high. This corn is not a pure type but is variable as to color, size and flintiness. It is, however, the earliest yellow dent corn available now in quantity. The fact that larger and later corn grows on the same soil as this early yellow dent indicates that this corn is an early type.

C. Early White Dent.—This is a flinty dent growing on sandy soil in Delaware and of about the same size and earliness as B, but the corn is white and uniform in color.

D. Medium White Dent.—This is larger and somewhat later than C, and of about the size and earliness of A. It is uniform as to color but not as uniform as to type as A, C, some ears having kernels that are quite flinty while on other ears they are not at all flinty.

E. Mixed Early and Medium Yellow Dent.—A number of cobs in Delaware contain mixtures of medium and early yellow dents. In most cases the prevailing type is the medium dent with 10-50 per cent of early and flinty dent ears mixed with the larger corn. In some cases this mixture is mechanical after husking, but in many cases the two types grow (mixed) in the same field. A considerable part of this corn should make ear corn in southern Michigan and in northern Ohio in a favorable season, but it probably is especially suitable for ensilage corn.

CALL HOUSEWIVES TOGETHER
M. A. C. Plans Special Four-Day Training Schools in Food Conservation.
East Lansing, Mich.—A special training school for the coaching of women in the arts of food conservation will be conducted here from June 24 to June 28 and from July 1 to July 4—but while food conservation has become the usual thing in every patriotic home in the land, more than common interest attaches to plans for the "drilling" of the fair sex at M. A. C. Special schools and camps without number have been established to fit men for their wartime duties, but thus far the coming courses are the only ones that have been provided for women.

The "war schools" for the women will be conducted in two sections. The first of these, which will be opened at M. A. C. on June 24 and will continue until June 28, will be for women who have had at least two years of college training in domestic science, and for the women who are acting as county and district home economics leaders. The second school, which will be started on July 1, and will be in session until the morning of July 4, will be for every woman in the state who cares to enroll.

Most of the four days' sessions will be devoted by the instructors, who will be members of the home economics faculty of the college, to demonstrations of canning and to discussion of phases of the food problem which have become of most common concern since the strictest economy in dining has become necessary.

The short courses for housewives, housekeepers and other interested women will, however, be but one of the features of the summer term on the campus. Country clergymen and laymen will convene July 6 to 16 for their annual conference and study of rural problems; boys' and girls' club leaders will come together for five days, July 8 to 13; 300 specially selected army men will be coached in gas engine work, and in addition there will be the customary summer courses offered by the scientific, agricultural, domestic science, veterinary, engineering and other departments.

Bees Are Hit Hard.
Heavy casualties were suffered by Michigan bees as a result of the severity of the past winter, according to a report given out by B. F. Kindig of M. A. C., state inspector of apiaries.

At least 80,000 of Michigan's 300,000 colonies were either frozen or starved to death, Mr. Kindig estimates. Old and experienced beekeepers, however, were not among the heavy losers. Estimating roughly, the loss of 80,000 colonies means that something like 2,500,000 bees have succumbed in Michigan since last fall. An energetic campaign for the organization of beekeepers into associations for the promotion of the honey-producing industry is in progress, under the direction of the state inspector.

Many Cities Engaged in Gardening.
Some conception of the way in which the cities of the state have taken to the gardening idea can be gained from the report of the boys' and girls' club department of M. A. C. on developments in this field. At the present time, the report brings out, there are 80 Michigan cities, towns and villages in which organized garden work is in progress, while the number of boys and girls who are assisting is now close to the 50,000 mark. The report refers only to the work in communities co-operating with the college and the United States department of agriculture and does not take into account a considerable number which are going ahead with gardening on their own hook.

CLOSE STUDY IS NECESSARY
Thorough Knowledge of Plant is Essential Before Pruning—Know Conditions and Habits.

No other phase of fruit growing calls for closer study than that of pruning. There should be a thorough knowledge of the various conditions, habits and characteristics of the plant. In order to bring about the best results it is important that the operator have at least a working knowledge of the special kind of fruit with which he is dealing.

Many Attend Farm Schools.
A total of 12,000 Michigan agriculturists attended the farm extension schools conducted during the winter months in many parts of the state in the carrying of the Michigan agricultural college, according to a report from the state department of agriculture.

A Word of Precaution.

