

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

NEWS-TIMES PRINTING CO., Publishers. G. R. SUMMERS, President. J. M. STEPHENSON, Manager. JOHN HENRY ZUVER, Editor.

Only Associated Press Morning Paper in Northern Indiana and Only Paper Employing the International News Service in South Bend—Two Leased Wires: Day and Night.

Office: 210 W. Colfax Av. Bell Phone 2106. Home Phone 1151.

Call at the office or telephone above numbers and ask for department wanted. Advertising, circulation, accounting, for "want ads," if your name is in the telephone directory, bill will be mailed after insertion. Report matters to business, bad execution, poor delivery of papers, bad telephone service, etc., to head of department with which you are dealing. The News-Times has thirteen trunk lines, all of which respond to Home Phone 1151 and Bell 2106.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Morning and Evening Editions, Single Copy, 2c; Sunday, 5c. Delivered by carrier in South Bend and Mishawaka, \$6.00 per year in advance, or 12c by the week. Morning and Evening Edition, daily, including Sunday, by mail, \$6 per month; for two months, \$10; per month thereafter, or \$1.00 per year in advance. Mailed at the South Bend postoffice as second class mail.

ADVERTISING RATES: Ask the advertising department. Foreign Advertising Representatives: COSE, LORENZEN & WOODMAN, 225 Fifth Av., New York City, and Adv. Bldg., Chicago. The News-Times endeavors to keep its advertising columns free from transient misrepresentation. Any person defrauded through patronage of any advertisement in this paper will confer a favor on the management by reporting the facts on their face.

The Paper That Does Things MARCH 19, 1918.

THE DUTCH SHIPS.

Seizing Holland's ships is a serious matter. It is force applied to a neutral nation. It is the first act of the sort that the allies have committed. But it should be thoroughly understood that there is moral and legal justification.

The so-called Angarian law, a recognized part of international jurisprudence, permits the seizure of neutral property by a belligerent for public use in emergency. Germany availed herself of that right in the Franco-Prussian war, seizing British ships and using them in her operations against France.

The moral right is stronger still.

The vessels are wanted primarily to carry food.

They will be used by the United States in her great task of provisioning Europe, the neutrals as well as the allies. It is, in fact, Germany's persistent interference with food shipments from America to her neutral neighbors that constitutes the strongest justification.

Ship after ship has been sunk, even when carrying Belgian relief cargoes, and when carefully avoiding conflict with the arrogant blockade laws laid down by Germany. A typical case is that of the Spanish freighter Sardinia, recently torpedoed while carrying grain for Switzerland. She was engaged in non-war trade to a neutral nation. She was enroute to a port to which Germany had promised safe passage. She was outside the prohibited zone. The U-boat commander had examined her papers, and knew absolutely the nature and destination of her cargo. And he deliberately destroyed her.

This flagrant offense is merely another illustration of a lawless program upon which Germany has evidently determined. Her U-boat depredations are actuated by two principles. First, she wants to keep food and military supplies from her enemies. Second, she wants to destroy all the shipping afloat, her friends' as well as her enemies', in order that, when the war ends, she herself will have a chance for supremacy in ocean trade. This criminal purpose must be frustrated.

So far as Holland is concerned, it appears that that country will not really resent the seizure. Holland has long been between the devil and the deep sea. She might show a benevolent friendship for the allies, but doesn't dare because she fears Germany. It is German threats that have induced Holland to keep her ships so long inactive in American ports. She protests formally now, as a matter of course, but it secretly relieved at the outcome.

If her ships are sunk now, it is the United States that will be the loser. Every ship will be fully paid for, and those that remain will be returned when the emergency is past. And Holland herself will now have a better guarantee of a sufficient food supply.

THE NEXT LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE AND THE "WAR CHEST" MOVEMENT.

Attempts of the chairman, and others, of the county Liberty loan committee, to censor auxiliary war activities locally, as for instance the "war chest" movement, has appropriately failed. The pretense that the "war chest" campaign should follow rather than precede the third Liberty loan drive, is prevarice only, and backed by the poorest of logic, especially when one knows, which is a fact, that practically the entire opposition to the "war chest" precedence is due to personal pique on the part of certain individuals over not having been "consulted" to their full satisfaction.

It is too bad, indeed, that anything should be undertaken in South Bend, pertaining to the war—except furnishing men to fight—until this little clique has given it the stamp of its approval, but that is neither here nor there. The clique is so infinitesimally small—almost a single unit, with no other excuse for existence than threatened silence or promise of thunderous noise, in proportion to how it is patronized,—that the responsibility for it rests more with its bowing and simpering patrons, than it does with itself. Of course, the chairman of the third Liberty loan in this county, and his committee, want as easy sailing of it as possible, and all the support they can get. Their proposition, however, being an investment one, raising money for the war after a manner that repays every dollar raised, and with interest,—while the "war chest" movement is a more purely altruistic appeal,—that they should assume an air of injured feelings, their dictatorship not being recognized, is significant of a love of power and ease not altogether to be commended.

It will be much easier to get people to invest their money in Liberty bonds, after they have had the war placed vividly before them, inducing them to do their share without anticipations of monetary returns, than it would be to get them to be altruistic after doing their best in the purchase of Liberty bonds. Besides, the army and navy need the Red Cross, the war Y. M. C. A., and the war K. of C., etc., pretty nearly as badly as anything else. One of the purposes of the "war chest" is to get rid of these petty jealousies, which with campaign after campaign, seem to arise, and dispose of them, if they must arise, once for all. Besides, the government is going to help the Liberty loan committee out in its campaign, aside from what the newspapers will contribute in publicity, after a manner that

is to make all previous war propaganda look weak and puny. Anything previously done of this nature is as a trifle compared with the drive soon to be made, and by the government, for our third Liberty loan.

It is to be a psychological drive, carefully planned to make the strongest possible appeal to the nation's heart through the medium of the eye. It's primarily a poster campaign. Never in history have posters played so big a part in any undertaking, and there's little chance of any citizen escaping them. Some 9,000,000 big posters are already being distributed. They will be plastered over every city and hamlet in the United States. In addition, there will be 5,000,000 window stickers, 50,000,000 poster stamps and 16,000,000 badges ready for the opening day of the campaign.

The pictures have been made by the best artists in the country. There is said to be no question of their pulling power. There's so much variety in them that it will be hard for any man, no matter what his particular class or interest, to dodge their appeal.

There's one poster, for example, depicting a great battleship, lying beside a wharf bustling with war activity, with airplanes flying overhead, and the motto, "Provide the sinews of war—buy Liberty bonds!"

Another represents Abraham Lincoln, with the fitting words inscribed: "So that government by the people, of the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

There is one for rural sections, depicting a farmer boy in khaki bidding farewell to his father, and saying: "Good-by, dad! I'm off to fight for Old Glory You buy government bonds."

And there is a picture of Independence hall, with the old Liberty bell in one corner, and the injunction: "Ring it again; buy war bonds."

Yes, it's going to be a great campaign. And there's no doubt that the response will be worthy of the effort. We'll surprise ourselves by the number of billions we roll up to finance the distant and difficult but absolutely certain victory. St. Joseph county will do her share, and she'll do it, too, immediately following the "war chest" drive, from which all investment features of a monetary nature are eliminated, yet contributing to the Liberty loan's cause. We need to get it out of our heads, somewhat, here in South Bend, that this movement or that, to help win the war, has any right of way anywhere—except that of the fellows who shoulder the "muskets."

SEED CORN PRICES.

Attention of the department of agriculture having been called to occasional high prices that are being charged for seed corn in certain localities, has determined, if possible, to stop it. The department recognizes that the seed corn shortage would have an adverse effect upon the production of corn in 1918, and that the price of seed corn has an important bearing on the maintenance of acreage. Emphasis has been placed on the conservation of an ample supply of seed regardless of expense and effort to obtain it. It is not the intention of the department to indicate as unreasonable, prices that are necessary to provide a fair return for all efforts that have been made to conserve seed. A fair price should be determined by the actual service performed in obtaining and conserving such seed.

Certain sections of the country, particularly east and south of the main corn belt, were more favored than the others by the fall conditions of 1917. The territory including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, northern Missouri, northern Kansas, and all the states north of these suffered most severely. Other sections of the country apparently can provide for their own requirements without great difficulty, and therefore, relatively lower prices in those sections should prevail.

