HOMELIKE SIGNS GREET MEN AT CAMP

ON ARRIVAL AT CANTONMENT DRAFTED MEN ARE SORTED WITH TOWNSFOLK.

WILL LESSEN HOMESICKNESS

Cities to Have Their Regiments, Towns Companies, Aim Being to Keep Friends Together.

Lansing.

Michigan's first draft quota was greeted on its arrival at Camp Custer, by large signs bearing homelike words. They read "Detroit," and "Hamtramck," and "Berrien," etc., and under each sign the recruit sorted himself with his townsfolk.

Each day's quota will be similarly sorted, until the final 100 per cent of the draft is present at camp, because the territorial idea, rigidly carried out, will be the basis of the units of the national army. The larger cities will have their regiments, the smaller their companies, the effort being to keep every man so far as possible with his friends.

The trains are shunted directly into the camp, saving the recruit a long street car ride and a longer dusty hike up a hill, and the grouping process takes place immediately the soldiers leave the trains.

Occupation, according to Maj. Clarence Lininger, division adjutant, also governs the first assignment of men to units. Thus the engineers call for miners, lumbermen, and certain other trades; the signal corps needs electricians, mechanics, etc. It is felt that this will not seriously interfere with the territorial arrangements, because lumberjacks grow mostly in the same districts, mechanics are found in the cities, and so on.

Later, it is possible that men wishing to be transferred from one unit or one branch of the service to another will be permitted to make a change, but at the start no choice will be given.

The men are being formed into skeleton units, to be built upg gradually to war strength.

State Fighting Makers of "Oleo."

Fred Woodworth, state dairy and food commissioner, has decided to prosecute manufacturers of oleomargarine, also exposed them by an exhibit of 14 brands of short-weight packages at the Michigan state fair, and plans a campaign of more publicity against them.

Practically all packages of butter substitutes were found to be from an ounce to two ounces under weight. The manufacturers claimed that this was shrinkage due to cold storage. The state then bought 30 pounds of "oleo" and put it in cold storage. The entire 30 pounds shrunk but two ounces, showing that claims of two ounces shrinkage a pound are untrue.

Michigan consumers are defrauded of $50,000 a year by oleomargarine manufacturers, according to Woodworth. He will not prosecute dealers as they handle original packages.

Standard Barrel Law in Force.

For the first time in the history of the state a standard "dry measure" barrel law is in force, for this act of the 1917 legislature became effective September 1. The act provides for enforcement of the law by the dairy and food commissioner. According to the law, all fruits, vegetables and other dry commodities must be packed in standard sized barrels.

The law which is now enacted for the benefit of the Michigan public is in fact the Federal statute word for word. It was passed at the express wish of the Michigan manufacturers of barrels who complained that the outside barrels were not the proper size and were short. Quite a few barrels from Ohio, carrying for the most part apples have been coming into Michigan in years past and the new law will stop it.

Traverse Protests Phone Rate Raise.

The city of Traverse City has filed a petition for an injunction in the Grand Traverse circuit, asking that the railroad commission be restrained from putting into effect an order raising the rate for citizens' telephones in that city. The case involves the right of the commission to control public utilities, irrespective of any contract a city may have made with the utility company. The commission will move for a dismissal of the petition on the ground that the Traverse circuit has no jurisdiction, the state law compelling the bringing of all such cases in Ingham county.

Ultimately the entire matter will go before the supreme court.

Eugenic Law Held Invalid.

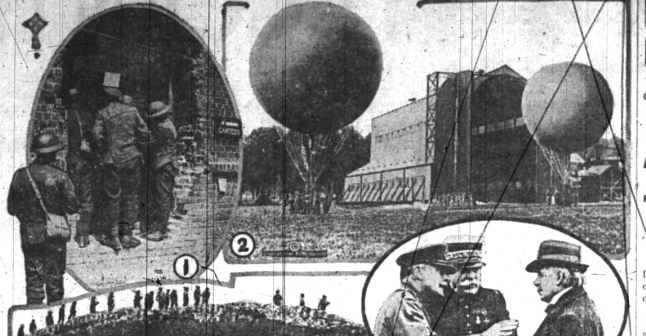
One of the so-called "eugenic laws" of the 1913 legislature has for the second time been held invalid by a court. Judge Williams has decreed that the board of control of the Michigan Home and Training School could not perform a certain operation upon Nora Reynolds, an inmate. The probate court of the county had already decided the same thing, but the state, as represented by the board of control appealed to the circuit court. The supreme court has been appealed to.

Two Guard Units at Wyandotte.

Two companies of state troops, numbering over 100 men, have been mustered into the service at Wyandotte.

Army Shoes Are Uncomfortable.

General Crowder, provost marshal, has wired Governor Sleeper to advise all drafted Michigan men to take a pair of easy shoes with them to the Battle Creek cantonment. Army shoes, it is suggested, may prove troublesome until men are accustomed to them.



1—Official photograph from the west front showing a shellhole used as a canteen by British soldiers. 2—Free balloons ready for flight at the army balloon school at Fort Omaha, Neb. 3—All that is left of a once beautiful bridge somewhere in northern France. 4—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig telling Premier Lloyd George of progress in driving back the Germans, while Marshal Joffre listens.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Wilson Tells Pope Peace With German Autocracy Cannot Be Considered.

KAISER NOT TO BE TRUSTED

President's Sweeping Embargo Proclamation a Severe Blow to the Teutons — Russians in Council Agree to Continue War— Italians Keep Up Drive on Trieste.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

There can be no peace with the emperor of Germany and the German autocracy because no reliance can be placed on their pledges unless explicitly supported by the will of the German peoples themselves.

Such is the gist of President Wilson's reply to the pope rejecting, on behalf of the United States, the peace proposals made by his holiness. It was delivered at the Vatican Tuesday and was regarded as the reply of all the nations leagued against the central powers.

Mr. Wilson's note is the climax of the series of magnificent state documents in which he has set forth the claims of world democracy and is another stirring indictment of the autocratic government of Germany. It asserts that peace on the terms proposed by the pope would only give Germany time to recuperate for a renewal of its "furious and brutal" policy by which it seeks to dominate the world; would make necessary a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, and would result "in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world." Again the president makes it clear that America is making war without desire for gain or revenge, and does not seek the infliction of punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires or the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues; but he says no man, no nation could depend on treaties or agreements made by the present German government and "we must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers."

German People See the Light.

It is thus made evident that a great change in Germany's form of government, involving the fall of autocracy, is requisite to peace negotiations, and that the German people themselves are becoming convinced of this is shown by the developments of the week in their struggle for democratization and parliamentarism. Not since the war began has there been such freedom of speech and of the press as now exists, and correspondents report that there is now a solid political block in the reichstag in favor of effective guaranties that the imperial government no longer shall make vital decisions without the full knowledge, advice and consent of the representatives of the people.

It is considered likely that Austria, and perhaps Bulgaria and Turkey will soon declare war on the United States, because of the loans our government has made to Italy and other nations that are at war with the kaiser's allies. Diplomatic relations, of course, were served long ago, and Uncle Sam can contemplate with serenity a declaration of war because it will really serve to free him from some embarrassments in the combating of spy work and other activities of those who have been his actual if not avowed enemies.

Embargo Is Blow to Kaiser.

One of the most serious blows the kaiser has yet received was delivered by President Wilson at the beginning of the week when he proclaimed an embargo that gives the United States absolute control over its exports. It prohibits the export of all articles of commerce to enemy and neutral countries, but it is the intention to care for the needs of neutrals, by licensing shipments of such exportations as can be spared after the needs of the United States and its allies have been supplied. A large number of commodities are added to those named in the original embargo order, including fats of all kinds, other foods, construction materials and other articles necessary to the successful prosecution of the war by this government; also gold, bullion, currency and evidences of indebtedness—this in order to conserve the immense store of gold that has been accumulated by the United States in the last three years.

In a statement accompanying the order the president said:

"The purpose and effect of this proclamation is not export prohibition, but merely export control. It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foreign trade, but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the imperial German government.

"After these needs are met it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our own resources permit. This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly."

Kerensky Wins Support.

The Russian national council in session in Moscow promises at least to clarify the situation there and definitely line up the forces that are striving to gain control in the new republic. Premier Kerensky admittedly is anxious as to the future, but has stated flatly and fearlessly the position of the government of which he is the head and leading spirit. He warned those who thought the time had come to overthrow the revolutionary power with arms that his patience had its limits and that those who went beyond them would have to settle with a "government that will make them remember the time of czardom." He continued:

"We shall be implacable, because we are convinced that supreme power alone can assure the salvation of the country. That is why I shall oppose energetically all attempts to take advantage of Russia's national misfortunes, and whatever ultimatum is presented, I shall subject it to the supreme power and to myself, its head."

