

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 21

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1917.

No. 34

Many Called Few Chosen

Disposition of First Draft Examinations, Held Aug. 7-8-9

Through courtesy of County Clerk Lewis, The Herald is able to publish this week an official list of the names of men called in Charlevoix County on the first draft, divided up into the several classes in which they belong. All men under list headed "List of Names Exempted by Local Board" were exempted because of dependents, except order Nos. 124 and 64, both of Boyne Falls, who are aliens. The second draft of men are being examined this week at Charlevoix.

List of Names of Men Who Claimed No Exemptions.

Name	Order No.
Samuel Enich E. Johnson, B. City	7
Herbert S. Wakefield, Charlevoix	19
Wm. Richard Patrick, East Jordan	26
Leslie Geo. Everts, Phelps	33
Leroy Merton Chew, Boyne City	55
Patrick A. McKinnon, Ellsworth	63
Frank Watterson Drayton, B. City	79
Edward Erber, Boyne City	81
Don Sanborn, Boyne City	96
Carl Lester Agan, Boyne City	104
Clinton Eugene Raymond, E. Jordan	108
Louis Eugene Gravelin, Charlevoix	110
Orie Lowell Chance, Boyne City	114
Patrick Tjapkes, Ellsworth	116
Paul Jay Crouterfield, B. City, R. 2	122
Geo. Wesley, Chard, East Jordan	126
James Henry Mastin, East Jordan	127
Howard Carl Middleton, B. City	137
Sheredale Morgan, Boyne City	94
Mark Evanich, Charlevoix, R. 3	47
Irvin LaVerne Flanders, E. Jordan	103
Martin P. McDonough, St. James	44

List of Names of Men Exempted By Board.

Name	Order No.
Frank Ray Moore, Boyne City	106
Orvie C. Gussolus, East Jordan	62
Jesse Frank Jupe, East Jordan	59
Wm. Bernard Peck, East Jordan	37
Martin Junior Wicker, Boyne City	122
Roland Cameron Archer, E. Jordan	91
Lawrence A. Mayville, East Jordan	11
Frank Edward Lezotte, Boyne City	113
Edward Julius Glaza, Boyne City	61
Joseph James Gordon, East Jordan	6
George Lester Ramsey, East Jordan	16
Archie Philips Friday, Boyne City	117
Frank Grambia Davis, Boyne Falls	10
Hiram Potter, Charlevoix	82
Mike Matwy, Boyne Falls	124
Peter Jarema, Boyne Falls	64
John Franklin Whitley, Charlevoix	47
Mason Harry Rose, Charlevoix	41
Walter Taylor, Charlevoix	133
Harold L. Bedford, Charlevoix	80
Harry C. Wilkins, Boyne City	56
James Richards, Boyne City	50
Leon Jarema, Boyne Falls	100
Chas. John Allers, St. James	128
Joe Gratkowski, Boyne Falls	138
Irving Geo. Sands, Charlevoix	141
Arthur John Luft, Boyne City	9

Physically Deficient.

Name	Order No.
Earl H. Sneathen, Charlevoix, R. 3	1
Peter Nepeneqwanabe, St. James	2
Gilbert Ely Culver, Boyne City	3
Albert Staley, Charlevoix	4
Donald H. McKinley, Boyne City	5
Floyd DeWitt Rice, East Jordan	12
Glen Emerson Loomis, Charlevoix	14
Frank Herman Behling, Boyne City	18
Daniel Jacob Keway, East Jordan	20
Raymond Dodd, Boyne City	22
John Tison, Boyne Falls	23
George Wilgus Hampton, B. City	24
Elmer Charles Holt, East Jordan	28
Hugh Traverse Roberts, B. City	29
Clyde Newman Vought, B. City	31
Cyril McKenney, East Jordan	32
John Rickagers, St. James	34
James Earl, Boyne City	35
Frank Borkowski, Boyne Falls	36
Joseph Hofman, Charlevoix	38
Thomas Boyd, St. James	40
George Elden McCloud, East Jordan	42
Samuel R. McCalmon, East Jordan	43
Forrest W. Dilworth, B. City, R. 2	45
Clifton Heller, East Jordan	48
Fred Tousley, Boyne Falls	51
James Henry Bogart, Boyne City	57
Thurlew H. Weed, Charlevoix	60
Lloyd C. Vineyard, Charlevoix	66
Raymond Ira Howard, Charlevoix	68
Winnie Dornburg, Boyne City	69
Clyde Hubert Coff, Boyne Falls	71
Joseph Hoskins, Boyne City	72
David Nikola, Boyne City	73
Robert Russell, Boyne Falls	75
Otto Lee Hines, Charlevoix	78
Oral J. Barber, Boyne City	84
Fred Boss, Charlevoix, R. 1	88
Perry D. Kightlinger, Boyne City	89
George Roderick, Boyne City	90

Name	Order No.
William Carl Heise, Charlevoix	93
Charles C. Friend, Boyne City, R. 2	95
Fred Bassett, Charlevoix	97
Frank Cuttin, Bay Shore, R. 1	105
John Frederick Crozier, Boyne City	107
Harrison L. Smith, Bay Shore, R. 1	109
Jerome J. Herron, Boyne City	111
Howard Hazen Jones, Boyne City	112
Glen Bulow, East Jordan	115
Wasy Skop, Boyne Falls	119
Wm. Henry Mason, Boyne City	121
Charles R. Withers, B. City, R. 2	123
Lyle Walter Ellsworth, Boyne City	125
Joseph Bowen, Boyne City	129
Robert E. Dickie, Charlevoix	130
Wm. Sherman W. Shelow, Jr., B. C.	135
Erick John Oleson, Boyne City	139
John Joseph Whiteford, E. Jordan	140
Lance Kemp, East Jordan	143
Joseph A. Stover, Charlevoix, R. 2	145
John Lawrence Kane, East Jordan	52
Aaron Davison, Boyne City	58
Asa Stewart, Charlevoix	1020

List of Persons Whose Claims for Exemption were Denied

Name	Order No.
Colin C. Vardon, M. D., E. Jordan	49
Archie Adams, Boyne City	134
Claude Myers, East Jordan, R. 3	85
Loyd Robert Deshane, E. Jordan	87
Leo William Allard, Charlevoix	70
Anthony Joseph Zoulek, E. Jordan	101
William Leonard Gaunt, E. Jordan	118
Joseph Patrick Walsh, Charlevoix	136
Edward Potter, Charlevoix	8
Loyal Richard Barber, B. City, R. 4	17

List of Persons Who Filed Under Agricultural & Industrial Alone

Name	Order No.
Emrial Vivian LaCroix, B. City	13
Clyde Cadwell, Boyne City	15
Lester Davidson, Boyne City	30
Roy Winegarden, Boyne City	39
Roscoe C. Corbin, Charlevoix	77
Fred C. Friend, Boyne City	86
Harry Potter, Charlevoix	142

List of Persons Called By Local Board Who Failed to Report and Submit to Examination

Name	Order No.
Theodore Kondrat, Boyne Falls (Sick)	373
Charles Earl Kline, Boyne City (Sick)	775
Oscar Mischnick, Boyne City (Sick)	786
Geo. Montavon, Springvale (Sick)	1292
John Frederick Gould, Boyne City (Sick)	1288
Stanley Vincent, Boyne City (Sick)	809
Percy John Sauerhier, E. Jordan (Sick)	1275
Anthony P. McDonough, St. James (Order sent to other brd. for Examination.)	432
Levi A. Spencer, Charlevoix, R. 2 (Order for Ex. sent to other Board)	343
John W. McCarthy, B. City, R. 1 (Order sent to other board for Examination.)	379
Archie McGregor, Boyne City (Dead.)	784
Joseph Johncheck, Traverse City (Insane.)	18

School Commissioner's Notes

May L. Stewart, Commissioner

The Board of Examiners meets according to law on Saturday the 18th to issue certificates dependent upon the August examination. The notes go to press too early to give names of successful candidates. The meeting is to be held at Boyne City at 5 a. m.

The office work is now a steady grind on census lists and statistics from all over the county. Most of the reports are in early this year and there is less danger of loss of primary money from time consumed in making corrections. Promptness all along the line will make the machinery of the law work out without loss to anyone.

The report shows that Norwood No. 1 frl. voted to establish a district library at the annual meeting.

The Magee school, Norwood No. 8 frl. is now the only school in Norwood township that has not established a library. In several townships every school has taken this step.

No. 2 Peaine has no library. This means that Peaine No. 1 draws all the penal fines from that township, and has done so for 17 years. Well!

The Fairgrove school, Hayes No. 1, commonly called the Murray school has increased its percentage of attendance

from 79 to 92 per cent.

Hayes No. 3 voted to establish a library at its annual meeting July, 1917. Every school in Hayes now has a library.

The only method of pensmanship reported so far has been Palmer.

More notes as the checking of the reports continues.

VAN PELT TALKS ON SYSTEM.

He says he thinks that everybody has just as good a right to think what they think, as he has to think as he thinks for himself. It is our thinking machine that does all our business because you have to think it out before you can do it, and without first thinking out our plans before putting them into execution, nothing ever would be done. He has been thinking and talking and working for good roads for the past 35 years as we have repeatedly said in our columns. He retains the same old time vigor and earnestness and enthusiasm that he displayed when he first came into our county and drove up through the woods and among the stumps from Norwood, and he says that now is the time for every one of us to get on our fighting clothes to demand from the government and the state all that is due us before other counties get in ahead of us. He has the figures to show how much cheaper the concrete roads are for us to build than are the gravel roads.

Michigan Soils Need Phosphorus

Wisdom Of Using Phosphate Fertilizers Proven.

East Lansing, Mich., Aug. 21.—Most Michigan soils are deficient in phosphorus, the plant food so necessary for the successful growing of wheat, the soils department of the Michigan Agricultural College has learned through a study of conditions in several counties. Demonstrations conducted on many farms in connection with this work, the department reports, have proved that the supplying of this element in the shape of acid phosphate and raw rock phosphate fertilizers gives good returns for the money expended.

