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Weekly War News Digest

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts, from Washington, D. C.

GAS MASKS FOR HORSES ARE BEING SENT TO FRANCE

The Gas Defense Service is now manufacturing about 5,000 horse gas masks per day. These are being sent to France, and it is expected that within a short time every horse connected with the American Expeditionary Forces will be equipped with the new masks.

The Gas Defense Service has a completely equipped factory for the manufacture of the masks. In less than three weeks a building was selected and the factory was producing masks. The introduction of riveting machinery has done away with the heavy hand sewing of the frame which supports the masks on the faces of the horses. The masks are so constructed that no metal or chemically impregnated parts can chafe the horse.

BANDS ENLARGED AND BUGLE AND DRUM CORPS ORGANIZED

Acting on a suggestion of Gen. Pershing an order has been issued increasing each regiment's band from 28 to 50 members. Band leaders having had more than five years' military experience as band leaders will be made first lieutenants; those with less than five years' experience will be made second lieutenants.

Beside enlarging the bands a bugle and drum corps will be added to each regiment. Each corps will include the company buglers of its regiment, and not more than 13 drummers.

INCREASE IN ARMY SINCE START OF WAR MORE THAN 1,500 PER CENT

One of the interesting developments of the war, according to a statement authorized by the War department, is the rapid expansion of the various bureaus of the War department. At the outbreak of the war there were less than 3,000 employees on duty. The number now is approximately 25,000, an increase of 800 per cent. While this represents a tremendous expansion, the increase in the army itself has been more than 1,500 per cent.

Only 4 out of every 100 officers in the service were in the army at the time the war began.

The increase in personnel at the administrative end of the war thus has not kept pace with the growth of the Military Establishment.

MEAT RATION CUT IN GERMANY; HOG STOCKS DWINDLE

In Bavaria the monthly meat ration has been cut 20 per cent—from 1,000 to 800 grams—according to German newspapers. The monthly meat ration in Saxony has been reduced from 800 to 700 grams. Public officials are reported in the Prussian press as discussing the possibility of a fur-

ther reduction of the bread ration in Prussia.

A Munich paper reports that from the beginning of the war to March 1, 1918, Bavarian hog stocks have decreased from 2,106,312 to 766,391 head. The Danish hog census shows a decrease from 1,651,000 hogs, July 12, 1917, to 789,000 December 5, 1917, or a decrease of one-third the number at the beginning of the war.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT SPENDS HUGE SUMS FOR WAR MATERIAL

The Army Ordnance department has negotiated approximately 12,000 contracts since this country entered the war, involving within \$175,000,000 of the total funds directly available for the department for the present fiscal year—\$3,383,286,045. Additional contracts totaling \$1,593,703,741 have been entered into on the authority of Congress pending appropriation of an amount aggregating \$1,671,466,750.

The magnitude of the task of the Ordnance department, financially is evidenced by the disbursement recently in a single day of more than \$25,000,000 on ordinary contract vouchers. Disbursements for the month of April, 1918, ran to \$356,884,863, an interesting amount as compared with the \$5,059,264 disbursed by the Ordnance department in April, 1917. These disbursements were made at the Ordnance office in Washington. Amounts disbursed at government arsenals are not included.

One check recently drawn by the Ordnance Disbursing officer for ordnance material was for \$18,750,000. One requisition made recently by this same officer on the treasury was for \$169,000,000. This is the largest single requisition ever made by any United States disbursing officer. Prior to two months ago, before the Ordnance department established its 11 district offices which zoned the country to expedite payments to contractors and relieve the strain upon the main office in Washington, the Disbursing officer at Washington signed from 500 to 3,000 checks a day.

Young Men or Old Men.

It does not matter how long you have suffered or what your disease may be, if your health and happiness are at stake you should consult a specialist at once. Dr. Kutchin, the well known specialist, who has been visiting this country for the past 26 years, has cured thousands of weak men. He will give you a careful examination without charge, and if he thinks you are incurable he will tell you so. He may be able to bring you health and happiness. You can rely on his word. You see no one but the Doctor and will get the best possible treatment. His charges are always reasonable. Dr. Kutchin's next visit to Greenville, will be on Thursday, June 20, at the Hotel James. Call in the forenoon.