JUST wherein lies the reason for the use of vegetable preparations for infants and children?

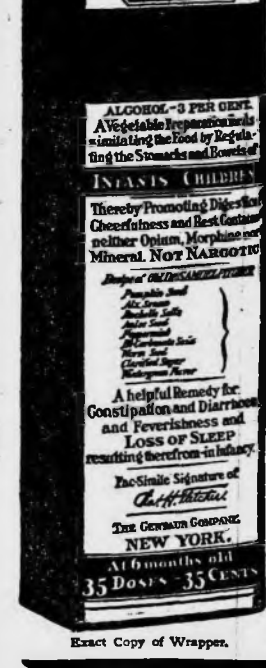
Why are any but vegetable preparations unsafe for infants and children?

Why are Syrups, Cordials and Drops condemned by all Physicians and most laymen?

Why has the Government placed a ban on all preparations containing, among other poisonous drugs, Opium in its variously prepared forms and pleasing tastes, and under its innumerable names?

These are questions that every Mother will do well to inquire about.

Any Physician will recommend the keeping of Fletcher's Castoria in the house for the common ailments of infants and children.



Fletcher's CASTORIA
900 DROPS
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation which assimilates the Food by Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN, & INVALIDS.
Effectively Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other dangerous drugs. NOT HABITUATING.
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
The Sincere Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS.
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Letters, from Prominent Druggists addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

S. J. Briggs & Co., of Providence, R. I., say: "We have sold Fletcher's Castoria in our three stores for the past twenty years and consider it one of the best preparations on the market."
Mansur Drug Co., of St. Paul, Minn., says: "We are not in the habit of recommending proprietary medicines, but we never hesitate to say a good word for Castoria. It is a medical success."
Hegeman & Co., of New York City, N. Y., say: "We can say for your Castoria that it is one of the best selling preparations in our stores. That is conclusive evidence that it is satisfactory to the users."
W. H. Chapman, of Montreal, Que., says: "I have sold Fletcher's Castoria for many years and have yet to hear of one word other than praise of its virtues. I look upon your preparation as one of the few so called patent medicines having merit and unhesitatingly recommend it as a safe household remedy."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS
the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

First Amateur Hunter—Is Jagson a good shot?
Second Amateur Hunter—He must be. He hasn't killed a guide yet.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.
Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.
Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.
However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Correct Time, Please.
Father—Isn't it time that young man was going?
Daughter—No curiosity calls, father.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.
There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othello's double strength is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.
Simply get an ounce of Othello's double strength—trim your freckles, and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and give a beautiful clear complexion.
Be sure to ask for the double strength Othello, as this is the only one that gives you money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

And Sweeps Out, Maybe.
"That movie actor gets a million a year."
"He probably writes scenarios, too!"

WHY WOMEN DREAD OLD AGE

Don't worry about old age. Don't worry about being in other people's way when you are getting on in years. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty in your old days as you were when a kid, and every one will be glad to see you.
The kidneys and bladder are the causes of senile afflictions. Keep them clean and in proper working condition. Drive the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid uric acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL Hairer Oil Capsules periodically, and you will find that the system will always be in perfect working order. Your spirits will be enlivened, your muscles made strong and your face have once more the look of youth and health.
New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue this treatment. When your first vigor has been restored continue for awhile taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of your troubles.
There is only one guaranteed brand of Hairer Oil Capsules, GOLD MEDAL. There are many fakes on the market. Be sure you get the Othello GOLD MEDAL Hairer Oil Capsules. They are the only reliable. For sale by all first-class druggists.—Adv.

Don't try to drown your sorrows in a jug.

Pen Extractor.
A pen extractor installed in an office will save all members of the force the tony operation of removing an old pen from the holder with the nippers. The device consists of a metal loop which can be pressed down upon the pen so firmly that the pen is removed by a pull on the holder.

Indefinite.
"Is the new patient light-headed?"
"Do you mean if she is delirious or a blonde?"

Physic Ball and Horse Tonic
Take Care of Your Horses! Nothing else will do so much to keep them in the condition as Dr. David Roberts' PHYSIC BALL and HORSE TONIC. It cures every three months—makes a once-cured horse, prevents worms, etc. Send the President's name for a free bottle on approval in Canada. If you don't like it, return it for your money back. Write for a free bottle on approval in Canada. Dr. David Roberts' Physic Ball and Horse Tonic, 120 Grand Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Cuticura Stops Itching and Saves the Hair
Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston.