In a recent trip through eastern, central and western Michigan inspection revealed the fact that heads of wheat on many fields are only about half as well filled as they should be, indicating a deficiency of phosphorus in the soil, "Dr. M. M. McCool declares. 'The correctness of these observations,' he adds, 'has been additionally borne out by the chemical analysis of representative soil types in Cass, St. Joseph, Lenawee, Wayne, Ingham, Allegan, Manistee, Wexford and Newaygo counties. The results have shown that soils in all of these districts lack the necessary amount of phosphorus.

But to remove all doubt, actual tests have been conducted in the field. Remarkable returns from the application of phosphates have been secured by the soils department of the college, by means of field culture experiments on Cass, Van Buren and Kent county farms, as well as on the college farm, and through cooperative experiments with farmers in several counties.

On the county farm in Kent last year, acid phosphate on soils resulted in an increase of 60 bushels to the acre in potatoes. An increase of 40 bushels to the acre over the yield on the adjacent untreated sandy loam was obtained on the county farm in Van Buren by similar treatments. In Van Buren county 400 pounds of acid phosphate was applied in one case, and 2,000 pounds of raw rock phosphate in another. The results were equally good in both.

In Lenawee county the yield of rye was increased from 16.9 bushels to 21.5 bushels by the addition of 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre to sandy soils in cooperative experiments on the farm of A. M. Green, while County Agent Blanford, in Newaygo county has increased the yield of wheat from eight to twenty-five bushels by applying 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre to light soils.

We have been selling phosphate from our farms for years, and returning it to the soil now is sound practice. Phosphates are not a soil stimulant and their use will not result after a few years in decreased yields. The soils department of the college recommends the application of 200 pounds per acre of from 16 to 18 per cent acid phosphate twice in a four-year rotation. The small grains are especially benefited. Where rock phosphate is to be used 1500 pounds per acre in a four-year rotation is advisable. It is conceded that it is best, where possible, to use the latter in conjunction with stable manure or crop residues.

In using acid phosphates, two-thirds of the cost of application should be charged to the first crop, and the remainder to the crops that follow. The department also calls attention to the importance of ordering phosphates immediately for use on wheat this fall.

Liquor affects a man's brain, if he has any; if not, it affects his legs.

It is better to be taken by surprise than to be taken by the police.

A man seldom gets so full of emotion that he has no room for dinner.

The best some men can do is to place themselves on homemade pedestals.

A woman's words are the milk and her meaning is the cream that slowly comes to the surface.

Don't think because a word to the wise is sufficient that people will be eager to speak to you.

ARE YOU UNLUCKY?

In August the air is full of pollen and dust that cause trouble for some, yet others are never bothered. No remedy does more to relieve hay fever and asthma than Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds and croup. It clears and soothes the afflicted nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Hite's Drug Store.



Oh You
Patriotic
Person!

BIG RED CROSS BENEFIT

AND

POLE-RAISING!

AT EAST JORDAN

TUESDAY, AUG. 28

COMMENCING AT 1:30 P. M.

Cancel All Other Engagements on This Date.

Address by REV. J. P. HUGET, of Brooklyn

MUSIC BY THE BAND

CHORUSES, QUARTETS, RECITATIONS

Hartman & Varady Who have just finished a successful season in some of our largest cities, will give an exhibition of Clever Dancing.

LET NO ONE QUESTION YOUR PATRIOTISM AFTER AUG. 28th

LADIES OF THE RED CROSS WILL FURNISH EATS AT A SMALL FEE.

DANCING ON THE PAVEMENT In the Evening!

MUSIC BY THE METROPOLE ORCHESTRA.

INTERNEED ALIENS ARE WELL TREATED

Have Comfortable Quarters Near Hot Springs, N. C.

OBEY ALL THE CAMP RULES

No Trouble Has Occurred, and None Is Expected—Are Well Fed at a Cost of 80 Cents a Day Per Man to the Government—Cooks From Interned Liners Prepare the Food.

Prisoners from an enemy land may be ill treated in some countries, but not so in the United States. The Germans interned at Hot Springs, N. C., thirty-eight miles west of Asheville, in the heart of the Blue Ridge, live in comfort and eat their fill at a hotel which the United States has leased. The building is set in a hundred acres of shaded lawn. The alien guests are 100 officers and 500 members of the crews of German merchant ships held in American ports when the European war began.

Surrounding the property is a four foot wire fence, patrolled by khaki clad men armed with pistols and badged as "watchmen." Fence and guards are strictly to keep out curious Americans, not to keep in the Germans. If any German thinks of escaping, which probably none of them does, the unwisdom of such a course is suggested by long, lean mountain hunters, who pause at the fence to stare with impassive faces at the foreigners.

A month ago the Germans were taken to Hot Springs from Ellis Island and other immigrant stations. They are officially designated as "detained immigrants," aliens who had not chosen to take up residence in this country prior to hostilities with Germany and are not now eligible to do so. Six hundred more are going as soon as quarters now building are completed.

No Trouble Is Expected.

"What will you do if they make trouble?" was asked of the director of internment, Alfred Hampton.

"Why answer that until there is trouble?" he countered.

There has been no trouble. The Germans obey the few rules imposed on them. They answer roll call at 8 a. m. daily and take part in a fire drill. Then they are practically free within the grounds, until taps sound at 11 p. m. They are practically on the honor system and are allowed to make rules for their own guidance through a number of committees. They work when they work and play when they play, idling but little. A massive, broad shouldered coal passer who was seen looking for a four leafed clover was as attentive to his task as if he were seeking a lost diamond. The chief officers have organized classes, and daily instruction is given to petty officers and common seamen in mathematics, navigation and languages.

"In three years all these men will have the technical education necessary to command a ship," said Mr. Hampton.

Squads run through military setting up exercises daily. Some of the men work for the government, including fifty ship carpenters being engaged in the construction of the new barracks, and others are employed as day laborers. The pay ranges from \$20 to \$30 a month. A number of the men work in the seven acre tract, where a fine crop of vegetables is growing, and others find diversion in their own little garden plots. Agriculture appeals to most of the interned men, but not many of them know all there is to know about plants. Most of them are from the seaboard and have had little experience in the fields. One captain has a little plot, outlined with white stones, in which he is cultivating beans and corn. A large and prosperous jimson weed which the poor man thinks is some American vegetable sprang up from a former planting.

"I did not notice that thing until it was half grown," explained an official, "and now I haven't the heart to tell the captain it is a rank weed."

Build a Miniature Village.

By the riverside the officers have built a village of miniature rustic houses, using tree limbs and roots, stones, odds and ends of material found on the hotel grounds. One house has panels of old matting. There are seats and tables, but no stoves.

The prisoners are allowed to receive newspapers and other reading matter and, subject to the station censorship, to write and receive letters. About thirty members of German officers' families have come to the village of Hot Springs, and these the officers are privileged to receive for an hour each Sunday. They can see them as often as they wish, the families coming to the fence, but no conversation is allowed except during the Sunday hour. Few visitors are allowed to inspect the station, and they are not permitted to speak to the Germans except by way of salutation in passing. The Germans do not salute the Americans in charge, although they generally speak in salutation. The watchmen are not supposed to talk with them.

"But the rules don't say we mustn't listen to them talk," said a guard off duty. "It wouldn't be any use to tell these folks anything anyway," said he, "because they wouldn't believe you. They say the Americans have never repaired the ship engines they damaged. They say it can't be done outside of Germany."

GERMANY PLANS FIGHT TO CAPTURE TRADE AFTER WAR

Enemy Mobilizing Industrial Resources For World Commerce War.

BUILDS MERCHANT SHIPS

Going Over to Peace Commission Formed to Devise Means to Win Back Export Trade Lost Through Conflict of Arms.

Contrary to the general belief, Germany, during the past three years, has not confined her shipbuilding activities to the turning out of submarines and other war vessels. Since the outbreak of the war twenty-eight new freight steamers have been constructed in her shipyards. It is also worthy of note that German steamship offices throughout the neutral world are being kept open for the immediate resumption of business and that recently the clerical staffs in these offices have been restored to full from half pay.

To the American manufacturer and his employee there is a world of significance in these correlated statements of fact, indicating, as they do, the extent to which Germany is prepared for the campaign of industrial reconstruction and the wholesale conquest of world trade markets which she plans to undertake the moment peace has been restored. Germany is making ready for the economic war just as carefully as she prepared for the present conflict. Just as every man, automobile, horse and factory in the empire was indexed and given place in mobilization for actual war, so have certain men, industries and raw materials been indexed today and given their place in the mobilization for German export trade with the coming of peace.

Other Nations May Follow Suit.

Nor is it to be supposed that the other big nations will be behindhand in bidding for world trade after the war to make up for the tremendous trade losses sustained through the conflict. Under pressure of national danger the governments in these countries have come into closer touch with their manufacturers and, having learned the principles of industrial mobilization, are in a position to aid those manufacturers in times of peace.

Germany's plans for the trade war may go astray just as some of the features of her military program did during the past three years, but a recital of the active steps she has taken toward economic and industrial reconstruction will serve to emphasize the need in this country for industrial economy and efficiency unhampered by strife between wage earners and wage payers and unwise business laws.

To begin with, Germany is not on the verge of bankruptcy. She has no huge floating international debt, and her war loans are secured several times over. She has not put such a pressure on her mines that they will be overweakened when peace comes, nor has she exhausted her other resources. Unless conditions are very radically changed by the outcome of the war she will be in an excellent position to wage the fight for the recovery of the \$5,000,000,000 worth of world trade she lost through the war.

Plenty of Goods For Export.

When the war ends, Germany will have plenty of goods in a few lines in which she enjoys a superabundance of raw materials to throw back upon the world markets, and she will be able to sell these goods at a very low price. There are factories in Elberfeld, Remscheid, Frankfurt-am-Main and Dusseldorf today turning out a steady flow, not for the purposes of war, but for peace.

Germany's preparations for the reconstruction period are characteristically thorough. The imperial government has appointed "The Friedensbergau Kommission," literally the going over to peace commission, which is headed by Senator Stahmer of the Hamburg parliament. Associated with the latter are the most prominent German capitalists of industry and bankers. The plans so far evolved by the Stahmer commission for the recapturing of Germany's \$5,000,000,000 worth of lost trade are based upon the principle that when peace comes Germany must export cargoes of goods that far exceed in value the class of goods she imports. That will enable her to establish a substantial trade balance.

