

NEWS CULLED IN THE CAPITAL

ACTIVITIES OF STATE DEPARTMENTS—OTHER HAPPENINGS

Special Columbus Correspondent.

BEGINNING with the first of July no persons employed in any capacity on public contracts entered into after that date may be compelled to work more than eight hours a day. This is the result of the operation of a new law, and it affects not only the state but the counties, the cities, the townships and the school districts. It affects work done by the state or any of its subdivisions, both directly and through contract. But all contracts made before the first of July need not live up to the law unless they specifically stipulated an eight-hour day. Because of this there has been much eagerness on the part of the state and its political subdivisions to let all possible contracts before the time limit and thus make the savings possible under the old 10-hour system. This has been true in the case of the state highway department and its highway building. It has let all possible contracts under the old 10-hour schedule. The large cities of the state have let millions of dollars during the last few weeks in contracts for improvements in order to get all the work started that could be started on the old workday basis. The law harks back to the requirement of the new state constitution of 1912. It was enacted by the 30th general assembly, but its operation was purposely suspended in order that time might be given for the readjustment incident to the big change. In reality it marks a big epoch in the history of Ohio, beginning as it does a vast new stride in the direction of shorter workdays. It was not so many years ago that a 12-hour day for laborers was in vogue. It was cut gradually from 12 to 11, then slowly to 10 hours. To have proposed an eight-hour day a dozen years ago would have been deemed revolutionary and almost unthinkable. But the present new plan comes so quietly and with such a small stir that comparatively few people have even given it notice. Meantime Ohio women have been enjoying a nine-hour day, sometimes misnamed an eight-hour day. It provides that the great bulk of female employes may not be compelled to labor more than nine hours in any one day or more than a total of 10 hours in any week. Most employers prefer to operate with women employes 10 hours for five days in the week and four hours on Saturdays, giving a Saturday half holiday. Efforts to have a straight nine-hour day or a straight eight-hour day failed in both of the last two general assembly sessions. In commercial and industrial life generally the lead taken by the state is being gradually followed. A few industries have adopted voluntarily the eight-hour plan. Labor unions have forced it in many cases. In all the larger centers the trend toward shorter business hours in the summer months is taking root.

Want Old Fashioned Fourth. There is uncertainty here as to whether the echoes of war in Europe are going to spoil the "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebrations in Ohio. This uncertainty is pertinent for the reason that many cities seem bent on the old fashioned way of observing Independence day in the face of all peace preachings. It will be recalled that prior to a half dozen years ago the United States had developed an unenviable record in the way she permitted her citizens to maim and kill themselves on every Fourth. And Ohio didn't take last place in the ranks of killed and injured either. Then came the "safe and sane" idea of celebrating Fourth of July and fires, accidents and deaths dwindled to almost nothing. Is the present military sentiment, borrowed by not a few citizens from across the ocean, going to spoil all the good work? That's the question.

Finds Amusement in Charges. The committee appointed by Gov. Willis to look into charges filed against Capt. R. U. Hastings of the Boys' Industrial home by discharged employes found much amusement in some of the allegations against him. One employe said that Hastings had discriminated against him because he compelled him to pay 50 cents a day for the board of his wife for a period of 25 days that she was at the institution. He thought the state should have boarded her for nothing. Another employe complained that the chaplain was "too much privilege because he was allowed to wheel his baby up and down the institution walks. Another complaint was that some employes were only given one room while others were given two. The committee found nothing wrong with Capt. Hastings' management, and it is expected will advise the governor that he is making good and should not be disturbed.

Joke on Amateur Fire Laddies. The volunteer fire department of Grand View, an exclusive village in Franklin county, is affording all manner of merriment for jokesters. In fact, the biggest joke of the season is "an" the amateur fire laddies. For the last two years they have been the pride of the village and the envy of outsiders. Their drills have been applauded and their maneuvers theoretically perfect. But they never had a fire. And now comes the disclosure that if there had been a fire the effectiveness of the department would have been nil.

Senate Chaplain to Be Paid. Rev. W. A. Perrins of Columbus, chaplain of the senate, is to get paid for his services. Gov. Willis vetoed an appropriation of \$400 for the prayers offered by the chaplain because he thought the sum too large. The state emergency board, however, with the approval of the governor, has granted the chaplain \$250. The question was raised as to whether or not it would be legal for the clerk of the senate to issue a voucher for the chaplain's pay in view of the fact that the senate is not in session and has not ordered that this be done.

Highway Contracts Are Let.

Highway improvement contracts amounting to about \$180,000 were let Tuesday by Highway Superintendent Clinton Cowan. All were let at figures well below the estimated cost. Nearly all of the work is to be completed this year. The contracts let, the nature of paving, successful bidder and price follow:

Licking—Summit extension, 5 of a mile, 12 feet wide, waterbound macadam, to J. C. Imboden, Logan, O., \$1,375.

Muskingum—Zanesville-McConnellsville road, 6 of a mile, including bridges and culverts, 16 feet wide, brick paving, to E. C. Radebaugh, Logan, \$6,566.14.

Lucas—Toledo-Watson road, resurfacing and resurfacing with bituminous macadam, 14 feet wide, 2.24 miles, to Graham & Kinnear, Columbus, \$26,372.20.

Lake—Painesville-Warren road, resurfacing and resurfacing with bituminous macadam, 1.98 miles, 14 feet wide, to Public Contracting Co., Elyria, \$14,802.

Licking—Columbus-Newark road, resurfacing and resurfacing with waterbound macadam, 16 feet wide, 1.09 miles, to E. C. Radebaugh, Logan, \$6,566.14.

Lucas—Toledo-Watson road, resurfacing and resurfacing with bituminous macadam, 14 feet wide, 4.72 miles, to Public Contracting Co., Elyria, \$17,374.62.

Medina—Cleveland-Wooder road, resurfacing and resurfacing, 14 feet wide, 1.87 miles, with waterbound macadam, to Hart & Kempf, Elyria, \$12,187.85.

Union—Marysville-Martin road, resurfacing and surfacing with bituminous macadam, 16 feet wide, 1.36 miles, to Sylvester Baughman, Marysville, \$19,442.

Seeks Higher Arnold.

Lieut. Gov. "Jack" Arnold has let it become known informally that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for vice president of the United States. He has permitted his friends to say that he had practically entered the race and to aver that he had had promises of support in various parts of the country. Speaking at the annual outing during the afternoon of the Junior Order United American Mechanics at Oentagay park, Mr. Arnold publicly pronounced the platform of principles of that order and privately declared that these principles were adequate for his vice presidential aspirations. By his friends the lieutenant governor was touted as a candidate for governor in the event that Gov. Willis should seek higher honors next fall. In such an event the race for the vice presidency would be forsaken for the leadership in Ohio, it was said. The Arnold address at the Oentagay outing constituted an iteration of the various things for which the Junior Order U. A. M. stand. They included, the speaker said, restriction of undesirable immigration, the continued separation of church and state, the teaching of the Bible in the schools and the establishment of the schoolhouse with its flag and Bible as the standard of "liberty and progress."

Has New Internecine Troubles.

When it comes to internecine troubles few cities in Ohio have anything on Hamilton. The latest investigation, demanded by certain officials of Hamilton, involves the civil service commission of that city, as well as the mayor. The Socialist regime in Hamilton is the object of attack. The state civil service commission, which next Tuesday will send a deputy to Hamilton to do some probing, has been told in formal charges that the civil service commission has been trying to oust its secretary for political reasons, and that the mayor did oust the police inspector for similar reasons. Observers here do not recall anything in the state to compare with the present situation in Butler county's seat. The other parties here blame the Socialists and the Socialists blame the other parties, saying they are envious of a third party getting full control of a large town.

Does Some More Slashing.

State Auditor Vic Donahy is on the warpath again with an extra big stick, and this time the object of his official wrath are the five members of the state dental board. The board had a meeting in Columbus a few days ago and later presented claims for expenses. Among the expense items the auditor espied some \$2 and \$2.60 meals. He got busy at once with a paring knife and slashed about \$23 off the total, which had aggregated about \$200. Then he issued a general ultimatum to the effect that the state will not hereafter pay for "eatings" which total more than \$1.50 at one sitting. "The man or woman in the state employ who can eat more than \$1.50 worth at one and the same time can pay for it," says the dictum, and Donahy says it's the last word on the subject.

Won't Commit Himself.