See Clubbing List.

Crop Conditions.

In this month's report we have changed the standard of reporting from a normal or comparison of last year's crop to prospect based on a ten-year average production, therefore the per cent this month will be higher than if reported on the old method.

With but few exceptions correspondents in commenting upon the reports submitted, call attention to the market improvement in wheat since the report of May 1. The weather conditions during the greater part of May were favorable to the most rapid growth. It is not to be inferred that all wheat shows equally well; there are, of course, some poor fields and much spotted wheat, but there is so much fair and good wheat that the present prospect is estimated at 108 per cent based on 16.5 bushels per acre, being the standard, represented by 100 per cent.

The following is a comparison by sections with last month and also for June, 1917:

	June, 1918	May, 1918	June, 1917
Northeast	103%	80%	94%
Southeast	96%	89%	79%
Northwest	112%	83%	92%
Southwest	118%	98%	84%

The area seeded to wheat is estimated at 1,893,145 acres, and from its present appearance the crop should produce approximately 34,076,610 bushels. In some sections of the state damage by fly and joint worm is reported, but the reports are not general. Spring wheat is reported at 92 per cent.

Oats seeding was retarded some owing to wet weather at that time, but the plant has made excellent growth and is estimated at 106 per cent, compared with an average yield, based on 37.2 bushels per acre, representing 100 per cent. One year ago the prospect was estimated at 86 per cent. The estimated area seeded to oats is 1,618,431 acres, an increase of 79,588 acres over that of 1917, and based on present prospect the crop should produce approximately 63,118,809 bushels.

The present prospect of rye is estimated at 114 per cent, compared with an average yield. One year ago the prospect was reported at 86 per cent. The area seeded to rye is 96,719 acres. From the prospect now estimated this should produce about 1,500,000 bushels.

Winter barley is reported at 97 per cent, while the prospect of spring barley is estimated at 109 per cent. Same last year 88 and 90 per cent.

The estimated area planted to corn for 1918 is 3,429,667 acres, an increase of 42,158 acres over that of 1917. Owing to the wet weather corn planting has been very late and there is a great amount that is not in at this date. Every county in the state reports re-planting, some a second time, due to poor seed and cut worms.

The area planted to potatoes is estimated at 103,153 acres, which

is 5,016 acres less than that of 1917.

Sugar beets area is estimated at 30,555 acres, an increase of 5,882 acres over last year.

Clover prospect reported at 104 per cent, compared with an average.

Timothy prospect, compared with an average yield, estimated at 95 per cent. Damaged by insects, 2 per cent.

Fruit prospects, except apples and berries, are not very encouraging. Apples are reported as dropping badly, but from present estimated prospects will produce more than a ten-year average yield.

The condition of live stock is generally good.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Palestine.

James Woods of Brookville, O., visited in Palestine last week.

Rev. Gessner of Zion church, also some of the church people, visited Grandma Woods last Friday and administered the communion.

The Red Cross branch here now has a room of their own. Ephraim Hill has donated and furnished a place for their special use.

The Teaford reunion was largely attended and a general good time seemed to prevail. G. W. Mannix made a splendid patriotic address.

Mrs. Nora Siniard visited relatives at Portland, Ind., last week.

T. J. Wilson and wife visited relatives in Union City last Saturday.

Miss Louvera Stover leaves this week for Oxford, Ohio, to attend the summer school.

JUNE 10. FROM PALESTINE.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order. A dust bath is very essential in ridding the fowls of lice. White-washing is effective against vermin. Use kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks to exterminate mites.

It sometimes happens that a pessimist is a married man who can't forget it.

"If you have to choose between a bathtub, with a church quarrel, and a wash basin with peace and harmony, we'll take the tub and settle the scrap."

That's the kind of philosophy you'll find in

PRUDENCE SAYS SO

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

PROBATE COURT.

First account filed in guardianship of Frank Mutchner.

First and final account filed in estate of Ada O. Hunt.

Last will of Clayton Duckwall was filed for probate and record.

First and final account filed in estate of Jane Dickey.

Inventory and appraisal filed in estate of T. L. Bishop.

Sale bill filed in estate of Celinda C. Bireley.