In her export activities she will lay most stress on lines such as chemicals, dyestuffs, hardware, cutlery and "knickknacks," for her available raw materials favor the abundant production of those articles. They will have to import copper, nickel, cotton and animal fats and American machinery. On any other commodity it is almost a certainty that the Stahmer committee will recommend prohibitive import duties, especially on manufactured articles.

If Germany is to compete successfully for world trade, however, it is vitally essential that costs be kept down in the manufacture of the chosen articles of export. The imperial order has gone forth that the exporter's burden be lightened, and all sorts of concessions will be made him in the form of preferential railroad rates and cheap inland waterway tolls and ocean freight rates. —Industrial Conservation, New York.

CITIES THAT NOURISH INDUSTRIES THRIVE

Citizens Should Take Interest in Policies to Insure Encouragement of Manufacturing Enterprises.

"The thriving industrial cities of today are those that seek to do the best for their industries," says a prominent Milwaukee manufacturer. "Even the practice of giving factory sites free to manufacturers as an incentive to locate in the smaller communities is still in vogue."

"There are many towns well located with respect to railroad facilities and waterways, and also convenient to good labor markets, that are seeking industries, yet, despite this competition for industries, there are many cities that are actually hostile to them. Some are unwittingly driving away the support of the populace. It can only result in industries leaving, and if industries continue to leave what is going to become of the population?"

"In my opinion, it rests with the people. The people themselves should take a greater interest in their town councils, in their state legislatures and in their national government. Then much of the unfair, unreasonable class legislation could be prevented. As it is, the professional politicians often have full sway." —Industrial Conservation, New York.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE

Employers and Employees Form Novel Co-operative Body.

What is known as the National Alliance of Employers and Employed has been organized in England. The object as expressed in the constitution adopted at a meeting held at 64, Victoria street, London, E. W., on May 22, is "to secure the active co-operation of employers and employed in the discussion and treatment of questions affecting labor and employment, with the special object of securing that these should be dealt with before they have reached the stage of acute controversy." A resolution was passed urging the government to abstain in future from action affecting the conditions of manufacture and employment until the joint advice of employers and employed has been obtained and from interference in industrial disputes until every form of direct negotiation has been exhausted.

Besides labor representatives the following were among those present: Sir K. Crossley, Crossley Brothers, Limited; Sir V. Callard, Vickers, Limited; Sir A. Firth, Firth & Sons, Limited; F. Gilbertson, Pontardawe Steel, Tinplate and Galvanizing Works, and Sir Robert Hadfield, Hadfield, Limited. —Industrial Conservation, New York.

REST PERIODS CONSERVE ENERGY OF WORKERS

Permitting Laborers to Become Fatigued Cuts Down Production.

Employers of labor have found that output may be increased, not by working a man when he is tired, but by giving him an opportunity to rest. An hour's rest for the workers may literally be worth far more to the employer than the same time spent in labor.

At a large munitions factory men engaged in the heavy work of molding are required by the management to rest fifteen minutes in every hour of work. The manager was satisfied that this was an arrangement good for the men and for the output. But the men objected to this long spell of rest in each hour because the work was piecemeal and they thought the production would be lessened by it. The manager accordingly found it necessary to set a foreman to watch and to make the hourly rest compulsory. When this was done the output per hour was found to be actually increased.

Proper attention to rest will prevent a large part of diminished capacity from industrial fatigue and prevent waste due to imperfect work. —Industrial Conservation, New York.

BRIDGING THE CHASM.

Human Note In Industry Bringing Employer and Employee Together.

Labor and capital are naturally partners, not enemies. Friction between these two important elements in industry is unnatural, but the personal relation in industry, entered into in the right spirit, gives the greatest promise of bridging the yawning chasm which has opened up between employer and employee. —Industrial Conservation, New York.

Industry's Big Gain.

Value of manufactures in the United States was \$24,248,828,000 in 1914, the United States census bureau reports in announcing its preliminary statement of general results of the latest census of manufactures. In the five-year period from 1909, the date of the previous census, manufactures increased \$3,574,271,000 in value, or 17.8 per cent. In the period since the 1914 census manufactures have made rapid increases, but no estimate of their value for this year has been made by the census bureau. —Industrial Conservation, New York.

Came to Aid of Government.

A very large part of the credit for the success of the \$2,000,000,000 liberty bond issue is due to the manufacturers of the country, who not only subscribed liberally themselves, but in many cases made it possible for employees to subscribe without any strain. —Industrial Conservation, New York.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lisk, Publisher

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

There Are None.

During his visit to the United States General Joffre was hurried through subways, jerked into skyscrapers, flung from New York to Chicago on a fast train and in general taken care of with the breathless assiduity which characterizes American hospitality.

On the eve of his departure for Montreal he was asked by a reporter to state freely and frankly which one of our national characteristics had most impressed him during his stay.

"Well, since you put it that way," replied Joffre, "I have been chiefly impressed by your blunt outspokenness and, if I may venture to say so, your lack of respect to your superiors."

"Our superiors!" exclaimed the reporter in blank amazement. "But we haven't any!"

"And," remarked Joffre in telling the story, "after making acquaintance with their wonderful country and its still more wonderful inhabitants I have come to the conclusion that what that reporter said was about right."

The Mighty Amazon.

The Amazon, which flows through Brazil from west to east, is the mightiest river in the world. It rises in the Andes, and its course to the Atlantic is over 4,000 miles. It has more than 1,100 tributaries, the chief being the Madeira, which is 1,800 miles long, and the Rio Negro, 1,350 miles long. The extent of the waters of this majestic river is the largest in the world, over 30,000 miles of its surface being of a navigable nature. It drains nearly 3,000,000 square miles of territory. There are something like 1,200 different kinds of birds which are exclusive to the valleys of this wonderful river and thousands of varieties of animal life which are unknown in any other part of the world. The soil of the basin of the Amazon is so rich that for

every bushel of maize planted it is estimated that 800 can be harvested.

Tone Quality in Music.

Tone quality is a great factor in music. Vibrations in their multiples and relations determine tone. Various instruments vary in tone quality just as does the human voice. A bell, once cast, remains the same in tone, somber or clear, to the end of its usefulness. A violin is more than a bell, and on fine violins the most subtle nuances of tone quality can be produced. The higher the harmonics, or overtones, the higher the multiples, and the more elaborate and delicate the combinations the more exquisite the tone quality of the instrument.

The human voice is greatest in tone quality, excelling the instrument, because the singer's harmonics are based not alone upon physical proportions, but also upon the heart and soul of the individual. —Exchange.

Coveted Feathers.

Mamo is the name of a beautiful bird of the Hawaiian Islands, now believed to be extinct, having been destroyed for the sake of its golden yellow feathers, used in former days to decorate the state robes of chiefs.

The coveted feathers of the mamo bird were a small tuft about an inch long beneath each wing. The royal cloak of the Hawaiian King Kamehameha I, made of these rare feathers, was four feet long and eleven and a half feet wide at the bottom. This cloak of mamo tufts is said to have been buried with one of the later Hawaiian kings. The plumage of the mamo was generally black, excepting the lower back and parts of the wings, which were yellow.

Tropical Rains.

Tropical rains are of relatively short duration by reason of the small number of cyclonic storms in the tropics, and this duration is fairly uniform throughout the year.

The heaviest general rainfalls in Porto Rico are associated with West Indian hurricanes. The historic hurricane of Aug. 8, 1899, precipitated rainfall equivalent to 1,113 tons per acre.

GLA FITT CONSULT

J. LEAHY

Optomertist Expert on Eye Strain

Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, and all other symptoms of Eye Strain cured.

Crossed Eyes Straightened Without an Operation.

Fitting Children's Eyes a Specialty, Difficult Cases Softened.

Glasses Guaranteed to Fit.

Office at Drs. Vardon & Parks Date, TUESDAY, Sept. 4th Will Remain Two Days.

Treat Your Seed Wheat for Smut

Treat your seed wheat for smut. Under the new grain standardization law the licensed inspectors are required to dock smutty grain not only for the loss in weight but for the cost of cleaning and washing. Experienced grain buyers estimate that smutted wheat will bring about 15 cents less per bushel than clean wheat. (Treatment) Thoroughly fan to remove all smut balls, then spread out in long pile. One man sprays while another shovels the grain over. Use a small hand atomizer or sprayer, pint or quart size. Use Formaldehyde just as it comes from the drug store, one pint to fifty bushels of grain or in the same proportion for any amount. After the grain is thoroughly sprayed cover with blankets or canvas for four hours—no longer—and then spread thinly for a thorough airing.

GEORGE A. KILBORN, State Agricultural Agent, Emmet and Charlevoix Counties.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

Special Offerings

100 Men's and Boy's Shirts - Sizes 12 to 14 1/2

100 HATS



A half-hundred CAPS

One hundred pairs SHOES

These are odd lots still left and will be sold far below the usual price. Come in and dicker with us; you can help set the price.

Come In Saturday Night

and get what you want for what you want to pay

East Jordan Lumber Co.

How Government Will Control The Supply and Price of Wheat

Food Administration Explains the Difficulties That Have Arisen and Makes Known Its Plans to Overcome Them.

The food administration has announced its plans for the control of wheat, flour and bread. The government has called a greater disruption of the normal market for wheat than any other cereal. As a result of the inflation of certain of the world's wheat producing countries by the belligerent lines of the war, the normal determination of the price of wheat by the ordinary law of commerce is totally destroyed.

Second—In order to control speculation and to secure more equitable distribution of the available wheat, the government has placed the whole purchase of wheat supplied to the United States under the control of the government. Also the European neutrals are now buying their wheat through single government agents instead of in the normal course of commerce. Therefore the export price of wheat and flour—and this is the real price—if not controlled will be subject to almost a single will of the foreign purchaser.

Third—In normal times American wheat moves largely to Europe in the fall months. This year the shortage of shipping necessitates its distribution over the entire year. Therefore there is danger of a glut in our warehouse system over a considerable period.

Fourth—There are large stocks of wheat which cannot be drawn upon by the allies during the war, but in the event of peace or defeat of the submarines these would be available and might seriously demoralize the demand for American wheat.

Fifth—It must be clearly understood that the guaranteed minimum price of \$2 per bushel for wheat, set out in the food bill, does not apply to the 1917 harvest, but only to the 1918 harvest, and then under conditions which must be elaborated. There is therefore no determined price for the 1917 harvest.

Must Regulate the Price.

The result of this situation is that the normal price making machinery is entirely broken down unless some efficient government action is brought into play. Either (a) the American producer may face a slump in wheat, possibly below his production cost; and (b) the export price of wheat, which ultimately determines the real price, is at the will of a single agency. (c) Some one must buy the surplus wheat at any given moment, and if the surplus passes into speculative hands it will be held for higher prices later in the year. (d) With stabilized prices, extra dividends are introduced into all distribution links, which must be paid for by the consumer. It must be evident that the United States government can more justly deal with the situation than any of the agencies mentioned.

Therefore the food administration has determined to take the following course:

First—in order to eliminate speculation in wheat and flour, all elevators and mills of over 100 barrels daily capacity will be required to take out a government license, the conditions of this license to be that only reasonable and customary charges shall be made for warehouse services, that no wheat shall be stored for more than thirty days without the approval of the food administration and that certain information as to receipts and shipments shall be supplied regularly. The grain exchanges are being asked to suspend all dealings and quotations in future wheat. These regulations will come into force Sept. 1.

While farmers' co-operative elevators are excepted by the food bill, this, however, applies only to mutual concerns and not to stock companies, and in any event, under the advantages of joining the plan none are likely to stand out.

To Open Agencies at Terminals.

The substitution of the broken-down marketing machinery of the food administration proposes to open agencies for the purchase of all wheat at the principal terminals, carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers, and it is prepared to take the whole harvest if necessary in order to maintain a fair price and will receive wheat for export in such quantities as we can afford to part with in protection of our own people, on one hand, and to sell, on the other, to the millers for domestic consumption. The administration will make no charge except a nominal percentage to cover costs of the operation, and arrangements will be made which will assure the government against loss.

In order that nothing shall be left to mischarge we are setting up a properly constituted and independent auditing committee, which will check all transactions at every point.

The food administration, under these arrangements, would have a large influence in fixing the price of wheat. With a view to determining a fair price, the president has approved the appointment of a committee to be selected from representatives of the producing sections and consuming elements of the nation. This committee

Will Control Price of Wheat

Food Control Bill Does Not Fix Minimum Price For 1917 Crop, and This Must Be Kept Within Reason, to Curb Speculators.

will be assembled under the chairmanship of President Garfield of Williams College, and it will be the duty of this committee to determine a fair price for the 1917 harvest. Upon the determination of this fair basis it is the intention of the food administration to use every authority given it under the bill and the control of exports to effect the universality of this fair basis throughout the whole of the 1917 harvest year without change or fluctuation. It should thus be clear that it will not be to the advantage of any producer to hold back his grain in anticipation of further advance, for he will do so only at his own cost of storage and interest, and if it is necessary for the government to buy the entire wheat harvest, in order to maintain this fair price in protection of the producer, the food administrators intend to do so.

A Blow at Speculators.

Furthermore, the holding of wheat or flour contracts by persons not engaged in the trade, and even when in trade, in larger quantities than are necessary for the ordinary course of their business is unlawful under the act, and such cases will be prosecuted with vigor. And such holders would be advised to liquidate their contracts at once.

"By the above arrangement we believe that we shall stabilize the price of wheat throughout the year, that the hazards of operation due to fluctuating prices which are imposed upon our milling and distributing community will be eliminated, and therefore their business can return to the normal lines and the normal margins of profit, and that we shall not only have stabilized the price of wheat, but stabilized the price of flour, and that it should enable us to arrive at a stabilized price of bread," says the board.

The food administration has had the patriotic co-operation of the leading millers of the country, and these millers have organized at the request of the food administration a committee to represent the entire trade. Detailed proposals for an agreed differential of profit and expenses per barrel of flour and per ton of feed are under discussion. Under this arrangement the public will be assured an equitable and stabilized price of flour based upon the cost of raw material, and we confidently expect the volunteer arrangement with the mills which will give satisfaction to the public.

The universal endeavor over the country to reduce consumption of wheat breadstuffs, in order that we may have the requisite exports with which to carry the allies over the forthcoming winter, will result in a largely increased amount of wheat available for export. If it were exported as wheat it would result in diminution of employment in our mills and, of equal importance, curtailment of supply of mill feed for our dairy cattle. Therefore the food administration will stipulate for a large proportion of export of flour instead of wheat, and as the export orders for flour will be given subject to the approval of the food administration those which co-operate with the food administration will be given the benefit of the exports employment. By thus encouraging the home production of flour the manufacturing cost will be reduced, and therefore the American public will receive indirect benefit in lowered margins of cost in distribution.

Investigate Cost of Baking.

An exhaustive investigation is being made into the cost of baking and bread distribution, and active discussions are being carried on with the bakers' war emergency committee as to plans for the elimination of waste in the industry and the production of a standard loaf.

It is impossible to anticipate the price to be enunciated by the "fair price committee," under Dr. Garfield, and it will probably require two or three weeks in its determination. The basis of determination will be to arrive at a price which represents a fair return to the producer for his patriotic endeavor to increase the supply and a proper reduction of the cost of flour to the consumer.

It must be evident to all thinking persons that unless the price of wheat, flour and bread can be materially reduced we cannot expect to maintain the present wage scale of the country, and that we must in this social readjustment lose efficiency at a time when we can afford no such sacrifice.

Cheaper to Travel.

Now that Detroit banks are again charging a discount on Canadian currency it is cheaper for the possessor of Canadian money in any large amounts to pay his fare on the ferryboats, lose several hours en route to Windsor and exchange his money at a Canadian bank.

Put on Seventy-five Tons.

In one month 10,000 sailors at Great Lakes training station have gained seventy-five tons in aggregate weight.

The Call

Your country calls. You dare not be less brave Than those heroes dead who gladly died Struggling to give her birth. Whatever betide. Through calm and storm, the heritage they gave Must still live on, till freedom's flag shall wave O'er all the earth, till the onswelling tide Of tyranny be stannied, till peace abide O'er bloodstained field and unknown hero's grave.

Ours is the task to speed the gladsome day Of which the prophets sang, when war shall be No more, when through the darkness of the night Shall come the dawn, when panicked array Shall vanish neath the sun of liberty As the power of might through the triumph of right.

—Mills Cowen in Chicago Tribune.

U BOATS EQUIPPED WITH DEVICES TO CUT NETS

Have Motor Driven Circular Saws Which Protrude From Both Sides of Craft.

From reports that reach us from Europe we learn that Germany has equipped some of her U boats with ingenious devices to enable them to cut their way through submarine nets. One boat with a double flange of thin sheet steel protruding from both sides of the bow is said to have been destroyed by shell fire, and the device itself, practically intact, is said to be in the hands of the British admiralty. A second boat, equipped with heavy motor driven circular knives attached to steel hawsers, torpedoed a merchantman, and the captain while in a small boat made a drawing of the device for the admiralty.

Illustrations in the September issue of the Popular Science Monthly give a clear idea of these net cutters. The double flange of thin sheet steel which protrudes from both sides of the bow of the submarine is operated by electrically controlled gears. The flanges spread on either side of the bow to a distance of eighteen feet, or thirty-six feet in all, whenever the nose of the vessel touches an obstruction. Their action is said to be automatic, although an operator within the boat can extend or withdraw the device at any time by moving two heavy metal arms.

The U boat equipped with the circular knives is obviously far better able to cut its way through a net than the boat just described. It does not bother about a device at the bow, figuring, no doubt, that the sharp nose of the vessel and its rounded hull are sufficient to get through a net or stop the boat before it becomes entangled. However, it does not permit its conning tower to go unprotected. Several strands of stout steel hawsers containing motor driven knives a foot in diameter and placed about a foot apart are stretched from the bow through the conning tower to the stern. Striking a net, the knives would revolve on a flexible shaft.

BRITISH SURGERY WONDERS.

Of 1,350 Men Maimed London Hospital Returned 1,000 to Duty.

Major J. E. Goldthwaite, an orthopedic surgeon of the United States army, returned to an Atlantic port after visiting the hospitals of France and England to study the new methods of treating the wounded.

Out of a batch of 1,350 wounded soldiers who had been crushed and fearfully maimed by shells, he said, 1,000 had been so skillfully patched up by the surgeons at the London Orthopedic hospital that they were able to return to duty.

Major Goldthwaite was one of twenty American medical officers who were sent abroad by the government. He said he had returned to recruit surgeons for study of war hospital conditions in order that American soldiers might later have the benefit of modern treatment from their own surgeons.

Another passenger on the liner was L. A. Post of Stamford, N. Y. who has been in Mesopotamia for the Y. M. C. A. He said that it was hotter in New York than he had found it in the east except once, when the temperature was 106 degrees in the shade, and the camels attached to the caravan had to have palm leaves soaked in water tied over their heads before they would leave the oasis after the noon meal. Mr. Post said he was in Bagdad when the British troops captured the city.

ARMY CAMPS SHOWN IN MAP.

Interesting Folder Issued by the Southern Railway.

The Southern Railway company through its passenger traffic department has just issued a big folder map showing the exact location of the cantonments, camps and training stations east of St. Louis for the army, navy and marine corps.

Besides the folder map, there are fourteen smaller maps showing the cantonments, camps and training stations at points along the Southern railway system, each showing the relative position of these camps to the cities and towns near by. The folder is most comprehensive and useful for all interested in the mobilization of troops for the regular or national army.

Overlooked Himself.

After marrying 3,047 couples a West Virginia "marrying parson" got in jail for failing to marry himself.

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC tobaccos—Blended.



"They please the taste great! But also—"

If a cigarette simply pleased the taste, smokers used to let it go at that. But not now.

Because Chesterfields give smokers not only a taste that they like, but also a new kind of smoking-enjoyment—

Chesterfields hit the smoke-spot, they let you know you are smoking—they "Satisfy"!

Yet, they're MILD!

The new blend of pure, natural imported and Domestic tobaccos—that tells the story. And the blend can't be copied—don't forget that!

Ask for Chesterfields—next time you buy.

Liberty & Myers Tobacco Co.

They "Satisfy"—and yet they're Mild!



Wrapped in glassine paper—keeps them fresh.

