"OVER THE TOP" BY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

© 1917 BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

EMPEY AND HIS COMPANY GO "OVER THE TOP" IN COSTLY BUT SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whiz overhead. Empey learns, as comrade falls, that death lurks always in the trenches. Chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land. Exciting experience on listening post detail. Exciting work on observation post duty. Back in rest billets Empey writes and stages a successful play.

CHAPTER XXI.

—17—

About Turn.

The next evening we were relieved by the —th brigade, and once again returned to rest billets. Upon arriving at these billets we were given twenty-four hours in which to clean up. I had just finished getting the mud from my uniform when the orderly sergeant informed me that my name was in orders to leave, and that I was to report to the orderly room in the morning for orders, transportation and rations.

I nearly had a fit, hustled about packing up, filling my pack with souvenirs such as shell heads, dud bombs, nose caps, shrapnel balls, and a Prussian guardsman's helmet. In fact, before I turned in that night, I had everything ready to report at the orderly room at nine the next morning.

I was the envy of the whole section, swanking around, telling of the good time I was going to have, the places I would visit, and the real, old English beer I intended to guzzle. Sort of rubbed it into them, because they all [illegible]

I hate to tell you how I was kidded by the boys when I got back, but it was good and plenty.

Our machine gun company took over their part of the line at seven o'clock, the night after I returned from my near leave.

At 3:30 the following morning three waves went over and captured the first and second German trenches. The machine gunners went over with the fourth wave to consolidate the captured line or "dig in," as Tommy calls it.

Crossing No Man's Land without clicking any casualties, we came to the German trench and mounted our guns on the parados of same.

I never saw such a mess in my life—bunches of twisted barbed wire lying about, shell holes everywhere, trench all bashed in, parapets gone, and dead bodies, why, that ditch was full of them, theirs and ours. It was a regular morgue. Some were mangled horribly from our shell fire, while others were wholly or partly buried in the mud, the result of shell explosions cav- [illegible]

He had cut it off with our chaff saw out of the spare parts' box, and had plastered the stump over with mud.

During the next two or three days, before we were relieved, I missed that foot dreadfully; seemed as if I had suddenly lost a chum.

I think the worst thing of all was to watch the rats, at night, and sometimes in the day, run over and play about among the dead.

Near our gun, right across the parapet, could be seen the body of a German lieutenant, the head and arms of which were hanging into our trench. The man who had cut off the foot used to sit and carry on a one-sided conversation with this officer, used to argue and point out why Germany was in the wrong. During all of this monologue I never heard him say anything out of the way—anything that would have hurt the officer's feelings had he been alive. He was square all right, wouldn't even take advantage of a dead man in an argument.

To civilians this must seem dreadful, but out here one gets so used to awful sights that it makes no impression. In passing a butcher shop you are not shocked by seeing a dead turkey hanging from a hook. Well, in France, a dead body is looked upon from the same angle.

But, nevertheless, when our six days were up, we were tickled to death to be relieved.

Our machine gun company lost seventeen killed and thirty-one wounded in that little local affair of "straightening the line," while the other companies clicked it worse than we did.

After the attack we went into reserve billets for six days, and on the seventh once again we were in rest billets.

CHAPTER XXII.

Punishments and Machine-Gun Stunts.

Soon after my arrival in France; in fact, from my enlistment, I had found that in the British army discipline is very strict. One has to be very careful in order to stay on the narrow path of government virtue.

There are about seven million ways of breaking the king's regulations; to keep one you have to break another.

The worst punishment is death by a firing squad, or "up against the wall," as Tommy calls it.

This is for desertion, cowardice, mutiny, giving information to the enemy, looting, rape, robbing the dead, forcing a safeguard, striking a superior, etc.

Then comes the punishment of sixty-four days in the front-line trench without relief. During this time you have to engage in all raids, working parties in No Man's Land, and every hazardous undertaking that comes along. If you live through the sixty-four days you are indeed lucky.

