DONT BE BALD

How to Make Hair Grow Strong, Thick and Lustrous.

Few of us get bald in a day and we all have ample warning when our hair is thinning out.

Parisian sage is a most efficient hair invigorator, but to immediately stop any further loss of hair and quickly start a new growth it must be rubbed into the scalp so the starved hair roots can really absorb it and get the vital stimulation so badly needed. You will surely be delighted with the first application for your hair and scalp should look and feel 100 per cent. better.

Parisian sage is not expensive. It's a scientific preparation that supplies all hair needs—a clean, non-sticky, antiseptic liquid that is sold by Lee & Osgood Co. and at drug and toilet counters everywhere with guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Good looking hair is half the battle in any man's or woman's personal appearance. Neglect means dull, thin, lifeless hair and finally baldness, while a little attention now insures thick and lustrous hair for years to come. No matter what your hair troubles try a Parisian sage massage tonight—you will not be disappointed.

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The Eighth Annual Fair of the North Stonington Grange Fair Association, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 17,18, 19, Wednesday, September 18, Ox Pulling Contest. Thursday, September 19, Horse Pulling Contest. Thursday September 19, Children's Day, all children 12 years and under admitted free. Wednesday, September 18, Mr. Walter Pond will sing with the band.

Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents.

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25 Franklin Street.

But It Doesn't Touch the Hysterical.

Although nobody has mentioned it, fighting also will help to win the war.—New York Evening Post.

Small ideas and big words make a painful combination.

The Bulletin.

Norwich, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1918.

VARIOUS MATTERS

Light vehicle lamps at 7.26 o'clock this evening.

Unusually large flocks of blackbirds are reported in nearby towns.

A number of local people will motor to Rockville today to attend the Fair.

Many of the students in colleges and preparatory schools will leave town this week to begin the Fall term.

Connecticut war activities are to be represented in a photographic history of the war being compiled at Washington.

Cranberry picking has begun on Thompson's Meadows, near Wheeler's station, on the Norwich-Westerly trolley line.

St. James lodge, No. 23, works the second degree tonight at Masonic temple at 7.30.—adv.

Monday evening at the Central Baptist church, a meeting of new chairmen of district committees was held in the Conference room.

The members of the executive board of the Connecticut Congress of Mothers will gather for the first fall meeting today at New Haven.

Next week is Harvest Festival Week for the Salvation Army, when Captain and Mrs. Jewell, of Norwich, will make the customary collections.

An ordinary sized diamond-back turtle caught with a scoop net in the Race one day last week by a Noank fisherman brought $4 in Fulton Market.

This week the Young Ladies' Sodality of St. Patrick's parish is to meet at the rooms of the St. Anne's Temperance society, Thursday evening, to work for the Red Cross.

The state prohibitionists will formally announce their candidate for governor today (Tuesday), at a meeting which will be held in Hartford. The candidate is Rev. Dr. John Newton Lackey.

The planet Mercury is in the morning sky this month and tomorrow, the 18th, will be at its greatest distance from the sun—17 degrees 52 minutes—rising about an hour before the sun on that date.

Norwich grocers have posted conspicuously the notice of the two pounds sugar allowance per month for each individual, in order to add to the restricted sugar ration for England, France and Italy.

Attorney Homer S. Cummings of Stamford has been tendered charge of the national campaign this fall by the democratic national committee, according to word recently received by local leaders of that party.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, who is "spending the season at Oswegatchie, is still setting a good example by refusing to use an automobile on Sunday and patronizes the trolley exclusively.

A full and complete line of new fall millinery, personally selected from the best New York stocks, now on sale by Mrs. W. H. Rogers, 71 Union St.—adv.

The war gardens on the Briscoe property on Broad street and McKinley avenue have not only produced thrifty looking crops, but have grown some giant sunflowers, the seeds of which are being saved for poultry food.

It is reported that the Amston team's pitcher, Merle Jones, is ill with typhoid fever, in camp in Georgia, where he was sent about two weeks ago. This is the third young man from Hebron to be stricken with typhoid.

Alfred Noyes, celebrated poet, recently decorated by King George for services in the cause of the allies, born in England was 38 years old Monday. Mr. Noyes gave a reading of his poems in the Norwich Free Academy Winter course.

Miss Mary Lord and Lucius Robinson will be married in the Hebron Congregational church, Friday September 20, at six o'clock, p. m. by Rev. John H. Fitzgerald, rector of an Episcopal church in New York, a former resident of Hebron.

The White Ribbon Banner acknowledges Gordon Missionary fund, Willimantic L. T. L., $1.26; field kitchen Meriden $6; Ayer fund, Colchester, $5; ratification fund, Hartford county, $29.67, New Haven county $34, Middlesex county $42.74, Litchfield county, $11.

The scarcity of sugar should not deter beekeepers from feeding their colonies during September and October, according to an official of the food department of the Connecticut State Council of Defense. Bees must have plenty of stores in order to winter well.

The 50,000 members of the Junior Food Army in Connecticut cared for 450 acres of corn, 200 acres of potatoes, and 300 acres of truck garden this season, and have kept the food production pledge by raising 2,000 pigs, 500 sheep and calves and over 25,000 chickens.

John (Gilder) Olson arrested Thursday night at Portland, Conn., for intoxication and breach of the peace when brought before Justice Harry Howard, was turned over to Judge of Probate T. C. Flood, examined by physicians and committed to the Norwich Inebriate Farm for three years.

Nearly 500 Polish residents of New London assembled at the Polish church there Sunday afternoon, to listen to Polish army officers who have seen service in France. The five recruits secured at the meeting were Felix Tyzka, Andre Makarewicz, Pavel Marych, Boleslaw Bobinski and Konstansi Toziak.

As no more voluntary enlistments are to be accepted by the government, the New Haven recruiting office has been closed. Col. W. A. Mercer, who has been in charge of the work has returned to his home in New London. The office has been in operation since 1902, this being the first time it has closed.

A Wapping girl, Miss Dorothy Inez Doane, has been notified that she has passed the examination as a yeoman in the navy and has been ordered to report at New London today (Tuesday). Miss Doane is a graduate of the South Manchester High school and training school for nurses at the Hartford hospital.

RESIDENTS OF ST. MIHIEL GREET PRESIDENT POINCARE

With the French Army in France, Sept. 16.—(By The A. P.)—All the 2,500 souls at St. Mihiel who remained until the day of deliverance were out today to welcome President Poincare, who came to greet them not only as their president, but as their neighbor. His own villa, only a few miles away at Sampigny, shows to passersby on the road to Toul a gaping shell hole where there once was a salon. There are smaller shell holes in other parts of the building although the walls still are standing.

Almost every resident of St. Mihiel greeted the president, carrying a French flag, although no one seemed to know exactly where the colors came from. Their demeanor was that of persons who had been awakened from a horrible nightmare.

Every young man has a great future ahead of him, but it usually persists in staying there.

PERSONALS

Madams Fournier of Broadway returned on Monday from a business trip to New York.

Bernard J. Cull, U. S. navy, who has been visiting his mother in Norwich, has returned to New York.

Private Edmund Smith of Camp Devens has returned after a two days' furlough at his home on Ward street.

Miss Martha C. Goldthwait has returned to Longmeadow, Mass., from a short visit with relatives at Lebanon.

Mrs. C. P. Kennedy of Danielson, was the guest Monday of her cousin, Mrs. George W. Hamilton, of Cliff street.

Mrs. Walter S. Torrance who has been spending the summer at Fishers Island, has returned to her home in Derby.

Prof. and Mrs. Hugh Kinder of 351 Main street, have just returned from a five weeks' pleasure tour of Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts.

