

Uncle Sam's troops have landed in France.

The selective draft is scheduled for July 7th next Saturday.

The names of those drafted for service in the army will be drawn at Washington, each state being drawn separately.

The wheat crop promises to be larger in yield than was anticipated, and as a consequence flour has already taken a tumble.

A Red Cross chapter will be established here as soon as the organization of Company "E" is completed. The Red Cross is of a fine organization and there are a number here who are anxious to go into it.

The Ripley County Exemption Board, for the draft, consists of Sheriff Chas. C. Worley, County clerk John I. Kennon and corner Carter A. Proctor, Sheriff Worley being chairman of the board by rule of the War Department.

DON'T EAT ANY OLD POTATOES

Millions of Patriotic Citizens Will Obey Edict to Inure Big New Crop.

OLD ONES NEEDED FOR SEED

Prominent Chicago Club Starts Movement Which Quickly Spreads to All Parts of Country—Speculators Hoarding Supply.

Chicago, Ill.—Several million patriotic citizens will eat no more old potatoes until after July 1. They take this method of helping to make as large as possible the potato crop of the United States next harvest—a very important matter. The "Eat No Potatoes" movement started a short time ago with the Hamilton club, one of the leading political and social organizations in the country, quickly was taken up by other clubs and hotels here, and soon was spreading out over the nation in all directions.

Who started the movement? An agricultural expert of international reputation, Eugene H. Grubb, is the man. He made a public statement in Chicago, saying: "If all the seed potatoes in the United States were planted this spring they would not produce a sufficient crop to meet the needs of the country." That was an ominous statement, but Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, backed it with this:

"There are several things I wish to urge upon the American people for the sake of economy and as a patriotic duty. First, don't eat any old potatoes. We need them for seed potatoes. Buy new ones, if you can afford them, or use rice or something else as a substitute."

That settled it. Hamilton clubmen formed a committee which began work by taking potatoes off the club restaurant menu. Other clubs in town were asked to co-operate. Then clubs and hotels and prominent individuals all over the land were asked to ban the potato and use their influence to keep folks from eating old potatoes. The replies came in a flood, and they were the right kind of answers, too.

The Hamilton club committee also started an investigation in the Chicago vegetable markets to see how many potatoes were held here. Imagine their surprise when they found certain commission men and food speculators in possession of more than half a million dollars' worth of the vegetable. This supply had been bought up during the late winter and early spring and the owners were planning a profit of millions of dollars.

Don't Sell Seed.

And now the appeal has gone forth to farmers: "Don't sell your seed potatoes at any price."

The potato planting season begins very early in the South, but it does not end until about the first of July in northern Michigan, Minnesota and Montana, which are important potato states.

The American who wants to help Uncle Sam win the war and who will be delighted to get a chance to trim the food speculators, has his opportunity now: He should eat no old potatoes until after the planting season.

A CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN PATRIOTISM

Read It and Respond to It by Giving It Publicity

A BUSINESS MAN'S APPEAL

Founder of Simmons Hardware Company Instructs Traveling Salesmen to Distribute War Literature Prepared by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

St. Louis—The following patriotic appeal to the army of traveling salesmen representing the Simmons Hardware Company, has been sent out by the founder of the company, E. C. Simmons:

WE MUST WIN THE WAR—IF WE DON'T WIN THE WAR, GOD HELP US:

I am more and more impressed, every day, with the fact that as a whole the people of the United States have not even a faint realization of the immense gravity of the present situation. I am equally impressed with the absolute conviction that until our people are generally aroused to a realization of existing conditions and that this war is for us a life and death struggle the very existence of our country is in jeopardy.

If we don't win the war Germany will levy upon us as they have upon Belgium, enough to pay their entire cost of the war, as Germany openly stated she intended to do. This statement is positively made by our own Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Gerard, and his statement is confirmed by one of Germany's leading newspapers, The Kolnische Volkszeitung, which editorially remarks:

"We need not worry about the American fleet. Certainly the heads of our army and navy weighed the possibilities carefully in the balance before deciding on ruthless submarine warfare and we can leave the future in their hands. We are entitled to a thumping war indemnity and we do not care who pays it. Those States which have sacrificed immense sums will be unable to pay it. Therefore, America, which has earned thousands of millions through munitions and supplies, will have to unbutton its pockets."

I look back with a distinct personal recollection of conditions at the beginning and during the progress of the Civil war, and as an old man who is still blessed with all of the vigor and clearness of mind of younger days, and also with a tolerable good health, thank you, I feel it my duty to impress with all the strength at my command the absolute necessity not only upon each one of you, who are our representatives traveling throughout the entire United States and visiting every county in it, but also through you upon all of those many friends in the trade who have honored this company with their confidence and respect for more than half a century, that we must immediately

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN.

We must realize that the boys fighting in France today are just as much our boys as if they were born and raised in our own home town, and that they are fighting our battles FOR US THERE, in the hope and expectation that they will thus make it unnecessary that we should fight a harder battle on our own soil. Soon our own boys from America will be fighting side by side with them—a million of them, and more, I predict—and justly so. For without that kind of help and assistance we cannot win THIS WAR and we cannot perpetuate the ideals and principles of American life, bought by the blood of our forefathers, and by which alone life will be worth living for us, or our children, or our children's children.

I have today received a brief statement issued by the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The membership of that organization, as you know, comprises all of the leading commercial clubs and trade organizations of our cities, large and small, from Maine to California. It speaks for five hundred thousand firms. It is the voice of American business. This statement is so comprehensive, so concise, so conservative, and yet absolutely true in its prediction, according to my judgment, that I am reproducing it herewith and sending it to you with the following request:

1st. I want you to read it carefully, not once nor twice but three times at least, and when you have read it I want you to write me that you have done so.

2nd. I want you to leave a copy of it with every customer that you call on for the next thirty days, and ask him as a personal favor to me to read it and suggest that I would greatly appreciate it if he would drop me a

line that he has done so. I don't often ask favors of the trade, but in this case I feel warranted in suggesting that through you, because in doing so I believe I am serving my very good friend of many years' standing—the Retail Merchant of the country—as it has always been my greatest pleasure to do.

Do not limit your distribution to our own customers, but hand one of these statements to your fellow travelers, and when you have time go into the dry goods stores, into the grocery stores, into the shoe stores and other stores in the towns you visit, and ask the proprietor if he won't be good enough, as a loyal American citizen, to read this statement of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and then possibly he, too, may be willing to drop me a line and tell me he has done so.

I would be very glad, indeed, if you would ask your customer if he doesn't know some newspaper man, and you go with him and let that merchant make the request of that newspaper man that he will publish this statement.

We want to take advantage of the facilities which our organization offers to reach people of the country with these facts, so that they may realize conditions as they exist. We, in a certain sense, have the power to spread these plain facts as no other organization can do.

I am too old to go to the front, but I can do my bit in many other ways. Letters from people who have read this statement will be proof to me that I have perhaps been the means of bringing these facts home to thousands and even hundreds of thousands of good Americans—that I have helped to prepare their minds for the trials and sacrifices that are ahead of us all. After we are awakened to a full realization of things we will stand, as ever, a united people, ready and willing to pay whatever price is necessary to wipe off the face of the earth, for all time to come, the idea that any King or Emperor and his immediate followers can bring ruin and distress to hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, and thus we will maintain forever the human doctrine of Liberty, Freedom and Democracy.

E. C. SIMMONS.

The communication from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the resolutions referred to by Mr. Simmons are as follows:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. General Offices, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C. May 24, 1917.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Executive Committee of the National Chamber, which has recently been holding very frequent meetings at Washington for the purpose of keeping closely informed regarding conditions which arise from war, has today adopted resolutions for which it asks your immediate attention.

The subject of these resolutions is developed in a statement which is attached.

The resolutions are presented herewith. The Executive Committee hopes that the response to its request for an expression of opinion will be very prompt.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. JOSEPH H. DEFRIES, Chairman.