United States Senator Warren G. Harding has failed to commit himself on the question of woman suffrage. The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, venturing for the first time in Ohio, has formally and officially put the suffrage question before him. It might not be wholly fair to say that the senator failed to say what he thought about suffrage, for he did express some views about it, but he did not indicate how he would vote when the senate should consider next winter the question of submitting a nation-wide suffrage amendment.

Willis Cancels Western Trip.

Gov. Willis Monday night canceled all arrangements for the trip to California and his party had planned to start on Tuesday. In explanation of the change he said investigations in state institutions required his attention and made mandatory his presence in the state. He declined to say in what institution the investigations were being made. He said the transfer of patients to the new Lima State hospital was a pressing need in view of the congested conditions in other institutions.

NOT A HERO TO HIS FATHER

Michael O'Leary, Sr., Thought That His Son Might Have Done More Than He Did.

No man is a hero to his own valet. That is proverbial. Is any man a hero to his own father? Maybe that depends on circumstances. The British hero of the hour is the Irishman, Michael O'Leary, who won the Victoria cross by bayoneting eight Germans. As many articles and poems have been written about his deed as were written in the United States at the time of the destruction of the Maine about the man who coolly reported to Captain Sigbee that the "ship has been blown up and is sinking." Now a recruiting poster has made its appearance. Under a fanciful picture of O'Leary slaying the eight Germans, is the admonition: "Follow the example of Michael O'Leary, V. C., and join an Irish regiment today."

But it appears that Daniel O'Leary, Michael's father, is almost disappointed in his son. According to a correspondent the sire of the Victoria cross hero was interviewed and asked if he was surprised at his son's bravery. He replied: "I am surprised he didn't do more. I often laid out twenty men myself with a stick coming from Macroon fair, and it is a bad trial of Mick that he could kill only eight, and he having a rifle and bayonet."

Thus the rising generation stands rebuked.

SURELY A MEAN REJOINER

Seems to Prove Truth of Assertion That "We Keep for Our Own the Sharpest Tone."

The talk topic in the lobby of a hotel the other evening turned to the mean things occasionally remarked by hubby, when this incident was recalled by Winston Churchill, the author.

Sometime ago a party named Brown sat in the living room of his bungalow pulling away on a Kentucky meerschaum and reading the evening paper. Near by little wife was juggling an embroidery needle.

"Here is another evidence of it, Mary," remarked the old man, glancing up from his paper. "If a man steals, no matter what it is, he will regret it."

"During our courtship, John," reflectively rejoined little wife, "you used to steal kisses from me quite often."

"Well," was the brutal rejoinder of the mean husband, "you heard what I said."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Why Men Eat More.

That men eat 5 or 6 per cent more than women—not because they are gluttons, but because they actually require that much more nourishment—appears as a result of an investigation made in the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Benedict and L. F. Eames, says the Literary Digest. The reason for the discrepancy seems to be that women have a smaller proportion of active tissue than men of the same weight and more inactive material, such as fat. The investigation disclosed that the average woman generates only 1,355 heat units in the twenty-four hours, as against 1,638 produced by the man, or about 2 per cent more for the latter per pound of body weight. When groups were compared, after careful selection of individuals of nearly the same height and weight, the men were found to produce about 12 per cent more heat than women.

Fund for Literary Men.

The royal literary fund, which is making a special appeal for subscriptions on account of having abandoned the annual banquet from which it derives a great part of its income, owes its inception to one of those tragedies of poverty common in literary annals. In 1788 a famous Greek scholar, Floyer Sydenham, was arrested for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals and cast into prison, where he died in want and misery at the age of eighty. His sad story becoming known, evoked sympathy, the practical outcome of which was the establishment of a fund to render assistance to needy men of letters of all nations. The chief promoter of the fund was David Williams, a Nonconformist minister and friend of Benjamin Franklin, whom France honored for his services by making him a citizen of the republic.—London Chronicle.

Starving "Troops" Send Food.

The New York Sun's correspondent with the Foreign Legion, writing on April 24, says: "On a patrol the night before last we left a Paris newspaper near the German lines. It contained a story about the starvation undergone by the enemy which we thought would interest them. Last night Captain C. of another company of our battalion, when out on patrol, found the newspaper, with a nice little note in it, placed in a basket of food. The basket contained two bottles of beer, some sausages (inevitably), bread, cheese and other good things. The note said that if the finder was satisfied with the contents he could get more by leaving a note of appreciation. The Dutchmen seem to have a keener sense of humor than we credited them with. They certainly put one over us that time."