At Niantic, Miss Camilla Cole of Bennington, Vt., has resumed her duties in the Niantic school after spending the summer at her home.

N. D. Sevin, who recently retired from business is substituting in Lee and Osgood's while the clerks in that store are on their vacations.

Richard L. Tarrant who has completed his ground school course at the aviation field at Princeton is spending a ten day furlough at his home here.

Herbert W. Lucas of Norwich has received word from his brother, Dr. Julian D. Lucas of the United States Aviation corps that he is in Italy at present.

Miss Mary J. Lally, secretary of the Connecticut Humane society, was in New London and Groton recently, looking after business there in behalf of the society.

FUNERAL.

Dennis A. Donovon.

On Monday morning the funeral of Dennis A. Donovan was held from his late home at 8 Ward street and included in the large attendance were relatives from other cities. There were many beautiful floral forms. At the services in St. Patrick's church Rev. Myles P. Galvin was celebrant of the requiem mass. Mrs. F. L. Farrell sang De Profundis as the offertory and Lead, Kindly Light as a waiting hymn. The bearers were Lieut. John W. Dunn, of South Manchester, Patrick and Michael J. Clifford of Holyoke, Patrick J. Connor of Providence, Michael Lynch of this city, all relatives of the departed, and John Fegarty. Burial took place in St. Mary's cemetery. Undertaker Hourigan had charge of the funeral arrangements.

DAVIS THEATRE.

To induce the first women of Great Britain to do menial duties, such as scrubbing floors, washing windows and mopping walks, for motion picture reproduction, was one of the tasks that devolved upon David W. Griffith while producing The Great Love, for Artcraft, which was presented at the Davis theatre on Monday.

In making The Great Love the first of his new series for Artcraft, Mr. Griffith received the help and encouragement of Queen Alexandra and many of the leaders of social activities of London. The picture reveals a beautiful love story, but its prime purpose is to show how war has leveled all ranks and awakened the so-called leisure classes of the British Empire to the needs of their country. The various roles are in the hands of notable screen players including Robert Harron, Henry Walthall and Lillian Gish.

Their Seaside Tangle, a comedy, and the Official War Review films were the other two pictures on the bill.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY

Mrs. Eleanor Abbott Winslow of Butts.

Mrs. Channing M. Huntington has been in Madison for several days.

The Misses Sayles of North Washington street have returned from South Hartswell, Maine.

Gen. and Mrs. William A. Aiken have returned after six weeks' stay at Marblehead, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Norton and daughter, Ruth, have returned from Weekapaug R. I.

Judge and Mrs. Gardiner Greene are at their home on Sachem terrace, after passing the summer at North Scituate Beach, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Turner and family have returned to town after passing the summer at their cottage at Harwichport Mass.

Miss Mary Smith, of Whitneyville, returned Monday, after visiting Mrs. Daniel M. Lester, of Warren street. New York is the guest of the Misses

Miss Ruth Brewer Norton was given a party recently to celebrate her fourth birthday at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Edward D. Fuller on Broadway.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERAN IN REUNION

Charles L. Hertle of Hartford was elected president of the Seventh regiment, Connecticut Volunteers' association, at the forty-ninth annual reunion on Thursday at Hartford. He was third vice-president for the year just ended.

It was voted to hold the fiftieth reunion in Hartford next year, and a programme will be prepared in keeping with the half century.

More than fifty of the members of the regiment, which was one of the first to raise the Union flag in South Carolina after the state had seceded, were present.

Alfred H. Terry of New Haven, later a major general, was the first colonel and General Joseph R. Hawley of Hartford the second colonel. The regiment saw much hard fighting and was known as the "Fighting Seventh."

President Amos Dickerman of New Haven presided and Virgil F. McNeil of New Haven, life secretary-treasurer, read the minutes of the last meeting and numerous notes of regret at inability to attend. One of the cards was from Jerome Tourtellotte of Putnam, the second major of the regiment.