20 for 10¢

Filipino Are Lazy.
The Filipino strikes me as unbearably lazy. He has had roads built for him, schools run for him, good government and peace secured to him and an unusual measure of confidence placed in him. He has graduated from almost no clothes into spottish white, with patent leather "ticks," a clean shirt and a resplendent tie, so that he looks like the swell member of a pair of black face comedians. He has had "sitting down" jobs created or discovered for him and has taken with remarkable alacrity to the ice cream soda habit, just like any other cultured being. He has learned to speak English very well and has been trained into a really good athlete. But, as far as I can see so far, he is not much changed since the days when he dawdled into school, followed by a servant to carry his books and ink bottle. I doubt very much whether he will work as hard or as intelligently to make something of himself and the islands as Uncle Sam has worked for him.—Christian Herald.

Northcliffe's Test.
In Everybody's Magazine Isaac F. Marcosson furnishes a concrete incident which explains in a manner Lord Northcliffe's wonderful success as a journalist. It shows why Northcliffe and his ramified interests have forged ahead:
He once met a subeditor in the corridor of the London Mail building and asked him how he was getting along.
"Splendidly, thank you," was the reply.
"How long have you been with me?"
"Six months, my lord."
"What money are you getting?"
"Seven pounds a week."
"Are you happy and contented?"
"Yes, but I have lots of leisure."
"Then you are not the man for me. I don't want any member of my staff to be happy and contented on £7 a week."
He himself has never been content with man or machine when he could get a better one.

Passing of the Livery Stable.
Buggies are not often seen now in the big cities, but in the rural districts a great many buggies still are sold, it being suspected that for general courting purposes they are vastly superior to anything in the vehicle line yet invented.
But certainly the livery stable must by this time find business dull. Thus passes a great institution where the wife were wont to gather and discuss horses, men, politics and crops, but especially horses. In many a small town the livery stable office was really public opinion. The traveling men who came to engage a rig were always willing to discuss the affairs of the outside world; the farmers who left their horses to be fed while in town were as likely as not to loaf about the barn while their wives did the shopping, there to discuss crops and the weather, and of course no young man would hire a narrow seated rig without revealing, either by his actions or his speech, the progress of his affairs of the heart.—Indianapolis News.

Fall of the Bastille.
The famous French prison known as the Bastille was originally the Castle of Paris and was built by order of Charles V. between 1370 and 1383 as a defense against the English. When it came to be used as a state prison it was provided with vast bulwarks and ditches. The Bastille had four towers, of five stories each, on each of its larger sides, and it was partly in these towers and partly in underground cellars that the prisoners were situated. It was capable of containing from seventy to eighty persons, a number frequently reached during the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. the majority of them being persons of the highest rank. The Bastille was destroyed by the mob on July 15, 1789, and the governor and a number of his officers were killed. On its site now stands the column of July, erected in memory of the patriots of 1789 and 1880.
Tho the banister of life is full of splinters, man slides down it with rapidity.

Her View of It.
A certain lady attempted to open an account at a department store. The store asked her for a reference, and she named Coutts bank.
Coutts' bank, on being appealed to, replied that as a credit proposition the lady was an uncertain and even dangerous risk, and accordingly the department store wrote to her:
—Madam—We regret to say your reference is unsatisfactory.
To this the lady wrote back:
You certainly surprise me. I always considered Coutts' bank a most respectable and solid institution.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Virtue and Immortality.
Men passionately desire to live after death; but they often pass away without noticing the fact that the memory of a really good person always lives. It is impressed upon the next generation and is transmitted again to the children. Is not that an immortality worth striving for?—Kropotkin.

Grease of White Goods.
To remove cream spots from embroidered centerpieces or dollies dampen the spot with liquid ammonia, then lay a fresh piece of blotting paper over it and iron lightly. This treatment will remove any grease from white goods.

You've Been There.
Invalid Down For a Rest Cure—Is this a restful place, boatman? Boatman—It used to be, sir, afore folks came here to rest.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Hire the Highest.
Teacher—What is the difference between "I will hire a taxi and I have hired a taxi?" Kid—About \$8.50.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

We would willingly have others perfect and yet amend not our own faults.
—Thomas a Kempis.

WOMAN NOW IN PERFECT HEALTH

What Came From Reading a Pinkham Advertisement.

Paterson, N. J.—"I thank you for the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies as they have made me well and healthy. Some time ago I felt so run down, had pains in my back and side, was very irregular, tired, nervous, had such bad dreams, did not feel like eating and had short breath. I read your advertisement in the newspapers and decided to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It worked from the first bottle, so I took a second and a third, also a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier, and now I am just as well as any other woman. I advise every woman, single or married, who is troubled with any of the aforesaid ailments, to try your wonderful Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and I am sure they will help her to get rid of her troubles as they did me."—Mrs. ELISE J. VAN DER SANDE, 36 No. York St., Paterson, N. J.

Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass., if you need special advice.

Truth About a "Monster."

According to the ancient writers, the basilisk—sometimes called cockatrice—was a monster to be greatly dreaded. Its breath filled the air with a deadly poison and burned up vegetation, and the glance of its eye was fatal to both man and beast. The only creature that could face it and live, they said, was the cock, and travelers were advised to take loudly crowing cocks with them as a protection against the monster. So much for superstition. As a matter of fact, the basilisk is a harmless lizard living a quiet life in the woods and feeding on insects. Its appearance, however, is formidable, and it is, perhaps, that gave it a bad name. It grows to a length of from twenty-five to thirty inches, including its tail, which is much longer than its body. Rising from its head and inclining backward is a broad, wing-like expansion which gives it some resemblance to the flying lizard. The crest of this expansion is formed somewhat like a crown, and that gave the basilisk its name, which is from the Greek word meaning king.—Exchange.

Reels With Jeweled Bearings.

Without a doubt jeweled bearings on the reel make it run more smoothly and add to its life. The lengthened life of a reel, due to the fact that it is jeweled, more than overbalances the added cost over the ordinary kind. As a general thing, the jewels are set in removable caps at the end of the bearings, which makes it easy to keep them clean and oiled. Of course the jeweled reel nicks you deeper in the bank roll, but after a fellow has put in practice work on the lower priced reels and feels like investing in one that will last forever, if handled right, then the jeweled reel is the only one to buy. Right down to cases, as it were, the jeweled reel is one that acts best in the hands of the angler who knows how to handle it. It spins with such freedom and speed that it is conducive to back lashes with the beginner, who has not the "thumb" work to control it.—From "Lake and Stream Game Fishing," by Dixie Carroll.

Liszt and Helgoland.

Of Helgoland one has an unexpected glimpse in Rudolf Lehmann's reminiscences, published over twenty years ago. The artist went to Helgoland in 1840 and found Liszt, the great pianist, staying in "that most bracing of watering places—a barren rock some 100 feet high and scarcely two miles in circumference in the midst of the North sea." There were, besides Liszt, half a dozen well known people staying in Helgoland, and Lehmann calls it "this enchanted island." He says it is formed of bright red sandstone, so soft that the sea, washing away some of its base, is dyed red for some distance. Since Lord Salisbury ceded the little island to Germany at least £20,000,000 were spent in fortifying Helgoland.—London Chronicle.

Good writers are luminous, but not voluminous.

OPEN NOSTRILS! END A COLD OR CATARRH

How to Get Relief When Head and Nose are Stuffed Up.

Count fifty! Your cold in head or nostrils disappears. Your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more sniffling, hawking, mucous discharge, dryness or headache, so struggling for breath at night.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist and apply a little of this fragrant antiseptic cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothing and healing the swollen or inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Head colds and catarrh yield like magic. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable. Relief is sure.



The Shot Heard Round the World

Industrial Conservation, New York.

Leading Them To It: Or The Parable of The Super-goat

In the stockyard of a certain packing plant in Omaha dwells a handsome, stalwart goat whose luxuriant whiskers, well-groomed coat, and majestic horns are good to look upon. He occupies spacious quarters, sleeps on hay



He meets all visiting delegations. of the "strictly fresh" variety, and in every other respect has all that even the most fastidious goat could desire; for he is a natural-born leader, and good leaders are highly valued in business nowadays.

A sense of delicacy restrains us from revealing the identity of this super-goat, so for the sake of this article we shall call him Judas Iscariot, or just plain Judas for short. Judas does not fear the butcher's knife, for he has an insolent sense of assurance that death can only come to him through overeating. The slaughter pen, instead of being a source of terror to him, is a place of daily amusement—a sort of goat vaudeville show, as it were.

It is Judas' chief duty to meet all the delegations of robe goats that arrive at the stockyards fresh from the



He takes a deep, personal interest in their welfare.

ranch every day. It is not the company's policy to provide Pullman accommodations for these visiting delegations, and as a rule the newcomers arrive in a disgruntled state of mind and show a leading-lady like readiness to abrogate their contracts with the company.

Right here Judas gets in his fine work, and justifies his value to the firm. With his winning goat personal-

ity and his warm horn-shake he makes those goats feel that they are in the care of some one who takes a deep, personal interest in their welfare. He sees that they get the best of accommodations, and after they have rested a day or so, offers to take them for a sightseeing trip around the plant. By this time every vestige of depression has left the visitors, and they have adopted a this-is-the-life attitude. Of course, all this time the wily goat leader has been laughing up his sleeve, or down into his whiskers, or into whatever part of a goat's personal equip-



But they couldn't read French.

ment is best fitted to conceal such diabolical merriment. But that is running ahead of the story, so let us follow Judas and his charges on the specially conducted tour around the plant. "Ba," calls Judas as he capers on ahead of the party, and the following goats chorus back, "Ba-ha," which, being liberally interpreted from the pure goatese, means "some goat."

Then Judas leads the visitors to the abattoir and they, poor things, never having studied French, follow on through the door that closes fast behind them, and right down the long, narrow passageway that will only admit them single-breasted. Let us draw the curtain here. To go any further into this harrowing description would



He would draw his fat salary without any qualms of conscience.

not only violate good taste, but would embarrass the writer, who never worked in a slaughter house and cannot therefore be expected to know how the

souls of the goats, which are useless, are separated from their carcasses, which possess a commercial value.