Then came Commander in Chief Kornilloff with a dramatic speech in which he declared that restoration of the death penalty, stern discipline and unlimited supplies were necessary to restore the morale and fighting spirit in the armies. General Kaledines, leader of the Don Cossacks, followed with a resolution adopted by the Cossacks demanding, for the salvation of the country, the continuation of the war in close union with the allies until complete victory was attained.

These and other speeches checked the plans of the discontented, and the leaders of all factions united in declarations that Russia must continue the war and that everything possible must be done to strengthen the provisional government.

Whatever the United States can do to relieve the more pressing of Russia's needs will be done. This President Wilson pledged anew in a message to the national council in which he assured the government every material and moral assistance that the people of this country can give will be given.

The reading of President Wilson's message by Premier Kerensky brought the entire assemblage to its feet with wild and prolonged cheering.

Great Work by the Italians.

General Cadorna's brave Italian troops continued their successful drive against the Austrians throughout the week, gaining more ground and more glory each day. No one who does not know the country or who has not at least seen the moving pictures showing the warfare in the Alps has any conception of the difficulties that confront an advancing army on this front. It is a perfect region for defensive fighting, and now that the Italians have shown the determination and ability to go forward, the alarmed Austrian commanders are hurrying great numbers of troops to the fighting lines and their resistance is increasing. Some of the heaviest fighting of the week took place on the Bainsizza plateau, where the Italians pushed steadily eastward toward the Upper Carniola border and Laibach. At the same time Cadorna's men have been making considerable progress in their advance on Trieste on the Carso front. Much details of this movement were withheld by the Italian war office. On Wednesday it was reported that practically all civilians had evacuated Trieste.

The German crown prince has been keeping up his continual counter attacks on the French in the Verdun sector and on the Aisne front, but has been repulsed in every instance, losing great numbers in killed, wounded and especially prisoners. The scene of bloodiest fighting about Verdun shifted to the east bank of the Meuse, where the village of Beaumont was the center of desperate combats. At Dead Man hill, also, the Germans made repeated attempts to regain the positions they had lost.

With bulldog tenacity the British hung on to parts of Lens they had captured, and consolidated them despite almost daily and nightly attacks by Crown Prince Rupprecht's forces. Though heavy rains hampered operations, the English took some more positions east and southeast of Langemarck in the direction of Poelcapelle.

On the Eastern Front.

The advance of the Germans in Roumania, Galicia and in the region of Riga slowed up very considerably, and what little news came from those fronts indicated that both the Roumanians and Russians were putting up a creditable fight, except in the region of Fokshani. Perhaps they cannot keep the foe out of southern Russia, but even so the possession of that fertile region would help the Germans little because of the wretched transportation facilities westward. What Germany needs now and is going to need much more in the near future is food, and that cannot be carried long distances inland without railways.

A modification of Germany's policy toward neutrals is indicated by her backdown in the negotiations with Argentina. She has promised indemnity for the destruction of the steamship Toro and virtually pledged the freedom of the seas to vessels flying the Argentine flag.

America's Heavy War Bill.

More than nineteen billion dollars will be required to run the government during the fiscal year 1917-1918, according to the statement of the house ways and means committee made last Monday. This is about fifteen times as much as for an ordinary year. Chairman Kitchin said the loans to the allies would aggregate $7,000,000,000, the shipping board will require about $1,000,000,000, and the other expenses of the government will bring the total to about $19,300,000,000.

The finance committees of the house and senate have tentatively accepted the recommendation of the treasury department that the proportion of this sum to be raised by taxation to that raised by bond issues shall be about 3 to 7. All but $2,000,000,000 of the money to be raised is provided for in bills already passed or now pending before the senate or before the house committee.

President Wilson has approved Secretary Daniels' estimates for the construction of a great flotilla of destroyers, for which congress is asked to authorize the expenditure of $350,000,000. The destroyer seems to be the best weapon yet devised to combat the submarine.

Apparently in no way related to the murderous outbreak of colored troops at Houston is the warning issued by the Patriotic Education society, that the Germans are conducting a propaganda in this country to start a general uprising of negroes against the whites, promising German aid and money to finance the insurrection and telling the ignorant negroes that when Germany rules America the blacks will have equal rights with the whites. The story is not so fantastic as it may appear and the society is said to have authentic information supporting its statements.

EXTRA RATIONS FOR MINERS

Austrian Authorities Take Steps to Increase the Production of Coal in the Empire.

