

A Letter From the "Gray Van."

Pike Road, Alabama, Jan. 17, 1918.

Dear Aunty Clinchee: This is a lovely morning. The ground is frozen just enough to make a crust over it and everything is white with frost. The negroes are frozen up, but we think we just right.

Hob is working at the new Aviation Camp as a carpenter and gets \$5.00 per day. Last Friday he began to rain and about nine o'clock the men were told if they quit their jobs they would lose out. When it began to rain Hob and six others quit. They had to walk a mile and a half up the spur and when we looked out, we saw a long black line of three thousand men coming from their work. It rained very hard and kept up until about three o'clock then the wind began to blow from the west. We have the tent up and it is fastened to the wagon. Hob put the floor and boarded it up three feet all around and then I tacked pasteboard all around on the inside. We have the table and benches on the camp stove, oil stove, cupboard, at one end and the entrance at the other end, and a ladder up stairs from the tent.

One night the wind blew very hard, it tore that side of the wagon curtain canvas loose that goes out over the tent and the weather in which it was fastened cut a hole in the other side of the wagon. It flopped and banged all night and if the tent had not been put in the "2 by 4" frame it would have blown away. As it was, I slept with my clothes on. The wind blew from Friday afternoon until Sunday morning when we had another hard rain and wind from the south, the natives say it was the worst wind they had ever had. The thermometer stood at 12 above zero and this was the coldest they had ever had. We would have thought it fine if it had not been for the wind. The weather is on the whole, much like your November weather. The negroes can not work because of the cold, but they lazie around in the rain like ducks. We don't think it cold but we don't like the rain.

When you could see the land. It looks so much, some good and black and some not, and below this ground is lime. In places, it looks as though ball balls had been split, some lumps as large as your ears. It feels like that moulding clay you bought for the kiddies.

It never rains enough to thin the mud. In addition to the stiffer mud it gets, and does not dry and fall off a man's mud. Hob said, "he saw a man pull the sole of his shoe off trying to clean it." Sherman drives a team at the Camp, and the whiffle tree got so heavy with mud, he couldn't lift it. They had thirty mules down in the mud last Thursday. This morning Sherman started out with a four horse team riding one of the back ones and one of the front team got down.

Negroes can be hired for ten dollars a month, and one man told us that they could do twice as much work as I can. What do I want to work for?

They don't want the Northerner to come in. Another man said, "he would have given \$100 rather than to have had the Camp here, and help will be scarce." These whites own from 800 to 1000 acres and it was all given to them. This country would be all right if it was not for the 'whites' and the mud.

We have a railroad through our town, depot, four stores, two cotton gins, corn mill, school house, six families of whites, including the Gray Van, and the rest of the population are negroes.

Dunk's sore shoulder is healed. Just point your finger at it and he jumps. He's as foxey as ever, Jack keeps up his gnawing. The last time he has knawed a hole in the shed, large enough to put his head through.

Johnson and Flin would to run a store here when they raised more cotton than now. You could put out they both have on the Eliza wagon. The other day, Johnson's store, they were feeding a pig, corn out of a scoop shovel. How would that look at Chappell's?

The grandest horse we own little fox terriers and our kiddies are to have one. Treva and Daisy go to school. They have no sixth grade so Daisy stays in the fifth. Margaret is talking now. We are all well and feeling fine. No one thinks of coming back to zero weather.

Mr. Flin tells us to go on to Doughton, 150 miles south, there is the finest kind of farm land, so when we start we will let you know.

Love to you and Teddy.

Mrs. Cecile Devoe.

For Sale.

A productive, well watered and well improved farm of 93 acres, 2 miles east of New Haven, on Pike. (See owner on farm. No agents.)
W. Rank, Boughtonville, O.

Important Positions to be Filled.

Answering the call of their country, hundreds of employes in the various state departments have left the state service and as a result the February issue of the State Civil Service Commission is filled with calls for examinations for almost any kind of a state job one might want. The places of these men who have answered the call of their country must be filled at once, and any person anxious to secure a state position should send a postal card to the State Civil Service Commission, Columbus, and wait for the February issue of the bulletin.

Included in its examinations to be held during the next 60 days are those for superintendents and inspectors for the state highway department, stenographers, typists, department examiners, inspector for the liquor license department, efficiency examiners, assistant clerks, messengers, janitors, telephone operators, storekeepers, payroll auditors, bakeshop inspectors, etc.

The positions all carry with them excellent pay, and the appointments which are virtually for life, will be made just soon as eligible lists can be prepared and certified to the departments needing help. Any person interested in any of these positions is invited to send at once for the bulletin and become acquainted with the qualifications necessary on the part of the applicants to secure these splendid appointments.

Will Raise More Hogs.

In the three weeks, which have been used in the federal state emergency pork campaign in Ohio, the forces in the field have obtained specific promises from farmers to raise 887 more sows and to carry 1,614 hogs to an average of 25.6 pounds heavier weight. In all, the latter promise means an increase of 435,000 pounds of pork. In case of the former promise, it is reasonable to expect that there will be a net increase of 435 pigs, amounting to 1,000,000 pounds of pork. In addition to the above specific figures, men in the field have placed 250 fewer hogs in the hands of farmers to be finished. These hogs weigh approximately 140 pounds, and will be carried 435 pigs amounting to 1,000,000 pounds. Such hogs would otherwise have gone to market and been slaughtered.

In Memoriam.

In sad but loving memory of my dear mother, Alice Elizabeth Jacobs who died Jan. 21, 1918.

Although eight sad and lonely years have passed since you have gone away. The bitter grief that filled my heart has not as yet subsided as if it were but yesterday. And today my aching heart still says "I miss you" from me has gone. A voice I loved is stilled, and vacant is her chair. Sweet are the memories that ever linger in me. In his wisdom, has recalled a bonnet you love had given; Although my body mourns here, I know her soul is safe in heaven, And with God's grace, we will meet again. You are gone but not forgotten, never shall your memory fade. Sweet thoughts shall ever linger, around the grave where you are laid. From her loving daughter, Bernice.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on that which is known as the Robert Lipsett farm, two and one-half miles east of Columbus on the Spring Mill road, and one mile east of Stop 72 on the S., N. & M. car line, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1918, at 10 o'clock, a.p.m., the following described property:

Four horses, consisting of 1 brown gelding 10 years old; 1 bay mare 4 years old; 1 roan mare 7 years old; 1 head of mules, consisting of 7 head of Duroc brood sows, 1 farrow in March and April, one Duroc boar and nine shoats.

A full line farm implements, Clover and timothy hay by the ton, oats by the bushel, also one wood box, bed lounge, single bed, and several other articles.
Terms—Made known on day of sale. Lunchstand on the ground.
JAMES L. CLARK, Auctioneer, Columbus, O.

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Thralened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scientific recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war. Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of bread is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal instead of wheat—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess of unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of wheat starch is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.



Here's an old-fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels. To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, three eggs, butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Four in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

Expensive Gold Fish. The rarest and most expensive gold fish in the world is the Chinese lamp fish, a pair of which sold for \$1,500 probably there is no other living fish of its size and weight that is worth so much money.

In Harvest Time. The delights of vigorous manhood and womanhood are not those of youth, at they are none the less enjoyable and come of this little difference, says Paul Flosser Press. A life, well lived, grows richer, fuller and more enjoyable as it approaches the harvest time.