BLACKS OPTICIANS

Kill All Files! THEY SPREAD DISEASE
Files are the most common cause of disease and death in the office. Kill them with Kill-All-Files.

Physic Ball and Horse Tonic
Take Care of Your Horses! Nothing else will do so much to keep them in the condition as Dr. David Roberts' PHYSIC BALL and HORSE TONIC. It cures every three months—makes a once-cured horse, prevents worms, etc. Send the President's name for a free bottle on approval in Canada. If you don't like it, return it for your money back. Write for a free bottle on approval in Canada. Dr. David Roberts' Physic Ball and Horse Tonic, 120 Grand Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Fank's Hair Balsam
A perfect preparation of pure herbs to condition, soothe and heal the scalp. It cures itching, dandruff, and all other scalp troubles. It is the only hair preparation that will grow the hair and keep it from falling out. Write for a free bottle on approval in Canada. Dr. David Roberts' Fank's Hair Balsam, 120 Grand Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Call for Old False Teeth Don't mistake if broken. Also call for old gold, silver, platinum, and all other jewelry. We will buy it at the highest price. Write for a free price list. Dr. David Roberts' Old False Teeth, 120 Grand Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

I Want to Hear From Owner of a Farm or unimproved land for sale. Dr. W. B. Smith, Portland, Me.

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.

Join Now! Man who wears this emblem are U.S. MARINES
APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know that when you sell or buy through the man you have about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPORTS" is your true protection. Your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive, no matter how they are "expended," 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturer, SPORN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Galesburg, Ind., U.S.A.

How Ex-Senator Banished Stomach Trouble

A Wonderful Testimonial Endorsing EATONIC
I have been troubled with stomach trouble for many years. I have tried every remedy known to me, but nothing has done me any good. I have heard of EATONIC and I have bought it and I am glad to say that it has done me more good than all the other remedies I have ever used. I am now in perfect health and I can eat and sleep as well as I ever did. I am a true believer in EATONIC and I can recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach trouble. Write for a free bottle on approval in Canada. Dr. David Roberts' EATONIC, 120 Grand Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

EATONIC
A Wonderful Testimonial Endorsing EATONIC

Quality Guaranteed All Standard Medicines
Dr. David Roberts' Quality Guaranteed All Standard Medicines, 120 Grand Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Busy Woman's Bible Class of the Protestant Sunday school, were pleasantly entertained Thursday afternoon, May 23rd, at the home of Mrs. Oliver Loomis.

The next meeting occurs Thursday, June 13th, at 2:30 p. m., at the home of Mrs. L. N. Dickinson.

We clip the following from a copy of the California Voice: "There's one supreme difference between the liquor industry and the average industry—the liquor industry takes useful raw material and converts them into a worse than useless commodity, consuming an immense amount of energy, while the average industry takes practically useless raw materials and converts them into highly useful products at a comparatively small expenditure of energy."

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Review of the village of Plymouth will be in session at the village hall on Thursday and Friday, June 6 and 7, for the purpose of reviewing the tax roll for 1918.

ALBERT GAYDE, Assessor.

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.

LANER & LESSEN

Dealers in SECOND HAND CLOTHING, OLD MACHINERY, MIXED RAGS, RUBBER, METALS, SCRAP IRON, PAPER AND BAGS.

George C. Gale

Fire and Tornado Insurance and Notary Public. 112 N. Hawley St. Phone 362J

W. E. SMYTH

Watchmaker and Optician. Watches and Clocks Repaired. Watch Inspector for the Michigan Central R. R. for 17 years.

S. E. CAMPBELL, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Special attention given to Eye, Ear and Nervous Diseases.

ELM

Jack Thiede left for Camp Custer, Monday. His two brothers, Fred and Henry, of this place, went to Wyandotte, Sunday, and stayed to see him off.

Harold Douglas was home for the week-end, returning to Camp Custer, Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Bentley moved to Bedford, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Garchow entertained a number of guests at supper, Saturday evening.

Mrs. August Rohring of Detroit, was a guest at Charles Wilson's, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Rohring were among the guests at Will Garchow's, Saturday evening.

James Glass and family motored to Belle Isle, Monday, and had lunch on the island. Their son, Howard, and wife met them there.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Bentley and Dorothy were in Detroit on business, Monday.

