THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

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News of the Photoplays.

Next Week's Bill at the Grand.

Sunday—Billie Burke in "Arms and the Girl," and a Mack Sennett comedy, "An International Sneak."

Monday—Ethel Barrymore in "An American Widow," and Ford Weekly.

Tuesday—In conformity with government regulations, the Grand will be closed on Tuesdays until further notice.

Wednesday—William Russell in "The Sea Master."

Thursday—George MacQuarrie and Madge Evans in "Gates of Gladness."

Friday—Tom Mix in "Cupid's Round-up."

Saturday—First episode of "The Seven Pearls," Pathe News, and a Sunshine comedy, "Roaring Lions and Wedding Bells."

"Arms and the Girl."

This delightful production, in which bewitching Billie Burke will be seen at the Grand Sunday, has its theatrical moments and its romantic ones, but is principally high comedy in the midst of adventure at the beginning of the war, and deals with an extremely interesting situation. The entire story is replete with live incident, and is presented with great care as to atmosphere, holding the audience tight and bringing out many spontaneous laughs. Thomas Meighan heads the capable cast which supports the charming star.

"An American Widow."

For the first time since she joined the Metro forces, Ethel Barrymore has been provided with a comedy role in "An American Widow," which comes to the Grand Monday. It is an amusing offering, affording Miss Barrymore opportunities more in line with the parts portrayed in her stage successes and in contrast with her previous dramatic screen roles. She acquits herself admirably. The photography, settings and other details are in keeping with the Metro standard.

"The Sea Master."

William Russell is at his best in this picture, which will be the Wednesday offering at the Grand. He is a master of men who rules his crew with a hard fist, the repulsed lover who humbly tries in every way to gain the love of his wife, and the father who handles the tiny baby with all the tenderness of a woman. There are a variety of fights. In one, Russell, single-handed, battles against fifty men in a notorious Barbary coast resort. In another, stripped to the waist, he gives unmerciful punishment to one of the members of the crew. And most dramatic of all is that in which, climbing up the rigging to the very top of the ship, he and one of the crew, sitting astride the mast, battle with one hand, the other holding them to their lofty perch until Russell succeeds in sending his opponent headlong into the sea. Wonderful photographic effects are displayed in scenes showing a storm at sea with the lightning illuminating the decks, and the lowering of the sails in a driving storm. The story is a very dramatic one.

"Gates of Gladness."

The manner in which a little girl brings about the reconciliation of two brothers who had been estranged is told in "Gates of Gladness," which the Grand announces as its attraction for Thursday. The brothers both love the same girl, but the younger brother wins out and marries her despite the fact that he is disowned by his father for so doing. A daughter is born to the couple, and when at the age of eight years she is brought into the home of the elder brother by a strange set of circumstances she immediately causes sunshine and gladness to replace the shadows and gloom which had formerly hovered over the house. Madge Evans plays the role of the daughter, and George MacQuarrie is seen as the elder brother. The most magnificent country estate ever shown in motion pictures figures in this picture.

BIG DOUBLE BILL.

Gem to Show Five-Reel Photodrama and Two-Reel Battle Film.

As its offering for Sunday, Jan. 27, the Gem Theatre will present a big double bill, consisting of the intensely interesting five-reel Pathe Gold Rooster photodrama, "When Love Was Blind," featuring the irresistible Florence LaBadie, and the first episode of "The Retreat of the Germans at the Battle of Arras," in two stirring reels.

"When Love Was Blind" is a clean, strong photoplay dealing with the price a girl pays to regain her sight, and the ultimate happiness she finds. The events which lead up to the gripping climax hold the interest because of the splendid work of Miss LaBadie and her supporting cast, and the action is characterized by the subtle touches of direction and stagecraft which have made Pathe Gold Rooster features nationally famous.

