THE PINE POKER.

Vol. XXI PINE CITY, MINN., NOVEMBER 21, 1918 12

COLDS GROW BETTER

surprisingly soon when you use time-tested, reliable Piso's—the continuous favorite during more than 50 years since Civil War days.

Relieves throat irritation and inflammation; eases tickling; soothes hoarseness.

Every druggist recommends and sells Piso's—ask yours for it.

Contains No Opiate Safe for Young & Old.

PISO'S

BEAUTIFUL WALL PAPERS

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BRECKENRIDGE'S PHARMACY

PINE CITY - MINNESOTA.

PHILADELPHIA DIAMOND GRID BATTERY

PHILADELPHIA DIAMOND GRID BATTERIES

You run no risk when you let us install a Philadelphia Diamond Grid Battery in your car.

It is guaranteed for eighteen months by the manufacturer and by us.

Expert battery repairing and recharging.

The official Philadelphia Battery Service Station.

DUDLEY BROTHERS

Pine City, Minn.

Stone Mason and Cement Work

Have had a lifetime of experience and have done work for most of your neighbors. Can guarantee good work. Make your arrangements as early as possible as I am going to be busy.

JOHN KALB

Pine City, Minnesota

All kinds of repairs for ALADIN LAMPS

PINE CITY

Dray and Transfer

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Majestic Hotel

Cor. Seventh Street and Hennepin Avenue MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

THE ONLY MODERN POPULAR PRICED HOTEL

65 ROOMS 75c — $1.00 | 65 ROOMS with Bath $1.25—$1.50

Managed by MAY BOYD

One Rates are Always AS ADVERTISED

Others Die on Battle Field

Cloverton and Sturgeon Lake Men Reported to Have Been Killed in Action

Last week we noted the death of Hartley Robey, of Sandstone, on a battlefield in France, calling attention to its being, up to that time, the only one wherein a Pine County boy had died on the field, although many have died of disease. Since that, two others from this county have appeared on the casualty lists as having been killed in action—Edward L. ("Jack") Garrett, of Cloverton, and Albert L. Sturgleski, of Sturgeon Lake.

Mr. Garrett was killed on Sept. 14. He left in the contingent which left Pine City on April 29, 1918, and is survived by his aged parents and other relatives.

Today's papers also list J. L. Kopacek, of this place, as missing in action. This may mean anything, and his home folks will hope for the best.

There's a Good Time Coming

Everybody in town and from the surrounding country will meet at the bazaar to be given in the Armory next Wednesday, Nov. 27, for the benefit of the Czecho-Slovak army and the Red Cross. It will open at 10 a. m. and last until the dance closes in the evening. Be sure to eat dinner there next Wednesday.

Thanksgiving Offering

It is estimated that the fire sufferers of Northern Minnesota will need 50 cars of potatoes and vegetables for the winter. They have lost everything in this line. Many towns are pledging through the Red Cross a car of potatoes and vegetables. Pine City Branch of the Red Cross has been asked to contribute a car. Can we not make a Thanksgiving offering during the week commencing Monday, the 25th?

We have made arrangements with the A. M. Challeen Co. to use their warehouse for contributions—potatoes, cabbage, onions, beets and carrots. This appeal is especially to the farmers around Pine City. We ask it in the name of the farmers who were burned out and lost everything they had. We will furnish sacks. The names of contributors will be published in The Pine Poker.

Bring your contribution in on Friday, Saturday and Monday,—Nov. 29, 30, and Dec. 1,—and take direct to the A. M. Challeen Co. store. —Pine City Branch, Red Cross, H. W. Harte chairman.

A New Ruling By Provost Marshal

(By United Press.)

Washington, Nov. 13.—A new ruling by the provost marshal general today sent to local draft boards throughout the country provided that all draftees who have received their questionaires shall return them to the local board, though they need not be filled out.

The order yesterday was that all questionaires in the hands of men who had passed their 36th birthday on Sept. 12, last, should be filled out and returned and all others ignored. To clear up any confusion, General Crowder today ordered that all the questionaires should be returned to the boards assigned.

Influenza Death List More Than Army Dead

The recent epidemic of influenza in the United States caused more deaths than occurred among the American Expeditionary forces from all causes from the time the first unit landed in France until hostilities ceased.

This announcement today by the census bureau was based on unofficial estimates of the total casualties among the overseas forces and reports from forty-six American cities.

For Fire Sufferers

The following members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Pine City, Minn., have donated for the "Fire Sufferers' Fund," which money has been turned over to H. W. Harte as chairman of the Red Cross of Pine City, Minn.—Rev. Father Leo, Pastor.

$25—W. A. Sauser.

$10—Rev. Father Leo.

$5—John Rosum family, Mrs. A. Lahodny, Frank Poferl, John Taschny family, Frank Rybak, Mrs. John Richards, Miss Elizabeth George, B. J. Hawley.

$3—Wm. Weinberger family, Nick Felten, Charles Minar, Peter Wosmek, James Gregor family.

$2—Nick Thiry, Harvey Webber, John Hudak, Edward Rosum, Mrs. Mary Thiry, John Vojta, Vencel Ju- [illegible], Mrs. John Resch, Sr., Frank Kunesh, Sr., Mike D. Pangerl, Joseph Felten, John Bever.

$1—Henry Felten, Anton Skluzasek, Nick Bever, Sr., George Tuma, John Stoffel, Valentine Minar, Miss Frances Huml, Mrs. Storac, Joseph Wimmer, George Resch, Andrew Gallik, Henry Resh, S. C. Smith, Miss Lucy Neville, Nick Baum, Miss Winifred Daley, Miss Agnes Dettloff, Miss Mary Taschny, Miss Susie Hudak.—Total $141.00.

Lost — somewhere between Pine City and Rush City—an auto headlight with yellow lens. Finder please notify C. J. Strang, at Grantsburg, Wis.

For sale, cheap, if taken before Monday, 1 new heating stove, 1 cook stove, 1 kitchen cabinet, 1 bed and springs, 1 sanitary couch—other small items.—C. V. Foster.

Bring in your phonograph records for the boys in France.—Breckenridge's pharmacy.

—Keep Them Smiling—

GIRLS CAN DO MUCH GOOD

To Earn and Give $5 Is the Pledge of Victory Girls.

"Every girl pulling for Victory." This is the slogan of the Victory girls.

"Everybody is doing something to win the war but me," a fourteen-year-old girl said. "I'm left out. I can't buy Liberty Bonds or go to France as a nurse."

It is for the "left-out" girl who wants to make a real sacrifice for the men at the front, that Victory Girls "Earn and Give" division of the United War Work Campaign has been established.

Victory Girls is as much an army at home as the men in the service are an army wherever they are called. Like Victory Boys, they are an "Earn and Give" division of the United War Work Campaign. When a girl enrolls she pledges herself to earn a stated sum for war work. This means that no girl, or boy either, can give any money that she or he has not earned. The Department of Campaign Divisions in the National Organization, of which A. H. Whitford is director, has appointed Miss Gertrude Gogin, Girls' Work Secretary of the National Y. W. C. A., secretary of the girls' division of the Victory Girls. Both are working in the campaign in which seven national organizations are co-operating—the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and Salvation Army.

To insure the greatest understanding and co-operation in the work done with Victory Girls and Victory Boys, a director has been appointed to act for the National Catholic War Council and representatives of Catholic Women have been appointed in various local committees.

—Keep Them Smiling—

UNITED LEADERSHIP WILL BRING VICTORY

Lansing and Lane Endorse Campaign for Funds for Welfare of America's Fighting Forces.

Washington, Nov. 6. — Hearty endorsement is given today by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to the United War Work Campaign, in a statement urging support of the drive for $170,500,000 for the continuation of soldier and sailor service work by the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and Salvation Army.

"The wise policy for a united campaign, which has been adopted by the patriotic men who are directing the various organizations charged with the welfare of our fighting forces, has my hearty approval," said Mr. Lansing.

"While they, acting separately, have done and would continue to do splendid work, combination will greatly add to their efficiency and usefulness. I am sure that the American people will give to the united effort the same support which they gave in the past to the separate organizations. It is enough to say that it is for our boys across the sea."

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, summed up as follows: "Under a united leadership in France our men are making a drive for us, and under a united leadership in America we are making a drive for them. May we be as successful as they have been!"

—Keep Them Smiling—

YOU'D GIVE YOUR LAST CENT!

If you came across a man dying for the want of a cup of hot chocolate or coffee, what would you do? You'd spend your last dollar to see that he got it!

Supposing your boy or one of his pals lay on a foreign field; wounded, needing help that money could buy.

You'd beg every last one of those within a dozen miles to do all that they could for the poor lad—and hang the expense!

That's exactly what it means when you donate to the United War Work Campaign fund which goes to the various war welfare agencies with which your son is in constant contact. You are ministering to some neighbor lad if not your own—or perhaps to many of them—in the only way that can really help them in those trying times when every bit of comfort is the saving grace that makes the horror and hardship endurable and keeps them steady and sane.

Send home and the human touch to the lads "over there" is the only way that is left for you—

Through the Army Welfare Agencies!

Shot While Hunting Deer

Hunting In Wisconsin Before Open Season for Deer Results Disastrously

Oscar Dahl, residing on a homestead in Wisconsin, 6 miles east of Cloverton, was shot and killed by Harry Holler while hunting deer, last Friday, we understand. The report which comes to us is that Dahl, dressed in brown and without anything to warn a hunter of his identity, had shot a deer and was working about the carcass on the ground when Holler saw the moving object through the woods and shot. In any event, Dahl was in some way shot through the heart and died immediately. Harry Holler is a son of John Holler and a cousin of Irving and Ernest Hofler, who are more or less known over the county. His friends trust that there may be some mistake in the report which has reached us and that he may at least be absolved from any carelessness in connection with the accident.

Splendid Showing of War Fund Drive in Pine City Schools.

The Pine City schools, under the direction of the Misses Goodwin and Cheriole, have made the finest showing of any organization or institution in the county in the United War Fund drive, $742 being raised by the grades, normal department and the High school.

In the competition for the highest per capita amount subscribed, the Normal department won out with $5.55 each, followed by the Junior class with $3.87, the Sophomore $3.81, the Freshmen $3.35 and the Seniors $2.60. In the grades the Seventh grade was the winner with a per capita of $2.78, followed by the Fourth with $2.25, the Eighth $1.65, Fifth $1.50, Sixth $1.48, Third $1.39, Second $0.96, and the First $0.73

The boys and girls who pledged $5 to be earned by themselves are designated as Victory Boys and Girls, and are as follows, in the grades: Helen Johnson, Ruth Lappints, Lorana Wilcox, Ruth Piper, Inez Dudley, Louise Blanchard, Dorothy Christopher, Melba Wiley, Geraldine Wiley, Florence Wilcox, Iva Franklin, Alice Petschel, Clara Luebker, Charlotte Wilcox, Rose Delouhy, Sylvia Fitzgerald, Clara Kiam and Mayme Benda.

The Victory Boys in the grades are: Lynn Buirge, James Rath, Edward Delouhy, Walter Blanchard, Fred Christie, George Wiseman, Edwin Borchers, Kenneth Beechel, John Holmberg, George Delouhy, Joseph Engel, Edward Woehrle, Henry Wosmek, Jack Christie, James Poferl, Louis Biederman, Harold Maley, Cecil Blanchard, James Hawley, Alonzo Scofield, Saxe Roberts, Herbert Johnson, Edward Thierrien, Harry Larson, John Corrigan, Ernest Wilcox.

The following are Victory Girls in the Normal department — 100 per cent Victory Girls: Lorena Bede, Hazel Johnson, Florence Lindahl, Frieda Meyer, Ethel Carlson, Ethel Star, Wilma Lindquist, Helen Wurm, Dorothy Fitzgerald.

The following are Victory Girls in the High school:

Alice Topinka, Mabel Johnson, Amelia Benda, Alice Tate, Cecile Hurley, Rosamond Barnum, Catherine Hawley, Victoria Wiedermann, Helen Greig, Carrie Boyle, Hilda Wetter, Dorothy Pepin, Ella Janoushek, Viola Tate, Edna Simon, Catherine Poferl, Joyce Hagen, Geneva Therrien, Blanche Kittelson, Mildred Carlson, Virginia St. Germain, Evelyn Anderson, Imogene Hammers, Anna Sande, Mary Surdy, Ruth Wiseman, Charlotte Roberts, Helen Pepin.

The following are Victory Boys in the High school:

Wendell Huber, Richard Duxbury, Albert Hudina, Robert Woehrle, Ralph Weinburger, Oscar Neval, Marland Dipprey, Edmund Klicker, William Lawrence, William Hady, Harry Petschel, Geo. Roberts, Lawrence Therrien, Frank Johnson, Howard Blankenship, Fritioph Lindahl, Paige Pegg, James Engle, Myron Allen, Lester Wilcox, De Witt Gottry, Lorille Boyle, Frank Prochaska, Forrest Gereaux, George Daley.

Total—boys and girls—53.

Graveling Road Near Pine City

Frank Stransky, who purchased the Tofte garage, tested out the strength of the new concrete bridge by hauling the garage across it last Friday. This week there is a steady stream of gravel wagons crossing, carrying gravel from the Dosey pit north of the river to the roadway at the south of the village and beyond.

GIVE LIKE THEY ARE GIVING

Following is the Appeal of a Returned K. of C. Man, Who Knows the Needs of Our Boys in France.

"Do what needs to be done November 11 to 18, when the United War Work drive is pulled off, like an American soldier! It's the finest simile I know," said a returned K. of C. man who spent a year with the boys "over there."

"Walk up to do your share for them with your head high, your step firm and a cheerful smile on your lips—as our boys march into the hell of flame in France!

"Then give as they give on the battle-field—without a thought of self, unstintedly, whole-heartedly, gloriously!

"The more generous we are now, the more joyous will be their home-coming after peace is declared," said this returned welfare worker. "These boys of ours will probably be needed overseas for at least two or three years. And God only knows how vital is the need that this saving welfare service be extended during that period. It means health, sanity, all that is wholesome in their lives.

"Stay with them with your wholehearted support until they come walking down the gang-plank.

"And thank God you've got a chance to do something concrete for them!"

—Do Your Part—

HEARTY ENDORSEMENTS OF FOUR LEADING JEWS

Give Full Approval to United War Work Campaign for Funds to Help American Soldiers.

Following are endorsements of four leading Jews, prominent in public affairs of the United States, who give their full approval to the United War Work Campaign for funds with which to bring the touch of home to American soldiers:

Louis Marshall: "The union of all these organizations in making a joint appeal to the American people for the funds necessary to carry on their essential activities, is the most inspiring demonstration of a homogeneous people that the world has ever witnessed. It will not only result in securing the means for effective work, but every dollar contributed will help every man who is fighting under our flag for the entire American people."

Dr. K. Kohler, president of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio: "It seems as if out of this cruel warfare a new spirit of humanity is evolving. Here is our great opportunity to manifest the broad humanitarian spirit of Judaism; let us not miss it! Let the Jewish Welfare Board lead in this great campaign!"

Henry Morgenthau: "American boys of every race and religious belief are fighting shoulder to shoulder in trench and field, and war workers representing every faith are working together behind the lines to give the boys home comfort and good cheer and spiritual guidance. Support of the United War Work Campaign is support for our own."

Abram I. Elkus: "Military experts I have talked with attribute the indomitable spirit of our troops largely to the efforts of the seven great organizations which co-operate for the morale and happiness of the fighters. They are as important as the big guns and airplanes. Every dollar given to the United War Work Campaign is a dollar invested in morale. Let us all stand behind the war workers behind the men behind the guns!"

—Do Your Part—

A READING ARMY IN FRANCE

Made Possible By Work of American Library Association.

"I found your books everywhere, from the seaport bases to the front line trenches," so Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, reported to the authorities of the American Library Association on his recent return from France. "I found them in dugouts thirty or forty feet below ground, in cow-barns where shrapnel had blown parts of the roof away, as well as in substantial huts and tents far back from the firing line. I found them also in hospitals and dressing stations; in scattered villages in the training area where our men are billeted, and even in remote parts of France where our forestry units are carrying on their lonely but essential work.

"And they were all well worn books that I saw, showing signs of constant usage. Indeed, the books are in continual demand, and I am sure that it will be a reading army that we shall welcome home from France when the war is done."

The continued service of this organization is one of the purposes of the United War Work Campaign.

—Do Your Part—

WITH APOLOGIES TO K. C. B.

GIVE and you'll GET!
The BIBLE says that
Reformers PREACH it
Business LEADERS declare it
GREAT men LIVE it
The youngsters have DISCOVERED it
YOU know it by experience
Our SOLDIER BOYS have PROVED it
With each glorious VICTORY
If you would RECEIVE, you must GIVE
The UNITED War Work Campaign
Gives you YOUR chance
It may be your LAST
To PROVE your LOYALTY
To the BOY who is NOW in France
When he GETS HOME, he will say
I THANK YOU!

Carpenters Wanted

Carpenters wanted at Moose Lake. W[illegible] 65 cents per hour. Apply to H. W. Harte, Pine City, or C. F. Mahnke, Moose Lake, either in person, by phone or mail.

Xmas packages for the Boys in France. See Prochaska's Pharmacy.

William A. Lambert Dies

Well-Known Resident of Pine County Succumbs After a Brief Illness

Wm. A. Lambert passed away at 6 p. m. last Saturday at his home here after a 9-days illness from influenza, followed by pneumonia. The remains were laid at rest in the Catholic cemetery here, services with high requiem mass being held in St. Mary's church at 9 a. m. Monday.

"Bill" Lambert was born and raised here. Through 18 years of married life, during all of which he was engaged elsewhere, he insisted on making the "loved old town" his home. He liked his old home town and had many, many friends hereabout who liked him and his jovial disposition.

Deceased was born May 30, 1875, and after finishing the school opportunities here attended St. Thomas U. at St. Paul and Georgetown U. at Washington, D. C. Upon returning from the latter institution he undertook the management of a hardware store at West Duluth, where he remained for two years, and, in 1898, went into professional base ball in the Copper country. In 1902 he played with the Duluth team in the Northern league, and was sold the next year, to the Kansas City team in the Western league, where he remained two seasons and then forsook the game for a traveling salesmanship, in which work he remained through life. His last position was as city salesman at Duluth for the Kelly-Howe-Thompson hardware company. He was a candidate for judge of probate of Pine county at the last election, and, while he made no effort at conducting a campaign, made a handsome showing at the polls.