This Is Our Winter of Test

SERVING food is a local problem, for each community. Prices and definite rules for every one cannot be formulated. It is a duty for each one to eat only so much as is necessary to maintain the human body neatly and strong. This winter of 1918 is the period when it is to be tested here in America whether our people are capable of voluntary individual sacrifice to save the world. That is the purpose of the organization of the United States Food Administration—its effort to provide the food that the world needs.



U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

NEED BIG HERDS

Europe's Meat Supply Must Come From America.

Warring Nations Have Depleted Live Stock at Enormous Rate, Even Killing Dairy Cattle For Food.

American stock breeders are being asked to conserve their flocks and herds in order to meet Europe's tremendous demands for meats during the war and probably for many years afterward.

The United States food administration reports that American stock raisers have shown a disposition to cooperate with the government in increasing the nation's supply of live stock.

Germany today is probably better supplied with live stock than any other European nation. When the German armies made their big advance into France and then retreated virtually all the cattle in the invaded territory—approximately 1,800,000 head—were driven behind the German lines.

But in England—where 2,400,000 acres of pasture lands have been occupied in grain fields—the cattle herds are decreasing rapidly. One of the reasons apparently is the declining manure supply made adopted by the English as follows: For September, \$11.76 per 100 pounds; October, \$17.28; November and December, \$16.08; January, \$14.60. The effect of these prices was to drive beef animals on the market as soon as possible.

In France the number of cattle as well as the quality have shown an enormous decline during the war. Where France had 14,807,000 head of cattle in 1913, she now has only 12,841,900. The effect of this decrease was to drive beef animals on the market as soon as possible.

Close study of the European meat situation has convinced the food administration that the future production of America lies largely in the production of meat producing animals and dairy products rather than in the production of cereals for export when the war will have ceased.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishmen take one quart milk, three eggs, butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Four in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the open market at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adjustment of the four pound loaves to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 10 cents. Cake Amused Him. Eugene, who is just beginning to learn he should not eat cake before his meal, was seated at the table when suddenly he saw a cake on the buffet and remarked: "Oh, my! Over up dat take till I eat my tatoes."

EVERY COAT MUST BE SOLD

If a LOW PRICE Will Do It In order to sell every coat we are going to sacrifice the a.

Beautiful Plush and Cloth Coats, worth \$25, go at \$15.75
Splendid Tailored and Popular models, go at \$11.50
20 Serviceable Cloth Coats, Blue, Brown, Grey, Choice \$9.50

25 Children's Coats in Cloth and Plush, desirable colors and sizes, go for \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 to \$6.50

Every girl should have a coat at these prices.

25 Ladies Dress Skirts at Lower Prices

We have divided them into three lots to sell quickly
\$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.75

Don't fail to get one of these prices.

Ladies' Suits at Special Prices

Desirable Materials and Popular Styles and Colors

\$12.50, \$15.00, \$16.75

DON'T DELAY Come and see our suits as soon as possible after reading this ad. You can't make money easier than by these money-saving prices.

'Monn's Dry Goods Store

SHELBY OHIO

When You Build Your Lumber

Repair or remodel your house, barn or other farm buildings, don't forget the fact that you can get all

and other Building Materials

from us at the lowest prices. Our yard is headquarters for lines of and rough Lumber, Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Shingles, all Dimension Lumber, Building Paper, Lath, Cement, Lime, Fencing and Fence Posts, Hardware and all kinds of building material. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

COME AND SEE US Stoves And Ranges OF EVERY STYLE. NIMMONS & NIMMONS

New Winter Footwear

Goodrich Rubbers Arctic

Put competition to Rout. NO WAR PRICES. NO ADVANCES

MAACK ROGERS THE RELIABLE SHOE MAN

THE NORTH OF THE TREE

By BERTRAND W. SINCLAIR

(Copyright: Little, Brown & Co.)

UNUSUAL COMBINATION FOUND IN THIS GRIPPING STORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST

Plenty of stories have been written of the great Northwest because there are real people there—red-blooded men who fit in with the vigor and the strength of the rugged country where they dwell, but it is unusual to run across a tale which combines a vivid and convincing picture of life in the far North with a genuine and wholesome love story and glimpses of life in what the world calls civilization—"Back East" or "down South." Such a combination is found, however, in "North of Fifty-Three," the first installment of which appears below, in Bertrand Sinclair, the author, knows the wild life of the frontier as well as the conventional life of the modern city, and the contrasts between the two are brought out vividly as this gripping tale unfolds.

THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I

Which Introduces a Lady and Two Gentlemen.

Dressed in a plain white shirtwaist and an equally plain black cloth skirt, Miss Hazel Weir, on weekdays, was merely a unit in the office of Harrington & Bush, implement manufacturers. Neither in personality nor in appearance would a casual glance have differentiated her from the other female units, occupied at various desks. A business office is no place for women in period dress or personal charms. The measure of her worth there is simply the measure of her efficiency at her machine or ledger. So that any member of the firm who asked what sort of a girl Miss Hazel Weir might be, he would probably have replied—and with utmost truth—that Miss Weir was a capable stenographer.

But when Saturday evening released Miss Hazel Weir from the plain brick office building, she became, until she donned her working clothes at 7 a. m. Monday morning, quite a different sort of a person. In other words, she checked the plain shirtwaist and the plain skirt into a wardrobe and came out in a dress as a normal girl of twenty-two delights to put on, and devoted half an hour or so to "doing" her hair. Miss Weir then became an entity at which few persons of either sex failed to take a second glance.

Upon a certain Saturday night Miss Weir came home from an informal ball the party escorted by a young man. They stopped at the front gate.

"I'll be here at ten sharp," said he. "And you get a good beauty sleep tonight, Hazel. That comes at 7 a. m. I hate to think of you dragging away at it. I wish we were ready to go."

"Oh, bother the office!" she replied lightly. "Anyway, I don't mind. It doesn't tire me. I will be ready at ten this time. Good night, dear."

"Good night," he whispered. "Here's a kiss to dream on."

Miss Weir broke away from him laughing, ran along the path, and up the steps, kissed her finger tips to the lingering figure by the gate, and went in.

"Red," she soliloquized, "is the place for me right quick if I'm going to be up and dressed before Jack Barrow is ready by ten o'clock. I wish I weren't such a sleepy-head—or else that I weren't a 'pore wurkin' girl!"

At which last remark she laughed softly. Because, for a "pore wurkin' girl," Miss Weir was fairly well content with her lot. She had no one dependent on her, and she was free, which, if it occasionally leads to loneliness, has its compensations. Her salary as a stenographer amply covered her living expenses, and she admitted her to put by a few dollars monthly. She had grown up in Granville. She had her own circle of friends. So that, in other words, she was even happy, in the present—and Jack Barrow proposed to settle the problem of her future; with youth's optimism, they two considered it already settled. Six months more, and there was to be a wedding, a three-weeks' honeymoon, and a final settling down in a little cottage on the West side of the overgrown in Granville which was unconnected to anything lived on the west side. Then she would have nothing to do but make the house and the garden, while Jack kept pace with a real-estate business that was growing beyond his most sanguine expectations.

She kissed his finger tips to him again across the rooftops all grimed with a winter's soot, and within fifteen minutes Miss Weir was sound asleep.