Attent: ELLIOT H. GOODWIN, General Secretary.

WAR INFORMATION.

Resolutions of the Executive Committee May 24, 1917.

Whereas, the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America is thoroughly convinced of the vital necessity that the people of the country should be authoritatively informed in regard to the actual situation of the war and the part that each citizen must play in co-operation with the government in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion; and

Whereas, there exists today throughout the country a lamentable lack of information and understanding on these points; and

Whereas, no authoritative agency now exists for the purpose which is distinct from and serves to offset the necessary restrictions of censorship and the emergency is so immediate that the procedure by the Chamber through the ordinary process of referendum is rendered impracticable; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Chamber, as such Committee and without attempting to speak for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as a whole, endorse and undertake to advance, so far as its authority permits, the proposal about to be submitted to the President of the United States by a representative and non-political body suggesting the creation of a definite branch of the government under the direction of the President to conduct a campaign of constructive education of the people as to the war and the important operations of the government regarding the war so that the people may understand in advance the necessity for the various actions taken by the government in behalf of the people; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted at once to the entire membership—Organization, Associate and Individual—accompanied by a request that they advise President Rhet IMMEDIATELY by wire at the headquarters of the Chamber in Washington, of their opinion or action thereon and that he be authorized by the Executive Committee to make known to the proper authorities in the government the contents of these telegrams.

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prove to be the decisive factor in the Great War. The best judges are of the opinion that the submarine will not end the war, that the food shortage will not end the war, that the present colossal conflict on the western front may not end the war. With France past her maximum of men, with England rapidly approaching her maximum and with Germany perhaps still some distance to go before her maximum is reached, it stands to reason that this country must prepare quickly to supply not only food, ships, and munitions and materials of war, but trained effectives in huge numbers, perhaps in millions.

Military men admit that until the United States entered the great conflict there was no decisive factor in sight.

How quickly, then, or how slowly, the United States meets these enormous obligations is the answer to the question of the war's length.

Aside from the question of shortening the war there are life-and-death reasons why the United States should speed preparations for the great conflict. There are possible and even probable contingencies which might cause the United States to bear the brunt of the fighting on her own shores:

If Russia should collapse, If the British fleet should be overcome,

If the food situation should bring our allies to their knees,

If great reversals should be met on the western front,

If the submarine menace be not checked,

The impossible has happened so often in this war that any one of these contingencies is not impossible. The Germans should have gotten through at the Marne and captured Paris and Calais, and established control of the Channel. The English fleet should have annihilated the German fleet at Jutland. The Central Powers should have been starved before the last harvest.

The submarine campaign has resulted in the destruction of 1,500,000 tons of shipping during the months of February, March and April. Coincident with this enormous decrease of the world's ocean-going mercantile marine have come increased demands upon shipping and the two combine to make this one of the most important and most threatening aspects of the war situation today.

The world-wide food shortage is making itself felt hardest upon Germany, next upon certain of the Balkan countries and lastly upon the neutral countries, especially Scandinavia and Spain. The effect of this shortage may soon be felt here.

This, then, makes it highly important that the United States quickly mobilize its entire forces in order to bring about a decision before the brunt of the fight will be shifted to America.

II.

THE main obstruction to speed is the failure of the people to appreciate the fact that we are at war. The failure of the people to realize the gravity of the situation amazed me," said an English publicist, "and I remembered how slowly our own people came to this realization."

The same fallacies that beset England are to be overcome in the United States. England, too, thought it would be a short war, six months at most. England, too, thought it would be a small job. England, too, thought that there wasn't anything special for the individual to do, that the government would do the work.

It is felt that an urgent need exists for precisely the same kind of campaign of national education and information as that conducted by the English government when it came to the realization of what the war really meant. The campaign was immensely successful in arousing the entire people of England to an understanding of the war and to the obligation of personal service which it placed upon each individual citizen.

III.

SEVEN urgent matters must be made clear to the people if we are to get that unified action which is necessary to hasten our war activity:

1. That the banks cannot take care of the bonds. The bonds must be bought by individuals.

2. That labor must be readjusted on a large scale. It must be made more productive, and its varied problems carefully considered.

