"OVER THE TOP"

By AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

©1917 BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

EMPEY HEARS THE STORY OF THE TOMMY WHO HAD A BROAD STREAK OF YELLOW.

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. Once more in the front trenches, Empey goes "over the top" in a successful but costly attack on the German lines. Soon afterwards Empey and his comrades repulse a determined gas attack launched by the Germans. His next experience is as a member of a firing squad which executes a sentence of death.

CHAPTER XXIV—Continued.

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After standing at "attention" for what seemed a week, though in reality it could not have been over five minutes, we heard a low whispering in our rear and footsteps on the stone flagging of the courtyard.

Our officer reappeared and in a low, but firm voice, ordered:

"About—Turn!"

We turned about. In the gray light of dawn, a few yards in front of me, I could make out a brick wall. Against this wall was a dark form with a white square pinned on its breast. We were supposed to aim at this square. To the right of the form I noticed a white spot on the wall. This would be my target.

"Ready! Aim! Fire!"

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or the boring eyes of Kitchener, which burned into his very soul, causing him to shudder.

Then the Zeppelin raids—during them, he used to crouch in a corner of his boarding-house cellar, whimpering like a whipped puppy and calling upon the Lord to protect him.

Even his landlady despised him, although she had to admit that he was "good pay."

He very seldom read the papers, but one momentous morning the landlady put the morning paper at his place before he came down to breakfast. Taking his seat he read the flaring headline, "Conscription Bill Passed," and nearly fainted. Excusing himself, he stumbled upstairs to his bedroom, with the horror of it gnawing into his vitals.

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I believe yer scared." The last with a contemptuous sneer.

They marched ten kilos, full pack, to a little dilapidated village, and the sound of the guns grew louder, constantly louder.

The village was full of soldiers who turned out to inspect the new draft, the men who were shortly to be their mates in the trenches, for they were going "up the line" on the morrow, to "take over" their certain sector of trenches.

The draft was paraded in front of battalion headquarters and the men were assigned to companies.

Lloyd was the only man assigned to D company. Perhaps the officer in charge of the draft had something to do with it, for he called Lloyd aside and said:

"Lloyd, you are going to a new company. No one knows you. Your bed will be as you make it, so for God's sake, brace up and be a man. I think you have the stuff in you, my boy, so good-by and the best of luck to you."

The next day the battalion took over their part of the trenches. It happened to be a very quiet day. The artillery behind the lines was still, except for an occasional shell sent over to let the Germans know the gunners were not asleep.

In the darkness, in single file, the company slowly wended their way down the communication trench to the front line. No one noticed Lloyd's white and drawn face.

After they had relieved the company in the trenches, Lloyd, with two of the old company men, was put on guard in one of the traverses. Not a shot was fired from the German lines, and no one paid any attention to him crouched on the firing step.

On the first time in, a new recruit is not required to stand with his head "over the top." He only "sits it out," while the older men keep watch.

At about ten o'clock, all of a sudden, he thought hell had broken loose, and crouched and shivered up against the parapet. Shells started bursting, as he imagined, right in their trench, when in fact they were landing about a hundred yards in rear of them, in the second lines.

One of the older men on guard, turning to his mate, said:

"There goes Fritz with those d——d trench mortars again. It's about time our artillery 'taped' them, and sent over a few. Well, I'll be d——d, where's that blighter of a draft man gone to? There's his rifle leaning against the parapet. He must have legged it. Just keep your eye peeled, Dick, while I report it to the sergeant. I wonder if the fool knows he can be shot for such tricks as leavin' his post?"

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PEANUTS VALUABLE AS FEED FOR LIVE STOCK IN MOST SECTIONS OF THE SOUTH

FIELD OF PEANUTS GROWN FOR FORAGE IN TEXAS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The peanut is one of the more important crops grown in the South for feeding to hogs, thousands of acres being grown for that purpose. Few, if any, crops will produce more pounds of pork on an acre of land or produce it at a lower cost per pound. A good crop of peanuts will produce at least 400 pounds of pork per acre, and if the hay is harvested before turning the hogs into the patch it will practically pay the cost of growing. In addition to the profit on the pork, the crop-producing capacity of the soil will be materially increased, due to the addition of humus and nitrogen. This is very important, as much of the land in the peanut growing sections is deficient in both. By making successive plantings of peanuts at intervals of 15 to 30 days it is possible in most sections of the South to have peanuts available for the hogs from midsummer until the end of November. In pasturing hogs on peanuts it is best to confine them to small areas by using portable fences, rather than to let them have the run of the whole field.

Plant Between Corn Rows.

In some sections of the Southern states the peanut is planted between the rows of corn, either at the time the corn is planted or at the last cultivation. After the corn is harvested cattle are turned in to eat the fodder and peanut tops. Hogs are then turned in to eat the peanuts. In this way the stubble and roots of the peanuts supply humus, and most of the nitrogen stored in the nodules on the roots is left in the soil.

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peanut hay with a value of at least $20,000,000.

