

SHERIFF'S SALE
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931, AT
10:00 A. M.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa No. 197, July Term, 1931, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale by vendue to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the Sheriff's Sales Room, Court House, in the City of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 26th day of June, 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, viz:

All that certain lot of land situate in the city of Wilkes-Barre, County of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the Northernly side of Lincoln Street, a corner of Lot No. 11 on the plot herein-after referred to, five hundred and six (506) feet from the corner of South Street; thence Westerly along said Lincoln Street thirty-four (34) feet to a corner of Lot No. 13; thence along Northwesterly along line of Lot No. 13 to the line of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; thence Northwesterly along said line of Railroad about thirty-four (34) feet to a corner of Lot No. 11 aforesaid; thence South-easterly along line of Lot 11 to the place of beginning. Being Lot Number Twelve (12) in Block No. 1 on a map of city lots laid out by the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company, improved with a two (2) story single frame dwelling facing on Lincoln Street together with fences, and garage in the rear.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Joseph Budnitzky's Sons vs. Julius H. Savitz and Sarah Savitz, his wife, and will be sold by

JOHN MacLUSKIE, Sheriff.

EDWIN H. SHEPORWICH, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931, AT
10:00 A. M.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa No. 183, July Term, 1931, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale by vendue to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the Sheriff's Sales Room, Court House, in the City of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 26th day of June, 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Pringle, County of Luzerne, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at the corner on the Westerly side of Pringle Street and line of land now or late of John Dolan; thence South 31 1-4 degrees East along said Pringle Street twenty-eight (28) feet to a corner in lands now or late of William Whitesell, et ux.; thence South 58 3-4 degrees West along said land now or late of Whitesell, one hundred sixty-seven (167) feet to a corner; thence North 31 1-4 degrees West twenty-eight (28) feet to a corner in line of land now or late of John Dolan aforesaid; thence North 58 3-4 degrees East by land now or late of John Dolan one hundred sixty-seven (167) feet to Pringle Street, the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to Nicholas Kaczmarek and Telka Kaczmarek, his wife, by Michael F. Wargo, et ux., by deed dated June 5th, 1924, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, etc., in and for Luzerne County in Deed Book No. 600 page 250.

The same being improved with a two-story frame dwelling house, out-houses, etc., said houses being known as 456 Pringle Street, Pringle Borough aforesaid.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of William P. Walsh to the use of E. F. McGovern vs. Michael Kaczmarek and Telka Kaczmarek, his wife, and will be sold by

JOHN MacLUSKIE, Sheriff.

MICHAEL BOHAN, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931, AT
10:00 A. M.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa No. 185, July Term, 1931, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale by vendue to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the Sheriff's Sales Room, Court House, in the City of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 26th day of June, 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, viz:

All the surface of that certain piece, parcel or lot of land in the Township of Plains, County of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a corner on the Northernly line of New Street, and in line of lot No. 14 on the plot of the Northern Coal & Iron Company; thence Northwest along said New Street, one hundred (100) feet to a corner of lot No. 20 on said street; thence northeast along said lot No. 20, and at right angles to New Street, one hundred forty (140) feet to a corner in line of land formerly of the Stark Estate; thence southeast along same, one hundred (100) feet to a corner of lot No. 14; thence southwest along said lot No. 14, one hundred forty (140) feet to New Street, the place of beginning. Being lots Nos. 16 and 18 on plot of

the Northern Coal & Iron Company, and being the same premises conveyed to Edward Edgerton by the Northern Coal & Iron Company by deeds of July 31, 1888, recorded in Deed Book 278, at page 210, and September 21, 1888, recorded in Deed Book 280, at page 33.

All improved with one single two-story frame dwelling and one double block two-story frame dwelling. Edward Edgerton having died, devised life interest in his entire estate to his widow, Dorothy Edgerton; remainder to his children. Dorothy Edgerton being deceased, title vested in John Edgerton, Edward Edgerton, Joseph Edgerton and Ella Acornley.

Edward Edgerton, one of the above-named devisees under the will of Edward Edgerton, Sr., died leaving to survive him a widow, Bernadine Edgerton, whose interest accrued through the estate of her husband, is not subject to sale on the above judgment.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., vs. Ella M. Acornley and Joseph W. Edgerton, Walter J. Acornley and John J. Edgerton, and will be sold by

JOHN MacLUSKIE, Sheriff.

McLEAN & McLEAN, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931, AT
10:00 A. M.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa No. 144, July Term, 1931, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale by vendue to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the Sheriff's Sales Room, Court House, in the City of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 26th day of June, 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, viz:

All the surface or right of soil of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Plymouth, County of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a corner on Frank-degrees west along said Franklin Street 75 feet to a corner; thence north 56 degrees east along said land now or late of heirs of Oliver Davenport, deceased, 120 feet to a corner; thence south 34 degrees east along land now or late of Susan Ackley, 75 feet to a corner; thence south 56 degrees west along land now or late of Jacob Wolfs 120 feet to place of beginning. Containing about 9,000 feet of surface, be the same more or less. Being part of lot No. 6 Lower Tier of house lots in Plymouth Borough.

Being the same premises conveyed to the mortgagors herein by Deed dated the 28th day of April, 1923, and recorded in Deed Book No. 577, page 454.

Improved with two buildings, one a two-story, frame dwelling house, and the other a two-story, frame dwelling double house, out-houses and fences.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Polish Alliance of America of Plymouth, Pa., vs. John Zyla and Mary Zyla and terre tenants Steve Timchula and Mary Timchula, and will be sold by

JOHN MacLUSKIE, Sheriff.

PAUL J. SCHMIDT, Attorney.

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THE DALLAS POST

MY EXPERIENCES IN THE WORLD WAR

(Continued From Page 6)

made to hasten their preparation in both staff and line in anticipation of an early call for more serious service.

I inspected these troops June 19-22, 1918, and my impressions were favorable, although a number of officers were found unfamiliar with the principles of tactical leadership. In such hastily trained units this was hardly surprising, especially in view of the known defects of the instruction at home.

Many were found with but slight appreciation of the natural defensive possibilities of a given position. Some battalion and even regimental commanders had not thought to ascertain the exact location of their front lines, and of course had failed to work out the details of preparation against a possible attack.

My predilection for detailed instruction in minor tactics, growing out of my personal supervision of training in both small and large units, led me quickly to discover deficiencies.

My diary notes the establishment of the military board of allied supply at this time, June 22, 1918. It was expected to study questions of supply and adopt proper measures for the co-ordination of allied resources and utilities.

Col. Charles G. Dawes, who had charge in a more limited sphere of the co-ordination of our own supply departments, was detailed as the American member of the board.

Laude Courage of Negro Troops.
Cables from the War department June 22 stated that the colored people at home were being told that negro soldiers in France were always placed in the most dangerous positions, being sacrificed to save white troops, and were often left on the field to die without medical attention. It was not difficult to guess the origin of this sort of propaganda. As a matter of fact, none of these troops had been in line except in quiet sectors. Those I had recently seen were in fine spirits and seemed keen for active service.

The only colored combat troops in France were those of the Ninety-second division, then in a quiet sector in the Vosges, and the four infantry regiments of the Ninety-third, each attached to a French division. Several individuals serving with the French had already received the croix de guerre for conduct in raids.

Clemenceau at Chaumont.
Prime Minister Clemenceau, General Foch and M. Andre Tardieu, with Generals Weygand and Mordacq, came to Chaumont June 23, 1918, for a conference on the increase of American man power.

M. Clemenceau's popularity in France was probably at its height. As this was his first visit to Chaumont the people turned out en masse, crowded into the plaza and gave him a rousing welcome. His reception within the hotel de ville by the officials, civil and military, was marked by eloquent speeches. In his remarks M. Clemenceau gave the people every encouragement, making special reference to the increasing forces the Americans were sending over.

As we were leaving the widowed mother of a missing soldier, her only son, came up in great distress and told M. Clemenceau of her sorrow. He spoke tenderly of her patriotic sacrifice, put his arm gently around her and kissed her cheeks, mingling his tears with hers. The paths of this touched every heart.

As General Foch and the others were not arriving until later, M. Clemenceau and I, driving together, accompanied by Generals Wirbel and Ragneneau in a separate automobile, went to the headquarters of the Eighty-third division, Major General Glenn commanding, which was billeted at Montigny, not far from Chaumont. We felt to discussing the probable situation of the various allied countries and their relative standing after the war. M. Clemenceau went to some length in his conjectures.