The food administration has announced its intention to take such action as may be necessary to prevent speculation or profiteering on the part of seedsmen. Upon receipt of specific information of extortionate prices being charged for seeds, such cases will be investigated and recommendation made for such action as the conditions require. The department appears to mean business.

LETTERS TO SOLDIERS.

Lieut. M. J. Maloney of New Haven, Conn., serving his country in France, was blue because his friends didn't write to him. He complained about it, and said he'd like "a good, long letter from home."

He will soon get that letter. It will be a good one, all right, and it will be a long one—more than 100 feet long. About 125 friends have collaborated on it.

Lieut. Maloney will undoubtedly appreciate it, but maybe he would have appreciated still more 125 letters, or half or quarter of that many, drifting in one or two at a time, none of them perhaps more than a foot long, but every one bearing evidence on the face of it that it was inspired by genuine friendliness and thoughtfulness. An epistolary "stunt" will not compensate for a lack of real correspondence.

There's many and many a Sammy in France who's lonely and homesick, and isn't saying a word about it. Don't be thoughtless and selfish. Write to him.

A North Carolina prophet says the real Armageddon will be fought in the Mississippi valley in 1921. But he doesn't tell us how the enemy is going to reach the battleground.

Other Editors Than Ours

KULTUR AT ITS PINNACLE. (Grand Rapids Herald.)

Germany has played the master card of brutality. Slain Serbia, bleeding Belgium, wounded France and denuded Russia, all have felt the crunching cut of militarism's iron heel; all have been seered to the heart with the burning barbarism of the Hun. But Kultur only now has achieved the pinnacle of inhumanity. Armenia, helpless, has been handed over to the ravishing Turk.

Of all the lust-laden demands which Germany placed before peace-seeking Russia, here was the most heinous. Even Belgium's martyrdom is surpassed. Armenia's story is the greatest tragedy of world history. Massacres of a bygone day have been reenacted. Christians have endured death and the harrowing suffering of most inhuman tortures at the hand of the infidel.

But until now Turkey has controlled only a part of Armenia. Its evil barbarism has been limited to the unfortunate provinces which were left behind when the Russians in a former war succored their co-religionists from the Mohammedan. But now Germany, claiming Christianity, demands that Russia give over to the Turk excoriated portions of the stricken land. And betrayed Russia agrees.

The Christian nations of the world have shuddered before Armenia's fate. But now the torture is to be renewed in an enlarged sphere. Armenia has been surrendered to the unspeakable fiend as his portion in payment for aiding kaiserism in the war. Kultur has surrassed itself.

THE MELTING POT

"Come Take Pot Luck With Us"

SHIFTING VICTORY. By James J. Montague.

MONDAY. Close the ginmills; can the bars, the Day of Drink has fled; For yonder at the capitol the Demon Rum lies dead; Hereafter people in New York who still red liquor use Will have to get their friends in Maine to forward them their booze! Stand by to bid John Barleycorn a last and fond goodbye, Farewell to old King Alcohol—the state is going dry!

TUESDAY. Fill the mugs; bring forth the steins; decant the foaming flagon; Send out a sturdy messenger to flag the water wagon! The Demon Rum is wide awake, and in a fresh attack Has driven out the dregs and turned young Prohibition back! And, as of old, intoxicants in every form shall flow In every town throughout the state, from Quoquo to Buffalo!

WEDNESDAY. Take the towel from the bar; hang up crape instead; Once again with a week the Demon Rum is dead! The tilt, the totter and the tide, the jag and soucé and bun; Shall vanish swiftly from our midst; their evil day is done! Farewell the soak; farewell the tank; farewell the staggering stew! They'll be interned if not interred; John Barleycorn is through!

THURSDAY. Tip the tipple; rush the can; set 'em up once more! The late lamented Demon Rum has risen from the floor! And with a bottle in each hand and fury on his face Is standing, flushed with victory in his accustomed place. Once more corn liquor circulates among all drinking men. But cheer the Demon while you may—he'll soon be dead again!



WHICH IS SOME CONSOLATION. After he has paid his income tax John D. will only have 22 million dollars left out of his year's receipts—just about enough to pay for his coal for next winter. WHY KEEP T A SECRET? We could wish that the government would turn one of its many publicity departments loose on propaganda to convince the retail coal dealers that the price has been cut.

Fooling With the Calender

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

I am asked to give an opinion concerning a proposed new calendar by which the year would have 366 days, divided into 12 months, six of which would have 30 days and the other six 31 days each. The weeks would consist of six days, including five "working days" and one "resting day." Thus there would be 61 weeks in this new calendar year.

My opinion is that Julius Caesar—whose greatest achievement was not laying the foundation of imperial Rome, but putting chaos out of the calendar—would turn in his grave at the suggestion of an attempt to thrust 366 days in the space of time that cannot contain even the 365 1/4 days that he assigned to it without overcrowding. When nature set the earth spinning on its axis and at the same time speeding around the sun, she saw no necessity for making the two motions chronologically commensurate—i. e., she took no pains to have an even number of axial turns contained in a single revolution circuit or in even number of days in a year. To have done so would have been somewhat like requiring an athlete, in running a mile, to take exactly 1,760 steps each three feet long. Although such an arrangement would unquestionably be a great convenience for almanac makers, as well as for race track timekeepers, the things are not done that way.

The length of a "day" is a fixed quantity of time, and so is the length of a "year." Both depend upon movements of the earth over which we have not the slightest control and which pay no attention to our arithmetic. To count 366 days for a year would be putting the calendar ahead of the sun at a rate so rapid that in a few years the seasons as shown by the almanac would drift out of all connection with those recognized by the weather and the plants. When Caesar established the "Julian year he gave the world its first scientific calendar, although he got the fundamental idea from the old Egyptians. The problem was, and always will be, to keep the calendar dates as close as possible in accord with the natural point of beginning of the year. (For the northern hemisphere, which is the populous half of the globe) that point being the vernal equinox, when the sun crosses the equator coming northward after its winter excursion into the southern sky. To start with we might have the vernal equinox fall in any month we chose, and on any day of that month, but once fixed it ought to remain constant. Thus, as now arranged, the equinox falls on March 21, and all our almanac dates are set on that frame. If the equinox drifted forward or backward in the calendar, agricultural, as well as all other affairs, would be upset. Caesar brought his new calendar into accord with the vernal equinox, and undertook to keep it in accord for the future. For this purpose he ascertained that there are about 365 1/4 days in a year. He therefore, adopted that as the true length of a year, but to avoid fractions of days he ordered that three-quarters of the years should consist of 365 days and one-quarter of 366 days. In other words the year was to comprise 365 days for three years in succession, but every fourth year to contain 366 days, thus conveniently disposing of the fraction of one-fourth of a day by not counting it until it added up to one whole day. These fourths, or long years, were called leap years, the same term that we use today.

Caesar's calendar because of a slight excess of the length that he had calculated for the true year over the real length. The real length, with a decimal fraction, is 365.242199 days. But Caesar's estimate was 365.25 days. Subtract the real length from Caesar's and you have for remainder .007803, or say only about 11 1/4 minutes. Yet this very small excess accumulating with the passage of the centuries at the rate of about three days in 100 years, had, by the year 1582 caused the vernal equinox to fall back, on the calendar, to March 11. This was not yet very inconvenient for agriculture, but it was inconvenient for the calculation of the date of Easter, and so Pope Gregory XIII readjusted Caesar's calendar by dropping out 10 days. In Protestant countries like England the Gregorian reform was not adopted until 1752, by which time it had become necessary to drop 11 days from the calendar. The readjustment was perpetuated by simply changing Caesar's rule for leap year so that instead of adding a day every four years the addition should be omitted in every century years not divisible by 400. Thus 1900 was not a leap year, and 2100 will not be one.

By this simple device the reformed Julian year, or Gregorian year, it was brought so near the real year in length that it is only 26 seconds too long. Now imagine putting 366 days in to a year. It would send the calendar ahead of the equinox more than 18 hours every century, so that only 129 years would elapse before the calendar would be three months ahead of the equinox, and the snows of mid-winter would be covering the ground at the time when, if the calendar were to be believed, the farmer ought to be beginning his spring work.

The best thing to do is to let the calendar as it now stands be, and would drift out of all connection with those recognized by the weather and the plants. When Caesar established the "Julian year he gave the world its first scientific calendar, although he got the fundamental idea from the old Egyptians. The problem was, and always will be, to keep the calendar dates as close as possible in accord with the natural point of beginning of the year. (For the northern hemisphere, which is the populous half of the globe) that point being the vernal equinox, when the sun crosses the equator coming northward after its winter excursion into the southern sky. To start with we might have the vernal equinox fall in any month we chose, and on any day of that month, but once fixed it ought to remain constant. Thus, as now arranged, the equinox falls on March 21, and all our almanac dates are set on that frame. If the equinox drifted forward or backward in the calendar, agricultural, as well as all other affairs, would be upset. Caesar brought his new calendar into accord with the vernal equinox, and undertook to keep it in accord for the future. For this purpose he ascertained that there are about 365 1/4 days in a year. He therefore, adopted that as the true length of a year, but to avoid fractions of days he ordered that three-quarters of the years should consist of 365 days and one-quarter of 366 days. In other words the year was to comprise 365 days for three years in succession, but every fourth year to contain 366 days, thus conveniently disposing of the fraction of one-fourth of a day by not counting it until it added up to one whole day. These fourths, or long years, were called leap years, the same term that we use today.

ONCE-OVERS

THE TRUTH AND THE WHOLE TRUTH.

When you are asked for the truth by those who have the right to know, do you take it seriously and endeavor to put things in their true light, or do you treat the matter as a joke and tell a few facts only, leaving matters as uncertain as before? No serious minded person has any respect for a man who makes a few exceptions in his own mind and tells the rest aloud. It might be well for some Americans to go back to the lesson of our country's father, George Washington, and the cherry tree, of which we learned in our youth. When George Washington's father asked, "Who cut down his cherry tree?" George did not try to beguile the matter by telling what he did with the wood. He was direct and truthful, if tradition counts for anything, and his memory is revered by every good American. He gave straight facts, in fewest words possible and let the fallen cherry tree stand on the truth as it has—ever since. (Copyright, 1918.)

Advertisers make profits from volume—not prices.

But now mark what happened to

Geo. Wyman and Co. Come And See Us. With the Coming of the New Silhouette For Spring—we announce the new models in C-B a La Spirite Corsets. -FOR THE WOMEN OF FASHION -THE STANDARD EVERYWHERE. WITH the coming of a new season come new models in corsets and the new C-B a La Spirite models emphasizing the correct lines for Spring are here. Before Selecting Your Easter Dress or Suit—Buy Your Corset. And let it be fitted over the proper corset—the one that brings out all the grace of your figure and is comfortable. Such a corset is the C-B Corset. Come in and inspect these newly arrived models. There is a model here for you, moulded to suit your figure and in the very last minute style. To be really comfortable in your clothes is such a relief and C-B Corsets allow you that perfect freedom of movement. In the new models we also show an excellent High School Girl's model. Prices range from \$1.00 to \$10 on C-B Corsets. Corset Section—2nd Floor. New Corset Covers and Camisoles of Silk at \$1.00, \$1.25 up to \$2.50. To enhance the dainty blouses which will be worn this Spring one needs only a pretty corset cover or camisole of satin or crepe de chine such as are here. Neatly trimmed with bands of lace, medallions, or hand embroidery or some have dainty French knots in colors. Numerous new styles to choose from in flesh shades at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 up to \$2.50.

PIMPLY? WELL, DON'T BE

People Notice It. Drive Them Off with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights. Cleanse the blood, bowels and liver with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for calomel; there's no sickness or pain after taking them. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating. No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cursed with "a dark brown taste," a bad breath, a dull, listless, "no good" feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color. Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result. Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

Why Piles?

A Free Trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment Will Answer the Question Emphatically.



