

# Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 21

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

No. 24

## EMERGENCY CROPS RECOMMENDED FOR UNPLANTED FIELDS.

East Lansing, Mich., June 12.—Unfavorable weather, seed and labor shortages, failure of seed to germinate, and a host of other afflictions of the farmer have kept crops off many Michigan fields this spring. The harvest prospect might be discouraging in the sections where this has happened, say farm crops men of the Michigan Agricultural College, if it were not for the fact that there is still time to get in emergency crops as life savers. Fields may still be seeded to buckwheat, soy beans, millet, sorghum, Sudan grass, rape and flat turnips.

"Where fields are still unplanted, the land should be thoroughly disced or re-plowed and planted to crops which will give a profitable return in grass or forage," Prof. J. F. Cox, head of the farm crops department, recommends.

"As a late seeded grain crop, buckwheat fits in best. It should be planted in late June, though it can be seeded as late as mid-July with assurance of a crop, since it matures in from sixty to seventy days. It has the additional virtue of thriving in a wide variety of soils and will germinate in seed beds too dry for other grains. The rate of seeding ranges from three to five pecks, either drilled or seeded broadcast, and harrowed in.

## MICHIGAN CROP REPORT

Lansing, Mich., June 5, 1917.

**WHEAT.**—The average condition of wheat is 72 in the State, 70 in the southern counties, 66 in the central counties, 82 in the northern counties and 91 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition on May 1st was 76 in the State, 73 in the southern counties, 67 in the central counties, 88 in the northern counties and 96 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition one year ago was 81 in the State and central counties, 78 in the southern counties, 85 in the northern counties and 97 in the Upper Peninsula. The ten years' average condition of wheat in the State on June 1st from 1907 to 1916, both inclusive, is 86.

The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in May at 98 flouring mills was 95,056 and at 94 elevators and to grain dealers 108,616, or a total of 203,672 bushels. Of this amount 160,442 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 34,892 in the central counties and 8,338 in the northern counties and Upper Peninsula. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed and consumed by growers in the ten months August-May is 11,000,000. Sixty six mills, elevators and grain dealers report no wheat marketed in May.

**RYE.**—The condition of rye in the State is 83, in the southern and central counties 81, in the northern counties 87 and in the Upper Peninsula 94. One year ago the condition in the State and central counties was 87, in the southern counties 85, in the northern counties 88 and in the Upper Peninsula 97.

**CORN.**—The acreage of corn planted or to be planted as compared with last year is 109 in the State, 108 in the southern counties, 115 in the central counties, 107 in the northern counties and 106 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition of corn as compared with an average is 82 in the State, 77 in the southern counties, 86 in the central counties, 87 in the northern counties and 92 in the Upper Peninsula.

**OATS.**—The condition of oats as compared with an average is 86 in the State, 82 in the southern counties, 88 in the central counties, 91 in the northern counties and 97 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition one year ago was 87 in the State and southern counties, 78 in the central counties, 95 in the northern counties and 98 in the Upper Peninsula.

**BARLEY.**—The acreage of barley sown or that will be sown as compared with last year is 98 in the State, 101 in the southern counties, 96 in the central counties, 90 in the northern counties, and 106 in the Upper Peninsula.

**MEADOWS.**—The condition of meadows as compared with an average is 83 in the State, 82 in the southern counties, 81 in the central counties, 86 in the northern counties and 93 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition one year ago was 96 in the State, southern, central and northern counties and 99 in the Upper Peninsula.

**POTATOES.**—The acreage of potatoes planted or to be planted as compared with last year is 113 in the State, 105 in the southern counties, 122 in the central counties, 119 in the northern counties and 127 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition as compared with

an average is 83 in the State, 77 in the southern counties, 87 in the central counties, 94 in the northern counties and 99 in the Upper Peninsula.

**CABBAGE AND CELERY.**—The number of acres of cabbage planted or to be planted so far as reported, is 10,176 in the State and the number of acres of celery 5,684.

**SUGAR BEETS.**—The acreage of sugar beets planted or to be planted as compared with last year is 109 in the State, 110 in the southern counties, 114 in the central counties, 93 in the northern counties and 100 in the Upper Peninsula.

**COLTS AND CALVES.**—The number of colts as compared with last year is 89 in the State and central counties, 87 in the southern counties, 93 in the northern counties and 100 in the Upper Peninsula. The number of calves as compared with last year is 98 in the State, 97 in the southern counties and Upper Peninsula and 99 in the central and northern counties.

**FRUIT.**—The following table will show the prospect at the present time for a crop of the various kinds of fruit in the State and the different sections:

	State	Southern Counties	Northern Counties
Apples	71	71	74
Pears	82	82	76
Peaches	23	23	29
Plums	76	76	69
Cherries	85	85	84
Strawberries	83	85	83

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,  
Secretary of State.

## DAMAGE FROM BEAN DISEASES MAY BE REDUCED BY SPRAY

East Lansing, Mich., June 12.—Anthracnose and blight, the plant diseases which because of the damage they do are among the principal reasons why the public is paying \$11 a bushel or more for beans, may be controlled, declare some plant pathologists, if the infant bean plants are thoroughly sprayed with bordeaux mixture. By reason of this, bean specialists of the Michigan Agricultural college, while they never have put a whole lot of faith themselves in applying the bordeaux treatment to beans, are nevertheless recommending spraying this spring as at least being worthy of a trial.

"The nature of the two parasites causing anthracnose and blight is such as would lead one to expect that they could be controlled by means of a spray according to J. H. Muncie of the experiment station of the Michigan Agricultural college. "Both organisms attack the plant from the outside, penetrating the tissue of the parts affected. Moisture is necessary for their development upon plant parts. From the similarity between these bean-disease organisms and those causing similar diseases, it would seem that spraying, if done thoroughly and at the proper time, would control to a large extent both the bean anthracnose and blight.

"These diseases both originate on the seed and come above ground on the diseased seed leaves. The spores, or bacteria, are washed down upon the stems, producing cankers. A thorough application of bordeaux upon the seedlings as soon as they are from two to four inches high would afford great protection from these diseases. It must be borne in mind that this spraying, to be effective, must begin early, before the true leaves come out, and be continued at short intervals, until the plants are large enough to be injured if a sprayer is driven through the field.

"In spraying beans, after the true leaves have appeared, it will be necessary to apply the spray from the underside as well as from above. "This double spraying is given to cover both surfaces of the leaves and to protect them from infection by any stem canker which may have developed in spite of the first application.

"The effectiveness of spraying for bean diseases lies in the earliness of the first application of spray. If the first spraying can be given before the infection has spread from the infected seed leaves to the stems, and plants subsequently protected by a thorough covering of the spray material, it would seem that spraying should be effective against both the anthracnose and blight. If the early spraying is done thoroughly, it will not be necessary to spray after the blossoms have appeared and the vines grown between the rows.

"If beans are planted in hills twenty-eight inches in the row and the rows twenty-eight inches apart, spraying can be done much more easily after the vines have become large. Planting in check rows in this manner will also give better aeration to the beans and tend to reduce moist conditions favorable to disease. This is especially true of the anthracnose, the spores of which are spread only when the disease cankers are wet.

"In any event, spraying as suggested here is worth a trial."

## NATIONAL GUARD NOW RECRUITING TO WAR STRENGTH.

The National Guard, which is now recruiting to war strength, in preparation to the call for active service. The 33rd Michigan Infantry is already in Federal service. Men desiring to join it can do so by getting in touch with the recruiting committees in the following home stations: Flint, Bay City, Port Huron, Alpena, Pontiac, Saginaw, Houghton, Owosso, East Jordan, Cheboygan, Sault Ste Marie and Menominee. Transportation will be furnished any young man to join the companies from any of these cities to the present location of the company.

The 31st and 32nd Michigan Infantry, the Signal Corps, located at Ypsilanti, the artillery at Lansing, the cavalry at Detroit and South Haven, field hospital at Grand Rapids, ambulance companies at Detroit and Bay City, and the engineers, Calumet, also desire to fill their ranks. Infantry companies of the two regiments last named are stationed at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Monroe, Jackson, Coldwater, Adrian, Big Rapids, Kalamazoo, Ionia, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

Young men who desire to see service are advised, if they live in any of the above-named towns, to join the home company. If they reside in neighboring towns they should go to the nearest company station and enlist. Thereafter they can stay at home, arranging their affairs and receiving training until the organizations are called to the colors, which will be about July 15th.

From War Preparedness Board,  
R. C. VANDERCOOK, Sec'y.

## "GOOD ROADS MEETING."

At an invitation of Mr. O. D. Hammond, Chairman of the Board of County Road Commissioners, State Highway Commissioner, Mr. Rogers addressed a very representative audience of tax payers from all portions of the County on the evening of the sixth day of June, at the Court House in the city of Charlevoix. Mr. Rogers' address was along the lines of state reward roads and federal aid roads and was very practical and concrete.

Before arriving at the City of Charlevoix for the evening meeting, Mr. Rogers in company with the County Commissioners and State Engineer, Mr. Nielson, traveled by auto over practically all of the good roads or state reward roads in the County and in his opening remarks complimented Charlevoix County on the condition of its roads at the present time as being, not only as good as any other road in this part of the State, but perhaps a little better.

After Mr. Rogers had treated the subject of good roads throughout the State in a general way he invited the audience to ask of him any questions that he had not already explained. In the course of these questions it was brought out that a road from Charlevoix to Antrim County, known to most of the people as the Norwood road, and a part of the Dixie or West Michigan Pike highway had been reported to the National government as a part of the National highway and upon its acceptance would be entitled to federal aid. In order to secure this federal aid, the localities through which a national highway is laid, must pay at least 25 per cent of cost of the road, all depending upon the assessed valuation of the property in the county in comparison to the number of miles of road. The lowest valuation in the state provides that the locality must pay 25 per cent, the State of Michigan 25 per cent, and the National government 50 per cent of the cost of the construction of the road.

In case of the county of Charlevoix our assessed valuation is such that the amount to be borne by the County is 35 per cent of the cost of the highway; 15 per cent to be paid by the State of Michigan and 50 per cent to be paid by the National government.

Commissioner Rogers advised the people that it was necessary for them at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors or sooner if a special meeting was called, to provide for raising the 35 per cent of the cost of the National highway from Charlevoix to the Antrim county line. He further stated that this money would be paid into the State of Michigan, which together with their 15 per cent and the other 50 per cent which the State of Michigan would advance would build the highway. After the highway was completed the state of Michigan would send the cost of the road to the Federal govern-

ment and receive their rebate of 50 per cent.

This National highway to be built by contract let to the lowest bidder and to be built under State and Government supervision. Commissioner Rogers also informed the audience that Antrim county had already made provisions for building the national highway from Charlevoix county line south through the two northern townships to connect with the good road already constructed in Antrim county so that when the Charlevoix county national highway is built there will be a good road from the city of Charlevoix to Traverse City.

Commissioner Rogers was also asked in regard to the building of the Mackinaw Trail and stated that the same could be built and receive double State aid which amounts to practically the same thing as Federal aid. Or in other words, the state of Michigan will pay \$6800 a mile for the Mackinaw Trail it makes no difference whether the road costs \$10,000 to build or \$15,000. However, the cost of the road the State of Michigan would pay \$6800 a mile for the same. This also applies to any road of the same specifications built in any part of the county of Charlevoix whether it is from Boyne Falls to East Jordan or from Ironton to Boyne City or a road around the lake.

The matter of maintenance of roads already built was brought up. Mr. Hammond, Chairman of the County Road Commissioners, announced that since the County of Charlevoix had been under the present system, thirty miles of road had been built at the cost approximately \$3500 per mile. It was also brought out that since the county had been under the present system approximately \$140,000 had been expended in the building of good roads. Of course, this shows a discrepancy, as according to the statement of Com'r Hammond approximately \$105,000 had been expended in building the roads which leaves a balance of approximately \$35,000 which perhaps was expended in the purchase of machinery and supervision or was expended in maintenance.

At this meeting it did not develop just what the cost of maintenance was in regard to the roads already constructed, due perhaps to the fact that after the roads had been built very little maintenance had been done, except on the road leading from Charlevoix towards Ironton, which was the first State reward road constructed and Com'r Hammond informed the people that it costs \$500 per mile this year to repair the road, which was not an excessive price to pay for maintenance per year.