3. That food administration will necessarily be repressive, but is in the interest of all.

4. That there is a false and a proper national economy. Business in war time is not "as usual."

5. That the intelligent co-operation of women in both direct and indirect branches of war effort is absolutely essential.

6. That there should be a centralized control for the systematic support of the families of those who go to war. This should be through the intelligent co-operation of the government, local organizations and employers.

IV.

PRESENT conditions indicate that a great crisis is approaching in the war situation and that it is probable the united efforts of America on a prodigious scale will be called for in the very near future. This means that the people must be stirred to a sense of their individual responsibilities in order that their whole-hearted co-operation may be secured. This spirit and this co-operation can be obtained simultaneously throughout the country by means of a properly directed national campaign of information under strong and intelligent leadership.

The campaign should be considered as absolutely apart from routine press publicity matter and the ordinary out-

HEAD SO DIZZY COULD NOT STAND

Lady Felt Like Falling at Times on Account of Trouble Which Was Finally Relieved by Cardui.

Nelsonville, Ohio.—"About four years ago," writes Mrs. Minnie Perry, of this town, "I had such spells with my head, I thought I could not live. I tried many different kinds of remedies, but they did me no good.

If seemed I got worse, and my head would just get so dizzy, I would fall wherever I was standing, and I could not walk, unless I held up by something. The trouble all seemed to be in my head.

About a year ago I saw Cardui, the woman's tonic, advertised and sent for a bottle. I got so much better that I

used three bottles, and I gladly say I have never had any more trouble with my head. I can work hard all day now, and get up the next morning as bright and strong as ever.

I know that Cardui saved my life, and I recommend it to other women who suffer, for I am sure it will help them, if they will only try it."

Do you feel dizzy, weak, nervous, headachy, and run-down, generally? These are sure symptoms of womanly disorders, and should be given prompt attention. Take Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui has helped over a million weak women in the past 50 years. It will help you, too. [J.B.-S]

put from various departments of the government meant for publication in newspapers and periodicals.

It should be a definite branch of the government under the direction of the President with a man at its head of broad practical experience in the use of the means of national education, and possessing both energy and imagination.

The director, in consultation with those who are shaping the main war program, would map out such government campaigns as might be thought desirable and through various channels at his disposal would, by utilization of news and advertising columns, posters, etc., promulgate throughout every part of the country simultaneously the message which each campaign would be designed to impress upon the minds and the hearts of the people.

There could be utilized not only the machinery of the national political committees but the machinery of the state committees as well, and in addition, close working relations could be established with municipal administrative bodies and all sorts of patriotic societies throughout the country,—such societies as the National Security League, Chautauques societies, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, church and college societies, fraternal, labor and various social organizations, etc., etc.

If a campaign on such a matter, for instance, as the present War Loan were to be launched, advance notice would be given to all these affiliated societies and plans would be made to begin the campaign simultaneously in all parts of the country, the work to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor in all directions.

This work to be effective must be a branch of the government, backed by the government, controlled by the government, and financed by the government, and on this basis it would not fail to impress people much more strongly than would be the case if similar efforts were put forth entirely by private organizations. At least, that has been found to be so in England and there is little doubt that it would prove to be so here.

This same machinery would be used extensively for making the war situation clear in the minds of the people with a view to securing their full and genuine co-operation in the government's war program, thus avoiding the possibility of obstruction and friction and selfishness in various forms—all spelling delay.

This plan would serve to unify the nation quickly and make the people as a whole understand their individual responsibilities in the progressive phases of this country's participation in war on a big scale as they do not at all understand those responsibilities now.

We should move today as if we were to face Germany alone tomorrow.

The people should be given some idea of the magnitude of the fighting, for example, on the western front.

General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff of the British Army Headquarters, states that within six weeks the British alone have expended 300,000 tons of ammunition in France. He also stated that 50,000 tons of stone works were required to mend the roads behind the lines.

