

25 TO 1 CHANCE FOR U.S. TROOPS FOR SURVIVAL

Five to One Against Being Wounded—Medical Service Most Dangerous, Engineers Second, Infantry Third, Artillery Fourth and Aviation Safest Service of All.

YOUR CHANCES IN FRANCE ARE:
Twenty-five to one against being killed in one year's time.
Five to one against being wounded.
If wounded—
Four chances to one against being hurt badly enough to be sent home.
Four chances out of ten of recovering completely and returning to the firing line.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The American soldier in France has 25 chances to be alive at the end of his first year's service at the front, to one of being dead. Four men out of every hundred who reach the firing line will be killed in one year's time. This figure gives the lie to the deliberate misstatements circulated in print and word of mouth by German agents or pacifist fanatics.

Order of Danger.
The order of danger in the various branches of the army is:
1—Medical and sanitary service.
2—Engineers, miners and sappers.
3—Infantry.
4—Artillery.
5—Aviation.

The doctors have the most dangerous job, the aviators the safest. Cavalry are no longer used, unless as infantry.
These yards about the average life of an officer at the front being less than two weeks, or a surgeon less than a month are of a piece with the fantastic stories of men being dragged to make them fight, or of the French army refusing to fight, circulated at the outbreak of the war in crank anarchist circles.

The war college figures and estimates indicate the total loss in one year of all the belligerents is about 4 per cent killed in action, died of wounds and died of disease.

Loss Only 4 Per Cent.
These figures, compiled from casualty lists obtained both from the allies and the central powers, are probably too high for the fighting on the western front, where the arts of protection, cover, trenching and barrage fire cut down the number of slain.

The average is fattened by the heavy losses on the Russian front, where the officers of the czar frequently drove unarmed men to storm German trenches, enflaming their own troops in the rear with machine gun fire to force them forward.
The estimates also include the terrible heavy losses of the first months of the war on the western front when the fighting was in the open and large masses of men were frequently caught by machine guns or subjected to direct shrapnel bombardment.

There is reason to believe the western front losses were twice as heavy earlier in the war as they are today.

Proved by Records.
This conclusion is supported by figures of insurance companies which insured Canadian regiments, and the records of German trade unions and professional societies. Figures from the records of a German Typographical union, a Teachers' society and a Berlin Bar association reveal early losses as high as 8 per cent, later reduced by half.

Death by disease at the front is less likely than at home in time of peace, thanks to fresh air, hard work, and good food.
Death from wounds is becoming very rare owing to the skill of the surgeons.

About 18 per cent of the American armies will be wounded. This is less than one chance in five, or five chances of coming out with a whole skin against one chance of a puncture.

40 Per Cent Wounded Recover.
Of the wounded, 40 per cent recover completely and return to the fight. About 40 per cent are patched up so that they can do work behind the lines, such as policing, construction work and garrisoning depots.
About 20 per cent are permanently incapacitated for military service, but over half of these are able to do light work in civilian life.
As the war has gone on and all the

MONEY THROWN INTO AIRCRAFT TO COME BACK

A Dollar Invested in Aerial War Fleet Is Dollar Invested in Air Transportation After the War—Country on Eve of Transportation Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—"Every dollar invested in war aircraft is a dollar invested in air transportation after the war."

"The United States is on the eve of a transportation revolution which will follow the war, and the aircraft board will probably play as important a part as the shipping board. The air plans, as far as possible, are being made to facilitate transformation into industrial equipment when peace comes."
This is the statement of Senator Morris Sheppard, author of the administration aircraft board bill which has passed the senate and is pending in the house.

Long before the war Sheppard had proposed a department of aeronautics. The substitution of the plan for an aircraft board was the result of the pooling of ideas between the army, navy and the aero societies.

Commercial Air Fleet.
The young officers who have developed the army's air program have from the very first modeled their plans with the view to an immense industrial air fleet after the war.