There was no information offered as to the maintenance of any other state roads in the County of Charlevoix. It was, however, brought out in the meeting that the roads of Charlevoix County compared favorably with the roads of adjoining counties, and counties even as far south as Mason; and that the good roads system has been a success in Charlevoix County with the trend of thought that any improvement upon the building of state reward roads that will make them more permanent and the cost of maintenance less would be a distinct improvement and gain for the tax payers of Charlevoix County. It seemed to be necessary on through trunk lines of Charlevoix County to build roads that will carry a pretty heavy traffic through July and August as during those months a great many touring cars which are much heavier in weight than those ordinarily used in northern Michigan pass through the County on their way to the various summer resorts of northern Michigan and upon which northern Michigan is becoming to depend for a large amount of their prosperity.

## I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be a Piker.

Oh, I didn't raise my boy to be a piker,  
The kind who waits for dad to till  
the dirt,  
And lets the other fellow do the  
fighting,  
And hides himself behind his  
mummy's skirt.  
Nor I didn't raise my boy to be a  
soldier,  
But if his country needs him more  
than me,  
Oh, I hope my boy will have the sand  
and courage,  
To fight for Uncle Sam and Liberty.  
—POLLYANNA.

Mistaking flattery for friendship is a very human error.  
If a man has the right kind of stuff in him it doesn't matter whether he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth or an iron ladle.

## School Commissioner's Notes

May L. Stewart, Commissioner

A good time was reported at the Ironton picnic of May 25th. Ye scribe is sorry that a board meeting and the duties incident thereto caused her absence at these festivities.

The Hilton school closed May 22nd also with a picnic. Picnics are very much in evidence at this time of the year and always plenty of good things to eat. This was another good time that the commissioner could not attend this year.

Miss Eunice Liskum is to teach the Robinson school next year at a salary of \$58 per month. The school board is very much interested in the remodeling of the cloak rooms for better heat and better sanitation.

Miss Effie Cook will receive \$50 per month next year in the Deer Lake school.

Hon. J. M. Munson delivered the Commencement address for the County Normal class Tuesday, June 5th. Every member of the class has signed a contract for next year. The least that any will receive is \$50 per month, but the inexperienced teachers all receive practically the same amount.

All applications for tuition to high school next year must be made in writing and presented to a member of the district board before the fourth Monday in June. The date this year is June 25th so all eighth-grade graduates and all high school students whose homes are in the country should care for this now. At the time of the annual meeting is too late. Application must be made every year and the school officers cannot pay this tuition even if they wish to unless the parents have complied with the law. The fact that application has been made would not compel any student to attend if he wished to change his mind later in the summer as the tuition is paid only when demanded by the treasurer or superintendent of the city district in which the high school is located. The safest thing to do in all cases is to apply for the tuition and care for details later. Amount of tuition allowed without special vote is \$20.

A prominent company sends the following letter to the office: "The government order is to continue to work in the usual way and thus keep business normal. National welfare and safety demand of all a closer cooperation. We are going to do our best to keep factory and sales force going. We are struggling to avoid a further rise in prices. To do this we shall more than ever need your cooperation. The Owen Pub. Co., has some new and very fascinating classics on the "Story of the Flag."

Miss Jessie Barkley returns to the Clark school with increased wages. Miss Florence Meggison gets a \$7.50 per month raise in the Hilton school. Miss Esther Benson returns to the Miles school. Miss Marcia Goss has signed a contract for the Clinton school near Boyne Falls. Miss Florence Maddaugh returns to the Johnson school with a \$5.00 raise.

Misses Norma Johnson and Grace Meggison will attend State Normal at Mount Pleasant next year. Many students plan on attending summer school but the entire list is not at hand. The following are a few of our summer workers: Misses Ruth Dell, Eva Latham, Emma Knop, Ethel Brintnall, Marcia Goss, Ida M. Milton, Myra Pool, Mrs. Thos. Scroggie, Mary Berg, Golda Jensen, Mayme Scroggie, Clarence Dewey, Leden Stewart, Jane McDonough, Grace Gallagher and Thos. Rowe.

The Knop school closed with a picnic on Friday, June 8th.

Every boy and girl should have a garden this summer and it would be best to have that garden on land that otherwise would have gone to waste. Have it just as large as can be taken care of well, raise potatoes or beans, help the country and do your bit.

Due to the registration of A. T. Greenman from the Board of Examiners, a vacancy occurred on the Board on June 1st. In accordance with the law, the remaining members of the board of examiners together with the Judge of Probate, filled this vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term. Miss Elizabeth Wetmore of Boyne City received the appointment.

Don't place too much confidence in a man who boasts that he is as good as you are.

## 1917 EIGHTH GRADE EXAMINATION RETURNS

This year there was a large eighth grade class, a total of 280 writing on the test, 197 of these being 8th grade and 83 of these being 7th grade students writing on two subjects only, the physiology and the geography. The rural schools and small village schools of St. James and Boyne Falls had prepared 189 of these students among which there were 57 failures and 82 diplomas.

This makes a record of the rural schools of Charlevoix does not write the county under a special not be subject of the test would cause a u.s. county. "East Jordan discouraged from the city gives a test two tests are confused in spite of this five students. Four of them passed this year, and 53 city wrote the examination.

but this does not state the average of the County of Charlevoix. The test is based on the Course of Study for the County Schools and the elementary schools. While the outline is somewhat different from the outline of the State, the only difference is that the students should face the county test and consequent discouraging outcome.

highest averages in the county were attained by the following in order of their ability: Florence Spille, Walker School, average 92.11; Eva Graham, St. James, average 91.9; Bernice McGowan, East Jordan, average 91.8; Maud Tilley, St. James, average 90.8; Juanita Secord, East Jordan, Rock Elm School, average 89.3; Marion Dochastad, Boyne Falls, average 88.3; Al McCauley, St. James, average 88.3.

There were 25 contestants in the State Fair. The six best and best averages in agricultural county test were as follows: Nackermann, St. James, first, Hammond, Ironton, second, Jagersoll, Forrest Brown, Peter Ray Olney, and Floyd Liskum. Prize is awarded to Frank Nackermann of St. James with Edward Hammond of Ironton as alternate.

Many of the 83 seventh-grade students passed in both subjects but falling below 75 in either will that subject when writing Kenneth Flagg, a seventh grade student of the Rock Elm school passed the entire eighth grade test. Lynn age 11, of the Hilton School, has only two years in the sixth, and eighth grades but passed good eighth grade test and received diploma.

The two best entire classes in the county were those of the Harbor School in St. James and of the Walker school, taught by Miss Grace Meggison. Other schools where nearly every student passed attaining good averages were in the Three Bells school district under Miss Ethel Brintnall, at Ironton under Miss Golda Schneider, in the Hilton School under Miss Florence Meggison, at Boyne Falls under Superintendent Norwood under Thos. Scroggie.

Every eighth grade student was careful in filling out the report card but nine seventh graders are ready to send out their dresses were not given in the month. The list of names would not mail for lack of information is as follows: Edward Burke, Mrs. Burnett, Helen House, Abel Jones, Gertrude Santose, Chas. Davis, Lenwood Price, Axalia Bass, and Otilia Schmidl.

A Wise Old Custom.  
Some gray-headed men who grew up in New England remember the custom that prevailed in many families of making a boy or girl "clear the plate" or eat what was left at another meal, before getting anything else. That was not irrational or cruel. The child was permitted to help himself or herself. If too much was taken the discipline of having to eat it sooner or later was wholesomely educative. We may get back to it. Waste is never justified in prosperous families or other families. It is a big element in giving children an utterly false idea of what makes prosperity, at least in blinding youngsters to the vitalism of thrift on which all civilization is based. Brooklyn Eagle.



**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

For the City of East Jordan for the Month of April, 1917.

**General Fund RECEIPTS**

April  
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 3450.41

Total \$ 3450.41

**DISBURSEMENTS**

4 R. A. Risk, 3 mos. salary. \$ 25.00  
4 Henry Cook, salary 75.00  
6 C. A. Brabant, mds. (Talbot) 18.15  
6 Frank Phillips, rental (Talbot) 7.50  
6 James Shay, supper for Elec. Boards 7.35  
6 J. A. Lancaster, salary in full 12.50  
6 City Treas., Elec. and Registrations 91.50  
6 Mich. Tel. Co., rentals 25  
6 Peoples Bank, order Elec. Light Co 209.50  
6 Thos. Passenger, rental-voting place 5.00  
6 Chas. Dickinson, repair work 5.75  
6 Safford Stamp Wks., rubber stamps 7.56  
6 James Gidley, 2 mos. salary 50.00  
6 D. H. Fitch, salary-rental-charges 24.77  
6 Supp. 81  
6 City Treas. 50.00  
6 Mich. Tel. Co. 210.00  
6 Peoples Bank 25.00  
6 Mich. Tel. Co. 75  
Total \$ 2598.54

Total \$ 3450.41

**Sewer Fund RECEIPTS**

April  
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 2570.25

Total \$ 2570.25

**DISBURSEMENTS**

6 Mich. Tel. Co. 31.25  
6 City Treas., repair work 2.00  
6 Peoples Bank, order Elec. Light Co 27.00  
6 Mich. Tel. Co. 23.35  
6 Peoples Bank, order Elec. Light Co 27.00  
6 Mich. Tel. Co. 16.08  
6 Peoples Bank, order Elec. Light Co 2443.57  
Total \$ 2570.25

Total \$ 2570.25

**Interest and Sinking Fund RECEIPTS**

April  
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 1148.92

Total \$ 1148.92

**DISBURSEMENTS**

30 Balance on hand.....\$ 1148.92

Total \$ 1148.92

**Sewer Fund, Dist. No. 1 RECEIPTS**

April  
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 240.86

Total \$ 240.86

**DISBURSEMENTS**

30 Balance on hand.....\$ 240.86

Total \$ 240.86

**Paving Fund, Dist. No. 1 RECEIPTS**

April  
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 1831.50

Total \$ 1831.50

**DISBURSEMENTS**

30 Balance on hand.....\$ 1831.50

Total \$ 1831.50

**Paving Fund, Dist. No. 2 RECEIPTS**

April  
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 704.35

Total \$ 704.35

**DISBURSEMENTS**

30 Balance on hand.....\$ 704.35

Total \$ 704.35

**Paving Fund, Dist. No. 3 RECEIPTS**

April  
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 159.65

Total \$ 159.65

**DISBURSEMENTS**

30 Balance on hand.....\$ 159.65

Total \$ 159.65

**Cemetery Fund RECEIPTS**

April  
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 246.91

Total \$ 246.91

**DISBURSEMENTS**

17 J. H. Shults, brass checks \$ 3.31  
30 Balance on hand.....\$ 243.60

Total \$ 246.91

**Bridge Fund RECEIPTS**

April  
1 Balance on hand.....\$ 2830.28

Total \$ 2830.28

**DISBURSEMENTS**

30 Balance on hand.....\$ 2830.28

Total \$ 2830.28

**Sewer Fund, Dist. No. 4 RECEIPTS**

April  
30 Overdrawn.....\$ 364.20

Total \$ 364.20

**DISBURSEMENTS**

1 Overdrawn.....\$ 364.20

Total \$ 364.20

**Summary**

General Fund.....\$ 2598.54  
Street Fund.....2443.57  
Water-Works Fund.....526.46  
Interest and Sinking Fund.....1148.92  
Sewer Fund, Dist. No. 1.....240.86  
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 1.....1831.50  
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 2.....704.35  
Paving Fund, Dist. No. 3.....159.65  
Cemetery Fund.....243.60  
Bridge Fund.....2830.28  
Sewer, Dist. 4.....364.20

\$12727.73  
Less Overdraft.....364.20  
Total \$12363.53

Outstanding Orders.....254.29  
Cash on hand at end of Month, \$12617.82  
OTIS J. SMITH,  
City Clerk.