Perhaps his most significant statement, however, is this:

"The greatest peculiarity of this war is the colossal numbers engaged. It is not a war between empires, but war between nations, and there is no man or woman in the Empire who is not today doing something, either to win or to lose the war."

Sir Arthur Henderson, a member of the British War Council, announced a few days ago that 1,000,000 men have been killed. The total casualties—that is, the total number of killed, wounded and missing among all the armies engaged,—reaches the amazing figure of 45,000,000,—or half of the total population of the United States.

How war of this sort affects the life of a nation and may affect us—if quick steps are not taken to throw our strength into the balance—may be judged by a few of the recent developments in Great Britain.

The English army has been increased from 150,000 to 5,000,000 men. Her navy has been increased from 150,000 to more than 500,000. More than 100 great government plants have been built specially to cope with war requirements.

working directly under the Ministry of Munitions are 1,500,000 men and nearly 1,000,000 women.

During the first two years of the war the British moved heavy and forth across the Channel over 8,000,000 men, over 40,000,000 tons of explosives, over 50,000,000 gallons of gasoline and over 1,000,000 sick and wounded, and all without any losses due to enemy attack.

Sir Robert Borden has just returned to Canada and his first message was that:

"The speed of the United States in sending ships, munitions and men will probably be the determining factor in the war."

"A great struggle still lies before us; at the commencement of this spring's campaign, Germany put into the field a million more men than she put into the field last spring."

And as mute evidence as to how serious Sir Robert considers the situation, he recommends an immediate measure for the compulsory military enlistment of Canadians, and in the face of the fact that Canada has already sent 400,000 men to the colors under the voluntary system.

Therefore, the United States is the decisive factor in the great war, and speed alone will not only shorten the conflict but may forestall the burden of it being carried to our shores, and since the greatest obstacle to speed is the non-understanding of its gravity by the people, it seems imperative that a systematic campaign of education should be projected by the national government, which would clear away all doubts from the minds of the people as to what threatens them, as to what obligations rest upon them now and henceforth every day until the war is won.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Sheriff's Sale Under School Fund Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that, Whereas, D. W. Decker and Maggie Decker, his wife, did, by their School Fund Mortgage, dated the 4th day of August, 1913, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Ripley county, Missouri, in Book or Order of its gravity, the county of Ripley, the following described real estate situate, lying and being in the county of Ripley in the State of Missouri, to-wit:

The north west quarter of the north west fractional quarter, on left bank of river, of section 13 in township 23 north, of range 2 east; and, Whereas, said mortgage was executed to secure a bond for One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, duly executed by the said D. W. Decker to said county of Ripley, for the loan of money belonging to the Capital School Funds of said county; and, Whereas, default has been made in the payment of interest as provided in said bond;

Now, Therefore, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Ripley County, Missouri, having been thereto directed by an order of the County Court of said county of Ripley, entered of record on the 15th day of May, 1917, will proceed to sell the above described premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Doniphan, in said county of Ripley, on the 29th day of JULY.

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy said bond and costs.

C. C. WORLEY, Sheriff Ripley County, Mo.

Trustee's Sale.

On Saturday, the 16th day of July 1917, at the Court House door in the City of Doniphan Ripley county, Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, I will sell at Auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right title and interest of James A. Lowery and Emma L. Lowery, his wife, of the County of Ripley and State of Missouri, in and to all of the following described land.

All of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, township twenty-two north, range three east, containing 40 acres, more or less. Also a strip two and a half acres off of the south side of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section seventeen, township twenty-two north, range three east.

There is a prior deed of trust for four hundred and fifty dollars against the first tract above, given by the within grantors, and in favor of A. M. Bonfroy, trustee, to which said deed is subject.

This sale is made by reason of default in the conditions of a certain deed of trust made to E. B. Johnson, Trustee, on the 21st day of December, 1914, to secure the payment of a note of \$125.00 and the interest thereon, and recorded in the Recorder's office in Ripley County, Missouri, in book 48 a page 332. Dated at Doniphan, Mo., June 27, 1917.

E. B. JOHNSON, Trustee.