Get This One—Get It!

Fellow came into the office — real likable fellow, too, albeit haggard; came in and slapped us on the shoulder and said:

"You're a poet, ain't you, huh? Yes? Say, I just came in to tell you —har! har! har! —to tell you the difference between a plumber and a poet! Know it? Naw, naw! It ain't anything about the plumber makes money, not 'tall, not 'tall. Listen, it's this: A plumber lays his pipes, see; and a poet pipes his lay! Har! har! har! Good one, ain't it?"

Staggers.

"Alcohol makes a man stagger."

"Yes," replied the man who favors prohibition, "and with the cost of war already staggering humanity, I am in favor of cutting the whisky out."—Washington Star.

Pa's Weakness.

Little Nell—You've got a good papa, Willie.

Willie—Pa ain'nt so bad, but I wish he wasn't so much in love with mamma. Why, he believes everything she says about me.—Exchange.

LIBERTY DAY SET FOR OCTOBER 24

By Proclamation President Calls on Nation for Funds.

PEOPLE URGED TO BUY

Half Holiday is Set Aside and Every City and Hamlet to Hold Meetings for American Rights.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson, in behalf of the Liberty Loan, Sunday night issued a proclamation setting aside October 24 as Liberty Day and urging the people of the nation to assemble on that day in their respective communities and "pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support."

"Let the result be so impressive and emphatic," the President urges, "that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

The President's proclamation follows:

"By the Presient of the United States of America:

"A proclamation:

"The second Liberty Loan gives the people of the United States an opportunity to lend their funds to their government to sustain their country at war. The might of the United States is being mobilized and organized to strike a mortal blow at autocracy in defense of outraged American rights and of the cause of liberty. Billions of dollars are required to arm, feed and clothe the brave men who are going forth to fight our country's battles and to assist the nations with whom we are making common cause against a common foe. To subscribe to the Liberty Loan is to perform a service of patriotism.

"No, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Wednesday, the 24th of October, as Liberty Day, and urge and advise the people to assemble in their respective communities and pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support. On the afternoon of that day I request that patriotic meetings be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, under the general direction of the secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committees which have been organized by the Federal Reserve banks.

"The people responded nobly to the call of the first Liberty Loan with an over-subscription of more than 50 per cent. Let the response to the second loan be even greater and let the amount be so large that it will serve as an assurance of unequaled support to hearten the men who are to face the fire of battle for us. Let the result be so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion.

"For the purpose of participating in the Liberty Day celebrations all employes of the Federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused at 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 24th of October.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States the 142d.

"(Signed,) WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President,

"ROBERT LANSNG,
"Secretary of State."

Wood Experts Wanted.

Berkeley, Cal. — The War department has asked the University of California to assist in woods, according to an announcement by university authorities. These experts will receive salaries ranging from $1200 to $3000 yearly, and must be skilled in the picking out of woods suitable for military airplanes. The university also has been asked to recommend 85 electrical engineers, who are university graduates, for reserve officers' commissions. The men are wanted on ships of the navy.

Army Transfers Ordered.

Washington, D. C. — The War department has made public details of orders for the transfer of 78,400 men from National army cantonments to various National Guard divisions to fill them to war strength. State quotas will be determined upon the basis of congressional representation and so far as practicable the drafted men from a state will go to Guard units from the same state. The orders in part authorize the 40th division to call upon Camp Lewis for 3000 men from California, Nevada and Utah.

Ministers Provided for.

Columbus, O.—An annuity plan providing for a $5,000,000 "Pilgrim memorial fund" for aged and disabled ministers of the Congregational Church and their dependents was adopted Monday by the National Council of Congregational Churches.

Ministers from the age of 30 to 65 will contribute 6 per cent of their salaries to the fund, and at the pension age will receive annually one-half of the sum of their annual salary.

Cattle Trample Woman.

Hoquiam—Mrs. Louis Haas, wife of a rancher in the Quinault valley, 50 miles north of Hoquiam, was trampled and severely injured Thursday by a herd of cattle, according to word just recived here. Her injuries are so severe that she cannot be brought to a hospital here.

DEFENSE BODIES WELL ORGANIZED

Local Councils Have Been Formed in Practically Every State in Union.

MACHINE WORKS SMOOTHLY

Value of Centralization Is Shown by the Reports That Have Been Received at National Headquarters.