**AID OF GOVERNORS**

**National Defense Council Issues Warning Against Hysteria.**

**STATE CENSUS IS OPPOSED.**

**Areas Likely to Be Theaters of War Operations Designated and Recommendations Presented for Road Building in Certain Contingencies May Fix Food Prices.**

**Washington.—Governors who sought advice from the Council of National Defense concerning their war activities at the national defense conference received their instructions in a detailed statement which covered a hundred phases of the work necessary to get the country in shape for a successful war against Germany.**

**The advice was in the form of answers to stated questions on industrial and military subjects. There ran through the document an apparent warning against hysteria in action which might hamper rather than accomplish the desired results. Here are some of the important points made:**

**First.—The national council recommends that the state councils shall encourage economy and discourage extravagant living and the purchase of luxuries among the people of their respective states.**

**Second.—In regard to the postponement of state or municipal works now under way and not of pressing importance the council, "generally speaking," advises that nothing now under way should be abandoned except under pressing necessity; nor should new projects be started not of pressing importance.**

**Third.—The council has not made any suggestion for the postponement in any state of work on co-operative highway projects to such an extent that redistribution of public money will be necessary.**

**Fourth.—The taking of a census by states of men for either military or industrial service, supplementary to federal registration—a step which has been contemplated in some other states—was discouraged. On this point the document says: "The council does not desire such a census for the present. It is not needed just now and when completed and ready for use would soon be obsolete owing to rapidly changing industrial conditions."**

**Fifth.—The council may in certain contingencies fix either or both minimum and maximum food prices if authorized by law, but holds that until legislation is passed it is impossible to make a definite statement.**

**In reply to advice in regard to the road building which would make the location and character of the highway better suited for military purposes, the council furnishes a copy of a letter from Secretary Baker to Secretary Houston giving in detail the areas likely to be the theater of war operations and presenting recommendations as to road building for military purposes. The areas in question are:**

(a) The area about Long Island, including most of the states of Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

(b) The area about Chesapeake bay, including much of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Delaware.

(c) The Pacific coast area, including California, Oregon and Washington.

(d) The Mexican border, including the southern part of the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

(e) The great lakes area, including the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

**COULDN'T SCARE SAILOR.**

**Officer Told Threatening U Boat Captain to "Shoot Away."**

London.—Douglas Duff, the fourth officer and the only survivor of the steamer Thracia, sunk by a German submarine on April 27, says in depositions that three hours after the ship was sunk the German submarine approached the capsized boat, the stern of which had been blown off, to which he was clinging, and asked him the usual questions regarding the destroyed steamer and her destination. It was 11 o'clock at night and very dark. The submarine commander first threatened to shoot Duff, says the fourth officer, who quotes himself as replying, "Shoot away." The commander then said, according to Duff, that he wouldn't waste powder on an

officer who was a threat to his safety. He was a Frenchman and was a ready war worker. It is expected that American girls will fill the positions.

**CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD**

G. A. Liak, Publisher  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Entered at the postoffice at East Jordan Michigan, second class mail matter.

**ODDLY IDENTIFIES HIS CHUM BY RADIO**

**Story Exemplifies Traditional Sea Caution on American Destroyer.**

Queenstown.—American naval officers are highly amused over a recent "wireless romance" connected with an American destroyer. The story well exemplifies traditional sea caution and hangs on the fact that by reason of two Americans having been roommates at St. John's college at Annapolis years ago information was confirmed at sea that otherwise would have remained doubtful.

One man is a civilian doctor, who has taken an important post in Great Britain; the other is a paymaster in the navy. Two days before the destroyers sailed from the United States these old friends ate a farewell dinner. The doctor was to sail by a liner, but was ignorant of the ship's name and date of sailing. The paymaster was under orders to join his destroyer.

When several days at sea the destroyer got into distant connection one night with a certain vessel and made a code inquiry as to the vessel's position, course and speed. No direct reply was made, the vessel fearing a submarine trick and the possibility of a stolen code book. Instead of answering a demand was made to the destroyer, "Give the name of your ship in code." The destroyer complied.

Even this was not enough. A second wireless was sent out, "What is the name of your paymaster, who is the friend of Dr. —, a passenger aboard this ship?"

Then the paymaster of the destroyer was called into the wireless cabin and asked if he knew Dr. —. "Sure!" he replied. "He was my best pal. We were roommates at college and had dinner together two nights before I sailed. Where is he?"

The destroyer sent out another radio, saying, "Paymaster —, the doctor's oldest friend."

After this corroborative statement the vessel at last gave her position, course and speed.

**FRENCH GUN SCHOOL IS READY FOR AMERICANS**

**Large Force of Instructors Assembled at Fontainebleau. Special Facilities Offered.**

Paris.—An American newspaper man who has been able to visit the artillery training school at Fontainebleau describes the preparation the French military authorities are making in view of the training of American officers. Whereas otherwise a very stiff examination is necessary to pass into the school, in the case of Americans special facilities will be made. Four months will be required to fit the latter for the grade of what is called here aspirant, which is the grade preceding second lieutenant. Sixteen hundred American pupils are expected at Fontainebleau, and a special corps of English speaking instructors has already been formed so new arrivals can start work with a scant knowledge of trigonometry, elementary physics and chemistry.

The ordinary procedure is to be assigned to a regiment of artillery. At the depot the men are equipped with uniforms and everything necessary, then sent to Fontainebleau as soon as possible. Men anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity might even come to Europe on their own initiative, for they would be looked after by the American military attache and the ministry of war and would only require a very limited outfit, consisting of changes of summer and winter underwear and riding boots; if possible, also sugar, chocolate and canned beef.

**CHATEAU FOR PERSHING.**

**One Hundred Motorcars Free For Use of Staff.**

Paris.—General Pershing's headquarters in France already have been selected by the United States embassy and the choice approved by the war department at Washington, although the exact location has not yet been made public. The first American headquarters will be in a chateau offered free by a titled Frenchman and will accommodate General Pershing and his staff. French and American automobile owners already have offered the United States ambassador more than 100 motorcars free for the use of the staff.

A new field for American girls has opened in France with the decision to replace the chauffeurs of automobile ambulances, except those at the front, with women drivers. Since the great

**HOLD SPECIAL SERVICES BOUGHT A LIBERTY BOND**

On Sunday, June 10th, the resting-places of all departed Knights of Pythias were appropriately decorated and a Special Memorial Service was held at South Lake Lodge K. of P. Hall in which the Pythian Sisters joined. Lieut. W. C. Spring also delivered an able address.

At the last regular convention South Lake Lodge voted to purchase a Liberty Bond. Knight Barnes, who has enlisted for active service in the present war, was presented by the Lodge with a token of its esteem.

All members who enlist for military service will be presented by the Lodge with a paid up dues receipt for the period of their present enlistment.

As the annual recess will be taken from July 1st until Sept. 5, only two more regular conventions will be held before adjournment. All Knights are requested to make note of this fact:

"If you find a noble cause Help it on. Never wait for men's applause. Neither count the cost nor pause Help it on."

In correcting an error some people make two. What can't be cured should be insured. It is good to be wise, but it is wiser to be good. Life is worth living better than most men live it. Go out of your way to do a favor and make a friend.

**GOOD FOR THE LITTLE ONES**

Every year sees a big increase in the demand for Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds and croup. J. A. Parker, Lundgren, Ia., writes: "I gave my children, aged two and four years, Foley's Honey and Tar for severe colds, which gave almost immediate relief. I also took same with good results."—Hite's Drug Store.

**TO FARMS AS WELL AS TO ARMS**

"To Farms, as well as 'To Arms.'" Heretofore the cry of conservation has been for the sake of dollars and cents, to make bigger profits, but into the conservation propaganda has come the element of patriotism and if we are to preserve our country, we must conserve our resources," says Dr. George L. Cady in Public Health for May. The May number of this magazine, just from the press, deals with the subject of patriotism, as exemplified in the development of a stronger, healthier race. "Lord Roseberry uttered a truth which might well be written over our American institutions, both educational and political, when he said, 'An empire is but little use, without an imperial race.'"

Emphasis is given to the need for larger playgrounds for schools and municipalities, and a better understanding and application of the principles of physical development, the right use of leisure and healthful recreation, that the youth of the country may be brought to a harder standard of health. Strength is not always health. The success of our arms depends upon the men behind the guns. An army of degenerates would be of little account in offense or defense.

Public Health believes the youth of the country is the country's best asset.

Man is made of dust and he wants the rest of the earth. If you have occasion to criticise a mule, do it to his face. It is no use to hurry if you are going in the wrong direction. Furnished Rooms to Rent—Mrs. C. Walsh, Corner of Third and Nicholls Streets.

Careful wives who habitually make up their husbands' minds refine the process until they attain the most satisfactory results. Those contemplating the purchase of a Monument can save money by interviewing Mrs. George Sherman who is local agent for a well known manufacturer of high grade monuments.

**ARMY NEEDS GRADUATES UPON MERIT BASIS**

Promotions Expected to Be Made Upon Merit Basis. Washington.—The new national army will require about twenty-nine new major generals and more than 100 brigadier generals, according to officials of the war department. There will be a total of thirty-six divisions, each of which will have one major general and four brigadier generals.

The army act empowers the president to appoint general officers at his discretion. The better prevails that the president and secretary of war both are determined only upon merit and special fitness. This policy would coincide exactly with those of France and England, which are advancing younger men to the higher commands.

When a girl sits down to dinner and tackles a juicy steak smothered in onions it's a sign she isn't worrying over love affairs.

**GLASSES FITTED**

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Office with Drs. Vardon & Parks  
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**We Are Able to Supply Some of These Needs.**

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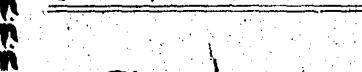
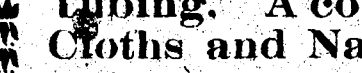
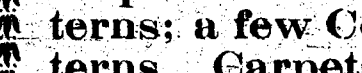
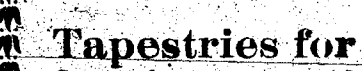
**Window Shades, the Columbia, none better.**

**Tapestries for freshening up the upholstered furniture, makes an old couch look like new and wears better than when new.**

**A splendid line of Linoleums in beautiful patterns; a few Congoleum Rugs in choice patterns. Carpets, a good line of patterns and reasonable in price.**

**Bed Spreads, Linen-finish Sheet and Pillow Tubing. A complete line of Toweling, Table Cloths and Napkins.**

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# PEARL of the ARMY

GUY W. McCONNELL



A Story of "America First," Unmasking America's Secret Foes

Novelized From the Motion Picture Serial of the Same Name Released by Pathé

## SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Ralph Payne, U. S. A., is given secret plans of defense to deliver to Panama. He attends a ball at the Granada, where he meets Pearl. As a climax to a series of mysterious incidents he is arrested for treason. The ambassador of Granada is found dead and the plans missing from Payne's coat. Major Brent, Payne's rival, enters into suspicious negotiations with Bertha Bonn. Pearl Dare follows a burglar from her home, is drugged and left in a field, and later overhears plotters, who almost capture her. Payne is sentenced to life imprisonment. A train carrying Pearl, Bertha Bonn and Payne on his way to prison is wrecked and Pearl sees Payne's lifeless body at her feet. She meets a mysterious stranger who offers her his services to trace the traitors. She learns that he has the plans. Pearl finds Adams in Washington and learns of his peculiar actions. Adams warns Senator Warfield that he is in danger from a ring of spies. While they talk the senator's office is attacked by conspirators. Bertha Bonn asks Pearl to hand Adams a package which proves to be the plans. Adams is made Colonel Dare's orderly. They are ordered South. The Granadians capture Pearl and Adams to get the plans. Pearl begs Adams to let her have his belt, which contains the missing plans.

## SIXTH EPISODE

### Major Brent's Perfidy.

Adams hesitated a moment. Then he removed the belt from his waist and fastened it on Pearl.

"It's yours by rights, anyhow. Promise me that you'll do nothing until you see me again, if I ever show up. And if I don't ever see you again, well, just keep it. Do you promise that, g-girl?"

"I promise."

He gave the horse's bridle a twist, crying: "Go!"

In a second she was out of sight and he leaped into a clump of bushes. A bullet zipped close to his ears. He took deliberate aim at the moving shadows among the trees and discharged his carbine three times. An uncertain suspense ensued. Then he attempted to cross the open space to steal after Pearl.

He ran a little forward, firing repeatedly and successfully with each shot at horsemen galloping up and retreated to the edge of the declivity with a downward glance at the apparently sheer drop.

One loaded shell remained in the carbine. He bided his moment, fired and tossing the now useless weapon at his pursuers leaped into the air.

He fell upon a slightly protruding rocky shelf and drew his body into a narrow groove, where he was completely hidden from sight.

"I heard no fall," presently exclaimed a Granadian voice at the top of the precipice.

"You fool! Who could hear? The depth is at least one thousand feet. Come! I have no desire to see another dead gringo tonight."

It was Bolero who spoke.

Adams waited a long time in the silence after their departure. Then with difficulty he began the ascent. He was out of breath when he regained the summit and began to pick up the threads of Pearl's trail.

