

We know how it looks but sometimes wonder what Oureq really spells.

Investigations into grade-crossing wrecks should be made before the wrecks occur.

Tax on cosmetics? All right. Most girls that can't afford to pay it don't have to use 'em.

Don't eat too much. Don't drink too much. Don't talk too much. Don't swear too—at all.

That sentry who got 20 years for sleeping on post will now have a chance to catch up.

Every luxury is to be taxed—and chief of luxuries is life. Nor does it escape the collector.

The U-boat is still a menace, but no Prussian persists in publishing claims that it will win the war.

Yankees may not be able to pronounce them readily, but they take those French towns very handily.

Complaint is again made against the American army uniform, but not one word against the man inside of it.

Some people will carp a little at Secretary McAdoo. But no one so far as we know has called him a slacker.

Now that we are permitted only one spoonful of sugar, we wonder why we ever thought we needed more!

General Pershing requires his men to shave every day. He's the only man who can clean up the Yanks.

Farmers asked to increase next year's wheat acreage. And have you planned your next year's war garden?

China is preparing to take more than a thinking part in the war, having done some heavy preparatory reflecting.

With a 10 per cent tax on cosmetics it is barely possible that before long we shall be able to see women as they are.

The sugar ration is cut again, but never mind. Patriotic Americans can go without sweets without getting sour.

Some small boys are learning what oatmeal tastes like, now that the sugar shortage is giving them the opportunity.

Another advantage that the little busy girls of today will have is, when they grow up civilized people will have too much sense to wear the kind of shoes that fashion inflicts upon the grown-up girls now.

King George of England visited a London factory lately and cut out shirts for 50 British soldiers. Having an electric machine to do it with, the royal cutter probably did as good work as anybody else.

It will be hard, if not impossible, to make the matinee girl agree with the government that the actor is a non-sensational factor in the community.

The United States coined 328,351,473 pennies in the last fiscal year. And every one of them saved by conservation will be a dollar earned for righteous war.

Archaeologists have discovered a safety pin 3,000 years old, and parents of new babies fancy it takes fully as long as that to find a safety pin when it is urgently needed at strategic points.

A cable report says the French girls have quit high heels. That will enable those little footsies to feel happy enough, but it is certain that they shall never again look the same as they did.

You mustn't throw rice at a wedding party because the rice is needed for bread, and you mustn't throw old shoes because they are needed for shoes. Throw kisses and let it go at that.

If that old game played with the red ears of corn at huskin' time has died out perhaps the farmerettes will see that it is revived.

A soda cracker that could come intact from France to the United States through the mails must be made by the new war recipes.

It is said that government control of tobacco may come next for the requirements of the allies and the American public will have to put that in their pipes and smoke it.

Even if a fellow can't get in the front line, there are lots of other lines where his services will be of great value to his country.

A shortage in chocolate drops is predicted. But the patriotic American girl can be wowed and won without them, if the lover is in uniform.

Although hotels have gone to quite a length in rationing services for patrons there is no case on record where the charges to the guests have been rationed in the slightest.

Somebody predicts airplanes that will carry 100 men and bombs. By the time such planes arrive, however, it is probable that they will be required to carry only the 100 men.

LIES OF THE HUN IN EVERY CORNER

Imperial Germany Spares No Community in U. S.

PLANTING SEEDS OF KULTUR

Dastardly Assault Is Under the Direction of a General Staff and Has Been Prepared With the Utmost Care.

By HARVEY O'HIGGINS, Associate Chairman, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

(This is the first of three articles by Mr. O'Higgins dealing with the propaganda of the enemy in our country.)

Mr. Citizen, you are now on the firing line.

Imperial Germany is not merely attacking on the western front. She is attacking in every community in the United States.

Her assault is under the direction of the German general staff. It has been prepared as carefully as the strategy and tactics of a military drive. As in Russia and in Italy, so here also a campaign of German propaganda—a gas attack of poisonous lies and rumors and false reports—has been launched successfully and is now under way.

The collapse of Russia was not a victory for German arms. It was a triumph of German propaganda.

America is now the strongest enemy that Germany has. A weakening of our public morale is as necessary to German success as the weakening of Russia was. And the attempt to weaken us has already developed two main lines of movement. The first aims to destroy our unity of action with our allies by setting us against the French, the British and the Japanese. The second proposes to destroy our domestic unity by encouraging among us every sort of class dissension, religious difference, racial prejudice and political quarrel.