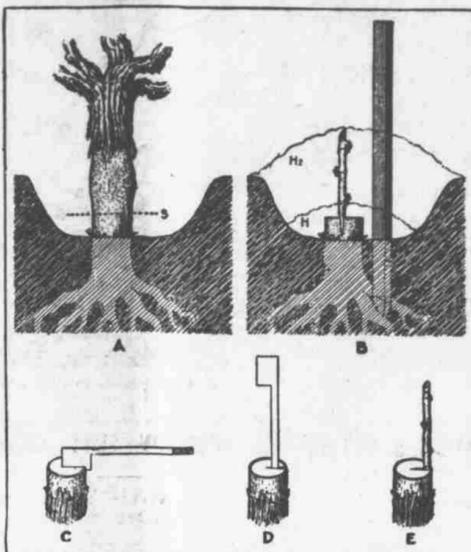
Lamp-Trimmer's Signal.

Arc-lamp trimmers frequently find it difficult to lower the arc lamp on a busy street without danger of having the lamp crashed in by passing vehicles. A man in Minneapolis has devised a signal consisting of a tripod with two white signal wings on which red circles are painted. This the lamp trimmer places on the street under his lamp, and then he may lower the lamp without fear of a collision.

And What Goes In It.

"Many of the ills of life originate in the mouth," says Doctor Wiley. Men who have gone to the hospital to have broken noses, black eyes and smashed ribs patched up will probably agree with him.—New Orleans States.

ONE WAY TO CHANGE VARIETY OF GRAPES



Grafting Vinifera Vineyards.

(By F. T. BIOLITTI.)
The best time for grafting depends somewhat on the soil and climate, but usually the latest grafts do the best, provided the scions are completely dormant and otherwise in good condition. If the buds of the scions have started and the bark becomes loose, water will fall. In the stiffer and wetter soils, much greater care is necessary in choosing the time for grafting. The soil should be in such a condition that it will pulverize easily. Lumpy soil placed about the graft will cause many failures.

More grafts fall from an excess of moisture than from drying out. This moisture may be already in the soil, or due to rains after grafting, or it may simply be due to the sap which flows out of the cut stump. The amount of sap that will flow out of a vine two or more inches in diameter is very considerable and quite sufficient in many cases to "drown" the graft. This may be avoided by cutting off the vines one or two days before grafting and leaving them exposed to the air, in order that the main flow of sap may dry up. This is good practice in all cases where the vines are over 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

The first thing to do is to clear away the earth from around the base of the vine, making a pit about two feet in diameter, and two to three inches deeper than the level at which the grafting is to be done. The earth should be well cleaned off the stem of the vine and the rough, dry bark removed. (See A in illustration.) The vine is then ready for decapitation. This is done by sawing horizontally in such a place that about two inches of smooth, straight grain are left at the top. (See B in Fig. A.) If the sawing is done at or too near a place where the grain of the wood is crooked or curly, great difficulty will be found in making a good fit.

After leaving the decapitated vine 24 hours to bleed, it is ready for the insertion of the scion. In making the cleft, a place should be chosen where the bark is smooth and sound. The cleft must be made by splitting. With a slight blow of a wooden mallet the grafting knife is driven one-eighth of an inch into both wood and bark (see Fig. C). The chisel end of the grafting knife is then placed in the mark and driven in an inch or so, sufficient to open a cleft wide enough to allow the entrance of the scion (Fig. D). The scion is inserted and when the chisel is released and removed the tension of the wood will hold the scion firmly in place (Fig. E).

As soon as the scion is in place, all cut surface of stock and scion should be carefully covered with a couple of inches of moist, well-pulverized soil (see H, Fig. B), and a stake driven in such a position that it will support the first growth of the graft. The complete filling of the hole may be deferred for a few hours, except in extremely hot, dry weather, but not long enough to run any risk of having the scion become even slightly dry. No wax, clay or similar material is needed. There is nothing better to put around the union than moist, loose soil. If the cleft is too large it is a good practice to cover the cleft in the stock with a leaf or anything that will exclude the soil. The filling up of the hole with soil should be complete and the whole scion may be covered up unless the soil has a tendency to bake. When finished, each graft will be in the middle of a wide mound of soil (see H2, Fig. B). Narrow mounds should not be made. The mounds should not be disturbed by hoe or cultivator until the unions are well formed. If the scions are completely covered and the mounds form a hard crust, this crust should be carefully broken with the fingers.