She gave the lie, for once, to the saying that a woman is never ready at the appointed time, by being on the steps of a full ten minutes before Jack Barrow appeared. They walked to the corner and caught a car, and in the span of half an hour got off at Granville park.

The city fathers, untroubled in days gone by with lack of municipal funds, had left the two-hundred-acre square of the park pretty much as nature made it; that is to say, there was no ornate parking, no attempt at landscape gardening. Granville park was a bit of the old Ontario woodland, and as such afforded a pleasant place to loaf in the summer months.

When Jack Barrow and Hazel had finished their lunch under the trees, to consult with a few of the local sportsmen, Hazel gathered scraps

of bread and cake into a paper bag. Barrow whispered to her, "Let's go down and feed the swans. I'd just as soon be away from the crowd."

She nodded assent, and they departed hastily lest some of the others should volunteer their company. It took but a short time to reach the pond. They found a log close to the water's edge, and taking a seat there, tossed morsels to the birds and chattered to each other.

"Look," she said suddenly, "here's one of my esteemed employers, if you please. You'll notice that he's walking and looking at things just like us ordinary, everyday mortals."

Barrow glanced up, and saw a rather tall, middle-aged man, his hair tinged with gray, a fine-looking man, dressed with elegance, looking even to a woman in a walking dress as if he were a prince of the pond.

His gaze wandered to them, and the cool, well-bred stare gradually gave way to a slightly puzzled expression. He moved a step or two and seated himself on a bench. Miss Weir became aware that he was most of the time as she sat casting the bits of bread to the swans and ducks. It made her self-conscious. She did not know why she should be of any particular interest.

"Let's walk around a little," she suggested. The last of the crumbs were gone.

"All right," Barrow assented. "Let's go up to the ravine."

They left the log. Their course up the ravine took them directly past the gentleman on the bench. And when they came abreast of him, he rose and lifted his hat at the very slight inclination of Miss Weir's head.

"How do you do, Miss Weir?" said he. "Quite a pleasant afternoon."

To the best of Hazel's knowledge, Mr. Andrew Bush was little given to a friendly recognition of his employees, particularly in public. But he seemed inclined to be talkative; and, as she caught a slightly nervous glance at her escort, she made the necessary introduction. So for a minute or two the three of them stood there exchanging pleasantries.

Then Mr. Bush bowed and passed on. "He's one of the biggest guns in Granville, they say," Jack observed. "It would be a pity to have such a business to handle. He started with nothing, too, according to all accounts. Now, that's what I call success."

"Oh, yes. In a business way he's a success," Hazel responded. "But he's awfully curt most of the time around the office. I wonder what made him that way?"

"And that question recurred to her mind again in the evening, when Jack had gone home and she was sitting on the porch, she who was seated in a chair around and took steady look at herself in the mirror. A woman may never admit extreme plainness of features, but she is apt to depress her own fairness, if she is possessed of fairness, but she seldom has any illusion about one or the other. She knows, Hazel Weir knew, she was far above the average in point of looks. She was smiling at herself just as she had been smiling at Jack Barrow when they were laughing and fed the swans. But even though they were twenty-two and far from unattractive, it did not strike her that she was anything but beautiful, while Jack kept pace with a real-estate business that was growing beyond his most sanguine expectations.

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wondering mildly why she should be called upon to shoulder a part of Nelly Morrison's work, and a trifle dubious at the prospect of facing the rapid dictation Mr. Bush was said to inflict upon his stenographer now and then.

When she was seated, Bush took up a sheet of letters, and dictated rapidly. Though rapid, his enunciation was perfectly clear, and Hazel found herself getting his words with greater ease than she expected.

"That's all, Miss Weir," he said, when he reached the last letter. "Bring those in for verification and signature as soon as you can get them done."

In the course of time she completed the letters and took them back. Bush glanced over each, and appended his signature.

"That's all, Miss Weir," he said politely. "Thank you."

And Hazel went back to her machine, wondering why she had been requested to do those letters when Nelly Morrison had nothing better to do than sit picking at her type faces with a toothpick.

She learned the significance of it the next morning, however, when the office boy told her that she was wanted by Mr. Bush. This time when she entered Nelly Morrison's place was vacant. Bush was going through his mail. He waved her to a chair.

"Presently he wheeled from the desk and regarded her with disconcerting frankness—as if he were appraising her, point by point, so to speak.

"My dictation to you yesterday was in the nature of a try-out, Miss Weir," he finally volunteered. "Miss Morrison has asked to be transferred to our Midland branch. Mr. Allan recommended you. The work will not be hard, but I must have someone dependable and discreet, and careful to avoid errors. I think you will manage it very nicely if you—ah—have no objection to giving up the more general work of the office for this. The salary will be considerably more."

"If you consider that my work will be satisfactory, Miss Weir began.

"I don't think there's any doubt about that. You have a good record in the office," he interrupted smilingly.

"Now let us get to work and clean up this correspondence."

Thus her new duties began. There was an air of quiet in the private office, a greater luxury of appointment, which Miss Hazel Weir found to a nicety. The work was no more difficult than she had been accustomed to doing—a trifle less in volume, and more exacting in attention to detail, and necessarily more confidential, for Mr. Andrew Bush had his finger tips on the pulsing heart of a big business.

The size of the check which Hazel received in her weekly envelope was increased far beyond her expectations. Nelly Morrison had drawn twenty dollars a week. Miss Hazel Weir drew twenty-five—a substantial increase over what she had received in the shipping department. With that extra money she shrouded her shoulders in the idea at first. But she was a woman; moreover, a woman of intelligence, her perceptive faculties naturally keen.

The first symptom was frowns, dainty bouquets of which began to appear on his desk. Coincident with this, Mr. Bush evinced an inclination to drift into talk on subjects nowise related to business. Hazel accepted the tribute to her sex reluctantly, giving him an encouragement to overstep the normal bounds of cordiality. She was a solitary user of herself and of her love for Jack Barrow. Furthermore, Mr. Andrew Bush, though warty, was reserved, was drawing close to fifty—and she was twenty-two. That in itself reassured her.

"Things would have planned in routine change for me now, or before, before Hazel became actively aware that a subtle change was growing manifest in the ordinary manner of Mr. Andrew Bush. She shrugged her shoulders at the idea at first. But she was a woman; moreover, a woman of intelligence, her perceptive faculties naturally keen.

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"That's the third month of her tenure at the desk, and beyond the tedious, glances stowed, Mr. Bush resumed

tentatively friendly and nothing more. Hazel spent her Sundays as she had spent them for a year past—with Jack Barrow, sometimes rambling about in the country or in the park, sometimes indulging in the luxury of a hired buggy for a drive.

But Mr. Bush took her breath away at a time; and in a manner totally unexpected. He finished dictating a batch of letters one afternoon, and sat tapping on his desk with a pencil. Hazel waited a moment or two, expecting him to continue, her eyes on her notes, and at the unbroken silence she looked up, to find him staring fixedly at her.

There was no mistaking the expression on his face. Hazel flushed and shrank back involuntarily. She had hoped to avoid that. It could not be anything unpleasant.

She had small chance to indulge in reflection, for at her first self-conscious move he reached swiftly and caught her hand.

"Hazel," he said bluntly, "will you marry me?"