Visitors from other regiments who spoke were Deputy United States Marshal Timothy E. Hawley, secretary of the Eighth Regiment association, and Henry M. Adams, of the Sixteenth regiment, who extended an invitation to the regiment to attend the Sixteenth's reunion next Tuesday.

Officers were elected, in addition, to Mr. Hertle, as follows:

First vice president, Lewis P. Bradley, New Haven; second vice president, Levi Andrews, Newburgh, N. Y.; third vice president, George W. Raymond, Norwich; chaplain, Rev. Lyman S. Johnson, New Britain.

Dinner was served at 1.30 by Robert O. Tyler, Woman's Relief corps.

From the Commerce Reports.

A bill introduced into the Canadian house of ommons proposes the payment of bounties on zinc produced from zinc ores mined in Canada.

Extensive efforts are bing made to increase Brazil's agricultural crops since that country entered the war, in order to save tonnage.

One of China's most urgent needs is for locomotives. The country proposes to standardize upon a single type.

DELIVERED 119,024 BELGIAN RIFLES

Deliveries of 119,024 rifles on the contract with the Belgian government are reported by the Boston News Bureau in a sketch of the business of the Marlin-Rockwell corporation, whose factory in this city is the one where the rifles for the Belgian government are manufactured.

When the contract with the Belgian government has been completed, the Norwich plant will be utilized, with the other plants of the corporation, in the production of Browning machine guns. The Marlin-Rockwell corporation has on hand unfilled orders for more than $23,000,000, representing largely contracts for light and heavy Browning guns.

During the first half of this year the company finished $13,252,301 worth of machine guns and accessories, following $9,437,904 of orders completed in 1917. Last year, however, was a period in which Marlin was largely occupied with the work of equipping its plants for the manufacture of machine guns on a large scale and actual production did not start until late in the year.

When the present Marlin-Rockwell Corporation was formed it took over, through an exchange in stock, all the shares of the old Marlin Arms Co., which conveyed a patent license for the manufacture of Colt machine guns, a contract with the British government for manufacture of 12,000 of these weapons and $1,500,000 cash.

Through an agreement entered into with the Belgian government the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation undertook to complete a contract for 140,000 rifles and 10,000 carbines, of which about 12,000 had been delivered by the Hopkins & Allen Arms Co., when it went into receivership.

Under this arrangement the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation on the completion of the contract, and upon repayment to the Hopkins & Allen Co. will receive the entire plant of the latter. This plant will then be utilized in the manufacture of Browning machine guns.

To date there have been delivered to the Belgian government by the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation under this contract 119,024 rifles. The Belgian government credits the company with a part of the purchase price upon delivery of each rifle so that when the contract has been completed the entire amount of its advances will have ben repaeid.

Marlin-Rockwell has been expanding its activities during the past year chiefly through the purchase for $1,995,000 cash and 2000 shares of common stock of the assets of the Standard Roller Bearing Co., which employs 2500 men and last year did a business of $2,091,215. The Rockwell-Drake Corporation, making roller bearings, and the Mayo Radiator Co., producing automobile accessories, were also acquired for cash and stock.

The Mayo plant has been turned over to machine gun production and now has a capacity equal to that of the original Marlin factory.

CROWDED HOUSE IS PROMISE FOR CONCERT

A long line stood at the Davis theatre on Broadway on Monday morning when the box office opened to exchange their tickets for the seat checks for the concert by the French army band tonight (Tuesday) at the theatre. All the indications are for a house filled to its capacity for the concert.

Mayor J. J. Desmond has agreed to auction off a basket of Elberta peaches that has been contributed by Frank T. Browning of the Kitemaug orchards, the only peach grower in the state this year who has any Elbertas.

Mayor Desmond and the members of the common council are to have a box at the theatre and the wives of the council members are also to have a box.