Judgment and careful work are needed in suckering. When the grafts have started to grow vigorously, so that the shoots can be tied to the stake, it is safe to commence suckering. When grafts are slow in starting, and the suckers vigorous, it is necessary to suckler before the scion has grown much. This can be done safely if care is used.

THINNING THE FRUIT IS GOOD PRACTICE
Overtaxing Capacity of Tree by Excessive Crop Is Short-Sighted Policy.

Thinning the fruit is a step that many fruit growers are slow to adopt and yet it is as commercially profitable as the culture of the soil or spraying, and should be regarded as essential. In a good crop year peaches set in a profusion far beyond the resources of the tree, and this is also usually true of plums and often apples.

To overtax the capacity of a tree by an excessive crop is a very short-sighted policy. The evil results of overbearing are seen in irregular habits of bearing, for an exhausted tree will take one or more years to retrieve its powers. They are seen in a shortened life and sometimes in death within the year; in diminished vigor which invites attacks of insects and diseases; in small undersized fruit which sells at low prices and is often unmarketable; in a greater proportion of wormy and rotten fruit.

Peaches should be thinned to a distance of from three to six inches. To many six inches will seem excessive, but experience will justify it in the case of large-growing varieties. No fruit should be permitted to be in contact and in thinning bear always in mind the room required by an individual fruit when grown to full size.

Thinning should be done early when fruit is the size of hickory nuts, but after the drop that usually takes place in early summer is past. But while thinning is best done early as involving less tax on the tree, it is far better to do it quite late, even when fruit is nearly full grown, than not at all.

Curing Horse Hay.
In curing horse hay it is well to keep in mind that the dust which is present in so much alfalfa is largely a result of the presence of foreign moisture such as rain or dew at making time, rather than the presence of a little moisture within the plant.

Prevent Moisture Evaporation.
When you transplant fruit trees in dry weather pour water about their roots, pack soil around them, and then cover with loose, dry soil to prevent the moisture from evaporating.

INCREASE VALUE OF GRAIN BY GRINDING

Saves Animal the Work and Energy Required to Digest Food Materials Given It.

It has been proved that grinding corn increase its feeding value about 5 per cent. This increase is not sufficient, however, to warrant a farmer's sacking the grain and hauling it to town or to a neighboring farm to be ground. On the other hand, where one already has a good grinding outfit of his own and can perform the work at home without extra labor grinding may be desirable for the hard grains such as corn, millet, kafir corn, milo maize, wheat and barley.

The principle involved in grinding grains is to pulverize the food materials so that the digestive juices may act more completely and also to save the animal the work and energy required to digest and eliminate it. Thus, grinding grains enables an animal to consume more roughage or bulky foods. Where maximum results are desired without regard to the cost, grinding grains may assist one in reaching this end.

If one wishes to force dairy cows for a high record of milk and butter fat or obtain maximum gains with show cattle or hogs, ground grains, although expensive, may be used. Old animals, dairy cows and hogs, and horses that are being worked hard sometimes make grinding profitable, but the extra cost of preparing the food for sheep, beef cattle and idle horses will not pay for grinding the ordinary grains. It is well to remember that feeding a balanced ration to live stock is better than any other method of feed preparation, such as shelling corn, grinding, soaking and cooking grains or chaffing hay.

Time to Thin Peaches.
When the "June drop" is over, and before the pits harden, is the right time to thin peaches on trees that are heavily laden.

Touch Up Thin Places.
Touch up the thin places in the meadow by applying a thin top dressing of well-rotted manure.

Best Fence Post Wood.
Locust is the best wood for a fence post; it will withstand decay better than other woods.

KRUPP'S LATEST STEEL SAFE

Made of Metal That Has Been Proved Impervious to Burglars' Attacks.