Herr von Hapsand, the recently appointed Austrian minister of public works, startled the Austrian chamber of deputies by giving it as his official opinion that the coal crisis had become a vital question for Austro-Hungary, according to Vienna advices. The situation, declared the minister, was one which must be faced without optimism and with the utmost seriousness.

In an effort, justified by the seriousness of the situation, to remedy matters, continued the minister, 12,000 miners have been brought back to the mines from the front, but during August the authorities had been unable to effect an increase in production because of the under-nourishment of the workers and their consequent inability to work hard or put in long hours.

The failure of the men to achieve the desired result was due not to bad faith but to impotence, he pointed out and he insisted that the miners of the country must be accorded extra rations even at the expense of other classes of the population.

After the ministerial speech had been delivered the economic committee of the chamber introduced a bill to take effect at once, creating a government monopoly of coal and authorizing the government to take measures to prohibit the heating of places of amusement except theaters and museums and to close luxurious hotels.

FLEET OF AIRPLANES RAID ENGLISH COAST

GERMAN PLANES ATTACK NAVAL BARRACKS AT CHATHAM KILLING MANY CITIZENS

AUSTRIAN NAVAL BASE RAIDED

French Airplanes Drop 33,000 Pounds Projectiles Far Behind German Lines and Bag 13 Machines.

London—Another air raid on England has taken place. The English coast was shelled as well as the London district.

The official report of the raids says: A considerable number of enemy airplanes crossed the southeast coast and dropped bombs at a number of places. Some of the machines reached the London district, where bombs were dropped.

One War Day in the Air.

London and the English southeast coast raided.

Six German airplanes attack naval barracks at Chatham, 30 miles southeast of London, killing 108 and injuring 92.

Thirty Italian airplanes drop nine tons of bombs on Austrian naval base at Pola, causing destruction and great conflagrations.

French airplanes in raids on German military works far behind the front drop 33,000 pounds of projectiles. French fliers bag 13 German machines.

British fliers raid German docks at Bruges, Belgium and other important positions behind the front. In a single daylight battle with sixty Teuton machines, one British aviator secured one of his opponents. One British machine is lost.

German airplanes raid Dunkirk and Calais, Luneville and Nancy. Several civilians killed or wounded at Calais.

Paris—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Hazard Roulet says:

"Western Flanders is being evacuated by the Germans as far as the line of Courtrai-Thourout (this line running 12 to 15 miles to the east respectively of Ypres and Dixmude). Many refugees are being cared for at Ghent, large numbers of them arriving from Roulers (northeast of Ypres), which the English are bombarding ceaselessly."

MANY SUFFRAGISTS ARRESTED

Trying to Plant Suffrage Banners in Front of White House.

Washington—Arrests followed in quick succession Labor Day when militant suffragists made many attempts to plant suffrage banners at the stand erected in front of the White House, from which President Wilson and the allied diplomats were to review the selective service parade.

Two militants set up their banners in front of the stand and for 15 minutes were unmolested. One banner was addressed to the president and proclaimed the injustice of conscripting men while denying their mothers a voice in the government.

The number of militants under arrest was brought up to 12 when Miss Lucy Burns, of Brooklyn, Miss May Winsder, of Philadelphia, and Miss Abbie Scott Baker, of Washington attempted to force a way through the police lines just before the parade got under way.

Bail for the arrested militants was furnished by Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, a society leader of Philadelphia.

CHICAGO MAYOR FACES EVICTION

Mayor Countermands Governor's Order to Prevent Pacifists' Meeting.

Chicago—State troops and federalized militia were mobilized in Chicago Monday and its mayor faced criminal prosecution or impeachment.

This was a result of the conference of the Peoples' Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace—Kaiser's Aid society—held here Sunday afternoon.

The pacifists had been barred from holding meetings in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Utah and Illinois, until Mayor Thompson ordered police protection for them Sunday.

The clash in authority between Mayor William Hale Thompson and Governor Lowden came as the result of the action of the police in breaking up the pacifists' meeting Saturday on orders from the governor. When the mayor, who was at his summer home at Lake Forest, heard of it, he declared that the governor had exceeded his authority and immediately instructed Chief of Police Schuettler to permit the meeting and to give the delegates every protection.

Good Draft Showing.

Bad Axe—The full quota of 322 men for the new army was obtained from the first 700 examined.

Lets Hay Rot in Field.

Deckerville—August Kelch, farmer, left two stands of hay to rot because he feared if he harvested it he would be aiding the allies. He promised, the sheriff he would put up the hay if released. He is a German by birth and sympathy, although he has lived here 35 years.

Camp Workers Drafted.

Battle Creek—Work of rushing Camp Custer to completion for the early use of the National army, is being menaced by the selective draft. Major E. B. Morden, trying to complete construction on time, said that the exemption boards of this and other states are calling so many men away from Camp Custer that it has become a hardship. Major Morden has asked temporary exemption for many of the men.

Michigan Happenings

Manistique—The bodies of John Barr, of Manistique, and Herman Petrusch, of Detroit, who were washed off the breakwater, have been recovered.

Farmington—Two Detroit men, Mike Stimsloski, 26 years old, and Alec Ostrowski, 20 years old, were killed when an automobile they were driving skidded from the road and crashed into a ditch.

Sault Ste. Marie—Clara Walter's chickens wandered into a pea field near here, and Alexander Patrick, 8 years old, shot and wounded Clara, with a rifle when she went with her dog to drive the chickens home.

Detroit—Edwin A. Gorenda, 12 years old, was almost instantly killed, and John Koenig of the Peter Koenig Coal company, was seriously injured when their automobile upset in a ditch near Petersburg, a short distance from Monroe.

New Era—Canning operations, with bumper yields in peaches, plums and apples in this part of the state, are now being conducted on a bigger scale than ever before, with scores of men and women coming to this town from neighboring places to aid in the work.

Port Huron—The body of Miss Maude Hotson, 26 years old, daughter of Dr. Hotson, of Park Hill, Ont., was found in the St. Clair river. She was with the family at Port Frank, 25 miles south of Sarnia, when she was swept out into Lake Huron in a canoe. The craft was found seven miles out in the lake.

Grand Haven—William Beattie of this city is among those on the Canadian casualty list. He was poisoned by German gas.

Kalamazoo—Southern Kalamazoo and Van Buren counties have asked Superintendent Verberg, of the Michigan Employment bureau, to furnish pickers for fruit which will be lost unless help can be obtained.

Flint—Plenty of soft coal to meet the needs of Flint consumers is being mined within the city limits. After five years of preparation, the Wahl Clover Mining company has completed a concern that now is taking out bituminous coal of good quality in sufficient quantities to fill all its orders and take care of a large retail trade with the surplus.

Rochester—Ernest Roy Johnson, 20 years old, who enlisted in the army at Wisconsin and was detailed to a training camp, was found beside the railroad track at M. C. Junction, one mile south of Rochester, by the train crew of a freight. Johnson was on his way home from the army. He had either fallen off or was trying to get on the train when he was injured.

Battle Creek—Local mothers received word that Base Hospital Greek's ambulance unit at Allentown, Pa., would soon move to France. The local Red Cross chapter telegraphed orders to equip the boys with warm coats as suggested by Lieutenant A. C. McCurdy. There are nearly 100 local boys in the company, Marquette furnishing the remainder, with a few from other Michigan towns.

Detroit—Buried in a sandslide while playing in a large pile, Maurice Wagner, 9 years old, was almost dead when extricated. He died on the way to Receiving hospital. With another boy, Maurice was digging in a pile of sand which had been dumped on the United Fuel company's docks. Suddenly, the pile started to move and young Wagner was caught fast while his companion escaped. The latter's screams brought workmen to the scene, and the little victim was dug out.

Bay City—Several thousand people attended the opening of the local $700,000 plant of the Wilson Body company.

Port Huron—The war department has offered to equip local schools with telegraph outfits if the subject will be taught at night. The board of education favors the project.

Hillsdale—A gift of $30,000 from Lewis Emery, Jr., of Bradford, Pa., has been received by Hillsdale college. The gift is in honor of Mrs. Emery, whom her husband met when she was a student here.

Iron Mountain—A telegram was received here by Peter Jacobson that his son George had been killed in battle in France. He enlisted in the British artillery in Canada a month after the European war began.

Hastings—With the biggest parade ever held in Barry county, residents of the county will honor the departure on September 19 of the men drafted for the national army. The parade will consist of the home guard companies of Hastings and Nashville, the clergy of the county, the Spanish-American and Civil war veterans, all fraternal and civic organizations and a long line of citizens.

Traverse City—Milk producers increased the wholesale price to $3 a hundred pounds.

Port Huron—A new ferry dock and waiting room will be constructed on Black river by the Port Huron & Sarnia Ferry Co., as soon as plans submitted to the government are approved.

Saginaw—When the Michigan district miners meet in convention here September 11 they will ask for a general 20 per cent increase in wages, according to the district president, John Crutchfield.