The following is the schedule for the band upon its visit to this city:

2 p. m.—Band arrives at city hall from Willimantic.

3.30 p. m.—Reception at city hall.

5.30 p. m.—Open air concert at Union square.

6.30 p. m.—Supper at Y. M. C. A.

8 p. m.—Concert at Davis theatre.

After concert, depart for New London in automobiles.

POLICE COURT CASES FOR MONDAY MORNING

In the police court on Monday morning nine persons were presented on intoxication charges. Benjamin Kalberg of Lowell, Mass. was discharged, Arthur Roach of Watertown paid $5 for nolle with costs, Mary Quinn was discharged, Adam Krekensky paid $8.50, which was $1 and costs, Aleck Tebel of Montville went to jail in default of paying $1 and costs amounting to $12.50, Esson Lock of Willimantic paid $9 and $1 fine and costs, William McManus paid $12.75 and William Eno of Worcester paid $12.50.

The cases against James Service, Richard Jones and Thomas McDermott, who were arrested at the club rooms of the Sachem Improvement Association at 48 Water street, were continued for a week.

Joseph C. Keen of New London and William C. Harrison had their cases nolled. They were presented for violation of the automobile law.

SPECIAL THANKS TO NORWICH BOY SCOUTS

The sum of $308 has recently been sent from Norwich to Miss Carita Spencer, chairman of the Food For France fund in New York.

Miss Spencer has asked that a public acknowledgement from her might be made to the Boy Scouts through whose efforts nearly $100 was collected at the New London County Fair. Miss Spencer says: "I give three special cheers for the Boy Scouts. Please express to them the appreciation of our committee and the assurance that we will do our very best with the money."

Many kind hearts seem to be alive to the needs of the French, for voluntary contributions to this fund are still being sent to the chairman, Mrs. Oliver L. Johnson of Union street.

LIEUT. HAVILAND IS VISITING AT HOME

Theodore Z. Haviland, who has just received his commission as second lieutenant in the ordnance department graduating at the camp at Aberdeen, Md., is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Haviland of 27 Greene avenue, before reporting back at camp on Wednesday.

Lieutenant Haviland is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and after graduation was in the employ of the Bell Telephone Co. in Philadelphia, attending the telephone school conducted by the company and graduating at the end of the course of six months. He enlisted while at Philadelphia and has been at Sandy Hook and at Aberdeen.

HAROLD R. PRESTON HAS NAVY COMMISSION

Harold R. Preston, son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Preston of Broadway, is one of the Connecticut boys who have been granted temporary commissions as line and deck officers after taking a special officers' training course at Annapolis. L. Cook of Mystic and C. R. Crandall of Groton have also qualified.

Arthur L. Bill of Danielson nis to be assigned to duty as an engineer officer.

Picture of Norwich Contingent.

Joseph A. George has received a panorama picture of the 69 Norwich boys who left here the latter part of August for Camp Greenleaf, Lyttle, Ga., and it is on exhibition at his store on Main street.

No Meeting of Commission.

Members of the state tuberculosis commission were to have come here on Monday for a meeting at the Norwich sanatorium, but they had tire trouble on the way and did not arrive.

Joseph Burns to Become Aviator.

Joseph Burns of 90 Boswell avenue, formerly employed in the color shop of the United States Finishing Co., has resigned his position to join the aviation corps of the U. S. Army.

Clinton Jones Going to Dartmouth.

Clinton S. Jones, who has been a clerk at the Norwich Savings Society, is to enter Dartmouth college this fall and will take the military training with the college students.

Canada's total trade for the first four months of 1918 suffered a loss of $198,812,079 over the corresponding period last year, the figures being $702,748,065 and $901,560,144, respectively.

LIEUT. COWAN OF 55TH KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. Oscar H. Cowan of Battery D, 55th artillery regiment, which trained at Fort Wright on Fishers Island, has been killed in action in France on Aug. 21. The official notice has come to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Cowan of North Stamford.