Miss Bert McKinney will go to Camp Wheeler, Georgia, as soon as her school closes, to remain with her husband while he is stationed there.

Farmers are all quite worried when they find their seed corn fails to germinate. Many of them are planting over.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bentley spent Sunday at George Chilson's in Newburg.

Mrs. George Green is quite poorly. Paralysis is feared.

SALEM

George Roberts was a Detroit visitor, Friday.

Several from here attended the Lapham's Aid at Mrs. Mager's, last Saturday.

Earl Adams, is spending a few days here with relatives.

John Taylor and wife of Pontiac, were over Sunday guests of his sister, Mrs. Herbert Smith, and family.

Miss Edna Brokaw was a week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Atchison.

Edwin Smith and daughter, Frances, spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith.

Miss Hildreth Wheeler of the U. of M. was home for the week-end.

John Bussey and family were Sunday visitors at the home of his father and mother, L. Bussey and wife.

Fanny Grainger of Plymouth, spent Saturday with Lucy Baker.

Edwin Smith and daughter, Frances, spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith.

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EAST PLYMOUTH

Charles Scott and wife of Detroit, spent Sunday with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. Charles Darling of Detroit, was the guest of Mrs. H. S. Shattuck, Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mrs. Silas Ivy underwent an operation at the Samaritan hospital, Detroit, the first of the week, and at this writing is getting on very nicely and expects to be home again shortly.

Mrs. Clifford Bryan and daughter, Evelyn, were in Detroit, Saturday, and attended the funeral of a little friend of the latter, who had been her playmate when she lived in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Plonkey and daughter, Elizabeth, of Detroit, spent Sunday with their son, Earl, who is staying with William Bakewell for the summer. Mrs. Bakewell entertained them at dinner.

Mrs. Welcome Rosenberg attended the funeral of her cousin at Farmington on Monday, and while there witnessed the terrific storm which struck that region in the afternoon. Hailstones of enormous size fell, breaking windows and greenhouse lights, while the wind tore up trees and did other damage.

Plymouth fortunately escaped the storm.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith of Sheldon, and John Mott and wife of Canton, were Sunday visitors at A. M. Eckles.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon of Plymouth, were Saturday evening callers at Emil Schilling's.

Theodore Schoof, wife and children attended Sunday dinner with Arthur Tiltonson and family, and were supper guests at H. B. Fisher's in Plymouth.

George Henry, wife and children of South Lyon, were Monday callers at John Thompson's.

Earl Adams and F. Knickerbocker of Livonia, visited Earl Barton and Nelson Bakewell, Sunday.

The Misses Edna and Margaret Goedge and brother, John, of Wayne, visited their aunt, Mrs. William Bartell, Sunday. Dalia and John Goedge were Tuesday visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. August Krause of Detroit, visited the latter's sister, Mrs. William Minchert, Saturday and Sunday.

George Fisher entertained his parents from Canton, last Sunday.

Emil Schilling, wife and daughters ate supper with Charles Westfall and wife at Plymouth, Sunday.

Kenneth Gates of Newburg, is visiting his cousin, Helen Melow.

Our deep sympathy is extended to Mrs. Ed. Palphreyman, whose father passed peacefully away on Sunday at 2:00 o'clock.

William Schrader entertained friends from Redford, Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth Hand of Ypsilanti, spent Saturday at the home of Ralph Lyke.

Mrs. Minnie Gale, Mrs. Elijah Strang and Mrs. Edward Lyke spent Thursday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Fishbeck and daughters called at Mrs. Albert Staebler's, Sunday.

Miss Grace Duris closed another very successful year of teaching at the Lakeland school, Friday.

The Mesdames Gale, Freeman, Fishbeck and Lyke attended the Larkin Best club at the home of Mrs. Henry Whittaker, Friday.

There were about 60 attended the reception given Mr. and Mrs. Grummel on the old Gates farm, Saturday evening.

Clarence Schoch, who has been ill with blood poisoning, is not so well at present. Pneumonia is feared.

Prof. Walpole of Ypsilanti High school, spent Sunday with Ivan Galpin.

PERRINSVILLE

The L. A. S. will hold their next meeting with Mrs. Henry Klatt, June 12. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Miss Mazie Sherman visited the P. H. S., Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Theuer spent Wednesday evening at Carl Theuer's.