The first installment of "The Battle of Arras" are as thrilling as any war pictures yet exhibited in this country. They show war as it is today, with its most modern and frightful means of destruction. The spectator sees British troops arriving at a French port; automobile transports moving up the Cambrai road; battleplanes reconnoitering over the German lines 10,000 feet in the air; guns, all sizes, which battered the enemy's lines for fourteen days before the attack; ammunition being conveyed across the River Scarpe on pontoon bridges, some of the shells weighing 290 pounds. Then you see a gun crew, after getting orders to leave their underground dugouts, dash to their posts and commence a rain of shells on the Germans, and an observation balloon going up. If the bag is hit by the enemy's fire the observer descends in a parachute.

The red blood is sent rushing through your veins when you see the Cameronian Scotch Rifles dashing across "no man's land" and raiding the enemy's trenches, then returning with valuable information.

The spectators are next taken to near Monchy, where they see the Germans shelling the British positions, the field artillery pressing the retreating forces; doctors and stretcher-bearers going across "no man's land" while the battle rages, to take care of the wounded. Next the audience is shown how the retreating Hun destroys everything in his wake. Beautiful forests and orchards, houses, cathedrals, and everything that appears above ground is razed by these brutes. There is a general view of the village after the battle; engineers at work on the Somme river; the Australians returning amidst cheers from their comrades, and the wonderful "tanks" see-sawing across the trenches.

The whole grim panoply of war passes in review, giving the audience a vivid picture of the task that lies ahead of us.

FINGER PRINTS OF ALIEN FOES.

Four Photographs Also Required by Government Regulations.

United States Marshal Frank M. Miller, of New Orleans, has received from Attorney General Gregory in Washington the instructions for the registering of all alien enemies, as well as the blank forms which the alien must fill out.

It is required by the regulations that the registration affidavit be filled out and sworn to in triplicate, accompanied by four unmounted photographs of the registrant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs so as not to obscure the features, if the registrant is able to write. If the registrant is unable to write, he must make his mark in the signature space and affix his left thumb print in the space indicated for the same.

The affidavits need not be filled out before, but must be sworn to before a registration officer, whose duty it is to fill in the description of the registrant and take his or her finger prints. All registration officers are authorized to administer the oath to persons registering as alien enemies.

The affidavit requires the name of registrant, any other names used, address, length of residence there, date when registrant started residing there, all other places of residence, place of birth and date, as well as all the places employed since January 1, 1914. The registrant must also state when he or she arrived in the United States, at what port and aboard what ships and what name used when entering, and give the name of father, if living, and address, as well as same information about mother. Also if married, name of wife, if living, residence of wife, names of children, 10 to 14 years of age; number of children under 10 years of age, and if the registrant has any male relatives in arms against the United States or its allies, giving all facts in connection therewith.

The registrant must also say whether or not he registered for the selective draft, where, give any previous military experience, and with what government; if he has applied for naturalization, when and where; if ever naturalized in any country other than United States, when and where; if taken oath of allegiance to any country, state or nation other than the United States, when and where; whether he has since January 1, 1914, reported to be registered with any United States representative or the representative of any other country for service, when and where, and if he has ever been arrested and for what. He must also state whether he has a permit to enter any forbidden area.

The description of the registrant is then required of the registering officer, who will take finger prints of the registrant, as well as an impression of both hands.

The registrant is also required "to again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after 10 days but before 15 days from the last day fixed for registration in his registration district to obtain a registration card, upon which he must sign his name, or make his mark, and place his left thumb print in the presence of the registration officer."

Alien enemies will be registered from Feb. 4 to 9, inclusive. Postmasters will attend to the registration in the smaller towns of Louisiana.

Extensive Repairs on Oak Alley.

Jeff. Hardin, proprietor of the Oak Alley plantation, came up from New Orleans Wednesday to visit the place. He was accompanied by Messrs. Evan McCall and B. J. Boudreaux. Mr. Hardin contemplates thoroughly renovating the place, and will spare no pains to accomplish this end. Contractors have already been engaged to repair the handsome old Oak Alley home. Mr. Hardin has secured the experienced services of Clement Mire, as manager of Oak Alley.—St. James Interim.