As a young man on the base ball diamond here in the old days of "Hurley's Barringtons," Bill was a whole show on the side lines, and he never lost his touch with humanity nor happiness.

He leaves his wife, mother and two sisters and two brothers—Misses Lillian and Bess Lambert, of this place, John, of Two Harbors, and Bernard, of Ely,—besides other relatives and hosts of friends to mourn his loss.

Well Known Merchant Dies

Stanley Pukropp, a well known business man at Sturgeon Lake, died of influenza this morning. We understand that Dr. Ehmke, of Willow River, has 246 cases of the disease under his care at this time, that 5 cases have died and 4 are seriously ill and threatened with death. Dr. Ehmke is quoted to us as saying that the deaths are directly traceable to lack of proper care.

AUCTIONEER

Phone or write me if you are considering having an auction. Have had considerable experience and will satisfy.

Farm Auctions a Specialty

write or phone

Ernest Rohlf

Phone 8 call 5 Pine City Hinckley r.2

Farmers Attention

Hides, Raw Furs, Wool and Junk

wanted at top prices. We have an unlimited outlet for hides and raw furs, such as skunk skins, mink, musk rat etc., and are in a position to pay very fancy prices.

Hides (beef) No. 1 16c No. 2 15c
Skunk skins from, $1.00 to $7.00 according to kind and quality
Horse hides, from $4.00 to $6.00
Minks from $1.00 to $6.00 according to size, color, etc.

See us before selling. It will pay you. Also pay top prices for hides and junk of every description.

H. STOLLER & COMPANY

Phone 65. Located in the old Radd house, 1 block west of court house.

C. W. Spickler

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Paper hanging

Interior Decorating

PINE CITY

"SYMPATHY

Sweetly expressed by

Floral Offerings

from

Duluth Floral Co.

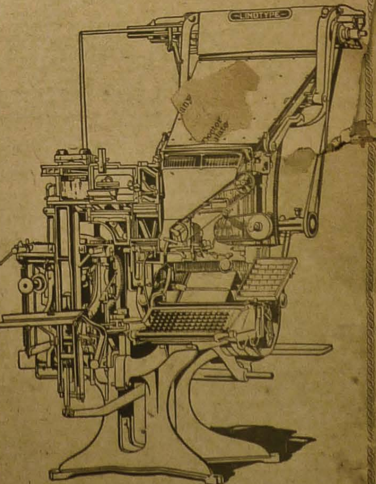
S. G. L. ROBERTS, ATTORNEY AT Law. Real estate and collections. Office in Rybak block, Pine City, Minn

DR. R. L. WISEMAN, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon. Residence and Office at the former Douglas Greeley residence.

DR. J. J. SCULLEY, DENTIST. Office in Rybak Block Phone No. 61.

HURLEY LONG & HURLEY ATtorneys at law, practice in all courts both State and Federal. Rybak block, Pine City, Minn

AND FINALLY



After much delay, incident to present day scarcity of help and material, we are able to use our new Linotype for setting the news in The Pine Poker, this week.

This gives The Pine Poker as good an equipment as there is in any town of the size of Pine City.

SEE NO DANGER OF STARVATION

Washington Officials Say Germany Has Food Enough For Immediate Needs.

PLAYS FOR SYMPATHY

Berlin Government Is Believed to Be Conducting Campaign to Influence Approaching Peace Meeting Towards Leniency.

Washington, Nov. 18. — Officials here, in the almost hysterical appeals of the present German government for food supplies and permission to address itself directly through a commission to the American public, see a purpose to excite the sympathies of a large element of the American people more or less connected by blood ties with Germany.

With such sympathies aroused the German government, it was said, undoubtedly hopes to influence the approaching peace conference towards leniency.

Appeals Unnecessary.

Such appeals as those which have been sent by wireless by Dr. Solf, German foreign secretary, to Secretary Lansing, were said to be quite unnecessary and not likely to have any beneficial results.

President Wilson already has promised to do everything possible to prevent suffering among the civil population of the conquered states. The Allied powers have indorsed this attitude, not so much from considera[illegible] of mercy or sympathy with the [illegible] for a genuine conviction that [illegible] starving and desperate people [illegible] make dangerous neighbors; [illegible] any satisfactory peace impos[illegible] and by appeals to the interna[illegible]ist spirit endanger the security [illegible] Allied countries themselves. [illegible] design of the conservative ele[illegible] in the Entente states is under[illegible] to be to avoid raising any new [illegible] that would aggravate these con[illegible].

Food Enough There.

[illegible] is known officially that there is [illegible] food in Germany to meet im[illegible] needs. The Supreme War [illegible] is planning to supply food in [illegible] future and before the present [illegible] are exhausted, assuming the [illegible] of wise economy in food dis[illegible].

Therefore, it is said to be quite unnecessary for the German government [illegible] send the proposed commission to [illegible] United States to arrange for the [illegible] of food. Mr. Hoover and [illegible] agencies behind him will attend [illegible] all of that.

To correct what appears to be a [illegible] public misunderstanding on [illegible] subject, it may be authoritatively stated that none of this food to be sent from America to Germany and Austria will be given away. It must be paid for by the governments of those countries.

FOE OWES FRANCE SOME BILL

Paris Paper Says German Debt Is $68,000,000,000.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Le Matin declares that Germany owes France $68,000,000,000. The bill is rendered as follows:

Cost of war, $28,000,000,000; reparation, $20,000,000,000; pensions, $8,000,000,000; return of the 1871 indemnities, $1,000,000,000; interest on same, $11,000,000,000; total, $68,000,000,000.

ASKS TROOPS TO KEEP ORDER

Mayor of Mulhausen Wants Soldiers for Protection.

Paris, Nov. 18.—A German airplane has arrived at the French lines bearing an urgent message from the mayor of Mulhausen asking that a French [illegible] be sent there to maintain order. The population, full of enthusiasm, has risen against the Germans, who are retiring in the utmost disorder, according to the Echo de Paris.

CROWN PRINCE IS INTERNED

At Castle of Friend in Holland With His Wife.

[illegible], Nov. 18. — Former Crown [illegible] Frederick William of Germany has been interned at the castle of his friend Count Godard Wolff Metternich, at Swalmen, a town in the province of Limburg, Holland, says an Amsterdam dispatch. It is reported his wife is with him.

Britain to Relax Regulations.

London, Nov. 17. — Sir Albert H. Stanley, president of the board of trade, announced that first steps had been taken to relax prohibition on imports and exports.

Freight Shipments Increase.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Director General McAdoo announced that a report from the exports control committee for October shows that arrivals of carload export freight at North Atlantic ports, including bulk grain and coal, during the month totaled 40,219 cars, while deliveries were 42,656 cars, resulting in an increase of freight on hand due principally to recent arrivals of government freight. There was also a slight increase of freight on hand at South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Rail Conference Called.

[illegible], Nov. 16.—Communications [illegible] addressed to the German [illegible] giving directions for dele[illegible] conformity with the armis[illegible] to present themselves [illegible] of the king of the Bel[illegible] Bruges on Nov. 16, and also [illegible] president of the Inter-Allied [illegible] of railways in the field [illegible] of the Inter-Allied [illegible] on Nov. 19 [illegible] receive instructions re[illegible] the working of railways, tele[illegible] and telegraphs.

REFUGEE WOMEN MAKE MATS FOR THE ARMY

Photo by Western Newspaper Union.

An interesting photograph taken in France of a number of women and children refugees in the courtyard of the building provided by the military authorities, where these women make straw mats for the army, and in this way are able to support themselves. The mats are used for the purpose of strengthening defenses, for floors and for camouflage.

NOT GOING TO EUROPE

Letter Intimates Prsident Wilson Will Stay Home.

Chief Executive Apparently Does Not Intend to Be at Peace Conference.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Publication of President Wilson's letter to Judge Alton B. Parker declining an invitation to attend the British day celebration in New York Dec. 8 caused renewed discussion here of the question of whether the President will go to Europe for the great peace conference that is to settle finally the issues growing out of the war.

In his letter to Judge Parker, the President said: "It is my plain duty to be here, for I can act more promptly upon matters which seem to mature almost every hour and I am sure that I can be more true to the common cause by staying here."

By some this was taken to indicate that the President would not attend the peace conference. Generally, however, it was accepted as meaning that the President expects the exchanges between Col. E. M. House, his personal representative, and the Allied premiers in preparation for the assembling of the peace conference still will be continuing Dec. 8.

In advance of the meeting of the conference many delicate questions must be settled by the supreme war council at Versailles.

HONORS GENERAL PERSHING

President Awards Him Distinguished Service Medal.

With the American Army in Eastern France, Nov. 16. — The distinguished service medal was conferred on General Pershing at his headquarters, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss representing President Wilson.

The ceremony was witnessed by members of the Allied missions and was most impressive. Admiral Benson, representing the navy, and William G. Sharp, the American ambassador, also were present.

THANKSGIVING DAY NOV. 28

President Wilson Says People Have Cause to Be Grateful.

Washington, Nov. 18. — President Wilson, in a proclamation, designated Thursday, Nov. 28, as Thanksgiving day and said this year the American people have special and moving cause to be grateful and rejoice.

Complete victory, he said, has brought not only peace, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which "justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations."

TO AVOID PAYING PENALTY

Wealthy Germans Sending Money to Neutral Countries.

London, Nov. 18.—British newspapers say German capitalist classes are endeavoring to evade the war charges facing their country. The wealthier Germans are said to be transferring large amounts of money to neutral countries.

The result of this policy, it is pointed out, would naturally be to shift the burdens of the war onto the shoulders of the poorer classes.

THANKS MERCHANT MARINE

Admiralty Board Says It Saved Britain From Starvation.

London, Nov. 18.—The admiralty board, thanking the mercantile marine and fishing industry for their incomparable service in the war, says that without the loyal co-operation of the former with the navy and its indomitable courage the enemy's submarine campaign must inevitably have attained its object.

Sees Food Shortage for Years.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Dr. O. W. Thompson, president of the Ohio State university, back from Europe as head of the United States agricultural commission, sees a big shortage of food in Europe during the next few years. "It will be best for the United States to take the initiative in forming an inter-Allied council to arrange a food program for the next two years, he said. There will also be a big demand for cotton, wool and live stock feed over there."

Asks for State Recognition.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Resolutions adopted by the National Association of State Railway and Utility Commissioners in annual session here, suggest action by President Wilson or the director general of railroads to [illegible] consideration of legislation on the interstate rates and service and [illegible] consideration of legislation on the future status of railroads [illegible] adoption of the resolution a clause was eliminated declaring that federal control of railroads should [illegible].

GERMAN PEOPLE REGAIN BALANCE

Bulk of the Soldiers Refuse to Countenance Methods of a Bolshevik Nature.

GOVERNMENT IS SOUND

Premier Ebert Declares That a Vast Majority of the People Are Supporting the Present Regime in This Crisis.

Amsterdam, Nov. 18.—Berlin newspapers and dispatches reaching here indicate that there is great confusion in Germany over the powers to be given the various councils and committees and officials.

The dispatches indicate that there is chaos in government affairs owing to the formation by the Spartacus group of a new political party, which has reduced the strength of the Independent Socialists. How strong this new party will be is not known.

Red Guard Order Rescinded.

The so-called executive council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' council has followed the Berlin garrison's demand by "temporarily" rescinding its order for the formation of a civilian Red Guard. There is reason to believe that the executive council, despite the fact that Captain von Beerfeld was forced to leave it because he was considered too radical than the larger council, from which it has its commission.

That the bulk of the soldiers themselves refuse to countenance Bolshevik methods again has been demonstrated at a meeting in the Reichstag building of delegates from all the Soldiers' councils in Berlin and delegates of similar councils elsewhere.

Soldiers Repudiate Liebknecht.

The Berlin soldiers are united firmly against Dr. Karl Liebknecht. They declare that he had been thrown out of the barracks owing to his repeated efforts to deliver incitive speeches.

Premier Ebert, in addressing the meeting, declared that a vast majority of the people supported the government. He said the government had nothing to fear from the troops at the front, but that many men from rear positions who are hurrying home are causing disorder in Baden and Wurtemberg.

The premier added that the United States would help feed the Germans, but that order must be maintained.

SANK 43 FOE WAR VESSELS

British Submarines Also Destroyed Many Other Craft.

London, Nov. 18.—Detail can now be given of the part which British submarines played in the war. This service destroyed the following enemy warships:

Two battleships, two armed cruisers, two light cruisers, seven destroyers, five gunboats, 20 submarines and five armed auxiliary vessels.

Two battleships and one light cruiser were torpedoed, but reached port badly damaged.

Other enemy craft destroyed were: One Zeppelin, 14 transports, six ammunition and supply ships, two store ships, 53 steamships and 197 sailing ships.

HOOVER GOING TO GERMANY

Food Administration Will Investigate Appeal for Aid.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Arrangements are being made for Herbert C. Hoover of the American food administration to proceed to Germany and Austria in connection with the food situation.

To Find Work for Soldiers.

Chicago, Nov. 18. — Utilization of draft boards for "inducting" returning soldiers into work was urged here by members of the 86 Chicago boards. The Chicago plan will be referred to authorities in Washington. H. H. Merrick, of the State Council of Defense, in indorsing the idea, pointed to the fact that the questionnaires make as complete a survey as could be obtained. "Our boys should be demobilized as near as possible to their homes," said Mr. Merrick. "They ought to be in the hands of friends."

Work for Returned Soldiers.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—With the purpose of providing employment for every soldier returning from the war, chairmen of the 86 exemption boards in Chicago met to discuss plans. A check of the various industries was outlined and it will be determined how many of the men in uniform can drop back into their old places when demobilization comes. Chicago is prepared to launch a series of improvements that will total in the aggregate $50,000,000 and will provide employment for 40,000 men.

TROOP SAILINGS STOP

Movement of American Soldiers to Europe Is Over.

General March Says Demobilization of Men in Army Camps Now Is Under Way.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Transportation of American troops to Europe has ceased entirely and demobilization of troops in cantonments and camps at home is already under way.

General March, chief of staff, made this announcement outlining the War department's plans in answer to the questions the country has been asking since the day the armistice was signed and it became apparent that the war was over.

He said orders already issued would send 200,000 men back to civil life within about two weeks, and that when the program was in full swing about 30,000 would quit the army daily.

Fighting divisions of General Pershing's army in France will be demobilized as far as possible in their home communities. The chief of staff would make no prediction as to when the first divisions would start home.

It appears probable, however, that the flow of returning troops can be in full tide before Feb. 1. Quarters will be available for them at the cantonments by that time.

SENDS WHEAT TO HOLLAND

Allied Food Council Acts to Relieve Distress.

London, Nov. 18.—In view of the measure of an agreement reached between Dutch delegates and representatives of the Allied governments and of the United States and the serious distress in Holland arising from insufficient food supplies, the Allied Food council in London has arranged to divert to Rotterdam the steamer Adra with wheat on board. The vessel carries 7,100 tons of wheat.

Authoritative dispatches received from Holland show that the conditions in that country have considerably improved.

FOUR MORE STATES GO DRY

Prohibition Wins in Ohio, Florida, Nevada and Wyoming.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Final clean-up returns of the recent elections showed that drys have gained four states, suffrage two and that Republicans elected 21 governors to the Democrats' nine. In the Senate Republicans have 49 to Democrats 47, and in the House Republicans have 239, Democrats 193, Independents 1, Prohibitionists 1, and Socialists 1.

Ohio, Florida, Nevada and Wyoming went dry, and Minnesota, California and Missouri stayed wet.

Michigan and South Dakota adopted suffrage.

NORWAY LOST 831 VESSELS

Tonnage Sunk During War 1,250,000 and 1,120 Men Perished.

London, Nov. 18.—Norway lost in the war 831 vessels, aggregating close on to 1,250,000 tons, according to official statistics. In addition, 33 vessels of approximately 69,000 tons were damaged by German submarines. One thousand one hundred and twenty lives were lost in these disasters.

SICK AND WOUNDED FIRST

Early Return of American Soldiers Is Not Likely.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The War department has made no definite plans for the return of the American Expeditionary forces to the United States, it was learned, and it is not regarded as likely the movements, except of sick and wounded, will start soon.

Two Face Election Contests.

Washington, Nov. 18. — Contests of the election of two Republican senators, Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, and George H. Moses of New Hampshire, were forecast in proceedings before the Senate privileges and elections committee. Protests against the seating of both, elected on the face of the returns, were received by the committee which deferred action. On the face of returns, Newberry was elected over Henry Ford, the Democratic candidate, and Moses over John B. Jameson, Democrat.

Union of Protestant Churches.

New York, Nov. 15.—Representatives of nine Protestant denominations have accepted an invitation of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America to meet in Philadelphia, December 3 to 6, to consider a proposal of the Presbyterian general assembly for "organic union of the Evangelical Churches in America," it is announced here. The plan calls for an inter-denominational council to work out a plan for making "one federal church out of all these denominations."

OCCUPATION OF GERMANY BEGINS

American Troops Moving Forward in Territory Evacuated by the Germans.

SOLDIERS ARE EAGER

Yanks Are Taking Every Precaution Against Treachery—Engineers Keeping a Close Lookout for Mines and Poisoned Water.

Basel, Nov. 18.—French troops entered Colnan and Muelhausen, two of Germany's great fortresses in Alsace, according to a dispatch received here. There was no trouble in either place.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 18.—General Pershing's forces moved forward in territory just abandoned by the German troops.

On the old line between Mouzon and Thiaucourt, lying from the region of Sedan to the south of Metz, the troops had been stationed to await orders for the advance.

Move Not Spectacular.

The first steps of the Americans into regions so lately controlled by Germany were not spectacular. The men were keyed up and keen for the new adventure, but like they were on the day of the signing of the armistice there were comparatively no demonstrative manifestations of their enthusiasm.

Many of the men had been newly uniformed and all of them were "polished" as though for inspection. The men appeared eager for the word to go forward.

No Chances Are Taken.

For the first time since the Americans had been ordered to advance into the enemy-held territory there was no hostility. The intelligence department, which has never ceased to function, had accurately reported that the Germans were carrying out their agreement of evacuation.

