

DAN'S REPARATION

By SUSAN CLAGETT.

A RESERVE WEEK

Gov. Goodrich Proclaims

Week of August 6th as

Enlistment Week for

BOYS' WORK RESERVE

Boys Between Ages of Sixteen and Twenty-one are Urged to Enroll.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gov. James P. Goodrich:

To the People of the State of Indiana:

Whereas, Owing to the emergency of war, thousands of men will soon be withdrawn from the industrial and agricultural pursuits for military service; and

Whereas, In Modern warfare, industries must of necessity speed up production; and

Whereas, The success with which our country prosecutes the present war is largely dependent on how much surplus food the farmers of the United States can raise; and

Whereas, Investigation discloses that this demand cannot be satisfied

(a) By idle labor, for all labor is employed.

(b) By any surplus of physically fit adult males, for no such surplus exists.

(c) By any influx of labor from other countries, for immigration has practically ceased; and

Whereas, The United States department of labor in seeking a solution of this problem, has recognized the tremendous man-power resources this country possesses in its boys and in the exercise of its statutory power, has initiated the organization, for Non-Military Service in the mills, in the factories and on the farms, of all boys of the ages of 16 to 20 years, inclusive, under the official name of the United States Boys' Working Reserve; and

Whereas, The organization, mobilization and placement of the labor to be drawn from this new reservoir will be facilitated by a complete survey of all boys eligible for the reserve in Indiana.

Therefore, I, James P. Goodrich, governor of Indiana, pursuant to a resolution adopted July 25, 1917, by the Indiana State Council of Defense, do proclaim the week of August 6th to August 12th, inclusive, as Special Enrollment and Registration Week in Indiana for the United States Boys' Working Reserve, and do call upon all boys in this state of the ages 16 to 20, inclusive, irrespective of occupation, avocative, school, color or creed, to present themselves to the enrolling officers in their respective localities, and enroll or register for such productive labor as will be conducive to increased efficiency of the nation in the prosecution of the war. I appeal to the virile young manhood of Indiana with the thought that every American boy at work opposes a boy in Germany, and in all seriousness remind him that he is facing a man's job, the burdens, hardships and sacrifices of which will increase as the war lengthens.

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To the parent I would say that this enrollment is for Non-Military Service, that it will not interfere with the boy's education if he attends school nor will it disturb him in his occupation if he is already employed and that inasmuch as your written request for his furlough or discharge must be immediately granted, he is still amenable to parental control.

To the people of the state of Indiana, I most heartily recommend the work of this reserve as a permanent contribution to our economic forces and express the desire that the service of the state and nation rendered by these boys, should be regarded by the public as just as useful and patriotic within the limits of the opportunity afforded, as the service rendered by the soldier in the trenches. In that spirit you should lend your cooperation.

"Where is Tim? I heard he was with you," said the newcomer.

Larry hesitated. "He was, for a time." His eyes rested upon Dan, who was standing near. "The two of us went to the fort on Christmas night. He will go on to Holy Cross and from there to Nome."

"Break it," she commanded with a laugh. "All the world, including the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, are coming, and there will be no place else for you to go, so come you must."

All through New Year's day and evening Ellen watched and waited. Then he came, so late that her heart had grown chill with fear. As he made his way toward her he was stopped by a newcomer. Ellen could not help but overhear their conversation.

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"Doing better or worse up here?"

"Worse."

"And you are still the scapegoat, I suspect?"

"Drop it, Jack," Larry said irritably.

The other turned to Dan. "Have you ever seen his twin? Alike as two peas—alike in everything save character. Larry has all of that. Tim is a lovable chap, but weak, and the worst of his weakness is that he lets O'Connor take the blame for his misdeeds. I think he has committed every sin save murder and he is a confirmed gambler. A lucky one, too, if all that I hear is true."

"Larry left town some days ago after cleaning up McDougan's bank."

"Tim, you mean?" he asked. "I suppose he has been up to his usual tricks. It wasn't Larry. That fellow is the straightest, whitest white man I have ever known."

Dan considered. "I guess it is up to me to make reparation," he said, glancing about the room. He made his way to his sister and Larry, who were standing together at the further end of the room, and talked very earnestly with them for some minutes; then he stepped upon a table standing near.

The silence was instantaneous. Dan hesitated, cleared his throat, still hesitated. Then with a rush the words came—not many, but when they were uttered pandemonium reigned for a moment.

"Say it again," someone called.

And once more Dan said: "Ladies and gentlemen I wish to announce the approaching marriage of my sister to Mr. Lawrence O'Connor."

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Pick over fruit, wash carefully in

colander with cold water, and then weigh so as to determine the amount of sugar necessary. Add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit if a very sweet jam is desired and cook rapidly. Use less sugar for a moderately sweet jam. Stir constantly with a wooden paddle or spoon, slowly and gently moving the paddle across the middle, around the sides and along the bottom. Do not heat.

The time required for cooking the jam will depend upon the kind of fruit. In general it may be said that the mixture should be heated to 220 degrees Fahrenheit, at which time a row of dross should form on the preserving spoon when held lengthwise.

Marmalade—Great care should be used in the cooking of marmalades because of the fact that no water is added to the fruit. If large fruit is used, it should be washed, pared, cored and sliced. Berries should be picked over, washed and crushed through a sieve to remove seeds and skins.