A recent number of a Bavarian trade organ, Handel und Industrie, states that the Krupp works have just turned out a steel safe that will put all the burglars to shame. It is reported that this famous Essen firm has succeeded in making a steel of such resistibility that it withstands the methods of attack and the tools at present known to burglars. At a melting test, steel plates with a surface of 11.8x11.8 inches, and a thickness of 1.57 inches, were used, which, in the separate testings, were subject to a different length of time to an oxyacetylene flame. At one of these tests a hole of 1.968 inches diameter and 1.377 inches depth was burned into the plate, but for this not less than 467 gallons of acetylene and 574 gallons of oxygen were used, and the time consumed was one and one-quarter hours. In order to produce a hole large enough to admit the hand, 2,642 gallons of oxygen and 2,378 gallons of acetylene would be needed, while the performance of this work would require six hours. Consequently it is clear that burglars will never succeed in melting open a safe made from the new steel, because, aside from the great outlay of time needed for this, they could not bring with them the great quantities of gas, since four steel cans weighing 154 pounds apiece would be required. The steel plates are very hard and cannot be bored, consequently the holes for the screws and rivets must be made at the start. The new material does not lose its hardness by annealing, and by reason of its tenacity can heat to a certain degree.

HORSE ON OPERATING TABLE

Boston Animal Hospital Equipped With the Most Modern Surgical Apparatus.

In Boston's new animal hospital, the most modern in the country, there has been installed a special operating table for horses, reports the World's Advance. The table itself has the form of a tipping rack, which can be moved from a vertical to a horizontal position.

By the proper arrangement of straps, blocks and tackle the horse can be firmly fastened to the table while in its vertical position. As the table is swung into its horizontal position by means of a geared crank the animal is slowly lifted off its feet and finally is stretched out in a horizontal position ready for the veterinary surgeon. When the operation upon the animal is complete and it is still under the anesthetic the table top and the horse are removed to a room carpeted with tanbark. There the straps are loosened and the animal placed on the soft floor, to remain until it recovers its senses.

Conserving Health and Safety.

In recent years much interest has been taken by insurance companies in the education of the public in matters concerning health and safety. One of the great companies that have headquarters in New York circulates among its policy holders various pamphlets dealing with vital facts of this nature. One of them relates to first aid in the home. "The object of this booklet," it appears, "is to teach prevention of disease and injury, when to call the doctor, and the first thing to do when illness threatens or accidents occur in the home."

This sound reasoning is also found in the little treatise: "A healthy person is much better prepared to escape and to resist disease than a sickly person. Nor is it so difficult to be healthy if one is careful. Good air, good food, good water, good habits, a proper amount of exercise, sufficient rest and sleep, personal cleanliness and attention to the bowels are necessary."—New York Medical Journal.

War by Post Card.

Romance and patriotism are gratified in northern Italy just now by the circulation of a postal card showing angels descending from heaven to place the flag of Italy on the Cathedral of Trieste, while a group of bersagliers, Italy's popular and picturesque soldiers, look on at the proceeding. The postal card originated in Venice and has gained an immense popularity.

There are no tourists in Venice and the vendors of glass beads and postal cards are having a hard time. This card has been a godsend to these people. Copies are sold as fast as they can be produced.

All Italy is flooded with them and it is said that the Austrian censors at Trieste are fairly snowed under by the storm of cards that have descended there. Naturally they are rigidly suppressed in Trieste. They are circulated among the Italians there with a gusto that is only intensified by the secrecy necessary to the proceeding.

Table Takes Root in Yard.

S. S. Wisser of Reading, Pa., had a unique experience with a willow wood table which he placed in his yard several weeks ago. From this experience he is convinced that the year 1915 will bring bumper crops. Wisser discovered a few days ago that the table had sprouted and had begun to bud and shoot. When he tried to remove the piece of furniture he found that the four legs had taken root in the soil and the table is now a part of the vegetation of the yard. Should he now wish to remove the table he will have to dig.

Too Much in the Background.

Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, was not always so popular as now. Early in his reign a man approached him and said that for entirely too long the people had not seen his "except on stamps." The remark always stuck in the king's memory.

Tricky Detective Work.

An Omaha detective, seeking to discover a man's past history, sent him a fake dispatch saying he had fallen heir to \$4,000,000. He was required to prove his claim, and in trying to, disclosed the desired information.

THE PRICE

BY FRANCIS LYNDE.

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