This much may be taken for granted, however. Judas occupies a box seat at the show, and after the Neronian entertainment is over goes out to the cashier's office, draws his fat salary,



Then he would dine like a real Harlem Dandy.

and then dines like a real Harlem dandy on tin cans garnished with fat Sunday supplements, and walking boots of an old vintage.

But why do the goats continue to follow this treacherous leader who has betrayed so many of their number? you ask. That, patient reader, is a matter of mob psychology which seems to apply to animals and certain human beings alike. When a number of persons get together under the influence of a leader they usually hang a "gone to lunch" sign over the door of their think-factories. In the industrial world, for instance, thousands of otherwise intelligent men are blindly following—well, gentle reader, we do not like to



In the hands of his friends.

even suggest any odious comparisons, but we simply can't resist this opportunity of letting you in on a secret.

If you can spare the time to attend the next annual convention of the Association of Industrial Agitators you will find our super-goat, Judas, there in all his bewhiskered glory, rubbing shoulders with his fellow-leaders.—C. A. Rice, Industrial Conservation, New York.

BONUSES AND PAY BASED ON MERIT ATTRACT WORKERS

Company Wins Loyalty of Men by Recognizing Ability and Service.

INSURES LIVES OF ITS MEN

Wage Rate Limited by Capability Only, but Cannot Fall Below Fixed Minimum—Workers Promoted From One Class to Another.

By recognizing individual effort on the part of its employees and by rewarding them liberally for faithfulness and industry a big machine tool company in Connecticut has succeeded in solving practically all the labor problems incidental to the management of a large manufacturing plant. So effective is the system adopted by the company that in a trifle over a year it increased its working force from 250 to over 1,400 hands, and that, too, in the tightest labor market this country has ever known in the metal working industries.

But this was not the only wonder accomplished. By perfecting the plan so that it gave even greater incentive to labor initiative able workers were attracted to the plant and remained there, so that gradually the coming and going of laborers, with the attendant waste, ceased and a permanent working staff of about 1,100 men remained. Moreover, records prove that these 1,100 men turned out more work than the 1,400 employed by the firm at the zenith of its living experience.

The basis of the system which worked all these reforms in the tool plant is the well established rule that the highest priced man does the best and most work and the short time man causes a direct loss. Thus the elimination of the "hiring and firing" evil in the plant in question resulted, as it usually does, in increased output, decreased spoilage of work and decreased spoilage of tools.

Methods Used to Hold Good Men.

The company employs four methods to secure and retain the most profitable type of workmen. It has in operation a "maxi-pay" wage plan, a production bonus, a service bonus and an attractive form of insurance. From time to time happily worded pieces of literature are distributed to the workmen to call attention to some phase of co-operation.

The "maxi-pay" plan offers full opportunity for advancement along definite lines to those showing ability, provides a wage rate limited only by ability and occupation and advances wages in recognition of ability. The workmen are divided into three classes: Class A includes sub-foremen and leaders in charge of working gangs of mechanics and, so far as possible, all foremen and shop executives are selected from this class. The minimum rate per hour is 55 cents, but the maximum rate is dependent on ability.

Class A includes skilled mechanics of demonstrated ability with a minimum rate of 50 cents per hour and the possibility of a higher maximum rate. Class B includes mechanics of good average ability, and the rate is 45 cents per hour. Mechanics of limited experience are placed in Class C. The rate per hour for this class is 40 cents. Apprentices, both special and regular, are included in Class B. Men from this class upon completing their courses are advanced to the class determined by computing their average efficiency records over the last three months of their apprenticeship.

In Class E is found labor of all kinds, skilled or unskilled, which is not directly productive. The minimum rate per hour is 30 cents, but the maximum is dependent upon ability and occupation. In the employment of men of this class preference is given to those who speak and write English and who show qualities which will later warrant advancement. This "maxi-pay" plan has been in successful operation since May 15, 1916.

Reward For Skill and Service.

A production bonus which was incorporated into the plan on Nov. 1, 1916, provides extra compensation for employees who can beat the standard time set for the turning out of the various pieces.

Of course the basis of efficiency varies according to the class rating of the operator. In the lowest class of productive employees, for instance, the basis is set at 75 per cent, and 1 per cent of wages is paid for each per cent of efficiency above 75 per cent. The records of bonuses earned are used as a basis for advancement from one class to another in the "maxi-pay" rating.

An employee also gets a bonus amounting to 10 per cent of the weekly wages he earns during the regular hours of operation.

Buys Insurance For Workers.

On Nov. 14, 1916, the company took out group insurance for all workmen who had been six months or more in the employ of the company.

It can hardly be said that the success of the system as a whole is due entirely to the technique of the system itself. Back of it lies a wise selection of administrators who have won the confidence of the men.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

Hopes Women Will Adopt This Habit As Well As Men

Glass of hot water each morning helps us look and feel clean, sweet, fresh.

Happy, bright, alert—vigorous and vivacious—a good clear skin; a natural, rosy complexion and freedom from illness are "assured only" by clean, healthy blood. If only every woman and likewise every man could realize the wonders of the morning inside bath what a gratifying change would take place.

Instead of the thousands of sickly, anaemic-looking men, women and girls with pasty or muddy complexions; instead of the multitudes of "nerve wrecks," "rundowns," "brain fags" and pessimists we should see a virile, optimistic throng of rosy-cheeked people everywhere.

An inside bath is had by drinking, each morning before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour fermentations and poisons; this cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. Those subject to sick headache, biliousness, nasty breath, rheumatism, colds; and particularly those who have a pallid, sallow complexion and who are constipated very often, are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate at the drug store which will cost but a trifle but is sufficient to demonstrate the quick and remarkable change in both health and appearance awaiting those who practice internal sanitation. We must remember that inside cleanliness is more important than outside, because the skin does not absorb impurities to contaminate the blood, while the pores in the thirty feet of bowels do.

EAT LESS AND TAKE SALTS FOR KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts before breakfast if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or "grit" are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; 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 grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

The biggest man on earth began life in a small way.

Every man knows about the pebble in his own shoe.

People who work hard have no time for insomnia.

Understanding is the path that leads to forgiveness.

Conscience tells a man when he is doing wrong, but it is too considerate to inform the neighbors.

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HAIR

She mixed Sulphur with it to Restore Color, Gloss, Youthfulness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, streaked or gray. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get a 50-cent bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound at any drug store all ready for use. This is the old time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell because it does it so naturally, so easily. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared and, after another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite and is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Briefs of the Week

Mrs. Robert Grant is visiting relatives at Jackson.

Mrs. Will Palmeter is visiting relatives at Clare, Mich.

Mrs. Will Hawkins is visiting at Detroit and other points.

C. G. Isaman and Jacob Quick went to Deward, Thursday.

Miss Arlene Hammond came home Saturday from Detroit.

Mrs. W. A. Loveday returned to her home at Lansing, Monday.

Mrs. Oscar Root of Boyne City visited Mrs. M. Isaman on Wednesday.

Julius Nachazel is home from Fort Sheridan on a short leave of absence.

Miss Jessie Meech of Ashville, N. C., is here visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. John Hockstad returned Friday last from a visit at Belding and Detroit.

Get your supper at Red Cross lunch room on Tuesday and stay in town for the evening.

Food-saving motto for wives to hang up: "Husband your Stuff; Don't stuff your Husband."

Mrs. Koykendall and children and her sister, Miss Margaret Geck are visiting at Detroit.

Raymond Hockstad celebrated his birthday anniversary with a party Tuesday evening.

Lieutenant Floyd T. Smith was here from Fort Sheridan first of the week, renewing acquaintances.

Mrs. H. W. Dicken, who has been at Fort Harrison, Ind., visiting her husband, returned home Monday.

Dr. Winnifred Heston who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. M. E. Heston, returned to Detroit, Tuesday.

Mrs. F. M. Bardon and children of South Haven are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Severance.

Mrs. Walter Barr and daughter, Jane of Chicago are guests at the home of her brother, Richard Supernaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Chapman are receiving a visit from the latter's mother, Mrs. M. E. Wiegel of Plainwell, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron are receiving a visit from the former's sister, Mrs. Campbell, of Owen Sound, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Richardson of Hanford, Cal., are visiting at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. M. S. Berger.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Longton are receiving a visit from the former's mother of Lenwood and his brother of Bad Axe.

Rev. R. S. Sidebotham will be home from his trip to Massachusetts in time to take charge of the Sunday services at the Presbyterian church.

J. H. Mollard and family left this week for their new home at Ontario, Cal., where Mr. Mollard has a position in a mercantile establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carr were at Petoskey, Sunday, and brought home their son, Edward, who recently underwent an operation at the Reycraft Hospital.

Joseph Vincourt and David Bashaw of Cleveland, Ohio were here first of the week to attend the funeral of the former's sister and the latter's mother, Mrs. Alex Bashaw.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Lang and son of Elk Rapids and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cyer of Ann Arbor were guests at the G. A. Bell home, Wednesday.

LOST—A Gold Pin with a small red set. Lost between the Catholic Church and Anthony Kenny's on Tuesday morning. Finder please return to Agatha Kenny or leave at this office.

Supt. and Mrs. L. P. Holliday were in our city a couple of days this week, enroute from New York where Mr. Holliday completed his studies at the Columbia University. They left here for their new home at Lake Linden in the Upper Peninsula.

Frank Whittington and wife, who were married at Valparaiso, Ind., Aug. 1st, arrived here Saturday last from Kalamazoo for a visit with their parents. The bride will be remembered as Miss Angelia Rockwell of Kalamazoo, who visited at the Whittington home last summer.

Vera, the year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wright of Battle Creek, died last Monday. The remains were brought to this city and funeral services were held from the Church of God Thursday morning, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Ruehle. Interment at the East Jordan cemetery.

Earl Hager is now employed at Burdick's store.

Arthur Miles came home from Flint, Wednesday.

Robt. McBride is employed at Bartlett's store.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Muma arrived Tuesday from Detroit.

Misses Ardis and Belle Dunson are visiting friends in the city.

David Whiteford is visiting relatives at Traverse City this week.

R. T. McDonald and family went to Deward, Thursday, to spend a few days.

Mrs. Chas. Flynn who has been visiting at Owosso, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Len Swafford returned home Friday last from a visit at Grand Rapids and Detroit.

Thos. Worden and family of Detroit are visiting at the homes of R. Mackey and Thos. Joynt.

G. M. Morrow of Central Lake visited at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thos. Joynt, first of the week.

Rev. John Clemens attended the Epworth League Group Convention at Traverse City last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Merideth and son left Monday for Flint, where the former will seek employment.

Aug. 27th to Sept. 1st come every day and learn it all.—East Jordan Lumber Co's Big Store, East Jordan, Mich.

Mrs. J. R. Wyckoff who has been visiting at the H. Welkel home and other relatives, returned to Detroit, Wednesday.

Rev. A. D. Grigsby arrived Monday from Morrice to join his wife who is visiting at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Jas. Gidley.

The Catholic Ladies will have another one of their splendid bake-sales on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 25th, at the East Jordan Drug Co. Store.

Dr. R. E. Meader, District Superintendent of the Methodist Church will preach here at both the morning and evening services this Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rastus Warner and children of Pellston, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Brezina of Jordan township, over Sunday.

Joseph Brezina of Jordan township and Miss Anna Becker of Detroit were married in St. Charles Catholic Church at Detroit, on Tuesday, Aug. 14th.

Miss Ruth Hastings left Wednesday for her home at Toledo, Ohio, after spending the summer with her grandmother, Mrs. Hastings on the West Side.

Mrs. Harry Round and daughter of Traverse City are visiting at the W. E. Malpass home this week. Mr. Round was here over Sunday and returned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haney returned to their home at Lansing, Monday, after an extended visit with the latter's sister Mrs. James Votruba and the former's parents, in the Bohemian Settlement.

Miss Frances Blaha, formerly of Jordan Township, but now of Denton, Mont., returned to her home, Monday after an extended visit with friends and relatives in the Bohemian Settlement.

Everyone owning a White and anyone thinking of purchasing or anyone needing a machine should come and is most cordially invited to come any and every day next week (Aug. 27th to Sept. 1st)—East Jordan Lumber Co. Store.

Mrs. Alex Bashaw, an old and highly esteemed resident, passed away on Sunday morning, Aug. 19th, at her home on the West Side. Her health had been failing for a number of years, and for the last sixteen months she was confined to her bed. Mrs. Bashaw was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Oct. 30, 1854. She was married in 1872 and in 1879 she came with her husband to Michigan. About a year ago they sold their farm and moved to Cleveland Ohio, but the change aggravated her malady and they came back in a short time. She leaves a husband, one son, David of Cleveland and a daughter, Mary, of this city. The funeral was held from St. Joseph's Church on Tuesday morning.

"Dear Sue—Be sure to meet me at The Lumber Co's Store next week. You know I'm a crank on practical as well as fancy stitching and I must see how Miss Grabow stitches so beautifully on the White. They say it's a wonderful display. Faithfully, Grace."

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Porter, a daughter, Aug. 21st.

Miss Doris Adams of Central Lake is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. John Reinhart and son of Detroit are visiting friends in the city.

Guy Sedgeman returned home Wednesday from a visit at Lansing.

Miss Bernice McGowan is visiting friends at Mancelona, this week.

Mrs. Wm. Stroebel is receiving a visit from her niece, Miss Lucile Braley, of Saginaw.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brooks, who have been at Flint, returned home first of the week.

Mrs. Ed. Bradford and children returned home first of the week from Bear Lake.

Mrs. Geo. Turner of Canon City, Col., is guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Thos. Joynt.

Miss Aimee Doerr of Outlook, Mont., is here for a week's visit with friends and relatives.

Miss Marjorie Lemieux is taking a vacation this week from her duties at the State Bank.

Mrs. L. A. Hoyt is receiving a visit from her nephew, H. E. Jackman, of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss A. M. Kneale returned Saturday from a business and pleasure trip to Grand Rapids.

Basil Cummins is delivering for Carrs grocery this week, during the absence of David Whiteford.

Mrs. Jos. Junget and son left Thursday for their home at Royal Oak, after a visit at the L. A. Hoyt home.

Chas. Hott and family, Mrs. Wm. Hudkins and Noah Garberson left Thursday by auto for Kewanee, Ind.

Mrs. Clyde Hipp and children are expected home this Saturday from Gagetown, where they have been visiting relatives.

Fred Dye returned to Detroit, Monday, after spending a few days here with his wife, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe.

Smoke White Holly—5c Cigar.

Who is L. B. Whitnall?

Why he's the man who prevailed on the White Sewing Machine Co. to send Miss Grabow all the way up here from Cleveland to show her wonderful display of Art Needle Work all done on White Machine. You will certainly miss it if you don't see this display at the EAST JORDAN, LUMBER CO'S STORE all next week.

Here's Your Hat, Stay Awhile. It is the Nunc Dimitis—the art of the peaceful departure. To know when to go and how to let go after "mine eyes have seen"—yes, that is a fine art indeed. Learn the art of terminal facility and save a world of apologies and regrets afterward. Learn not to linger over anything, even a telephone. Long conversations, long explanations, long letters, long farewells, long prayers in public, sermons or speeches and long spun out stories—pray avoid them. Come to the point on time. Depart gracefully. Peace will then pursue you. Leave a wish and longing because you have gone. Learn to let go of little things today and you will be ready to decide quickly at tomorrow's crisis and to depart in peace.—Christian Advocate.

Important Trifles. The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at 5 in the morning or 9 at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easier six months longer. But if he sees you at a billiard table or hears your voice at a tavern when you should be at work he sends for his money the next day.—Benjamin Franklin.

Good-Polity. "I never interfere with other people's affairs." "No?" "No; I stopped that years ago, when I checked up and found that all the money I had ever made came from minding my own business."—Detroit Free Press.

Nature's Judgment. "Nature deals wisely with us." "Hub?" "She apparently doesn't furnish any diamonds too large to wear."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Authority. "Tell me, my man, do you exercise your marital prerogative and dominate your wife?" "Better ask her. She's the boss."—Baltimore American.

Disadvantages. "Here's a man died from the effects of chewing phosphorus on matches." "That is what comes from putting oneself too much on a light diet."—Baltimore American.

THRIFT SLOGANS

How to Save Foods, Labor and Gas by Planning.

DOUBLE PORTIONS THE IDEA

An Expert Tells Us How to Conserve Odd Ends Instead of Enriching the Garbage Pail with Leftovers—A Role For the "Tail End" of Steaks.

In these days when "thrif" is the housewives' national slogan it is well to consider methods which will enable the last fragments to be utilized.

In many homes a leftover is an accident, but the better way is to make a "planned over" which shall be put to really wider use. For instance, when buying a steak with a tall end have this end chopped by the butcher. But do not stop there. Buy at the same time enough chuck or lower round steak to make enough of the meat so that when all chopped together there will be enough for a second-meal two days later, whereas the small tail alone would not have been enough.

In cooking rice for luncheon cook enough more so that there will be sufficient for rice cakes for breakfast, not merely a small saucerful with which hardly anything can be done. Similarly with many other foods, which by cooking about one-third more the first time will prove sufficient for a second meal, rather than have left such a small portion that it will likely be thrown out and considered not worth saving.

In cooking vegetables it is easy to cook at one time a double portion, to be divided into two days' use. For instance, carrots or spinach or asparagus can be cooked with one using of fuel, then used one day hot, one day cold. The water must be saved in which it was cooked. This, when combined with cream, will make a delicious cream soup for luncheon of the third day. It is in the water of the vegetables that the most valuable mineral salts are to be found, so that by saving them we are also saving food values.

In making pie crust make sufficient extra to have for tarts or small cheese crackers by adding old graded cheese to the paste before it is cooked. In preparing any kind of cornstarch or tapioca pudding make it in small molds instead of in a large one. The small molds will serve just one person, and there is likely to be little waste, where if a large mold is used the portions will not come out even, and there is likely to be waste.

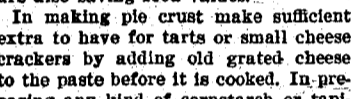
Everywhere that the "double cooking" can be given and fuel thus saved there is economy. Very many families cook separate meat, potatoes and vegetables over separate burners every day, when by the double cooking they could not only save time, but fuel and material, if more were cooked at once and the remainder of the dish made a "planned over" instead of a "left over."

In cooking cereal there is always a little left over, which in many homes is thrown out or put on a saucer, expecting to be warmed, but which never is. Why not, instead, cook more and then pour the excess into muffin rings, where it can be made into cakes to fry for lunch or next day's breakfast? Or enough can be saved to form the basis of griddlecakes, muffins and similar dishes.

If fish is used buy enough so that the second amount can be made into cakes or scalloped forms, etc. The bones and waste can be used in a soup, which, if well seasoned and strained and combined with rice, will conserve the most nourishing values of the fish.

MILITARY MODEL.

Most Millinery For the Fall Copies the Army Caps.



Black satin covered, this turban makes its hit by line; the craze for fall hats being mostly for national shapes of the different armies. The scroll veil does an amazing lot of trimming too. A stunning hat for service.

To Prevent Graining. Often maple sirup and other sugar sirups grain when left standing for some time. This can be prevented, however, if a teaspoonful of cream of tartar is added to the sirup and the contents brought to a boil before it is set aside.

Taking Out Stains. Camphorated oil will clean the marks made by hot dishes on the polished table. Rub grass stains with molasses and wash.

A FEW TRUISMS.

The oldest and most expressive advertising phrase in the world is this: "The best is the cheapest," and this applies to everything you buy, and particularly to good roads.

Concrete roads are both the best and the cheapest and you cannot get around it.

The man who makes good today is the man who grasps the opportunities lost by the fellows who sleep and are "not on the job."

A grouchy man has no business to be engaged in business, whether it be large or small. A cheerful man with only the same ability as the grouchy man, will win out every time on the same transaction, over the grouchy one. Cheerfulness pays, and good nature is one's greatest asset—so smile boys, smile. Use the yeast cake energy. It brings the "mun" on pay day. If you don't you won't fool anybody but yourself. Its not what you used to do—it's what you are doing now.

VAN PELT.

Cadets of Switzerland.