The peanut is especially valuable as a crop to be grown for feed in the drier sections of the Southwest, where it is impossible to grow corn to advantage. Peanuts will withstand drought better than most farm crops. In some regions where corn will not produce five bushels per acre, peanuts have proved very satisfactory. The crop is of value also on land carrying a considerable percentage of alkali.

Peanut meal, a by-product from peanut oil manufacture, is a highly concentrated feed. The meal made from shelled nuts contains about 45 per cent protein, 6 to 9 per cent fat, and 23 to 24 per cent carbohydrates. Meal made from the unshelled nuts contains about 30 per cent protein, 6 to 9 per cent fat, and 21 to 22 per cent carbohydrates. The meal from shelled nuts has about the same feeding value as cottonseed meal and can be used for the same purpose. With the shortage of feeds high in protein the demand for peanut meal at a good price will probably exceed the supply. It is especially valuable for dairy cattle and hogs and has been used to furnish a large percentage of the protein in a home-mixed horse feed. In fact, one large farmer has been using peanut meal for several years for feeding work horses and claims that it is the cheapest protein feed he has ever used. It can be used in quite large quantity in connection with other feeds without injurious effects. When fed to hogs peanut meal does not produce soft pork, and for this reason it is preferable to raw peanuts.

Shells for Feed.

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CALL TO EMPLOYERS

Paramount Duty to Aid Work of Selective Boards.

Can Perform Great Service to Country by Helping Work of Classifying Registrants Under the Selective Service Act.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has made public a communication addressed to employers of labor and other representatives of industry throughout the country concerning their share of responsibility in the classification of the new registrants under the selective service act.

General Crowder says:

I have noticed, in the general expressions of the public attitude which reach this office, two frequent features which lead me to the present comments. One of these features is the belief that the process of awarding deferred classification to a registrant requires merely the filling out of the questionnaire, and that the selective service boards will perceive the propriety of making the deferment, without the assistance furnished by the registrant's formal claim indicating the deferment desired. The other feature is the employer's failure to realize his responsibility to intervene in aiding the board's determination, and therefore to inform himself fully on all the considerations which should affect the decision as to deferment.

1. As to the first mentioned belief, it must be pointed out that if it were universally acted upon, the process of classification would be seriously hampered and delayed. Someone must indicate that the individual case is one which should arrest the special attention of the boards in respect to the registrant's occupational status. The boards do not possess a superhuman omniscience.

Boards Will Make Examination.

The boards will do all that they possibly can, on their own initiative, to reach a just decision by a complete examination of the questionnaire, even where no claim is expressly made. A registrant is therefore at liberty, if he sees fit, to trust to the scrutiny of the boards to discover the necessity for his deferment.

Nevertheless, the boards will welcome and will need all the aid that can be furnished by the indication of a claim made for deferment. With this aid, the process will become a simple and speedy one.

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Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

DO THEY LIKE ICE CREAM? WHY ASK?

This Frozen Dairy Product Is One Way of Using Nature's Chosen Food.

DAIRY PRODUCTS ARE OVERLOOKED

Dairymen May Help to Increase Production by Insuring Higher Quality.

KNOWLEDGE OF MILK VALUE

Average Quantity of Milk Used Each Day Is Hardly More Than Mouthful—Start Well-Organized Campaign of Education.

Take a big tablespoon. Place in it about three-fourths of an ounce of butter and about one-sixth of an ounce of cheese, together with slightly less than ...

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a large part of the task of increasing consumption, rests with the dairymen themselves, says the department of agriculture. Dairymen are advised to maintain their products at the highest standard of quality, so that first buyers will come again and again and never leave the ranks of milk consumers because of dissatisfaction or distrust; to sell their products at neither less nor more than a fair price, but at prices as low as are consistent with quality and reasonable profits; and to advertise, not only the individual business, but the value of milk and milk products to every person, why dairy products are desirable, why the balanced diet demands the growth-promoting elements in milk, why milk cannot be displaced by substitutes, why milk and its products are worth all they cost.

MILK FOR CHILDREN

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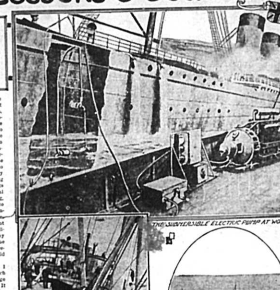
Salvage Lessens U-Boat Toll

Raising of Many Sunken Ships by England Helps to Defeat the German Submarine Campaign



THE SUBMERSIBLE ELECTRIC PUMP AT WORK

SALVAGE WORK AT LOW TIDE

IN SHALLOW WATER: A WRECKED CARGO BOAT AT HIGH TIDE

Building new ships to replace losses is not the only way to defeat the German submarine campaign. Saving ships that have been damaged, lifting those, even, that have been sunk, and restoring them to seagoing condition, are among the methods which have gradually been improved in England as the stringency of the shipping shortage became greater each month. The reason why the British authorities were not fully equipped to raise every ship that was sunk from the very start of the war is purely commercial. Salving ships costs money. Building new ones costs money. So long as the cost of salving was equal or even slightly in excess of the cost of building, so long it was not worth the while of owners to order salvage operations—just so long were invention and progress in the art of salvage delayed. When the salving of ships became urgent in the course of 1916 inventors of new appliances and new methods, salvage experts of many years standing, set their brains to work, and the result is that today ships can be raised and repaired from positions that two years ago would have been abandoned as hopeless.

As showing how need stimulates invention, I may instance a discovery in chemistry which has proved to be of the utmost value in salvage work, writes H. C. Ferraby in Country Life. It is obvious that when a ship, laden with grain, beef, or other perishable stuffs, gets water-logged with seawater, something very unpleasant is going to happen to her cargo. In point of fact, it turns into a miniature poison-gas factory. Grain produces sulphuretted hydrogen, and the salvage men who stumble on a pocket of that in a beached ship would be seized with violent sickness, would be partially blinded for some time, and would turn a dull leaden color in the face. Experiment brought an antidote to this trouble, and now the cargo of a ship that is to be salved can be sprayed with a special solution as soon as there is any reason to suspect poison gas. This spraying removes all danger.

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

Give to your friends a cordial welcome, instead of a variety of cakes and pastry.

It is as much a duty we owe to the world to be ornamental as to be useful.

HOUSEKEEPING RUTS.

ARE you in one? The present necessity of knowledge in preparing foods little used until recently is giving many housewives hard jolts, for the ruts have worn rather deep. One of these which is deep enough to engulf many an otherwise successful household is monotony in its menu making. The same old thing in the same old way is repeated until appetite and interest in food are gone.

The housekeeper who is mother, cook, nurse, seamstress and general manager has a man-sized job and only when she treats it as a business and brings system into its management does she make a success.

Try keeping a tabulated list of dishes liked by the family, adding to them in various ways to avoid repetition.

Take the common rice, for example. Make a list of ten or more ways of serving rice—as a main dish, as a vegetable, as a dessert or in combination with other foods. Prepare these dishes in turn, and it will not be necessary to inflict them oftener than once in five or six weeks. This plan can be followed with all kinds of foods, adding new dishes occasionally, as you surely will when you have the inspiration of such a chart before you. If this system has never been tried one can hardly realize what a help to make things run smoothly well-organized plans can be.

Meats are our expensive foods and they may be pieced out with dumplings, vegetables and cereals to make the meat go farther and lessen the expense.

The serving of chops, steaks and quickly cooked meats is the habit of the hand-to-mouth methods of many unthinking housewives; it is both extravagant and wasteful.

Mutton With Carrots.—Take a pound of mutton from the shoulder, cut in serving sized pieces, season well and roll in flour, brown in a little hot fat with a slice of onion, add a pint of ...

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Kaiser's Insane Ambitions.

Napoleon Bonaparte placed his brothers and famous marshals on the thrones of several conquered states in Europe. A writer in the London Spectator imputes to Kaiser Wilhelm a desire to follow the French conqueror, not only in war and diplomacy, but also in appointing relatives or puppets as rulers of Teuton-trampled countries. According to the article, the kaiser contemplates making his second son, Eitel Fritz, grand duke of Courland; a Saxon or other prince, king of Poland; his fifth son, Prince Oscar, prince of Finland; a more docile Hohenzollern king of Roumania, while Albania is reserved for Prince William of Wied.

His Species.

"There goes a man who is very exacting in his attachments."

"One of the wearing kind of friends, eh?"

"No; he's a sheriff."

England's oldest member of parliament is Sammy Young, aged 96.

An expert is a man who doesn't get confused when cross-examined.

You're Foolish To Suffer With Kidney Trouble

No one need be subject to constant pain and sickness from this cause.

Dodd's Kidney Pills

A REMEDY

Save yourself from constant aches and pains, from long-continued debility, from eventual Bright's Disease and possible death. Don't despair. Don't neglect the warnings found in backache, pain in loins, stiffness, swollen joints, dizziness, sediment in secretion. They indicate surely the ATTACKS OF DISEASE.

Get immediately the great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Start now to check the ravages of the enemies to health. Be one of the thousands who rejoice in regained strength, vigor and happiness. But be sure to get the genuine—the box with DODD'S on the cover—the name with three D's.

Every Druggist Sells Them Under a Satisfaction-or-Money-Back GUARANTEE.

The Branch House Man

This is one of the Swift & Company Branch House Men.

They are all pretty much alike in the way they feel toward their work—and that is what this ad is about.

They know that most people couldn't get such good meat promptly and in good condition if it weren't for the branch houses ...

Company branch house won't run itself, and that it is up to the branch house man to run it properly.

Any branch house man who doesn't see his work in this light is transferred to some other place with Swift & Company to which he is better adapted.

They are picked men, these branch house men. ...

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Are You Bloated After Eating

EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION IS A CRIME AGAINST NATURE

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

Fall Run of Distemper

"SPOHN'S"

Spohn Medical Co. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

ASTHMA

ASTHMADOR

WHY WOMEN DREAD OLD AGE

INTRICATE WEAPON

OVERSEAS FLYING NOT EASY

LENGTH OF THE WAR

LIQUIDATES DEBT TO FRANCE

UNITED APPEAL FOR FUNDS

LOOK FOR INSECT TROUBLES

INCREASE NUMBER OF SILOS

LIVE STOCK NOTES