Several hours later he came upon the horse tethered in a thicket in the secluded bottom of the ravine and found Pearl not far away seated under a jutting ledge of sandstone. She was wrapped in the trooper's blanket.

She gave a little cry of joy, holding out both hands impulsively. "I knew you would come!"

He returned her hand clasp and inspected her. "I'm going to build you a fire and get you up. You'll be getting pneumonia, if I ain't careful of you."

She laughed artlessly. "Why, I'm almost dry and—feeling his clothing, are you?"

"It's the climate," was his simple comment; and he started to build the fire.

She watched every movement of this mysterious man. He seemed to be able to accomplish anything he attempted to do. In a twinkling a warm fire, its blaze prudently concealed, was burning in a crevice.

"Get yourself up, g-girl, while I fix your tent," he urged in his homely way; and Pearl obediently sat down close to the fire for which she was truly thankful.

He set up the tent and, indicating that she might retire at any time, assumed a squatting position before the fire.

"Who really are you?" she asked after a long silence.

"I'm no-much of nuthin', girl," he ruminated. "I'm as ignorant as a c-cow."

"You are and you aren't," she qualified, shrewdly. "You're a genuine puzzle. For example—this belt." She stopped watching him covertly.

"Explain what you meant by saying that this belt properly belongs to me."

"That b-belt, ma'am," he replied, softly, after a long pause, "was the p-property of a—of a Captain Payne."

She was greatly impressed. "So that's the secret!" she murmured, touching the belt reverently with her fingers. "And that explains why Major Brent wanted me to—"

Oh! I'm so glad for this er—"

descending good-night, assured him that she felt safe from harm in his care.

But Adams did not share her good opinion of Major Brent. An incident he saw during their flight from the Paso del Norte came to his mind during the lonely vigil now beginning.

It occurred after they had forded the Rio Granada and were climbing up the slope on the other side. The invaders on American soil were being routed, separating into groups and scattering in various angles, pursued by the relentless U. S. cavalry splendidly disciplined. A detachment under Major Brent was engaged in a brilliant clash with Bolero. The valorous major was putting up a superb fight, not sparing himself or reckoning the risk and was in a fair way to exterminate the notorious border menace, when he veered in his saddle and his horse began to rear and pitch. This lost for the doughty officer the rare opportunity of dispatching Bolero with the sure shot of which he was capable, and brought half a dozen of the erstwhile general's rogues upon his back.

Adams, surprised, looked for and found the cause of Brent's denouement. There were two prisoners in Bolero's party. One was Pearl Dare's chauffeur, Toko. The other was Bertha Bonn. Brent, to whom the girl beckoned, ignored her plight, turned and dashed away. Adams experienced then as he did now, before the dying fire, a deep contempt for the major and a sense of pity for the girl. He rose and replenished the fire.

He became nervous and agitated. He opened the tent flap, peeped inside and partly entered. Pearl was sound asleep. He took the belt from her, closed the flap and stole away.

Pearl had a horrible dream that night. It pertained to a grotesque shadow which crept to the tent while she slept and substituted for the belt of Captain Payne a new one of similar design. When she awoke from this miracle of slumber she found that her dream had come true and a missive fastened in the new belt buckle. It was signed by T. O. Adams of Monk's Corner, Nebraska, and his words were:

"FORGIVE AND FORGET ME."

Adams had departed.

Meanwhile, in the overnight camp pitched by Bolero's retreating raiders, the two captives were kept under a close surveillance.

They were not roughly treated. In fact Bolero tried to make them feel as though they were honored guests forced for a time to accept his hospitality. Neither, however, was deceived by him. Both knew that escape was impossible and that the guerrilla chieftain could afford to be magnanimous.

Bertha Bonn in a woman's way, quickly divined ulterior motives in the man. She bridled under his insinuating eye, but said nothing. Nor was her companion Toko unobservant.

They were seated in a niche in the rocks too uncertain of everything to think of sleep, when Toko suddenly spoke:

"Poor Miss Dare! But maybe she escape." Then he smiled a little. "I forgot," he concluded; "you no like Miss Dare."

"Why don't I like her?" she interrogated, marvelling.

"I have eyes. I see much—and far, silently. It is the nature of my race. I know nothing for why should Toko know anything. I not like Major Brent. I very sorry that Miss Dare does like him."

She shot a swift glance at this illuminating fellow sitting quietly beside her. "Perhaps you see too much," she intimated, sarcastically. "A little less mystery and more candor on your part, please! What reason have you to even suspect an acquaintance between Major Brent and myself?"

"You were in Major Brent's room that night at the Hotel Wilton," he proceeded, inscrutably, looking at her wrists. "No marks on your arms now. The major, he didn't get locket, did he?"

"I don't know what you're talking about," she mumbled, incoherently. A sudden fear of this discerning and unfathomable foreigner possessed her. She wondered how much more he knew.

"You tell me to speak out," he went on, imperturbably. "I speak out. You put the locket in hotel vault that night, eh? I hope that its secret will keep Major Brent from marrying my mistress."

"Then you don't know the secret inside of the locket?"

He looked at her open-eyed. "No. What is it?"

She sighed in infinite relief. "Yet you associate it with Major Brent, Miss Dare and myself?"

"An orderly—my friend—with the chief of general staff he tell me what he saw at Major Brent's room that night," said Toko, simply.

She looked at him in the superior way assumed by a lady when over-hearing herself talked about among servants. The orderly joined them, boldly sitting down to Bertha and interrupting her conversation between them.

"La Bolero apparently never sleeps," said Bertha, assuming a cordiality she far from felt.

"Not wenzee company ees—what you say—fair and engaging, ees it not?" he smirked. "Eef only zee company I'd not be afraid of Bolero who has no one."

She snapped her fingers in his face. "Ah!" exclaimed he, with a genuine laugh. "A queen would I make of her! Anything would I do to gain—what you say it—esteem? She has no fear!"

"A queen?" she emphasized, archly. "I said so!" was his sonorous reply.

"See here!" she dictated. "I have a business proposition to make to you." Into his features there crept the cunning of the criminal. He turned toward her fawning.

"What do you intend to do with us?"

"What does zee Senorita propose?" he fenced.

"Will you release this man," pointing to Toko; "holding me as hostage for his return within 24 hours?"

He eyed Toko suspiciously. "And then—he will bring zee gringos—no, Senorita!"

"On the contrary, a guide can accompany him to the American camp and back."

"To zee American camp—no, Senorita!"

"With a message, an important message, most illustrious Bolero. It does not concern you."

Bolero tried to read her thoughts.

"When he returns—"

She paused and shrugged.

"When he returns?" repeated the bandit leader, his eyes gleaming.

"Then, perhaps, I may not be averse to becoming—your queen, Senor Bolero."

Bolero showed his weak side. "It ees my pleasure to agree and—remember," he replied with sentimental meaning.

Bertha laughed and turned to Toko who had been listening to their conversation in no little wonder.

"You dislike Major Brent and worship your mistress. Will you take a message to her and return telling me that she has received it? Then she whispered in his ear. "There will be a way to freedom afterwards. I do not fear this fellow."

Toko gave her a searching glance.

"I go," he replied, simply.

Bertha immediately wrote her message on the back of one of her name cards. It read:

The man you trust most is your enemy. Do not let him fool you. I can tell you all—and will—soon.

An hour later Toko and a companion, outfitted for a long ride, dashed past the vigilant sentinels of the camarilla secluded in the border hills and struck out for open country, Toko's pony in leash. Toko rode awkwardly for he was blindfolded and tied in his saddle. His horse was stubborn and nervous, not accustomed to being led. They went along several miles, Toko knocking about in his seat until sheer misery he told the guide to stop. He could not proceed farther under such a handicap.

While he and the guide were holding a parley, a bulky looking individual on a powerful horse suddenly appeared around a sharp bend in the trail galloping in their direction. The guide quickly cut Toko's thongs, removed his blindfold and released the pony as the only thing to do if both were to get away, concealment from the newcomer being impossible.

They urged their animals toward the approaching horseman and went

combat for mastery, struggling in each other's arms, thrashed out of a thicket into the open road.

Just how long they struggled is problematical. They were evenly matched and fought with the skill and strength of athletes to whom every trick of the trade was known, each determined to beat the other down.

They wore the uniform of a private of the United States army and, had anyone obtained a clear glimpse of his face during these rapid contortions and ever changing postures, Adams would have been recognized for it was he. The other man's face was not exposed even to Adams himself. But the resemblance was to Toko, who in reality it was. He had lost the card, evaded his guide and returning to the scene ran squarely into the colonel's mysterious orderly.

Adams resisted his opponent stubbornly and valiantly, but by a trick was finally laid low. The noise of his fall and the sound of a pistol shot occurred simultaneously. He lay for a moment stunned. When he struggled to his feet he caught sight of a horse and rider speeding toward cover and then, blinking his eyes, he found Pearl Dare confronting him pointing a revolver at his head.

Without removing his eyes from the barrel of the weapon, he felt for the

stool transfixed. A bullet from a Granadian rifle more steady than the rest struck the aviator, wounding him mortally. The machine glided to the ground and its occupant lunged out of the seat in a dying condition.

Pearl came running up from behind some boulders. She did not hesitate. Adams knew that she was an accomplished flier and when he saw her quickly don the dead man's goggles and ear-mufflers and invest herself in his coat her intentions needed no explanations to him.

Showing himself to her for the first time, he grasped the unexpected chance and gave the machine a push. Involuntarily Pearl opened the levers and started the engine. In another moment she was soaring toward the American border.

Alone for the moment in a region infested with the lurking and rapacious border foe, Adams now did several queer things. From among the apparel-of-dead-Granadians strewn about he collected a wardrobe and disappeared behind some bushes to change his clothes.

There was something startling in the change when he reappeared. Armed from the holster of one of the dead raiders and drawing the prized belt a little tighter around his waist, without looking to right or to left, he stunk out of view with the air of a person who knew what he was about, where he was going and at ease in the garments he wore.

An hour later after a dogged tramp through a changing landscape, he came upon a hut at an abandoned silver mine. He entered without hesitation. He swept the spare and dirty interior with a cold glance. In a corner crouched a hag of a frightened woman.

"Get up!" he ordered, bluntly. "I'm half starved!"

The aged Granadian tottered to her feet, cringing before a master.

Then came another surprise. His Granadian was faultless; nor now was there stammering in his speech.

After a breakfast of bacon and coffee, Adams had a long talk with the woman and sent her into another room commanding her to remain there until he called for her. He removed his belt when he was sure that he was alone and unobserved, and opening a secret compartment behind the buckle took out the Canal defense plans. He felt to studying and wondering over the blank sheet of paper for which chemicals to render it legible were lacking.

Midday arrived before his solitary meditations were concluded. During luncheon he had another long talk with the woman, the subject of which pertained to Bolero, his movements and the attitude of the people of that section toward his ambitions to overthrow the ruling party of Granada and seat himself in the presidential chair.

The woman was well informed. Her shack was in an isolated and sequestered location. It was a safe place for personages in any faction besetting that turbulent country to meet and hatch political schemes.

She was a Castilian. She had been very beautiful in the gentle days. The noble Diaz of Mexico had often said so to her.

She told Adams of remote and picturesque things of faces and ruffles, of loves, of valor; and his volatile imagination dwelt pleasantly in the courts and gardens of a ghostly royalty, when out of these stirring shadows of long ago there loomed upon the threshold a flesh and blood figure of today.

Major Brent stood there, his eyes dilating.

"Hands up, Orderly Adams!" cried Brent, covering him. "Drop that gun! You have exposed yourself at last and are under arrest!"

Adams held his nerve. "I may be under arrest and I won't resist you," he said, lowering his weapon; "but I'm not going along with you. I guess you're going to give me ten minutes alone, Major Brent." And he indicated to the officer to step inside, motioning the woman to retire.

Something in the face of Adams made Brent consent to that ten minutes' interview. He came in and closed the door with a bang.

Adams opened the conversation. "What's that locket of Bertha Bonn's containing your photo worth to you?"

"What locket—what photograph?" demanded Brent with sudden fear.

"Try that s-stuff out on Miss Dare!" exclaimed Adams, laughing in his face. "You can't put it o-over on me. I got your number, Major Brent. What will you pay me for it?"

At the expiration of the ten minute interview Major Brent left the shack alone. He carried with him the supposed belt of the late Captain Payne and the prized Canal defense plans with which Adams had, successfully bartered for his freedom.

Toward nightfall after hard riding Brent and his detachment, by none of whom had Adams been seen, forded the Rio Granada and arrived at the gates of Fort Gordon.

The major felt a sense of disappointment and uneasiness in not finding Pearl Dare there to meet him. It had been so arranged when upon her exciting return in the air machine, he seeing his opportunity to play upon her emotions in a spectacular manner, had volunteered to head the force hastily dispatched in search of the colonel's orderly upon the information conveyed to her father in the amazing experiences she related.

He wondered why she was not on the look-out. His vanity was hurt. Moreover his conscience none too easy during the night, he picked him unceremoniously and of the drill

grounds, he hastily reviewed, thanked and dismissed them. They rode eagerly to the stables, surrounded at once by comrades asking a volley of questions which they, knowing nothing, could not answer. Major Brent, turning his horse over to a stableman, walked across the intervening space to the commandant's quarters. There he announced himself in the customary way. A moment later he presented himself to Colonel Dare, who was closeted with Pearl and the Mormon army scout.

He saw at once that something was wrong and fear chilled his heart. The scout slouched away upon a word from the colonel who sat at the commandant's desk ignoring Brent, not even acknowledging his presence. His attention was fixed upon a lady's visiting card. It was Bertha's.

Brent shot a swift glance at Pearl. Her back was turned toward him.

He advanced irresolutely, exhibiting to them the evidence of the success of his undertaking.

Precisely the colonel lifted his eyes and soberly regarded Brent. "Major," said he, finally; "I wish you would read this card before we proceed to hear your report."

Brent stepped forward, took the card from the desk and read the expected and unexpected fact. He read thereupon. The words were:

"These words belong to a woman that wrote them, Brent, steadily, theirs. 'For Miss Dare, very sorry indeed, your own colonel. You are fellow implicity.'"

Both the colonel and Brent turned and gazed at Pearl.

Then Pearl, a tinge of a voice, exclaimed:

"To whom do you refer? I trust you more than any man on earth except father!"

"I shall hold you to that," he responded, gravely. "For one foolish moment I was absurd enough to think that you, like the card, referred to the insufferable Adams."

To his superior officer in a formal way he concluded:

"Adams, sir, I beg to report is a Granadian spy and is still at large. There, however, are the Canal defense plans!" He deposited the document and also the belt on the desk and stood at attention.

Chagrin and apology were written upon their faces. He smiled good humoredly.

That night Major Brent and Miss Dare were dispatched to Washington with the recovered military paper. The president himself had telegraphed Pearl to accompany the major so that he might hear her story from her own lips.

She started away with a countenance hiding a full and sorrowful heart. Could she longer refuse to accept the seemingly irrefutable evidence of the guilt of Captain Payne with the discovery within his army belt? She wondered after all, the existence of an alliance making of Payne the ally was a myth, a mental fantasy of her own. Furthermore, her disappointment in the character of Adams was more personal than she cared to herself believe. The man had a strange hold upon her.

And now again entered lives and careers of these that invisible evidence of being and controlling destiny before in crucial moments the train had proceeded, it was attacked and held-up in the Rio Granada. The



Adams and Pearl—Plan to Escape.

belt smiling slowly when his hand came in contact with it. Then he yawned, stretched his limbs and pointedly ignoring her threatening attitude, beat the dust out of his clothes with his hat. As he stood upright, the rim of a blood red sun emerged upon the horizon and night fled before the rapid approach of a new day.

"Waal, little lady, w-what hev I got that gun against me f-for? You're not going to s-save my skin one minute and shoot me t-the next, are you?" he asked, perplexed.

"I don't know exactly what I'm going to do with you until I ask a few questions," she began sharply, keeping him covered. "Who was that man?"

"That's what I n-mighty near found out," he replied, ruefully. "I don't know w-what he was fightin' me fer. You came jest in the n-neck of time." He tapped the belt. "Mebbe this."

"Naturally," she replied with irony. "Everybody seems to want that belt—you more than anyone else. Why did you present me with it and while I was asleep steal it from me? If it is true that it belonged to Captain Payne, which you aver, it must conceal some mystery in connection with the crime of which his guilt has never been made clear to me—and I am determined to know its secret!"

He looked at her steadily. "This ain't no t-time to talk about s-such things."

"Don't equivocate!" she exclaimed, irritably. "If I can't make you speak, I can make you do something else. Come—the belt—let me have it."

"Now's not a s-safe time," he reasoned. He pointed in exasperation to a cloud of sand just ahead. "Come on!" Grasping her by the arm, he started to pull her into the bushes.

In an uncontrollable stubbornness Pearl broke away from him and, before he knew what she was doing, faced with rash courage a band of armed Granadians swooping down upon them. She realized her mistake immediately. But it was too late. They received the shots from her revolver much as they would have regarded a rain of pebbles and before Adams could interfere they overpowered and sped away with the girl in their possession: He plunged headlong, but uselessly, after them for a while. Then he stopped and swept the horizon with anxious eyes. His expression of alarm instantly changed to an almost boyish eagerness. For high over the arid waste in those Granadian dunes among which the marauders disappeared with his ward, he beheld a familiar bird-like shape. An army air scout was on the hunt for Pearl.

He waved his hat, yelled, mounted to an elevation and vainly endeavored to attract the flyer's attention.

The bird-man had located the raiders. Aware only that he had discovered and in turn been discovered by them and unaware of the imminent peril to which he was exposing the colonel's daughter of whom he saw no trace, he hurried a torrent of destruction earthward.

Riders, wild-eyed and pallid with terror, dashed about helter-skelter, some-toppling. Here and there both horse and men were stricken down by the flying death. In a twinkling those escaping had fled the spot.

That came the climax and Adams



Bertha Bonn is Bolero's Prisoner.

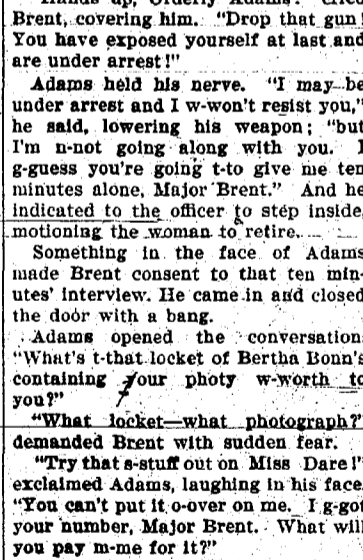
by him like the wind disappearing in the chapparal before he could draw up and turn.

When they came again within the range of his observation, they were mere moving specks in the sand glittering under the moonlight.

Whereupon he made a discovery. In the road at his feet he saw something white. He dismounted and picked it up. It was a lady's visiting card.

Striking a light the man, who was a Mormon army scout, leaned against his horse and examined the card closely. An exclamation fell from his lips. He hid the card in a safe place on his person, remounted and rode off.

Had he lingered in that near neighborhood there is no telling how certain subsequent events might have arranged themselves. He would at least have beheld a remarkable sight. For shortly after his disappearance in the shrouded night, two men in a grim



Pearl Puts Revolver on Adams.

slightly wounded and unable to render any assistance to Pearl who with the paper in her possession was abducted.

When Pearl collected her scattered wits, she missed the paper at once and found herself in an automobile which was racing along a desert trail. The driver wore wet clothes. On the floor near her feet a wet black muffler lay. She picked it up—recognizing it as the one used on such occasions by the Silent Menace. Then she caught sight of her companion's face.

"Toko!" she exclaimed in utter astonishment; for it was her chauffeur. Toko turned a grim visage toward her.

END OF SIXTH EPISODE

Of Course Not.

"This health expert says bad cooking causes more divorces than anything else."

"Oh, you can't believe all the experts say. Now I have it on good authority that cabarets cause more divorces than anything else, yet hardly anybody goes to a cabaret to eat."



**Keeps Your Stove Shining Bright**



Give a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off or dust off—that remains to the iron—that lasts four times as long as any other.

**Black Silk Stove Polish**

Is in a class by itself. It's more readily made and made from better materials.

Try it on your parlor stove, your cookstove or your range. If you don't find it the best polish you ever used, your money is refunded. A grocery dealer is authorized to refund your money.

There's "A Shine in It" today!



**TODAY**

**MEAT FOR THE KIDNEYS**

If your back hurts, drink water.

Have your meat every day, with your kidneys with salts. A noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush out the body's uric acid, get four ounces of Fole's Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of lemons and lemon juice, combined with soda, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, to neutralize the acids in urine, to no longer irritate, thus ending kidney weakness.

Fole's Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

If you find yourself in the right place at the right time don't quarrel with your luck.

**DIFFERENT—BUT SATISFACTORY**

Indigestion causes worry, sick headache, biliousness, bad breath and constant distress. W. A. McRae, Raleigh, Ga., writes: "Foley Cathartic Tablets cleanse my system thoroughly. I do not gripe or hurt at all. I find them entirely satisfactory and wonderful—different and more pleasant than any other pill."—Hite's Drug Store.

One ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is better than a pound of sorry-you-spoke. Some people appreciate beautiful things, but most people merely care for the contents.

**WHAT SHE NEEDED**

When women complain of weariness, backache, dull headaches and similar ailments, they accept those troubles as their lot because they are women, when the ailments may be the results of disordered kidneys. Mrs. Mary V. Bunker, Milton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., writes of Foley Kidney Pills: "Just what I needed."—Hite's Drug Store.

**SAGE TEA DARKENS HAIR TO ANY SHADE**

Don't stay Gray! Here's a new Old-time Recipe that Anybody can Apply.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautiful, dark, soft and attractive. "When my hair was on that dull, faded, streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect."

But brewing at home is messy and out-of-date. Nowadays, by taking any drug store for a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get this famous old preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients, which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it had been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By moving the gray hair disappears and after another application or two, it becomes beautifully dark and glossy.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

**ADVANCE - STYLES.**

Tip About What to Order and Wear This Summer.

A fashion expert writes: "Of course you are always interested in the new things not only for the pleasure such knowledge affords, but because having a good, broad, general knowledge of fashions past, present and future makes us better shoppers and enables us to be better dressed for less money than if we have no real understanding of fashions and purchase promiscuously without reason, except that a certain garment or accessory tickles our fancy at the moment."

"As summer advances look for more short sleeves, three-quarter and elbow in length, especially on dresses and fancy blouses."

"Long skirts are on their way, though frankly I feel it will be autumn before we see skirts to any extent longer than are now worn. And I believe then the longer skirt will not be popular for the street clothes that business and professional women wear."

"Separate coats, it is said, will be cut without any ripple—that is, they will have closer fitting, straight sections."

"Bodices darted and fitted to wear outside the skirt have lately been introduced by one of the French designers, but here again is a fashion that has been slightly in evidence for a long while. You shouldn't worry about being forced to wear them if you don't want to. One never has to wear what one really dislikes in order to be in fashion these days. There are always more than one and frequently many designs from which to make a choice."

"Midseason should bring silk suits with perky little bolero jackets, many of them having seven-eighths or three-quarter sleeves, and nothing could be cooler or more attractive for warm weather wear than suits of this character."

"French designers are sponsoring hats trimmed profusely with flowers—a welcome change this after our long acceptance of severely trimmed or untrimmed millinery."

"Evening capes are in line now and come at a most opportune time, for if one ever needs an easily slipped on wrap it is in the summer."

**FOR "FLAPPERS."**

Charming Gown For the In Between Age of Girls.

White linen is here cut one piece, box plaits falling from the shoulder seams and perfectly pressed into a

skirt. Coral colored linen is used for collar cuffs and belt, the disks on the skirt being hand embroidered in coral floss. A few white pearl buttons do the rest.

**Boiled Raisin Cake.**

Let one and one-half cupfuls seeded raisins simmer in water to cover for twenty minutes. Cream three-quarters cupful sugar, one-quarter cupful butter and one egg beaten light, one and one-half cupfuls flour, one-half cupful raisin water, one teaspoonful each soda, cinnamon and nutmeg sifted with the flour. Add the raisins, well dredged with flour. Bake in a moderate oven forty-five minutes. This cake has a favor all its own.

**Just a Cue.**

If you are ambitious enough to attempt the chiffon or georgette crape blouse buy three-quarters of a yard of half inch metallic ribbon to harmonize with the color of the blouse. Finish each end with a metal ball or silk tassels and wear it on the shoulder seams, in the front.

**HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?**

**A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.**

**LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES**

**Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.**

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

I. How much should be raised by taxation?

II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

**I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?**

How was the figure of \$1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some \$6,900,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and \$3,900,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans, and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only policy would require more than the total surplus of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent., that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

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The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

**Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes.**

The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows:

1. Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment.
2. Excessive taxes on industry will disarrange business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.
3. Excessive taxes on incomes will deplete the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.
4. Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.
5. Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

**Great Britain's Policy.**

Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly, in order to keep industries going at top notch. During the second year she raised by new taxes only 8 per cent. of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes (over and above the pre-war level) only slightly more than 17 per cent. of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation \$1,250,000,000. In order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this would be an opinion, but the margin.

In considering the apportionment of the extraordinary burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

**War Taxes Should Be Apportioned.**

(1) The burden of taxes must be spread as far as possible over the whole community so as to cause each individual to share in the sacrifices according to his ability to pay and according to his share in the Government.

(2) Taxes on consumption, which are necessarily borne by the community at large, should be imposed as far as possible on articles of quasi-luxury rather than on those of necessity.

(3) Excises should be imposed as far as possible upon commodities in the hands of the final consumer rather than upon the articles which serve primarily as raw material for further production.

(4) Taxes upon business should be imposed as far as possible upon net earnings rather than upon gross receipts or capital invested.

(5) Taxes upon income which will necessarily be severe should be both differentiated and graduated. That is, there should be a distinction between earned and unearned incomes and there should be a higher rate upon the larger incomes. It is essential, however, not to make the income rate so excessive as to lead to evasion, administrative difficulties, or to the more fundamental objections which have been urged above.

(6) The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times. But the principle upon which these war-profit taxes are laid must be equitable in theory and easily calculable in practice.

**The Proposed Income Tax.**

The additional income tax as passed by the House runs up to a rate of 60 per cent. This is a sum unheard of in the history of civilized society. It must be remembered that it was only after the first year of the war that Great Britain increased her income tax to the maximum of 34 per cent., and that even now in the fourth year of the war the income tax does not exceed 42 1/2 per cent.

It could easily be shown that a tax with rates on moderate incomes substantially less than in Great Britain, and on the larger incomes about as high, would yield only slightly less than the \$532,000,000 originally estimated in the House bill.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will reduce the total rate on the highest incomes to 34 per cent, or at most to 40 per cent, and that at the same time it will reduce the rate on the smaller incomes derived from personal or professional earnings.

If the war continues we shall have to depend more and more upon the income tax. By imposing excessive rates now we are not only endangering the future, but are inviting all manner of difficulties which even Great Britain has been able to escape.

**Conclusion.**

The House bill contains other fundamental defects which may be summed up as follows:

- (1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.
- (2) It selects an unjust and unworkable criterion for the excess-profits tax.
- (3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.
- (4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.
- (5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.
- (6) It fails to make a proper use of stamp taxes.
- (7) It follows an unscientific system in its rate on imports.
- (8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unproductive taxes, the vexatiousness of which is out of all proportion to the revenue they produce.

The fundamental lines on which the House bill should be modified are summed up herewith:

- (1) The amount of new taxation should be limited to \$1,250,000,000—or at the outset to \$1,500,000,000. To do more than this would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. To do even this would be to do more than has ever been done by any civilized Government in time of stress.
- (2) The excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about \$500,000,000.
- (3) The income-tax schedule ought to be revised with a lowering of the rates on earned incomes below \$10,000, and with an analogous lowering of the rates on the higher incomes, so as not to exceed 34 per cent. A careful calculation shows that an income tax of this kind would yield some \$450,000,000 additional.
- (4) The tax on whisky and tobacco ought to remain approximately as it is, with a yield of about \$230,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the stamp tax at even the low rate of the House bill, and with an improved automobile tax, will yield over \$1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money thought desirable.

The above program would be in harmony with an approved scientific system. It will do away with almost all of the complaints that are being urged against the present. It will refrain from taxing the consumption of the poor.

It will throw a far heavier burden upon the rich, but will not go to the extremes of confiscation. It will obviate interference with business and will keep unimpaired the social productivity of the community.

It will establish a just balance between loans and taxes and will not succumb to the danger of approaching either the tax-only policy or the loan-only policy. Above all, it will keep an undisturbed elasticity which must be more and more

**A REAL EXPLORER**

**First Woman to Visit Parts of Amazon Wilds.**

**SHE HAD AN EXTENSIVE TRIP.**

Making Her Home Among the Paraphernalia of a Scientific Journey, Mrs. Rice Accompanied Her Distinguished Husband Through South America.

With a homemade wireless outfit in the primeval forests of the interior of South America, thousands of miles from home, the party which accompanied Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice on their recent exploration were in constant touch with this country and the news of the world as the United States entered the war against Germany.

The Rice party returned recently after an extended trip on the steam yacht Alberta. "We carried a home-



Photo by American Press Association. MRS. ALEXANDER H. RICE.

made wireless apparatus," said Dr. Rice, describing his adventures, "constructed by a man who had been in Brazil and knew the requirements. And it was simply wonderful to be able to be in those primeval forests thousands of miles away and receive from the Arlington station the tickings that spelled so much for science."

"After New Year's day we started back from the first stage of the trip which took us 2,100 miles up the Amazon river to Iquitos, Peru, which is 1,100 miles further than Commodore Benedict took his yacht, the Onelda, several years ago."

"We started back, stopping at Manaus, a thousand miles from the mouth of the Amazon. Leaving the Alberta at Manaus, we went on our tour of exploration up the Rio Negro in a forty foot launch especially constructed for that purpose."

"Mrs. Rice is the first white woman who ever penetrated that almost inaccessible region of the South American continent. She bore the hardships and dangers of the expedition most courageously and was received with a respect bordering upon worship by the native women. They knew me from my previous trips there during the fifteen years of exploration which I have spent in those regions and were untiring in their efforts to lend every assistance in their power. I speak their language, Tupi Guarani, which is the vernacular Indian means of communication throughout Brazil from Paraguay to Venezuela."

"These Indians are a very hospitable and intelligent people. They would not accept money, but we brought them many presents of knives, fishhooks, jewelry, machetes, looking glasses and beads and left them a goodly store of medicines, with instructions how to use them."

"One of the purposes of our expedition was to make a good hydrographic and geological map of the Rio Negro, to link up the work on which I have been engaged so many years—the making of a map of the northwest Amazon valley. Another purpose was to test the practicability of determining the difference of longitude by wireless telegraphy. To accomplish this we employed the Arlington station's signals, using Washington as the primary meridian, being thus enabled to check up secondary and tertiary meridians."

Mrs. Rice was the widow of George D. Widener, who perished on the Lusitania.

**Summer Hats.**

The larger brimmed hats will certainly make their charming appearance as the summer days approach and Old Sol's rays threaten feminine complexions. And as the hats widen they will assume a much flatter outline. Some designers have shown the Watteau shepherdess hat for summer, that having the very bewitching turned up back.

**Bath Togs.**

Foulard in white spotted with huge circles of black makes an effective bathing suit and is worn with black or violet cap, shoes and stockings. Roman striped taffeta are also in the front rank for the new novelties, as are the sporty suits with exotic spots of color.

**SAYS HOT WATER WASHES POISONS FROM THE LIVER**

Everyone should drink hot water with phosphate in it, before breakfast.

To feel as fine as the proverbial fiddle, we must keep the liver washed clean, almost every morning, to prevent its sponge-like pores from clogging with indigestible material, sour bile and poisonous toxins, says a noted physician.

If you get headaches, it's your liver. If you catch cold easily, it's your liver. If you wake up with a bad taste, furred tongue, nasty breath or stomach becomes rancid, it's your liver. Sallow skin, muddy complexion, watery eyes all denote liver uncleanness. Your liver is the most important, also the most abused and neglected organ of the body. Few know its function or how to release the dammed-up body waste, bile and toxins. Most folks resort to violent calomel, which is a dangerous, salivating chemical which can only be used occasionally because it accumulates in the tissues, also attacks the bones.

Every man and woman, sick or well, should drink each morning before breakfast, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, to wash from the liver and bowels the previous day's indigestible material, the poisons, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Limestone phosphate does not restrict the diet like calomel, because it can not salivate, for it is harmless and you can eat anything afterwards. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, and any pharmacist will sell you a quarter pound, which is sufficient for a demonstration of how hot water and limestone phosphate cleans, stimulates and freshens the liver, keeping you feeling fit day-in and day-out.

**LATH BOLTS Wanted At Once!**

Must be not less than 5 in. diameter and 49 in. length. HEMLOCK, Spruce, Balsam and Cedar. Hemlock Bolts must be separate.

Will pay \$4.50 delivered at Mill B.

**East Jordan Lumber Co.**

Some men seem to be happy when they have a grievance. Warm friends are more plentiful in summer than winter. The proof of the political pudding lies in the plum distribution.

What's the good of being good if you do not let people know it?

**HAS HAD BENEFICIAL RESULTS**

A man is not treating himself fairly when he neglects backache, rheumatic pains, dizziness, stiff joints, sore muscles, or other symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble. Isaac B. Turman, 1277 Washington Ave., Ashbury Park N. J., writes: "I used Foley Kidney Pills and had the most beneficial results from same."—Hite's Drug Store.

**25 Post Cards 10 cents. Assorted**

Best Wishes, Greetings, Birthdays, etc. Also our NAME in our POST CARD EXCHANGE free on request and free sample copy of the Family Story Paper; also catalogs and premium list. Enclose 10c stamps for return postage, etc.

**FAMILY STORY PAPER 24-26 Vandewater Street New York**

**PUT CREAM IN NOSE AND STOP CATARRH**

Tells How To Open Clogged Nostrils and End Head-Colds.

You feel fine in a few moments. Your cold in head or catarrh will be gone. Your clogged nostrils will open. The air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more dullness, headache, no hawking, snuffing, mucous discharges or dryness; no struggling for breath at night.

Tell your druggist you want a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head, soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane. Relief comes instantly, every cold and



## Briefs of the Week

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Matt Quinn, a son, June 12th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Umbler a son, June 13th.

Miss Alice Sedgeman is the vacation operator at the local telephone office.

The Argo Milling Co. will pay \$3.80 per 100 lbs. for Silver Hull or Gray Buck wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Muma have returned from Detroit and will occupy their home on Main-st.

Here is betting that Teddy can whip any three of the men who are keeping him out of the war.

Mrs. O. Hulbert of Detroit is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton McKay.

Mrs. C. J. Bisbee of Port Hope was here a few days this week visiting at the home of her son, R. O. Bisbee.

Miss Rose McCarey was taken to the Reycraft hospital at Petoskey, Monday, to undergo treatment for pneumonia.

Frank Osborne leaves this Saturday for Grove City, Pa., where he will join his wife, who went there a few weeks ago.

Geo. H. Van Pelt, Mayor Sam Rose, Dick Hammett and Harry Nicholls were up from Charlevoix on business, Monday.

Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Johnson of Detroit were guests at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Chas. Brown, this week.

One way to make a safe and sane Fourth is to give the children something else to do besides play with fireworks.

John A. MacTavish of Petoskey, state factory inspector, was in our city this week inspecting our various industries.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Liskum and daughter, Eunice, Miss McGillis and Mrs. B. E. Waterman were Petoskey visitors, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiles and family and Mrs. Thayer and son of Charlevoix were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brown, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hawkins were called to Boyne City, Wednesday by the death of the latter's brother, Archie Macgregor, who died with scarlet fever.

A kitchen shower was given at the home of Mrs. Roy Webster, Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Jennie Waterman. Misses Eva Waterman and Ruth Weston assisted.

When the amateur gardener finds his soil suffering for moisture during some dry spell this summer, let him remember the old adage that "two cultivations are as good as one rain."

Mrs. Wm. Raino assisted by Mrs. Harry Raino entertained the St. Joseph's graduates and Rev. Timothy Kroboth with a six o'clock dinner Tuesday evening at the home of the former.

East Jordan will celebrate the Fourth. At a meeting of our Red Cross organization held Thursday afternoon it was definitely decided and the following committees named:—R. O. Bisbee, Harry Curkendall and O. J. Smith in charge of the affair; James Gidley and R. Mackey in charge of the parade; Dance Committee:—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Merchant, Mrs. Pearl McHale, Ben Reid and Charles Coykendall. Arrangements have not been completed, but a flag raising with well-known orators will be among the features planned, together with a dance under auspices of the Red Cross. Further particulars will be announced next week.

"One of the most dangerous political bunco games ever attempted in Michigan was started at Lansing recently. It was started partly in the name of the farmers, but it was not started by farmers, nor in the interests of farmers. It was started by and in the interests of Socialists and the radical branch of organized labor. The farmer's part in the game will be the familiar part of the cat's paw. Farmers ought to shun the movement as they would shun a public enemy. This, of all times, is the worst time to try any wild experiments, but such an experiment as this would be pernicious at any and all times. With the reputable and conservative element of organized labor, the farmer can work in harmony, and so can all good citizens and honest business men. But nobody who believes in property rights and the reign of law and least of all the farmer can afford to join hands with the element that is seeking to raise the red flag over Michigan.—Adrian Telegram.

Geo. Spencer is at Midland this week.

Elywn Sunstedt is home from Detroit.

W. J. Elson is home for the week from Marquette.

J. H. Carpenter is at Detroit this week on business.

Miss Eva White will leave Monday for her home at Luther.

Mrs. C. G. Isaman and son visited friends at Alba on Thursday.

H. B. Smith was at Bellaire on business, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Ruth Weston will leave Monday for her home at Sault Ste. Marie.

John Porter left Tuesday on a business trip to Chicago and other points.

Miss Jennie Waterman will go to Traverse City this Saturday on business.

Moses Lemieux and son, Lawrence, are expected home from Flint, this Friday.

Glenn Bulow was at the Saville Sanitarium at Petoskey taking treatment, this week.

Alex Bush and wife of Charlevoix and Mrs. S. A. Bush are visiting relatives here.

A special meeting of the Masonic Lodge this Friday evening, June 15th. Degree work.

The local Metropole Orchestra went to Elk Rapids, Friday to furnish music at a dance there.

Miss Hazel Peterson of Mancelona is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Albert Anderson.

Capt. Parmalee and family of Charlevoix occupy the F. H. Bennett residence on the West Side.

Mrs. Hill returned to her home at Elk Rapids, Tuesday, after a week's visit with her son, A. K. Hill.

Carroll Hoy arrived home from Houghton, Friday, for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt.

Ed. Denno and family moved Thursday, into the residence on the West Side recently vacated by Frank Osborne and family.

R. O. Bisbee and daughter, Harriett, and his mother, Mrs. C. J. Bisbee, left Friday for Bad Axe to attend the marriage of his brother.

Mrs. Effie Johnson, who has been at Grand Rapids the past few months, is here visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Waterman.

Contractor A. G. Rogers and George Pringle drove through by auto from Flint, Wednesday. They return to Flint, Monday of next week.

The Improvement Club gave a farewell party at the home of Miss Louise Loveday, Wednesday evening in honor of Supt. and Mrs. L. P. Holliday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Blount and children and Mrs. S. J. Blount and Miss C. D. Butts of Chicago are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Blount.

Thomas H. Cox, editor of the Traverse City Press—a socialistic publication—was forcibly ejected from a public meeting, Tuesday night in that city, when he refused to stand when the band played our national anthem.

Miss Audie Delaney, formerly of this city was united in marriage to Marshall Stevenson of Detroit at the home of her mother at Ionia, Saturday, June 2nd. Mrs. Stevenson has been visiting at the home Mrs. Felix Green this week. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson will make their home at Detroit.

Children's Day is to be observed at the Methodist church next Sunday, June 17. The services all day will be devoted to the interests of the children. The Rite of Baptism at the morning service to infants in arms and to others under fourteen years of age. Reception also of Junior members. Children's program at 7 o'clock.

D. Perry Bowman passed away at Ontario, California, last Monday from tuberculosis. He had been ill since last August. Deceased was born in Echo township Antrim County, 31 years ago, and resided in East Jordan for a number of years. He was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Gunseman at Saginaw about six years ago. He leaves besides his wife, his mother, Mrs. Eliza Bowman, and sister, Mrs. Margaret Fallis, both of Ontario, Cal., and brother Clarence, of Detroit. The remains are being taken to Saginaw where funeral services and interment will take place next Sunday.

Tea room open from 2 to 5 at Red Cross Headquarters.

Born to Mr. and George McCloud, a daughter, June 10th.

Call at the Red Cross Headquarters and see the work that is being done.

Willie Allen of Charlevoix is visiting at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Ransom Jones.

Miss McGillis of Rosebomon is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ritter.

Mrs. Fred Longton and daughter left Thursday for a visit with friends at Gaylord.

Mrs. Carl Heinzelman and son leave this Saturday for a visit with friends at Gaylord.

The Argo Milling Co. will pay \$3.80 per 100 lbs. for Silver Hull or Gray Buckwheat.

Mrs. Guy Hunsberger of Petoskey is guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunsberger.

Circle No. 1, of the M. E. Ladies Aid will hold a Bake-sale at Palmer's store Saturday afternoon, June 16th.

A good slogan for every American kitchen and dining room is 'EAT CORN MEAL and beat the submarines.'

The Cemetery Improvement Ass'n will meet with Mrs. L. Nyquist next Wednesday afternoon, June 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Boyd and son motored to Elk Rapids, Sunday and visited friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bowman left Thursday for Detroit after spending a couple of weeks visiting friends in this vicinity.

Every woman can prepare a few afternoons each week for sewing at the Red Cross rooms. Plan to start next week.

Mrs. Frank Colburn was taken to the Reycraft hospital at Petoskey, Monday, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Lieutenant W. C. Spring was at Bellaire last Friday where he secured two applications for enlistment in the Thirty-third regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harrington moved this week into their recently purchased property on the West Side, the former Lozen residence.

Walter Johnson, who has been confined to his home the past week with a serious inflammation of one of his eyes, is now improving.

Mrs. G. W. Atkinson, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. M. Ruhling, returned to the former's home at Jackson, Mich., last week.

A pot-luck supper in honor of Dr. H. W. Dicken was given by the members of the Metropole Orchestra at the home of Dr. Dicken Thursday evening.

The Red Cross would appreciate the following donations: Dining room chairs, small stands for serving, heating and kitchen stove, and screen for door.

Atty and Mrs. D. L. Wilson and son went to Cadillac, Saturday to visit the latter's sister, Mrs. John Maurer. Atty Wilson returned home Monday, and Mrs. Wilson remained for a longer visit.

Doctors and nurses are the spokes of the great wheel of the Red Cross, but there are holes in the hub and rim which hold the spokes in place, just as there are men and women behind the doctors and nurses who make Red Cross work more effective. Everyone cannot be a doctor or a nurse, but each and all can fill an important small part in this great organization.

A large crowd assembled on Water street near Lake street at 8 o'clock p. m. Tuesday and were addressed by Hon. J. M. Harris, on the purchasing of Liberty Bonds. The meeting was fully in accord with the speaker as was evidenced by the most careful attention and applause. Lieutenant Spring of Company I from East Jordan, on detached duty of enlistments, followed and explained the advantages of enlisting in the company organized in Charlevoix County, after the meeting seven men enlisted and many more are expected to enroll in the next few days.—Boyer Citizen.

Louis Kramer, the first man convicted and sentenced for opposing conscription, was given the maximum sentence in the United States court at New York, Wednesday. The judge further recommended that Kramer be deported at the expiration of his sentence. Kramer was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to two years. He was further sentenced to one year for failing to register. Reports received on registration throughout the country indicate that Michigan and Ohio are tied for first honors, each having registered thirteen per cent more than the government estimate. The total for Michigan is 372,272.

## Three Drowned Three Rescued

### Bellaire Scene of Drowning Tragedy, Tuesday Night.

Dr. J. E. Dobson, Miss Leon Wallace, aged nineteen and Miss Stella Coombs aged seventeen were drowned at Bellaire, Tuesday night, when an overloaded rowboat capsized on Intermediate River. Those who escaped death were Mrs. L. G. Ball, Miss Cora Freeman and Sol Bricker.

Lured by the warmth and beauty of the evening the six went down to the boat-landing shortly after nine o'clock. Almost immediately on entering the boat it capsized and threw its occupants into the river. Young Bricker was saved by Harry Friend, who chanced to be on the shore at the time of the accident. Friend seized Bricker and dragged him safely onto the dock.

"Bud" White, a seventeen-year-old boy living nearby, was in bed when he heard the tumult on the river. Leaping from bed, clad only in his pajamas, he ran to the dock and plunged into the stream. One at a time he brought to shore Mrs. Ball and Miss Freeman, both of whom were in a state of hysteria.

The bodies of the two drowned girls were recovered an hour after the sad affair, and that of Dr. Dobson at 11:30.

Bellaire is in mourning because of its loss. The remains of Dr. Dobson were taken to Albion, Wednesday, accompanied by Rev. W. A. Exner. Funeral services will be held this Friday afternoon for Miss Wallace. Miss Coombs parents reside at La Grange, Ind., and arrangements for funeral services have not been made at this writing.

### First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. John Clemens, Pastor.

Sunday, June 17, 1917.

Children's Day.

10:30 a. m.—Sermon to Children and the Rite of Baptism.

11:45 a. m.—Sunday School.

3:15 p. m.—Junior League. Leaders, Marcia Barnett and Avel Gorman.

7:00 p. m.—Children's Day Program.

Note—Children's Day is devoted especially to the interests of the children. At the morning service the Pastor will baptize infants in arms and others under fourteen years of age brought by their parents for baptism. Our evening program begins at 7 o'clock instead of the usual service time 7:30.

The third quarterly conference Tuesday evening directed by District Supt. Rev. R. E. Meader.

Thursday evening Prayer service.

### Presbyterian Church Notes

Robert S. Sidebotham, Pastor.

Sunday, June 17, 1917.

10:30 a. m.—Children's Day Service.

The school has provided a program that will take the place of both the morning worship and Sabbath School.

Baptism of infants at this service.

5:00 p. m.—Junior Endeavor.

6:30 p. m.—Senior Endeavor.

7:30 p. m.—The Power of Heredity.

Thursday 7:30 p. m.—Prayer Meeting.

### St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday, June 17, 1917.

8 a. m. Mass, Holy Communion for Ladies' Altar Society. Benediction.

### CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

#### Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story: Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared. I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

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## Specials at Ashley's

A FEW  
**White Coats**  
left at \$7.50  
Former Values up to \$20.00.



Don't fail to secure one of those dandy Wool Skirts at \$5.00.



A large line of **WHITE WASH SKIRTS** \$1 to \$5

## M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

### FARMERS—SHOOT DEER.

Say They Are Obligated to Do So to Save Orchard and Crops.

Barnegat, N. J.—Ocean county farmers are taking the law into their own hands and shooting deer out of season to save their crops from the ravages of herds of these animals. A committee headed by Ezra Parker and W. J. Dougan returned from a visit to the governor and said the state was powerless to protect the farmers or to suspend the law, which provides a penalty of \$100 for each deer killed. The board of freeholders also was appealed to, but members said they had no authority to save the crops, although Director Otis of the board said he saw a herd of seven deer eating his crops. So desperate have the farmers become that they are now shooting the deer and using the meat. The game wardens have not made any arrests, and it is a question whether they could obtain any convictions if they did.

### Smoke White Holly—5c Cigar.

Garden Vegetables for Sale, Onions, Lettuce and Radishes.—Mrs. Bergman.

PASTURAGE—For dry stock on Deer Creek. Inquire of Geo. Etcher at the old dam Site farm.

WANTED—Yearling hens, also two young pigs. Address, A. M. Shockley, Charlevoix, R. D. 2. Phone 117-F-31.

### FAREWELLS IN A BOTTLE.

First Definite News of Loss of the Frederick in 1916.

Baltimore.—A bottle containing nine messages of farewell, washed ashore at the Orkney Islands in February, tells briefly of the fate of the old Merchants and Miners' steamship Frederick, which left here in December, 1915, and the following month sailed from New York for Archangel, Russia. The messages were set adrift by the crew when the ship was sinking in midocean.

One missive is from George Matthews, steward, who was supposed to have been a Baltimorean. The note is in lead pencil and reads:

Friends or whom it may concern: We are sinking in midocean, and the captain has deserted us. There are ten left behind. Faithfully, the steward of the ship, George Matthews, Goddy.

### EX-KING IN RED CROSS.

Manuel Heads Orthopedic Section of British Organization.

Liverpool.—Manuel, former king of Portugal, has just been appointed by the British Red Cross society as head of its section of orthopedics, relating to the treatment of deformities in wounded soldiers. The former king has for several years been interested in work of this character. He is now engaged in a tour of inspection with Colonel Robert Jones, inspector general of orthopedics in the British army, of all the institutions in Great Britain where wounded soldiers are receiving treatment of this character.

One of the largest of these institutions is in Liverpool, and Manuel spent three days there, devoting one day to the surgical wards and operating rooms and acting as an assistant at an operation in a hospital.

Closing your eyes to your own faults does not close other people's.



### NOAH FRENCH UNDERTAKER

Associated with EMPEY BROS. with telephone service day or night. Mrs. French assists in the care of ladies and children. Store and office Phone 199—Residence 199-F. 3.

**DO NOT DELAY BUY A "WHITE" TODAY**

Sold by the **EAST JORDAN LUMBER COMPANY**





### Michigan's Battle Flags

In the rotunda of the Capitol at Lansing are the battle flags of the Michigan Regiments that served in the Civil and Spanish Wars. They are faded and tattered. Many are torn by bullets. Some are dyed with the blood of patriots who defended them. All of them bear testimony to the part our state has played in the wars of the Republic.

### Michigan National Guard Is Recruiting Now for War

The Michigan National Guard has been called to active duty by July 15. Each company needs 50 men. The members will be well trained soldiers before the Selective Army gets started. The Michigan Boys will carry their flags to the battle-fields of France and Belgium—aye, on to Germany. And bring them back to take their honored place in the Capitol rotunda. Go with a Michigan flag! Serve in a Michigan Regiment, under Michigan officers, with your home town friends around you.



Enlist at the Armory Today  
Michigan War Preparedness Board  
Gov. Albert E. Sleeper, Chairman

## COMING AGAIN TO EAST JORDAN

**Dr. O. B. Hayden**

OF DETROIT  
Graduate From the Medical Department of the University of Michigan  
Specialist of 30 Years Experience in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases will be at the  
**NEW RUSSELL HOTEL**  
**Saturday, June 23**  
From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.  
One Day Only  
CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION and ADVICE FREE  
Making No Charge Except for Cost of Medicine or Material Used in Treatment.  
Dr. Hayden was for years examining physician employed by the U. S. Government.  
That every one may have an opportunity to consult with the doctor, it has been decided that he will visit the principal towns and demonstrate to the sick and afflicted in every community the latest successful methods of treating these long standing diseases.  
A partial list of diseases treated:—  
Diseases of stomach, bowels, including appendicitis; liver, including gall stones; kidneys, spleen, blood, skin, heart eye, ear, nose, throat, worms, epilepsy, swelling of the limbs, leg ulcers, rheumatism, sciatica (sciatic rheumatism), paralysis, backward or undeveloped children, diseases of the respiratory tract including catarrh and bronchitis.  
Tumors, goitre, piles, enlarged glands and all external growths treated with special medicine and serum by hypodermic injections.  
Nervous diseases, neuritis, neuralgia, headache, disturbance and metabolism causing weakness and lack of vital energy.  
Diseases peculiar to the young, the middle aged and the old.  
Those who are discouraged by having been treated with no benefit or who have been told an operation is necessary or who have been told their case is hopeless—are especially invited to call.  
[Advt.]

**Dr. G. W. Bechtold**  
**DENTIST**  
Office Hours: 8:00 to 12:00 a. m.  
1:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
Evenings by Appointment.  
Office, Second Floor of Kimball Block.

**Frank Phillips**  
Tonsorial Artist.  
When in need of anything in my line call in and see me.

### FARM HANDS GET \$45 A MONTH, WITH BOARD

That's in South Dakota, Where Bumper Crops Are Predicted.

Stour Falls, S. D.—Because of a shortage of farm hands it has become necessary in many parts of South Dakota for the women and boys of the households and even the girls to work in the fields. So the farmers and their wives and children are hard at work putting in what is believed to be the greatest acreage of spring wheat in the history of the state.  
With the prospect that prices for foodstuffs will continue high during the war the farmers have decided to increase their crop acreage. With a favorable season South Dakota will produce this year the greatest crop of foodstuffs in its history. The residents of towns are preparing to have larger vegetable gardens than ever before, so there is every indication that the state will make a new record in crop production this year.  
Farm hands ready for work demand from \$35 to \$45 a month and board, and in many instances the farmers pay these prices. Only a few years ago good farm hands could be had from \$12 to \$20 a month and board, and those who received the higher figure were the envied of their fellows.

### NATIVES LOOTED SHIP DRIVEN IN BY A U BOAT

Battle Between Crew and Beach Combers, During Which One of Latter Was Killed.

New York.—Driven by pitiless "tigers of the sea" into the clutches of equally pitiless human tigers lurking along the beaches of northern Spain was the fate of the officers and crew of the schooner *Phineas W. Sprague*, the captain and chief officer of which vessel arrived in an American port on board a passenger liner from Cadiz.  
According to Captain F. A. Jarvis, the *Sprague* was pursued by a German U. boat while coasting through the bay of Biscay and was forced to seek refuge inside the three mile limit. There the vessel was caught by a treacherous current and thrown on the beach near Carbonares, Spain.  
No sooner did the residents of that part of King Alfonso's domain see that the schooner was helpless, declares the captain, than they boarded the vessel in droves and commenced to loot her. A battle between the crew of the schooner and the beach combers ensued, during which one of the latter was killed. The *Sprague* was a total loss.  
On board the same vessel which brought Captain Jarvis and his chief officer back to this country were several other survivors of submarine disasters, including Captain Phillip H. Johnson and twenty-one men of the steamship *Zward* and five men from the schooner *Edwin R. Hunt*, both of which were destroyed by U boats.

Silent watches of the night are those people forget to wind.  
A red-haired woman has as much right to call her hair golden as a fat woman has to call herself plump.  
Marriage is sometimes a failure because a man is unable to think of the right excuse at the right time.

## A RAILROAD ARMY

Will Build Up Lines of Traffic In France.

### NINE REGIMENTS CALLED.

They Will Be Part of Regular Force, and at Head of Each Regiment as Colonel Will Be Engineer Officer of Army—Construction Will Be Main Work.

New York.—Need for expert railroad men to repair the lines in France is so pressing that an urgent call has been sent out by the railroads war board to the various roads of the country for assistance in organizing nine regiments of railroad men to go at once to France. They will be a part of the regular army, and at the head of each regiment as colonel will be an engineer officer of the army.

The plans of the board call for five construction regiments, one shop or repair regiment and three operating regiments. Construction will be the main work of the men sent over, but the repair and operating needs are hardly less immediate. A notice sent out by the railroads war board says: "The French railways are badly run down. They need more or less complete rehabilitation. France has no men who can be spared for this work. She wants all her men at the front. Before we can train men to go into the trenches we can supply France's railroad wants, and we can do it practically immediately. Any men we send over must be soldiers, so it will be necessary for the railroad forces to enter the army."

"We propose to make up five construction regiments of six companies each to do this rehabilitation. Each regiment will have an engineer officer of the United States army as colonel and another officer from the army as an adjutant. The other officers will be made up of railroad men, except that the commissary will be provided by the United States army. Each lieutenant colonel will be a chief engineer of a railroad or some one else of similar experience. The captains will be taken from the engineers of maintenance of way, the lieutenants from supervisors or road masters and the noncommissioned officers from track and bridge foremen. The privates will be track laborers."

"The pressing need just now is for officers for these regiments. They will require five chief engineers, thirty engineers of maintenance of way, twenty supervisors or road masters, sixty track foremen and thirty bridge foremen. Each company will have 150 track laborers and fourteen bridge carpenters as privates.

"The next important requirement of the French railways is for shop forces. They are short of men to repair their locomotives. It is proposed to organize a shop regiment, to be made up the same way—as the construction regiments, except that the lieutenant colonel will be a superintendent of motive power, the captains will be master mechanics, the lieutenants will be shop foremen and the noncommissioned officers gang foremen. The rest of the company will be made up of boiler-makers, machinists, blacksmiths and their helpers."

Once a hero always a hero—especially to the hero himself.  
Lots of people who have opinions but no convictions ought to be convicted for having such opinions.

**DRS. VARDON & PARKS**  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS  
Office in Monroe block, over Spring Drug Co's Store  
Phone 158-4 rings  
Office hours: 1:30 to 4:00 p. m.  
7:00 to 8:00 p. m.  
X-RAY in Office.

**Dr. F. P. Ramsey**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.  
OFFICE SHERMAN BLOCK  
East Jordan, Mich.  
Phone No. 196.

**Dr. C. H. Pray**  
Dentist  
Office Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m. And Evenings.  
Phone No. 222.

## A PAIL MAY SAVE A CITY.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."  
We cannot all be heroes on the battlefield. Nor can we all wear gold braid or padded khaki. Our service may not lie in paths of glory, but every true American can do his bit.

War is on. It is real; it is earnest; it is uncertain. The fact that the theatre of the great war has been viewed at long range from our shores should not blunt us to our new dangers.

A constant menace will be fire. Warfare is never dainty, and explosions and incendiarism may levy a heavy tax on American property.

To counterbalance the greater exposure of American property by reason of war, there should be greater vigilance and care by American citizens.

If the number of fires under normal conditions can be reduced by public cooperation, American fire insurance interests will be strengthened to meet the prospective losses arising from the direct or indirect consequences of war.

Here is a superb opportunity for the American householder to serve his country. The thrill of martial music and the huzzahs of cheering throngs may be lacking, but the civilian who in these pregnant moments, protects his home and community against fire is every inch a soldier.

Every fire is a potential conflagration and a small flame starting accidentally in a modest home may eventually reach some hidden cache of explosives, secretly stored in nearly every community, and the casualties may be worse even than the carnage of battle.

Property owners and householders should arm themselves with proper fire fighting equipment. Every family should be specifically warned and instructed. Every organization now mustering for local defense should include explicit directions to the community to exercise the utmost caution at this time.

If grenades, acid extinguishers and other patented devices are too expensive, a handy pail of water may save a city.

The patriots now organizing in various communities, eager to serve Uncle Sam, can raise no stronger or simpler defense for their homes than a corps of individual fire fighters, alert and ready to check at the outset this ravaging foe.

Owners of large manufacturing properties should be sure of their watchmen. Every precaution should be taken to prevent fires by accident or design.

He who pursues two rabbits will succeed in catching neither.  
A dead lion is better than a live dog—for rug-making purposes.

**RID OF A LINGERING COUGH**  
You can get relief from racking, hacking coughs, from wheezy, sneezy breathing, from raw, inflamed throat and tight chest. W. G. Glazier, Bentonville, Ark., writes: "I can recommend Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. I used it for a cough that I had for years, and was said to have consumption but it cured me."—Hite's Drug Store.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**  
Default having been made in the terms and conditions of a certain purchase money mortgage, made and executed by Jesse McDonald, of Boyne City, Michigan, to Herman A. Goodman of East Jordan, Michigan, dated the tenth day of November, 1914 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix County November 14, 1914, in Liber 54 of mortgages on Page 131, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, including principal, interest and attorney fee, the sum of Seven hundred thirty-one and 10/100 Dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,  
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided the undersigned will sell at public auction on the seventh day of July, 1917 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Charlevoix, Charlevoix County, Michigan, (that being the place wherein the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is held), the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit:—The east one-half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section three, town thirty-two north, range six west, Wilson township, Charlevoix County, Michigan.

HERMAN A. GOODMAN,  
Dated, April 4, 1917.  
Dwight H. Fitch,  
Att'y for mortgage.  
Business Address, East Jordan, Mich.

She is a wise woman who knows where her waist line will be after the next new styles come in.

**STOPPED HIS BACKACHE**  
George Lawrence, railroad fireman, Kittrell, Miss., writes: "I used three bottles of Foley Kidney Pills when I was so sick I hardly could stay on the engine, and they cured me. My back ached all the time; kidneys acted sluggish; dull headache; felt sleepy all the time; nervous; had to rise many times each night."—Hite's Drug Store.

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Beginning today order twice as much milk you have been getting. In no other way can you more health and at the same time save money.  
The average family must cut down the food bills. Why not, then, buy milk at a low price rather than some other foods at exorbitant prices?  
One quart of milk equals:—  
8 eggs  
3 lbs. fresh codfish  
3-5 lb. of ham  
2 lbs. of chicken  
3-4 lb. of round steak  
4-5 lb. of pork chops  
When people come to properly understand the real food values in milk there will be much more of it used.  
We want to impress upon you especially that our milk is good milk. It has that perfect flavor that makes milk-drinking a pleasure. It is produced and delivered to you under absolutely sanitary conditions.

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