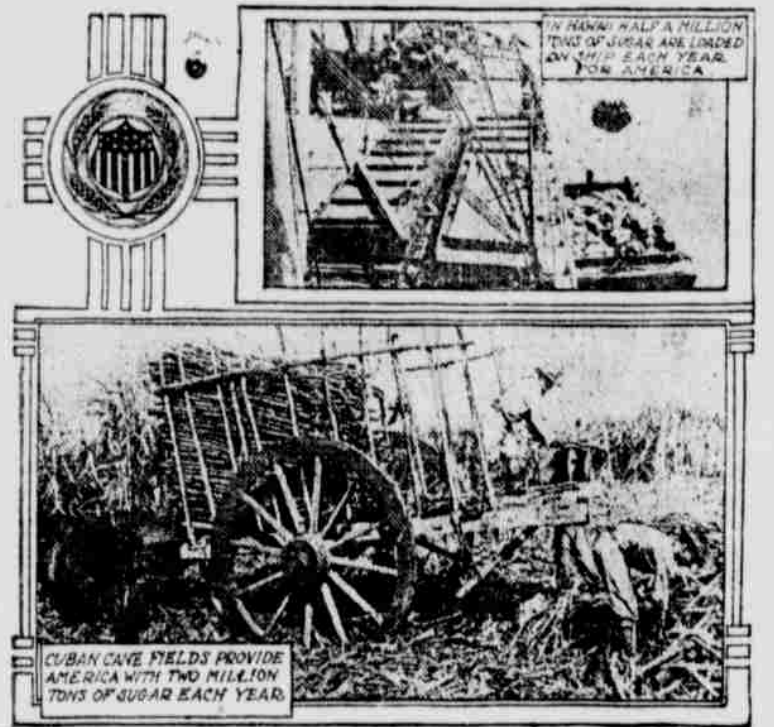


# Months of Preparation

and careful buying has enabled us to offer to our customers the best value in Men's and Boy's Clothing. You will find in our Clothing Department Super-Made garments in our Fall line. Charming style fashioned to appeal to the who care for Fit, Looks and Quality. We invite you to come and give us a look and get our prices.

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"THE FAMILY STORE"

## Ships & Sugar



OVER 75 per cent. of the sugar used in the United States is delivered by ships. There is produced about 860,000 tons of beet sugar and 250,000 tons of cane sugar in Louisiana. The total consumption of the United States is about 4,500,000 tons of raw sugar, which makes about 4,250,000 tons of refined sugar.

If our coasts were blockaded as Germany's now are, we would have available for the use of the people of the United States only one pound of sugar for every four we use. Under such circumstances there is no doubt that the American people would get along on this limited supply without complaint.

The United States Food Administration is asking every American household to use not more than two pounds of sugar per person each month for domestic use. Reducing our sugar consumption here means that we will be able to help supply the needs of France, England and Italy. Sugar conservation on the American table also means conservation of ships.

The Army and Navy have sent out an "S. O. S." call for ships. "Save Our Ships to Transport Troops and Munitions to France, in order that we may keep the fighting front where it now is and not allow it to extend to our own homes," is the message.

There is ample sugar in the world for all requirements—in fact, there is a large surplus, but on account of the ship shortage it is not available for use in this country.

Java, which produces 15 per cent. of the world's cane crop, is too far removed. It requires 150 to 160 days for a ship to go to Java and return.

**We Are Prepared to Save You Money**  
on Fancy Groceries, Country Produce, Meal, Oats, Corn, Mill Feed, Sweet Feed, Dairy Feed, Cotton Seed Meal, Hulls, Hay, Etc.

Our prices are right. Phone us your orders.

**BENTON'S CASH STORE,**

Phone 178. The Store That Appreciates Your Trade.

### ARMORED CAR DESCENDS ON GERMAN HEADQUARTERS

Wiped Out Nearly the Whole Personnel of Its Officers—Enemy Ran "Like Rabbits" in Haste to Surrender—Battle East of Amiens Went Like Clockwork, Says World Correspondent Who Viewed It from Time it Started.

(By Joseph W. Grigg, Correspondent of the New York World.)

One of the most picturesque incidents in last week's advances on the front east of Amiens was the sudden advance on a German corps headquarters at Framerville, more than 8 miles east of the British jumping off place where nearly the whole complement of officers was wiped out by an armored car.

According to the latest reports from the advanced front today, British cavalry have swept through and beyond Rosiers, southeast of Framerville and nearly nine miles and a half east of the original line.

"Why, those rabbits in the front line just came running toward us as soon as our first barrage commenced," said a slightly wounded British soldier in describing yesterday's attack. In addition to his wounds he had brought back three Boche pistols as souvenirs of the fighting.

GLAD TO BE PRISONERS. "Just look at them grinning," he said, pointing to a cage where a freshly taken batch of prisoners were smiling and exchanging greetings with other Germans just marching down the road. "Maybe they weren't glad to be captured!"

It is hard to find any military operation nowadays without an American in it. I met two coming back from the line. One was a Princeton graduate and the other a New Yorker. Both had been in the British army long before America entered the war. The New Yorker, describing the battle, said:

"We caught the Germans napping. It was some show, believe me. I got a smack in the cheek with shrapnel which is my first wound in three years of warfare. The Allies have got the Germans' number."

ATTACK LIKE CLOCKWORK. Just at daylight yesterday I reached a place where I could see the flashes of the guns and hear the great growl of the artillery as the new offensive began. The Germans had been waiting for an attack a long time, but not when or where it occurred. It went like clockwork, every artery of the reserves and supplies working without a hitch, and Tommy Atkins wore his old time smile for he had long been hoping to have his crack at the enemy after such a pause in big operations on this front. Besides the surprise element it had that greatest of all essentials in battle—high morale of all the troops.

It was a quiet night preceding the battle and a still quieter daylight until an amazing assortment of guns started. There was no preliminary bombardment. The troops went to the assault behind a barrage and smoke screen and the latter was all the more effective because of a heavy fog blanketing the earth. It crippled the airwork considerably, but it didn't hamper the infantry as shown by the fact that the objectives were taken ahead of schedule time, in one instance just half the time allowed.

FOE QUICK TO SURRENDER. I worked my way closer to the advance and soon saw columns of Boche prisoners, as uneven in size as a comb with broken teeth, sauntering contentedly along to the cages. Tommy on his march up to the fighting line had something to say to them about their appearance, but only got a smile for his strafing. They were extremely interested in the galloping British artillery which rushed forward to new places as the advancing infantry, supported by a formidable number of tanks, ploughed deep into the enemy's lines. I stopped to speak with some of the walking wounded. They gave the barrage first honors for volume and effectiveness. One said:

"I saw many Huns hop out of their trenches and run forward to surrender with their arms. You couldn't pay 'em to go back to their support trenches under such murderous fire."

One British officer wounded under the left shoulder said a German wearing a Red Cross brassard had shot him as he turned his back and went into a dugout. A British soldier nearby, seeing what happened, shot the German dead.

"I kept his pistol for a souvenir because it nearly got me," said the officer.

7 DIVISIONS MET ATTACK. There were about seven divisions (28,000 men) of the enemy on the front attacked by the British between Morlaucourt and the River Luce, including six divisions (84,000 men) of Prussians, the first Bavarians and the

27th Division, brought in a few days ago to try to recapture the ground taken by the Australians on July 28 on the Corbie-Bray road. Two others, the 25th and 109th, had been in since the end of April and had not been relieved, because Ludendorff has needed his reserves elsewhere. Thus far there has been big counter move of the enemy here and it would be difficult for him to bring up his heavy divisions in time to repair the damage. The fighting was old style open warfare.

When the boys come back—will be counted cheap because of the slaughter of millions of men?

Anything but that. Dying will be a light thing for them—but killing will be reckoned more horrible than ever, for now these boys of ours know what killing a human being means.

They are now fighting like fury, because the dastardly Hun has killed men and ravaged women without conscience or consideration of any other sort.

It isn't likely that they will find the same ghoulish glee in killing and then mistreating human bodies that the Huns do.

When the boys come back, they will put into civic life the fine idealism and devotion which they learned in the army and navy.

They will fight the devils of bad Government and unjust economic conditions just as fearlessly as they fought the devils in the trenches in France.

In former wars there was often let loose a horde of restless men made degenerate by abnormal living. But not in this one. When the boys come back they will look upon life and its problems with new-old eyes. They will spurn the shams which they passed lightly by in the olden days—for the intense realities of life at the front will have thoroughly disciplined them so that the worth-while things will appeal to them.

They will think less of rights and more of duties. They will bring back little of the hatred of the trenches. That will be buried with their dead enemies.

When a man gives as much as our boys have given, cheapness vanishes—cheapness of soul, of purpose.

When the boys come back they will demand that affairs at home be conducted in a superior fashion.

Everything in their own lives is being evaluated. What is real? What is it worth? Can other things with which they will have to do in a vital way escape this revision?

For Humanity's Sake. (By Robert F. Payne.)

Uncle Sam needs nurses—skilled, brave, kindly, sympathetic, patriotic women.

A thousand must volunteer each week—dedicate their efforts to the cause, consecrate this lives as harbingers of healing, messengers of mercy.

When war declared the recruiting officers were besieged by men eager to sell their lives at the highest price possible, reckoned in dead Germans.

Before the break, thousands had poured across via Canada—for humanity's sake.

Columbia's women will not be outdone by Uncle Sam.

For humanity's sake they will come forward under that sacred insignia—the Red Cross!

Of what avail is stretcher-bearer's bravery or ambulance driver's heroic risk if there be not ready hands, soft hands, tender touch, deft fingers and swift, to minister and staunch, bandage and soothe, comfort and care?

They are dying over there because you are over here, sweethearts and sisters of Uncle Sam's soldiers!

Come—go! Bathe, lave, cauterize, encourage, cheer, heal and make well the boys with aching wounds, lost limbs, waiting in agony for the operation and anesthetic, treatment and attention impossible without your help!

Give hope back to desolate spirits, repay sacrifice in the one way you can—register. Speed to those lads and bring back to them, nurse back to them, give back to them—the life they are so willingly endangered for you!

REAR ADMIRAL NIBLACK

Rear Admiral Albert T. Niblack is in charge of United States warships operating in Mediterranean waters.

Guarantee the soldiers' ration of sugar by sticking to your own.

### REPORTS SAY, GERMANS ARE RETREATING IN GREAT HASTE

Guns, Stores and Even Regimental Maps and Papers Abandoned on Ground Passed Over—Large Streams of Transport and Men Hurrying East.

With the British Army in France, August 9.—(Four P. M. By the Associated Press.)—The French and British divisions have gained more ground in the great battle raging in the Amiens-Somme district. The latest reports appear to show the Germans are retiring in great haste.

The scenes on the battle ground over which the Allies already have abandoned guns, stores and even regimental and artillery maps and papers. Aerial observers report large streams of transports and men hurrying eastward in full retreat.

Beaucourt fell to the Allied forces this morning and Lequesnel also was taken after hot all-nighting.

The cavalry is working far back toward the Somme and is still rounding up villages while tanks and armored cars are running over the country clearing away for the troops or killing horses drawing enemy supplies.

The drivers of motor trucks and lorries are chasing parties of Germans here and there, scattering them or running them to earth.

The details of some of the works of these armored cars show that they have performed valiant services. One of them ran into a German-held town yesterday while the German corps stationed there was having lunch. It turned its guns through the quartered windows, killed some of the staff and then chased others, who escaped from the house. At Rosier another car set an army train on fire. A group of cars met far inside the enemy lines, a German supply column and halted it. Four mounted German officers came up to see what the trouble was and were shot from the cars, which then proceeded to make quick work of the column.

At Framerville, the cars engaged a train loaded with the enemy and finally set it adrift. Tanks entered this town soon afterward, helped the armored cars clean it up and then hoisted flags on the roof of the building which had been German corps headquarters. One car met a high German officer riding in an automobile along the road. The officer was killed and his machine captured.

Describing the effect of the Allied operation General March said: "Surveying the battle line broadly you see there have been a number of places where we have been nibbling along the Vesles river front acquiring a foothold on the northern bank, but have not yet attempted to go up the slopes on the north side where the German entrenchments are supposed to be. That part of the line has remained stationary.

"As the line has become stationary, Foch has kept up his pressure on the enemy, working on the perfectly sound principle that when you get an enemy going, you keep him going; never give him a chance to recuperate or think it over, keep on hitting him.

"On August eight, a combined British and French force, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, attacked on a front of twenty miles, east of Amiens. This terrain is flat, almost level, and while some time ago there were small clumps of woods, all of those undoubtedly had been leveled by artillery fire, so we can count that country as practically level with very little natural impediment to an advance. There are a few valleys perpendicular to the front of our advancing armies instead of parallel to it, so that the advancing troops can go right through the valleys.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE. "The enemy were apparently taken by surprise and made no essential resistance in the center, confining their strong resistance to the flanks. Hitting the big salient on a thirteen-mile front we pushed it in an average of eight miles, and reduced it from an outer salient to an inner salient. That gives us a salient somewhat corresponding to the Marne salient and places the enemy in a bad position. The advance of the French and British at this point comes up so that they are getting into control, or threatening, the railroad line of communications which at that point run up from the Montdidier section to Chaumes.

"On the Flanders salient the enemy on August 9 was withdrawing on the southern sector of the salient, south of Merville and British occupied that territory. The general effect of these movements is straightening out the line every where."

Answering a question as to the Forty-second division's record General March said:

"The Rainbow division had its combat training in the Lorraine sector north of Luneville. It left that position to arrive east of Rheims where July 15 it helped break the main German attack. When the French-American counter offensive was launched on the Marne salient the division appeared there shortly in relief of other units. Our reports indicate the following:

"In eight days of battle the Forty-second division has forced the passage of the Ourcq, taken prisoners from six enemy divisions, met routed, decimated a crack division of the Prussian Guards, a Bavarian division, and one other division and driven back the enemy's lines for sixteen kilometers."

Lum Presson, colored, killed a blue heron which was four feet high and five and one-half feet from tip to tip, on Mr. W. L. Earnhardt's farm two miles southeast of town Friday afternoon.

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak

Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of summer by taking GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect.

Pilots Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blisters, or frostbites. Immediately relieves itching, blisters, and you can get special sleep after the first application. Price 60c.

The Genuine That Does Not Affect the Head. Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness or ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE, Inc.