Lieut. Cowan was 23 years old. He enlisted in the coast artillery, 7th company, in 1911, and went to Fishers Island with the company when the Connecticut troops were called into service. Later, when the 56th artillery regiment was formed, with many Norwich boys in its ranks, he was made a lieutenant in this regiment.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

What The Marines Are.

Henry A. Rogers of Colchester, the chairman of the council of defense for that town has received the following letter which gives what a "fighting marine" thinks of the service.

Supply Co., 13th Reg.,
U. S. M. C.
Quantico, Va.
July 31, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Rogers: Permit me briefly to apologize for my delay in not previously writing you. The only excuse which I can offer is that I could not very well keep up correspondence with all of my Salem people and rather than slight some I decided to omit writing to any except in answer to their letters. This as you know I have done and therefore I believe you will pardon my tardiness in not writing you. However, as my dear mother states in her letter of recent date you are anxious to have me write you of the training and advantages of this branch of service I take the pleasure of complying with your request and knowing that you desire to publish this letter I shall truthfully state the facts as they appeared to me and as they are. That each and every young man in this glorious and honorable branch of the service are men whose whole souled desire is to serve their beloved country with more ador and zeal than they have done previously. By this I mean that many young men have served their country before they enlisted but have found themselves lacking. From our great western farms which we all know provide this great nation and our allies with its bountious supplies of wheat and beef, young men have joined.

Our eastern states are sacrificing their young men who have done good and noble work in its many ammunition factories and farms, still sorry to say there are snuch parts of the various states where the U. S. M. C. is an unknown as Greek is to the average citizen. Unfortunately the country is without a recruiting station but it is to be hoped that soon there will be. New London has practically every recruiting station with the exception of this branch. The average training a recruit receives is about six to seven weeks after which he is turned out for duty. No other organization receives the training and drill which the men in this branch receive. This is proven by the quotation of General Pershing and other prominent men, as well as by the glorious and victorious deeds which the marines are daily accomplishing "over there." That the physical standing is far above any organization is also proven by the small number of casualties caused by sickness or disease. That the comfort of the men is constantly provided for is an absolute certainty as I can narrate in a very few words.

While in training on Paris Island S. C., we slept in tents on comfortable cots constantly provided with clean bed linen and good bedding. These were (i. e. the entire bed) covered with a mosquito screen. Also hot and cold showers were always available, the meals were always plentiful and good, the hours of drill and training were short in comparison to the hours of leisure. Saturday afternoons and Sundays were hours of pleasure and left for devotional exercises and letter writing. The various medical treatments received amount to about $22 and this includes only the three innoculations for the prevention of typhoid fever and the vacination. For any other cases which may occur such as toothache, or anything more serious medical attention is always provided, at any time of the day, this costs the recruit only twenty cents per month. Now as to the clothing. The amount of clothing issued would cost the civilian about $200. This is given to the men without any deduction from their pay. The chances for increasing their monthly pay are many.

No branch of service gives the Marine corps. The first is given to every recruit. Under the rifle range each recruit is compelled to shoot the rifle course and all have the equal chance of qualifying in the different degrees. The first is that of "marksman." This gives a man an additional increase of $2 per month. The second is sharpshooter, with an increase of $3 per month, and the third is that of expert with a monthly increase of $5 and all those who qualify receive in addition to the increase in pay a medal in proportion to their respective qualifications. This medal is highly honored and is composed of solid silver, and should encourage any red blooded young American to make good.

The second way of increasing the monthly salary is the non-commissioned officers' school. All men have the chance of qualifying for this educational school. Men who are turned out of this school are absolutely capable of handling a company and know their business perfectly, and receive the full pay of their rank. The length of the course is due to the man alone. It can be six weeks or three months. You alone can make it either. Then there are the various trades. Auto mechanic, barbers, chauffeurs, carpenters, teamsters, electricians, and other trades. The increase in pay is according to their trades. Then their are the various other schools such as the officers' training camp, the aviation school, and other branches which afford the man who enlists not only an increase in pay but the honor of the commissioned officer. Is this worth while to try for? Well, if it is why do so many young men stay at home and wait until the draft reaches them? Don't be a Bint, be a Went, and the Marines are all volunteers.

The moral standard of the average marine is very high and the religious standard of the men is provided by the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C. These two organizations do a wonderful work both in the training camp and at the various posts. Here at Quantico the evenings are furnished with entertainments, both professional and local. For this enjoyment the post is to be given credit and they surely rate it, thus the evenings are passed. The Sundays are always free and our ball team is almost without fault. These entertainments are absolutely without any entrance fee and are greatly cherished by the boys. Liberties are obtainable every Saturday from noon until Monday morning. This affords the boys the opportunity of visiting the neighboring cities and if perchance the post to which you are assigned is near your city or town the possibilities of seeing your beloved ones is given you each week. Furloughs are generally to those who deserve the same.

As to the various duties the marine is given, they are almost innumerable. The guarding of home interests to such as munitions plants, bridges wharfs, ships, and any and all government property is an essential necessity during this crisis and there is no other branch better qualified for this than the good old U. S. M. C. For foreign service there are no better experienced men than the marines. Look at each small revolution in the various islands and you will observe that the general headline after the announcement of such an upvisal is, "The Marines Have Landed and Have the Situation Well in Hand." The marine slogan "First to Fight" is not merely an ordinary saying but is an actual truth, and we have and always will hold that slogan. There is nothing which the well drilled marine is not capable of doing. Another slogan which could easily be applied to the Marine corps is "We Move the Earth."

The duty which the marine performs while on shipboard is very easy and the only hard work which he is compelled to do on shipboard is when she (i. e. ship) is coaling. In this duty all are expected to take part from the captain down to the lowest rated man, while the Military band plays some lively air. The marines handle the various guns on the battleships with a flexability almost uncomparable, and their accuracy shows their superior training. I cannot understand why any man can say he is satisfied in any other branch of the service. The advantages as a machine gunner are constantly open to men who have the qualifications of the previous range work, and who wouldn't like to be behind a machine gun and be able to say he has done his loyal part for the protection of his country's interests. Your parents, wifes or sweethearts cannot feel anything but proud of you if you are a marine.

This is all that I can write in this limited time and I should be glad to receive any questions from my home state boys who desire to enlist in the one and only branch of the service which gives every man a 100 per cent. training before putting him on duty, and which is open to men who are in the draft age. It is entirely up to you to join and and it is up to us to make a soldier out of you. Now is the time for every young man to show his true American patriotism and enter this world famous service. Why dear friend delay? It's better to enlist today than it is tomorrow for each day puts you just so much ahead of the next man. I'll answer any inquiries to the best of my knowledge, and will be pleased to have you say you've enlisted. If you desire to know your nearest recruiting office I can inform you through the return mail. Now, I'll have to close for I could write forever about this noble organization. With my sincerest wishes for your success and health, I am

Yours respectfully,
PRT. VICTOR G. HEHR.

WHEN NATURE MAKES WAR.

A striking analogy between Nature's and man's methods of warfare is pictured by John Oliver LaGorce in a communication to the National Geographic Society. Mr. LaGorce describes our Atlantic Seaboard as one of Nature's greatest battlegrounds between the forces of the sea and the fortified areas of the land. A part of the communication is issued by the Society as a bulletin of its war geography series, as follows:

"The operations of the sea assassins of Prussia on our eastern coast, in a futile effort to stay the mighty blow America is beginning to strike against despotism, brings into bold relief that ever-changing stretch of coastline we so proudly call our Atlantic seaboard.

"As the crow flies, it is some sixteen hundred miles from the out-harbor waters of Eastport, Maine, to the key-guarded shallows Sound, Florida; but as the shore stretches southward, miles lengthen into leagues, rocky citadels give way to shifting sands, and both yield place to coral reefs.

"He who would follow the foreshore are full-poweered vessels, capable of from northern Campobello Island to southern Largo Key has a journey that while taxing his legs would certainly stir his soul, for in doing so he would traverse the length of a battle-front in the most ancient, the most far-flung, the most unremitting, uncompromising war ever staged between puissant forces of nature—the war between land and water, with the wind as a shifting ally.

"This warfare, harsh in its local results, is yet one that by its analogies has comfort for suffering humanity in the present hours of stress and crisis, for the final results, however serious the momentary aspects, are beneficial to mankind.

"Before visiting the various sectors of the seaboard battle-front to study the more intimate details of the war between the sea and the soil, let us endeavor to get a bird's-eye view of the great conflict that started long before man appeared upon the face of the earth, and which can only end long after the planet is no longer fit for his habitation.

"Every coast-line on the globe, be it that of a great continent or a tiny island, is a theater of nature's struggle, in which the warring forces are marshaled; every rainstorm is a vast squadron of airplanes of the sea, a veritable Neptune's Escadrille, sweeping the shock troops across the No Man's Land of cliff, beach, and reef, onward to the very heart of the land forces' strongholds the mountains, where they wheel about and launch a rear attack with swollen torrent, hail, and ice.

"Each drop of water is indeed a soldier of the sea, doing its small part, as it descends with force, in conquering the hillside, and its drum fire is to be reckoned with, because each inch of rain brings down one hundred and thirteen tons of water upon every acre of terrain upon which it falls.

The Air Fleets of the Sea.

"As the tiny soldiers concentrate first in rivulet regiments, then into mountain-torrent divisions, and finally into big-river armies, they madly charge the rocks and grind them to dust by attrition and carry the captive sands ever onward to the sea.

"The vast forces of the sea which are sent out in air fleets beggar belief. The rainfall of the United States perhaps averages 30 inches a year. On that basis every acre of ground is attacked by three thousand tons of water. And the water armies, marching back to the sea as rivers, take along a hostage of well-nigh unbelievable proportions, since it has been estimated that they carry some twenty-five billions of tons of captive material with them.

"The prisoners of the Mississippi might be used for an example because their aggregate volume is greater every year than the total amount of material removed from the Panama Canal from the hour DeLesseps turned the first sod to the glorious day Goethals pronounced it a finished undertaking, or approximately 505,000,000 tons!

"It often happens, however, that the seemingly vanished turn on their captors just as they come down to the dead line of No Man's Land and succeed in saving themselves from the prison camps of the sea bottom.

"In such cases they form themselves into river deltas, like those of the Mississippi, the Po, the Euphrates, and the Ganges, although our own seaboard captives are not so fortunate, since deltas are conspicuously absent from the river mouths of the North American Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

"In the attacks of the sea upon the land via the air, it is the constant endeavor of the water forces to bring the whole dry land area under its liquid fist. If the sea ever succeeded in its program of world dominion, which includes dragging every mountain down and filling up every ocean trench with material graded from the land in a leveling process, there would be a universal ocean nearly two miles deep over the face of the globe.

"The water has as allies ice and atmosphere in its air attacks upon the land. Seeking out the fissues in a cliff and filling them, the water waits until the frost comes and forms ice.

"No giant of any age, no superman, imagined or real ever put his shoulders against an object with such smashing invincibility as is evidenced in the forming crystals of a piece of ice, while the air, elusive, unsubstantial, as it may seem when compared with water, is yet no mean confederate, because with its power to attack through chemical transformation and its extreme mobility, it can work important results even in a brief campaign.

"Yet more to the immediate point of this discussion is the frontal attack of the sea against the land. With wave and tide and wind and undertow, with coastwise current and ground swell, the sea pounds perpetually at the gates of the land fortifications."

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