"Hello! Send Me a Box of Pyramid." Your case is no worse than were the cases of many who did try this remarkable Pyramid Pile Treatment and who have since written us letters bubbling over with joy and thankfulness. Test it at our expense by mailing the below coupon, or get a 5c box from your druggist now. Take no substitute. FREE SAMPLE COUPON. PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 55 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Treatment, in plain wrapper. Name Street City State

IF YOU HAD A NECK AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW, AND HAD SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN TONSILINE WOULD QUICKLY RELIEVE IT. 25c and 50c. Hospital Size \$1. ALL DRUGGISTS. Try NEWS-TIMES WANT AD

PUBLIC CLEANOUT SALE

The undersigned, having decided to retire from business, will sell at his sale barn, at 815 S. CHAPIN ST., SOUTH BEND, IND. Sample or Chapin car will take you direct to my sale barn, which is 3 doors south of Oliver's shop, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 21. On account of this large sale, it will commence at 10 o'clock sharp. Don't fail to be there on time or you may miss some valuable bargains, as absolutely everything will be sold.

HORSES; MULES; WAGONS; DUMP BOXES; DRAY WAGONS; HARNESS, ALL KINDS, SPRING WAGONS; PLATFORM WAGONS; ALL KINDS OF TOOLS WHICH WERE USED IN CONTRACTING BUSINESS. Will have from 50 to 60 Head of Horses. This lot will consist of a lot of young Draft Stock—the kind that you farmers should buy, and make a profit on after the season's work is done. All of the horses are from 4 years old and up, and weigh from 1100 to 1700 pounds. Will have 5 splendid Mules, the kind you all want, will weigh from 1900 to 1500 lbs., and you buyers will not be disappointed by coming to the sale. Twelve 3/4 Special 8x8 delaker Wagons; 15 Studebaker Dump Boxes; 3 Dray Wagons; 2 of which can be used single or double; 1 Extra Good Double Dray Wagon; 2 Buggies; 2 Spring Wagons; 1 Platform Wagon; 1 Heavy Breaking Cart; 1 Extra Good Sleigh; 2 Sets New Bob Sleds; 5 Sets of Dump Boards; 3 Coal Boxes; 2 Hay Racks; a lot of Sleep Scrapers and Shovels; a lot of all kinds of Tools that teamsters need; an Extra Large Dray Canvas, good as new; 20 sets of Double Work Harness, as good as you can find them; 1 Set Double Driving Harness; 4 Sets Heavy Single Harness; 2 Sets Single Driving Harness; also a lot of Harness Parts; The Straps; Kicking Straps; Hops; 15 sets Fly Nets; a lot of Good Leather Halters, as good as you can get them; from 150 to 200 Horse Collars, sizes from 18 to 24 inches; Blankets; Robes; Bunks and Chains; a Good Plow Truck; a lot of Corn and Oats; from 75 to 100 Bales of Good Rye Straw and some Hay. TERMS WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT SALE.

LOUIS COHEN, Proprietor. STEINER & STEINER, Auctioneers. GEORGE WOLF AND D. M. WENGER, Clerks. ABSOLUTELY EVERYTHING WILL BE SOLD. COME—COME—COME.

1624 S. Michigan St. Home 7120; Bell 270. GRUNWALD'S Groceries of Quality at Reasonable Prices. 2-6-oz. pkgs. Noodles. 17c 5 large boxes Matches. 27c 11 oz. pkg. Soup Rings. 10c 5 1/2 rolls Toilet Paper. 23c 15c pkg. Corn Starch. 10c 3-5c cakes Scourine. 9c Lb. can Tomato Soup. 14c 15c can Shredded Co-coanut. 8c Doz. fine Dill Pickles. 12c Lb. Salt Herring. 10c Pkg. Kellogg's Corn Flakes. 11c Lb. Golden Sun Coffee. 29c Large can Hominy. 10c 2 pkgs. Mince Meat. 10c Large can Sweet Potatoes. 10c 2 pkgs. Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour. 25c 5 bars Bob White Soap. 27c 2 cans Lye. 19c 5 bars Lenox Soap. 27c 5 pkgs. Snow Boy Washing Powder. 27c 5 bars Mascot Laundry Soap. 22c Bottle black Shoe Dressing. 7c Extra Special—Doz. nice Sweet Oranges. 17c We deliver all over the city.

FEEDS For horses, cows, pigs, calves, pigeons and poultry. The Great Purina Line. Artificial Ice Company Home 6123. Bell 2221