Just as a mercantile marine is necessary to maintain a fighting navy by nurturing the constructors, so will that nation excel in air warfare which has the most highly developed air fleets in commerce.

Much of the work being done today is permanent. The aviation training camps will be training centers after the war. The first air mail routes will probably be between these camps.

The factories now turning out aircraft and the assembling plants will produce commercial aircraft.
Since the government has almost absorbed the industry, it will probably remain in government hands, just as the new mercantile marine.

Postoffice Service First.
Undoubtedly the first commercial service will be in connection with the postoffice. A new fast mail service carrying bank checks and speeding up the clearing operations of the federal reserve system is already being planned.

A treasury department coast patrol in connection with the revenue system and the life-saving service is already being mapped out.
At the end of the war thousands of air chauffeurs will return from the battle fronts ready to enter the new business.

Many engineers predict the commercial development of the airplane will surpass that of the automobile. Thanks to the war and the necessity of investing hundreds of millions of government money in aircraft, the industry has passed thru experimental stages which would have occupied years if left to private capital.

America to Lead.
The entry of the United States into the war in time to profit by the mistakes and successes of the other nations, with unimpaired resources and credit, insures we will be in the lead at the opening of the era of airplane transportation.

No one today can set any limits to the possibilities of the air routes. Passengers, mail and light freight are already in sight, also a tremendous use of the airplane as a pleasure craft.

The new aircraft board is to consist of the chief signal officer of the army, the chief constructor of the navy and seven civilians to be named by the president. The salaries of the civilian members will be \$7,500 per year. They are put in entire charge of all aircraft activities until six months after the war.

New weapons like gas and flame projectors have been matched by new defensive measures, the percentage of losses has gone down steadily.

It has now reached about the same proportion as the losses of the civil war, and the tendency is still downward.

JAPAN IN WAR UNTIL GERMANY MEETS DEFEAT

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Japan is in the war "to make herself as unpleasant to the enemy as her physical make-up will permit or her ingenuity conceive," declared Viscount Ishii, head of the Imperial Japanese commission, at the New York chamber of commerce today. His country, he said, is an ally and partner in the war which can be brought to an end only by the utter physical defeat and humiliation of Germany, and Japan will do her share "in such manner as to justify her in claiming a place in the company of honest men." His nation and this, he said, have been friends for 50 years, and "we propose to strengthen that friendship."
"This is the day," he concluded, "of the gathering of the clans of the East and of the West. The day has dawned in which the yesterday is forgotten; when old prejudices, old misunderstandings, fade and you greet us as we greet you—old friends and new-made brothers in the struggle for human liberty, human freedom and national existence."

UNITY OF MOTIVES UNITE ANGLO-SAXONS

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Viscount Milner, minister without portfolio in the British war council, speaking today at the American Luncheon club, declared against any peace with the unrepentant German rulers. Touching on the entry of the United States into the war and the moral significance of it, Lord Milner evoked a tremendous outburst from those at the luncheon when he said:
"I feel that your country and mine are now united by something far stronger than any written pact or alliance, namely, by an absolute unity of motives and aim."

COUNCIL MEMBERS BARRED BY REICHSTAG

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28.—The constitutional committee of the reichstag, according to a dispatch from Berlin, by a vote of 15 to 12 yesterday adopted a proposal to cancel the concluding sentence of article 9 of the imperial constitution which debar members of the federal council from simultaneous membership in the reichstag. The committee adjourned after passing an order of the day which declared:
"The reichstag will co-operate in the event of the conclusion of peace."

AMERICAN CASUALTIES ON FRENCH FRONT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The slight wounding of First Lieutenant Howard F. Keating of Philadelphia, medical corps, during an air raid on the night of September 24, was reported to the war department today by General Pershing.
The death of Private James Tracy of Philadelphia as a result of "an accident in the line of duty," also was reported.

WAGE INCREASES FOR FRISCO TELEGRAPHERS

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Announcement was made today that, effective next Monday, station agents, agent-telegraph operators, telegraphers and other station employees of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway and yard clerks and clerks in the general offices who have not received an increase since January 1 will be granted a wage increase of 8 to 10 per cent.

REVOLT LAUNCHED BY KORNILOFF TO THWART GERMANS

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.—The last army order issued by General Korniloff as commander-in-chief, reprinted in the Novaya Zhen from a Mohiliev newspaper, tends to show that Korniloff was compelled to launch his revolt largely in an effort to thwart German plans.

The order says that it had been learned that German agents had brought about the great fire in Kazan, had expended millions of rubles in disorganizing the coal mines in the River Don region and that the Germans were proposing a general offensive along the whole front for the purpose of forcing a disorganized Russian retreat. The Germans also had planned to blow up the bridges across the rivers Dnister and Volga and were organizing a movement of Maximilists in Petrograd.

General Korniloff, the article adds, had reason to suspect treason among irresponsible Russian organizations in German pay. The general, not doubting that irresponsible influences had the upper hand in Petrograd, and that Russia was on the brink of an abyss, took an extreme decision for the purpose of saving the fatherland.

BOILERMAKERS STOP RESUMPTION OF 'FRISCO WORK

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The return of 30,000 striking iron workers engaged on the government's merchant marine program, who were scheduled to resume work here today on a temporary wage increase, was blocked by the refusal of the Boilermakers' union to accept terms stipulated in the agreement after a majority of the unions had voted favorably.

The Boilermakers' union, which is affiliated with the Iron Trades council, refused to assent to the agreement, altho the council indorsed it.

Approximately 100 of the shops, which had not received the notice to remain closed, resumed work early today, but were notified by the employers' associations to shut down until the differences with the boilermakers were settled.

A force of 2,000 gathered at the gates of the Union Iron Works, where government shipping contracts to the extent of \$100,000,000 are being filled. The plant was not opened, however, and the men turned away.

BERLIN MILITARY CENSORSHIP ACTIVE

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28.—Under orders of the military party, the Pan-German Deutsch Zeitung of Berlin has been suppressed and the socialist Volkswacht of Danzig has been placed under preventive censorship. In connection with this and other recent suppressions of newspapers in Germany, it is interesting to recall the ultimatum issued by the main committee of the reichstag at its session in August. The committee gave the government four weeks to reform the censorship, restoring it to its proper place in the control of publication of military news. Censorship of political newspapers by the military has never been more active than at present.

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Shovels, Hoes, Rakes and Grub Hoes and all kinds of Tools, while they last, going at 25¢	One Gas Range almost new \$4.50	One Lot of Bed Springs each 50c	2 Wood Heaters each \$1.50
6 Commodes going at, each 25¢ 3 Second Hand Trunks, each \$1.00	electric heat nearly new, worth \$20 going at \$5.50	Any Ladies Hat Big Assortment going at 25c	All kinds of Dishes, Cooking Utensils and Tools on 5¢ and 10¢ Tables.
Men's Dress Shoes, button and lace, worth \$4 and \$4.50, that we have been selling for \$3.50, going at \$2.65	25 pairs 10 inch high tops going at \$2.75	Men's caps 25c Boy's Caps 25c Men's hats 98c	One lot of good warm 2nd hand suits at \$3.50
One lot of Boys' Shoes, sizes 11 to 13, going at \$1.49 Another lot, sizes 1 to 2 1/2, at \$1.98 25% below cost.	Men's Sweaters 98¢ Flannel Shirts 85¢ Mackinaw Coats \$7.50 Overcoats 98¢	Men's work and dress shoes worth \$3.50 \$4 at \$2.50	Men's Khaki Pants, well made, side buckles, belt loops and cuff bottoms, very special 98¢
Dressers, Tables, Couches, Chairs Baby buggies	Men's Blue Serge Suits and all-wool mixtures, going at \$9.98	\$15 suits, late style well made going at \$7.50	All Trunks cut to the quick. Good New Trunks going as low as \$3.50

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