

**CLARENCE SCHOCK**  
MOUNT JOY, PA.

WE ASK PATRONAGE WE GIVE SERVICE

**LUMBER-COAL**

**A Palm Beach Suit  
For Inexpensiveness  
And Summer Comfort**

Figure it up for yourself:  
You can get a first-class Palm Beach Suit at \$10, \$12, \$13 or \$15.

You buy one, and lay aside your \$20, \$25 or \$30 Suit until the real cool weather of Fall—saving it two-and-a-half to three months of wear. When you start to wear the heavier Suit again you have practically a new garment. Isn't that a saving?

Well, again—suppose you had not bought the Palm Beach Suit and continued to wear the other. Next fall you want a New Suit, and you find the prices are anywhere from 35 to 50 per cent. higher than before. Are you not out of pocket by your action?

Lastly, you can wear a Palm Beach, Kool Kloth Mohair or Dixie Weave Suit several years. It'll serve the same purpose next year, and save you just as much as this year.

Palm Beach: \$10 up; Kool Kloth, \$7.50 up; Mohair, \$12.50 up; Dixie Weave, \$18 up.

**Groff & Wolf Co.,**  
26-30 North Queen  
Lancaster's Fastest Growing Store



**Help Yourself  
and Help  
Your Nation**

YOU CAN INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR CORN CROP, FEED MORE CATTLE AND PRODUCE MILK AT LOWEST COST WITH AN

**INTERNATIONAL  
SILO**

ON ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN SECURING RAW MATERIALS THE EARLY BUYER IS APT TO BE THE LUCKY BUYER.

**M. S. POTTER**  
EASTERN DISTRIBUTOR MOUNT JOY, PENNA.

**Old Shoes  
Made New**

Don't discard that pair of old shoes until you first see whether they can't be repaired at a nominal cost. Bring them here and you'll be surprised how reasonable I can make them look like new. That isn't the only surprise you'll get either. My charges are very reasonable. OPEN EVENINGS.

**H. Laskewitz**  
East Main Street MOUNT JOY, PENNA.

**Choice White Footwear**

Our showing of White Footwear for Everybody is a display of the Best Makers' Best White Shoes!

We've White Shoes in High or Low Cut Styles for Men, Women and Children! We'll be pleased to show you the Season's Best in White Shoes!

White Washable leathers, White Nubuck and White Fabrics. Some with Rubber Soles and Heels—just right for an Outing, or for any sort of Summer Sport.

**MEN'S SHOES OR OXFORDS**  
\$1.25, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.50 to \$6.00

**WOMEN'S SHOES, OXFORDS OR PUMPS**  
\$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 to \$7.00

Remember, please, that the Market is flooded with all sorts of creations in White Footwear and many of them—the "Bargain Sort"—are entirely worthless!

Any Advertised Price Stands for but very little until you see the quality of the Shoes attached to the Prices! Quality not Price tells the Story!

**Chas. H. Fry's Shoe Store**  
THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES  
3-5 East King Street

**WEEKLY WAR  
NEWS DIGEST**

**STORIES OF ACTIVITIES AND  
CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE  
U. S. AND ON THE BATTLE  
FRONTS**

**Students Warned Not to Burn Mid-**

**night Oil**

The supply of kerosene will run short next winter and the Government is urging every user to do his part toward making every gallon to do full war duty by giving forth its full measure of light and heat. Saving can be accomplished, it is said, only if care is given lamps, lanterns, heaters and stoves.

The directors of oil conservation of the United States Fuel Administration issues these rules for fuel-oil saving:

Keep all lamps and lanterns clean. Let the light out; don't confine it behind smoked and dirty chimneys. See that burners and wicks of all oil-burning devices are clean. Clean burners require less oil and give better lights.

Don't allow a lamp, lantern, heater or stove to burn a minute longer than is necessary. Don't light one you can do without.

Don't use coal oil for cleaning purposes. Hot water will do the work.

**Allies Now Have Bombing Plans  
Working in Squads**

There were no active bombing organizations in the allied flying corps during the first year of the war. Practically all the work in the air was in nature of observation. No pilots could be trained for anything else. Today probably 25 per cent. of the aerial arms are bombing squadrons of 12 machines per squadron.

The first bombing was done by volunteer pilots in the same year. Since the German lines and dropped three or four bombs, made from artillery shells, on concentration camps, and cantonments. Showers of small steel arrows were applied sometimes on convoys, troop trains, and bodies of massed men. The Germans began day bombing of cities in 1915, and the allies bombarded Karlsruhe in reprisal later in the same year. Since then evolution in organized bombing developed rapidly and the French began night bombing, but this was not undertaken by the Germans until August, 1916.