Ninth account filed in guardianship of Thomas R. Hipple.

Inventory and appraisal filed in estate of Lewis E. Troutwine.

E. C. Wright was appointed guardian of Hazel E. Troutwine; bond \$700.

Jacob Bigler was appointed guardian of David Barick; bond \$4500.

Last will of Martha Ann McWhinney was admitted to probate and record.

Last will of J. E. Dingleline was filed for probate and record.

First and final account filed in estate of Clayton Baker.

George A. Katzenberger was appointed executor of the will of Charles Roland; bond \$90,000.

Inventory and appraisal filed in estate of Frances E. Hetzler.

Petition filed to sell real estate to pay legacies and carry out the terms of will of John Hetzler.

Motion filed to terminate trust in the Mary E. Jay guardianship.

First and final account filed in estate of George A. Cox.

Ellen Warner elected to accept under the will of her deceased husband, Samuel Warner. Same filed first and final account.

First account filed in guardianship of B. F. Hart.

Motion filed to remove executor in estate of Abraham Weaver.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Archie Leveck, 30, waiter, Greenville, and Mrs. Marceline Goff, 21, cigar maker, Greenville, daughter of W. E. Dalton.

John D. Munn, 19, farmer, Wash township, son of W. O. Munn, and Eva J. Hill, 16, telephone operator, Yorkshire, daughter of Adam Hill.

John Rue, 23, soldier, Covington, O., son of Jacob Rue, and Edith E. Pfoutz, 18, Bradford, daughter of Daniel Pfoutz.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

NEW CASES.

21477—E. C. Wright versus Edward J. Deubner and Sophia W. Ludy; to recover \$500.

21478—D. R. Martin versus Alonzo and Rosa M. Kosier and Simon Martin; to recover \$686.

21479—Nicodemus Weaver and others versus J. C. Weaver, executor of the will of Abraham Weaver, and others; to set aside said will.

21480—Bankers' Investment Company versus Woodie E. Behlman and Basil Zick; to recover \$163 and return of chattel property.

21481—O. R. Krickenberg versus C. W. Roland; to renew judgment, sum claimed \$113.50.

21482—Josephine Dittmer versus Ira Dittmer; for divorce and alimony.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

James K. Aukerman and others to Lewis C. Aukerman and others, quit claim to 100 acres in German township, \$405.

D. L. Mote to John W. Spidel, 91 acres in Adams township, \$9200.

Gilford B. Haworth to David Lavy, 25 acres in Franklin township, \$5500.

Frank K. Drill to Bertha Drill, undivided one-half of 80 acres in Greenville township, \$7000.

John M. Chrismer to Charles W. Moody, 1/2 of an acre in New Madison, \$480.

Edward Sink to Arretta Sink, quit claim to 23 acres in Butler township, \$1.

P. C. Fellers to Arretta Sink, part lot 12 in Castine, \$375.

Arthur L. Clark to Mattie S. Clark, quit claim to part lot 329 in Greenville, \$1.

Benj. F. Fry to Ella Fry, part lot 11 in Ansonia, \$1.

Edward L. Tyler to Vernon M. Scott, part lots 56 and 57 in Bradford, \$1000.

Robert W. Moore, per administrator, to Wm. H. Shepherd, part lots 6 and 15 in Brock, \$645.

Wm. R. Hageman to Mary M. Mikesell, lots 45 and 46 in New Madison, \$60.

S. Lorena Kimmel to Mary M. Mikesell, lots 43 and 44 in New Madison, \$58.

Mary A. Brown to William R. Hiegel, lots 32 and 33 in Dawn, \$1.

War Savings Stamps.

Columbus, Ohio. — (Special)—From records compiled by the educational division of the Ohio War Savings committee, sale of War Savings Stamps by Ohio school children on June 3 had reached a total of \$2,569,629, or an average of \$2.67 for every pupil in the state. This is considered a very conservative figure.

Leading the counties of the state, is Licking, with per capita sales of \$9.62 among the school children of that county. Others in the "first ten" are: Fulton, \$9.29; Holmes, \$7.46; Marion, \$7.05; Monroe, \$6.96; Champlain, \$6.92; Perry, \$6.10; Van Wert, \$6.09; Preble, \$5.86; and Morrow, \$5.65.

In Darke county, the total sale of War Savings Stamps among school children to June 3, was \$31,301.25. This was a per capita sale of \$2.95.

Spreading the Truth.

We will dedicate our energies to the spreading of the truth, the awakening of public thought and the public's sense of mutual interest and responsibility. We believe there is no more room in this country for profiteering on the part of so-called Capital or so-called Labor.

Our work will also involve a further extension of the campaign to protect and conserve the lives, limbs and general health of wage earners the most-urgent by industry of jobless war veterans and such of our soldiers who may be partially crippled in our military service, the maintenance of our armed forces in the field and comforts of our home staying citizens as well as our brave allies. Our industries must likewise do their full and important share in the financing of our war operations.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

DOING AWAY WITH THE INDUSTRIAL SCRAP HEAP

Railroads and Manufacturers Are Learning to Eliminate Waste, Including Drainage of Man Power.

Confronted by the necessity of utilizing every possible traffic facility for war material, the railroads are going to the scrap heap for additional equipment. They are patching up discarded locomotives and engines 25 years old have been rebuilt and made "better than when they were new."

No doubt the railroad scrap heap is the largest of all American scrap heaps and by that token the one from which most material can be salvaged. But the conditions of railroad waste and extravagance in the name of efficiency equally characterize all American industry, and the new railroad policy of reclamation is important as an example and a precedent.

What the garbage pull is as an index of household thriftlessness the scrap heap is as a measurement to wasteful methods of manufacture. But the greatest of all wastes, progressive manufacturers now realize, lies in the careless manipulation of man power.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

WAGE EARNER AND PAYER MUST UNITE

By MICHAEL J. HICKEY, Manager Industrial Department, National Association of Manufacturers, New York.

Business in 1918 is to be war. It will primarily be war against a well prepared enemy without our borders. We must not permit it to be war within our borders. It will be if the bickering, misunderstandings and social unconcerns are not effectively and constructively dealt with by those who are directly concerned with American industry.

The National Industrial Conservation Movement will continue to exert every possible and legitimate energy at the command of its writers, public speakers, printed literature, moving picture films, co-operating chambers of commerce, boards of trade, religious, civic, social and patriotic bodies, to spread the gospel of industrial co-operation.

Certain agencies abroad in this land are constantly seeking, creating and setting upon every possible form of excuse and opportunity to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction, discontent and unrest in our industrial world. These agencies thrive on misrepresentation, exaggeration and agitation of destructive varieties.

Meet Combat "Iama."

They preach hair brained "Iama," class hatred and sedition.

To defeat them is not only an imperative work for our national safety, but a patriotic duty incumbent upon every thoughtful American. It cannot be done by the occasional denouncing of such national enemies, thus affording them the notoriety by which they thrive, but must be combated in the public interest by a carefully worked out campaign to present the impartial truth on the industrial, social and economic problems at stake.

Wage earners must be made to more fully appreciate that their interest in American industry is mutual with that of our wage payers so far as our industrial prosperity is concerned.

Wage payers who do not realize the value of cultivating the human element in their plants must likewise be shown the necessity for them to literally interpret and practically apply the lesson of co-operation.

It must also be recognized by our public officials and communities in general that a healthy industrial atmosphere is only possible when friendly relations rather than class antagonisms are fostered by law and public spirit.

It shall continue to be the purpose of our work on a national scale to diplomatically and truthfully correct the misinformation and spirit of thoughtlessness which has so frequently led the public into acts of reprisal that are fatal to their own interests as well as to the interests of the industrial institutions upon which our national welfare as well as our individual comfort and convenience is so dependent.

The patriotic importance of this work must be evident to all careful observers of events at this time. In its relation to our future industrial development the intrinsic value of a better understanding all round cannot be overestimated.

Spread the Truth.

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Our work will also involve a further extension of the campaign to protect and conserve the lives, limbs and general health of wage earners the most-urgent by industry of jobless war veterans and such of our soldiers who may be partially crippled in our military service, the maintenance of our armed forces in the field and comforts of our home staying citizens as well as our brave allies. Our industries must likewise do their full and important share in the financing of our war operations.—Industrial Conservation, New York.