Send the Chief to your boy in camp. He'll appreciate it exceedingly, and it will help to keep the home fires burning.

Walter Lemann, also Chief of Police Dill, will gladly furnish information concerning the curb market.

Keep in touch with local happenings by investing $2 for one year's subscription to the Chief.

Our 1918 Christmas Club now open. Commercial and Savings Bank.

A Great Fact.

It is a reflection on any man's intelligence not to be a christian. Even a heathen or savage has sense enough to realize the uncertainty of life and the surety of death and feels the need of worshiping some sort of a God, even though it be a god of wood or brass. You claim to be more civilized, also more intelligent than a heathen. Prove it by worshiping the true and living God.

In your rush through a life of business and pleasure (some day—you don't know what day) you will have to stop long enough to die. What are you going to do about it? What are you going to say when God calls you? Think about it. Act on it. Your call may come any minute. Be ready.

G. F. CARSON,
General Delivery, Shreveport, La.

America Helping France Solve Food Problem.

To increase France's crops and to lighten the burden of toil on her old men, women and children, 1500 farm tractors will go to that country from the United States. The first hundred are already on the way, and the whole number will be in France by March, in time for the spring plowing. Deck space was provided for the first shipment on a naval transport. Schools of instruction will be organized. The acreage sown to crops in the uninvaded portion of France in 1917 was about 10,000,000 acres less than in 1913, or 24.4 per cent. The increased production through the use of tractors this year is expected to greatly improve the food situation.

Observes "Antless Day" All the Time

"Jimmy, the ant-eater," mascot of the U. S. Marines in France, just won't eat ants. He'll eat anything but ants, although once in a while the cook slips it over him by camouflaging insects in scraps of bread. Jimmy thinks he's eating raisin bread—but what's the difference? Jimmy became attached to the Marines at Vera Cruz, more than two years ago, and since then has led an adventuresome life. When the sea-soldiers went overseas he went along. He greatly puzzles the French poilu with his choice of foods. He eats all the scraps—even cigar and cigarette butts don't go amiss. In short, he eats anything and everything but ants.

Billions of War-Risk Insurance Issued

Applications for war-risk insurance by men of the army and navy have nearly reached the $3,000,000,000 mark, and continue to come in at a rate of about $60,000,000 a day. The average amount applied for per man is $8630. For persons who joined the colors before Oct. 15, 1917, the last day for applying for government insurance is Feb. 12, 1918. Intensive efforts are being made by commanding officers to have all their men take insurance before that date. The maximum amount which may be taken by any man is $10,000.

According to records of the selective service, country boys do not show much physical superiority over those of the cities. For purpose of comparison selection was made of cities of 40,000 to 500,000 population, and a corresponding set of counties of the same total size. In the physical examinations 28.47 per cent of the city boys were rejected, as against 27.96 per cent of the country boys.

Eight per cent of the 9,586,508 men registered under the selective-service law are colored. Of these nearly 209,000 have been called and more than 75,000 have been certified for service. Out of every 100 colored men called, 36 were certified for service and 64 were rejected, exempted, or discharged, while out of every 100 white citizens called, 25 were certified for service.

A Word for the Merchants.

Donaldsonville merchants contribute to every movement for the upbuilding of the community; they employ scores of clerks; they own or rent substantial buildings; they are the backbone of your city; they are entitled to your patronage.

Are Your Sewers Clogged?

The bowels are the sewerage system of the body. You can well imagine the result when they are stopped up as is the case in constipation. As a purgative you will find Chamberlain's Tablets excellent. They are mild and gentle in their action. They also improve the digestion.—(Adv.)

Go back to the simple life, be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, recreate and sleep. Do it all courageously. We have a victory to win.—Hoover.

Any registrant may now volunteer for the navy. It will only be necessary for him to get a permit from his local exemption board stating that he is not needed to fill the current quota of his board. Enlisting in the navy will take a man out of class one and put him in class five.