The Red Cross Unit met with Mrs. Arthur Hanchett on Friday last. Sixteen ladies were present.

They are working on hospital socks. Their next meeting in two weeks will be at Edna Theuer's.

Helen and Donald Hanchett attended the recital at P. H. S., Tuesday evening.

Miss Hildred H. Baehr spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Erland Bridge, of Plymouth.

Isaac Innis and Mrs. Leta Dirby spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. Irving, of Canada.

Alma Steinhauer spent Sunday at Arthur Hanchett's.

There was quite a large attendance at church, Sunday. The young ladies are going to have Children's Day exercises, June 9th. All who are willing to help, be at church, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hanchett and children called on Mrs. Erland Bridge, Sunday evening.

Forty-two notices, girls! Fred and John have new "fivers".

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Roddenburg spent Sunday at Charles Wright's.

Eather and Ina Anderson spent Saturday evening at George Baehr's.

Several from here attended the funeral of John Hawk's, Saturday evening. A fine time is reported by all.

Mrs. E. Holmes received the news, Sunday of the death of her nephew Chaucey Gillow, in Denver, Colorado. Mr. Gillow went west some time ago for his health. His parents are well known here, having resided east of here for quite a few years.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kubik and daughter Marguerite, spent Sunday with Mrs. Kubik's mother, Mrs. Avery, of Wayne.

Miss Agnes Yuschasz is spending a few days in Detroit.

Mrs. B. McKinney is again teaching the Perrinsville school. Her husband left for Camp Wheeler, Ga., Saturday morning.

FRAIN'S LAKE

Peter VanVoorhies, an old and respected citizen, passed away Sunday at the home of his son, Albert, after a few days' illness of pneumonia. A private funeral was held Wednesday at 2:00 o'clock.

William Schrader entertained friends from Redford, Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth Hand of Ypsilanti, spent Saturday at the home of Ralph Lyke.

Mrs. Minnie Gale, Mrs. Elijah Strang and Mrs. Edward Lyke spent Thursday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Fishbeck and daughters called at Mrs. Albert Staebler's, Sunday.

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Clarence Schoch, who has been ill with blood poisoning, is not so well at present. Pneumonia is feared.

Prof. Walpole of Ypsilanti High school, spent Sunday with Ivan Galpin.

WEST PLYMOUTH

James Hovey of Detroit, was a Sunday visitor at W. D. and Don Packard's.

F. L. Becker, wife and children motored to Fenton, Sunday, to see the former's mother.

Mrs. Vohlbusch of Detroit, is spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Davis.

Mr. Melow and family spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Lee Eldred.

Adolph Melow made a business trip to Detroit, Monday.

Lewis Holtz and wife spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Charles Miller, in Northville.

John Robertson, Sr., and John Robertson, Jr., spent Sunday with Will Edson.

Ed. Murray spent Saturday in Detroit.

Get Rid of Your Rheumatism. Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Liniment a great help. The relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost.—Adv't.

In and Around Plymouth

The Hawthorn hotel at Redford, which has been closed since the state went dry, is to be re-opened.

If you have anything you want to buy or sell, a liner in the Mail will bring quick returns. Try it.

Only two druggists in Oakland county have taken out licenses to sell intoxicating liquor.

The Pere Marquette expects to have fifteen new Santa Fe type locomotives in service sometime during the month.

There will be no oil for Wayne county roads this season, the use of same being prohibited, as it is needed for war purposes.

Wayne will submit the question of bonding for \$25,000 for water works extensions, to the voters of that village, June 10th.

Forest, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kaiser, who was severely injured in a runaway several weeks ago, is able to be up and get around the house.

Howell, to protect its fee payments, has passed an ordinance to prohibit the operation of traction engines over paved streets.

The dedication of the new, rebuilt Congregational church of Salem, at Redford, took place last Sunday. It will be remembered that this church, after withstanding the vicissitudes of fifty years, was destroyed by the cyclone that swept over that section a year ago.

An unusual crop of tomatoes is in prospect in Michigan this season, according to reports coming from the N. Y. State Horticultural Experiment Station.

NEWBURG

Hiram Youngs was the only civil war veteran present at the Memorial service, last Sabbath. It is supposed one with the fact that they will all soon answer to the last roll call.