No chances were taken, however. The engineers were the second units to press forward, and they carefully began their work of looking out for mines and tainted water. Every obstacle was tested before it was moved in order to find out if it masked explosives. For some time the Germans have shown a spirit of co-operation in informing the Americans where mines were located and in themselves destroying them.

Ready to Deploy.

It was some time after the engineers moved forward before the heavier columns took the roads. The entire army finally was moving, and moving along the lines of peace days. But it was in such order that it might quickly be transformed into battle array. Every brigade was covered by a regiment of 77's, the heavier artillery following close behind. The flanks of the advancing column were were protected.

THIRD ARMY WILL INVADE

Rainbow Division Included in Army of Occupation.

Paris, Nov. 18. — The American Third army has been designated as "the army of occupation." It will be under the immediate direction of General Pershing, the commander-in-chief, who will be in command of the American positions in occupied territories.

The Third army will consist of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second, Forty-second (Rainbow), Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth divisions, which, divided among the Third and Fourth corps, will consist for the present of about a quarter of a million men. It will be commanded by Major General Dickman.

SPAIN CELEBRATES PEACE

King and Government Congratulate Allied Forces.

London, Nov. 18. — Enthusiastic manifestations are taking place throughout Spain in celebration of the triumph of the Allies, according to advices from Madrid.

Victory meetings are being held everywhere and the king and government have sent telegrams of congratulations to the heads of all the allied governments.

DESIRE TROOPS SENT HOME

Canadian People Flood Militia Department With Pleas.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—Floods of letters requesting the immediate return of soldiers at the front have swamped the militia department here and caused a statement to be issued announcing that only such letters as appear to be based on urgent necessity will be considered.

Urged to Keep Insurance.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Soldiers and sailors holding government insurance were urged by Secretary McAdoo to keep up their policies after the war as a means of protecting their families and to give them the right to convert it into other forms to be provided by the government. The insurance may be continued for five years or converted within that time. If policies are allowed to lapse the right to take other forms of government insurance never can be regained.

Probing Kaiser's Land Holdings.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Federal authorities began an investigation here to determine the identity of an alleged syndicate of Germans or Americans of German descent who are said to be nominal holders of millions of dollars' worth of property owned by the former kaiser. The investigation centers about Count Alvo von Alvensleben, held prisoner at Fort Douglas, Utah, as a German spy, and involves the transfer of large holdings in mineral and timber lands in the Northwest and in Canada.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ELECTION

Minnesota Prohibition Amendment Lacks 756 Votes to Become Effective.

NELSON GETS 206,555

Senator Has Majority of 69,281 Over W. G. Calderwood—Governor Burnquist Has a Plurality of 54,967 Votes.

Minneapolis, Nov. 18.—Complete official returns from every county in the state show that the prohibition amendment was lost by 756 votes.

There were 380,604 votes cast in the general election. The drys received 189,547 and the wets 173,615. The drys needed 190,303 to carry, however.

Senator Nelson's majority over W. G. Calderwood was 69,281 and Governor Burnquist's plurality was 54,967. Clifford L. Hilton, attorney general, received more than 80,000 votes more than Tom Davis.

The complete returns on state officers and congressmen follow:

Senator in Congress—Knute Nelson (Republican), 206,555; Willis G. Calderwood (National), 137,274. Nelson's majority, 69,281.

Governor—J. A. A. Burnquist (Republican), 166,515; Fred A. Wheaton (Democrat), 76,793; Olaf O. Stageberg (National), 6,648; L. P. Berot (Socialist), 7,794; David H. Evans (Farmer-Labor), 111,948. Burnquist's plurality, 54,967.

Lieutenant Governor — Thomas Frankson (Republican), 198,766; Chas. H. Helweg (Democrat), 97,327; George D. Haggard (National), 43,828. Frankson's majority, 57,611.

Secretary of State — Julius A. Schmahl (Republican), 218,414; Edward Indrehus (Democrat), 127,145. Schmahl's majority, 91,269.

State Auditor—J. A. O. Preus (Republican), 214,278; L. W. Huntley (Democrat), 89,433; Fremont R. McManigal (National), 37,657. Preus' majority, 87,188.

Vote for State Treasurer.

State Treasurer—Henry Rines (Republican), 207,634; D. D. Devine (Democrat), 88,951; L. A. Simonson (National), 43,063. Rines' majority, 75,620.

Attorney General—Clifford L. Hilton (Republican), 180,768; B. B. Gislason (Democrat), 56,001; Lars O. Haug (National), 15,047; Tom Davis (Farmer-Labor), 99,920. Hilton's plurality, 80,848.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Fred W. Putnam (Republican), 165,767; J. S. Jacobson (Democrat), 68,949; William Hokanson (National), 10,626; Fred E. Tillquist (Farmer-Labor), 104,268. Putnam's plurality, 61,499.

Clerk of Supreme Court — Herman Mueller (Republican), 188,885; Charles A. Lethert (Democrat), 142,680. Mueller's majority 46,205.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court —Calvin L. Brown (Non-Party), 181,929; Benjamin Drake (Non-Party), 109,117. Brown's majority, 72,812.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court — Thomas Fraser (Non-Party), 113,347; Oscar Hallam (Non-Party), 134,643; Andrew Holt (Non-Party), 159,429; W. H. Vanderburgh (Non-Party), 62,439.

Congressional Contest Results.

Results of the Congressional contest follow:

First District — Sidney Anderson (Republican), unopposed, 29,337, total vote.

Second District — Franklin F. Ellsworth (Republican), 24,888; Frank Simon (Democrat), 11,161. Ellsworth's majority, 13,727.

Third District — Charles R. Davis (Republican), 20,092; John J. Farrell (Democrat), 17,530. Davis' majority, 2,562.

Fourth District—Carl C. Van Dyke (Democrat), 18,736; Walter Mallory (Republican), 11,498. Van Dyke's majority, 7,238.

Fifth District—Walter H. Newton (Republican), 21,607; W. C. Robertson (Democrat), 15,912. Newton's majority, 5,695.

Sixth District — Harold Knutson (Republican), 22,633; P. J. Russell (Democrat), 8,660; Knutson's majority, 13,973.

Seventh District—Andrew J. Volstead (Republican), 21,406; E. E. Lobeck (National), 16,587. Volstead's majority, 4,819.

Eighth District — W. L. Carss (Union-Labor), 17,266; Clarence B. Miller (Republican), 12,964. Carss' majority, 4,302.

Ninth District — Halvor Steenerson (Republican), unopposed, total vote, 26,307.

Tenth District — Thomas D. Schall (Republican), had a majority of 25,866 over Henry A. Finlayson (Democrat).

Would Catch Bond Sharks.

Washington, Nov. 18. — Sentiment has developed among treasury officials and congressional leaders for a federal institution to regulate issues of securities in the next few years, to prevent the market from being flooded with fraudulent stocks and bonds, for which citizens might trade in their liberty bonds. Ideas still are nebular, but the treasury is trying to develop a plan to protect bond owners without imposing drastic artificial restrictions on the securities market.

Flu Takes Many Eskimos.

Nome, Alaska, Nov. 18.—Like the sweep of more dreaded forms of scourge, influenza has taken a heavy toll of lives in Seward peninsula, and now is spreading still farther northwards toward the Arctic and down the coast. Of an estimated Eskimo population of 250 in that locality, only 75 natives are left, the dead totaling 175. Others are dying daily. Nineteen white persons in Nome have succumbed, but conditions among the whites are improving.

UPSET STOMACH

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS SOURNESS, GAS, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION.

Don't stay upset! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel lumps of indigestion pain, flatulence, heartburn or headache you can get instant relief.

No waiting! Pape's Diapepsin will put you on your feet. As soon as you eat one of these pleasant, harmless tablets all the indigestion, gases, acidity and stomach distress ends. Your druggist sells them. Adv.

Prosperity.

"Jiblay's fortunes seem to be on the mend."

"So they are. If Mrs. Jiblay holds her job at a munition plant another month I wouldn't be at all surprised to see Jiblay take on a tailor."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Profiteering.

"These pies are stale."

"So they are, but we can't afford to throw them away."

"What would you suggest?"

"Put 'em down on the bill of fare as liberty pies. That will make a patron think twice before starting to bellow." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Important Discovery.

Uncle Abner—I see in the papers that a new kind of patent medicine has jest been put on the market that will cure everything.

Aunt Rachel—Well! And both of Jed Larkin's boys is goin' to medical college. It seems that when lots of folks go to fittin' theirselves for a profession something happens to make that profession unprofitable.

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases.

This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

His Advantage.

"What on earth can a host do with a man who uses such choppy talk?"

"He can use him to break the ice."

The Idea.

"How are the charges from war balloons fired?"

"I suppose from the parachutes."

ASTHMADOR

GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE

ASTHMA

OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Health–Comfort–Convenience

are daily household words in homes where the old offensive out-door toilet has been replaced with a

NATIONAL Indoor Toilet

Chemicals and ventilation destroy all odor; no water; no sewer — Easy to install.

Order one NOW! We can save you money. Write us.

—AGENTS WANTED—

NATIONAL CLOSET CO., Sleepy Eye, Minn.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste

MORGAN'S SAPOLIO SCOURING SOAP

Economy in Every Cake

FRESH FROZEN — SMOKED SALTED

GREEN BAY FISH CO. GREEN BAY, WIS.

SPICED — DRIED

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

Persistent Coughs

are dangerous. Get prompt relief from Piso's. Stops irritation; soothing. Effective and safe for young and old. No opiates in

PISO'S

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS OF WAR FOR LIBERTY

Battles That Have Marked the Greatest Struggle in the World's History.

DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE AND FINAL

Four Years of Bitter Warfare Before the Defeat of Autocratic Attempts to Rule the World Could Be Assured—Progress of the Titanic Contest Practically as It Went On From Day to Day.

From June 28, 1914, when the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, gave Emperor William of Germany his excuse for beginning war which he believed would result in his gaining practical control of the world through military domination, the main events of the struggle are told in the following chronicle:

1914

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 2—German troops enter France at Cirey; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidden; German army enters Luxemburg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops.

Aug. 3—British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador quits Paris.

Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.

Aug. 5—Germans begin fighting on Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Italy's help.

Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia.

Aug. 7—Germans defeated by French at Altdrech.

Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege. Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in France.

Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany.

Aug. 15—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Kiaochow; Russia offers autonomy to Poland.

Aug. 20—German army enters Brussels.

Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia.

Aug. 25—Japanese warships bombard Tsingtao.

Aug. 27—Japan and Austria break off diplomatic relations.

Aug. 28—English win naval battle over German fleet near Helgoland.

Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; occupy Amiens; advance to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris.

Sept. 1—Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilizes; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp.

Sept. 2—Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; Russians capture Lemberg.

Sept. 4—Germans cross the Marne.

Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign pact to make no separate peace.

Sept. 6—French win battle of Marne; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sea by a German submarine.

Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne.

Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne starts; German retreat halted.

Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.

Sept. 20 — Russians capture Jaroslaw and begin siege of Przemysl.

Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.

Oct. 12—German take Ghent.

Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.

Nov. 7—Tsingtao falls before Japanese troops.

Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.

Dec. 11—German advance on Warsaw checked.

Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, on English coast, killing 50 or more persons; Austrians said to have lost upward of 100,000 men in Serbian defeat.

Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915.

Jan. 1—British battleship Formidable sunk.

Jan. 8—Roumania mobilizes 750,000 men; violent fighting in the Argonne.

Jan. 11—Germans cross the Bzura, 90 miles from Warsaw.

Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea.

Jan. 25—Russian army invades Hungary; German efforts to cross Aisne repulsed.

Feb. 1—British repel strong German attack near La Bassee.

Feb. 2—Turks are defeated in attack on Suez canal.

Feb. 4—Russians capture Tarnow in Galicia.

Feb. 8—Turks along Suez canal in full retreat; Turkish land defenses at the Dardanelles shelled by British torpedo boats.

Feb. 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.

Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 20,000 prisoners.

Feb. 14—Russians report capture of fortifications at Smolnik.

Feb. 16—Germans capture Plock and Bielak in Poland; French capture two miles of German trenches in Champagne district.

Feb. 17—Germans report they have taken 50,000 Russian prisoners in Mlawa lake district.

Feb. 18—German blockade of English and French coasts put into effect.

Feb. 19-20—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.

Feb. 21—American steamer Evelyn sunk by mine in North sea.

Feb. 22—German sea office announces capture of 100,000 Russian prisoners in engagements in Mazurian lake region; American steamer Carib sunk by mine in North sea.

Feb. 28—Dardanelles entrance forts capitulate to English and French.

March 4—Landing of allied troops on both sides of Dardanelles straits reported; German U-4 sunk by French destroyers.

March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.

March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk in Pacific by English.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait.

March 22—Fort of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.

March 23—Allies land troops on Gallipoli peninsula.

March 25—Russians victorious over Austrians in Carpathians.

April 8—German auxiliary cruiser, Prins Eitel Friedrich, interned at Newport News, Va.

April 16—Italy has 1,200,000 men mobilized under arms; Austrians report complete defeat of Russians in Carpathian campaign.

April 22—German force way across Ypres canal and take 1,600 prisoners.

April 25—Allies stop German drive on Ypres line in Belgium.

April 29,—British report regaining of two-thirds of lost ground in Ypres battle.

May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off the coast of Ireland with the loss of more than 1,000 lives, 102 Americans.

May 9—French advance two and one-half miles against German forces north of Arras, taking 2,000 prisoners.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.

June 3—Germans recapture Przemysl with Austrian help.

June 18—British suffer defeat north of La Bassee Canal.

June 28—Italians enter Austrian territory south of Riva on western shore of Lake Garda.

July 3—Tolmino falls into Italian hands.

July 9—British make gains north of Ypres and French retake trenches in the Vosges.

July 13—Germans defeated in the Argonne.

July 29—Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.

Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.

Aug. 14—Austrians and Germans concentrate 400,000 soldiers on Serbian frontier.

Aug. 21—Italy declares war on Turkey.

Sept. 1—Ambassador Bernstorff announces Germans will sink no more liners without warning.

Sept. 4—German submarine torpedoes liner Hesperian.

Sept. 9—Germans make air raid on London, killing 20 persons and wounding 100 others; United States asks Austria to recall Ambassador Dumba.

Sept. 20—Germans begin drive on Serbia to open route to Turkey.

Sept. 22—Russian army, retreating from Vilna, escapes encircling movement.

Sept. 25-30—Battle of Champagne, resulting in great advance for allied armies and causing Kaiser Wilhelm to rush to the west front; German counter-attacks repulsed.

Oct. 5—Russia and Bulgaria sever diplomatic relations; Russian, French, British, Italian and Serbian diplomatic representatives ask for passports in Sofia.

Oct. 10—General Mackensen's forces take Belgrade.

Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.

Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.

Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 16—France declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 19—Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 27—Germans join Bulgarians in northeastern Serbia and open way to Constantinople.

Oct. 30—Germans defeated at Milan.

Nov. 9—Italian liner Ancona torpedoed.

Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.

Dec. 4—Ford "peace party" sails for Europe.

Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.

Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as commander of British armies on continental front.

1916

Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.

Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.

Jan. 13—Austrians capture Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.

Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.

Feb. 23—Crown prince's army begins attack on Verdun.

March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.

March 15—Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.

March 24—Steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk.

April 18—President Wilson sends note to Germany.

April 19—President Wilson speaks to congress, explaining diplomatic situation.

April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.

April 29—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks.

April 30—Irish revolution suppressed.

May 5—Irish leaders of insurrection executed.

May 9—Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare.

May 13—Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino.

May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.

June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.

June 11—Russians capture Dutno.

June 29—Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for treason.

July 1—British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.

July 6—David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war.

July 9—German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore.

July 23—General Kuropatkin's army wins battle near Riga.

July 27—English take Delville wood; Serbian forces begin attack on Bulgars in Macedonia.

Aug. 2—French take Fleury.

Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.

Aug. 4—French recapture Thiaumont for fourth time; British repulse Turkish attack on Suez canal.

Aug. 7—Italians on Isonzo front capture Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele.

Aug. 8—Turks force Russian evacuation of Bitlis and Mush.

Aug. 9—Italians cross Isonzo river and occupy Austrian city of Goertz.

Aug. 10—Austrians evacuate Stanislau; allies take Doiran, near Salonika, from Bulgarians.

Aug. 10—German submarines sink British light cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth.

Aug. 24—French occupy Maurepas, north of the Somme; Russians recapture Mush in Armenia.

Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany; Roumania enters war on side of allies.

Aug. 29.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German armies, succeeding Gen. von Falkenhayn.

Aug. 30—Russian armies seize all five passes in Carpathians into Hungary.

Sept. 3—Allies renew offensive north of Somme; Bulgarian and German troops invade Dobrudja, in Roumania.

Sept. 7—Germans and Bulgarians capture Roumanian fortress of Dobrudjan; Roumanians take Orsova, Bulgarian city.

Sept. 10—German-Bulgarian army captures Roumanian fortress of Silistria.

Sept. 14—British for first time use "tanks."

Sept. 15—Italians begin new offensive on Carso.

Oct. 2—Roumanian army of invasion in Bulgaria defeated by Germans and Bulgarians under Von Mackensen.

Oct. 4—German submarines sink French cruiser Gallia and Cunard liner Franconia.

Oct. 8—German submarines sink six merchant steamships off Nantucket, Mass.

Oct. 11—Greek seacoast forts dismantled and turned over to allies on demand of England and France.

Oct. 23.—German-Bulgar armies capture Constanza, Roumania.

1917

Jan. 1—Submarine sinks British transport Ivernia.

Jan. 9—Russian premier, Trepoff, resigns. Golitzin succeeds him.

Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.

Feb. 3—President Wilson reviews submarine controversy before congress; United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; American steamer Housatonic sunk without warning.

Feb. 7—Senate indorses president's act of breaking off diplomatic relations.

Feb. 12—United States refuses German request to discuss matters of difference unless Germany withdraws unrestricted submarine warfare order.

Feb. 14—Von Bernstorff sails for Germany.

Feb. 25—British under General Maude capture Kut-el-Amara; submarine sinks liner Laconia without warning; many lost, including two Americans.

Feb. 26—President Wilson asks congress for authority to arm American merchantships.

Feb. 28—Secretary Lansing makes public Zimmermann note to Mexico, proposing Mexican-Japanese-German alliance.

March 9—President Wilson calls extra session of congress for April 16.

March 11—British under General Maude capture Bagdad; revolution starts in Petrograd.

March 15—Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicates.

March 17—French and British capture Bapaume.

March 18—New French ministry formed by Alexander Ribot.

March 21—Russian forces cross Persian border into Turkish territory; American oil steamer Healdton torpedoed without warning.

March 22—United States recognizes new government of Russia.

March 27—General Murray's British expedition into the Holy Land defeats Turkish army near Gaza.

April 2—President Wilson asks congress to declare that acts of Germany constitute a state of war; submarine sinks American steamer Aztec without warning.

April 4—United States senate passes resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany.

April 6—House passes war resolution and President Wilson signs joint resolution of congress.

April 8—Austria declares severance of diplomatic relations with United States.

April 9—British defeat Germans at Vimy Ridge and take 6,000 prisoners; United States seizes 14 Austrian interned ships.

Oct. 24—French win back Douaumont, Thiaumont field work, Haudromont quarries, and Chillette wood near Verdun, in smash of two miles.

Nov. 1—Italians, in new offensive on the Carso plateau, capture 5,000 Austrians.

Nov. 2—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux at Verdun.

Nov. 5—Germans and Austrians proclaim new kingdom of Poland of territory captured from Russia.

Nov. 6—Submarine sinks British passenger steamer Arabia.

Nov. 7—Cardinal Mercier protests against German deportation of Belgians; submarine sinks American steamer Columbian.

Nov. 8—Russian army invades Transylvania, Hungary.

Nov. 9—Austro-German armies defeat Russians in Volhynia and take 4,000 prisoners.

Nov. 13—British launch new offensive in Somme region on both sides of Ancre.

Nov. 14—British capture fortified village of Behucourt, near the Ancre.

Nov. 10—Serbian, French and Russian troops recapture Monastir; Germans cross Transylvania Alps and center western Roumania.

Nov. 21—British hospital ship Britannic sunk by mine in Aegean sea.

Nov. 23—Roumanian army retreats 90 miles from Bucharest.

Nov. 24—German-Bulgarian armies take Orsova and Turnu-Severin from Roumanians.

Nov. 25—Greek provisional government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.

Nov. 28—Roumanian government abandons Bucharest and moves capital to Jassy.

Dec. 5—Premier Herbert Asquith of England resigns.

Dec. 8—Gen. von Mackensen captures big Roumanian army in Prohova valley.

Dec. 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announces in reichstag that Germany will propose peace; new cabinet in France under Aristide Briand as premier, and Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle given chief command of French army.

Dec. 15—French at Verdun win two miles of front and capture 1,000 Germans.

Dec. 19—Lloyd George declines German peace proposals.

Dec. 23—Baron Burian succeeded as minister of foreign affairs in Austria by Count Czernin.

Dec. 26—Germany proposes to President Wilson "an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerents."

Dec. 27—Russians defeated in five-day battle in eastern Wallachia, Roumania.

April 20—Turkey severs diplomatic relations with the U. S.

April 28—Congress passes selective service act for raising of army of 500,000; Guatemala severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

May 7—War department orders raising of nine volunteer regiments of engineers to go to France.

May 14—Espionage act becomes law by passing senate.

May 18—President Wilson signs selective service act. Also directs expeditionary force of regulars under General Pershing to go to France.

May 19—Congress passes war appropriation bill of $3,000,000,000.

June 5—Nearly 10,000,000 men in U. S. register for military service.

June 12—King Constantine of Greece abdicates.

June 13—General Pershing and staff arrive in Paris.

June 15—First Liberty loan closes with large oversubscription.

June 26—First contingent American troops under General Sibert arrives in France.

June 29—Greece severs diplomatic relations with Teutonic allies.

July 9—President Wilson drafts state militia into federal service. Also places food and fuel under federal control.

July 15—War department order drafts 678,000 men into military service.

July 14—Aircraft appropriation bill of $640,000,000 passes house; Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation forced by German political crisis.

July 18—United States government orders censorship of telegrams and cablegrams crossing frontiers.

July 19—New German Chancellor Michaelis declares Germany will not war for conquest; radicals and Catholic party ask peace without forced annexations of territory.

July 22—Siam declares war on Germany.

June 25—Premier Kerensky gives ultimatum to Russian army; Russian troops retreat across the Pilica.

July 18—General Foch launches attack on Aisne with French, Russian, British, Italian and American troops.

July 30—American and French capture Chateau Thierry.

July 30—General Gough prepares for the Ypres drive and withdraws army.

Aug. 3—Siberia recognized by Czech.

Aug. 4—America at war with Austria.

Aug. 5—American troops landed at Archangel.

Aug. 8—American troops at Vladivostok.

Aug. 16—Bapaume recaptured.

Aug. 28—French across the Somme.

Sept. 1—Foch retakes Noyon.

Sept. 12—Americans launch successful attack in St. Mihiel salient.

Sept. 26—Allies win on 220 mile line from South Sea to Verdun.

Sept. 29—Allies cross Hindenburg line.

Sept. 30—Bulgaria surrenders, after successful allied campaign in Balkans.

Oct. 1—French take St. Quentin.

Oct. 4—Austria asks Holland to negotiate with allies for peace.

Oct. 5—German chart abandonment of Lille and burn Douai.

Oct. 6—Germany asks President Wilson for armistice.

Oct. 7—Americans capture Idle ground Argonne.

Oct. 8—President Wilson refuses armistice.

Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai.

Oct. 10—Allies capture La Cateau.

Oct. 11—American transport Orizaba torpedoed and sunk; 500 lost.

Oct. 13—Foch's troops take Laon and La Fere.

Oct. 14—British and Belgians take Roulers; President Wilson demands surrender by Germany.

Oct. 15—British and Belgians cross Lys river, take 12,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

Oct. 16—Allies enter Lille outskirts.

Oct. 17—Allies capture Lille, Bruges, Zeebrugge, Ostend and Douai.

Oct. 18—Czecho-Slovaks issue declaration of independence; Czechs rebel in Prague, capital of Bohemia; French take Thielt.

Oct. 19—President Wilson refuses Austrian peace plea and says Czecho-Slovak state must be considered.

Oct. 21—Allies cross the Oise and threaten Valenciennes.

Oct. 22—Haig's forces cross the Scheldt.

Oct. 23—President Wilson refuses latest German peace plea.

Oct. 27—German government asks President Wilson to state terms.

Oct. 28—Austria begs for separate peace.

Oct. 29—Austria opens direct negotiations with Secretary Lansing.

Oct. 30—Italians inflict great defeat on Austria; capture 33,000; Austrians evacuating Italian territory.

Oct. 31—Turkey surrenders; Austrians utterly routed by Italians; lose 50,000; Austrian envoys, under white flag, enter Italian lines.

Nov. 1—Italians pursue beaten Austrians across Tagliamento river; allied conference at Versailles fixes peace terms for Germany.

Nov. 3—Austria signs armistice amounting virtually to unconditional surrender.

Nov. 4—Allied terms are sent to Germany.

Nov. 7—Germany's envoys enter allied lines by arrangement.

Nov. 9—Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates and crown prince renounces throne.

Nov. 10—Former Kaiser Wilhelm and his eldest son, Friedrich Wilhelm flee to Holland to escape widespread revolution throughout Germany.

Nov. 11—German authorities sign armistice ending hostilities preceding arrangement of the peace terms.

HONORS THRUST UPON THEM

"Inside Story" of How Two Signaling Officers Came to Be Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals.

Soldiers tell many queer stories about the manner in which medals are won, all agreeing that many deserved awards are never made, simply because the heroic action was not observed by the officer in charge.

A captain once in a signaling battalion tells the following story:

A certain British colonel, by dint of hard work and patience, had built up what was believed to be the most efficient signaling company at the front. Time after time general headquarters would send a memorandum requesting the colonel to name an efficient officer or man, and within a few days the person mentioned would be transferred to some other company. At length the colonel received a note asking him to please "submit the names of your two most efficient signalers."

The company had just taken part in a particularly difficult operation, and the colonel felt justifiably angry at the idea of losing his two best observers with the prospect of more hard work ahead. Heard the adjutant talked the matter over, and they decided on the result. There had recently joined the company two worthless young fellows, who shirked every duty they possibly could. These were the "efficient" men the colonel mentioned.

"That'll put an end to their requisitions," he chuckled. The sequel came a few days later when a notification came from headquarters that the men mentioned had, by special recommendation of their commanding officer, been awarded the Distinguished Conduct medal!

October Was Eighth Month.

October, during which the sun enters Scorpio, the eighth sign of the zodiac, and which derives its name from the Latin word "octo," meaning "eight," was once the eighth month of the Roman year, which began with March. Then Numa added January and February to the calendar, and October became the tenth month, but the name has always stuck. Once it was changed to Germanicus, in honor of a Roman general, Germanicus Caesar, who defeated the Germans in three campaigns, but that name didn't prove popular, and went into the discard, according to an exchange. It is said the selection of a deadly insect to represent October was because the killing frosts of October are as fatal to summer's flowers as the sting of the scorpion is to living creatures.

A Real Crichton.

"I see that young DeJones was given a commission in the army without going through an officers' training camp or taking any examinations."

"Why, you astonish me! How did it happen?"

"A high military officer chanced to see the chap light one of these slam-war-awful matches in a moderate breeze and declared that the army should not be deprived another moment of the services of a man so superhumanly resourceful."

Had to Give Up Work

Mr. McMurray Was in a Bad Way Until He Used Doan's—They Restored a Quick Cure.

P. K. McMurray, 6 W. Third Street, Chicago Heights, says: "I was so weak I could not stand. I was so dizzy I could not walk a block without stopping to rest. I was in a bad way when my kidneys were at fault. I had to give up my work. Finally I was so bad I could not stand on my feet. I was laid up for a month. I had to give up my work. I was so weak I could not walk a block without stopping to rest. I was in a bad way when my kidneys were at fault. I had to give up my work. I was so weak

Keep Out the Cold and Save Coal

EVERYONE wants to save coal this winter. It's needed to win the war---and it's high in price. The easiest way to save coal is to keep out the cold and keep in the heat with

Storm Windows and Storm Doors

And this saving in coal means a big "profit" to every householder. Houses protected by storm windows and storm doors require from one third to one-half less coal.

You can easily figure what that means to you in dollars and cents. The saving in coal will pay for the storm windows and storm doors in one or two seasons.

And in addition they increase the comfort and healthfulness of your house by eliminating cold floor drafts, by permitting perfect ventilation and by maing it possible to keep warm in the severest winter weather.

See us now, and have a comfortable house all Winter

PARRISH-BOO LPR. CO.

Pine City — Phone No. 63

Fresh Vegetables
Fruits and Nuts
Pure Candies
Quality Pickles, etc.

For Your

Thanksgiving Table

at

Schumacher's Grocery

PHONE 37 — The Quality Store

YOUR TIME IS NOW

In our first advertisement of the BOSTON KENTUCKY OIL COMPANY, last week, appearing in this newspaper, we drew your attention to a wonderful opportunity presented to you in the offer of BOSTON-KENTUCKY Treasury shares at ten cents per share.

WE CALLED YOUR ATTENTION

to the large acreage of the BOSTON-KENTUCKY OIL COMPANY comprising 1350 acres in Rowan county, adjoining the Ragland Pool, and 960 acres in Clay county, Kentucky, all carefully selected territory—and what is of prime importance to you—ALL BOUGHT AND PAID FOR and carrying

NO LEASES, NO RENTALS AND NO ROYALTIES

The BOSTON-KENTUCKY OIL COMPANY will pay no tribute to any one for the privilege of spending its shareholders' money for the development of oil lands not belonging to it. The BOSTON-KENTUCKY OIL COMPANY will use its shareholders' funds to develop lands in which each shareholder has an interest in proportion to his stock-holdings and

100 PERCENT OF ALL OIL

produced will be utilized for dividends and for the expansion of the drilling and development program.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KENTUCKY

During September, 1918, a total of 232 new wells was completed of which 202 wells are commercially productive, indicating a successful completion of 87%. This is a remarkable accomplishment and compares favorably with the most prolific districts in the world. On October 25 last, 518 new wells were in process of drilling. For the week ending October 12, the Cumberland Pipe Line delivered to refineries 88,236 barrels of crude petroleum, or an average daily run of 12,602 barrels, each barrel of which was worth $2.60. Indications point to the production of Kentucky for the year 1918 exceecing FIVE MILLION BARRELS, a marked increase over the year 1917, and the value of the 1918 production will exceed

THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

We gave notice in our last week's advertisement that the price of BOSTON-KENTUCKY Treasury shares would advance to fifteen cents. THE PRICE HAS ADVANCED exactly in accordance with our announcement and we now offer the second allotment of BOSTON-KENTUCKY Treasury Shares at FIFTEEN CENTS PER SHARE. To those who did not grasp the opportunity lastweek at Ten Cents we say

DO NOT WAIT FOR THE NEXT ADVANCE

which in all probability will appear in our next week's advertisement. Send your orders in at once. You may wire your reservations at our expense, but act quickly. Remember that our acreage is unusually large and that our capitalization is unusually small.

Address all communications to

E. P. GAGE COMPANY

Investment Bankers
161 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
References: Dun or Bradstreet, Hanover Trust Company, Tremont Trust Company, International Trust Co.
Registrar and Transfer Agent: Hanover Trust Company.

When in MINNEAPOLIS Stop at

HOTEL LINCOLN

NICOLLET AVENUE and NINTH STREET

Opens September 1st, 1918

In the center of the business and theatrical districts, adjoining the largest retail store. One square from street cars to and from all depots, yet free from noise of that traffic. Entrance and lobby on Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis' leading thoroughfare.

125 Rooms—100 with Bath and Toilet
$1.00 to $2.00 per day

Furniture and equipment entirely new. All rooms have outside exposure, electric elevator and local and long distance phones.

Guests will receive the personal attention of the owners, who will be there to wait on them.

WM. B. CAMPIELD — P. S. GREGORY

THE PINE POKER

Published every Thursday at Pine City Minnesota

HOWARD FOLSOM, Editor and Mgr.

Entered as second class matter at Postoffice at Pine City, Minnesota.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1918

GOD GRANT HE MAY NOT.

News dispatches state that announcement has been given out from the White House that President Wilson intends attending the opening of the coming Peace conference in Europe. The news is given out by the Associated Press and is, doubtless, authentic,—but we hope incorrect, nevertheless.

There is an unwritten law that a President of the United States should not leave this country. This is based on the assumption that it might lead presidents to seek personal honor and aggrandizement in foreign capitals at the public expense, putting our people and our government under obligation therefor. There doubtless is reason for President Wilson's desire to be on the ground when the Peace conference opens, and, possibly, this might be an advantage to our country, though we cannot help feeling that there are other citizens of the United States who are fully as well qualified to act upon these matters as is that one whom fate has favored by making him our President.

We cannot imagine a condition that would warrant breaking the unwritten law and establishing a precedent so fraught with dangerous possibilities.

The country slapped President Wilson directly in the face when he appealed for a Democratic Congress, and it looks to us as though it would denounce him as an egotist and a seeker after personal glory if he goes to Europe at this time. Possibly he will not deserve the criticism, but he would at least be guilty of establishing a dangerous precedent and opening the way for egotists and self-seekers to come.

The public is milked every year by the coal barons and dealers in the sale of inferior quality coal at the top prices. There is no more reason why this should be permitted than that farmers should be allowed to sell rotten eggs at the fresh egg price. Large users of coal over the country buy on the "heating unit" basis, and it strikes us that a law might be passed for the state grading of coal on the "heating unit" standard just as grain is graded by the state. Penalties could be fixed for "plugging" cars, just as in the grain business, and dealers could be penalized for misrepresentation.

Presbyterian Church Notes

Word from Rev. Clark says that funeral services were conducted over the remains of his late wife at Trenton, N. J., at 2 p. m. last Sunday, by her old pastor. Mr. Clark also wished to express his thanks and appreciation to all members of the congregation and friends for the hearty sympathy manifested and the help given during the sad days of his great loss, and also for the beautiful floral tributes. He adds that, although friends there "are very kind in offering assistance in all arrangements, still no kindness, sympathy or helpful thoughtfulness could exceed that shown by my own dear people there."

Rev. Blair was down from Duluth last Saturday, and the matter of supplying the pulpit during Rev. Clark's absence was discussed and a decision arrived at to join with the Methodists in their preaching services until Mr. Clark's return. Sunday school, however, is being held as usual, Mrs. W. W. Clark having charge of the Bible class during the interim.

Methodist Church Notes

Special Thanksgiving services will be held in the M. E. church next Thursday, Nov. 28, at 10 a. m. The joy coming to the hearts of the people of this nation, and of other nations, because the Dove of Peace has once again gathered the world under her wings in protecting love, ought to make this Thanksgiving Day especially significant with true devotion and thanksgiving to God, from Whom all blessings flow.

Next Sunday preaching services will be held at 11 a. m and 8 p. m., with special music. Sunday school meets at 9:45. You are invited to all these services.

Catholic Church Notes

Services in St. Mary's Church at 10 o'clock next Sunday, but no services at Beroun on that day.

The Calvary group is in place in the cemetery and presents a fine appearance, being a great satisfaction and pleasure to all. Its dedication has been put off to next spring, owing to the cold weather and sickness, when the Bishop will be present at confirmation time.

Lutheran Church Notes

Owing to the prevalence of influenza, there will be no church services either here or in the Pokegama school house on Sunday next, but Sunday school will be held as usual.

The confirmation class, which has not met this week owing to sickness in the home of Pastor Leubker, will begin sessions on Monday next, meeting at 9 a. m., as usual.

Save Food and Fuel By Using

The Fiske Self-Basting Enameled Roaster

How It Bastes Automatically

Self-basting is effected by means of the depressed center in the cover. When the roast begins to cook the juices vaporize and rise to the top of the dish, condensing on the cover. They run toward the center and drop back upon the roast, basting it continuously.

Get one and try it for your Thanksgiving roast.