Nation-wide local organization for war purposes is approaching completion, according to a report just made to the several state councils by the section on co-operation with states of the national council of defense. In every state in the Union there is by this time an official state council of defense; and in 43 of the 48 states a chain of county or local councils has been developed. Two more states have planned to begin such local organization at once. Every week the section on co-operation with states hears of new districts organized and new activities undertaken by the local organizations.

The reports which come to Washington from the state councils show the value of the decentralization thus obtained. The most useful sort of war work is that done locally by individuals who come into personal touch with all the elements in their community and who know their field like a book. Not only are the county and town councils of defense useful in doing work for which there is a unique demand in their own locality, but they are especially valuable in carrying through projects initiated either in Washington or in the state councils.

Machine Works Smoothly.

The great machine is now working smoothly. Suppose Washington wishes local co-operation throughout the country in some particular task. Through the section of co-operation with states it calls for the help of the state councils; the state councils pass on the work to the county or town councils; and these in turn in some cases direct the work of subordinate councils and communities. With a minimum of duplication the work is carried on locally under federal direction. And the machine works the other way, too. Any suggestion from a local organization may be transmitted to Washington and be made the basis of work in as much of the country as is prepared for it.

There are many interesting variations in local organization. While the county is the usual unit of state subdivision, in many of the smaller eastern states the township or municipality has been taken as the unit, while several states have town councils working under the county councils.

There are three distinct methods of choosing the members of local councils. In a majority of the states the members were appointed directly by the governor or the state council, but in a few states certain county officials were ex-officio constituted the county council, and in many cases the state council arranged a meeting of prominent citizens, at which the county elected its council members. The relation between state and local organization varies from Wisconsin, where the work of the state council is law and all the activities of the county councils are supervised with greatest care, to Massachusetts, where the municipal councils are held competent to manage their own affairs and receive nothing more binding than suggestions from the statehouse. It may generally be said that local organizations are given wide discretion by the state bodies.

Most Are Self-Supporting.

In a majority of cases the local councils are self-supporting, sometimes being supported by volunteer contributions and in a few cases by appropriations from the local authorities. The general verdict seems to be that the financial problem is easier for local than for state organizations.

Detailed information as to the work that the different states are doing is being collected and filed by the section on co-operation with states, and is at the disposal of the public. The section undertakes to act as a clearing house for the state councils, transmitting suggestions and advice from one to the other and furthering the rapid growth of the whole vast system of war activities.

SHOULD BUY LABELED SEEDS

Farmers Urged to Adopt This Plan by Department of Agriculture—Dealers Approve Idea.

Buy labeled seeds is a suggestion of Uncle's Sam's department of agriculture. In the case of field and forage crop seeds, including cereals, corn, cowpeas, and soy beans, the label securely placed on the sack or container should convey the following information:

1. Name of seedsman.
2. Kind of seed.
3. Proportion of pure live seed present, with month and year of germination test.
4. Country or locality of origin in the case of the following imported seeds: Beans, soy beans, Turkestan alfalfa, and red clover from southern Europe and Chile.

Following conferences with the department of agriculture, the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' association and the American Seed Trade association approved furnishing the above information with all lots of field seeds of ten pounds or over. Later 77 seedsmen, including most of the larger dealers, individually agreed to adopt this plan.

Four hundred folk songs have been collected from among the people of western North Carolina and Tennessee.

The smallest known bird is a Central American humming bird that is about the size of a blue-bottle fly.

The Situation.

Clerk—I would like more salary, sir, as I am going to get married.

Employer—Sorry, but I'll have to reduce it. I am going to get married myself.—Boston Transcript.

No Doubt Of It.

"Is young Smith well furnished with mental paraphernalia?"

"Yes, indeed; his pa got him the most expensive makes of 'em."—Exchange.

A Flying Start.

As the result of lectures administered to him by both his father and the young woman of his choice, a certain young man decided to turn over a new leaf and show some interest in business.

"Well Molly," said he to the girl one evening. "I am really going into business in earnest. Made a beginning already today."

"Good!" exclaimed Molly. "And what was the nature of your start?"

"I ordered my tailor to make me a business suit."—New York Times.

Heard at a Party.

Edith—That Mr. Dubbleigh you introduced to me is a fine dancer; he's so light on his feet.