At the present time large groups, including several squadrons of bombing machines go over the lines from time to time and completely destroy their objective, be it a city, a column of troops, or a trench system. Unfortunately the allies' air forces have to travel for many miles over hostile territory defended by anti-aircraft guns to attack German cities, while the enemy can attack French cities by flying only a short distance beyond the allied lines.

The allies are developing large bombing planes which carry sufficient fuel for long excursions and armament to protect them when they are attacked by fighting airplanes. Bombing squadrons are usually composed of 18 planes to a squadron, and then left to their own devices for the fighters seldom carry sufficient fuel to permit them to accompany the bombers on the round trip.

The dropping of the bomb is similar to shooting a rifle. First, you set your sights and wind gauge, you hold the rifle properly and finally you pull the trigger at the proper moment. If your ammunition is standard, your sights correct, you hit the target. So with bombing. If you set your sights correctly, if your plane correctly over the objective and drop the bomb at the proper time you will hit the target. If the ammunition manufacturers gave you good bombs the objective will be destroyed.

**Ideals that Inspired Recent July  
Fourth Celebrations**

New ideals that inspired the recent July Fourth celebration were outlined clearly to the Division on Women's War Work by Miss Josephine Roche, director of work with the foreign born. She said:

"We proclaim a new Declaration of Independence for the whole world, which all people will share, instead of America alone. We have always been proud of Independence Day and the ideals that brought it into being. And this patriotic holiday, 1918 (if the women of 1776 could be here they would realize that their descendants have not drifted away from these ideals and that the Americans who have come here recently to this land have been drawn by the same vision of freedom which the founders of the Republic had."

"These great groups of our forebears are the people who have been fighting for centuries for democracy and liberty in the Old World just as our ancestors fought here. A wonderful faith in America, a trust that they will here realize their dreams and find for their children a better chance, bring them to us. We are beginning to understand we have as much to learn from them as they have to teach them and that altogether we must work for the realization of our ideal American."

"Never has there been such an 'all-American' Fourth as this year. It expressed so truly and fully the intent of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. From all quarters of the globe America has drawn to herself loyal citizens bringing her the best from the old land. New faith and strength will leap in the hearts of those people fighting in Europe against autocracy and terrorism, when they learn the tidings of this Independence Day on which their former countrymen so overwhelmingly reaffirm the pledge of America to the oppressed of the world."

**Movie Pictures Sending Labor to the  
Front**

Nearly every motion-picture theatre in the country is enlisted in the campaign of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor to supply labor to the farms. The estimated total patronage of these theatres is about 60,000,000 persons.

Eleven of the largest motion-picture manufacturers are co-operating with the Farm Service Division in its drive for maximum food production. These film producers are releasing to the Government their theatres—moving-picture "trailers," calling on all those who possibly can do so to volunteer with the Employment Service for harvest work and other forms of emergency farm labor.

Three sample trailers, each about 25 feet long and running on the screen for about one minute, are sent to each film manufacturing company weekly, the company selecting one to go with its current releases. Through their national association the manu-

**Coolest Place in Refrigerator Not  
Closest to Its  
Back**

Many housewives have learned from sad experiences in loss of perishable foods that next to the ice is not the coldest place in the home refrigerator. To the housewife who has not had this experience the Food Administration gives this advice:

"Many put their butter and milk right next to the ice because they think this is the coldest place. But as a matter of fact, the coldest place is at the bottom of the refrigerator. Hot air rises, and air that is not being constantly purified by circulation around the blocks of ice soon drifts up to come into contact with the food. When the warm air in the refrigerator rises it carries with it impurities and moisture which are absorbed from the surface of the food, and which if allowed to remain in the air, spoil the food. The air which is warmed by passing over the food comes in contact with the ice where the moisture is frozen out from the surface and the impurities are carried off by the melting ice. The air is thus dried, cooled and purified. The cooled air immediately descends to moisten the moisture and impurities and thus the process is repeated continually."

"It is advisable to allow heated food to cool off before placing it in the refrigerator. If put in when warm it raises the temperature of the refrigerator higher than it should go and melts ice unnecessarily. The trapdoor through which the maitage passes out at the bottom of the refrigerator should be kept in place, because if it is broken or lost a constant stream of warm air is allowed to flow into the refrigerator."

**Girls are Helping in Airplane  
Production**

Girls are helping in airplane production by splicing cables and in other ways, according to H. E. Miles, chairman of the National Council of the Council of National Defence. Referring to the training department of a big manufacturing plant, he says:

"Each day the girls from the department into the factory proper 30 new trained hands. The foremen were not particularly interested at first in this new work; now, however, they are only operators from the training school. In this training room girls learn in four days to splice wire cables for fuselage, doing the best work the Army inspectors ever saw. They go into the shop and with the advantage of the exact training they have had can splice 55 daily against a previous average of 40. Men operatives are asking now for night classes to enable them to take more highly skilled work."

**Volunteers for Army Under 18  
Years Not Wanted**

The minimum age limit for voluntary enlistment in the United States Army is fixed by Congress at 18 years. There have been so many applications for releases from the Army of boys under this age who have enlisted that Adj. Gen. Henry P. McCain has issued the following circular letter:

"The large number of applications received from parents and guardians for the discharge of minors under 18 years of age, inclosing satisfactory evidence that the soldier in question is on the part of recruiting officers in order to avoid unnecessary expense to the Government and annoyance to troops in the field in the subsequent discharge of such men, and to avoid placing a blot for life on the record of a boy whose offense if misstatement of his age arises usually from a patriotic desire to serve his country."

"Hereafter no applicant under the registration age will be accepted or enlisted until he has proven to the complete satisfaction of the recruiting officer that he has reached the age of 18 years. The proof required will be (a) birth certificate, baptismal record, or school certificate, or, in case (a) is not available, (b) affidavit of parent or guardian with legal evidence of guardianship."

"The United States will be short of potash next year. Estimates for 1918 show an available supply of about 500,000 tons of potash salts, or only about half of the normal imports before the war. Commercial fertilizer concerns must bear the brunt of the shortage."

**Navy Men Rescue Lighthouse Keeper**

Secretary Daniels has commended H. E. Allen, chief mechanic, and Harry Koppel, and William H. Kane, seamen, United States Naval Reserve Forces, for rescuing from drowning Assistant Lighthouse Keeper August Foss on June 16.

Koppel and Kane saw an overturned boat offshore with a man clinging to it. Fastening themselves together with a heaving line, they pulled the ledge up. A heavy surf was breaking on them, but they swam to another ledge farther out, which was partly under water but closer to Foss. From this point they heaved and pulled until they had sufficient strength to make it fast. By this means they dragged him to the ledge, on which they had a footing, but the surf was so rough for them at attempting the return trip with Foss.

Help had been summoned in the meantime, and the scout patrol boat *Palatine*, commanded by Allen, went to the rescue of the three men. The heavy surf made it impossible for the vessel to approach near the ledge, to which the seamen were clinging with the exhausted lighthouse keeper. Allen picked up the keeper's overturned boat, righted it, and sculled to the ledge, rescuing the imperiled men.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation organized to carry out the Government price guaranty to the producer, had a turnover during the year in wheat, flour, beans and other products purchased for interest and allied army and navy purposes of about \$450,000,000. It has a small surplus as a result of its trading operations. The capital stock of \$50,000,000, all Government held, has been increased to \$150,000,000 in view of the expected large harvest this year.

**Dead Fish in River**

People residing along the Susquehanna river opposite Marietta report hundreds of dead fish on top of the water, and buzzards having a feast of the same. The stench is great, and where the river has receded they are exposed to the air. Some places as high as 20 dead carp have been seen. Those that are not dead are in such a weakened condition from getting out of the water, that they die immediately. It is claimed that fish are poisoned from tar and gas substances which empty into the river.

You won't miss a dollar as much as you'll miss the Mt. Joy Bulletin.

**CORPORATION  
SCIENTIFIC  
FARMING**

No one can deny the fact that corporate organization has been the one great means of developing most of our industries and the country at large to a degree that could never have been accomplished if the corporate mechanism had not been used. In like manner, the main results of a wider introduction of corporate methods into agriculture will be a gain, and when applied under conservative and able leadership will bring results of great value. That all that can be said of corporate management in any industry. The success of a corporation depends largely upon the managing ability of those in charge. The corporate form of management offers to a man of pre-eminent ability an opportunity of making a quicker and larger success than he could make individually.

The situation in which the country finds itself today favors a wider introduction of corporate management on farms. In the first place, there never has been in the past history of the world a time when the production of food in the largest possible quantities was so universally recognized as of the greatest importance. The events of the past few years have shown us that the real business of the country is, first, to feed its population, and, next, to clothe it; all else is of secondary importance. At the same time it is apparent that the labor supply is insufficient to maintain production, even on its present scale, without increasing the efficiency of those who are engaged in agriculture. This can be done only through the introduction of labor-saving machinery and by enforcing more efficient standards of management. Both cost money that individual farmers are not able to raise. The overhead of the best farm management can be applied profitably only on larger areas than it is our custom in the East to think of when we use the word "farm." The land and buildings alone on such a project, to say nothing of the cost of machinery, equipment and operating expenses up to the time of harvest, are bound to be greater than a majority of individual farmers can stand. It seems logical, then, that in the face of this situation the leading farmers will turn toward the device which has solved similar problems in the case of other industries by forming corporations to own, equip and operate tracts of land or groups of small farms.