Carving Sets

You will find it a pleasure to do your carving with one of our high-grade carving sets

Prices from $1.25 to $5.00

FOR SALE BY

W. A. SAUSER

BEST PLACE IN PINE COUNTY TO BUY JEWELRY AND HARDWARE

PINE CITY, MINNESOTA

BAZAAR

W ll be given by the Czech people on

WEDNESDAY NOV. 27

in the

Armory, Pine City

For the benefit of the Czecho-Slovak army.
Also a collection for the American Red Cross.

Sales Begin at 10 o'clock a.m.

PROGRAM

Opening for audience at 11 o'clock a. m.
Presentation in both languages by able speakers
Good music furnished by St. Paul orchestra
Dinner served after 12 o'clock noon
Lunch served from 3 p. m. to midnight

Good Time and Lots of Fun Guaranteed

Come one, come all and put your hand to the wheel to help beat the Kaiser. Free admission all the forenoon and afternoon.

DANCE IN THE EVENING

Beginning at 8 o'clock

COMMITTEE

Admission to Dance, $1.00

Stray Calf Taken Up

Steer calf, black and white, came to my place about three weeks ago. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges.—Earl C. Otis, R. 4, Pine City. 12-3p

Carpenters Wanted

Carpenters wanted at Moose Lake. Wages 65 cents per hour. Apply to H. W. Harte, Pine City, or C. F. Mahnke, Moose Lake, either in person, by phone or mail.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all the neighbors and friends who extended their sympathy and assistance at the time of our great sorrow in the death of our beloved father.—E. W. Shuey and family.

Want to Rent Farm

Would like to rent farm with stock and machinery. Fire recently destroyed our home. Can furnish excellent references.—C. E. Hendrickson, Rock Creek.

Xmas packages for the Boys in France. See Prochaska's Pharmacy.

"I consider 'The Blue Bird' the most artistic photoplay since inception of industry. Every motion picture patron and many who are not will deny themselves greatest treat in years if they stay away, and if they go they will go again. I would present 'The Blue Bird' if I lost a 100 dollars a day. I have seen nothing better."—H. N. Turner, Family Theatre.

For sale, cheap, if taken before Monday, 1 new heating stove, 1 cook stove, 1 kitchen cabinet, 1 bed and springs, 1 sanitary couch—other small items.—C. V. Foster.

First publication Oct. 24.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Three Thousand Four Hundred Fifty-nine and 73-100 ($3,459.73) Dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a mortgage made by Angelo Smith, mortgagor, for purchase money, to F. R. Duxbury Land Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date June 11th, 1913, containing a power of sale, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Pine, State of Minnesota, on June 23rd, 1913, at 5 o'clock P. M., in Book 16 of Mortgages, on Page 508, which said mortgage was assigned by the mortgagee to A. H. Daniels on Dec. 29th, 1916, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the said County of Pine, on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Book 30 of Mortgages on Page 357.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the taxes for the last half of the year 1916, amounting to $42.10, and for the taxes for the year 1917, amounting to $80.54, which said taxes have been paid by the said assignee of said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:

The East half (E½) of Section Three (3) Township Forty-two (42), Range Seventeen (17), containing 321.15 acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the Sheriff of said county, at the East door of the Court House, in the village of Pine City, in said county of Pine, on the seventh day of December, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $3,459.73, interest, taxes, disbursements allowed by law, and attorney's fees stipulated in the mortgage, amounting to Seventy-five ($75.00) Dollars, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale.

Dated Oct. 16th, 1918.

A. H. DANIELS
Assignee of Mortgage

W. R. DUXBURY,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage,
No. 402 Pioneer Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

(First pub. Oct. 24)

Order Limiting Time to File Claims and for Hearing Thereon

State of Minnesota, County of Pine—ss. In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry S. Akin—Decedent.

Letters Testamentary this day having been granted to Grace Akin.

It is Ordered, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is, limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the third day of February, 1919, at one o'clock p. m. in the Probate Court Rooms at the Court House at Pine City, in said County, be, and the same hereby is fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment, and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in The Pine Poker as provided by law.

Dated October 22nd, 1918.
(Court Seal) J. E. THERRIEN, Judge of Probate.

(First publication Nov 7)

SUMMONS

State of Minnesota, County of Pine. In District Court Nineteenth Judicial District.

Peter Lund and Christina Lund, Plaintiffs,

vs.

Simon P. Snyder, S. Philson, Daniel A. Robinson, Morgan Lee, Hiram Brackett, Alfred Rice, E. M. Thompson, James E. Netser, L. H. McKusick, and all other persons unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the Complaint herein, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota, To the above named defendants;

You and each of you are hereby Summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at Pine City, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Pine City, Minnesota, within Twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, together with their costs and disbursements of this action.

E. H. LONG,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Pine City, Minn.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS

Notice is hereby given, That an action has been commenced in this Court by the above named plaintiffs against the above named defendants, that the object of said action is to determine the claims of the defendants, or either of them, and all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest or lien in the real estate hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiffs title.

The premises affected by said action are situated in the County of Pine, and State of Minnesota and are described as follows, the South west quarter of the North east quarter (SW¼ of NE¼), the North west quarter of the South east quarter (NW¼ of SE¼), and that part of the South east quarter of the North east quarter (SE¼ of NE¼), and the North east quarter of the South east quarter (NE¼ of SE¼),—lying west of the Northern Pacific Railway right of way—of Section Four (4), Township Thirty eight (38), Range Twenty one (21) west.

E. H. LONG,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Pine City, Minn.

Dated November 5, 1918.

(First publication Nov. 21)

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will.

Estate of Joseph Swantek.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine. In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Swantek, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota, To all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the Will of said decedent:

The petition of Mary Swantek being duly filed in this court, representing that Joseph Swantek, then a resident of the county of Pine state of Minnesota, died on the 3rd day of November 1918, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying that said instrument be allowed as the last Will and Testament of said decedent, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Mary Swantek.

Now therefore you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in Pine City, County of Pine, state of Minnesota, on the 16th day of December, 1918, at one o'clock p. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable, J. E. Therrien, Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 19th day of November, 1918.

(Probate Seal) J. E. THERRIEN, Judge.
S. G. L. Roberts, Attorney for Petitioner.

(First publication Nov. 21)

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration

Estatate of Henry O. Varpillat.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine, ss. In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry O Varpillat Decedent.

The State of Minnesota, To all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of Bertha Varpillat having been filed in this Court, representing that Henry O. Varpillat then a resident of the County of Pine, State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 29th day of October, 1918, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Bertha Varpillat and the Court, having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition.

Therefore, You and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the village of Pine City, in the County of Pine, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of December, 1918, at one o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 18th day of November, 1918.

J. E. THERRIEN, Probate Judge
(Court Seal)

ORDER **COAL** NOW

Don't wait until Everyone "Beats You To It."

Louis Volenec

Phone your orders to

Prochaska's Pharmacy

Phone 11

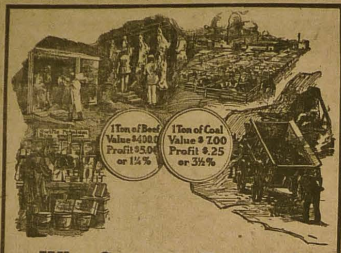
Keep Your

Valuable Papers

in our safey deposi boxes, which are proof agains fire.

PINE CITY STATE BANK

On the Main Street



Why Compare Beef and Coal Profits?

Swift & Company has frequently stated that its profit on beef averages only one-fourth of a cent a pound, and hence has practically no effect on the price.

Comparison has been made by the Federal Trade Commission of this profit with the profit on coal, and it has pointed out that anthracite coal operators are content with a profit of 25 cents a ton, whereas the beef profit of one-fourth of a cent a pound means a profit of $5.00 a ton.

The comparison does *not* point out that anthracite coal at the seaboard is worth at wholesale about $7.00 a ton, whereas a ton of beef of fair quality is worth about $400.00 wholesale.

To carry the comparison further, the 25 cent profit on coal is 3½ per cent of the $7.00 value.

The $5.00 profit on beef is only 1¼ per cent of the $400.00 value.

The profit has little effect on price in either case, but has less effect on the price of beef than on the price of coal.

Coal may be stored in the open air indefinitely; beef must be kept in expensive coolers because it is highly perishable and must be refrigerated.

Coal is handled by the carload or ton; beef is delivered to retailers by the pound or hundred weight.

Methods of handling are vastly different. Coal is handled in open cars; beef *must* be shipped in refrigerator cars at an even temperature.

Fairness to the public, fairness to Swift & Company, fairness to the packing industry, demands that these indisputable facts be considered. It is impossible to disprove Swift & Company's statement, that its profits on beef are so small as to have practically no effect on prices.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

MILK PRICES

It pays the producer around Pine City to bring their milk to our creamery. Compare prices we are paying and have paid, with nearby creameries, and figure in dollars and cents your profit by selling to us, or your loss by selling to others.

Highest Prices Paid for Hand Separator Cream- Give Us a Trial.

Bridgeman-Russell Co.

Pine City Minnesota

Pine City News

Eat delicious ice cream and drink refreshing sodas at Prochaska's Pharmacy, the Rexall drug store.

Louie Buirge, of Mason City, Ia., visited at the home of his brother, Henry, from Sunday until Wednesday p. m.

Buy your Xmas gifts early. Suggestions at Prochaska's—toilet articles, stationery, white ivory, candy, cigars, etc.

A community sing will be enjoyed between acts at the Family Theatre next Tuesday evening. Be sure to be there.

Prevent influenza. Regulate your bowels with Rexall Laxative, use hot water bags, guaranteed at Prochaska's Pharmacy.

A girl was born at the R. J. Gray home at Virginia on Monday morning. A girl was born at the John Reinboldt home, north of here, on Sunday.

We want every child 12 years old and under in Pine City and vicinity to come to the free performance at 10 a. m., Thanksgiving morning.—"The Blue Bird."

Mrs. J. Adam Bede returned, last Thursday, from a couple of weeks at Omaha, whither she was called by the illness of her daughter, Helen, who returned home with her.

Automobile tire and rim found near the Albert Kaelble farm, south of town, Monday. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges at The Pine Poker office.

Arthur Glasow and Marion Lones returned last Saturday morning from the woods near Nickerson, with a deer apiece, and Will and Rich Glasow are expected home today.

Mrs. Chas. Stone and daughter arrived from Omaha, Neb., last Friday, being called by the illness of her mother, Mrs. H. T. Davis, who is feeling much improved at present.

Thos. Henderson left Monday morning for White Pine, near which place he will again run a camp for McGrath. Mr. Henderson expects to leave to join him in a week or so.

Mrs. H. W. Harte returned home from Brookpark, yesterday, after nearly three weeks spent at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Eddy, who has been experiencing a severe case of Flu.

Travelers on the noon trains are pleased to see Conductor Hickey's old, familiar face, he having changed with Conductor O'Brien, who has gone onto the Rush City-Grantsburg run.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sobotka expect to leave today for St. Paul, where they intend making their home in future with their daughter. They have many friends here who wish them happiness in their new home.

Mrs. Ed Netser returned, last Friday, from Duluth, where her son Lee was operated on Tuesday, and is recovering nicely. Mrs. Netser was taken ill on Saturday last and Ed came home the following day, being still here.

Funeral services for the late M. W. Shuey were held at the home, east of town, at 2 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, being conducted by Rev. Harry Barnes, of Beroun. The remains were interred in the cemetery at this place.

E. C. Dudley has the foundation and first floor in for the 24x26 bungalow that he will erect on his lots southeast of the school house, and Frank Bucacek is expected to begin work on the superstructure the first of next week.

Father Leo, who is in charge of the local drive for the War Work Fund, reports it progressing very satisfactorily, with only a few delinquents. His assistants will meet at his home the first of the week to complete their reports and make up the budget.

This week we chronicle the death of many a noble buck or sleek doe at the hands of some of our local Nimrods. We give these stories of the chase as they were told to us, without any tangible evidence being presented in any case, and the public is asked to accept them on faith, as we have.

Mrs. E. D. Ayers and Mrs. J. Y. Breckenridge have been enjoying a visit, the past week, from their brother, Chas. Meister, and wife. Mr. Meister is in the naval service, stationed at Norfolk, Va., while Mrs. Meister is employed at Minneapolis during his absence, and Grandma Meister is looking after their little son, Billie, at the Ayers home here.

I cannot describe "The Blue Bird." I only ask that every one, big and small, see it. Then, if they do not say it is the most wonderful picture, we will cheerfully refund them their money.—Family Theatre. Free performance at 10 a. m. for all children 12 years old and under. Matinee 2:30, 5c and 15c. Night, 7:30 and 9:15 o'clock, 15c and 25c. Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 28.

The following Pine City teachers returned to their school work elsewhere, the first of the week, after vacations from having their schools closed on account of the flu: Miss Emma Prochaska to Sandstone after a 5-weeks vacation, 3 of which were spent at home here; Miss Retta Bede to Mound after a 3-weeks vacation; Miss Jessie Stephan to St. Paul after one week; Mrs. Woods to Minneapolis after six weeks with her parents, the Jumers.

The C. V. Kosters are expecting to leave, next Wednesday, for Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he has an excellent place at his trade as electrician. The family has lived here about 1½ years, during his employment by the Power Co., and made many friends, who regret their coming departure.

Arthur Heyn, who has been employed by the Am. Tel. Co. under Lawrence Graham in this district for the past six months, left, Monday, for Milwaukee, where he will be employed by the same company for about three weeks, after which he intends going to Madison, Ga., where he will enter the employ of the Bell system. Lawrence and Arthur were the first telephone men into Moose Lake after the fire and did excellent work in connecting that locality up with the outside world again.

Ed Kruse returned last Friday morning from the woods 30 miles north of Duluth, with a 210-pound buck, having been gone a week. Ed says, "Some people say hunting is poor, but I say it's fine, among the cedar, balsam and pine—that's where I'se agettin' mine. Don't get excited when you're hunting deer, but just take lots of time. Don't get the buck fever when you're hunting does — that's how I get mine." Our understanding is that Ed figured that all out while waiting for the buck that he finally shot, and we can't help feeling that his friends will question his statement about "hunting does."

Miss Julia Rybak, of this place, and Joseph B. Murray, of Staples, were quietly wedded by Father Lee in the Catholic parish house here at 5 p. m. Monday evening, being accompanied by Miss Clara Rybak and Edw. Prochaska. Following the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rybak, at which only members of the wedding party and the family sat. The groom is a student at the Ensign school at Cleveland, O., and left last evening to return to his studies, after a short furlough for the consummation of this happy event. Mrs. Murray accompanied him as far as St. Paul. The bride is one of Pine City's popular young ladies, and the best wishes of everyone go to the young couple for their future happiness and health.

Mrs. R. E. (Hulda) Walker passed away, Monday morning, in a Duluth hospital, after a week's illness from influenza followed by other complications. The remains were brought to this place on Tuesday and buried that afternoon from Piper's undertaking parlors. Mrs. Walker was a sister of Mrs. Fritz Johnson, of this place, and made her home with the Johnsons before her marriage, being well known here. Besides her husband, she leaves two children—3 years and 3 months of age—who will be taken by Mrs. Johnson. Another sister, Miss Edith, who has made her home with the Walkers at Duluth, will also return to Pine City, where she was raised, to live at the Johnson home. Mrs. Johnson was called to Duluth by her sister's illness last Saturday, and accompanied the body to this place, as did also Mr. Walker and other members of the family.

Local Red Cross Notes.

Donations received since last report; Mrs. Geo. Goltz $2, Carl Edin $2, Ernst Hinze $2, John Stoffel $1. Dues received, $4.

A truck load of clothing and groceries were sent by this branch to the fire sufferers at Bruno, being taken by Paul Perkins. Seventy-five quarts of canned fruit and vegetables were also sent to the Red Cross at Bruno for distribution among the fire sufferers.

According to notice from headquarters, a plan has been perfected whereby the final mailing date for Christmas parcels for soldiers overseas has been extended to Nov. 30th. Provision is also made for furnishing Christmas labels to individuals who have not received labels from soldiers. Application blanks and labels may be had from the chairman, H. W. Harte at Pine City State Bank.

Receipts for fire relief fund since last report; J. J. Madden $5, Frank Drimel $5, P. W. McAllen $25, Robt. Hoffman $5. Total to date $1,042.45.

The raffle for the two colts given to the Red Cross by Mrs. Bede was held at J. F. Petschels last Saturday at 2 p. m., Little Alice Petschel drawing the numbers. Albert Kubat drew the first prize, having the first choice of the colts, and Miss Theoline Goodwin drew second prize. There was received from sale of tickets $93.50. Albert Kubat sold his colt for $25, and gave the Red Cross $15 of that amount.

The allotment of work for this month has arrived, and all ladies are requested to be at the K. P. hall tomorrow—Friday—from 2 to 5, to resume the work. It is hoped each lady will feel it her duty to be present and assist. We have enjoyed a vacation and must now work with renewed energy.

The Pine City branch claims credit for sending the folks from Cloverton, mentioned in The Pine Poker last week, to the hospital at Minneapolis to receive treatment for burns received during the recent forest fires which destroyed their homes. Mr. Harte, our president, made all arrangements, we are informed.

Pine City Mercantile Company

PHONE 33-3 THE RELIABLE STORE THE BIG STORE

We Guarantee the Goods That We Sell To Be Just as Represented

In seasonable, desirable goods we offer for your consideration many bargains, from which we mention the following

SPECIALS

Outing Flannels

Plain colors in pink, white and blue Outing Flannel, per yard 25c

Cotton Blankets

Heavy Cotton Blankets, 12-4 size, worth $5.00, selling at $3.25

Also the 10-4 size at $1.98

Cotton Bats

Large Cotton Bats, excellent quality, for full size comforters, each $1.00

Smaller Cotton Bats, nice white cotton, selling 3 for 50 cents or, each 17c

Canvas Gloves

Canvas Gloves, good quality, all below present wholesale price 10, 20 and 25c

Also Jersey Gloves, Mitts, and a full line of Shoes and Mitts

Wrist watches at Staacke the Jeweler's.

Have three room flat on second floor, warm and convenient, for rent.—Mrs. M. L. O'Brien. 9tf

Prescription work promptly and carefully attended at Prochaska's pharmacy. Prices right. adv.-tf.

Combat the Spanish Influenza with Breckenridge's cold tablets and antiseptic mouth washes.