Slandering the French.

The officials of the Red Cross report that many loyal mothers are refusing to let their daughters volunteer as nurses in France because of rumors of immoral conditions in the hospitals there. A detailed story has been circulated to the effect that 200 Red Cross nurses have recently been returned on a transport from abroad and secretly removed to maternity hospitals here as patients. There is not a word of truth in the story. It has been investigated by a federal grand jury in New York city and found to be false. German sympathizers caught circulating it have been interned. The nurses in service in our hospitals in France have the same discipline and protection that they have here—and need it as little. The story has been invented to hamper the work of the Red Cross and to prejudice us against our French allies.

A similar aim is evident in the reports of drunkenness and immorality among our forces at the front. These charges, most circumstantially made, were even taken up by the national leaders of our prohibition societies and purity leagues, and an appeal was sent out to the readers of the religious press asking them to protest to President Wilson. The number of these protests showed the success of the slander.

As a matter of fact, no liquor ration is served to our troops either here or abroad. No army canteen sells alcoholic liquors. By General Pershing's orders, our soldiers in France are forbidden "either to buy or to accept as gifts from the inhabitants," any "alcoholic beverages other than light wine or beer." As there is little beer sold in France, General Pershing reports:

In order to set us against our British allies, several sorts of "whisper-

ing propaganda" are being used. There is the story that American soldiers are reeling around the streets of London, drunk. It has been disproved. There is the charge that while we are stinting ourselves to save grain the English are using it to make whisky—although we are saving and shipping chiefly wheat, which is little used in distilling, and the figures from England show that the English liquor traffic has been decreased by the war almost as much as ours. And there is the report that millions of British soldiers are held in England while the allies are "doing their fighting for them"—a falsehood that is sufficiently discounted by the fact that the British empire has 7,500,000 men in the field and a half million in her fleet; that of the British troops in France 70 per cent are English, 8 per cent Scotch, 6 per cent Irish, and 16 per cent Canadian, Australian, etc.; and that the casualties among these troops have been 73 per cent English, 10 per cent Scotch, 6 per cent Irish, and 8 per cent Canadian, Australian, etc.

The German mischief-makers who first supplied arms for the revolt in Ulster against home rule, and subsequently shipped arms for the revolt of the home rulers—these same promoters of disunity are now furnishing the Irish in America with any story, any argument, any slander that can arouse anti-English prejudice among us. On the Pacific coast, in the same way, they are rattling the dry bones of the yellow peril. The average organ of publicity that was pro-German before our declaration of war, no matter how pro-American it now pretends to be, almost invariably uses the anti-British and the anti-Japanese appeals. And just as the Zimmerman note tried to unite Mexico and Japan against us, so the enemy of our unity alternates denunciations of the yellow peril with appeals for a declaration of war against Mexico.

Should Be on Guard.

The German sympathizer who tells you the story of how a discharged Japanese servant boasted that the Japanese would soon "own America," invariably couples it with a lying account of how all Washington is saying that "the next war will be with Great Britain about the Panama canal." On the Italian front, before the successful German drive, counterfeits of Milan newspapers were circulated, containing accounts of how bread riots had been suppressed in north Italian towns by British soldiers imported for that purpose, after Italian troops had refused to fire upon their own people. All over Italy the argument was used that the nation was merely "pulling England's chestnuts out of the fire." The same argument is now being used here, in spite of the fact that the United States only went to war in self-defense after we had endured a year of German outrage and injustice and exhausted every means of peaceful appeal.

Many of the agents of this sort of propaganda in America, both publishers and "whisperers," are protected by their American citizenship and by the traditional freedom of speech which our laws permit. The government has no power to reach them. They are often the innocent victims of gullible minds. It is only possible to warn the public of the infection which they spread, and to mark them as "carriers" of that German propaganda bacillus which completely enervated the strength of Russia and so nearly broke down the Italian power of self-defense.

Saline Plants.

Saline plants are plants such as saltworts, seaweeds, grasswack, sea-kale and asparagus, which grow on the seashore, or by the side of salt lakes, or in the beds of lakes which have dried up. They are rich in saline constituents, and when burnt their ashes were formerly used in the production of barilla, an impure carbonate of soda. This used to be employed in the manufacture of soap, glass and other products.

Wounds and Mathematical Laws.

That research has indicated that large non-infectious skin wounds heal according to certain mathematical laws, is the finding of Lumiere in the Revue de Chirurgie, Paris. The time required is proportional to the size of the area that is to be healed. The healing proceeds at the same rate at the end as at the beginning. The laws and rate of repairs seem to apply indiscriminately to different animals of the same species of about the same age and state of health. These laws afford a standard of comparison of the effects of different methods of treatment.

Happiness.

The man who cannot be happy with whatever little he may have could not be happy with whatever much he may want. Happiness is a condition within a man that is not dependent upon the things without.

De hymn tells you 'bout bein' "In Heaven a thousand years," but dar's some folks wint couldn't stand sich long time prosperity.—Atlanta Constitution.

the fellows told me that the men I saw in the trees had to be unchained before their bodies could be buried."

Girls Unload Car of Coal.

Atchison, Kan.—Two girls, Julia Surratt, eighteen, and her sister, Elsie, fourteen, daughters of J. A. Surratt, a merchant of Parnell, unloaded a 45-ton car of coal for their father because he was unable to secure men to do the work. The task was completed in a few hours.

CHAIN GUNNERS IN TREE

Huns Had to Be Tied Up When Americans Attacked Them in Belleau Wood.

Washington.—Edward Hunn, a wounded American soldier back from France and convalescing at Walter Reed hospital here, declared that he had seen German machine gunners chained to trees in the battle of Belleau wood, where American marines so distinguished themselves.

"Men who drink are thus limited to the light native wine used by the French people. Even this is discouraged among our troops in every possible way. I hope to secure the co-operation of the French government to prevent the sale of all liquors and wines to our troops. Personally I favor prohibition in the army, but it is impracticable and inadvisable to issue orders that cannot be enforced without the co-operation of the French government."

Slandering Our Soldiers.

The charge of drunkenness among our expeditionary forces is a German lie designed to alarm the mothers and fathers of the boys who have gone to France. The stories of immorality consequent upon drunkenness are equally baseless.

When the recruits for the National army were first assembled in our depots, the medical examiners sent as many as 400 out of every 1,000 men to the hospitals to be treated for venereal diseases. The hospital admission rate for venereal diseases in these camps has since been as low as 1.4 per 1,000, and the rate for the men in our expeditionary forces in France has been as low as 44.2 per 1,000. That is to say, the statistics of the surgeon general's office show that our soldiers in France have been almost ten times as free from the effects of immorality as the same sort of men were when they were first drafted.

These slanders upon the nurses and upon the troops are typical of the work of the German general staff. It has been their policy in their campaigns of propaganda to circulate in an enemy country the falsehoods that most appeal to that country's prejudices. America, in its ignorance of France, outside of the tourist haunts of Paris, is easily imposed upon with stories of French vice. The German propagandist knows that he is planning to take advantage of it for his own purposes. He is making a drive upon the sentiments and emotions of American women just as he at first attacked the susceptibilities of the Italian women behind the lines in preparing the way for the Italian defeat. How well he is succeeding in America is shown by a passage in that appeal for a protest to President Wilson which was printed in the religious press.

It pointed out: "Throughout his country a feeling of bitterness generous in the extreme is arising and gazing with menacing eyes toward France. The mothers who have reared sons strong and clean, and who have given them with glad, aching hearts—women who have loved France and glorified her—are now muttering that our boys are wanted for the profits of their debauchery and not to take their deaths in strength and cleanliness." Such mothers are the victims of a German falsehood. So is the man who thus described them and protested against the "debauchery" of their soldier sons. The reports of immoral conditions in France and the campaigns of protest against those conditions are equally the work of German agents, assisted by the prejudiced credulity of their American victims.

Mr. Citizen, the committee on public information wishes to warn you against these snares. There will be more of them. In Italy anonymous letters were sent to the soldiers from their homes accusing their wives of infidelity. Our military censorship prevents such tactics among our men, but similar impostures will doubtless be attempted. Already forged letters pretending to be from soldiers in France have been found in the lobbies of New York theaters, as if accidentally dropped there by the recipients. The letters are always in the angular handwriting of persons accustomed to using German script. So far they have contained little but alarming falsehoods about the alleged slaughter of American regiments.

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FROM ALL PARTS OF TENNESSEE

Reports of Interesting Events Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Selmer.—A parent-teachers association has been organized here with an enthusiastic membership.

Gibbs.—C. E. Bushart sold his farm, near here, to John Semones for \$10,500—a tract of seventy-five acres.

