

GERMANS REACH ONE OBJECTIVE

Program of Drive Found Upon Prisoners.

AIR A RAILWAY CENTER

Splendid Work Of British Gunners— Many Artillerymen Work For Hours Shooting Point-Blank At Close Range.

British Army in France.—With the exception of Merville the Germans thus far have not reached their objectives in part for the present drive north and south of Arrmentieres, but latest developments indicated that the enemy had no intention of abandoning the assault immediately.

Not less than 28 divisions had been employed by the enemy in this pretentious program which has meant that at some places the British have been very heavily outnumbered.

St. Venant, between Merville and Aire, was heavily attacked by strong forces of Germans after their success which gave them possession of Merville. The enemy seem desirous of reaching Aire, a railway center, and were throwing large numbers of troops into the conflict in an attempt to drive the British back.

Fighting continues to be of the bitter nature, not only in the Merville neighborhood, where the main assault was made, but also northward from Givency.

Meanwhile, steady pressure was maintained in the Estaires sector beyond which lay Merville and Aire. During the night the enemy pushed back the defenses at Lestrem and captured Calonne-Sur-Lys, just southwest of Merville.

Giving way before greater numbers, the British fell back toward St. Venant, fighting doggedly all the way against the closely pressing Germans. A sanguinary battle was proceeding east of St. Venant with the British making a determined stand.

The German attack about Givency, on the southern end of the battle line, was pressed by some nine divisions. There has been virtually no cessation in the fighting here since the beginning of the battle.

The work of the British gunners at Givency has been noteworthy. On the first day, when the Germans swept forward in masses and the situation was very grave, many artillerymen worked for hours shooting point-blank at close range.

The British troops who have been making such a gallant stand just above Givency also distinguished themselves by holding the Germans up for hours at a certain point in the battle before Cambrai on November 30, when the enemy counter-attacked.

33 INSANE DIE IN ASYLUM FIRE.

Reports State 37 Are Missing From Oklahoma State Hospital.

Norman, Okla.—Thirty-three bodies, burned and charred beyond recognition, have been taken from the ruined building that housed Ward No. 14 of the State Hospital for the Insane here, ravaged by fire.

AMERICAN AIRMEN DECORATED.

Capt. Hall And Lieutenant Bair Given Service Cross.

Paris.—James Norman Hall, captain of an aviation section, and Paul Frank Bair, a lieutenant, are the first American aviators to win the distinguished service cross of the American army.

COL. HENRY WATTERSON ILL.

Editor In Louisville Hospital—Condition Not Serious.

Louisville.—Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is ill here at the Norton Memorial Infirmary. His condition, however is said by the attending physicians not to be serious.

MEXICANS CROSS AFTER "SPY."

Texas Rangers Rescue Fugitive From Armed Band.

El Paso, Texas.—Six armed Mexicans crossed the border into the United States near Faben and tried to abduct Miguel Hernandez, whom they accused of being a "spy" for the Americans.

U. S. TROOPS REPEL GERMAN ASSAULT

Sammies Rout Enemy and Inflict Heavy Losses.

THE TEUTONS OUTFOUGHT

U. S. Troops in Front Trenches Fought Gallantly; Advancing Enemy Mowed Down—First Real Test.

American Army in France.—American troops on the front northwest of Toul beat off the heaviest attack yet delivered against them when the American lines were assaulted by 800 "shock" soldiers.

It was the biggest operation in which Americans had taken part and was marked by terrific artillery fire. The Germans were everywhere out-fought.

The action lasted two hours and was prefaced and followed by the heaviest artillery exchanges in which American artillery had yet taken part.

The Americans in the front-line trenches fought with the utmost gallantry and refused to yield a single foot of ground.

The attack was delivered early in the morning, under cover of a heavy barrage fire, and the Germans were favored by a thick mist, which hampered observation.

The Germans advanced in mass formation, but were mowed down by the fire from the Americans' rifles and machine guns.

When day dawned a number of bodies could be seen lying in "No Man's Land." Two wounded Germans were captured.

The action followed a number of minor raids directed at a point where German prisoners were captured on Saturday.

The fight was the first real test of the American infantry and the Yankees proved more than a match for the enemy in every branch of the service engaged.