The Italian wheat crop for 1917 was 30 per cent below the average.

For results advertise in the Chief.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

NEW WEATHER RECORDS SET.

Past Year Characterized by Abnormal Climatic Conditions.

Not only did 1917 record the coldest weather experienced locally in twenty years, but it was also the dryest year for a long time. The average yearly rainfall in this section approximates sixty inches. Statistics kept by Local Weather Observer Alfred Landry disclose the fact that the rainfall for the year at this point amounted to only 47.90 inches, or 12.10 inches less than normal. The precipitation by months was as follows:

Month	Inches
January	8.84
February	4.91
March	4.11
April	6.28
May	1.09
June	1.07
July	4.56
August	8.20
September	3.68
October	1.21
November	1.09
December	2.86
Total	47.90

As these figures show, there were two prolonged dry spells in the course of the year, one embracing the months of May and June, and the other prevailing throughout the months of October, November and December. During the latter period many ponds, canals and wells went dry for the first time. Notwithstanding the fact that adverse weather conditions affect the farmer more quickly than anybody else, the good and bad spells of weather were so arranged that his crops turned out better than might have been supposed, and war prices helped him to pull out of the hole and put some money in the bank.

TEST SEED BEFORE PLANTING.

Corn Probably Damaged to Great Extent by Severe Cold Weather.

John M. Parker, food administrator for Louisiana, asks that this message be given to the farmers of the state:

"Farmers throughout Louisiana are urged to carefully test the germinating strength of all of their corn before planting.

"The early frost damaged a great deal of corn, and the phenomenal cold weather since that time has frozen a great many ears, due to the excessive moisture in the corn. At least five grains off of each ear should be tested in a testing pod to see that the corn is good, strong and vigorous. We don't want any waste time or waste work this year, and it would be a grave pity for farmers to plant imperfectly matured seed and be unable to derive any benefit from their toil and labor.

"This matter is very important, and we hope will be given the greatest possible publicity by the press of the state, as good seed are necessary to produce good crops, and for that reason the opening paragraph of this request is urged upon all of our agricultural population.

PROFIT BY THIS.

Don't Waste Another Day.

When you are worried by backache; By lameness and urinary disorders—

Don't experiment with an untried medicine.

Do as thousands of people are doing.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

Read this Plaquemine resident's experience:

Mrs. L. N. Roberts, Plaquemine, La., says: "I had pains through the small of my back, and at times my back seemed almost broken. My kidneys didn't act right and I could hardly stand on account of pains through my kidneys. My head ached, and sharp, shooting pains ran up my spine and down my limbs. I tried different remedies, but got no relief, and I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The misery in my bladder left and my kidneys again acted regularly. I gained in weight and felt better in every way."

Price 60c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Roberts had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—(Adv.)

PORK PRODUCTION PICTURED.

Film Shows How Work of Boys Increases Meat Supply.

To help increase the pork supply the Department of Agriculture has released to motion picture theatres, through one of the large companies, a film showing the work of the boys' pig clubs which the department is organizing in all parts of the country. The film shows methods of instructing farm boys who have joined the agricultural clubs how to raise better pigs and the methods used by club members in carrying out instructions.

The first pig club was organized in Louisiana in 1910. Now approximately 45,000 members are enrolled throughout the country. Clubs in several states are planning to send carloads of fat hogs to fairs and stock shows, after which they are to be marketed co-operatively.

Other moving pictures being used to show the importance of increased food production illustrate activities in the national forests, which are important sources of timber and water supply.

Stomach Troubles.

If you have trouble with your stomach you should try Chamberlain's Tablets. So many have been restored to health by the use of these tablets and their cost is so little, 25 cents, that it is worth while to give them a trial.—(Adv.)

Haiti has forbidden the export of foodstuffs to countries at war with the United States and countries associated with them in the war.

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY WARNING.

Every German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy.

Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother.

The enemy is engaged in making war in this country, in transmitting news to Berlin, and in spreading peace propaganda as well as lies about the condition and morale of American military forces.

Whenever any suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice communicate at once with the local police department or with the nearest office of the Department of Justice.

RED CROSS BULLETIN.

Report of Work Being Done by Various State Chapters.

The bureau of publicity of the Gulf division of the American Red Cross, New Orleans, has arranged to issue semi-monthly a bulletin of Red Cross activities in Louisiana, with reports from the various chapters of the work being done for the noble cause by the members in their respective communities.

The aim of the bureau is to put the general public in closer touch with the objects and humanitarian purposes of the great organization and at the same time create a friendly rivalry between the Red Cross workers.

In due course of time every chapter in the state will be represented in the bulletin, which will prove of much interest not only to the wearers of the button but to others as well.

The editor of the Chief is pleased to announce that this paper will publish the bulletin regularly for the information of its readers, the following being excerpts from the first issue:

Crowley Chapter—The military relief committee has arranged to send one shipment of supplies to the New Orleans mint every week. This will consist for the most part for a while of knitted articles. The ladies of the chapter have completed a series of chain teas which have netted nearly $140, besides spreading the Red Cross spirit to a great extent.

Lake Charles Chapter—In the first two weeks of December shipped to headquarters in New Orleans six dozen hospital bed shirts, 26 pairs socks, 15 sweaters, 11 mufflers and 10 pairs wristlets. A large number of other articles will soon be shipped. At a joint entertainment of the north and south-side schools $13 was realized for Red Cross work. This money will be the foundation of the Junior Red Cross, which is beginning its career with a number of enthusiastic members under the able leadership of Misses Voorhies and Dalferes.

Oakdale Chapter—During November shipped to headquarters 518 garments, including pajama suits, bed shirts, short socks, nightingales, wristlets, helmets and surgical gowns. Christmas drive proved a wonderful success, Allen parish going 851 per cent above quota. Oakdale took in 3106 members, Kinder 310, Oberlin 225, Emad 630, Elizabeth 1158; total 5429. Chapter is well organized and on a good working basis. At a quilting bee in the Sunday school rooms of the Methodist church six quilts were practically finished.

Ruston Chapter—Work is now well organized and many of the best citizens are at the head of it. Will be in a position to render valuable aid to the army and navy in 1918. The treasurer has had $1716.61 to pass through her hands since the organization of the chapter, June, 1917. Two hundred and sixty-five hospital garments and 45 knitted garments were made and shipped, and a box is now ready for shipment. Besides the people responded liberally when called on for Christmas packages and comfort kits, 310 packages being sent.

Lake Arthur Chapter—Gained 130 new members in the Christmas drive. Two boxes of knitted garments have been sent to headquarters, and another box will soon be ready for shipment. The chapter has begun a series of baked food sales; the first one netted $14.25. At Christmas time a turkey and cake were raffled, bringing in the sum of $45. The chapter remembered the Lake Arthur soldier boys at Christmas.

Natchitoches Chapter—The several chapters of Natchitoches parish, including the branch chapters of Campti, Robeline, Norvell's Mill and Bayou Natchez, shipped in the early part of December in box eight 129 pieces of knitted goods, including sweaters, mufflers, wristlets and socks. Box nine contained 6200 4x4 compresses, and in box ten following soon after, were 24 pajamas, 32 hospital bed sheets, 8 convalescent gowns, 32 pairs socks, 16 bed socks, 16 bath towels, 24 wash cloths, 48 handkerchiefs, 48 sheets, 32 pillow cases and 8 ward slippers.

Prefers Chamberlain's.

"In the course of a conversation with Chamberlain Medicine Co.'s representative today, we had occasion to discuss in a general way the merits of their different preparations. At his suggestion I take pleasure in expressing my estimation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have a family of six children and have used this remedy in my home for years. I consider it the only cough remedy on the market, as I have tried nearly all kinds."—Earl C. Ross, Publisher Hamilton County Republican-News, Syracuse, Kan.—(Adv.)

Break your cold or lagrippe with a few doses of 666.

NOT YOUR "BIT" BUT YOUR "ALL."

Most Titanic Struggle of Human History is Not to Be Decided by Half-Way Measures and Little Sacrifices. Far More Than One's "Bit" Required to Wage and Win This Great War for Human Rights.

Editorial in New Orleans Item, January 22.

The clamor which arose in every section of the United States immediately upon the publication of the fuel administration's program of a very brief suspension of industrial and business enterprises is now admitted to have been hasty and ill-advised. Some of it was selfish, some of it was ignorant, but most of it was due to the fact that, as a nation, the American people haven't realized that it is going to require something far more than "doing one's bit" to wage and win this war.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the phrase, "do your bit," became accepted, by general usage, as the American standard of patriotic service. Here's the dictionary's definition of the word, "bit:"

"A small piece, portion or quantity of anything; a little; a mite; hence, the smallest of insignificant amount or degree; an iota; a jot; a tittle; a whit."

Doing your little, your mite, your smallest share is not going to be enough. Subscribing $50 to the Liberty loan, $1 to the Red Cross, giving up just as little meat and just as little wheat as possible, saving just as little fuel as is necessary in order to be "within the law"—this kind of sacrifice and service is not the measure of patriotism, and it falls far below the quality and quantity of service which will be necessary, if America is to perform even a moderate part in the prosecution of the war to which she is committed.

An article in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, an American reporter's record of the impressions of the soldiers and people of France, brings this point out very clearly. The reporter and a French soldier are talking of England's early mistake in asking her people to do their "bit." The French soldier observes:

" 'But there never should have been any such days with their country at war, Monsieur! From the very start everything has depended on their doing not their bit but their all! That is the only way in which this war can possibly be won. Our enemies were the first to appreciate that fact.'

" 'Yes' I admitted; 'they sure beat the Allies to it in that respect—not the Belgians and the French, of course.'

" 'We invaded countries had no choice, Monsieur!' Gaston interrupted; 'for the Belgians to resist as they did was sheer greatness of soul, knowing that they were certain to be ground to powder between the millstones, no matter what happened in the end. We French had at least a fighting chance, but we never should have had it merely by doing our bit. And we should have been crushed, and the English after us, if England had kept on being content to do her bit.'

" 'Well,' I said, 'I guess you're right. Britannia sleeps hard, but she's a stiff-necked old party once she gets going. I get your idea, though, and that is that America could save a lot of time and expense by cutting out this do-our-bit stuff and throwing her whole weight into the collar right off. Well, that's what I sort of feel we are doing, my boy.'

"Gaston's war face had set as tight as a plaster death mask. 'In that case, Monsieur,' he said, 'the Allied cause is as good as won.' "

By now, England has learned she cannot win except by doing her ALL. The soldiers in the trenches must do their ALL—even to giving up their lives. But the soldiers in the trenches cannot win the war—even by doing their all. Their all is not enough. It may require the ALL of everyone who remains at home, and it at least requires a willingness on everyone's part to do his all, without complaint, to be ready to make any sacrifice which is asked.

The fuel administrator's order jarred the nation out of its complacent attitude of doing its "bit." It may take other orders of similar import to arouse the nation thoroughly to the necessity of doing its ALL. But that is what the people of the nation must face, if they are to win the war. It should be apparent that the most titanic struggle of human history is not to be decided by half-way measures and little sacrifices.

PAINLESS PATRIOTISM.

You Can Help Win the War While Really Benefitting Yourself.

"Painless patriotism" doesn't sound very nice—seems to be akin to slacker or something of that kind. You think of a "painless patriot" in much the same vein you think of a person who shouts his loyalty from the housetops, but doesn't back it up with deeds. "Painless patriotism" is patriotism that costs nothing. But you can be a "painless patriot" and still do much to help send our flag into Berlin. You can fight the war on food waste. You can find nourishing, palatable substitutes for the foods that are needed—beef, pork and mutton, wheat, sugar and fats. That is the kind of "painless patriotism" that would help drive Prussianism from the earth.