Dyersburg.—Two chickens auctioned off here brought \$96. They were donated by Capt. Brackin to the Red Cross.

Nashville.—Light frost fell here Sept. 20, but no material damage was done, according to the local weather station.

Dyersburg.—The home of W. B. McBride, in the Thirteenth district, was destroyed by fire. There was no insurance; loss, \$2,000.

Rutherford.—The Obion Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church met in regular session last week at Bell's chapel, five miles west of here.

Paris.—Parnell Rickman, who is in the signal service at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is another Paris boy who has been honored with the rank of sergeant.

Paris.—Dr. O. K. Warmack of McKinnon is the new physician for the Louisville & Nashville railroad employees here. He will move his family here Oct. 1.

Nashville.—The court of civil appeals adjourned for one month to enable attorneys of the state to assist in classifying men for the army, according to questionnaires.

Union City.—Frost fell throughout this section Sept. 20, but not enough to materially affect the crop. Peas, potato vines and some other things show the effect of the frost.

Newbern.—The cotton buyers here are getting everything in shape to handle the cotton crop. The crop is estimated to be 30 per cent better than the growers thought at first.

Paris.—Last week several men were called from Paris for army service, among them being Dr. J. I. Johnston, a dentist; Robert L. Murray, Arthur Sensing, N. D. Copeland and Ora Kendall.

Memphis.—The total registration at the West Tennessee State Normal school to date is 1,524. Dr. A. A. Kircannon, president, states that he is confident that by October 1 the number will be increased to 2,000.

Newbern.—The total registration for Dyer county has been completed and the record shows that 3,536 signed up with the government. The estimate for the county was exactly that figure, so the county made a 100 per cent registration.

Knoxville.—Although the date for the encampment of the Tennessee national guardsmen here has been postponed several times, Col. D. C. Chapman now has information which indicates that it will likely be held the last of September or early in October. Nearly 2,500 soldiers are expected.

Selmer.—L. C. Dickey, farmer, was the victim of a very serious accident while working at Weatherford's gin, nine miles southeast of Selmer. He attempted to clean the saws while the machinery was in motion. His right arm was caught and badly cut. Two fingers were lost and the bone in the upper arm was stripped of all flesh.

Newbern.—An appeal is being made to the farmers in Dyer county to grow more wheat by an increase of half over the previous crop that has been harvested, according to the statement of W. G. Wilson, the newly elected farm agent for Dyer county. The county has been requested by the government to increase the wheat acreage by 5,000 acres.

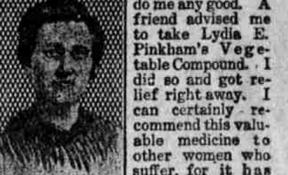
The following Tennesseans have been commissioned second lieutenants of infantry from fourth training camp at Camp Pike, Ark.: Harold Bond, Oneida, Tenn., assigned to Camp Pike, Ark.; Luther Herschel Brigham, Erin, Tenn., Camp Pike, Ark.; William Van in Castello, Shepherd, Tenn., Camp Beauregard, La.; Golden Burton Fluty, Flatwoods, Tenn., Camp Pike, Ark.; Walter Collins Johnson, Jr., Paris, Tenn., Camp Pike, Ark.; Roy William Miller, Johnson City, Tenn., Camp Pike, Ark.; Key Pinkney Mott, Union City, Tenn., Camp Pike, Ark.; James Perry Pullman, Rossville, Tenn., Camp Beauregard, La.; Luther Ward, Clinton, Tenn., Camp Perry, Ohio.

Chattanooga.—Chattanooga school authorities are faced by a perplexing problem. A small colony of wives of Germans interned at Fort Oglethorpe have settled in one of the city's suburbs. With them are some 50 children whom they want to send to the public schools. Taxpayers, hearing of the proposal, entered a vigorous protest and threatened to withdraw their children if German pupils are admitted. Others, however, insist that there should be no discrimination against the German children. Thus the matter stands.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."



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Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published? Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

CLEAR CUTICURA SAVES AND OINTMENT QUICKLY REMOVE THE SHIN PIMPLES, DANDRUFF, THE HAIR

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOB SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN but you can clean them off promptly with ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R. free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Always get quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Which? Down in Terre Haute the Franchise League has been polling for one of the political parties. The same week of their polling the men made their Thrift stamp canvass. And knowing this, some people were not at home—either to the canvassers or fair suffragists.

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