During the night the enemy's guns had cut the wire entanglements, but when the Teutons advanced to the attack they met with stiffer resistance from the Americans than they had anticipated.

Throughout the entire night the sectors defended by the Americans had been bombarded with gas shells and high explosives from German guns of all calibers.

The fortitude displayed by the American soldiers won the praise of their commanding officers and the French Army experts.

It now develops that one of the German prisoners captured last Saturday was a sergeant who had won the Iron Cross.

U. S. NAVAL BAST ON AZORES.

Portugal Consents To Protection Of The Trade Routes.

Washington.—For the protection of the Atlantic trade routes to Southern Europe, the United States, with the consent of Portugal, has established a naval base on the Azores Islands. Guns have been landed to begin fortification of the station, which, in addition to being used as a naval base for American submarines, destroyers and other small craft, also will serve as an important homeing station for American airplanes.

FRANCE TO AID U. S.

Will Help Hasten Movement Of Troops Across The Sea.

Washington.—France has been called upon to aid in hastening the movement of American troops across the sea by sending additional officers for the training camps in the United States. General Vignal, military attache of the French Embassy, after a conference with Major-General March, acting chief of staff, cabled his Government suggesting that any officers that can be spared be detailed for duty in America.

HUN SHELL HITS ASYLUM.

Long-Range Bombardment Of Paris Kills Four.

Paris.—The bombardment of Paris by the German long-range gun was resumed. One shell struck a foundling asylum. The total victims of the bombardment were 4 killed and 21 wounded.

BILL TO PREVENT LYNCHINGS.

House Measure Would Fine Counties In Which They Occur.

Washington.—A bill to prevent lynchings by imposing a penalty of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 on counties in which they take place was introduced by Representative Dyer, of Missouri. It would provide drastic penalties for county or municipal officers who fail to make effort to prevent lynchings and for prosecutors who fail to prosecute lynch cases.

LANSING ANSWERS DUTCH PROTEST

Defends Taking Over Of Holland's Ships.

A BENEFIT; NOT INJUSTICE

Memorandum Made Public In Washington To Show That America Only Followed Out Agreement.

Washington.—America's reply to the recent statement of the Netherlands government bitterly protesting against and denouncing the action of the United States in taking over Dutch ships in its ports was made public in the form of a memorandum by Secretary Lansing, a copy of which has been sent to the Netherlands legation.

Pointing out that the Netherlands government itself does not question the legality of the act, Mr. Lansing devotes himself to a demonstration that it was an act of necessity resulting from Germany's menacing attitude which prevented Holland from fulfilling her engagements and that instead of an injustice the step results in real benefits to the Dutch shipowners and people.

The memorandum follows, in part: "The Netherlands government itself declares that the very presence of Dutch ships in our ports resulted from our detention of them with an unfriendly hand.

While our right to refuse bunkers and cargo licenses is conceded, friendship, it is said, should have led to the granting of special privileges in favor of the subjects of a friendly state.

Our own supply of bunker coal at seaboard has been inadequate for our pressing national needs. The cargoes which were demanded were largely of grain, of which our own reserves are all too low.

The bunkers, if granted, would have served to carry this grain to the Netherlands, where, as events have served to carry this grain to the Netherlands, where, as events served to release equivalent foodstuffs for the enemy.

Such action upon our part, whatever its intention, would in fact, have been an act beneficial to the enemy and having no relation to our friendship to the Netherlands.

"One year ago the United States abandoned its neutrality and pledged its entire resources of life and treasure to insure the triumph of democracy over autocracy and to assist to save the world from the blight of militarism.

As a result of a species of naval warfare directed against belligerents and neutrals alike which the Netherlands government have themselves declared to be illegal, there has during this period existed a shortage of shipping which threatens to postpone at frightful cost the ultimate victory.

This has created an emergency which in magnitude and significance has seldom if ever before been equaled.

"During this period there have been lying in ports of the United States and subject to its jurisdiction and control approximately 500,000 tons of ships of Netherlands' registry. At any time within a year the United States might have exercised its right to put these ships into a service useful to it.

Yet it forebore and for many months patiently negotiated, first in Washington and then in London, until finally the temporary agreement of January 25 was entered into. No sooner was this agreement concluded than it broke down under German threats of violence which overruled the will of the Netherlands government expressed therein.

