

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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One instinctively recalls the name of Hobson.

You can now get to work in that war garden.

It will be observed that Chattanooga is still at the top of the column.

"Facing a crisis" seems to be a sort of everyday experience for Holland.

There will be sugar for canning, but nobody will be permitted to "hog" the supply.

Detroit is witnessing the spectacle of a strike, something unusual for that progressive city.

Will fix price of wool.—Headline. Will the supply also be arranged at the same time?

Now that Guatemala has joined the allies, the Kaiser may become more amenable to reason.

We shall hope and believe that Col. Waterston's lay-up for repairs is at most only temporary.

Gov. Stephens, of California, appears to have very pronounced opinions in the Mooney case.

Gradually the Hun is coming to understand that his big drive is anything but a grand, sweet song.

Georgia is getting down to war work in earnest. Preparations are being made to mobilize the poolroom reserves.

The spring wheat crop is not all sown yet, but predictions are already out that it is to be the biggest ever.

It is probable that those who failed to connect in yesterday's primaries might still find good jobs on the farms.

The Irish home rule bill is up to the house of lords. And this has again started the query, why is a house of lords?

Mr. Root thinks it is time for the American people to "shut up." Inferably, he doesn't consider himself one of them.

Emperor Charles can establish the fact that his mother-in-law wrote that Prince Sixtus letter, much will be forgiven.

Perhaps defeated candidates can reflect that it was better to have run and lost than not to have had the fun of running.

Having howled until we secured the production of a big crop of Irish potatoes, it is now insisted that we go to work and eat them.

Champ Clark knows which side of his cake is buttered. He also knows that a democrat's hold on a Missouri senatorship is no cinch.

Schwab understands that it is his business to build ships rather than talk to the reporters. And he is getting busy on the job.

The strength of the regular army is now placed at 546,000, of whom 408,232 have been recruited from volunteers since the war began.

Speaking of paradoxes, the I. W. W. who put up a \$10,000 liberty bond as surety for his appearance on a charge of sedition was doing very well.

Commander Brock was less fortunate than his prototype, Capt. Hobson. He succeeded in his daring venture, but lost his heroic life—more's the pity.

Ludendorff says France has dug her own grave. It had already been observed that she has provided burial places for scores of thousands of bodies.

"Six months more of life is all I want," declared Clemenceau when asked for a physical examination. He is now 77. The next six months will be a period of anxiety for Berlin.

If men like Senator Sherman could be persuaded to attack the Hun's title line as viciously as they do those in this country who are trying to prosecute the war, the fight might soon be over.

Of course, we did not have Jim Ham Lewis in mind when we suggested that the liberty loan campaign should not be made a presidential prospecting campaign.

First it was the smaller communities, then cities, then states, and now federal reserve districts that are going over the top in the Liberty loan campaign.

RESUME OF THE ASSAULT.

Another test of strength is being endured by the armies defending the soil of France. The enemy has attacked again south of the Somme and has occupied Villers Bretonneux, held by the British, and Hangard, to the south of that point, held by the French and Americans and near where they take over the line from the British. They are about eleven miles from Amiens.

These advances are unimportant, so far as territory is concerned and, unless the enemy uses larger forces than so far reported are engaged, and approaches several miles closer to Amiens, the results are negligible. The fact that he has not spent his thousands in massed attacks is indicative, it would seem, of a changed policy, made necessary by his enormous losses in the previous assaults. The artillery is being depended on to blast out positions, and only comparatively small forces of infantry are afterward sent in.

That our own troops unquestionably are in this fighting brings us likely to the hour when our casualty lists will increase. There is satisfaction, however, in the fact that Americans have arrived. Their journey to the place of succor has been a difficult one. They have had to cross thousands of miles of water and several hundred miles of land. We are disappointed that they are still in small numbers, as we might wish that they could now take their full share of the encounter in defense of civilization. But their presence indicates what is certain in the future. From this time on they will be an increasingly important factor, until Germany will be forced to realize that the wrath of America has brought its ruin.

Amiens is not going to fall. It may be invested and its Gothic structures reduced to ruins, but an allied line that has never been broken will not be likely to break now. And so it is at Baillieu, in the Ypres sector. Unquestionably vicious attacks will be projected by the enemy there, for the capture of Calais or even Dunkirk would be of great advantage to the enemy. They have not yet, however, been able to take Mount Kemmel, and there are other eminences above Baillieu, and there is little evidence that they have sufficient reserves to surmount these constantly increasing difficulties.

But that we are at another crucial hour in the war is evident. The German drive is stayed, but for how long. We contend with an enemy which is willing to make any sacrifice in lives to attain its mad political ambition. We must steel ourselves perhaps for discouraging news for a time as yet, but be assured there will be no disaster to the allies, and Gen. Foch merely bides his time till the hour comes, and the invaders will be hurled back.

IF HOLLAND IS ATTACKED.

Just how completely the Prussian junkers have lost their minds over the war is indicated by their evident intention to enforce their will on the Dutch.

The little queen of Holland has kept a level head all during the war. She has sought to keep her thrifty people out of it. They have done their best to maintain neutrality. They have suffered many indignities, not because they lacked courage, but because they knew that if they were involved in the struggle the Netherlands would suffer as have Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Greece, Persia and all the other small countries.

But now Germany seemingly is about to impose an indignity which is beyond endurance.

If the war lord isn't too inflamed with passion he might consult some good German historian, as to the history of the Dutch. The Duke of Alva and his Spaniards in the sixteenth century also endeavored to impose their will between the dikes. He sacked Haarlem and his "courts of blood," rendered their decrees for the execution of 19,000 Dutchmen, who valued their consciences more than their lives. At that time there arose, as if God-sent a leader whose name is always mentioned with that of Washington.

William, the silent, was the deliverer of this free people, and they have cherished their liberties ever since.

Every day in the bosch at The Hague the carriage containing Queen Wilhelmina and her children drives among the people and they show their loyalty by their acclaim. If the time comes when she must take the sword the belief is that she will be another Maria Theresa, who inspired the Hugarians to the oath, "we will die for our king"—not queen.

There have been many tragedies in this war. Nothing would be more regretted than that the tulip beds of Utrecht, than Leyden, the land of kine and wind mills, should feel the heel of the Hun. But if such shall be the invader will be cause to remember his reception, unless Dutch character has greatly changed.

Perhaps more interest was taken in the contest for attorney-general than in any other race in the democratic primary yesterday. The result was the nomination of Hon. Geo. W. Chamblee by a large majority. In view of the fact that he had a very popular and well-qualified opponent the compliment was the more pronounced.

Mr. Chamblee has a long-established reputation at the bar of Chattanooga for faithful and conscientious service. As city attorney he made a record which won him the highest confidence of the public. He has always been a strong advocate of law enforcement and he has broad sympathies. His nomination insures his election, we believe, and guarantees to the county a splendid and efficient administration of a most important office.

The so-called sabotage bill which has just passed congress will make it more easily possible to apprehend every person or agency who is thwarting the government in the slightest degree in the prosecution of the war. At the same time there is no likelihood, under the bill, of persecution of any innocent person just because of suspicion. The people of this country are now as nearly united, we believe, as ever before in their history, and the enemies of world liberty may well read the handwriting on the wall.

If you cannot carry a gun on your shoulder you can carry a Liberty bond in your pocket. Fight with your dollars.

Back up the good women who are fighting with their sons. They have given more than you can ever give. Make their liberty loan mean something.

SILVER COMING BACK.

Not very much is being said in the newspapers about that silver measure which is apparently going through congress without discussion. Perhaps the editors don't know just what to say about it.

The bill, as was outlined in these columns a few days ago, authorizes the withdrawal from the treasury of \$350,000,000 of silver for use abroad, the eventual destination of most of it, we believe, is India. Federal reserve bank notes are to take the place of the silver certificates canceled, as a consequence of the withdrawal, until such time as the stock of silver can be replenished—and the payment of \$1 an ounce by the government is also authorized.

An interesting fact in connection with the transaction is that the step is taken at the instance of Great Britain, which was primarily responsible for the overthrow of the use of silver as a money metal. So long as our mother country was the world's greatest creditor nation, she stoutly resisted every proposal looking to the restoration of silver. But it is different now. There are some who will think with pain upon the complete reversal of form to which they are compulsorily subjected. "Remarks the San Francisco Chronicle," "but the sensation will soon pass away, and perhaps they will be induced to reflect with pleasure on the once despised metal, silver, being restored to its old estate, and that it will be one of the main buttresses of the mountain of credit created since the outbreak of the war."

It is conceivable that a gentleman, once associated more or less with the Platte, may feel an impulse to smile over the unexpected turn of the wheel of international economic events. Those who have continued to point to the silver issue as the only remaining question upon which his attitude had not been vindicated, may now feel inclined to soften the asperity of their comment. Further along the Chronicle declares:

"Silver will perform the functions which the advocates of the Pittman bill say it will, and, in addition, it will have an effect which the reticence of modesty keeps them from proclaiming. By degrees, however, the American people will be brought to a realization of the fact that the restoration of silver to its position as a noble metal by this country will pave the way to an international agreement which will remove apprehension concerning the future after the war—a patriotic service whose importance cannot be overrated."

The suggestion of an international agreement has a different meaning now from that put forth twenty-odd years ago when its chief function was to put agitation to sleep. It is probable that it will awaken sympathetic response where once it was received with cold indifference. After the war the world will need a broader basis for the towering structure of credit which has been erected. And the demands of humanity will, in all probability, take precedence over the convenience of a few big bankers.

The county court, it seems certain, will continue to have Judge J. B. Ragon for chairman of the finance committee and that is good news to taxpayers, who know that the purse strings must be carefully held.

Now where can our republican friends improve on the democratic ticket? If they can, it is their duty to do so. If there are no weak places why, during this war-time, have any unnecessary contests? The people are not interested in local politics, unless there is a very clear issue.

Great Britain adopts a sane policy, as to reprisals. She will not avenge upon German prisoners of war wrongs against English prisoners until absolutely sure they have been perpetrated—perhaps not then. She is not competing for the barbarity medal.

The Bristol Herald-Courier is another one of our exchanges which refers to the capital punishment law as "restored," but omits to note that the courts have held that the "restoration" is invalid.

VERY URGENT MATTER.

It was noted in these columns a week or two ago that Prof. H. A. Morgan, state food administrator, had joined in the call for a "sheep" convention at Nashville next Tuesday, April 30. Commissioner of Agriculture H. K. Bryson is also now in line and is urging the importance of the meeting. In the course of a recent address to the people of the state, Commissioner Bryson said:

"All sheep breeders' associations are requested to send representatives to this meeting. All wool and lamb clubs should also be represented. In counties where there are no organized meetings of the individual sheep growers should be held and arrangements made to send delegates; should there not be time sufficient for such local meetings then each and every grower is urged to be present at the capitol on that date, in order that they may have the benefit of the information which will then be given out. The grower can in turn impart this information to others of his neighborhood."

"Wool, especially for clothing the soldiers, is a matter of most serious import. It must be produced for them, and it will require organized effort to replenish the depleted wool stocks of America."

"This is a very urgent matter, and it is expected that the sheep breeders of the state will fully realize its importance. A large and thoroughly representative attendance is expected. Impress the date upon your mind and make arrangements to be present."

Mr. Bryson's suggestions follow the lines of those so frequently offered in The News. The time is short. Hold meetings and select delegates to Nashville if practicable, but no interested citizen should hesitate to attend because he has not been formally chosen as a delegate. The Nashville meeting is to be simply a conference. Its purpose is to prepare a plan for securing concert of action in stimulating the growth of sheep and abating the menace of dogs in Tennessee.

Delegates were chosen for the Nashville conference from Hamilton county several weeks ago. These are: Ed Downey, of Sale Creek, and Ross Chitt, of Soddy, for the upper end of the county, and Squire John Gadd, L. Moore and Clifford Pryor for the territory contiguous to Chattanooga. Judge William Cummings, who is interested in sheep growing, promised to attend, and it was agreed that all who would go would be considered delegates. It is hoped that a good large delegation will attend from Hamilton. It is not a partisan political meeting, but is much more important.

Various counties of the state have been choosing delegates to Nashville—just how many have acted, we do not know—and the appeals of Messrs. Morgan and Bryson will contribute toward a fuller attendance. The farmers of the state know these two and have long relied upon their safe leadership. They will be at Nashville next Tuesday to consult and advise. Go over and meet them.

A DARING FEAT.

That bottling up feat at Zebrugge was remarkably similar to the exploit of Capt. Hobson twenty years before, except it was on a larger, more comprehensive scale. Its success was a marvel, the chances for failure being about as nine to one. That a cruiser could accomplish so much and escape without being obliterated is almost incredible. Even 17-inch shells were unable to impede her progress. An eyewitness thus describes her get-away after being hit by one of those big shells:

"When we saw the damage she had suffered, it seemed scarcely possible that she was able to keep afloat. The men below must have worked like Trojans, for she was throwing flames ten feet high from her funnels and she made the fastest time she probably ever accomplished."

In the circumstance, however, it was a case somewhat like Bob Taylor's story of Rastus and the bear. It was hardly necessary for Dinah to urge her spouse to any extra bursts of speed. The bear was attending to that. It was only natural that the above-mentioned cruiser didn't care to dally while playing hide-and-seek with tons of steel.

It was a thrilling exploit. Its history is a fascinating story which thrills and nerves to deeds of heroic daring, forgetful of the incidental danger. However, it is but a manifestation of the spirit which has always characterized the British navy. And the history of its part in the present war has probably not yet all been written.

An exchange thinks the United States may avert the Irish crisis. Let us hope such is the case, but we are very busy on another job just now.

If the loafer cannot find a job he should have assistance. He eats and drinks, and production of food and clothing is falling off on account of a shortage of workers. Everybody must help.

Democrats of the county have every reason to feel proud of the manner in which their primary was conducted yesterday. Although the interest was seemingly not intense, a fair vote was polled, and the ticket put out will, without doubt, have the support of those who align themselves with the democratic party.

Distinction won by Maj. William Thaw in France indicates that a man will sometimes rise superior to the handicap of a name or anything else.

Under the circumstances, it seems hardly necessary for the Kaiser to repudiate the reichstag peace resolution. That has been very effectively done already.

Bone dry Knoxville has found it possible to cut down its police force, and, on a careful survey, bone dry Tennessee might reduce the personnel of its criminal courts without serious detriment or inconvenience.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo

SO LONG, OLD MAN. I'M ON MY WAY TO ANSWER AN AD. FOR HELP WANTED. I BULLED A FRIEND OF MINE INTO WRITING A FINE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION FOR ME!



I DON'T CARE TO SEE YOUR LETTER! THROW IT INTO THE WASTE BASKET. WE'LL PUT YOU ONTO THE JOB AND SOON FIND OUT WHETHER YOU ARE ALL THERE. THE DEVIL HIMSELF CAN GET A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION, AND EVEN THE GERMAN KAISER CAN GET ONE FROM SOMEBODY! TEAR IT UP—IT'S ONLY A SCRAP OF PAPER!



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"Am I a slacker, vol?" gasped Mr. Slavinsky, the glazier, as he ducked into Gus' place under the awning doors, which, as a sign that spring had come played in the bright school. "Now the garbage can in the back yard finds in it no more sandwiches with probably a bite or two nibbled off, no more half-eaten apples—in short, no more scraps of any description. The lunch baskets contain no more dainty white sandwiches and thickly-leaved cakes. No, instead there are cornbread sticks and butter; sometimes rye bread sandwiches and sometimes a little cake, but no useless icing."

"The children have formed little clubs in which they have pledged themselves to do all that they can to help Uncle Sam and Mr. Hoover, in their own little way, to help win the war. They have agreed not only to take and be satisfied with whatever mother puts before them, but even to help her and suggest menus which do not require wheat and food that must be sent to maintain our boys 'over there.'"

"One mother, who lives in Highland Park and has a little boy attending the Bright school, feels a rather interesting episode. She was interrupted from some occupation one morning by shrieks issuing from the rear of the house and gradually growing nearer: 'Oh, mother, stop her, stop her! Quick, mother!' Thinking her little son must be in some dire distress, she breathlessly ran to find out the cause of the trouble. 'Oh, mother, quick! Cook's making biscuits out of white flour. Go stop her, quick!'"

"Another little 6-year-old boy, on opening his lunch one Wednesday, found some white bread sandwiches inside. Without so much as a murmur, he wrapped it up again, carried it home to be eaten on Thursday—not a wasteful day—and ate no lunch on Wednesday. Mothers, there is an example for you."

Besides the conservation of food, it is in the children, who are helping in many other ways. It is a very, very rare occasion that the nickels and dimes are spent these days on candies and sodawater. They go to buy thrift stamps and liberty bonds. In the Bright school alone, a school of only sixty-five children, from \$15 to \$20 worth of thrift stamps are sold weekly. Not only this, but they have adopted a little French orphan, in whom they are very interested.

The children are realizing very quickly that this is their war just as much as it is any one else's, and that, though the part they can play may not be such a large one, they are going to do their little bit. I stamping out Prussianism, and all of their little hearts have gone out in a beautiful and earnest desire to help the starving children over there.

DOROTHY AULL

everybody what I know and what I don't know I might as well quit my business," groaned the glazier.

"At least you can do more for the glasses you put in, but you don't get panned like I do for making the glasses smaller."

"Ha! That's the very thing!" replied Slavinsky, dolefully. "You can charge more, Gus, and you kin make your glasses smaller. But no matter how much I charge, I gatter put standard-size glass and standard-size frames, and then buy liberty bonds from everybody!"

"If you had no business you couldn't pay yourself anything," remarked Gus. "Anyway, now that the ladies has a vote, they ain't wotting to put you out of business, like they are."

"They ain't wotting against me, maybe," Slavinsky admitted, "but when I go to put in any glass what is broken in any lady's house these days, from a kitchen window to a curve glass in a china closet, the first thing they ax me is 'Have you bought a liberty bond? And if I say yes,' they say, 'Well, you ain't bought any from me, and unless you describe for one from me on this blank, right here, you don't get the chob of putting in the glass for me, because it will show you ain't a patriot!'"

"The solution is easy," remarked Mr. Jarr, drawing his pad of subscription blanks out again. "You can subscribe. You've got a boy in the army. Remember the poster where the young soldier says to his parent, 'I'll go off to the war, father; you stay at home and buy liberty bonds?'"

"And maybe I could do it for everybody that axed me if I got war contracts for putting glass in them soldier camp houses, like Feldstein got it," said Mr. Slavinsky, plaintively.

"Never mind that," retorted Mr. Jarr. "The question is, have you bought any liberty bonds?"

"Ain't that what I'm telling you?" replied the persecuted glazier. "Liberty bonds I buy them from everybody till I am broke and in hock. That's why I duck in here to hide!"

"Why hide?" asked Mr. Jarr. "Rather go forth and sell them. Here are some subscription blanks."

"By golly! That's the right idea!" cried Mr. Slavinsky, gaily. "Now everybody what I come across to has gatter come across to me. Maybe some is camouflaging by axing other people and not buying themselves. Ha! I heard a rat!"

"If I got to buy liberty bonds from

not teach them that elementary principle of ethics and economics of co-operation, what will? The government should be the exclusive purchaser of everything that the farmer produces, and the government should sell it to the people at a price which will be suitable to the purchasing power of the masses. There is not other way out.

A Socialist on Price-Fixing. (By Representative Meyer London.)

It is impossible in the present flux of things to fix either a minimum or a maximum price. When you talk about the evil of profiteering you amuse me, society today is based on profiteering. It is all profiteering. Business is organized for profit. You want a business man, a man who has something to sell to the rest of the world, you want society today is based on profiteering. It is all profiteering. Business is organized for profit. You want a business man, a man who has something to sell to the rest of the world, you want to be guided by the common weal. You want him to acquire a collective soul. He has none. He has not been trained to develop it. You have been telling him to go out into the world and get the better of the world if he can. Competition is your highest law. Individual against individual, group against group, class against class, everybody against everybody is the law of competition. To stop competition in one article and leave it unchecked in everything else is poor wisdom, indeed. Carlyle epitomized the situation when he said that out of the sum total of individual selfishness you cannot produce a collective nobility. Everyone for himself, although the world is on fire and whole nations are threatened with destruction. That is business, is it not? It is the law of business that you people support, you republicans and democrats. Not even today, when all the accumulated treasures of civilization are menaced with extinction, do you callies you cannot produce a collective nobility. Everyone for himself, although the world is on fire and whole nations are threatened with destruction. That is business, is it not? It is the law of business that you people support, you republicans and democrats. Not even today, when all the accumulated treasures of civilization are menaced with extinction, do you

What you are trying to do is just to bring a small group of society at the expense of the rest of the community by offering a specially attractive price. The government should be the exclusive purchaser of every article and product of the farm. The government should have the power to determine what is a reasonable price. There is no other solution of it. The people must for once learn to act collectively, to act as a unit, as a people, not as an aggregation of petty self-seeking, greedy individuals trying to devour the rest of the community. If this war will

TO THE EDITOR

(Communications in this department represent the views of the writers. All matters of public interest may be discussed briefly.)

Taps. Editor The News: I have just read the extract from a letter from a soldier in France, as copied from the New York Evening Sun, in which is given a beautiful rendering of "Taps," that is new to me. Here is another version which I have long thought one of the most beautiful things ever written:

TAPS. Lights out, Slumber well; Ye who've toiled, Ye who've died For the flag, Neath its folds Ever rest. Good night.

If any one knows who is the author of the above, would be glad to hear from them.

J. A. HUNT. Ex-Bugler, Company L, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Alton Park, Tenn.

The Paramount Issue. Editor The News: We have got to whip the Kaiser, and the sooner we lay aside every hindrance the sooner we will get it done. Food and clothing are next to the man in battle line. Let every true, good and loyal Tennessean prove his loyalty and devotion by helping to raise sheep, which furnish wool to make blankets of meat to clothe and feed our boys who are in France, instead of raising so many worthless poodles and cur dogs.

Would it not be a good idea for our representatives to meet in Nashville on April 30 to ask Gov. Rye to ask those who have a small flock of sheep-not to sell the ewe lambs on the spring market, but keep them to replenish our small stock of sheep? Let the politics go until we whip the Germans. Let no man vote for any one, from governor down to justice of the peace, unless he is a good business man.

W. G. ALLEN. Dayton, Tenn., April 22.

Children and the War. Editor The News: After all, the burden of this war is not going to be laid altogether on the shoulders of the "grown-ups" or at least it looks as if they are not going to be allowed to bear the weight alone. The wonderful spirit which has been shown among the children—the very youngest ones—too—has been something really beautiful to be seen, something that should be set up as an example to every man and woman in Chattanooga. My statement is based on facts which I have seen myself displayed in the Bright school. Now the garbage can in the back yard finds in it no more sandwiches with probably a bite or two nibbled off, no more half-eaten apples—in short, no more scraps of any description. The lunch baskets contain no more dainty white sandwiches and thickly-leaved cakes. No, instead there are cornbread sticks and butter; sometimes rye bread sandwiches and sometimes a little cake, but no useless icing.

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DOROTHY AULL

TODAY INVEST IN A LIBERTY BOND YOUR Government must have money. It prefers to borrow it at a fair rate of interest, but if you will not lend it, you can be forced to GIVE IT by taxation. THE PROVIDENT LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. Your Home Company

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA