

### Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

#### A Michigan Case

Sam Willis, stationary engineer, 35 Pleasant St., Ionia, Mich., says: "I suffered four or five years from sharp pains across my kidneys and right side. Nothing did me any good until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They cleared up the kidney secretions, the pain left and I passed a gravel stone. When ever I have felt in need of a kidney medicine since, Doan's Kidney Pills have always proven beneficial."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



**For Constipation**  
**Carter's Little Liver Pills**  
will set you right over night.  
Purely Vegetable  
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

**Carter's Iron Pills**  
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.



**Try Kondon's for the baby's cold**  
(at no charge to you)  
50,000 have used this 25-year-old remedy. For chronic catarrh, sore nose, cough, cold, croup, whooping-cough, or any of the distressing ailments, it will benefit you. For all times more than 10 cents, or we pay money back. For trial see Free Write-see.

**KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY**  
A neglected cold in a child's head often leads to chronic catarrh and catarrhal deafness—stunting children's mental growth, making them appear stupid.

**Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy**  
for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.  
Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

**WHEN**  
you are "wide awake as an owl" at night, and can't "keep your eyes open" in the daytime you certainly need

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
Self-poisoning by imperfectly eliminated food-poison is a very common ailment. Beecham's Pills correct it. Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

**Cuticura Soap Is Ideal For the Hands**  
PARKER'S HAIR BALM  
A toilet preparation of merit. Gives an exquisite odor. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 5c. and 15c. bottles.

**WHEN YOU THINK FLGS**  
Think of Factory Price  
Some price as before the war.  
Then write us for catalogue.  
AMERICAN FLAG MFG. CO., Easton, Pa.

**FOR COUGHS AND COLDS**  
—take a prompt and effective remedy—one that acts quickly and contains no opiates. You can get such a remedy by asking for  
**PISO'S**

## HUNS PAY DEARLY FOR EVERY GAIN

DETAILS OF FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT BATTLE TELL OF BRITISH HEROISM.

### OVERWHELMED BY NUMBERS

Fiercely Contesting Each Position, Haig's Men Fell Back in Good Order, Mowing Down the Advancing Foe and Often Counter-Attacking.

London.—Details of the first week of the great battle in France show that, while the fighting has been more severe than in any previous offensive, there has been no cause for pessimism. The German losses have been terrific, probably 250,000 casualties having been suffered by the Kaiser's hosts. At such cost they won less than one-third of the ground on which they had counted. The morale of the British troops has been perfect throughout and they have fought magnificently.

#### Million Germans in Action.

It is known that at least 1,000,000 Germans were engaged on the whole front of attack. In the Somme area not less than 32 army divisions were identified. The British line suffered its most severe buffeting in this stretch, but was firm everywhere.

The Germans believed that a loss of 500,000 would be a cheap price for success in the west, but with a loss already of 250,000 there is no prospect of their attaining the victory they seek.

They regained all the ground lost in the Cambrai battle and have taken back sections of the territory taken from them in the Somme offensive of last year.

The fighting was not by any means a continual German advance. The British counter-attacked heavily and fought for every foot of ground.

#### Details of the Fighting.

In one battle on the extreme left the Germans employed not less than nine divisions in an effort to break through. For three days the three British divisions held them at bay. Finally, under weight of numbers, the British retired behind the line marked by the ruined villages of Bullecourt, East Noguel and Croiselles.

The next morning the Germans renewed the attack, striking northward from Fontainelles and Croiselles and westward from Cherisy. They drove in mass formation, wave after wave, toward the heights between Henin-sur-Cojeul to Henin Hill.

Two hours of drum fire, in which gas and high-explosive shells were mingled, preceded the infantry attack. From eight o'clock in the morning until noon continuous waves of gray-clad troops stormed the heights.

British machine guns posted on the ridge swept down line after line of Germans. By three o'clock in the afternoon the Germans had succeeded in pressing past Henin Hill on both sides and threatened to cut off the machine gunners posted on the crests. Not until then did the latter retire and rejoin the main British force.

Similar fighting was going on at the same time on the right wing. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear around St. Leger, Vanx and Vraucourt. It lasted all day.

At times under the German blows the British line sagged heavily, but at no point did it give way.

#### Desperate Defense of Vanx.

A bitter battle was fought for possession of Vanx, but British machine gunners posted in the ruins of the village held the Germans at bay. A ruined factory served as a fortress despite the shelling to which it was subjected.

Not until late in the afternoon was it impossible for the British to hold the town longer. Even then the retreat only went for a thousand yards. The British rear guard fought every step of the way, and, returning to the main body, a counter-attack was launched against the Germans in possession of Vanx and the village was regained.

The fighting continued all night. Finally Vanx had to be abandoned before heavy night attacks, but only because German forces had pushed fast further up the line and were driving to the attack of Mory.