"Then, and only then, did the United States take steps to accomplish through the exercises of its own right that which it was hoped could have been accomplished by agreement, and which the Netherlands government had been willing in part to accomplish.

GERMAN ALLIANCE DEAD.

Finally Dissolved At Meeting In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—The German-American Alliance was finally dissolved here, when, at an adjourned meeting of the executive committee, a resolution was unanimously adopted to disband. The resolution stated that the members consider it the supreme duty of every American citizen to give his unqualified support to the government in the successful prosecution of the war.

35 HUN PLANES DOWNED.

British Aviators Also Bomb Station At Metz.

London.—Thirty-five German airplanes, 21 of which were destroyed, were brought down by British aviators on Thursday. The official statement on aerial activities reports the dropping of bombs on military targets behind the battle front and on a railway station at Metz.

U. S. OFFICER BELIEVED SPY.

Major J. M. Birkner Arrested At Camp Cody.

Deming, N. M.—Major John M. Birkner, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Field Artillery, was arrested at Camp Cody charged with violating the Espionage act. Payment of income and excess profits taxes in two installments instead of one, as now required, is provided in a bill introduced in the House.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

The plant of the Marietta Casting company, at Columbia, was seriously damaged by fire which started in the boiler room, and which spread to the cleaning department in an adjoining building.

The General Manufacturing company plant on the Delaware river front in Philadelphia, manufacturers of fertilizer, was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$100,000.

Mrs. Peter Machunas, of Shenandoah, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

A dog poisoner is at work in the borough of Marietta and efforts to locate him are in vain.

The store of Peter Greenburg, a Shenandoah grocer, was closed for alleged violation of the food law.

Eleven applications for divorce were filed on the first day of the divorce term of court at Lancaster.

William Bell, sent to Camp Gordon with the first draft contingent from Hazleton last September, was a number of Hazleton department store window dressers have applied to the draft board for enlistment in the camouflage section of the army.

The 100 pupils of the Weatherly public schools were organized to conduct corn-seed testing clubs, preparatory to forming corn clubs.

When Howard Lingefelter, a yard brakeman, was crushed to death at Altoona, the first man to reach his side was his brother, Bruce, an engineer.

Rev. Floyd Tompkins, of Philadelphia, was the orator at the commencement exercises of the Paradise High school, when a class of fifteen received diplomas.

Charged with failing to send his son to school, George Christine, of Tyrone, was fined by a magistrate, notwithstanding his defense that the boy earned more working than he did.

Shamokin council voted to invest \$5000 of the borough sinking fund in Liberty loan bonds.

His head crushed by a falling rock in a mine, William Stephens, of Tanawaga, is in a dying condition at the Coalde hospital.

Bishop Hoban, of the Scranton diocese, has announced the transfer of Rev. E. J. Gaffney, of Freeland, to Elkland, Susquehanna county.

Dr. John R. Dyson, the first Hazleton physician to enlist in the war, from Hazleton, has been promoted from lieutenant to captain at Camp Wheeler, Georgia.

Hazleton council will employ an expert to determine whether the water pressure was reasonably adequate at the fire which destroyed the Church street school recently at a loss of \$150,000.

Arriving at Shamokin to assume the pastorate of the Lincoln Street Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Simpson E. Evans was tendered a reception by more than 600 members of his congregation.

Fish Warden W. Acker, of Allentown, has discovered a large number of poachers who are fishing for trout in advance of the opening of the season.

Mrs. Emma Rubrecht, of Midway, near York, was notified by the war department of the death of her son, Wilford Rubrecht, a member of a trench mortar company, who was wounded in action April 3d. Young Rubrecht enlisted at Gettysburg last June and left for France shortly before Christmas. He was nineteen years old.

The Franklin County Home for the Aged, located at Chambersburg, will come into possession of almost \$100,000 by the death of Mrs. John H. Shook, of Greencastle, near Chambersburg. At his death, almost two years ago, Shook left his entire estate to the home upon the death of his wife. Her death occurred last week.

Theodore Shafer, aged sixteen, son of Mrs. Ellen Shafer, of Nazareth, experimented with a dynamite cartridge which he found, and was taken to the Eastern hospital, with a badly mangled hand.