Weigh the fruit and add done-half as much sugar. Rinse the preserving kettle so that fruit will not stick, put a layer of fruit at the bottom and then alternate layers of sugar and fruit. Heat the mass slowly with frequent stirring, breaking up the fruit as much as possible. Cook for two hours and place in small jelly glasses which have been sterilized in boiling water just before marmalade is ready to remove from stove. Set in a cool place till cold and then seal as follows.

By sending a two-cent stamp to pay postage, a canning or drying manual will be sent free to the readers of this paper by the National Emergency Good Garden Commission at 210 Maryland Bldg., Washington, D. C.

KEEP PIGS GROWING.

Good Pasture, Feed, Exercise, Sanitation Are Important Factors.

Keep the spring pigs growing all through the summer. It is the pig's business during this time to develop a good frame, to grow bone, muscle, and vital organs, and to lay on fat.

To supply mineral water and a tonic, the following mineral mixture is good. It always should be accessible. Dissolve the copperas in hot water and sprinkle over the mixture.

Copperas, 2 pounds; sulphur, 4

pounds; slaked lime, 4 pounds; salt, 8 pounds; wood ashes, 1 bushel; fine charcoal, 1 bushel.

lists of the United States department of agriculture.

Give the spring pigs plenty of good pasture. They should be kept on pastures as long as possible and gain the benefit of its cheap nutrients, especially mineral and protein, and its tonic and digestive qualities. But pigs on pasture alone, even alfalfa, need some grain supplement.

The amount of grain or other concentrated feed used would depend on how much pasture is available, on the cost factor of grain or other feeds, on the age and condition of the pigs, and the time at which the farmer expects to market them. To be ready for the early fall markets, spring pigs must be fed a heavier grain ration than pigs intended for the winter market.

Less protein supplement is needed when pigs are run on leguminous pastures. Under most farm conditions the pigs will gain well on a 1 to 2 per cent grain ration. The self-feeding method makes for cheap and rapid gains. If the grain ration is limited, the hand-feeding method is better. By feeding once a day in the early evening, pigs take greater advantage of the pasture and graze hungrily during the cool of the morning or afternoon. Plenty of fresh, clean drinking water always should be available.

Pigs on pasture usually get enough exercise. They should have a clean, dry, well-ventilated shelter to guard against exposure to storms, and to supply shade. A concrete wallow will add to the pig's comfort, and a layer of oil on the water will keep down lice.

Clean bedding also helps to keep away lice, as will an oiled sack or a rubbing post, or sprinkling the pigs with crude oil every two weeks.

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VIOLATIONS OF LAWS.

Fines and penalties were imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulations laws, as reported to the Bureau of Animal Industry during the month of May, 1917, as follows:

Meat-Inspection Law.

Peter B. Nevius and Earl T. Con-

net, Flemington, N. J. \$5 each.

Jacob Hering, Curley Hill, Pa., \$10.

William L. Stevens, Wrightstown,

N. J., \$10.

Cudahy Packing Co., Boston, Mass.

\$15.

Twenty-Eight Hour Law.

Union Pacific Railroad Co. (4 cases)

\$400 and costs.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (14 cases)

\$1,500 and \$114.65 costs.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago &

St. Louis Railroad Co. (3 cases) \$400

and \$38.25 costs.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. (2

cases), \$500 and \$25.70 costs.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. (3 cases)

\$300 and costs.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co., \$100

and costs.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-

way Co. (9 cases) \$600 and costs.

New York Central & Hudson River

Railway Co. (2 cases) \$200 and \$20.75

costs.

Canton Railroad Co., \$175 and \$19.

American Express Co., \$100 and

\$24.90 costs.

Quarantine Laws.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail-

road Co. interstate shipment in viola-

tion of Texas fever regulations, \$100

and costs.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad

Co. (4 cases) interstate shipment in

violation of Texas fever regulations,

\$400 and costs.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

Co. interstate shipment in violation

of cattle-scarbies regulations, \$9.85

costs.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail-

road Co. interstate shipment in violation

of cattle-scarbies regulations, \$130

and \$16.66 costs.

VACATION TRIPS.

Special low round trip fares to Lake Erie Resorts, Niagara Falls, Eastern Cities, Colorado and the West via Clover Leaf Route. Ask Clover Leaf Agents or write to Chas. E. Rose, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Toledo, Ohio.



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Fresh, clean, wholesome and delicious always.

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WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM

Petition for Temporary Increase in Gas Charge

For the information of its patrons, and that they may fully understand the reasons why the Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Company, furnishing gas in this city, has found it necessary, in company with practically every gas company in the State of Indiana, to appeal to the Public Service Commission, through the Indiana Gas Association, asking for temporary relief during the time of the continuance of the existing unusually high prices all gas companies are forced to pay for various materials and labor required in the manufacture of gas, and believing in the fairness of its patrons when they are frankly and honestly advised of conditions, we are publishing below, for the information of the citizens, the statement of the Indiana Gas Association to the Commission, setting forth the existing conditions as they are affecting the gas companies at the present time.

The increase petitioned for will be very small for any single consumer, but in the aggregate will amount to a sum that will assist the gas companies in partially reimbursing them for the unusual and excessive prices they are paying, and will likely be compelled to pay, for some time to come for everything entering into the manufacture and distribution of gas.

Before the Public Service Commission of the State of Indiana.

In the Matter of the Application of the Indiana Gas Association for and on Behalf of Its Members Named Herein for Authority to Said Utilities to Add and Collect a Temporary Charge on Each Bill Rendered by Each Utility for All Services Furnished by it

To the Honorable Public Service Commission of the State of Indiana: