

SMITH-HUGHES PLANTS HEDGE

MANY OTHER IMPROVEMENTS TO GROUNDS AT GONZALEZ SCHOOL HAVE ALSO BEEN MADE.

Gonzalez, April 29.—(Special).—The Smith-Hughes department of the Gonzalez school had made several improvements this year. Among these first is the improvement in the campus. The department has set out about 700 feet of hedge, most of this hedge is living. A good bermuda and clover lawn has been started and various kinds of flowers have been planted. On the sides and back of the building are 10 nice magnolia trees intermingled with orange trees. This will give the school a good back ground in the future. To the back and left of the building are 30 orange trees, 30 persimmon trees and 31 fig trees. In front of the building, where there is an eight acre plot, the department has set out 50 pecan trees, and 152 orange trees. The pecan trees are to be found on both sides of the drive way passing through the campus. The orange trees are set on each side of the building to the right and left front, thus leaving an area of about four acres. This area is surveyed into a landscape garden with bermuda and clover lawn 150x150 feet.

In regard to the trees set out by the department, it is found that 50 pecan trees were planted and 50 are living, 31 fig trees set out, 31 living, 30 persimmon trees set out and 29 are living and 173 satsuma orange trees set out and 182 are living. The large number of trees living is due to the fact that the trees were properly set out and have received the best attention since being planted.

If the plans are carried out by the future as now outlined by the Smith-Hughes instructor, the James M. Tate agricultural school will have as beautiful grounds as any school in the state. Another feature about the Gonzalez school is the garden plots. Each pupil taking agriculture is given the opportunity to take a garden plot on the school grounds and most of the boys have taken advantage of these plots. No pupil is required to take a plot, but they take the plots on their own accord. There are some very nice plots and several of the boys have already sold enough from their plots to pay for the fertilizer, seed and labor.

The Smith-Hughes department in the school is offering \$2.00 as first prize and \$5.00 for the second best plot produced by the end of school.

One great help to the boys in their work in the Gonzalez school is the little Beeman tractor they have for their use. This tractor does the work of one horse, it plows, snakes logs, pulls the wagon, pulls the saw and a number of other things. It is a great help to the boys in their group project work.

The department is very well equipped. The department has been able to secure about \$500.00 of equipment this year. Next year the work in this school should be as good or better than any school in the state.

As to the progress of the school this year, it is far better than last year and at the present rate of progress great things will be accomplished in the James M. Tate agricultural school.

PRICES RESUME UPWARD MOVE

Washington, April 29.—Reports from federal reserve agents throughout the country showed a marked tendency of prices to resume an upward movement, the federal reserve board reported tonight in a summary of business conditions for April, but the board noted anxiety concerning the overstrained situation resulting from excessively high prices and wages which it believed forecast a slowing down in the skyrocketing of prices.

CRIPPLED BOY WINS ARMY CUP

Chicago, April 29.—Jimmie O'Malley, 15, only able to move two fingers and his head because of paralysis, today received the War Department's silver cup for writing the best essay on "What the Army Has to Offer the Young Man."

BLAZE THREATENS CITY OF GORMAN

Gorman, Texas, April 29.—Fire originating in a livery stable here today destroyed more than a dozen buildings. For a time it threatened the entire business district. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Anybody who isn't getting **POST TOASTIES** is missing something good.



—says Bobby

WRITER RELATES GERMAN APPEAL

INCIDENT OF SIGNING OF ARMISTICE THAT ENDED WORLD'S GREATEST CONFLICT IS DESCRIBED.

New York, April 29.—Germany's appeal for an armistice on November 7, 1918 met with the laconic reply, "I have no terms," from Marshal Foch to Erzberger and the other plenipotentiaries, according to Raymond Recouly (Captain X), French biographer of Foch and Joffre, in an article entitled "What Foch Really Said" which will be published in Scribner's out tomorrow.

Captain Recouly, describing the historic scene of the morning of November 11, when the generalissimo of the Allied forces attended by a few members of his staff, signed the document in a railway dining car in a forest near Rethonde, a town between Compiègne and Soissons, declared "the sight of butter seemed to fill the German envoys with joy."

The radio from the Germans asking for "a cessation of hostilities in the name of humanity," was received by Foch shortly after midnight on the 7th and at 1:25 a. m., on the 8th Foch sent his answer: "The German plenipotentiaries will have to go to the outpost on the main road from Maubeuge la-Capelle-Guise." From this point they were brought by delayed stages to Rethonde, which they reached about 7 o'clock in the morning. Two hours later they were in the presence of the commander of the conquering Allied armies.

"There was a cold salute," says Captain Recouly, "a bow in return; no presentations. The Germans took their places at the table in the dining car, where their names were written, and remained standing."

Foch's piercing eyes, gruff voice and curt manner were impressive. "To whom have I the honor of speaking?" he asked. The Germans replied, "What is the object of your visit?" he asked. Then followed this dialogue: Erzberger: "We have come to inquire into the terms of an armistice, to be concluded on land, on sea and in the air."

Foch: "I have no terms to submit to you."

Count Oberndorf, the diplomatist in the German party, interceded: "If the Marshal prefers, we may say that we are here to learn the conditions on which the Allies would be willing to grant us an armistice."

Foch: "I have no terms."

Erzberger, drawing forth a greasy paper: "President Wilson has informed our government that Marshal Foch has been invested with the power of submitting the Allies' conditions to the German plenipotentiaries."

Foch: "I will let you know the Allies' conditions when you have asked for an armistice. Do you ask for an armistice?"

"Ja!" exclaimed Oberndorf and Erzberger together.

Foch: "In that case I will read you the terms drawn up by the Allied governments." He sat down and the reading began. It lasted an hour, for the document had to be translated. The Germans pleaded for an immediate suspension of hostilities and for time to permit the Berlin government to examine the terms. Again Foch spoke: "I am but the mouthpiece of the Allied governments. It is those governments that have drawn up the conditions of the armistice limiting the delay to 72 hours' duration. I have, therefore, no power to suspend hostilities without their authorization."

The Germans at once dispatched a messenger to Spa, with credentials and the request that his journey to Berlin be "facilitated."

Captain Recouly declares the armistice was signed because Foch and his staff were convinced Germany was already in the throes of a revolution. The armistice envoys painted a "black picture" of conditions. While the German government was analyzing the terms of plenipotentiaries remained near Foch in the forest at Rethonde. They were permitted to leave their train and, guarded by armed soldiers, exercise in the open air. On the afternoon of the 10th, Foch informed Erzberger, the head of the delegation, that hostilities would be resumed at 11 a. m. the next day. At 7 o'clock on the night of November 10th the following radio message was intercepted by the French:

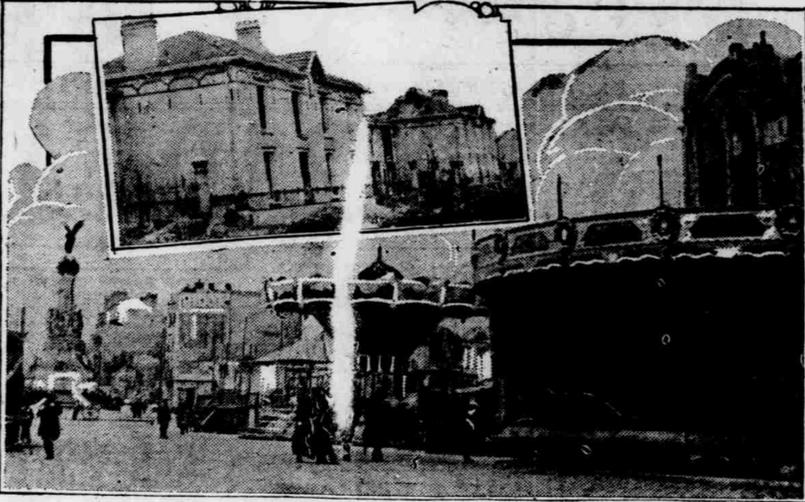
WOOD IS LEADING IN NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J., April 29.—General Wood is leading Senator Johnson by 1,220 votes in the New Jersey republican presidential preference primary tonight on unofficial returns from all except four districts.

ATLANTA GROCERS UNDER INDICTMENT

Atlanta, April 29.—The Oglesby Grocery Co., wholesalers, and W. A. Albright, its president, were indicted by the federal grand jury here today charged with profiteering in suz...

GAIETY REIGNS AS AMERICANS REBUILD RHEIMS.



You've got a thrill coming when that trip-to-Europe dream comes true and you ride in the rubberneck wagon through the streets of war-torn Rheims. It won't look so battledeserted. At least most of it. For the town is being remade and renovated by American

architects liberally supplied with French francs. Look at these workmen's homes they're building. Just like palaces. Gaiety reigns, too. One-time terror-stricken inhabitants live in peace and palace-cottages and they enjoy themselves along the Gay White Way at night.

Merry-go-rounds and other amusements flourish in the shadow of the famous Rheims cathedral, amidst war ruins preserved as memorials. The socialistic town council is spending several hundred million francs building a new canal, new streets, public works

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firm and should, therefore, be discharged, and the other that Meyer Willenzik should be discharged because the government had failed to show that the profit made was excessive after the percentage for doing business had been subtracted.

It was at this point that Mr. Watson asked and received permission to discuss the construction of the Lever act. He held that the act could only mean that the replacement value of an article should be taken as the basis for determining its value. Mr. Watson quoted precedents to show that the courts had always held that replacement value is the proper basis.

"It never could have been the intention of congress to force a man to sell his goods at a lower price than it would cost him to replace them," Mr. Watson declared.

"Even the government itself cannot seize a man's goods in time of war for the purposes of its armed forces and pay for them on any other basis than replacement value."

"And what the government cannot do directly it surely cannot do indirectly," he concluded.

Col. Neeley made the closing argument for the government. He insisted that the government had made a clear case that a profit of almost 50 per cent had been made and that the defense had offered no testimony to show that the sugar sold to Mr. Elliott had been other than American refined, purchased from Christenson. He asked that the defendants be bound over to the federal grand jury.

Judge Avery decided to continue the cases until next Monday at 3:30 o'clock, promising to make his decision known at that time.

NIGHT FIRE ALARMS BALK FARM HORSES

Clinton, Mass., April 9.—"Betty" and "Billy" have gone back to the farm, and Clinton's fire department has returned to its motorized efficiency. An upstanding pair of browns, the horses were the pride of the fire-fighters until they became the cause of their disgrace.

Sleek and fat from a farm in an adjoining town, they were obtained to pull the town's old fire-engine while the new motor apparatus was being repaired. The browns swept out of the engine-house to their first fire in a manner to make old firemen speak with happy reminiscence, of the horse-drawn days. Then came a night alarm.

Back on the farm, "Betty" and "Billy" had been accustomed not to stir from sundown to sunrise, and no din of fire-gong or urging by anxious firemen could move them to answer the alarm. All the fire department's split-second aids to a quick start were lost on the browns. They refused to budge, the firemen had to go to the blaze with chemical lines, and the town folks laughed.

The firemen vowed the thing would not happen again and the horses were put through a stiff training. They went to the day fires with spirit, and the fire crew hoped they understood. But another night alarm came, and again "Betty" and "Billy" would not move; once more the firemen went afoot, hose in hand, and again the town laughed at their discomfiture. The next day "Betty" and "Billy" went back to the farm.

SUITOR ASSAULTS TENEMENT OWNER

London, April 29.—London's acute housing shortage presents another complication—hundreds of young cou-

ples are declared to have no suitable courting places.

This phase of the situation manifested itself in a court proceeding at Willesden, where a man living in a tenement house complained of courting couples sitting on the stairs. He was granted summons against a suitor who, the complaint said, had assaulted him when he fell over him.

The next time you buy calomel ask for



The purified and refined calomel tablets that are nausealess, safe and sure. Medicinal virtues retained and improved. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.



A Famous Chinese Visitor Once Innocently Asked: "Why Is This Called A Christian Nation?"

We call ourselves a Christian Nation. And yet— Twenty-six million children are growing up in it with no religious training whatever. The average contribution for the support of the Church is not \$2.00 or \$3.00 a day per member but less than 3 cents a day. The average salary of a minister is less than \$20.00 a week—about half the pay of a mechanic.

Do these facts mean that we as a nation want to give up Christianity and the Church? You alone can decide that question so far as your influence and your family's influence is concerned.

Your church, and your denomination, has united with the leading churches and denominations of North America in a cooperative movement to raise sufficient money to carry out a World Program for Christ. A few of the needs:—

- Better conditions in this town for our boys and girls.
- A living wage for our ministers.
- Increased church hospitals in this country to take care of over 100,000 sick now turned away.
- Religious education to reach the 26 million children who are growing up in our country without religious training.

If you believe in strengthening the Christian Nation in which you live—if you believe in the best that is America, you will help your Church and help gladly.

Give from your heart as well as from your pocketbook.

Contribute TODAY!

The following churches in this state are this week in the midst of a drive to secure their share of the necessary funds:

- PRESBYTERIAN, U. S.
- PRESBYTERIAN, U. S. A.
- DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
- CONGREGATIONAL, and others.

The campaign will close next Sunday, May 2.

If you are a communicant of one of these churches do not fail to contribute—and contribute to the full extent of your resources, to support the vital and necessary work of your denomination. If you are not a church member, and yet believe in the things for which the church stands, express your convictions in terms of money.

The INTERCHURCH World Movement of North America SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION—517 Peters Building, ATLANTA, GA. The publication of this advertisement is made possible by the co-operation of thirty denominations.



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run circles around that thirsty feeling, leaving a long trail of smiles and contentment.

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DRINK **Chero-Cola** THERE'S NONE SO GOOD