The Northampton County Dry Federation has adopted resolutions asking the court to change polling places to private homes in all instances where they are located in places where liquors are sold.

Seeing two dogs chasing a deer down the mountainside from the window of her home at the foot of the mountain, near Chambersburg, Mrs. James V. Sheppard grabbed a gun, went out and fired on the dogs. One was killed by a shot from her gun, but the other escaped. The deer was exhausted after its long run.

Mayor Daniel L. Keister, of Harrisburg, filed a petition to be candidate for member of the Harrisburg Republican city committee. The mayor will take an active part in the coming campaign.

Herman Hoke, junior member of the firm of S. G. Hoke & Son, of Spring Grove, sustained serious injuries when a mule he was leading across a small stream fell on him.

Register of Wills William Arner, of Mauch Chunk, having refused to probate the will of the late James M. Arndt, made in 1908, an appeal was taken by the beneficiaries, Thomas M. Arndt, a brother of the deceased, moved to dismiss the appeal, but the court denied it. The case will now be tried by jury, the first case of the kind ever tried in that county. The estate is valued at about \$25,000.

Salt For Soft Corn.

When the weather warms up a lot of soft corn will spoil if not cared for promptly. Salt it or dry it artificially or feed it out quickly.

A reasonable amount of farm work with careful handling will enable a mare to foal a colt easier and will produce a stronger colt.

The three substances which must be considered in making up the ration of the dairy cow are protein, carbohydrates and fats.

WOMEN MUST HELP RAISE WAR FUNDS

Lovers of Home and Country Called to the Colors.

ALL CAN BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Wives, Sisters, Mothers, Sweethearts. Never Before Called Upon to Play Such a Vastly Important Part—Lend Your Money.

(By DOROTHY DIX.) Buy a Liberty bond, ladies. No matter how many you have bought before, stretch a point and buy another.

You can't shoulder a gun and go off and fight for your country, as the men are doing. You can't put on a nurse's uniform and go and nurse wounded soldiers or drive an ambulance or work in a munition factory, as many other women are doing, but you can do your bit by backing up these other men and women, who are risking their lives to defend you with your money.

Without guns and munitions, without food and clothes, without hospital supplies, the army in France is just so many sheep led to the slaughter; if we let them die for the lack of the things that money buys, their blood is on our heads, and our crime against them will be blacker than the Boches, because they trusted us.

It takes money, money, money and yet more money to carry on war, and this war is to be the war of the longest pocketbook. It is the last ton of bombs, the last load of shrapnel, and the last big gun that will thunder out victory. Therefore, if we want to win this war, we must find more money, and it is particularly up to us women, who can fight with our hands, to fight with our dollars, and pour them like water into Uncle Sam's feet.

Women's Greatest Sacrifices. In no war in all history have women been called upon to play such a tremendous part as in this war. Never before have women had to give so many of their husbands and sons and brothers to be cannon fodder. Never have women before gone into the trenches and fought side by side with men. Never have they gone into factories to make munitions of war with their own hands. Never have they had to take upon their shoulders the heavy burdens of hard physical labor that men laid down when they went forth to battle. And never before did their country call on women to make such sacrifices as they are called on to make now.

It is because this war touches women more nearly in every way than any other war has ever done, because more women's hearts have been broken by it, more women impoverished and made homeless, more mothers have seen their babes slain before their eyes, more mothers have beheld their young daughters ravished, that women must use their utmost effort to put an end to war.

Women must see to it that there is never another war to lay waste to the world and drench it with women's tears, and this can only be accomplished by our winning this war.

And to do that we must have money. So, let every woman who has some loved one at the front buy a Liberty bond. Let every woman who has a heartstone that she would keep safe buy a Liberty bond. Let every woman who has a babe that she loves, or a young daughter whose purity she would guard, buy a Liberty bond.

Reasons Are Numerous. Let every woman who has a particle of sympathy in her soul for the forlorn women and children of Belgium and France buy a Liberty bond. Let every woman who believes in justice, and freedom, and right buy a Liberty bond. Let every woman who hates war and craves for peace buy a Liberty bond.