Pork, beef and mutton have distinct places as munitions in this war. Never has there been a greater necessity for their export. If we would have those people over in Europe remain in this war, we must send them meats. It would be almost a negligible sacrifice for us to eat more poultry, game, fish, shellfish, other seafoods, more vegetables, in order that what we save in red meats may cross the sea to help bring us victory.

Fats are fuel for fighters. We have them over here. In Europe the supply is utterly inadequate to meet the actual needs of the soldiers and people behind the lines. If we substituted vegetable oils for part of our fats, we could send them lard and other meat fats with little inconvenience.

If you would reduce your consumption of red meats, wheat, sugar and fats, you would do much to win this war. And at the end of a year, more than likely, you would be in better physical condition than you are today—and the people in Europe would be strong and healthy, instead of starving and anaemic, as they surely will be if we fail to give them the food that is needed by fighters. Today there is not enough food in the world to feed all of the world and have any left over to be wasted. Waste food and you are wasting lives.

Cost of Living Goes Higher.

According to the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor, in the year from November 15, 1916, to November 15, 1917, prices of food as a whole advanced 23 per cent. Potatoes is the only article that shows a decline in price. Corn meal advanced 87 per cent; bacon, 62 per cent; pork chops, 48 per cent; beans 39 per cent; salmon, 38 per cent; milk, 33 per cent; and lard, 27 per cent. Food as a whole was 48 per cent higher on November 15, 1917, than on November 15, 1913, and 46 per cent higher than on November 15, 1914. During this four-year period corn meal advanced 127 per cent; flour, 109 per cent; lard, 104 per cent; bacon, 77 per cent; sugar 75 per cent; and potatoes, 72 per cent. No article declined in price.

The year 1917 established new high production records for corn, oats, rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco, beans, and onions.

Read your home paper.

CAMP BEAUREGARD HOSPITAL.

Red Cross Efforts Warmly Praised by Northern Nurse.

From the Warsaw (Ill.) Journal we excerpt parts of a letter written to that newspaper a few weeks ago by a Red Cross nurse, telling of her experiences at Camp Beauregard. She says:

"The troops here are largely from Arkansas. There are 17,000. Camp Beauregard is still under quarantine though the camp is situated two and one-half miles from the base hospital. The hospital contains 1000 beds. There are about 800 patients at present, and about 70 nurses. When I came here three weeks ago there were only 30 nurses, and it was somewhat discouraging to see the conditions: boys dying for the want of nursing care.

"Finally they began to arrive and a perfect avalanche of nurses came about the same time a cold wave struck this part of the country, and due to the extreme cold and change of climate some ten or twelve of the nurses are down with pneumonia, grippe, etc. Everybody is cheerful, however, and I never met a finer class of girls than the Red Cross nurses here. They came from all over the north—from Maine to California. We are all so glad to be here at this time to do what we can. Army life is hard at best and when the boys take sick so far away from home it is many a heart breaking sight one sees. They are all so grateful and appreciative for the least service done for them it does one's heart good to be able to give them some of the care they need so badly.

"If the people could half know the joy that is contained in the bundles of knitted wash rags for both nurses and patients they would be amply repaid for all the effort they have been to in making and sending them. When we use the articles and see them in practical use, which the good Red Cross people all over America have made, we can hardly refrain from shedding tears of joy as we thank God in our hearts for raising up an organization with such worthy aims as the Red Cross organization of America."

"TESSIE E. LEWIS,
'Army Base Hospital, Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La."

U. S. Army Largest in Country's History.

There were 1,428,650 enlisted men and 110,865 officers in the United States army at the opening of 1918, more than one and a half times as large as any force ever before mobilized by this nation. During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army in the field and in training now is practically six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war. About 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life in the two series of training camps, nearly eight times as many as the number of officers in the regular army April 1, 1917.

The 16 cantonments built for the training of soldiers cost $134,000,000, with a net profit to contractors of 2.98 per cent.