Miss Weir gasped. Coming without warning, it dumfounded her. And with her first natural impulse was to answer a blunt "No," she was flustered, and so took refuge behind a show of dignity.

"I'm not," she protested, and tried to release her hand.

But Mr. Bush had no intention of allowing her to do that.

"I've loved you ever since that Sunday I saw you in the park feeding the swans. I want you to be my wife. Will you?"

"I'm awfully sorry," Hazel stammered. She was just the least bit frightened. "Why, you're—"

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"Give me a chance to show you that I can make you happy," he pleaded. "Don't leave. Stay here where I can at least see you and speak to you. I won't annoy you, and you can tell. After you get over this surprise you might find yourself liking me better."

"That's just the trouble," Hazel pointed out. "If I were here you would be bringing this subject up in spite of yourself. And that can only cause me pain."

"I think you had better reconsider that," he said; and a peculiar—almost ugly—light crept into his eyes, "unless you desire to lay yourself open to being teased."

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"I'm not," she protested, and tried to release her hand.

BAKER'S COCOA has great food value

THE food value of cocoa has been proven by centuries of use, and dietitians and physicians the world over are enthusiastic in their endorsements of it. It is said to contain more nourishment than beef, in a more readily assimilated form. The choice, however, should be a high-grade cocoa—"Baker's" of course.



SUGAR LONG GROWN IN JAVA

Production has been Pushed Rapidly and the Result is a Further Development.

The cultivation of sugar cane is an old industry in Java. The production has increased rapidly and the end is not yet. Between 1850 and 1890 Java produced less than 100,000 tons a year. Sugar tonnage increased rapidly and steadily, until in 1904 the million-ton output was reached, and it is thought that the two-million-ton mark will be passed within two or three years. A writer in the American, issued by the National City Bank of New York, says that while the cultivation of sugar is a very old industry in Java, it has passed through several vicissitudes. Fifty years ago, he says, the sugar was raised almost entirely by native farmers, who paid a part of their crop to the government as rent. The rise of beet sugar growing in Europe made it necessary in order to compete to introduce a more efficient system. To do this the cultivation was done by the manufacturers themselves. They leased the land from the natives, who in many cases are the owners, or from the native community. Many small properties are thus united under the management of a manufacturer during the period of one planting—that is, about three years. After each planting the land is turned back to the native proprietors for growing rice or corn until its fertility for sugar production is restored.

Breaking it to Him. Mr. Rock—I—er—have something to say to you, George.

George—Yes, yes; go on. Mr. Rock—Well, I—er—you see, I'm going to marry your mother.

Quite So. First Russian Leader—Did you hear that the Finns are about to declare their independence?

Scott's Ditty—Here's a pretty kettle of fish!

Many a life is spent in trying to convince itself of its favorite hobby.

Women

whose sensitive nerves often yield to coffee's harmful stimulation, appreciate the change resulting from a ten days' trial of

INSTANT POSTUM

INSTEAD OF COFFEE. Such a delicious drink makes the change easy and better nerves make it a permanent one.

There's a Reason

That the threats made by this were not to be shown when on his sudden death his will was found to contain a provision which brought disaster to himself. The next installment tells how this was brought about.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Will he see it?
Ground Hog Day.
 Sunday School at the Presbyterian church at the usual hour.
 Over 25,000 unmarried women paid income taxes last year.
 Three rooms to rent for light housekeeping. Geo. T. Lyon.
 For Sale—A house and lot on Bell street. For particulars call on Mrs. M. Stevens.
 For Rent—House on Park avenue. 8-room house. Enquire of Mrs. Henry Fenner.
 Attend the administrator's sale of the Deck properties at one o'clock Monday, next, Feb. 4th.
 The Unity Bible class of the Lutheran church will meet at the home of Miss Wilda Donenberg, Feb. 6th.
 The Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. C. R. Einsel, Friday afternoon, Feb. 8th.
 Under the new food regulations Swiss people are allowed only one-fifth of a pound of butter per person per month.
 The Friendship class of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Hollett at the parsonage, Wednesday evening, February 6th.
 The sale of the personal effects of the late J. D. Downend will be held Thursday, Feb. 7th, at the farm, 4 miles south of Plymouth.
 Notice—All persons who were supplied with coal from the school, are requested to pay the Clerk before the next meeting of the Board, the second Tuesday in February.
 Postmaster Earnest shows signs of fatigue this week, on account of the job he encountered at his home in removing the snow from an acre or so of his flat roof at the rear of his house.
 A matinee will be given at the Deisler at 3:30 Thursday afternoon, Feb. 7th, to give all school children a chance to see Grace Eastman in her fancy dancing. Admission, 15c for adults, 20c. Children, 15c.
 The cold weather has put a crimp in all out-door operations except that of efforts to obtain enough fuel to keep from freezing. If it were not for the fact that several farmers have kept right on in their efforts to supply those who are short of fuel with wood much suffering would ensue.
 Petty thefts are more numerous in this vicinity than many people are aware of. We understand that a horse recently chased over a fence with J. C. Brewbaker at the Smith well—leaving Jake the light end of the deal, and Mose Kappenberg reports the loss of a lot of his line-liners.
 Frank Brewbaker, a resident of Cass township, who resided 3 1/2 miles east of Plymouth on the Shiloh road, died Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, from Bright's disease and dropsy. He was born Jan. 17, 1857, in Richmond township, Huron county. His wife preceded him in death some three years ago.
 We have had only a few encouraging signs of warmer weather in the past weeks, and they were soon dissipated by the temperature dropping rapidly to the zero mark and hovering close to that mark for a day or two, when a change would be promised, only to be broken by the advent of colder weather.
 The number of women employed in munition factories has increased from 3,500 in 1910 to more than 100,000 in 1917, according to a report made to the National League of Women's service, and 1,266,000 women are engaged in industrial work which is directly or indirectly necessary to carry on the war.
 Mrs. Jennie A. Driver, the president of the Huron County W. C. T. U., who was delegate to the national convention at Washington, will meet with the Plymouth Union March 8th, at the home of Mrs. Frank Davis on West Broadway. Every woman who is interested in the temperance work should hear Mrs. Driver's report. It will be for the date, March 8th, and will be absent if it is possible to be present. Everybody is invited.
 Wednesday evening of last week a surprise party was given at the home of Wm. Harris, south of town, the occasion being the birthday of Mr. Harris. The surprise was complete and very satisfactory to the participants on account of Mr. Harris being so sure that he could not be surprised this way. About 30 of the friends and friends were present and the evening was pleasantly spent in playing games and sociability. Refreshments were served and Mr. Harris was presented with a tonorial outfit and responded in a felicitous manner.
 A delightful party of young people pleasantly surprised Will Sturte last week Tuesday evening at the home of his birthday, numerous games were played, and lunch was served at the beginning of the new day, and when they left it was in the warm of the morning, all wishing him many more happy birthdays. Those present were: Mabelle Turk, Glendora Hensel, Edna Hensel, Mrs. M. A. Alice and Grace Munn, Alice Lybarger, Hazel and Effie Sturte, Marjorie Gilger, John and Geo. Herberich, Russell and Carl, Mrs. M. E. Hammon, Alton Brown, Chester Ervin, Will Reese, Glen West, Gaylord and F. Oyd Steele, George Cheesman, Jr., and Ike Cheesman.