Bessemer—A special election for $115,000 for water works extension, sewers and paving improvements carried by a large majority.

Grand Rapids—Mrs. Jacob Ronda, of Chicago, was prevented from kidnaping her 12-year-old daughter by Deputy Sheriff Mattson, who served a writ of habeas corpus on the woman as she was with the child were leaving for Chicago. The girl was taken before the United States commissioner, who ordered her into the custody of her grandfather. Mrs. Ronda has been divorced since 1912.

WON'T YOU HELP DEFEAT KAISER?

Then Use More Apples This Fall So Meat and Wheat May Be Sent Abroad.

Federal Food Administration Plans to Aid Horticulturists Market Great Fruit Crop Among American People.

Word has gone forth that America must use all of her great apple crop this year in order to save wheat and meat for the support of our allies in war against Germany. Uncle Sam is taking keen interest in the fruit harvest of 1917, because it is vital to victory, and through the food administration is planning a vast "consumer campaign" that will create an unprecedented demand for apples for home use.

This year's apple crop calls for intelligent handling. The latest government reports indicate a crop of about 100,000,000 bushels. That is a little below normal. Good prices are assured for all honestly packed, first quality apples, and also for honestly packed, selected second grades, which government experts say can be put into storage. When the crop is big it does not pay to store second grades, but this year, despite the fact that we cannot ship our usual 2,000,000 barrels of apples abroad, because shipping space is precious, we should be able to get fair prices for all good apples at home.

Careless packing of poor quality fruit has always been one of the chief causes of market instability and unsatisfactory prices to the growers. This year the whole apple industry is operating to remove this market handicap. There has never been an apple year such as this one is going to be. Growers have never been able to get together and engage and finance a national educational campaign among consumers to increase apple consumption. This year the situation makes it necessary for the United States government, through the food administration, to conduct a consumer's campaign of publicity on behalf of the apple. This campaign will begin while the crop is being sent to market, and will probably continue until the last apple is eaten up late next spring. So the grower has three great incentives for grading, packing and storing this crop with especial care.

1. It is a good crop and calls for care.

2. The government will encourage apple eating and apple storage and will discourage speculation that raises the price abnormally.

3. We must eat up at home more than two million barrels of apples which would ordinarily be exported.

To get the best of the crop to the market in prime condition it must be picked carefully at the time of maturity and promptly cooled in temporary storage, and then skillfully graded and packed. Second-grade fruit should go into barrels or boxes. If it cannot be marketed in bulk in near-by consuming centers, then it should be worked up into by-products along with the culls.

There has been a gratifying improvement in apple marketing the past two or three years. Western apples are boxed to strictly honest standards, by the great co-operative growers' organizations in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Colorado. The eastern barrel apple has also been wonderfully improved in New York and other states. Because apples are honestly packed and give the best possible value for the money, there is an increase in the consumer demand. Retail merchants who were formerly almost afraid to buy apples in barrels, because they were not sure of getting marketable values for their money, are now buying freely and in confidence. This good work makes it possible for the government to go further and encourage the use of apples as a wartime food measure.

Because the bulk of the crop will be picked by volunteer workers this year, and put into common storage until the grower can find time to grade and pick, there will be an opportunity to give closer personal attention to the grading and packing than might be the case if the crop were handled in a peace times. For the grower who desires instructions in apple packing, the department of agriculture at Washington has information in bulletin form. These bulletins can be secured free by writing to the department. Growers will do well to obtain a few copies for their pickers and packers.

Likely Tale.

"Why don't you enlist in the army?"

"I've got responsibilities, mum."

"And you a widow!"

"You see, mum, it's dis way. Only last month I wrote me dear old mother dat I wuz comin' home to stay, an' I ain't got de heart to disappoint her."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Smile and Sing.

If you hate to see overcast, lowering faces, just remember that your downcast face may shadow others' spirits. If you dislike to hear a voice that whines, make up your mind that your own shall be with good cheer. Some one must do the smiling, someone must do the singing. Why should it not be you?

Happy Flight.

Many a girl who wouldn't elope will let her imagination run away with her.—Boston Transcript.

Woeful Lament.

Her grown-up sister and cousin were dressing for a masquerade and Ethel was watching them and begging to "go too." Finally her sister said firmly: "Now, Ethel, don't be absurd. You can't go, so do stop crying!" Whereupon Ethel threw herself on the bed weeping and sobbing out, "O, O, why was I born too late."

Bees in His Place.

"He seems to have much sympathy for the other fellow." "Yes. He says he used to be the other fellow."