The trip that you had planned, the new frock you were going to get, how pitifully small is the sacrifice of these for the sake of those who are sacrificing their lives to protect you and yours.

Buy all the Liberty bonds you can, and then go in debt for some more, so shall you prove yourself a worthy daughter of Uncle Sam.

This is a time when money talks and tells the kind of a patriot you are. The woman who hasn't a bunch of Liberty bonds if she's rich, or who isn't paying on a Liberty bond if she's poor, is a traitor to her country and should hang her head in shame every time she passes a man in khaki or feels the fold of the red, white, and blue floating over her unworthy head.

The Badge of Citizenship. The Liberty Bond button is no longer a mark of liberality or even of patriotism; it is the badge of citizenship. Are you wearing one?

War and the Weather. The Almighty makes the weather, not man, and if the weather doesn't suit us, we have to wait. The farmer knows what a day's rain will do in the way of upsetting plans. One can't plow in the mud and a cutting of hay or wheat may be damaged or ruined by one night's downpour.

The war department, too, is up against the weather in France. Three inches rainfall may make the country impassable for half a million men and horses and motortrucks and ruin the chances of victory or bring defeat.

Be a Fighter and Buy a Bond. It is time that we all realize the country is at war. The railroads found themselves relieved of the management of their properties overnight. Prices have been set for food and steel and coal. The draft is in full operation. It is no longer a question of patriotism in supporting the government; it is a matter of absolute necessity.

If the soldiers refuse to fight, the war is lost. The man who refuses to buy bonds in this great crisis is in a class with the soldier who refuses to fight.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

A QUESTION OF HEALTH AND OF DOLLARS.

"For every dollar the federal government collects in liquor taxes, the local taxpayers of the country spend \$10 to repair the damage done by liquor," points out Haven Emerson, health commissioner, New York city. "Is it the federal government that maintains the alcoholic wards of hospitals, supports the inebriate farms, pays the costs of the police, the courts, the prisons and asylums or poor farms?"

"Come with me to the hospitals and the clinics, visit the homes of the poor, and see where the public must spend its money to rescue the remnants that liquor has left. Can you not see that it is worth a greater sacrifice than \$500,000,000 a year to liberate a country from the bondage of the alcohol habit? There is no need to drag ethics into the matter. It is a matter of lives, brains, health, bread and dollars and our promises due to our allies. Nothing so practical, nothing so patriotic, nothing so logical can be done by this country now as to face the issue in a manly way.

As Lloyd-George said, 'England is fighting Germany, Austria, and drink.' Let us finish the drink first, and free ourselves forever from the most habit-forming of drugs, and then go ahead and show our allies our effectiveness, our self-control, as only a nonalcoholized country can. The world has never seen a nonalcoholized nation in war."

ENFORCING NATIONAL PROHIBITION. The champions of the liquor traffic advance this argument against national constitutional prohibition. They say in effect, it would not be wise for the American people to do a thing that the federal government couldn't enforce if they did it. Is that the challenge? Is that the issue? Are we to give this thing from the field of morals, are we to drive it from the domain of economics, are we to drive it from the domain of decent civics and then have it turn to us and say to us: "All you say of me is true, but for I am not greater than your government, and your institutions!" Men, women, it is that issue that summons me to such conflict as with my poor powers I am capable of waging. For I am not willing to confess that there is anything beneath the stars or under God Almighty himself greater than the sovereignty of my countrymen.—Ex-Gov. J. Frank Hanly of Indiana.

A MODERATE DRINKER. It was at the bedside of a very sick man. The physicians gravely watched the struggle between life and death. All depended upon the heart. Could it cope with the crisis? Life hung by a thread. The thread snapped. The newspapers said he died of pneumonia, and so he did. But the physicians remarked, "Too bad he used alcohol, otherwise he could have passed the crisis."

Yet this man was no drunkard—just a moderate drinker. He could "take it or leave it alone, just as he liked," and all the rest of it; was a highly respected citizen, and a staunch supporter of "personal liberty"—to take a drink when he wanted it.

THE USUAL STORY. "You need not talk bone-dry prohibition to me," says County Commissioner Charnock of Sioux Falls, S. D. "If from no other than a strictly business basis, I would be strong for it. The county charges have dropped one-half in the past six months. Many of the farmers, who were always asking aid in the winter, have gone and the fellows who used to drink up their wages are now spending their money for necessities. There are only about ten or twelve county prisoners in the jail now and our bill for their jail maintenance will be about \$250 this winter, as against \$1,000 last winter."

Percentage increases are shown 100 in another way, leading to the same conclusion, from consultation of the Department of Labor's review of prices. Taking 100 as the index number of normal production in the decade from 1880 to 1900, the increase in prices of farm products have slightly outdistanced the increases in his needs.

1913 1910 1917 Inc. Grains and fodder. 138 200 280 100 Animals and meats. 176 213 203 60 Dairy produce. 145 184 229 58 Bldg. materials. 143 179 229 59 House fur's sh'gs. 126 163 205 64 Implements. 105 139 199 90 —Advertisement.

Oratory Today. In Mississippi they tell of a young lawyer retained to defend a man charged with the theft of a pig. The young man seemed determined to convince the jury that he was born to shine, and accordingly he delivered the following exordium:

"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, while Europe is bathed in blood; while classic Greece is struggling for her rights and liberties and trampling the unhalloved stars of the beardless infidels to dust; while the United States, entering the war, shines forth the brightest orb in the political sky—I, with due diffidence, rise to defend the cause of this humble hog thief."—Case and Comment.

Cuticura Beauty Doctor. For cleansing and beautifying the skin, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford the most effective preparations. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Man must take the world as he finds it and leave it in pretty much the same condition.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pills are the original little liver pills put 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Address, Dr. J. C. Pierce, Littleton, Colo.

Words are sometimes used to express ideas and sometimes the exact opposite.

One must be poor to enjoy the luxury of living.—George Elliott.

Our most exclusive circles—silver dollars.

One good way to derive an income from literature—sell books.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No tearing—just five drops, 40 cent at druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

WHERE FARMING IS PROFITABLE

The Future of Great Possibilities.

Some idea of the great wealth that the Western Canada farmer had in view a few years ago is now being realized. The amount received from the sale of wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye in 1917 was \$270,000,000, while the sales of live stock at Winnipeg alone netted \$40,000,000 additional. Of this sum hogs alone gave over eleven million dollars. The increases at Calgary and Edmonton were over 6 1/2 million dollars.

This money, so easily earned, is being spent in improvements in farm property, purchasing additional land, buying tractors, automobiles, and improving home conditions, providing electric light, steam heat, new furniture, pianos, buying Victory bonds, paying off old debts, etc.

Over five hundred tractors were sold in Southern Alberta in 1917. One implement agent reports that the increase in his business in 1917, over that of 1916, was equal to the total business in 1915. It is the same story all over the country. And it is not this evidence alone which proves the advancement and growth of the three prairie provinces, but the large increase in the number of settlers; the improvement in the extent of the cultivated areas and agricultural production; the increase in value of which over 1916 was \$77,000,000.

This wonderful progress that has been made in agriculture in Western Canada is but the beginning which marks the future of the greatest agricultural country on the continent, showing a future of great possibilities. There are millions of acres yet untilled, and of land as good as any that which is now giving its owners a return of from twenty to thirty dollars an acre, figures that in many cases represent the cost of the land, with all cultivation costs included. It is true that the cost of production has increased during the past few years, but the price of the product has also increased to a figure which leaves a large balance to the credit of the producer.

The following tale shows how this works out:

1913 1917 FARM NEEDS, Price Price In bus. in bus. Machinery—wheat 100 Self binder. 100 100 Mower. 70 88 6 H. P. gas engine. 250 312 Seed drill. 122 60 Cream separator. 87 38 Building—Bathroom, sink and septic tank. 300 127 Pressure tank system. 156 118 Steel shingles, per 100 sq. ft. 7 4 Lumber, per 1,000 ft. Hemlock. 28 17 Pine. 47 32 Ricks, per M. 16 8 Cement, per 350 lbs. 2.5 1.2 Steel fence, 40 rods. 15 10 Paint, per 10 gals. 25 19 Planos. 440 215 Clothing and food—Sugar, per cwt. 6.2 4.9 Cottonseed, per ton. 50 24 Linseed, per ton. 50 25 Blue serge suit. 31 17

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