A slight change of schedule went into effect on the B. & O. Sunday last as follows: Trains north, 10:52 a. m., 11:22 p. m. South, 5:44 a. m., 9:22 a. m., 3:15 p. m.
 Don't fail to see Grace Eastman in her fancy dancing at the Deisler Theatre, Thursday evening, Feb. 7, in connection with a three-reel feature, a Gold Seal western play, "Six Shooter Justice," by Harry Carey.
 Postmaster Earnest has given us the information that under certain conditions the residents of Plymouth will in the near future be favored by the postoffice department with a free mail delivery. This is a convenience that is being tested in a number of towns over the country and Plymouth should feel proud of the fact that she is being thus recognized by the department. The village council will be asked to make a survey of the streets and have each street marked, the houses will be numbered and the patrons will be required to furnish a receptacle in which to deposit the mail. The project all depends upon the willingness of the residents and council to perform their part of the work, which is very limited in comparison with the benefits that accrue from such a service. In a short time petitions should be circulated in order to ascertain the consensus of opinion of the community.
 Burglars entered the home of Mrs. J. D. Fate on Sunday evening and ransacked the entire premises. Mrs. Fate had left the house in the evening to call at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jno. A. Root, next door, and when she left put the front door key in its accustomed hiding place. Mr. Harry Fate had gone up town and did not return until about ten o'clock. Mrs. Fate had returned earlier and finding the front door unlocked supposed Harry had returned. So neither one was aware that anything unusual had occurred, until Monday morning. Then it was discovered that burglars had entered through the house and searched every nook and corner for valuables. There was a \$40 overcoat, from Harry's wardrobe and left a "substitute" for it, and a bunch of small change, four or five dollars belonging to Harry, and about 12 or 15 dollars belonging to Mrs. Fate. They gained entrance by using the front door key, which they evidently spotted when Mrs. Fate left the house. All the doors in the rear part of the house were left open and this was not discovered until in the morning. The house seemed unusually cold and when the doors were found open and all the inside doors ajar the reason was plain. At first it was thought home-talent was engaged in the game, but the overcoat, which was left was evidence that this was not the case—so to a portion of the thieves at least.

Notice of Appointment.
 Estate of Wells Rogers, Deceased.
 Notice is hereby given that Mack Rogers has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the estate of Wells Rogers, late of Huron County, Ohio, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, to said executor for allowances.
 ARTHUR R. ROWLEY, Probate Judge.
 Norwalk, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1918.

WHAT PLYMOUTH PEOPLE SEEK
Found By a Plymouth Street Man, Who Tells His Experience.
 What the anxious sufferer from kidney and bladder trouble seeks is not temporary relief—though that would be welcome enough; what is sought for is a lasting effect. Mr. Beaver of Plymouth tells us here how he has found a lasting good from Doan's Kidney Pills after long suffering.
 C. R. Beaver, retired farmer, Plymouth St., says: "I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills for severe pains in the small of my back about four years ago. The pains were so bad I could hardly straighten up after stooping. Dizzy spells bothered me, too and I had spells of nervousness and couldn't sleep well. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of the pains in my back and the nervousness and dizzy spells were removed. Since taking Doan's, my health has been good."
 Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Beaver had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Deisler Theatre
Saturday Night
 Gold Seal in three parts
 "THE END OF THE RUN"
 A thrilling Romance of the rails, with Helen Gibson and Val Paul.
 Weekly News NO. 5.
 Comedy—"MARBLE HEADS"
 with Gale Henry and Wm. Franey.

Sunday Night
 Mutual Comedy Drama
 "THE UPPER CRUST"
 Mollie Toole (Gail Kane) as Betty as her name, gets a job as putty-keeper for Mrs. Van Renalder Todd (Eugenia Fox) as the Pacific Coast to take charge of her place. Algernon Van Renalder (Douglas McLean) having seen the new house-keeper, decides he'll leave mother and go to the coast.

Wednesday Night
 BUTTERFLY FEATURE
 Western Drama
 "THE SECRET MAN"
 with Harry Carey.
 TICKETS 10c.—TICKET TAX—1c

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate
 In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Huron county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on Monday, February 4th, 1918, Tract No. 2, in Huron county, at 1:30 p. m., on the premises; Tract No. 1, in Huron county, at 2:30 p. m., on the premises, the following described real estate:
 Tract No. 1—Situate in the County of Huron, State of Ohio, and known as lot No. 71, situated in the Village of Plymouth, County of Huron, State of Ohio, and known as all that part of lot No. seventy-five (75), consecutive numbers, which lies south of the right of way of the Pittsburgh, Akron & Western Railroad Company. Also the following land, situated in the Village of Plymouth, County of Huron, State of Ohio, bounded on the northeast by the road leading from Plymouth to Mansfield, named "Trux" street, on the northwest by lot No. seventy-five (75) and the southeast by the right of way of the Pittsburgh, Akron & Western Railroad Company. Also the southwest by land of John Tyson; on the southeast by land owned by R. J. and Louis Jackson, said lot of land being known as lot No. seventy-six (76), the same consisting of a number of lots of said village, excepting so much of the northwest corner of said lot as was sold to the Pittsburgh, Akron & Western Railroad Company for a right of way, be the same more or less, but subject all legal highways.
 Tract No. 2—Also the following described real estate, situated in the Village of Plymouth, County of Huron, State of Ohio, and known as the south side of North St., and known as lots of lot number seventy (70) and seventy-one (71) in Sherman's addition to the said Village of Plymouth, described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot No. 71 and running thence south along the east line of said lot No. 71 one hundred feet (100); thence west across said lot No. 71 and four feet on lot No. 70, a point seventy feet west of the east line of lot No. 71; thence north across said lot No. 70, parallel with the east line of lot No. 71 one hundred feet (100); thence east seventy (70) feet to the place of beginning.
 Said property is appraised, Tract No. 1, at \$15,000; Tract No. 2, at \$20,000.
 Terms of Sale—One-third in hand; one-third in one and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.

Methodist Notes.
 At the Sunday morning services during the month of February, Rev. W. E. Hollett will preach a series of four sermons on the "Greatest Miracles of the Greatest Miracle Worker" will be the Miracle by which Christ illustrated his mission.
 Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.
 All are cordially invited to the services.

Lutheran Church.
 On Lord's Day morning will occur the usual morning worship and sermon. This service will be followed by a congregational meeting for the election of church officers. A full attendance is desired.
 On Friday evening, Feb. 8, at 7 o'clock, a service will be held preparatory to the Holy Communion on the following Sunday.
 Sunday school, 9:30.
 Luther League, 6:00.

For Sale.
 A fine property just south of the corporation line of Milan, Ohio. One acre of ground, 7-room house, good new barn, suitable for garage, with concrete floor 7 in. in feet. New concrete walks, 50-ft. chicken house, concrete floor; plenty of zood fruit, apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes. Barn is fitted up for horse, with plenty of room for feed. Splendid well of water and a 100-barrel cistern at house. Will be sold on very reasonable terms.
 Interruption stop at door.
 W. MILLIS, Plymouth, Ohio.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT
 Eggs (cash)..... 54
 Butter..... 25 to 30
 Wheat..... 2 10
 Oats..... 30

Heroin.
 Heroin is the ultimate triumph of the soul over the flesh, that is to say, over fear; fear of poverty, suffering, of calamity, of illness, of loneliness, of death. There is no real pleasure without heroin. It is the dazzling and glorious concentration of egoism.—Amiel.

Notice—M. W. of A.
 Important meeting of the Camp Thursday evening, Feb. 7th. All members are requested to be present. Refreshments will be served.
 H. H. Chappell, Consul.
 C. B. Rowald, Clerk.

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Throughout New Year
 Our Motto Remains As of Old,
"The Best Only"
YOURS SHOULD
 be the same, especially when in need of
SMART TOGS
 Our Line of Men's and Boy's Furnishings, from which to select your Clothing will be complete
Come and See
M. SHIELD & SON
 Plymouth's Men's and Boy's Outfitters

Second Annual
AUTOMOBILE SHOW!
Shelby, Ohio
February 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9th,
 Starts 7 p. m. on Feb. 5th.
Anderson Room, W. Main St.
The Only Auto Show in Richland County
 This Year
Exhibits of all leading makes and Accessories
Orchestra Music EVERY EVENING
Admission, 15c
 Which includes war tax.
Children under 14 Free, if accompanied by Parents
HELD UNDER AUSPICES OF SHELBY AD CLUB

Honest Confession.
 No man can ever look this mortification of his vanity, that what he knows is but a very little in comparison with what he is ignorant of. Consider this, and instead of boasting the knowledge of a few things, confess and be out of countenance for the many more which thou dost not understand.—Thomas A. Kempis.

Tighten Gradually on New Year.
 In installing new water pipes, rubber hose, or flexible tubing excessive force should not be used. Tighten gradually, and do not stop any single nut or bolt except temporarily and the rubber walls of the hose are to be once broken. Tighten gradually and the leak will be cured.

The Difference.
 Everyone who enjoys a nature thinks that the principal thing to the tree is the fruit, but in point of fact the principal thing to the tree is the seed. Herein lies the difference between them that create and them that enjoy.—Nietzsche.

Never Met the Man.
 "Them newspapers" complained the politician, "are charging me, with howbeit what the gals him—Youngston Telegrams."
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Get the Other Place.
 A practical joker called up the telephone operator and said: "Hello, Central. Give me heaven," but that what the gals him—Youngston Telegrams.

Clothing.
 No telling how far this woman's dress matter will go. Some women now wish to be clothed with the latest—Florida Times-Union.

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G. O. P. LEADERS TO CONFERENCE

Will Direct Party Activities in All Districts of United States

Washington.—Republican senators and representatives in joint conference named the members of the Republican congressional campaign committee.

Nominations for membership from some states, including those without Republican representation in congress, were not ready until they will be passed upon later by the committee itself.

California, Julius Kahn; Colorado, Charles Timberlake; Connecticut, John Q. Tilson; Idaho, Addison T. Smith; Illinois, Martin B. Madden; Indiana, William R. Wood; Iowa, Frank P. Wood; Kansas, Phillip P. Campbell; Kentucky, Caleb Powers; Maine, John A. Peters; Maryland, Frederick N. Zihmsen; Massachusetts, Samuel F. Winslow; Michigan, Frank D. Scott; Minnesota, Halvor Sorenson; Missouri, Leonard C. Dyer; Montana, Jeanette Rankin; Nebraska, Moses P. Kincaid; Nevada, E. E. Roberts; New Hampshire, Edward H. Waason; New Jersey, William J. Browning; New Mexico, Senator Albert B. Fall; New York, Norman J. Gould; Ohio, Simeon D. Fess; Oklahoma, Dick T. Morris; Oregon, Olan J. Slinn; Pennsylvania, George S. Graham; Rhode Island, Ambrose Kennedy; South Dakota, Charles H. Wilson; Tennessee, James H. Wilson; Vermont, Frank L. Greene; Virginia, C. Bascom Slem; Washington, Lindley H. Hadley; West Virginia, Senator Howard M. Canfield; Wisconsin, John J. Esch; Wyoming, Frank W. Mondell.

This organization will direct the campaign activities in the congressional districts in an effort to wrest the political control of the house at the polls next November.

KEEPS KAISER IN DARK

Baker, However, Says Army in France Grows.

Washington.—The war department has a definite program for sending American troops to France that is working out with splendid results. Substantial progress has been made in increasing the flow of fighting men to the other side. This announcement was made by Secretary Baker.

The secretary, however, declined to discuss the statement credited to President Wilson that by June the United States will have in France not twice as many men as originally planned for that time.

"The program of the war department," said Mr. Baker, "has been constantly developing one and many difficulties and limitations have been removed or overcome. I cannot discuss numbers of men in France at this particular time, but we have made substantial progress."

The policy of the administration has been not to disclose the number of American troops in France, the theory being that this would constitute information of real value to the enemy and there is no good reason why the United States government should give the kaiser such information in advance.

URGES SEVEN-HOUR DAY

Gompers Delivers Speech to United Mine Workers.

Indianapolis.—A universal seven-hour day during the war, instead of present spasmodic suspension of such a desire to conserve coal and relieve railroad congestion, was suggested by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech at the convention of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Gompers' speech was regarded as a labor's message to the country on the action of the fuel administration.

The head of the A. F. of L. prefaced his declaration of war with a plea for a defense of those in high governmental stations who may have made mistakes. They were prompted, he said, by the patriotic purpose of winning the war, and he maintained that to think that the great transition from peace to war could have been made without mistakes was asking the impossible.

REVISES COAL PRICES

Washington.—The United States fuel administration has just promulgated an order revising downward the prices that may be charged by coal operators in the Danvers and Palm Springs and the Massillon and Jackson fields in Ohio. The prices fixed in the order are: Run of mine, \$3.25; prepared steam, \$3.50; prepared \$3. To this the individual operator may add 45 cents if he has complied with the terms of the fuel administration's order and the president's order relating to it.

ZONE PLAN FOR USE OF COAL IS APPROVED

United States to Be Divided Into Consuming and Producing Districts.

Washington.—Division of the country's bituminous coal fields into 29 districts as the first step toward instituting a zone system of coal distribution is under way by the fuel administration. Boundaries for seven of the districts already have been established, and Fuel Administrator Gardner has named a representative in each.

In conjunction with the railroad administration, the fuel administration will administer the coal zone plan, each to be supplied from one of the producing districts.

Distribution by zones has been tried out successfully in England. Fuel administration officials say it will work just as well everywhere, saving thousands of miles of transportation and insuring the speediest possible movement of coal from the mine to the consumer. It will eliminate to a great extent cross-hauling, generally conceded to be one of the most un-economic practices in the coal industry.

The district representatives in every instance will be operators or familiar with coal production. They will allot all orders received from state administrators and will be made responsible for the prompt movement of coal out of the producing fields.

The district representatives will not interfere in any way with the distribution of coal from the mine but will be expected to assist them.

The consuming districts will be formed as nearly as possible along the lines of the coal zone plan, serving a specified consuming district will be permitted to sell in no other and consumers will be required to purchase in the districts serving their territory.

If a consuming district demands more coal than allotted to it, consumption will have to be curtailed.

To prevent a situation arising next winter similar to the one that has just forced a shutdown of industries, fuel administration will plan to create in the summer reserves in every consuming center.

PEACE TALK AGAIN HEARD

Separate Proposal May Come From Austria.

Washington.—The door is not closed to a separate peace proposal from Austria. This comment in official quarters on the suggestion of Count Cernin, the Austrian premier, that protest might come from a direct source to the United States and the dual monarchy.

At any time that Austria-Hungary desires, it was explained, she can submit a separate peace proposal, which through the medium of Spain or Switzerland. And should it come, the proposition would be given such consideration as it deserves.

Thus far nothing official has come to indicate that Austria has any such step in mind. The only information heard is that she has a great deal to keep her house of which one gets no inkling when living in a hotel and eating in restaurants. One can always go to a correspondent and get a message.

"I have heard many visiting Americans, who lived in France in that way, pool-pool the idea that there was a great deal to be done in the country. If those same persons had had to search the market before they had their meals, they would have gained a very different impression as to anything that savors of peace."

"We paid last winter in Paris 11 cents apiece for eggs and \$2 a pound for butter and there was frequently neither butter nor eggs nor milk to be had. Private families were allowed to buy one-eighth of a pound of flour at a time. The grocers could not sell flour, only the bakers."

The Meat Situation. Scoffing at the idea that there is a shortage in France, one article recently published in the United States declared that a certain Paris meat market advertised "beef a la mode" and other real meat items as "meatless day specials."

This, according to Pitney, may easily have occurred without at all indicating that there was no meat shortage in France. With regard to the meat situation Pitney says:

"The French government is very bureaucratic, but the French people do not like to be bureaucratic. They object to anything that savors of meddling in a man's private affairs."

"Saying how much or what a man will eat is getting pretty close to private life and therefore the French government knowing intimately the people it has to deal with, is slow—slow—in coming to such measures even in face of the only too evident food shortage in the country."

"So far, meat has withstood all efforts to control its consumption—there has been no attempt to control its price, and yet it is vitally necessary to control the consumption of meat in France or to increase the supply."

Here are the statistics of the meat shortage in the country.

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"France's herds are disappearing rapidly. They are today far below the

STOLEN FROM THE ROMANIAN PEASANTS



Photograph from German sources showing German troops with provisions and sheep that have been taken away from the Romanian peasants to feed the army of the kaiser.

ALLIES SUFFER FROM FOOD SHORTAGE

Success in War Imperiled if American Homes Do Not Come to Rescues.

HUN PROPAGANDA AT WORK

Stories Alleging Plentiful Food in Allied Countries Jeopardize Cause of Allies—Correspondent Tells of Conditions in France.

Washington.—Irresponsible statements from unknown sources, purporting to show that there is no food shortage in France and other allied European countries, are creating a wrong impression in the public mind and seriously hampering the government's food conservation program, declares the United States food administrator.

The administrator can only repeat what it has said all along on the basis of the shipment from American ports. The administration can only repeat what it has said all along on the basis of the shipment from American ports.

Any statement, innocent or malicious, which alleges a plentiful food supply in Germany is German propaganda, pure and simple.

Get Wrong Impression. Persons returning from Paris have unintentionally jeopardized the cause of the allies by giving American newspapers their flash impressions of food conditions in France. Explaining how this happens, Fred B. Pitney, American correspondent, recently returned from France, said:

"I have kept house in Paris during the war and I can speak from experience of the situation in the great deal of keeping house of which one gets no inkling when living in a hotel and eating in restaurants. One can always go to a correspondent and get a message."

"I have heard many visiting Americans, who lived in France in that way, pool-pool the idea that there was a great deal to be done in the country. If those same persons had had to search the market before they had their meals, they would have gained a very different impression as to anything that savors of peace."

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CHAMBERLAIN MAKES LONG TALK IN SENATE

Oregon Solon Replies to Wilson's Charge of 'Distortion of the Truth'

Washington, D. C.—Senator George Chamberlain of Oregon made his reply to President Wilson's charge of "distortion of the truth" on the floor of the senate. He spoke for three hours.

In beginning his address, Senator Chamberlain said the president had attacked both his veracity and integrity, heretofore unchallenged, but that in replying he did so without any personal feeling against the president.

"For 24 years," Senator Chamberlain said, "I have served the public in my state to the best of my ability and all that time I have never had my veracity called in question nor my integrity impeached and I have passed through some bitter campaigns."

"These personal charges against me amount to nothing to the American people, but affect policies which may touch the future of this country, if not the entire world."

Senator Chamberlain then reiterated that he assumed responsibility for his speech before the National Senate League in New York and read to the senate a verbatim report.

Upon his return to Washington, Senator Chamberlain said, he received a letter from President Wilson containing a quotation taken from a New York paper and asking if the quotation were correct.

Senator Chamberlain said he had replied the following day that he had been asked substantially correctly but that he requested the president to read the entire speech in another New York paper instead of only a part of it.

Senator Chamberlain's letter added that he was discussing only the policy "or lack of policy" of the military establishment. After stating his experience in the military affairs committee of the senate, he said that his investigations, the senator's letter continued:

"I believe I know something about the military establishment, deficiencies which are clearly recognized and proved . . . in a system that ought to be remodelled for the proper prosecution of the war, and have these disjointed and unco-ordinated defects weeded out."

In his letter, the senator also offered to go over the whole situation with the president, but said he received no reply and on the following day he published a statement criticizing him was published.

"The statement of the president challenges me, of course, for proof of my statement, which I adhere and stand behind this day."

"The people of this country may not see this as I do, but as chairman of the military committee, as an American citizen, and as a member of the public body, I felt that I should say the things that are in me and if I succeed in making a rift in the clouds of the country that the American people may see I will feel that my efforts have not been in vain."

"Now that my truthfulness has been questioned," Senator Chamberlain continued, "I feel it my duty to tell the country something I might not have told it under ordinary circumstances."

He repeated he had not "distorted the truth in his speech made in New York, but that, owing to the great length of the statement, the president has probably not been able to ascertain the truth and does not know the truth."

On the subject of war, in a general statement to the country, which was carefully and ably prepared, tells us that \$3,200,000,000 have been appropriated for the ordnance department and that contracts for \$1,677,000,000 have been awarded," he continued.

"This is true. But the secretary found in the country that America failed to stand prepared."

CIRCUS PEOPLE WILL HELP

Routing Experts to Assist in Railroad Problems, and Kitchen Experts Will Give Advice.

New York.—Experts in the booking and routing of circuses will come to the aid of the government in its problem transportation of the war. It was learned here, and the efficient methods of the show business will be applied directly to the work of moving supplies for the United States.

Nor will the circus methods be confined to the military route to be confined to the booking of transportation for the ordnance department and tops will also be transferred to the army cantonments, and men who have long traveled with the circuses and established a reputation for making it possible for them to do this work with 50 per cent more efficiency and speed than any other class of workers.

In many of the clerical sections of the ordnance department they work side by side with the uniformed English girls belonging to the women's auxiliary corps. The French girls have no knowledge of English.

FRENCH WOMEN PAINT GUNS

Thousands From Fourteen to Past Sixty Years of Age Working for the British Army.

Behind the British lines in France. Many thousands of French women and girls, some from fourteen to well past sixty, are employed by the British army at various kinds of work behind the lines. One task at which they excel all other workers is the painting of camouflage on guns. They also make good packers at the various army stores and ordnance dumps, their deft, active fingers making it possible for them to do this work with 50 per cent more efficiency and speed than any other class of workers.