Thought Britain Finished.
"Great Britain is finished and in my opinion she has seen the zenith of her glory," he said.
"What makes you think so, Mr. Prime Minister?" I asked.
"First of all," he replied, "the immense drain of the war will make it impossible for her to retain commercial supremacy, and, second, the experience of her colonial troops in this war will make their people more independent and she will lose her control over them."

I could not agree with M. Clemenceau's view and said: "Mr. Prime Minister, I think you are mistaken about the British, and I believe we shall see her fully recover from the effects of the war."
Continuing, I asked: "What about France's future?"
"Ah! She will once more be the dominant power in Europe," he replied. "But you do not mention Germany," I reminded him.
He replied: "The Germans are a great people, but Germany will not regain her prestige and her influence for generations."

Discuss Troop Shipments.
Shortly after our return to Chaumont, Generals Foch and Weygand arrived and after lunch we all went into conference. The continuation of shipments up to one hundred divisions, as already recommended by the prime ministers, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando, formed the basis of French argument.

The whole subject was thoroughly discussed, and, considering the then shortage of man power claimed by

French and British, to say nothing of the possible increase of the German armies from Russian sources, the main question was to get over as many Americans as possible. It was finally agreed that we should propose an eighty-division program to be completed by April, 1919, and add to it the larger program of one hundred divisions to be completed by July, 1919.

CHAPTER XLVIII

Hospitalization and completion of three corps headquarters and staff organizations occupied my attention the last week of June, 1918.

Twelve of our divisions were then either in line or in reserve behind the French, five were in training in rear of the British army. Of those with the French, seven were concentrated in the vicinity of Villers-Cotterets and Chateau-Thierry, between the French front and Paris.

The British seemed to think the French unduly nervous about the safety of Paris, and that Foch was holding a greater proportion of American troops behind the French lines than necessary. They believed there was a strong probability of another attack against their front, and felt General Foch was not paying enough attention to their situation. However, they probably did not realize that a counter-offensive was contemplated on this front should the occasion present itself.

Corps Headquarters Organized.
The First corps headquarters, organized in January under Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, with Col. Mallin Craig as chief of staff, had become a smoothly working machine ready for active service anywhere, but events had moved so swiftly there had been no opportunity for the assembly of divisions. With the increasing size of our army it was evident that a greater number of divisions would be able to take part in operations at earlier dates than we had thought possible.

Consequently, the organization of the Second, Third and Fourth corps headquarters was at once completed.
The Second corps, Maj. Gen. George Read commanding, with Col. George Simonds as chief of staff, and a limited number of staff officers, was charged with matters of administration and command pertaining to the divisions behind the British front. The Third corps, temporarily under Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, Col. Alfred Bjornstad, chief of staff, continued to supervise training of divisions serving in the Vosges area. The Fourth corps was temporarily under the corps chief of staff, Col. Stuart Heintzelman, with headquarters at Toul. By the actual constitution of these corps they were expected soon to become efficient enough to handle units in operations.

French Hospitals Deficient.
As to hospitals, when our troops became suddenly engaged in the Chateau-Thierry region we had to rely largely upon the assistance of the French to care for our wounded. Although they had given us every assurance that hospital arrangements for those operations would be complete, and without question did their best, it was only through the mobile hospitals we had organized that we were able to give our casualties proper attention.

In extension of the French failure to take care of our casualties properly it must be said that when the Germans swept over the Chemin des Dames to Chateau-Thierry the French lost 45,000 beds, included in some of their best equipped hospitals. We had no hospitals on that front and with limited transportation found it difficult to supplement the scant French facilities. In fact, the situation as to hospital accommodations for our troops was about to reach a critical stage.

In this connection a cable was actually submitted by Mr. Casper Whitney from the New York Tribune which was scathing in its denunciation of our medical department. The censor immediately informed the medical representatives at my headquarters, and General Ireland, the chief surgeon, requested an investigation, which was at once carried out by the chief of the inspector general's corps, General Brewster. Mr. Whitney was asked to be present at all the hearings, and when the actual facts were brought out, showing the efficiency of the medical department, he was most apologetic and thereafter was an enthusiastic support of the wisdom of the censorship.

(Continued)

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ONE GOOD REASON FOR NOT KEEPING THE HEAD DOWN