Do you know you can secure a year's subscription to The Pine Poker and Woman's World for only $1.75?

Eyes tested, glasses fitted, Prochaska's optical parlor. E. Prochaska graduate registered optometrist. tf.

Wanted—Two good strong girls, not under 18, to work at Pokegama Sanatorium. Good pay, good board and room. Apply at once to the superintendent. 5-tf.

Custom Grinding

In accordance with the Government regulations, Rye flour can be used as a substitute on a basis of 2 lbs. to each 3 lbs. of wheat flour furnished.

Other substitute flours on a basis of 25 % of the quantity of flour furnished.

All custom grinding on a cash basis; regulations do not permit us to take toll.

PINE CITY MILLING COMPANY

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

This Is COMMUNITY WEEK

Beginning Thursday morning, October 31st, and continuing until Thursday evening, November 6th, we will especially feature COMMUNITY PLATE in the most elaborate and complete showing of exquisite silverware that we have ever offered our patrons. Do not fail to see this remarkable display of distinctive tableware. It has been prepared expressly for discriminating housewives, and offers unusual opportunities for the selection of useful and appropriate Holiday Gifts.

Come in and see our display

Pine City Hardware Company

QUALITY Hardware and REAL Service

PEACE TERMS LEAVE ENEMY POWERLESS TO RESUME WAR

Wilson Gives Text of Armistice and Pledges Aid to Stricken Country.

HUN ARMIES TO DISARM

President Informs Congress of the Agreement Signed by Vanquished Enemy.

TO GIVE UP HER NAVY

Occupation by Allied and American Forces of Strategic Points in Germany; Surrender of Fleet and U-Boats; Occupation of Naval Bases and Release of All Allied and American Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson. Assembled in the hall of the house where nineteen months ago senators and representatives heard the president ask for the declaration of war, they heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war. The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

Communicates Terms to Congress.

The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

"The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them.

Military Clauses of Terms.

"Those terms are as follows:

"I. Military clauses on western front:

"1. A cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

"2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops, which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allies and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with note annexed to the stated terms.

"3. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Must Surrender 5,000 Guns.

"4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minnenwerfer, 2,000 airplanes (fighters, bombers, mostly D. 7's and night-bombing machines). The above to be delivered to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

"5. Evacuation by German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine.

"These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allies and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine—Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points—in thirty-kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions.

"A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all 19 days after the signing of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

"6. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants, no destruction of any kind be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

Civil Personnel to Remain.

"7. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

"8. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.), under penalty of reprisals.

"9. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

"10. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions, shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

"11. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

Eastern Frontiers of Germany.

"II. Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany:

"12. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

"13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilians, as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

"14. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on Augst. 1, 1914).

"15. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

"16. The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

"III. Clause concerning East Africa:

"17. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

"IV. General clauses:

"18. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

"19. The following financial conditions are required:

"Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National bank of Belgium, and, in general, immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

Naval Conditions of Agreement.

"V. Naval conditions:

"20. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of all the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"21. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

"22. Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

"23. The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type.

"All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

Germany Must Indicate Mines.

"24. The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstruction laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

"25. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this, the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all entrances from the Categat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

"26. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allies and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

Aircraft to Be Concentrated.

"27. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

"28. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments and all stores, and apparatus of all kinds.

"29. All Black sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in these ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

All Vessels to Be Restored.

"30. All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

"31. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

"32. The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German interests and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

"33. No transfer of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

Duration Set at Thirty Days.

"VI. Duration of armistice:

"34. The duration of the armistice is to be 30 days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of, any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours previous notice.

"VII. Time limit for reply:

"35. This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

"The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

"It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another, until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute in a way of which we are all deeply proud, to the great result."

MARSHAL FOCH CHANGED TERMS

Germany Is Required to Surrender Her Entire Fleet of Submarines.

18 ARTICLES ALTERED

French Commander Made Amendments to the Terms of Armistice Before Signed by the Delegates.

Washington, Nov. 14. — Under the armistice terms as amended by Marshal Foch before he signed them with the German envoys Monday morning, Germany loses her entire fleet of submarines.

Instead of 160 vessels, every one of the undersea pirate craft must be surrendered to the Allies and the United States within 14 days.

Changed by Foch.

Eighteen of the articles as originally prepared by the Supreme War council and as read by President Wilson to Congress were changed under the limited authority for alteration given the supreme commander in dealing with the enemy envoys.

The State department received and made public the amended articles, with the explanation that no information had come as to how the changes were brought about.

Apparently most of them were conceded in response to appeals of the German spokesmen, though several besides that touching submarines make the terms more drastic than before.

Demand of Cars Tripled.

Instead of 50,000 railroad cars to be surrendered in evacuated territory, the number is made 150,000. On the other hand, the number of machine guns to be delivered by the Germans is reduced from 30,000 to 25,000. The German troops in East Africa are permitted to evacuate instead of being required to surrender.

Provision is made for considering food needs in Germany in the taking of means of transportation, and a specific reference to the regulation of repatriation of German prisoners of war at the conclusion of peace is added.

In response to the German fear of anarchy in occupied Russian provinces after evacuation, the time of evacuation is changed from immediately to "as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come." Territories which belonged to Austria-Hungary before the war are added to those which must be evacuated.

FEAR ANARCHY IN GERMANY

London Newspapers Concede Allies Must Furnish Food.

London, Nov. 15.—A note of deep anxiety lest the situation in Germany degenerate into Bolshevism is struck by all the editorials in the London newspapers.

It is admitted by newspapers of all shades of political opinion that Germany must be fed, if only as a business proposition, inasmuch as if she starved to death she could not pay what she owes.

The Times, remarking that the combination of hunger and revolution is highly perilous, says common humanity and common sense alike compel the feeding of Germany.

ISSUES APPEAL TO TROOPS

General Petain Urges Soldiers to Avoid Vandalism.

Paris, Nov. 15.—General Petain, the commander of the French armies, has addressed an order of the day to his troops, eulogizing the tenacity and energy shown during four years by France, "which had to vanquish the foe in order not to die."

He asked the soldiers who will occupy German territory not to permit their resentment over German violence in France to lead them astray, and to respect persons and property.

FIVE AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK

Naval Losses in Great War Are Very Light.

London, Nov. 15.—Since the beginning of the war American naval forces in European waters have lost one destroyer, one coast guard cutter, one armed yacht and two transports, American naval officials said.

In the period since Jan. 1, 1918, the Americans are known to have sunk four submarines and probably two more, and have damaged eight.

Italian Labor Mission Coming.

Rome, Nov. 15. — An Italian labor mission is en route to the United States to return the visit of the Gompers mision.

Britain to Reduce Expenses.

London, Nov. 15.—In moving a vote of credit for $3,500,000,000 in the house of commons, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, said there would be a reduction in expenditures due to the change in the military situation. Mr. Bonar Law said everything available in connection with the manufacture of instrumentalities of war would be turned to the production of merchant ships so that there would probably be an increased expenditure under this head.

Victory Colors Favored.

New York, Nov. 13.—"Victory colors," for goods, in red, white and blue produced by the country's industries engaged in manufacturing and selling woolens, silks, millinery and the like, were announced here by the Textile Color Card association, comprising wholesalers and retailers in these lines of goods. The standardized trade colors selected are "cherry" for the red and "navy" for the blue, and these, with white, will be the recognized "victory colors" in the making of goods.

SOUGHT WORLD DOMINION; WINS WORLD HATRED

Kaiser and His Power Completely Crushed by Hosts of Civilization.

PLUNGED WORLD INTO WAR

Once Mightiest of Monarchs Leads His People From Peace and Prosperity Into Ruin—Insane Dream Ends With His Abdication.

William Hohenzollern, German emperor and king of Prussia, has abdicated.

He was:

William II, German emperor and king of Prussia, sole arbiter over the fate of 70,000,000 men, women and children; commander in chief of the German army and navy, and supreme war lord; overlord of four kingdoms, six grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, three "free towns" and one "reichsland," Alsace-Lorraine, virtual owner of 208,780 square miles with a total frontier length of 4,570 miles; owner of dependencies in various parts of the globe aggregating 1,027,820 square miles and 12,000,000 natives.

Now, and ever after, he is:

Herr Wilhelm Hohenzollern—by the grace of his people.

A dream of world dominion obsessing the mind of Emperor William plunged the world into war. Upon him and the tremendous military engine of destruction of which he was the embodiment, the exponent and the leader, rests the responsibility of deliberately planning and bringing about the greatest conflict the world has ever seen.

Sought World Dominion.

He signed the order for the German mobilization. He stood sponsor for the terrorism and brigandage which, under the guise of warfare, ravished Belgium, laid waste the cities of France, depopulated and outraged Serbia and sent the Lusitania with her freight of women and children to a grave in the Atlantic.

Against these his cry "I did not will the war" availed as nothing. Before the bar of humanity William was adjudged guilty of the greatest crime since the crucifixion. In him humanity saw the last of the autocrats, the final Caesar.

Assertions that he was at heart peaceful, so persistently circulated for years as to give them the stamp of German propoganda, became branded as false. He who had long proclaimed himself the prince of peace stood revealed as humanity's scourge.

Claims Almighty as His Ally.

Many doubt whether William was entirely sane. He said repeatedly that he possessed a divine mandate to rule, that the Almighty was his "unconditional and avowed ally." It is not entirely clear whether such outgivings were the product of a disordered brain or were due to unbounded egotism and an effort to impress his subjects with the idea of reverent and unquestioning submission.

His speches to his armies in which he asserted he and they were "instruments of divine judgment upon Germany's enemies" were regarded by many outside of Germany as pieces of rhetoric, intended only to deceive his own people.

Few statesmen realized that the emperor in his "shining armor," maneuvering his armies and fleets, building up the German military system, cementing the central empires and Turkey, and fostering the preaching of the supremacy of autocracy, was erecting a machine that one day would make war upon all civilization.

Yet the world was warned by some far-sighted men that the emperor would one day bring catastrophe upon the nations. These men saw in him then and see him now as a mad inventor, given in his youth the most dangerous of all toys—his army and navy.

They were his playthings. He developed them throughout the years to the point where he had to put them to a test. Like a crazed inventor, he feared the end of his reign would find his inventions untried, so grasped the first opportunity to wage a world war.

Seizes Pretense to Open War.

Meantime the German war party grew, with William at its head, and the scheme of world dominion awaited the hour to begin its attainment. It came with the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo.

Recalled from a yachting trip, William presided at a conference at Potsdam of representatives of the German and Austrian armies, navies and commercial interests. There, according to the best information obtainable, the decision was reached to make the assassination of the archduke a pretense for the world war for which Germany had long prepared.

In the diplomatic exchanges between Germany and Austria on one side and Great Britain, France and Russia on the other William posed as one wishing for peace but driven to war.

He signed the order for the mobilization of the German army, and from that moment war was inevitable.

Publication of the "Willy-Nicky" correspondence in 1917 placed the German emperor in the light of an unscrupulous plotter. The telegrams disclosed that Emperor William had induced Emperor Nicholas of Russia to sign a secret agreement to which he was to force the adherence of France in the perfection of an offensive and defensive alliance against England. The treaty was discovered and repudiated by a Russian minister.

Failing in his attempt, the German emperor set upon himself the task of drawing England to his side against France and Russia.

How well he thought he had succeeded in this may be gathered from a letter he wrote to President Wilson in 1914 in which he said King George had promised Prince Henry of Prussia, on July 29, 1914, that England would remain neutral in a war involving the central powers with France and Russia.

Lichnowsky Shows Up Intrigue.

Perhaps the most direct and authoritative, of the accusations against the German emperor and the pan-Germans are contained in the published secret memorandum of Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, who was German ambassador at London at the outbreak of hostilities.

The prince unequivocally placed the blame for the war on Germany, and for his frankness was imprisoned in a Silesian chateau, permanently expelled from the Prussian house of lords, which action was sanctioned by the emperor, and finally was exiled to Switzerland.

Emperor William's domination over German statesmen, diplomats and the high command of the German army was emphasized by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, a former director of the Krupp works, the great German munitions factory, in his book on "The Devastation of Europe." In this he not only laid blame upon Germany for bad faith and criticized the German army for its brutality but asserted that in the German foreign office "only he who did the emperor's bidding was allowed to remain." "They could not do better," he declared, "because of the character, the power, the vascillation of and continued interference by the kaiser."

It was Doctor Muehlon who asserted the authenticity of the statement that Emperor William stated at a meeting of German army officers that he had plenty of prisoners and that he hoped the officers would see that no more prisoners were taken.

Maximilian Harden, a German liberal leader, declared the German ruler brought on the war because of his desire "for something like world rule."

"No Nonsense From Us."

The emperor, despite his previous expressions of good will for America, gave vent to his anger against the United States when it became evident no official action would be taken to stop the shipment of munitions and supplies to the entente allies by declaring to the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

William's designs to spread German dominion in Asia found expression in his famous visits to Constantinople when he was proclaimed as protector of the Moslems. In this the world saw a cunning step toward achievement of the German ambition of German dominion from Berlin to Bagdad.

Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert was born January 27, 1859, and became Emperor William II on the death of his father, Frederick III, June 15, 1888. He came out of the University of Bonn fully prepared to enter the school of statecraft. Set to work in the government bureaus, he was early taught the routine of official business under the tutelage of the great Bismarck.

At the death of his father, the imperial throne devolved upon William II, who was then but twenty-nine years of age. Bismarck continued as chancellor, but not for long.

In 1890 the disagreement of the two men reached a crisis, a rupture came and Bismarck went. The relations between the two men remained strained for several years, but before Bismarck died peace was made between them.

Stickler for Military Etiquette.

With the passing of Bismarck the emperor's real reign began. As a military man he was a stickler for efficiency, discipline and the observance of etiquette to the last detail. And with the details of all these components of army life and training he was familiar to the smallest point.

In everything he was described as thorough and, withal, one of the hardest workers in the empire.

Physically unimpressive—he was short and inclined to stoutness—William was fond of being photographed while striking a military posture, though taking good care to veil the deformity of his left arm, a disfigurement with which he was born and of which he was extremely sensitive. He blamed his English mother for living a life of self-indulgence and cursed her repentedly as being responsible for his deformity.

He married Augusta Victoria, oldest daughter of Grand Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, on February 27, 1881. They had six sons and one daughter, of whom the Crown Prince Frederick is the oldest. With the crown prince, his father clashed frequently, and on one occasion virtually exiled young Frederick to Dantzig, but soon recalled him.

German mothers who wrote to the emperor of the deaths of their sons killed in battle elicited from him no word of sympathy. He regarded their deaths as "glorious." Yet his own six sons, though holding high commands, were so protected that the imperial family stood practically alone in all Germany in warding off the clutches of death.

BELIEVES "MUTINY" IS TRICK

Chicagoan Believes German Rulers Are Behind Reported Seizure of Battleships by the Men.

Previous to the announcement that "mutineers" in the German navy had destroyed four German battleships, Dr. George Cooke-Adams, one of the most prominent British-Americans in Chicago, said:

"The reported mutiny must be taken with a large grain of salt. There is reason to believe the allies' terms with Austria, by which the latter had to turn over many of its warships to the allies, have had their effect in Germany. It is also reasonable to believe the allies will demand the entire German fleet.

"There is every reason to believe the German rulers instigated the alleged mutiny to destroy the navy rather than have it fall into the hands of the allies. This is probably only one of many tricks to circumvent compliance with armistice terms."

HARD TO CORNER MACAULAY

Recent Critics of Great Writer, Like Many Others, Prove a Little "Too Previous."

"The worst of trying to put people like Lord Macaulay right is that, though Lord Macaulay made many mistakes, he generally knew a great deal more than his critics," observes a writer in the Christian Science Monitor.

"Thus when Sir George Forrest takes the trouble to convict Macaulay of stupidity, in the famous incident of Clive's climb to the top of the steeple of the church at Market Drayton, and the Times critic undertakes to rub it in, it is awkward for them that Lord Macaulay happens to be right, and that they both happen to be wrong. The truth is that Lord Macaulay knew more about the English language, it is safe to say, than Sir George Forrest and the critic put together, and one of the things which Lord Macaulay knew was the difference between a spire and a steeple, though neither Sir George Forrest nor the reviewer have yet grasped the fact. If they will consult the small Oxford dictionary they will learn, no doubt to their surprise, that a spire is a 'tapering structure in form of tall cone or pyramid rising above a tower,' but that a steeple is a 'lofty structure, especially tower surmounted with spire, rising above roof of church.' Consequently Lord Macaulay was quite right and Sir George Forrest and the reviewer quite wrong," he declares.

THAT CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

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

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared." — Mrs. M. Godden, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

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

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

Cuticura Stops Itching and Saves the Hair

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

Relieved the Tension.

A little boy at school saw his teacher faint and fall. In the confusion it was impossible to keep so many heads cool, and the little ones flocked 'round the prostrate lady and her sympathetic colleagues. But this small boy kept both his color and his coolness.

Standing on a bench and raising his hand, he exclaimed: "Please, teacher, can I run and fetch father? He makes coffins." The peal of laughter which greeted this unconscious humor roused the teacher from her short trance, and nobody enjoyed the youngster's saying more than she did when the circumstances were explained to her afterward.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets put an end to sick and bilious headaches, constipation, dizziness and indigestion. "Clean house." Adv.

ROYAL LINE SOMEWHAT MIXED

Ruling House of Roumania Has Made Many Alliances With Women Not of Blue Blood.

Prince Carol of Roumania, who is reputed to have married "beneath him," is only carrying out the family tradition by making a mesalliance. The princely and elder branch of the Hohenzollerns, to which he belongs, has a very "mixed" pedigree, from the point of view of a court genealogist, in spite of the fact that in the male line they rank as one of the oldest families in Europe, the origin of which is lost in the mists of ages. To begin with, King Ferdinand's mother, a Portuguese princess of the houes of Coburg, was the granddaughter of the Countess Antonia of Kohary, a Hungarian lady of great wealth, who was raised to the rank of princess by the emperor of Austria to marry on equal terms Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, Queen Victoria's uncle. One of the king of Roumania's great-grandmothers was a Murat, a relation of Napoleon I's general, and another Stephanie Beauharnais, a niece of the Empress Josephine's first husband, whom Napoleon adopted into the imperial family. Farther back still, in the first half of the eighteenth century, there is in his pedigree an untitled Englishwoman, a mere Miss Marie Bruce, a connection of the then Earl of Ailesbury.