The sermon by the pastor was a patriotic appeal to people to be loyal Christians in this hour of the nation's greatest need. Special music by the Misses Youngs and the duet by Rev. Field and Mr. Cochran were well rendered.

Don't forget the mid-week prayer meeting and choir practice. Everyone welcome.

Anyone having church envelopes and do not attend church, if they will send them to Mrs. M. Eva Smith, it will be greatly appreciated by the stewards.

The concert given by the Millard band of Plymouth, last Thursday evening, was a great success. The music was interspersed with a comic reading by Rev. Field; also reading, called "Bobby Fritchie," by Florence Newell; "The Last Class," by Marjorie Reese; and "The Kitchen Clock" by Gladys Smith.

They cleared the sum of \$40.00. Refreshments were served the band. The L. A. S. and choir wish to thank all for their kindness in making the entertainment so successful.

Howard Stevens spent Sunday and Monday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevens. He left Detroit, Wednesday morning, for Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia.

Howard is an expert tool maker.

Mrs. Allen spent last week Wednesday in Detroit.

Mrs. C. E. Ryder visited her niece, Mrs. Hobart Jones, of Detroit, from Wednesday until Friday last week.

Sunday company at George Chilson's were: Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Flint of Detroit; Mrs. Brown of Sunfield, and son of Detroit, and two children; also Mr. and Mrs. Bentley of Elm.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kingsley spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grimm.

Mrs. Gordon of Detroit, was an over Sunday guest at the Clements home. John's husband is in France engaged in Y. M. C. A. work.

Harold Thomas has enlisted and gone to Columbus, Ohio. He is the youngest boy from here to go.

Mrs. Ella Wight of Jackson, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. M. Eva Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Gates attended the funeral of the latter's cousin, near Farmington, Monday. They said there was a severe hail storm there during the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Manny Blunk of Plymouth, visited Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur LeVan motored through to Olivet, Tuesday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. LeVan's father, Clark Day, of Hale, who was struck by lightning during a storm Sunday night, and died Tuesday morning at six o'clock. Mr. Day had charge of an electric power plant on the Ausable river. Mrs. LeVan has the sympathy of everyone in her sad bereavement.

Mrs. S. Lockroy of Birmingham, spent over Sunday at C. Duryee's.

Mrs. Duryee's mother, Mrs. Hayes, of Detroit, is visiting her.

Now is the time to buy Linoleums, Carpets and Rugs, at E. L. Riggs.

Mrs. H. H. Passage is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Floyd Remington, in Detroit.

Mrs. E. C. Smith of Dearborn, visited her sister, Mrs. Harmon Kingsley, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hummel, Sr., and Sephara Hummel and family of Bellevue, Ohio, motored to R. W. Hummel's, Saturday, returning home, Tuesday. Paul Hummel accompanied them.

Methodist Mention

"Children of America" is the name of a most attractive and timely patriotic program, which is being prepared for Children's Day. The program is a unit, centering around the principal character, "Columbia," and introducing representatives of all groups of childhood which have a patriotic relation to the country's cause. The program will probably be given at the time of the morning service on Sunday, June 16th.

Mrs. Edna Bartlett, Hillman and Jolliffe and Miss Ruth Jenkins comprise the committee under whose direction preparation is being made.

The quarterly communion service next Sunday morning, June 2nd, ought to mean more to the church than any previous, because of the tremendous needs of the hour. Any desiring to unite with the church will be given the opportunity.

The Love Feast service will be held for a half hour before the morning service, namely at 9:30. An episcopal message from the bishops of the church, written by Bishop Quayle, will be read at the communion service.

Rev. Frank M. Field went to Wayne last Friday evening and gave an address at the banquet given by the Epworth League. Other speakers were Rev. E. M. Brown of Detroit and Rev. F. E. Lemond of Monroe. Lyman Judson attended the banquet also.

A splendid set of stereopticon views, which were prepared specially for use in the church, and have since been released for general use, have been secured by the pastor and will be shown at the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

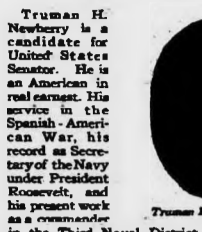
These slides present various down-to-the-minute phases of the temperance issue, and are said to be second to none. The demand for them has been so great that reservation had to be made three months ago. Members of the W. C. T. U. and all friends of temperance are invited. Something will be said about the proposed bill before congress for war time prohibition.