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Woman as Pastor's Secretary. New York.—Rev. Dr. David J. Burwell of the Methodist Episcopal church, realizing that war is claiming practically all young men eligible to the position of secretary, has engaged a French girl to act as his secretary. She is Miss Merce E. Boyer of Cleveland, O.

TEDDY ADDRESSES N. P. C.

Roosevelt, in Speech, Defends Right to Criticize.

Washington.—Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech before the National Press Club, asserted his right to criticize the conduct of the war and declared it to be every man's duty to expose ineffectiveness in the conduct of the work of the war making machinery.

In answer to an attack made on him recently in the senate by Senator Stone he said the speech was an insidious effort in behalf of Germany, that the Missouri senator, who had done so, he could to serve, was making an opposing war legislation, had been the first to inject partisan politics into the war.

Burleson Is Renamed. Washington.—President Wilson sent to the senate a renomination of Postmaster General Burleson. The senate confirmed it.

ISSUE MORE RULES FOR FUELLESS DAY

Federal State Fuel and Food Administrations Announce Additional Orders.

Columbus.—Orders have just been issued by the federal state fuel and food administrations that require the closing on fuelless Mondays hereafter of cigar and confectionery counters in all retail food stores, hotels and restaurants and also for the closing of places operating as or under the guise of restaurants but selling liquor.

To clear up uncertainties that exist and to announce more definitely what places will be affected in the Monday's closing, the Ohio food administration sent out a telegram to all county food administration committees. The closing of cigar and confectionery counters is to protect cigar stores and confectioners forced to close.

The order relating to sale of liquor includes hotels, grill rooms, cabarets and other places that sell liquor as well as food. Hotels will not be forced to close, but they must not sell liquor.

The Ohio closing rule relating to those places dealing in foodstuffs or important in the production of foodstuffs is as follows:

1.—All food stores, wholesale and retail, including commission houses, jobbing concerns and food dealers, must close doors at noon, maintaining only necessary heat to prevent freezing the rest of the day.

2.—Retail food stores shall not operate cigar or confectionery counters, even though in the same room which is heated. This is to protect cigar store dealers and confectioners forced to close.

3.—Hotels open as restaurants must not operate cigar and confectionery counters.

4.—Grain elevators, flour mills, corn dryers, plants manufacturing tractors and agricultural machinery and implements needed for spring use, binder twine manufacturers, potato and vegetable houses, cold storage plants, cereal product manufacturers, bakers, canners, dryers, milk dealers, creameries, condensers, milk product manufacturers of all kinds, packing and slaughter houses, ice manufacturers and refrigerators, sugar manufacturers and any industry whose continued operation is necessary in order to preserve the uninterrupted conduct of all direct food trade and industries and exempt under the order requiring fuelless Mondays.

5.—Some other industries indirectly allied with food production and distribution, such as bag manufacturers, ammonia manufacturers, insecticide manufacturers and fertilizer plants also will be exempt.

6.—Any doubtful cases under either of the two foregoing classifications must be submitted to the food administration for specific exemption. Drug stores in the cities of Ohio are asked to close at 9 every night. An appeal for this was issued here by E. D. Leach, assistant state food administrator. The State Pharmaceutical Association recommended this.

Engine Debris Kills Two.

Cincinnati.—Two men were killed when two freight trains and an engine became tangled up in a wreck at the Fresman avenue crossing here. A coal train coming down a grade got out of hand and the engineer blew the danger signal.

An engine standing at the bottom of the grade immediately put on steam and scurried apparently out of control up the grade. The engine hit a side track, however, and crashed into another freight, and the runaway, which was following, also took the sidetrack and crashed into the engine and the other freight. A shanty stood 15 feet away and the impact was so great that pieces of the engine flying through the air hit the shanty and killed two men who were sleeping there.

Take Cool From Train.

Pindlay.—A Lake Erie & Western railroad coal train, passing through here at midnight, was attacked by more than 100 men while the engine stopped to take water. When the train had departed, people carrying coal away in everysort of a baby carriage to a limousine were seen. Among the number was a minister who came with several sacks and carried his allotment away in a wheelbarrow.

Divorces to Cost More.

Sandusky.—The Sandusky Bar Association, meeting here, appointed a committee to draft a new fee schedule. The fee for an ordinary divorce case, now \$25, is to be \$50, association members say. The cost of having a lawyer in court will be \$35 or \$40 a day instead of \$25 as at present, once the new schedule is in effect.

Slays Wife, Ends Own Life.

Dayton.—With his brain inflamed by drink and agitated by repeated refusals of his former wife again to marry him, Samuel E. Geist, 42, a laborer, appeared at the residence of his divorced wife, Mrs. Eva Geist, 39, at a city, shot her through the brain and then sent a bullet into his left temple. Death was instantaneous in both cases.

Mrs. Geist got a divorce from her husband more than a year ago. Since that time she had been conducting a boarding and rooming house.

WILSON DISAPPROVES SPECIAL WAR CABINET

President, in Statement, Voices Unqualified Confidence in Secretary Baker.

Washington.—President Wilson, in a public statement expressed his complete disapproval of the bill proposing the creation of a special war cabinet, voiced unqualified confidence in Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and defied the congressional critics of the management of the war department.

The president not only assailed the suggested reorganization of the war department, but added stinging criticism of the congressional investigation into the conduct of the war.

He goes to the country, it was explained at the white house, with supreme confidence that the people will support him in the issue created by the criticism voiced in congress and resulting in the introduction of the war cabinet bill, making Secretary Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels subordinate officials in the management of the war.

The president's statement, issued as the direct result of criticisms of the war management by Senator George Chamberlain, Democrat of Oregon, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, made in an address in New York, climaxed a day in which congress indulged in one of the wildest sessions since the United States declared war. The statement follows:

"Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth.

"As a matter of fact, the war department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency.

"There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plans, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials of the department constantly away from their work and officers from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen.

"But, by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things, much as they would like to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated.

"Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticisms and investigation.

"I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and inasmuch as those measures have been the result of experience, they are much more likely than any other to be effective, if the congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles which the departmental organization which stands in their way.

"The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into more lost motion.

"My association and constant conference with the secretary of war have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The amount of work he has just been called on to handle under the business in hand.

"To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is incompetency in every department and bureau of the government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement.

"I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the administration's whole policy, rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice."

PLOT TO BLOW UP DOCKS

Wholesale Conspiracy Is Unearthed by United States.

Washington.—The government has unearthed a plot to blow up docks at the principal ports on the coast. It has just been learned. The conspiracy called for the carrying out of the wholesale sabotage at a given hour. Telegraphic orders sent out by the department of justice are expected to result in a number of arrests.

Officials are extremely reticent but it was admitted that rumors have been doubled at all the principal docks, munition factories and other important reservations along both seaboard.

U-Boat Sinks Three Ships.

New York.—Authentic news of the sinking of three large ships, one an American freighter, while a convoy of lightships were a part was passing a lightship on the Mediterranean Spanish coast last month has just been received in shipping circles here from Spain.

The three ships were sunk in rapid succession by one submarine, but owing to proximity of the shore and a calm sea no lives were lost. The names of the ships were withheld.

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