The Real Article.

"I'm a very busy man, sir. What is your proposition?"

"I want to make you rich."

"Just so. Leave your recipe with me and I'll look it over later. Just now I'm engaged in closing up a little deal by which I expect to make $3.50 in real money."—Brooklyn Citizen.

Nervous People who drink coffee find substantial relief when they change to POSTUM

This pure, wholesome table drink does not contain "caffeine" or any other harmful, nerve disturbing ingredient.

"There's a Reason".

HE THINKS HE CAN FIND R[OOM]

This Year the Spirit of Thanksgiving Should Properly Be Filled With Praise

WHO that views the universe in its orderly movements and sees the mind of the Almighty in the fixed blessings of existence can doubt that out from the cataclysms of the world war the choice of blessing or cursing will work out in the victory of the good? The old cry, "Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" needs no longer be voiced. God has not forgotten to be gracious. So that, as the Americans assemble in their churches on the day set apart for expressing national gratitude, they will rejoice above all else that the nation of freemen has adopted as its motto: "Whom the Lord makes free is free indeed." Let them rejoice that America is bent upon proclaiming liberty to the entire bounds of the earth. The curse of autocracy, the curse of a blasphemous assumption that God is on the side of the strongest battalions, the curse of debauchery of human ideals and human aspirations, the curse of the establishment of force in the place of purity; of power in the place of peace—this is the cursing that is being wiped out in blood. The blessing of world peace and the prevalence of the spirit of brotherhood and of mutual advancement for the peoples—such is the peace that is being wrought out. The United States has placed its all on the altar, realizing that sacrifice is the noblest virtue of a nation. Hence, while exuberance may not abound, the spirit of thanksgiving is filled with praise over the mighty manner in which the mind of the Almighty is being made clear in the movements of the times; with the United States playing a leading part in its impressive unfolding.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN PARIS

How American Exiles Celebrated Before the Great War Changed Conditions Over There.

Have you any idea of what is the Thanksgiving of the American resident of Paris? Let me tell you. We have turkey with cranberry sauce. The turkey is stuffed with things which only the French tongues can define, and the cranberry sauce is usually bought in a can, ready-made, from an English factory. Still, it is real turkey, and the sauce is red, with real cranberry skins in it, so that we complain not. We are even glad that we are commonly all widows and orphans—temporarily—who assemble to eat the Thanksgiving dinner at home. Our husbands and the fathers of our children are wont to grace the dinner given by the American club, where every man resident of Paris who is a true patriot goes bursting with a sense of gratitude because he is a citizen of the greatest country on earth. To this dinner are bidden each year a certain number of innocent and unsuspecting Frenchmen, who are made to consume even larger quantities of American eagle than of turkey, and who must go home sad enough, if they believe all that the speakers of the evening tell them of how Americans are doing everything in the world that is worth doing; that any small affair which the French may still be carrying on, we, the people of the United States, shall appropriate if we take the notion.—Exchange.

Our Nation's Greatness Founded on Fatherhood of Man and Brotherhood of God.

WITH the growth of the nation there has been corresponding growth in responsibility. The raw experiment of a nation framed from the skeleton colonies of the eastern seaboard has proved the greatest success in government the world has ever known. Democracy sits at the tables of the land today. Brotherhood asks its helping from the amply filled boards of the American home. These two attributes of the American people fully express the secret of America's success as a nation. The growth of the nation has been in accord with the extension of these ideas. They are both home ideas, and therefore they are both ideas that express the inner spirit of the day of thanksgiving.

The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man—these were the leading conceptions of the Pilgrim Fathers. They are the leading conceptions of the sons of those fathers today. They are the conceptions that can never be made hackneyed by hypocritical use or by designing abuse. They will stand forth in the genius and action of the American people until each year shall add praise to praise in the measure of the fullness of reasons for the giving of thanks.

Peace, provision, protection—these are the prized possessions of a nation whose one aim is to exalt the ends of human liberty, to extend human democracy and to exalt the ideals of human equality. As this nation touches the world at large it does so through its leading national conceptions, and only when these are vitally assailed can it take up arms for its own defense. It has the obligation resting upon it to conserve the true needs of liberty, and this can be done only by insisting upon the sacredness of human rights and human opportunities. Hence the day set aside for thanks is a day of pure and unadulterated Americanism, into which no alien sentiment can possibly enter. Hence it is that every head of the family in acting in his capacity at the head of the family board becomes the priest of the things made precious in the life of the country and of which mention is made as thanksgiving themes of the day. No more can the nation depart from its lofty mission and progressive ideals than can the earth swing away from the solar attraction. The day of home happiness, the day of praise, the day of felicity is a sacred and singular day in the annals of American progress and American world influence.

O Bird of Joy

"Thanksgiving" is not a day; it is a habit. We cannot be thankful on Thanksgiving day unless we have been learning how every day in the year.—James M. Farr.

Much More Than Material Are the Blessings for Which We Now Give Thanks.

IT IS to be hoped that this Thanksgiving will not be a pagan holiday, and that those who do render thanks will do so not as a heathen philosopher, boasting that he is not as other men, but in greater humility because he has perhaps been more greatly blessed than others.

Outside of the many material blessings that have come to the American people during the past year, which are good in so much as they contribute to wholesome human happiness, there is reason for the people of this country upon this Thanksgiving day to be unusually thoughtful concerning their place in the world, and to remember how this eminence has been obtained.

Who can look back and not see the hand of Providence shaping the destiny of America? This liberty which is the marvel and the hope of the world today was set up on these shores by Godfearing men—the pioneers who inaugurated this very Thanksgiving holiday. It was for the love of the service of God that liberty was established in America, and it was this liberty that has been the basis of our national greatness and which is to be the political salvation of the world.

America cannot look back upon its history without seeing God, and by taking thought cannot fail to acknowledge its gratitude for all his benefits. With that stage of our development passed we are now permitted to enter upon that new era when America participates in abolishing tyranny and injustice, ever hateful to God, and to carry to the oppressed nations of the world those principles of liberty through which our own chief blessings have come.

This is the supreme service that one nation can render to another—to safeguard the liberties of its people. In this momentous time the burden of our Thanksgiving this year it seems should be that we are to be chief among the ministers in working out the Divine purpose to have all men—Greek and Barbarian—free.

Let Us Give Thanks

PLEASURES, prosperity, all the material blessings that abound—even ingrates can give thanks for these. Let us, at least this once in the long year, look deep into the heart of our sorrows, our failures, our disappointments, our illnesses, and see if there does not lie there, as within the hard, bitter hull of the nut, some good kernel that is sweet and wholesome and nourishing. And so give thanks!

The rich, the well, the happy—surely they need not be taught to give thanks! No; it is the voice of praise that wells up through tears from the heart that aches, to which angels lean and listen.

For what we have got out of this world it is easy to be grateful. But for what we have been able to give to it, of goods, of sympathy, of sacrifice, of cheer, of uplift, of soul-stuff—for this we may give thanks that will blend, infinitely sweet, into the eternal music of the spheres.

So each of us, as different gems have different powers to reflect the light—let us give thanks.

The Truth of It.

"Well, Nettie, did you know that we had all come for Thanksgiving?" asked Uncle John, as he chucked his little niece under the chin.

"I expected you," she said, sweetly. "Mother said that the whole family was coming, and it was a dreadful bore, but that Thanksgiving only comes once a year."

Make Gratitude Public.

Thanksgiving means giving thanks. It is more than a feeling. It is thanks saying.

NEWS OF STATE TERSELY TOLD

Recent Happenings In Minnesota Given In Brief Items For Busy Readers

Plainview.—The emergency hospital opened here because of the influenza epidemic has been closed. There have been 34 deaths.

St. Paul.—After continuing for eight days the influenza ban here has been lifted and all schools, churches and theaters are again open.

Crookston. — George Guleransen, a Minneapolis traveling man, dropped dead in a local hotel of heart failure, and the body was sent to Minneapolis.

Eveleth.—Carl Johnson, of Parkville, died in a hospital here of injuries sustained several weeks ago in an auto accident on the Eveleth road. He leaves a wife and three children.

Red Wing.—The Red Wing Malting Company has been sold to the Fleischmann Malting Company, of Chicago, which will soon begin the manufacturing of yeast and other malt products.

Brainerd.—The annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Development Association, called to be held at Grand Rapids Nov. 20 and 21, has been postponed indefinitely because of the influenza epidemic.

Rochester.—Peace celebrations here resulted in the death of George Hoffman, an architect. While doing street traffic duty as a member of the Motor Corps he was run down and killed instantly by a motor truck.

St. Paul.—Dr. R. M. Gardner, state health official, has been appointed to take charge of all hospital relief work for influenza sufferers in the Iron Range district, in hospitals supplementary to those already established.

Biwabik.—An Iron Range ore train struck and killed Sever Severson, a teamster, 37 years of age, near the station at Pettit. Severson had been at McKinley and was walking back to Pettit on the railroad track and did not notice the oncoming train.

Cloquet.—William Kelly, 73 years of age, one of Cloquet's pioneer citizens, died after a short illness. He moved to Cloquet in the early '80s and had since that time been one of the town's most prominent citizens. He was mayor of Cloquet several times.

Stillwater.—Two prisoners being taken to the state prison here escaped near the prison from the officer in charge, and are still at large, though handcuffed together. The names of the men, the officer and the county from which the pair were sent are withheld.

St. Paul.—In answer to a telegram from Secretary of War Baker, requesting officials to continue their fight against vice during the time required to demobilize the army, Governor Burnquist has assured the department that there will be no relaxation of efforts on the part of health officials in Minnesota.

St. Paul.—Governor Burnquist has announced the appointment of Mathias Baldwin to a place on the Minneapolis municipal court bench. Mr. Baldwin, who was defeated for the municipal bench in the general election, will fill the vacancy created by the election of Judge W. W. Bardwell to the district court. Mr. Baldwin was first assistant county attorney under James Robertson.

Faribault.—Announcement is made that Shattuck school will be closed for an indefinite period. Strict quarantine measures have prevented an epidemic of the influenza up to this time. Numbers of cases have appeared among Faribault residents, and yesterday the school was closed to prevent the spread of the disease. All cadets living within 200 miles of the school have been permitted to go home.

St. Paul.—Edward Lees, a Winona attorney, has been appointed by the state supreme court a commissioner to succeed Homer B. Dibell, recently named associate justice, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge George L. Bunn, St. Paul. Commissioner Lees is a member of the Winona law firm of Weber & Lees. Although a Democrat, he has held no political offices, but has served on the state board of law examiners. The appointment is for a six-year term at a salary of $7,000 a year, the same as that paid supreme court justices.

St. Paul.—Governor Burnquist has announced the appointment of state department heads and board members. They were all reappointed with the exception of C. G. Schulz, former state superintendent of education. The Governor had already announced the appointment of J. M. McConnell of Mankato to this position. The five department heads reappointed are C. Lewis Weeks, insurance commissioner; James Sorenson, dairy and food commissioner and chief oil inspector; W. A. Wittbecker, state hotel inspector; Elias J. Lien, state librarian, and W. F. Rhinow, adjutant general. James P. Gardiner was reappointed state labor commissioner for a four-year term. James T. Hale was reappointed state tax commissioner for a six-year term.

St. Paul.—C. G. Schulz, for 10 years state superintendent of education, will not be reappointed at the expiration of his term in January, Governor J. A. A. Burnquist has announced. The new superintendent will be J. M. McConnell, now professor of history and sociology in the state normal school at Mankato.

St. Paul.—War department orders for the removal of the army air mechanics school at Midway to Kelly field, Texas, have been suspended pending a hearing from representatives of the Twin Cities for the retention of the big school.

Crookston.—Influenza laid its hand heavily on the family of John Weiss, the 9-months-old son dying, twenty-four hours after his mother succumbed to the same disease. Thirteen members of the family have the disease with two nurses in charge under the Red Cross.

Brainerd.—The fourth victim of the peace celebration at Brainerd was Howard Erbinger, 19 years old. Young Erbinger was still busy with a double-barreled shotgun when the gun burst and mangled his left hand. The surgeons are trying to save some of his fingers.

MRS. LEILA SANBORN

Bemidji Woman Active in the United War Work Campaign.

Mrs. Leila Stanton Sanborn, daughter of Judge C. W. Stanton, of Bemidji, who has been active in the United War Work campaign in Minnesota, is now at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, with her husband, Dr. C. R. Sanborn, of the medical corps, who is ill at that camp.

Virginia.—More than 250 big game hunting licenses were issued here up till Saturday.

Winona.—An effigy of the former kaiser, which was thrown into the Mississippi river by the Elks during the victory celebration, was seen going down the river at La Crosse this week. The effigy is in a real coffin.

Spooner.—The flour mill of the Collins-Miller Milling Company is about ready for operation, the grinding and cleaning machinery being all installed. Several thousands of bushels of wheat have already been delivered.

Crookston.—Congressman and Mrs. Halvor Steenerson have left for Washington, where Mr. Steenerson expects to resume his congressional duties. Mr. and Mrs. Steenerson had been enjoying the fall at their Crookston home.

Duluth.—Charles L. Rakowsky, a Duluth real estate operator, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree when arraigned in district court, charged with appropriating illegally $1,900. He was given an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary.

Hibbing.—The annual Hibbing chrysanthemum show will be held at the greenhouses this month. Conrad Wolf, superintendent of parks, reports that the varieties and number of "mums" this year is as great as last year. As is the custom they will be distributed to the hospitals.

Stillwater. — Stillwater merchants have voted to return to a modified free delivery, following a month's experience with a ten-cent charge for delivery. Under the new arrangement, free delivery will be provided for purchases amounting to $1 or more; under that amount the ten-cent charge will stand.

Winona.—T. M. Biddlecombe, formerly a member of the faculty of a Minneapolis high school, has been appointed the Y. M. C. A. educational secretary in Ireland, according to information received by Rev. G. S. Keller, rector of St. Paul's church in Winona. Mr. Biddlecombe went to France last spring with the expeditionary forces.

Duluth.—Hunting or killing of deer and moose during the open hunting season from November 10 to November 30, within 76 towns in the burned districts of St. Louis, Carlton, Pine and Aitkin counties have been prohibited except to the actual residents of the towns named, according to word received from H. W. Libby, secretary of the Minnesota Public Safety Commission.

Mankato.—Dr. C. A. A. Joshlyn, former local physician, has been taken to Stillwater penitentiary to serve an indeterminate term, not to exceed five years. Dr. Joshlyn was sentenced several months ago. Later he was paroled to a farm near Sleepy Eye and failing to keep his parole there was taken back to the poor farm here, where he remained several months. At the poor farm, however, the prisoner seemed unable to observe the rules of his parole and it was decided to enforce the sentence hanging over him.

Redby.—The fishery maintained by the state of Minnesota here on Red Lake has just closed a very successful season. The last few days of work by S. N. Selvog, in charge of the fisheries, and his assistants, has been devoted to taking whitefish eggs for the state hatchery in St. Paul and about 3,000,000 were secured. The season at the fishery has been a great success, many tons of fish being taken from the lake and shipped to all parts of the state to combat the high price of foods, the fish being sold at actual cost. The first season of taking fish in this manner from Red Lake has proved such a success it is expected the state fish department will continue it next year.

Bemidji.—Local employment agencies have been closed and hereafter, until the order is rescinded, all labor hired through an employment agency in Bemidji must go through the war industrial board agency, of which board Charles Dailey is the Bemidji representative.

Bemidji.—The fourth annual exhibit of the Bemidji poultry, potato and corn show, scheduled for this week, has been postponed on account of the "flu" until Dec. 5, 6 and 7, when it will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the South Beltrami County Farm bureau.

Crookston.—S. M. Sivertson and C. G. Selvig will represent the Minnesota Red River Valley Development Association at a meeting to be held in St. Paul by engineers of the Federal department on the matter of the drainage survey to be made by the Federal government of the Grand and Red rivers and tributary streams and lakes, in the matter of flood prevention.

Pipestone.—The local Red Cross chapter has shipped a carload of household goods and clothing to the fire sufferers in the northern part of the state, the articles to be distributed by the Red Cross chapter at Lawler, Minn.

…away to marriage.

"It must be a sad disappointment when a woman marries a man thinking him brilliant and discovers that he is stupid."

"That depends a great deal on her temperament," replied Mr. Dubwaite, thoughtfully. "A stupid man is usually docile, you know."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Unkind.

Ella—My face is my fortune.

Stella—Somebody shortchanged you. —Chicago Daily News.

His Training.

"My son was a great one to 'dig' at college." "Then he ought to make good in the trenches."

Influenza and kindred diseases start with a cold.

Don't trifle with it. At the first shiver or sneeze, take

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

Better no medicine at all in all forms of Distemper than the wrong kind.

"SPOHN'S"

Is the RIGHT Kind. Horsemen Know This When They Have Once Tried It.

All druggists, horse goods houses and manufacturers se[ll it].

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Acid-Stomach Victims Sickly, Weak, Unfit, Depressed

Maybe you have an acid-stomach—and don't know it! There are millions of such people—weak, ailing, tired, worn out and "all in" before the day is half gone—listless and indifferent to their surroundings—often with aches and pains all over the body—woefully lacking in physical power and mental vigor—pale, emaciated—just dragging out a weary existence. Nine out of every ten of these people are unconscious victims of acid-stomach.

Thousands upon thousands of people who are subject to attacks of indigestion and biliousness; who are nervous, melancholy, mentally depressed; who suffer from rheumatism, lumbago or sciatica—yes, even many of those who have catarrh, ulcer or cancer of the stomach—if the trouble is traced to its source, it will often be found to be just acid-stomach. For these are only some of the ailments that are caused by what the doctors call superacidity, which is another name for sour or acid-stomach.

What you want to know above all else is how to quickly rid yourself of excess acid. A wonderful modern remedy called EATONIC literally wipes it out. It does the work easily, speedily and naturally. It makes the stomach pure, sweet, cool and comfortable. It helps you get full strength out of every mouthful of good you eat; and unless you DO get full strength from your food you cannot enjoy robust, vigorous health.

You eat to LIVE. Your life depends on the strength you get from your food. There is no other way.