The ladies of the Woman's Missionary societies are serving another of their popular 25c suppers at the church, this (Friday) evening. The proceeds will all go to important missionary work both in this country and abroad. Other speakers will be the local societies. Supper will be served from 5:30 on.

Miss Julia VanLewen, who served so acceptably at the picnic during the past year, has been released with compensating notes, but will always be remembered for her service. Miss VanLewen will teach in Detroit next year, and will be leaving Plymouth at the close of school. Miss Winifred Jolliffe served as pianist last Sunday, with great acceptability.

Miss C. E. Ross has been appointed as the new organist in the Methodist church.

NEWBERRY for United States Senator



Truman H. Newberry

Truman H. Newberry is a candidate for United States Senator. He is an American in real earnest. His service in the Spanish-American War, his record as Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, and his present work as a commander in the Third Naval District, which includes the port of New York and the Brooklyn navy yard, mark him as a FIGHTER and DOER, capable and courageous.

Michigan born, November 5, 1864, Michigan reared and devoted to all of Michigan's interests, with his record of service, and his active, positive loyalty to state and country, it is especially fitting that Truman Newberry be chosen to represent Michigan in the Senate of the United States.

When twelve years old, he was color-bearer in a Michigan Cadet organization which won fame at Philadelphia. He helped organize the Michigan Naval Brigade in 1895, consisting of private and serving as able seaman on the training ship "Yantic." He was an ensign in the Spanish-American War on the "Yosemite." As a commander, in the Third Naval District he will

continue to serve his country, standing for and by the government for the full prosecution of the war and leaving his campaign for Senator entirely in the hands of his friends. His two sons are enlisted in their country's service, too, one as a major in the army, the other as an ensign in the navy.

Truman Newberry is a worker. After he left college, he took hard knocks working with a construction gang on the old Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad. He also sailed the Lakes and earned for himself a license as a first-class pilot. HE IS A MAN'S MAN.

As Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, he is credited with putting the navy in a state of preparedness, which has had much to do with its present efficiency.

"Fighting Bob" Evans said of him: "Truman H. Newberry is the greatest Secretary of the Navy the nation has ever had."

His ability and experience make him an ideal candidate for United States Senator.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

Plymouth, Mich., May 20, 1918.

At a regular meeting of the commission of the village of Plymouth, called to order by President Conner on the above date. Present: Commissioners Pierce, Burrows, Eddy, Daggett, Conner. Absent, none.

Minutes of regular meeting of May 6, read and approved.

Moved by Eddy, supported by Pierce, that the petition for extension of Garfield avenue be referred to the Manager for further consideration and that a plat of the same be made. Carried.

Moved by Pierce, supported by Eddy, that the petition of Theo. Schoof and others be granted and that the sidewalk on Rose street be ordered built. Carried.

A petition for the construction of storm sewer for street and cellar drainage, and for the improvement of West Ann Arbor street was received and read.

Moved by Burrows, supported by Eddy, that the petition be referred to the Manager with request to furnish estimates of cost. Carried.

Moved by Burrows, supported by Daggett, that the president appoint a committee of two members of the commission for the purpose of auditing bills presented to the commission for payment. Carried.

Commissioners Pierce and Eddy were appointed by President Conner to act as auditing committee.

Moved by Burrows, supported by Pierce, that \$1,000.00 be transferred from the general fund to the street fund. Carried.

The following bills were presented for payment:

Table with 2 columns: Bill Name, Amount. Includes Detroit Edison Co. \$299.50, State Fire Marshal 10.00, The Richmond & Backus Co. 9.15, T. F. Chilson, water works 47.50, Wm. F. Blunk, water works 24.00, L. Atchison, labor 21.00, Thomas Bissell, team work 15.00, John Oldenburg, street cleaning 30.00, Warren Perkins, labor 3.00, Nathaniel Ryder, labor 1.50, Andrew Ellenbush, labor 21.50, Robert Warner, labor 21.00, Plymouth Lbr. & Coal Co. 37.27, The Plymouth Hotel 15.00.

Total \$523.12

Moved by Burrows, supported by Daggett, that the bills be allowed and the clerk be instructed to draw warrants on the proper funds for payment of same. Car