Another bitter struggle was fought around Croiselles. At Mory Scottish and English troops inflicted tremendous losses on the Germans.

#### Sunday Battle South of Peronne.

The fighting Sunday was tremendous. All day long heavy forces of Germans endeavored to force a crossing of the Somme south of Peronne, while further along the line they concentrated their efforts against Bapaume.

Repeatedly German engineers attempted to throw pontoon bridges

### HELP WAR ON PRAIRIE DOGS

Government to Assist in Fighting Rodents Whose Depredations Menace Food Productions.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Co-operation of the United States department of agriculture has been promised farmers of New Mexico in their war on prairie dogs and other rodents whose depredations are a growing menace to the food production of the state. The New Mexico State Council of

across the river. On the near-by heights British field guns firing practically at point range smashed every effort. On some occasions British infantry, counter-attacking, dashed into the water to fight the Germans.

With the object of capturing Urville and Estigny, southwest of St. Quentin, the Germans employed at least six divisions, or 72,000 men of storming troops, the 50th, 45th (Reserve), 11th, 88th, 187th and 288th, in the proportion of one division to every British battalion. The average width of each attack was 2,000 yards. Ten Tanks Wreak Havoc Amid Foe.

Passing through Urville, there was a bloody struggle in a chalk quarry, where many German dead now lie. After the Germans had come some way forward ten British tanks drove into them and shattered some of their battalions with their machine-gun fire, dispersing groups of the advancing units.

The British fought many rear guard actions and made numerous counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Roisel, falling back to the line of the Somme only when new masses of Germans passed through those battalions which they had not met and beaten.

Between Gozeaucourt and Epehy occurred a most desperate struggle. The Germans attacked in overwhelming strength. Their previous bombardment had had little effect and the British troops had suffered but slightly.

#### Heroic Deeds of the British.

Fighting Saturday between Arras and Bapaume for possession of the heights between the Cojeul and Senese rivers was especially bitter. Out-numbered eight to one, the British troops clung to their positions to the last.

In Gauche wood, where Scots and South Africans were placed, another terrific struggle ensued. The Germans several times managed to reach the wood but were repeatedly thrown back. Their losses in killed were especially heavy, as they came on in mass formation. Attempt after attempt was frustrated.

From a height below Gauche wood known as Chapel Hill to Epehy three German divisions and parts of a fourth were thrown against the British. At one point the enemy was actually among the British advance posts before he was discovered. The fog thoroughly screened him.

Waves of Germans flowed past the farm and around it, but in the farm itself the Leicesters held out, fighting and refusing to surrender until every man was killed or so severely wounded he could fight no more.

The British showed the greatest strength between Bapaume and Peronne and above Bapaume as far as Arras. The Germans, however, concerned with the southern flank, at the Franco-British junction point, concentrated their most terrific blows against the Peronne-Haut-Chauny line, relying on the necessity of an automatic British withdrawal in the north if their line was bent or broken in the south.

Bapaume was an obstacle on the northern side, to capture which they sacrificed thousands of their best troops. Rivers of blood were shed for the town's possession in a combat that lasted almost all night, until the British finally yielded the ruins, after having exacted a fearful price.

#### Kaiser Orders Jubilation.

The Kaiser was with Field Marshal von Hindenburg in Peronne surveying the bloody fields where thousands of his best fighting men were killed or maimed before the British finally withdrew. The emperor ordered a general jubilation throughout the empire, rockets and flags and a holiday for the children being the chief symbols of celebration. He conferred a gold In-laid Iron cross on Hindenburg.

Wilhelm also sent dispatches to the empress telling of the progress made by his armies.

### ROLL STEEL FOR \$215 WEEK

Many Workers in St. Louis Mills Average \$5,000 a Year, Official Says.

St. Louis.—Rollers employed at the St. Louis and Granite City plants of the National Enameling and Stamping company are making as much as \$215 a week, working eight hours a day, an official of the company said.

He explained that rollers were paid on a tonnage basis, and that such a figure was unusual, but estimated that many of the 175 rollers employed in the two plants average \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year.

Rolling steel is one of the forms of labor requiring the highest degree of skill, although men sometimes serve their apprenticeship in three or four years. The work consists of superintending the heating of steel bars that are to be rolled, adjusting the rolls and feeding the steel into them.

Defense has called upon all county defense councils to furnish maps of counties with the area infested by the rodents plainly marked. A campaign will be launched shortly to treat all the infested areas with poison, furnished by the department of agriculture.

A scheme is on foot to take tin ore from Bolivia via the Panama canal to Jamaica bay, where a European firm of tin smelters has just purchased nine acres of land.

## HIGH SUGAR PRICES BOOM FOR SORGHUM

War Is Bringing It Return of Old-Time Popularity.

### EARLY AMBER IS THE BEST

Is Early Maturing Variety and So Is Most Suited to Michigan Climatic Conditions.

#### From Department of Farm Crops Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—One of the many interesting minor effects of the war upon Michigan agriculture which in the southern and central counties of the state appears to be quite general, is a growing demand among farmers for sorghum seed. This demand has already assumed such unprecedented proportions that many seedmen are forecasting that if it continues, as now seems not unlikely, the visible (April) supply will all of it be melted away long before the planting season arrives.

Sorghum, as a crop both for forage and sirup-making is, however, by no means a new one in Michigan. There was a time not so long ago in fact when the sorghum press, where the juice was squeezed out of the cane, was just as common a feature in Michigan's rural communities as the cider mill—and for that matter there are still some sections where farmers raise sorghum to supply sweets for the family table.

But there will be many more farms upon which this will be done this season, for with sugar daily growing scarcer and commanding a price which compels the utmost economy, corn sorghum sirup will find a welcome place on the family table, and a ready sale on the market.

The seed corn shortage is at the same time causing many other farmers to consider the advisability of putting in sorghum as a forage crop—though the dearth of sorghum seed is almost as pronounced, if not more so, than is the seed corn shortage.

#### What and When to Plant.

Sorghum are planted from ten days to two weeks after corn, for the seeds are small, and if the ground is cold they do not germinate well and a poor stand results. Early amber, an early maturing variety, is probably the best adapted to Michigan conditions.

The land is prepared for sorghum in much the same way as for corn. The crop makes a slow growth at first and it is essential to get rid of as many weeds as possible before planting. For sirup the rows are drilled 36 to 42 inches apart with a corn planter, using 6 to 8 pounds of seed per acre.

The method of cultivation is the same as for corn. The first cultivation can be given with spike tooth harrow, and is quite effective in killing young weeds. The next cultivation should be with shovels or sweeps, deeply the first time, with two or three shallow cultivations following.

#### Harvesting For Sirup.

Sorghum increases in percentage of sugar as well as in total dry matter until it is mature. From the early dough stage until the hard dough stage is the right time for sirup making. If the seeds become hard there is danger of frost before all of the canes are made up, while if the seeds are in the milk stage an acid sirup with an unripe taste is produced. For best results the leaves are stripped while the canes are standing. The seed head, with six or eight inches of the upper cane should be cut off, as this part contains many impurities. Suckers should be discarded for the same reason. Canes may be cut by hand, or with the corn binder.

In warm weather canes should not be cut more than two days before using as there is danger of fermentation. When a heavy frost occurs the sorghum should be cut and placed in large shocks at once. A heavy freeze will do but little damage provided the canes can be worked up at once upon thawing but after thawing they will spoil in a very short time. A ton of canes will yield 500 to 1,000 pounds of juice which will make 8 to 25 gallons of sirup. Four to eight tons of canes per acre is a good yield.

#### Making Sirup.

The sirup manufacturing process consists of three main stages—(1) Extraction of juice; (2) clarification of raw juice and (3) evaporation of juice. The extraction is done by passing the cane between rollers. Two-roller and three-roller mills can be purchased. Seventy to 80 per cent of the canes are water, but it is not possible to obtain all of this as juice. With a three-roller mill 50 per cent of the weight of the cane should be obtained unless the cane is very hard and dry. The canes after being passed through the mill can be used for roughage. Oftentimes they are put in the silo either with corn or alone. The juice as it comes from the mill should be run through a strainer made of fine wire (the same as is used for straining milk) into a settling tank or barrel, also used for storage. There should be three tanks, one being filled, while one is being emptied and the third settling. Raw juice holds in solution a number of impurities, which on standing slowly settle out. These are good hog feed. Some makers provide special tanks and clarify by heating. The temperature of the juice is brought nearly to the boiling point and then the heat is turned off and the juice al-

lowed to stand for a short time. The clear layer is then drawn off for evaporation. This process is to be preferred since heat hastens clarification.

#### Evaporation.

A patent pan evaporator can be bought on the market. Do not put too much sirup in the evaporator at once as a thin layer (about two inches) makes a quicker evaporation and allows the impurities to reach the surface more easily and less color is developed. If an ordinary gutter is placed alongside the pan when installed, the steam can be raked off into this. In starting a patent evaporator have water in all parts and heat this until the juice enters. The finished sirup upon cooling should have a moisture content of not over 30 per cent. One gallon should weigh not less than 11 1/4 pounds. As the liquid thickens the boiling point is raised. Water at ordinary pressure boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, while a sugar solution containing not more than 30 per cent of water boils at about 224 degrees Fahrenheit. When the boiling point changes from 212 degrees to 224 degrees the product is ready to remove from the fire. If an accurate thermometer is placed in the boiling sirup a rough estimate of the density of the product can be made. In taking the temperature do not allow the bulb of the thermometer to touch the bottom or sides of the evaporator or be exposed above the surface of the liquid. When the sirup has reached the proper density it should be removed from the fire and rapidly cooled. If cooled it makes a lighter sirup and a better grade. The sirup can be placed in tin, glass or wooden containers but these should be well sealed before using.

#### Sorghum for Forage.

Since the foliage of sorghums remains green until the heads are mature, a fair quality of coarse forage is secured. The time of planting is the same as for sirup, that is, ten days to two weeks after corn planting time. Sorghum for forage is either sown thick in drill rows about 3 feet 6 inches apart at rate of 15 pounds seed per acre and cultivated, or sown with the grain drill or broadcast at the rate of one bushel per acre. When cultivated in rows the best method of harvesting is with a corn binder and the bundles set up in small shocks may be set together in a large shock and tied near the top. When sown broadcast the crop is cut with a mower or grain binder and handled as coarse hay. When cut with a mower a stubble of six inches should be left as this facilitates drying and gathering the heavy fodder with a hay rake. Heavy sorghum hay dries very slowly and should be left for one or two weeks in swath before raking and cocking and should be thoroughly cured in cocks before stacking. The average yield carries from 4 to 8 tons per acre.

### COUNTRY PASTORS TO MEET

Annual Conference Will Be Conducted at M. A. C.—Take Up War Problems.

East Lansing, Mich.—Country pastors of the state—and there are many hundred of them—will assemble at the Michigan Agricultural college on July 8 to 15 for their annual conference. It is announced by Prof. E. H. Ryder.

In this conference, which will be interdenominational in character, and an invitation to which is being sent out to every rural clergyman in the state, questions having to do with the work of the church in country communities will be taken up as was done in the assembly a year ago. A number of men of high reputation in church affairs of the country such as Dean E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin college; Dean Shaler Matthews of the University of Chicago, Dr. Warren H. Wilson of New York city; and Bishop T. S. Henderson of Detroit will cooperate with the faculty of the college in the week's sessions. The general theme of the conference will be "The Church in Time of Peace and War."

A new feature of the conference this year will be a short course for rural ministers, running from July 8 to 20.

#### What About Spring Wheat?

Caution in the planting of spring wheat is being recommended to farmers by the department of farm crops of M. A. C. "It is true," according to a statement from Prof. J. F. Cox, "that numerous instances of success with the Marquis variety were reported last season, but it must be kept in mind that the season of 1917 was an abnormal one. In average years spring wheat is not dependable, and does not give satisfactory yields in southern and central Michigan. Other spring seeded crops, such as barley, oats and buckwheat give a much larger return of food material per acre, and in the opinion of the department it is not to the best interest of the nation to increase the acreage of spring wheat at the expense of these in the above mentioned parts of the state. North-central and northern Michigan are better adapted to it. Individuals desiring to grow this crop, should plant the Marquis, an early variety, and prepare their seed beds as early as possible in April. The use of about 250 pounds of acid phosphate per acre will increase yields and hasten maturity. The need for wheat is such that even yields unprofitable to the individual may help at the present time, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the grain crops which will produce the most pounds of food stuffs per acre will accomplish the most. On soils which give good yields of oats, barley and buckwheat these crops should be planted and their acreage not decreased by the planting of spring wheat."



## Following the sun with WRIGLEYS

Vision for a moment, those far off ports beyond the trackless seas—  
From Arctic ice, to the torrid lands beneath the Southern Cross—  
From towns tucked in the mountains, to the busy river's mouth—  
WRIGLEYS is there!  
There, because men find comfort and refreshment in its continued use.



Puts a .. Stop to all Distemper CURES THE SICK  
And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle, \$3 and \$10 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turf goods houses.  
Spohn Medical Co., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

The Brawls' Criticism.  
Mrs. Brawl—Oh, you—worn!  
Mr. Brawl—Oh, you early bird!  
London Answers.

### A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. "Oh! how my back aches." GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules taken today eases the backache of tomorrow—taken every day ends the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be permanently free from wrenching, distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1896 GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Red Dutch Drops," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust.  
GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Haarlem Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haarlem, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages, three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

Women who laugh all the time in public nag all the time at home.  
Naturally.  
"Can you tell me on what lines trains of thought run?"  
"Certainly; on head lines."  
Important to Mothers  
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*.  
In Use for Over 30 Years.  
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria  
Next Question.  
"I have just completed my farewell tour."  
"And did you fare well?"  
To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

### Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada  
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.  
Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.  
For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to  
**U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
DETROIT, MICH.; GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.; PORT HURON, MICH.