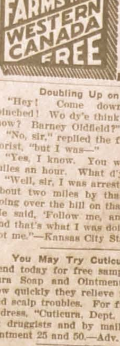
EATONIC is in pleasant-tasting tablet form—just like a bit of candy. We urge you—no matter what you have tried—take Eatonic just one week and find out for yourself how wonderfully improved you will feel. See how quickly EATONIC banishes the immediate effects of acid-stomach — bloat, heartburn, belching, food-repeating, sour, gassy stomach, indigestion, etc. See too, how quickly your general health improves—how much more you relish your food—how much more easily it is digested—how soundly you sleep—how nervousness and irritability disappear. And all simply because by taking EATONIC you have rid your stomach of a lot of excess acid that has been holding you back and making your life miserable.

EATONIC is absolutely harmless. It can be taken by the most delicate. Tens of thousands of people who have used it are enthusiastic in its praise.

EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed, so get a big 50c box from your druggist. If it does not help you your money will be refunded. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, send your name and address to the Eatonic Remedy Company, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will at once mail you a 50c box and you can send them the money for it after you receive it.

Scenes of Prosperity

Are Common in Western Canada



The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

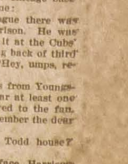
Where you can buy **good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre—get $2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre** you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming** is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches; markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to



R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Doubling Up on Him.

"Hey! Come down, there—yer pinched! Wo dy'e think you are, anyhow? Barney Oldfield?"

"No, sir," replied the frightened motorist, "but I was—"

"Yes, I know. You was makin' 52 miles an hour. What d'ye mean?"

"Well, sir, I was arrested back there about two miles by that officer just going over the hill on that motorcycle. He said, 'Follow me, and hurry up,' and that's what I was doing when you got me."—Kansas City Star.

You May Try Cuticura Free

Send today for free samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and learn how quickly they relieve itching, skin and scalp troubles. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Destroying Cinch Bugs.

Burning fence rows or grass around the border of infested grain fields is recommended as a fall practice to destroy chinch bugs. A slow, steady flame, fanned by a slight breeze, results in the killing of from 80 to 90 per cent of the hibernating insects; it also greatly reduces the number that would survive the winter and move to the wheat fields in the spring.

Even the strenuous poet has his idyl moments.

United States war bill is about $1,600,000,000 a month.

RUBBING IT IN ON UMPIRE

How Fiendish Fan Led Autocrat of the Diamond to Assist at His Own Discomfiture.

Gus Axelson, veteran Chicago baseball scribe, tells this one:

"In the National league there was an umpire named Harrison. He was having a rotten day of it at the Cubs' park and, while standing back of third base, heard a fan cry, 'Hey, umps, remember Youngstown?'

"Harrison, who comes from Youngstown, was tickled to hear at least one friendly voice, and waved to the fan, nodding that he did remember the dear old town.

"'Remember the old Todd house?' cried the fan.

"With a grin on his face, Harrison shouted, 'Sure do.'

"'Wasn't it rotten?' cried the fan.

"'It sure was,' rejoined Harrison, who was dumfounded when the fan fairly roared:

"'Well, you're worse!'"

The poet is born—unless he writes a magazine poem that nobody can understand; then he is made.

Britain normally imports 650 tons of ivory yearly.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting — Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

For Your

THANKSGIVING TABLE

Fara's Market offers the usual seasonable selection of

Turkeys
Geese
Ducks
Chickens
Oysters
Cranberries
Celery
Choice Cabbage
Vegetables
Meats

Order early while the selection is complete.

Don't wait until the article you want is in somebody elses ice chest

FARA'S MEAT MARKET

Phone 132 PINE CITY

BEROUN NEWS DEPARTMENT

This Department Will Appear Regularly in The Pine Poker Readers will find the Beroun News in it

Beroun News

The following subscriptions for fire relief fund have been received by Wm. Fisher:

L. Quradnik $5, J. J. Tucker $5, Mrs. W. Gilson $1, D. Anderson $1, Alb. Kub $5, Fr. Kubesh $1, A. Henderson $1, Mrs. J. Kub, Jr., $3, Wm. Fisher $3, Jos. Cerny $5, Fr. Splichal $1, S. Heath $2, L. Havel $2, J. Kolar $3, Fr. Osman, Sr., $2.50, State Bank of Beroun $10.00.

Miss Rose Horejs and Frank Petranek were quietly married at St. Paul on Thursday, Nov. 7, and came here last week Wednesday for a short stay at the home of the brides parents, after which they will return to St. Paul to make their home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Petranek are known to every one here, and all join in wishing them a long and happy life.

Wm. Jewell, who rode horseback from Washington state, left on Monday for his home at Spooner, Wis., after a few days' visit at the home of his uncle, G. W. Jewell, northwest of town. He left in the saddle, intending to complete his journey in that way.

Mrs. David Anderson and John Smiley left Tuesday for Minneapolis, whither they are moving their household effects and will make their home. Wm. Baker expects to take possession of their old farm east of here, which he has purchased, the first of next week.

Mrs. Brown is moving, this week, from the Nemic house to the Dwarchak house. We believe we could point the finger of accusation at the unmarried Beroun business man who will occupy the Nemic house, but we won't—yet.

Frank Skalicky has enlisted in the Marines and left, Wednesday of last week, to join the service on the East coast. Beroun has several men in this branch of the armed service, we believe.

Andrew Ness was a business visitor here on Tuesday. His family now resides at Duluth, where he is engaged in the furniture business, having traded his meat business at St. Paul.

We understand that work on the new bridge over Pokegama creek, northwest of town, will be resumed in a couple of weeks and the bridge completed.

Frank Kadavy is pushing work on his new house and will have one of the best residences in town when completed. He has rented his farm to Orville Blood, of Pine City, and will move into town about Dec. 1.

Henry Stephan, Jr., expects to leave, the latter part of this week, for Omaha, Neb., where he will visit old friends and relatives for 10 days or so.

Albert Shandera was called home by the illness of his wife at the Jos. Freml home, north of town. She is reported much better.

Jos. Basta is on the sick list, under the able direction of Henry Kuben, who expects to fetch him through all right.

War Work fund collections are coming fine, and Chairman Peterson expects to publish a list of subscribers later.

Mrs. Frank Horejs went to the Twin Cities, yesterday, to visit with relatives for a week or so.

Many from this region will attend the Czech bazaar in the Armory at Pine City next Wednesday.

Meadow Lawn News

Listen for the wedding bells.

Christ Gaukel has moved in with Lars Jacobson.

Mrs. Steve Smith is kept busy attending to the sick.

A. H. Auman has moved into the new residence on his farm.

Niel Tiff, of Brookings, S. D., is visiting at the home of Wm. Hander.

Simon Brackenberg has been very sick, but we are glad to hear he is slowly recovering.

The Purdy & Gaukel threshing machine, which was laid up for a few days on account of bad weather, has commenced work again.

The Gust Johnson auction, last Friday, was fairly well attended, and things sold very well except the live stock, the horses being particularly poor bid getters.

F. D. Baker was called to Blue Earth City, Monday, by the death of his brother-in-law, R obt. Ogilvie, and expected to return today. Mr. Ogilvie has visited here and has a brother living near Willow River.

FAMILY THEATRE

(Afternoon and Evening)

Thursday Nov. 28

Thanksgiving Day

'THE BLUE BIRD'

Super-Production — An Inspiration — TRADE MARK ARTCRAFT PICTURES — A World Masterpiece — A Revelation

"The Blue Bird" is the symbol of Happiness. Never before has a people, war-torn, sought so for happiness. It is happiness we fought for in France. Some call it Democracy. Its right name is Happiness.

FREE PERFORMANCE
10 o'clock a. m.
For all children up to 12 years of age

MATINEE
2:30 - - 5c and 15c
NIGHT
7:30 and 9:15, 15c and 25c

When we refrain from buying anything
We can get along without and purchase
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
We

"Help the government win the war."
"Get our money back with interest when the war is over."
"Will have learned the lesson of thrift and will have acquired the habit of saving, making us a better nation then ever."
"Will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done something that helped to make this country—of which we are all so fond and to which we are all devoted—to be victorious, and that we have substantially backed up our boys that have gone to defend our rights.

Eastern Minn. Power Co.

ROCK CREEK NEWS DEPARTM'T

Wherein is Published the News of the Rock Creek Region
It is intended to help Rock Creek inevery way and solicitsyour aid

Subscribers to Fire Relief Fund

Rock Creek subscribers to the Northeastern Minnesota Fire Relief Fund were as follows: E. J. Anderson $5, C. Rasmussen $5, Peter Carlson $6, Otto Ehrenberg $5. August Altman, $5, August Shogren $5, A. B. Barstow $5, C. G. McNeal $5, Alex. Tate $5, John L. Peterson $5, A. J. Johnson $5, Joe Meyer $1.50, Alfred Johnson $1.50, Erick Johnson $1.00, Jonss Lundeen $1, Eric Blomquist $2, G. B. Nills $1, Mrs. A. J. Anderson $1, Fred Hartz $5, Louis Olson $2, L. Blomquist $1, J. N. Johnson $1, Eric Holmberg $1, Matz Peterson $10, Ole P. Eng $5, A. Meline $1, Claus G. Johnson $1, Aug. Johnson $1, Charley Johnson $1, Axel W. Johnson $1, Mrs. Nellie Soderbeck $1, P. O. Blost $1, Ole Sorenson $1, Ludwig Johnson $1, Mrs. Will Doran $2, Sam Marty $5, Frank Vandike $1, B. Fitzwater $1, F. E. Stevens $5, C. E. Merriott $5, Mrs. C. R. Anderson $2, Israel Larson $10, Geo. Lindstrom $2, Johannes Erickson $5, S. A. Peterson $2, August Peterson $5, John Mossberg $2, Israel Erickson $1, John Dahl $1, J. M. Morrow $2, Gust Olson $1, A. P. Sipprell $2, Hjalmar Johnson $1.50, Mrs. Victor Pepin $1, Ernest A. Olson $3, C. F. Carlson $5, Edward Anderson $1, Henry Bassett $1, Leonard McNeal $1, G. C. Schmidt $1, Jonas Olson $2, Geo. Martinson $2, R. J. Vandike $2, Mrs R. J. Vandike $1, John Nelson $3, John Nerlund $2, Hugh Alguire $2, Mrs. John Gross $2, V. Hanchuh $2, Mrs. David Haynes $3, John Soukup $5, Hubert Hinze $3, Henry Soukop $5, Mrs. Frank Soukup $1. Mrs. Mamie Olson $1, Mrs. Amanda Kenna $1, B. Greenspan $1, Peter Hanson $2, Louis Benson $5, Mrs. A. Hanson $1, C. G. Lundblad $5, Nels Martinson $2, Ole Hanson $10, Bernard Hanson $1, Mrs. F. G. Smith $2, Rudd Lbr. Co. $5, A. P. Erickson $5, H. Hawkins $1.50, C. L. Wallace $2, Mrs. H. L. Mills $2, Theo. Johnson $1, Peter Ostman $2, E. Gust Erickson $5, Mrs. Gertie Johnson $5, O. H. Schmidt $2, De Lila Ericson $2, Fred Allgood $5, C. E. Hendrickson $3, C. E. Berg $3, M. A. Beecher $5, Mrs. Sam Burton $10, Ben Johnson $3, H. Hankins $2, Mrs. Mary Doran $1, H. G. Holst $1, Nels Peterson $5, Elmer Bohleen $2.50, N. J. Bornhoft $5, Inger Bornhoft $2, Elmer Nelson $5, Mrs. Lindstrom .50, Grace Beavers .70, Fred Hansen $3, Wm. N. Hanson $5, John Marty $5, D. J. McKay $5, Mrs. Geo. Tyler $2, Gilbert Nelson $2, Hans K. Hansen $2, Mrs. John Dahlstrom $1.50, Oscar Peterson $5, Herman Johnson $5, Albert Lindberg $1, John H. Krueger $5, John E. Carlson $5, Henry Mossberg $2. Total $380.

Robert Becklund Is Dead

Robert B. Becklund passed away on Wednesday of last week in the hospital at the Aviation Mechanics' Training School at St. Paul, after a four weeks' illness from influenza, followed by pneumonia and other complications. The remains were laid at rest at his old home at Winthrop on the afternoon of the following day.

Deceased was born at Winthrop, Jan. 4, 1894, and there grew to manhood and was educated, coming to Rock Creek in January of 1914, and leaving on July 15 last, when he entered the training school, where he passed away. On June 11 last he married Miss Esthyr L. Quist at the home of her parents at Winthrop, and she returned to her profession of nurse following his entry into the service barely one month later.

Robert leaves his widow, his parents, two sisters living at Winthrop, a brother at Almont and his brother, L. B., at this place, besides hosts of friends wherever he is known, to mourn his loss.

L. B. Becklund, from this place, was at Winthrop to attend the funeral.

Card of Thanks

We wish our friends and neighbors of this locality and elsewhere to know that we greatly appreciate the aid extended to us following the fire which destroyed our home. Aside from the bountiful purse of $220.63, there were clothes and food in considerable quantity and shelter and friendly assistance, which cannot be measured. We fully appreciate it all and extend our heartfelt thanks. — C. E. Hendrickson and family.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our very hearty thanks to the good people far and near, who so liberally gave towards our loss in fire. We also want to thank the Rock Creek Red Cross specially for their work and donations in clothing.—Yours, with many thanks, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lindstrom and children.

Rock Creek

Gunnard Shoberg went to Minneapolis, where he will be employed, Monday, after spending the summer at his home here.

Mr. Viedmark left for Minneapolis, where he expected to take up railway work, Monday, leaving Mrs. V. at the home of her sister, Mrs. P. Nelson, where they have been visiting, for a short time longer.

Peter Nelson and Mr. Viedmark returned, last Thursday, from a few days hunting about 80 miles north of Duluth, bringing home a deer apiece.

The Bell Telephone Policy

We endeavor to conduct our dealings with the public, our employees and our investors along the lines of this policy:

1. To furnish courteous, efficient, and dependable telephone service.
2. To tell the public the truth about our business.
3. To be conservative and economical in the management of our affairs.
4. To pay our employees good wages.
5. To earn for our security holders a reasonable return on their investment.

We believe that such success as we have had is because our business has been conducted along these lines.

For Sale, Trade or Rent

320 acres 3 miles east of Bruno. Small acreage under plow, 40 acres in timothy and clover, 100 acres in pasture with running water; fenced with barb and woven wire; 10-room house, barn 30x46, garage, chicken-house, milk-house, wood-shed, good well; some good timber. $35 an acre. Will sell on very easy terms, trade for small tract, or rent to good tenant.—Owner, O. A. Allen, Hector, Minn. 11-4

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Want to Rent Farm

Would like to rent, farm, with stock and machinery, on shares for one year or more. Have my own horses. References given.—Orville Blood, Pine City. 11-2p

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Sheep for Sale

180 breeding ewes and 60 ewe lambs. These sheep I have raised on my farm, and are all grade Shropshire. We sell them in lots of 10 or more and will sell on time. Can't get help and must sell. —P. W. McAllen.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Threshing Outfit for Sale

One Altman-Taylor steam engine, 25 horse, almost new. Also 1-2 interest in another 25 h.p. Altman-Taylor steam engine, a 32 56 Avery separator and a portable mill.—Jos. M. Pangerl, Route 2, Pine City. 10-3p

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Breeding Ewes for Sale

200 black-faced breeding ewes coming two years old. These sheep are to be bred to pure Shropshire sires, and are just the sheep with which to start a small band on a farm. Write for particulars.—Robinson Company, Onamia, Minn.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Will take wood on account at Poker office.

If you like good reading ask us about our special magazine club offer.

If your watch or clock needs repairing, Stancke, the jeweler, will fix it for you.

The Bazaar will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 27, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.

Your neighbors take The Poker

AUCTION

I will offer at public auction at my place 9 miles east and 1 mile south of Pine City, on

MONDAY, NOV. 25

Beginning at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp

HORSES

Black horse, 11 yrs old, weight 1500
Roan horse, 12 yrs old, weight 1500
Bay mare, 12 yrs old, weight 1500

CATTLE

2 Jersey cows, coming fresh March and April
Durham cow, coming fresh March
18-month-old Durham heifer
13-month-old Jersey bull
2 spring calves

PIGS

7 8-weeks-old pigs

FARM MACHINERY

Set work harness
Wagon and double harness
Two-seated buggy
Set sleighs
McCormick binder
McCormick mower
McCormick hay rake
Two-horse planter
Walking plow
Disc gang plow, can be used single disc, 3 sections
Wooden harrow, 3 horse
12-disc harrow
14-inch breaking plow
About 50 grain sacks
Pile pole wood
Hay rack
2-horse walking cultivator

HAY AND STRAW

about 13 tons of hay
2 wheat straw stacks
1 oat straw stack
1 rye straw stack

Terms: All sums of $10.00 and under cash. On sums over $10.00, 12 months' time will be given on good bankable paper, with interest at 6 per cent.

H. J. BERG

H. J. Hall, Auctioneer First State Bank Pine Co., Clerk

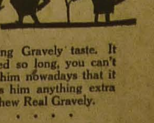
MANY LIKE THIS IN PINE CITY

Similar Cases Being Published In Each Issue.

The following case is but one of the many occurring daily in Pine City. It is an easy matter to verify it. You cannot ask for better proof.

A. Biederman, farm implement dealer, says: "I have had several attacks of kidney trouble and have suffered a great deal from backache and have been miserable with it. I have to bend over at my work, and I tell you, sometimes when I have bent over I have hardly been able to get up again. At such times my kidneys have acted too frequently and the secretions haven't been natural. I have felt run down and my limbs have ached and felt numb. Doan's Kidney Pills soon had me well again, and I have used them every time I have had an attack of kidney trouble." 60c, at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ike always thought



—a man was foolish to buy plug of the Gravely class when he could get a big plug of ordinary tobacco for the same money. But one day Bill gave him a chew of Gravely—just two or three small squares. Then Ike got the pure, satisfying Gravely taste. It lasted so long, you can't tell him nowadays that it costs him anything extra to chew Real Gravely.

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost

PEYTON BRAND
Real Gravely Chewing Plug
each piece packed in a pouch
P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO., DANVILLE VA.