

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM

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The Military Situation

Bulgaria's elimination as a fighting power and a reservoir from which the Central Powers may draw men and the prospect that Turkey's crushing defeat in Palestine will soon bring her to her knees, indicate that the Central Powers are beginning to crack under the weight of Marshal Foch's gigantic blows. The terms of the armistice with Bulgaria are so rigorous that the Allies have virtually prepared a way for an invasion into Austria should this be deemed advisable. The importance of Bulgaria's defeat cannot be gainsaid. And in the meantime the German line of the west may crack at any moment, forcing the Germans to retire eastward and changing the whole complexion of the battle front.

The news of the last week has been the most heartening in four years. Only a rabid enemy of the Allies would underestimate the achievements of the allied soldiers. Even the German press is forced under the weight of the crushing blows that have been dealt the Central Powers, to admit that a grave crisis confronts their cause. The Frankfort Zeitung frankly begs the government to make for peace, unequivocally and sincerely. The Zeitung am Mittag blames the government for leading "the nation in blinkers past the abyss of danger to our national life." Other newspapers print editorials conveying the impression that Germany may lose the war.

With events shaping themselves in our favor, it behooves us not to become too overly enthusiastic, losing a balanced judgment and an accurate discernment of the task still ahead. Final victory has not yet been attained. Stiff fighting is ahead of the boys at the front, and great sacrifices of money must still be made at home. We will do well to feel elated in proportion to the gains made and not in proportion to an enthusiasm that is in excess of the actual progress. It is noticeable that the allied capitals are not indulging in great celebrations but are calmly weighing the news from the front and then girding themselves for still greater tasks. Our great military leaders are couching their reports in measured expressions that show their conservative appraisal of the situation. The best way in which good Americans can celebrate the victory of our soldiers is by purchasing Liberty Loan bonds.

Shouting and exalted feeling will not win the war. Bullets, bayonets, bombs and all the other necessities of war are the only tried and proved means of killing Huns. You can shout yourself hoarse, but if you do not buy bonds to furnish the sinews of war, you'll not be able to break forever the Hindenburg line.

And so the real message of the glorious war news of these days is a call for renewed consecration that expresses itself in the purchase of bonds.

To Christmas Buyers

Every patriotic citizen is expected to co-operate with the patriotic merchants of Indiana, in executing the program agreed upon by representatives of the retail trade and the War Industries board, by which it is hoped to conserve manpower and transportation facilities, ordinarily required to handle the rush of Christmas business.

This program emphasizes the following points:

1. Christmas shoppers will spread their buying over the months of October and November, thus avoiding an eleventh hour rush and congestion.
2. Shop during the early hours of the day, for the reason given above.
3. Buy useful gifts, which does not mean that toys are to be omitted.
4. Send all packages through the mails before December 5th in order that there may be no competition with the more essential mails. The same applies to express packages.

FOUNTAIN CITY

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Williams and baby of Richmond, were visiting relatives at this place Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Kline and family entertained Sunday the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. Claude DeAren and family, Ernest Clawson, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Morrison of Economy and Miss Edith Davis. Miss Iva McNutt of Dayton was visiting relatives here Sunday. Miss Georgia Hatfield and Mr. Frank Browder of Greenville, were guests of E. T. Dearth and family Sunday. Misses Nellie and Clementine Overman spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Overman. Mrs. Clark of Dayton is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dan

When you feel discouraged, nervous, tired, worried or despondent it is a sure sign you need MOTT'S NERVE PILL. They renew the normal vigor and make life worth living. Be sure and ask for Mott's Nerve Pills. Price 50c. Sold by druggists. WILLIAMS-MFG. CO., Prop., Cleveland, Ohio. For Sale by Conkey Drug Co.

5. Avoid shipping or mailing bulky articles.
 6. Carry home your purchases, avoid special deliveries, pay cash and do not ask for approvals.
- Indiana Council of Defense Publicity.

War Hints—War Helps—War Duties

By George Ade.

We are swept along this week by the big drive to raise six billions of dollars. Just now the people of Indiana must think and talk and act in large sums of money. It was known before the drive started that a great many people would subscribe for bonds. This week let us all remind ourselves that we are lending money to our best friend, that we stand no earthly chance of losing any part of our investment, that the rate of interest is fair, that our failure to meet the present demand upon us would mean disgrace and disaster. It is no time to harangue, because the Hoosiers are alert and willing. There is no need to tell a man to do something when he is getting ready to do it. Only, just remember this: When you reach into your pocket this week, reach all the way in. Find out what your friends expect you to do and your enemies predict you will do and then go ahead and outdo all the estimates.

Permits are now required for new construction projects. Even small building jobs are included in the new government order. Men, money and materials must now be concentrated on war work if we are to back up and supply an army counted by millions. Uncle Sam plays no favorites at a time like this. Postpone your building until after the war.

This is "linen week." Deliver to the Red Cross all the towels, sheets, napkins and handkerchiefs you can spare for the French hospitals. Don't send old and worn-out articles to the wounded soldiers. The linen should be of strong rather than fine texture.

The State Council of Defense believes that German should not be taught in any public or private school below the high school grades and the study of German should not be compulsory in any school or college. No religious service should be conducted exclusively in German. This is an English-speaking nation and English must be made the preferred language of communication in all schools and churches and at public assemblies.

The school children of Indiana are going to take a census of all the live stock in the State, October 15th.

How to End the War

From the Outlook.

DURING the coming months we are justified in expecting the position of the Entente Allies on the western front to improve. But, says Mr. Hoover, the Food Administrator, who recently returned from Europe, there is no prospect of a proper ending of the war before the summer of 1919.

To obtain victory we must, he asserts, place in France no less than 3,500,000 fighting men with the greatest mechanical equipment that has ever been given to any army. We have not only to find men, shipping, and equipment, but our army, the Allied armies, and the Allied civil populations must meanwhile have food. They must have nearly six million tons of food more than we shipped to them in the past fiscal year. Moreover, we must ship this addition and still keep a sufficient amount to maintain our own health and strength.

To shop the necessary food we must rely not only on all the ships we can build, but on all the ships that the Allies may lend us. And to lend them they must take food ships from the more distant markets and place them upon the shorter run to the United States.

We must decrease imports of sugar, coffee, and tropical fruits for our own consumption. It is encouraging to learn from Mr. Hoover that apparently we are going to have sufficient sugar to maintain present consumption and to take care of the extra drain of the Allies on us, instead of compelling them to send their ships to the Far East.

As to our own products, we must reduce the consumption and waste in breadstuffs, beef, pork, poultry, dairy and vegetable oil products. Our average breadstuff consumption per person is about six pounds a week, and of meats and fats about four pounds. A reduction in each of these two groups of half a pound a week would accomplish the task now laid upon us. And we can do this when, to use Mr. Hoover's words, "every man, woman and child in the United States tests every action every day and hour by the one touchstone—does this or that contribute to winning the war?"

This is not rationing, a thing we shall never have. Mr. Hoover assures us, if the people support the Food Administration as in the past. Of course they will. This year, as last year, they will prove their character in assuming individual responsibility, and show to the Allies that, as President Wilson says, "in this common cause we eat at a common table."

Masonic Calendar

Wednesday, Oct. 2—Webb Lodge No. 24 F. & A. M. Called meeting. Work in Master Mason degree. Seven o'clock.
Thursday, Oct. 3—Wayne Council No. 10 R. & S. M. Stated assembly.
Friday, Oct. 4—King Solomon's chapter No. 4 R. A. M. Called meeting. Work Royal Arch degree.
Saturday, Oct. 5—Loyal Chapter No. 49 O. E. S. Stated meeting. Initiating of candidates.

Captured Germans had American propaganda leaflets in their clothes.

Nature's Remedy
NATURE'S REMEDY
N. R. TABLETS
N. R. Tonight—Get a
Tomorrow Feel Right 25 Box
For Sale by Conkey Drug Co.

Desolate Waste Transferred Into Greatest Ship Yard in World

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Transformed in less than a year from a desolate waste, practically inaccessible, into the greatest shipyard in the world is the story in brief of Hog Island. It was hardly more than ten months after the first surveyor ran a line through the length of the island than Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, christened the first ship to be launched at the big plant. From its fifty ways, very soon, three fabricated steel cargo carriers a week will slide into the Delaware river with a splash that soon must swell into a tidal wave rolling in the direction of Germany.

With two vessels already launched and forty now on the ways in progressive stages of construction, the yard today virtually is complete. Before the end of the year, according to officials of the American International Shipbuilding corporation, there will be fifty ships on the ways and twenty-eight more, already launched, in the finishing basins, or seventy-eight under construction at one time—more than two miles of ships.

As fast as the vessels are launched other keels are laid and as fast as they are delivered others will pass to the outfitting piers. In twenty-two and a half months from the time the contract was signed on September 13, 1917, Hog Island, these officials say, will deliver to the government 1,385,000 tons carrying capacity of ships at a cost considerably in excess of \$200,000,000. When the yard is in full operation it will have a capacity of 1,500,000 tons a year, more than three times the entire yearly output of America before the war. About thirty-one thousand men are engaged in the work.

Fifty Ways at Yard.
The fifty ways at the yard, which is located on the Delaware, just outside of Philadelphia, extend for a mile and a quarter along the river front and are completely equipped with a highly flexible system of derricks for assembling the fabricated parts. These ways are operated in ten groups of five and each, with auxiliary buildings and tool shops, is an independent ship assembling unit. Adjoining them and forming a continuous water front of another mile and a quarter are the ship outfitting basins with seven piers, each 1,000 feet long, and outfitting berths to accommodate twenty-eight vessels at one time during the period between launching and completion.

In all there are about 250 permanent buildings in the yard. They cover approximately twenty-five acres and include a central administration build-

ing housing 1,650 persons and an engineers' building for 750 engineers and draughtsmen. There are barracks for 6,000 workmen, three guards barracks, a handsome Y. M. C. A. building, a large hotel, a central cafeteria, mess halls, a model emergency hospital and innumerable auxiliary buildings which make up a city within itself. There is also a training school for shipbuilders with 150 instructors. New men are rapidly trained, 600 at a time, and most of them, officials say, are becoming adept in the new trade of ship erection and assembly.

The army of 32,000 workers at the great plant include men of all nationalities and all occupations. Nearly 1,000 girls are also employed and many of them are doing work formerly done by men. Most of the common labor was obtained in and around this city, but the skilled mechanics and office employees hail from virtually every section of the country. The payroll averages close to \$1,000,000 a week.

Virtually no labor trouble has been experienced at Hog Island, the few minor grievances of the employees being quickly adjusted. After a recent inspection tour of the yard, Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, said that everything was "most harmonious." The only thing needed, he added, was additional riveting gangs and these soon would be turned out at the training school.

Housing Big Problem.
One of the most serious problems encountered in the development of this great city of shipbuilders was that of housing the vast army of employees. For a brief period this caused no little anxiety, but the situation was relieved by the construction of barracks housing 6,000 persons and bachelor apartments for 2,000 more. Accommodations for thousands were also found at boarding houses and with private families in all sections of the city. Later 1,000 four and six-room houses were constructed near the shipyard at an average cost of \$3,500 and rented to the employees at a nominal figure.

Details of the yard's progress are interesting. On September 13, 1917, the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board awarded the contract to the American International Shipbuilding Corporation to construct its plant and to build fifty 7,500-ton cargo ships. On October 29, an additional order was given for seventy 8,000-ton cargo and troop ships and on May 30, 1918, the construction of sixty more 7,500-ton vessels was ordered, a total of 180. All are to be completely outfitted even to the table linen and silverware.

Construction work was begun on the big plant a week after the contract was signed and five months later the rough wooded island of 845 acres had been converted into a thriving city of shipbuilders, and the first keel laid.

Colossal Achievement.
Eighty miles of standard railway track have been put down within the yard and eight million feet of roadway built. Three million feet of electric wire has been put underground and an air compressor plant with a capacity of 7500 cubic feet a minute, the second largest in the world, has been installed.

American International Corporation, in the words of an official of the Hog Island "is a peculiarly American achievement, born of great necessity, it is American in its colossal size and in the combined simplicity and boldness of its design. American, too, in the thoroughness and speed of its realization. It stands today by far the greatest shipyard in the world. The Emergency Fleet Corporation may well pause a moment—to say that its work is well done. In days to come when there is time to take stock of these things, it will be written that this arm of the government

indeed deserved well of its country in the great war.

"For the American International Corporation and its associates it is enough to say that they have had a part in an enterprise which will forever be remembered as one of the great achievements of a great epoch."

Doctor Gives Reasons for Spring Fever

Explain Its Real Meaning

"The name Spring Fever," said a well known physician in conversation the other day, "is a misnomer, and is largely a figure of speech used to describe the peculiar lassitude that so many people complain of at the expiration of our winter months. It is a physiological condition well known to the medical profession, and is not a fever at all, but a general letting down of nature's forces, particularly the nervous centers, due to the deficiency of iron and phosphorus both of which are necessary to make life the maintenance of bodily vigor."

"Of course," he continued, "the excessive meat eating, the loss of green vegetables and of oxygen, or which there is so little in the average heated house, all play their part. The result is that nature is calling for an increased output of the vital forces during the winter months, and this demand means more phosphorus and iron. For it is these two potent remedies combined, which are nature's armament in her defensive warfare. With the advent of warm weather, the pores act more freely and the heart slows up and that peculiar lassitude which we call Spring Fever is manifested."

"And the remedy, Doctor?" an interested listener asked. "Why, my dear sir, the remedy for these starved nerve and blood centers is Phosphated Iron. But there is no reason why we should ever reach this point, if we would, from time to time take that well known remedy, Phosphated Iron, and so maintain the physiological balance, as shown by our color, our sense of well being, push and activity, all of which are absolutely necessary for worth while."

And the Doctor was right. Special Notice—To insure Doctors and their patients receiving the genuine Phosphated Iron, we have put in capsules only. Do not allow dealers to substitute tablets or pills. Insist on capsules. Conkey Drug Co., and leading druggists everywhere.—Adv.

ITCHY PIMPLES HARD AND RED

Body All Broken Out. Felt Like
Tearing Clothes Off. Could
Not Sleep.

Trouble Lasted Six Weeks. Cuti-
cura Soap and Cuticura
Ointment Healed.

"My trouble began with an itchy sensation, and all of my body was broken out with pimples. The pimples were hard and red, at first, and then they began to turn to water and dry up. They were itching and made me scratch all the time. I could not sleep at night, and sometimes I felt like tearing my clothes all off."

"The trouble lasted about six weeks before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I only used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and three cakes of Cuticura Soap and I was healed."

(Signed) Mrs. Carrie Jordan, 620 Presbyterian Ave., Madison, Indiana, June 18, 1917.

Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed to soothe, soothe and heal. They are ideal for every toilet and nursery purpose.

Sample Each Freely Mail. Address: Conkey Drug Co., Dept. K, Boston. Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.



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vegetables
LESS
MEAT**

EAT more vegetables—less meat. You'll feel better, and help the Government, besides.

Here are two you can't beat—newstring beans, perfectly cooked in butter, and new creamed onions. You don't need meat.

How the cooking brings out their flavor! Cooking helps everything. Just try Lucky Strike Cigarette—it's toasted.

**LUCKY STRIKE
CIGARETTE**



Open your package this way

**LUCKY STRIKE
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Save the tin-foil from Lucky Strike Cigarettes and give it to the Red Cross

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