Marie — When you get better acquainted with him you'll discover he's light at both ends.—Boston Transcript.

Gone But Not Forgotten.

What has become of the woman who used to load up the backs of chairs with tidies and other fancy work?"

"Don't know. Hope she isn't crocheting banners to be carried in picket parades!"—Washington Star.

Unwise.

Your right to blow your horn may be
A fact beyond dispute;
But it's not wise, to say the least,
To go upon a toot.
—Boston Transcript.

THE LAST EXAMINATION OF WAR'S DRAFT.

Many a man has fallen down because a test of his water showed unmistakably that he had kidney disease.

The kidneys are the scavengers and they work day and night in separating the poisons from the blood. Their signals of distress are easily recognized and include such symptoms as backache, depressions, drowsiness, irritability, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic twinges, dropsy, gout.

"The very best way to restore the kidneys to their normal state of health and cure such symptoms," says Dr. Pierce, of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., "is to drink plenty of water and obtain from your favorite pharmacy a small amount of An-u-ric, double strength, which is dispensed by almost every druggist." You will find Anuric more potent than lithia, dissolve uric acid as water does sugar.

Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. and ask for advice if there is need.

Natural Conclusion.

"It says here that the famous green corn dance of the Seminoles is described by an eye-witness as a wild, grotesque series of leaps and contortions to the weird music of a dirge-like, mournful chant."

"Ump—then it must be a cross between one of these here classic outdoor dances and a boy with a green apple stomach ache."—Florida Times-Union.

GASOLINE FROM GASES

New Method of Extraction Found by Uncle Sam's Experts.

Absorption Process Different From Those Formerly Used and Is Expected to Reduce Waste.

At the present moment, when the country's needs for gasoline threaten to outstrip supplies, a new means for obtaining gasoline is of greatest importance, says a statement issued by Uncle Sam's department of the interior. Such a new source is disclosed in bulletin 120, "Extraction of Gasoline From Natural Gas by Absorption Methods," by George A. Burrell, P. M. Biddison and G. G. Oberfell, which may be obtained free upon application from the bureau of mines, department of the interior, Washington. Bulletin 120 is an important contribution to the literature on the extraction of gasoline from natural gas.

The extraction of gasoline from natural gas by compression and condensation has been an important and rapidly growing industry in recent years. In 1915 about 65,000,000 gallons were produced by such methods, while in 1916 the estimated production was 100,000,000 gallons. This gasoline is of doubled importance in that it can be blended with napthas otherwise unsatisfactory for use in the automobile, and made into an acceptable motor spirit.

The absorption process is quite different from the older compression process and heretofore has not been described in literature. It is a method only recently commercially applied to natural gas yielding the same quality of gasoline and capable of being applied under conditions where the older process could not be employed profitably. By it the gasoline in natural gas, though extremely lean, can be absorbed in oil from which it is separated by distillation. Natural gases yielding less than one pint of gasoline from each thousand cubic feet of gas have been treated with commercial success, where formerly this gasoline had gone to waste and had constituted a source of much trouble and expense in the pipe lines.

In view of the present needs of gasoline for war and industrial purposes, this additional quantity of gasoline, heretofore a waste and source of expense, is of tremendous importance and may be considered as an excellent illustration of the results the bureau of mines is obtaining in its investigations for reducing wastes and increasing efficiency in the petroleum industry.

Bulletin 120 treats fully the underlying principles of the absorption process, as well as the methods for testing natural gases for gasoline, the construction and operation of absorption plants, and records the results obtained by several plants of demonstrated commercial success. While so far restricted in commercial use to the treatment of large volumes of gases too lean for profitable treatment by compression, it is not thought to be limited to that field but is believed to be capable of extension into conditions where compressors are now being employed.

Sea Soldiers Are Quick in Preparing for Action

What is believed to have been a record in "lashing" and "stowing" was made by the United States marines serving on board a superdreadnaught of the Atlantic fleet recently.

When the call "up all hammocks!" was sounded shortly after midnight the sea-soldiers were sleeping in their hammocks. In just five minutes and twelve seconds they "turned out," "lashed and stowed" their hammocks in the nettings, dressed themselves and were at attention on the quarterdeck ready for any duty which might have been required of them.

FROWNS UPON STAGE FEASTS

Uncle Sam Asks That Imitation Food Be Used or Scenes Omitted Altogether During War.

Uncle Sam's food administration is asking the theatrical and moving-picture people of the country to refrain from using real food in their productions during the war. The administration is of the opinion that in meals on the stage and in the making of films, imitations can be used in most cases, and believes that where this is not possible, the scenes showing the use of food can be omitted.

The amount of food unprofitably used in theatrical performances throughout the country amounts to a much larger bulk than is ordinarily realized. The food administration desires to stop not merely the actual waste of this food material, but to prevent the unconscious bad effect on audiences at this time when every effort is being made to drive home the need of the elimination of every possible food waste as a means of helping to win the war.

Lead Output of United States.

The United States geological survey, department of the interior, has undertaken a midyear canvass of lead production, the results of which have just been tabulated by C. E. Siebenthal. For convenience of comparison half the corresponding quantities for the 12 months of 1916 are inclosed in parentheses. The output of domestic desilverized lead, excluding desilverized soft lead for the first six months of 1917, was 152,231 short tons (158,235), the output of domestic soft lead, including desilverized soft lead, was 124,292 tons (117,879) and the output of lead produced from foreign ores and bullion was 29,539 tons (9,453). The total exports of lead were 38,577 tons (57,808). Disregarding stocks, the apparent consumption of lead in this country in the six months was 268,952 tons (230,587).

A Halt to John Barleycorn.

Ten years ago probably not one American in a million expected to see the day when the government, on thirty days' notice, would by its fiat stop the making of whisky for an indefinite period. Yet that is precisely what was done last month, under the provisions of the Food Control Act, while the country looked on in amazement. The greatest distilleries in the world —those at Peoria and Louisville—stopped the buying of grain, save in comparatively small quantities for the manufacture of alcohol for commercial and medicinal uses. These great plants have not been equipped for producing anything except whisky. Experts tell us, however, that of all the grain that was taken by distilleries the country over, only 40 per cent went into whisky. This estimate would indicate a saving of 40,000,000 bushels of grain a year for food purposes. There need be no fear of a whisky famine, for the stock accumulated by the distillers and stored is described as enormous. Meanwhile, the government will continue the collection of heavy taxes on this stock, and its revenues from this source may be even greater than before the manufacture was stopped.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for October, 1917.

Definite Information.

The recruit was both sulky and stupid and strongly resented the inquisitorial character of the questions put to him. At last the sergeant turned to him and sternly said:

"Look here, young fellow, you've got to give a straight answer to questions put to yer. Now, then, where were you born?"

Then came the answer slowly, as if the information imparted were grudged: "London—right hand side, going in."—Liverpool Post.

Wanted "Squaller" Removed.

Bobby, a Muncie boy, 4, regarded dubiously the arrival of a baby sister in the home recently. He seemed unable to make up his mind entirely as to whether his new relative were an unmixed blessing.

"Bobby, what do you think of your new sister, anyway?" queried a little neighbor girl.

"I fink," said Bobby, tugging at one corner of his mouth, "I fink maybe I'd ruther have a dog or else have her 'squaller' cut off."—Indianapolis News.

Some Expense Saved.

"It is lucky we didn't accept Germany's terms about using her ocean for travel."

"Why so?"

"Then we would have to pay her water rent."—Exchange.

Like Producing Like.

"The new firm caused a revolution in the methods of the store and the salesladies were so indignant they threatened to strike."

"I see, a counter revolution."—Exchange.

Her Contribution.

"He owes his success to his wife."

"That so?"

"Yes. Scarcely a day goes by but she keeps him from making fool of himself in one way or another."—Exchange.

Added Thrills.

"Vaudeville is getting more sophisticated all the time."

"What now?"

"A difficult juggling turn used to travel on its own merits, but now it's no good unless performed on roller skates."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Getting Theirs.

Marley—Here's a prominent woman giving the bachelors call-down.

Meekton — That's right. We married men oughtn't to get all the lecturing.—Boston Transcript.

His Ground.

"Did he claim exemption?"

"Yes; you might have known he would."

"On what grounds?"

"I don't know, unless it was upon the ground that if he went to war his wife's father would have no son-in-law to support."—Houston Post.

Natural Query.

"I see there has been a seismic disturbance in Mexico."

"Who is back of that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.