[illegible]

(TO BE CONTINUED)

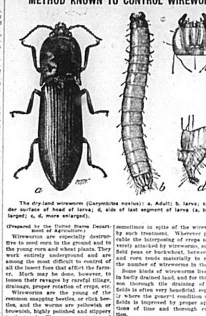
OUTSIDE PALE OF HUMANITY

[illegible]

DESPONDENT TONE IN PRESS

[illegible]

PREVENTIVE MEASURES ONLY SUCCESSFUL METHOD KNOWN TO CONTROL WIREWORMS



The dry-land wireworm (Corymbites noxius): a, Adult; b, larva; c, under surface of head of larva; d, side of last segment of larva (a, b, enlarged; c, d, more enlarged).

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Wireworms are especially destructive to seed corn in the ground and to the young corn and wheat plants. They work entirely underground and are among the most difficult to control of all the insect foes that afflict the farmer. Much may be done, however, to lessen their ravages by careful tillage, drainage, proper rotation of crops, etc.

Wireworms are the young of the common snapping beetles, or click beetles, and the worms are yellowish or brownish, highly polished and slippery to the touch. They move actively and disappear rapidly when brought to the surface by the plow or spade. The eggs are laid in the ground, usually in sod lands, where the young worms are hatched. It takes three years for most kinds of wireworms to get their full growth and to become beetles.

Remedies for Wireworms.

The most successful method for the control of wireworms are cultural in nature, it having been found impossible, or at least impracticable, to poison them by any known means.

Where it is proposed to plant sod land to corn the following year, to prevent wireworm injury the land should be plowed immediately after the first hay cutting, usually early in July, and should be cultivated deeply during the remainder of the summer.

Land already in corn which is badly [illegible] sometimes in spite of the wireworms by such treatment. Wherever practicable the interposing of crops not severely attacked by wireworms, such as field peas or buckwheat, between sod and corn tends materially to reduce the number of wireworms in the soil.

Some kinds of wireworms live only in badly drained land, and for this reason thorough tile draining of such fields is often very beneficial, especially where the general condition of the fields is improved by proper applications of lime and thorough cultivation.

In the Northwest and northern middle West the dry-land wireworm, pictured above, is very injurious. The following methods have been found to be valuable in the elimination of this pest: (1) Disk or drag harrow the summer fallow as early as possible in the spring in order to produce a dust mulch and thereby conserve the accumulated winter moisture; (2) continue the disking as often as is necessary in order to maintain the mulch and keep down the weeds; (3) plow the summer fallow in July or early in August and immediately drag; (4) plow the stubble as soon as the crop is removed.

Avoid Fresh Sod.

Do not plant grain, and especially corn, on freshly broken sod land if this can be avoided. To do so exposes [illegible]

ELIMINATE GUESS WORK

[illegible]

SKIM MILK IS BEST UTILIZED BY FAMILY

Feed Only Surplus of Nutritious Food to Live Stock.

[illegible]

ATTENTION TO VELVET BEAN!

[illegible]

PLEASANT WAY ALWAYS BEST

Nothing Ever Lost by Effort to Take Sting Out of Request That Must Be Refused.

Do you know how to take the sting out of anything unpleasant you have to do? It is a good plan to learn how to do this.

"She said she couldn't do it, but you know how Effie would say such a thing. She tries so hard to make everybody feel pleasant. Now, when I say no, people understand that I mean no."

Marcia looked as well pleased with herself as if she had announced a more amiable characteristic. She was a girl with a peculiarly blunt and uncompromising manner. If she refused a request, her refusal was as downright as a blow. It was never softened by any little phrase suggesting regret. And Marcia was so well satisfied with herself that she felt something like contempt for the way Effie took the sting out of saying no, and made the people to whom she refused a favor as grateful as if she had granted it.

The girl who starts to go through life with her elbows out is going to find the road hard to travel. If she prides herself on being blunt and outspoken, she may need to use that as consolation for her sore heart many a time. It pays to make even a refusal pleasant. It pays to take out the sting whenever possible, and drop in the honey. One who starts out as Marcia did, priding herself on being blunt, and contemptuous of the little courtesies, is likely to come to old age friendless and embittered. Learn to be pleasant and take out the sting.—Exchange.

ADD COLOR TO THE GARDEN

Goldfinches, Always Attracted by Sunflowers, Make Beauty Spot Especially Attractive.

A very familiar bird in our gardens, especially when there are sunflowers growing there, is the beautiful little American goldfinch.

Their deep black wings and tail and little cap form a striking, though pleasing, contrast to their bright yellow bodies.

Because of their sweet, canary-like notes they are often called wild canaries.

They are very sociable little birds, being found usually in small flocks; they even build their nests in small communities.

When winter approaches the male changes his bright yellow coat for one of a soberer color closely resembling that of the female.

Numbers of them feed upon the sunflowers in my garden every year, and it is a pleasing sight to go in there and see their bright yellow bodies flashing [illegible]

Moving Pictures for the Home.

[illegible]

Zerbians Great Walkers.

[illegible]

Help That Weak Back!

IN THESE trying times the utmost effort of every man and every woman is necessary. But the man or woman who is handicapped with weak kidneys finds a good day's work impossible, and any work a burden. Lame, achy back; daily headaches, dizzy spells, urinary irregularities and that "all-worn-out" feeling are constant sources of distress and should have prompt attention.

Don't delay! Neglected kidney weakness too often leads to gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have brought thousands of kidney sufferers back to health. They should help you.

Personal Reports of Real Cases

AN OHIO CASE. Fred W. Harris, prop. barber shop, Chestnut St., Jefferson, O., says: "For over ten years I suffered from kidney disease. My hands and feet swelled for days at a time and there were puffy sacs beneath my eyes. I had a constant backache and finally got so bad that I was laid up in bed. I consulted several doctors, but their treatment did not relieve me. I had fully made up my mind that the disease would kill me when I was persuaded to take Doan's Kidney Pills. After I had taken two boxes, my condition improved. I felt better than I had felt in years. The kidney secretions returned to a normal condition and at last I was cured. I increased in weight and have had no return of the trouble."

A KENTUCKY CASE. Mrs. G. T. McIntosh, 139 Center St., Russellville, Ky., says: "I had such a severe attack of kidney complaint and backache that I really felt as though it would kill me. I can hardly describe the awful pain in my back which extended up through my shoulders. I couldn't stoop or straighten without having sharp, penetrating pains. My kidneys were also irregular and added to my suffering. Headaches and dizzy spells were common and I felt miserable. Relatives who had used Doan's Kidney Pills advised me to try them and I bought some. They acted like magic in my case. The relief came so quickly that I was surprised. One box freed me of the terrible misery and none but those who suffered as I did can appreciate the great relief I got."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mfg. Chem.

Mean Betrayal.

"I say, Nell, has Gladys naturally curly hair?"

"Certainly; it was guaranteed where she bought it."

The helm is but a little thing, but it governs the course of the ship.

The pleasure of giving is often spoiled by the wrench it costs to let go.

SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

Packers' Costs and Profits

How much do you think it costs—

1. To dress beef, cure hides, and prepare all the numerous by-products?
2. To cool the meat for two or three days before shipment?
3. To freight it to all parts of the country in special refrigerator cars, iced daily?
4. To carry it in hundreds of branch houses, each with its refrigerating plant?
5. And to deliver it to the retailer—sweet and fresh—in less than two weeks after dressing?

Swift & Company did all this for you in 1917 at an expense of less than 2½ cents per pound of beef sold, including an average profit of ¼ of a cent a pound.

Figure for yourself how little effect this cost and profit had on prices you paid for beefsteak.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

He Knew.

[illegible]

Uplift of Coyote.

[illegible]

Help Save the Canadian Harvest

When Our Own Harvest Requirements Are Completed

United States Help Badly Needed

Harvest Hands Wanted

Military demands from a limited population have made such a scarcity of farm help in Canada that the appeal of the Canadian Government to the United States Government for

Help to Harvest the Canadian Grain Crop of 1918

Meets with a request for all available assistance to

GO FORWARD AS SOON AS OUR OWN CROP IS SECURED

The Allied Armies must be fed and therefore it is necessary to save every bit of the crop of the Continent—American and Canadian.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a

Warm Welcome, Good Wages, Good Board and Find Comfortable Homes

A card entitling the holder to a rate of one cent per mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return will be given to all harvest applicants.

Every facility will be afforded for admission into Canada and return to the United States.

Information as to wages, railway rates and routes may be had from the

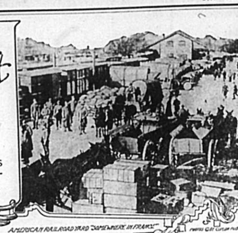
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CINCINNATI, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, HAMILTON, SPRINGFIELD, YOUNGSTOWN

THE CARLISLE MERCURY

America's Achievement Behind the Lines

Greatest Scheme of Communications Ever Used in Warfare Is Rapidly Nearing Completion



AMERICAN RAILROAD YARD "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

TRAINLOAD OF BREAD FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES

The London Times has published two articles described as "the first authorized description of what the American forces have accomplished in France during their first eleven months' participation in the war." The following are extracts from these articles:

THE Americans in France are rapidly pushing to completion the longest and in many respects the greatest scheme of communications ever used in warfare. A trip over these lines today is a deeply impressive experience. Since Mr. Newton D. Baker, the United States secretary of war, inspected them less than three months ago, the work is fairly leaping forward; the very landscape changes overnight.

After two solid weeks of travel, inspecting every main phase and much of the detail of this vast project, I return convinced that what the Americans have accomplished since their first detachment of troops landed in France 11 months ago will stand out in history as one of the great achievements of the war. The bearing of this vast work upon the whole war program is supremely important. There is no doubt in my mind that the extent of it, the meaning of it and the future possibilities of it should be made clear to the public, both here and in the United States.

It is well at the outset to state some basic facts. The French had all their sources of supply near at hand, and the establishment of their lines of communication was a comparatively simple affair. The British, with all their sources much farther away from the fighting areas and with water transport entering as an important factor into their scheme, had a much more difficult task [illegible]

[illegible]

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

[illegible]

HUGE PROFITS IN U. S. INDUSTRIES

Startling Facts Revealed by Treasury Department.

WORST IS IN FOODSTUFFS

Profiteering by Producers of Common Necessities, Bad Enough in 1916, Was Enormously Increased in 1917 in Most Instances.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Amazing profits in almost every branch of American industry were brought to light when the treasury department completed its long-awaited report on profiteering.

The report covers 31,500 corporations, the names of which are withheld. It was prepared in response to the Borah resolution, adopted by the senate after President Wilson, in his revenue address to congress on May 27, declared that there was "abundant fuel for the light" in the treasury department with regard to profiteering.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their earnings in 1916 were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark. Most packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made $19,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unparalleled figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

Large Profits of Dairies.

[illegible]

Coal Men Pile Up Wealth.

[illegible]

Auto Builders Wax Fat.

[illegible]

The Usual Symptom.

Convalescent—Nurse, I—I love you! Nurse (experienced)—Yes; but you'll get over that when you're really well.

In the sick room a jolly often does the work that the doctor sends in a bill for.

Unless the waiter is feed he may forget to feed you.

His Judgment Missed Fire.

[illegible]

How Did He Know?

Three-year-old Junius and his mother were at the barn admiring the calves. Junius' mother said: "Aren't they pretty?" "Yes," answered the little fellow, "but if you want to see some real fun, just crank their tails!"

The less a man knows about women the more he suspects they know about him.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

[illegible]

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE

ASTHMA There is no "cure" but relief is often brought by— VICK'S VAPORUB

25¢—50¢—$1.00

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

ASTHMADOR AVERTS—RELIEVES HAY FEVER ASTHMA Begin Treatment NOW All Druggists Guarantee

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

SONG WRITING A TRICK

Old Sores Healed

Libby's

Savory hot sandwiches—Libby's Dried Beef, toast and cream sauce.

Tender—Delicate Sliced Beef

THE tender delicacy of Libby's Sliced Dried Beef will surprise you. The care with which choice meat is selected, the skill with which it is prepared, give it the exceptionally fine flavor. Its uniform slices will please you, too. Order Libby's Sliced Dried Beef today.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Its Kind.

[illegible]

Your Eyes [illegible]

Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE [illegible]