Moreover, the greatest discovery that has been made by directors of corporations is that their most valuable asset is human mind. They offer every inducement to increase the ability of their workers, and when one arises who shows himself able to carry forward the work of a corporation into new and larger fields of profit and service, he is recognized either as their own corporation or by a competitor. It is apparent, then, that the more general introduction of corporate practice in agriculture tends to increase the opportunities of our ablest farmers. It tends to retain in agriculture some of its most brilliant men who now seek other outlets for their energy and ability. Consider the situation in which the small farmer finds himself. He or she two men finds himself a farmer. He will say, of average ability. He is generally to be found farming a small tract of land upon which his tenure is precarious, either because he is a tenant or because his farm is heavily mortgaged. In most cases he is at some distance from a shipping point or social centre; he has difficulty in getting his crops to sell and he needs to help him and has practically no inducement to offer that will keep them from leaving him without notice.

Is such a man independent?

Is he not a slave to economic conditions or the plaything of chance in the form of a single crop failure which may exhaust the small margin upon which he is carrying on business? Are not his activities hampered and his ambition thwarted by the iron-bound limitations of his inadequate capital? Is he more independent than his son, who, we will assume, a clerk for a large corporation. If he does not like his surroundings he can usually find employment with another corporation, and if he applies himself with but a fraction of the energy that his father does to the farm work he is liable to receive recognition sufficient to maintain himself and his family, in moderate circumstances, to be sure, but what seems to him an atmosphere of greater freedom and independence than that in which his father lives.

The average farmer, single-handed, has the odds against him. He finds himself forced to buy at retail from highly organized corporations practically everything that he requires for his farm, and to sell at wholesale everything he produces to similarly organized corporations. There is but one way for him to improve his condition, and that is to become a part of a FARMING corporation. July 31-1.

**Police Officer  
MONROE TALKS**

GRATEFUL TO TANLAC FOR WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN HIS HEALTH

Officer W. S. Monroe, who lives at 1731 Sixth St., Harrisburg and is so popular among visitors to the park, said:

"My stomach had gone back on me entirely, I was constipated and my kidneys troubled me greatly. I had to apply my food didn't digest well and I lacked energy. I felt tired and dispirited all the time as though something unpleasant was going to happen. Nervousness, I guess."

"One day when I was down town I happened to talk with the Tanlac man and he told me of a number of cases similar to mine where the people, many of them right here in Harrisburg, had been cured by Tanlac. I bought a bottle and started taking it. Well, sir, you can believe me or not but very few doses did me good. I could feel it sort of nosing around inside of me hunting out the trouble and before I had finished the first bottle I felt a hundred per cent better."

"Now I eat with a relish, my stomach is in fine shape and those bad headaches I used to suffer with have left me entirely and I can only thank Tanlac."

Tanlac can now be had at W. D. Chandler & Co., Druggists, where the Master Medicine can always be had.

**The Singer  
Sewing Machine  
Company**

is desirous of opening an office in Mount Joy and is anxious to secure the services of a capable man to take charge of same. Apply to

**14 East Orange St.,  
Lancaster, Penna.**

**J. B. BUSSER**  
Sales Agent For  
**Ford Cars**

Two good second-hand Ford touring cars can be seen at the Garage.

**Rapho and Penn Townships  
Garage and Salesroom  
Manheim, Pa.**

Having re-entred the yards I now occupy, I will soon be ready to serve you with

**Good Clean Coal  
At Right Prices**

Don't get your next Winter's supply until you see me.

**Albert Strickler**  
MOUNT JOY, PA.

**Auto Repair Shop & Garage**  
510-12 N. Cherry St., Lancaster Pa.

**Two Good FORD CARS For Sale  
One Touring and a Truck  
Also Extra Good Speed Roadster**

WE REBUILD TRACTORS FOR FARM USE OUT OF YOUR OLD AUTOMOBILE AND CHARGE YOU ONLY FOR THE WORK.

WHEN WE FURNISH THE MACHINE FOR THE TRACTOR THE PRICE RANGES FROM \$200 TO \$500.

Bel phone 2227-J. Ind. Phone 72-Y

**On a Cash Basis**

Owing to the fact that two of my sons have been called to the service, and the scarcity of help, I will, beginning Monday, July 29, do business on a STRICTLY CASH BASIS ONLY.

**F. B. GROFF**  
SADDLER MOUNT JOY, PA.