Although no Swiss is legally liable for military service until the year in which he reaches the age of twenty, nevertheless a very large number of boys begin at the age of twelve to train as cadets and learn to carry and use rifles and to drill. These boys are supplied with their rifles by the government, but keep them at home and are responsible for having them always in proper condition. Should a rifle be found on inspection not to have been properly cleaned the boy's parents are liable to a heavy fine, and should this neglect occur a second time the boy may be punished by being "dismissed" from the cadet corps, this naturally being a disgrace from which every boy shrinks. These cadets all wear uniforms, which are supplied by the parents or, if the latter be in poor circumstances, then by the cadet corps association. Some of these Swiss cadets now have even light artillery.

The Girl Who Fusses.

The fussy girl sat next us in the car this morning. And she fussed and she fussed and she fussed. She settled herself three times, hunched up her right shoulder, took off her right glove and patted her hair, pulled the back of her collar into shape, shrugged up her left shoulder, pulled off her left glove and patted her hair, pushed her hat a little more to one side and put on both gloves, patted her hair and crossed her right ankle over her left, squared both shoulders and patted her hair, settled herself in a new position and pulled her coat down at the waist, patted her hair, surveyed her nose in the tiny glass at the bottom of her bag and patted her hair, pulled her hat a wee bit more to one side and reversed her ankles, then began at the top of her program and repeated it.—Worcester Post.

Red Cross Notes

A number of ladies from Ironton and Sequanota accepted the invitation of the local branch to meet with them at headquarters Tuesday afternoon. The ladies from Eveline Orchards were expected too but had to send regrets. The summer visitors at these places have been a great help to us and we shall be sorry to have them leave. During the afternoon nappkins were hemmed while the ladies visited. Miss Loveday gave a reading, "Araminta Awakening," by Myrtle Reed, and responded to the encore with "His Compensation." Refreshments of lemon ice and cake were served.

Miss Helen Foster, the nurse, has brought in 17 bed shirts beautifully made. Her work is much appreciated.

The various committees are planning ways and means of providing pleasure for the people on Flag Raising Day—next Tuesday—and at the same time increase the Red Cross bank account. One of the chief amusements is to be a pavement dance in the evening. Good old fashioned dances as well as the new ones. Come out and hear a fine speech in the afternoon and then stay out and patronize the Red Cross tea and lunch room at headquarters and the dance on the street. Make Tuesday a scrap holiday.

The Scrap-book Club meets each Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock with Miss Loveday. Aren't there more girls from 12 to 15 years old who want to help in this work? Several books are well under way.

There is a great need now for knitted socks, scarfs, sweaters and wristlets for the soldiers and sailors. Yarn and needles for making these will be furnished competent knitters at headquarters from now on. If you can knit help in this work.

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday, Aug. 26.
8:00 a. m. Mass. Holy Communion for the Sodality and Children of Mary.
10:30 a. m. High Mass.
7:30 p. m. Benediction.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. John Clemens, Pastor.

Sunday, Aug. 26, 1917.
10:30 a. m.—Dr. R. E. Meader, District Superintendent will preach at both the morning and evening services. Sunday afternoon at the Walker Schoolhouse.
11:45 a. m.—Sunday School.
6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.

Hope is the froth on a man's imagination.

Special Sale

ON Wash Dresses Splendid Styles worth \$10--\$12.50 GOING AT \$4.95



ONE LOT

Trimmed Hats

98c

SEE THEM.



1 Jersey Suit Green Size 16 \$25.00 value, at \$15.00

M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

DO NOT DELAY BUY A "WHITE" TODAY

Sold by the EAST JORDAN LUMBER COMPANY

Use Black Silk Stove Polish

"A Shine in Every Drop"

Get a can today from your hardware or grocery dealer.



PIANO TUNING

I will be in East Jordan Aug. 27th, and would like to tune your piano. My price is \$2.00 and I guarantee satisfaction; you to be the judge. If not satisfactory it will cost you nothing. Is not this a fair enough offer? Leave orders at this office or with W. E. Palmer.

L. C. BARLOW.

Horses for Sale.

One team—mare and gelding, 6 years old, weight about 2100.
One two-year-old Colt.

IRVEN BANCROFT.

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.

Fools throw kisses, but the wise men deliver them in person.

HE FELT LIKE NINETY

Nothing makes a person feel old quicker than disordered kidneys. They cause aches and pains all over the body. A. W. Morgan, Angola, La., writes: "Oh, I suffered with pain in my back. I am 43 years old, but I felt like a man 90 years old. Since I took Foley Kidney Pills I feel like I did when I was 21."—Hite's Drug Store.

When pride heads the procession, poverty brings up the rear.

The future is what we hoped the past might have been but wasn't.

WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT IT

No other cough medicine "reaches the spot," heals, soothes and relieves irritating, hacking coughs like Foley's Honey and Tar. Mrs. John Bournville, Brussels, Wis., writes: "I've been using Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for years and recommend it for children. I will never be without it in the house."—Hite's Drug Store.

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. 223.

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.

A KINDERGARTNER

How One Woman Got Legislation Under Way.

FROM MAINE TO THE WEST.

Mothers and Clubwomen of Five of the United States Have Already Succeeded in Getting Better Laws For Early Education Passed.

During the past few years mothers and clubwomen all over the country have been growing more and more alive to the need of more kindergartens, and this year they have been successful in five states in getting better kindergarten laws passed.

The women of Maine, Texas and Washington have the greatest cause for rejoicing, because their new laws authorize school boards to open kindergartens when parents petition for them. By having the matter regulated by law mothers and fathers in these three states will now have some guarantee of success when they ask to have a kindergarten started in the public school in their neighborhood.

Miss Nellie Brown of the Federation of Women's Clubs was largely responsible for the success of the legislative campaign in Maine, but it is safe to say she could have done nothing without the support which she received from the clubwomen and kindergartners of Bangor and from the kinder-



MRS. GEORGE W. STEERE.

garten children themselves. A number of these tiny tots drew, colored and cut American flags for the 182 senators and representatives of the state. Ten of the children were present at the hearing on the bill before the education committee and sang "America" and saluted the flag. As they turned to march out there was a volume of applause, and when the room was again quiet the chairman of the committee said, his face wreathed in smiles, "Miss Brown, I guess you've won your hearing."

In Texas both the Congress of Mothers and the women's clubs were influential in getting their law passed. Under the leadership of Mrs. Griffith of the federation and Mrs. Steere of the congress a sentiment for kindergartens was aroused all over the state. The result was that when it came time to think of introducing a bill the state superintendent of education framed it and college presidents and professors were glad to speak in its behalf.

This wealth of public support not only made it easy to put the bill through, but is now helping the Texan workers in their efforts to put the law into effect.

Mrs. George W. Steere of Fort Worth, Tex., was at the forefront of the work in her state to obtain a good kindergarten law, and the governor's signature to the bill was hardly dry before she was launched on a campaign reaching from El Paso to Galveston to interest parents in petitioning for classes.

Some of the arguments she used successfully with legislators were: The early years are the most impressionable, and in a wise educational system these years should not be left unprovided for.

Little children are given a good start not only in school, but in life, through the excellent training which the kindergarten gives.

The majority of parents who want kindergartens training for their children cannot afford to pay tuition at private kindergartens.

The kindergarten is democratic in that it brings educational advantages to all children before any must leave school to go to work.

Vegetable Coloring.

A very dainty green color for candles or icing is quickly obtained from lettuce leaves. Simply macerate the leaves between saucer and spoon and add the juice to the cooking sugar until dark enough. This has the advantage over spinach as a coloring agent of being obtainable at all seasons and is not so expensive as the liquid vegetable color.

To Remove Chewing Gum.

Should you happen to sit down on a piece of chewing gum do not try to scrape it off and risk spoiling your skirt. Simply take a piece of ice and hold it tightly over the gum for a few minutes. This hardens the gum and causes it to crumble. It may then be brushed off with no injury to the cloth.

FALL LINES.

The Kind of Coat That Sport Girls Need.



SWAGGAR OUTFIT.

Worn with a white serge sport suit is this natty coat of striped jersey, green striped with white. The cut is the thing, though the white satin tippet is smart as anything made.

PHILIPPINE EMBROIDERY.

It is Supplanting the French, Being Both Pretty and Cheap.

At last women are discovering the beauty of Philippine embroidery. That statement is hardly true, for they have known of the beauty of Philippine embroidery for years. But the Philippine women have been embroidering garments that could not possibly be transformed to suit American demands.

There is some tale that the Filipino women, when they were taught to wear our clothes, asked for American patterns. That happened to be in the day when the never to be forgotten but never lamented Mother Hubbard was in the height of its power. Hence the Filipinos were given, it is said, a Mother Hubbard pattern. And that has remained the foundation pattern of their shapeless costume ever since.

In the same way, when the Filipino women first began to do embroidery for the Americans must have been some time shortly after the close of the Spanish war—just when American women were wearing their first "lingerie waists." They were white blouses in their least attractive form—with high, tight collars, and they fastened down the back. And so the Filipino women have since then been giving us "waist patterns," nicely embroidered, to be sure, but one and all cut on those old fashioned lines—lines that could not be reconciled with the present mode.

Recently somebody with clothes sense must have gone down to the Philippine Islands and told somebody there that American women changed their mode of dress with the passing years. For recently there have been wholly wearable garments, hand embroidered by the Philippine women, cut on fashionable lines.

There is really very attractive underwear embroidered in the Philippines. It is cheaper than the French work, and it is equally attractive, although it is different. Let us all be grateful to the enterprising soul who changed the current of Filipino industry from those endless and useless blouses that came in just after American acquisition of the islands.

Delicious Salad Dressing.

Dainty and oriental in flavor is a salad dressing made with white wine vinegar, one-half cupful of vinegar boiled with two table-spoonfuls of sugar, one-half stick cinnamon, five cloves. Chill this slup on ice and when quite cold pour in, drop by drop, one-half cupful best grade of olive oil. Beat it while mixing and continue until it assumes a creamy appearance. When done add a pinch of salt and a liberal supply of Hungarian paprika; no black pepper.

This sirup should be so finely blended that no flavor predominates. Do not have it too sweet. Use it on vegetables or fruit salads. Save the juice left over, provided you have served it from a large dish instead of individual dishes, and the flavor of fruit or vegetables makes richer the oil, which can be used in potato salad or deviled eggs.

Clean Mirrors.

If glass mirrors should become very dirty it is easy to wash them with warm white soapsuds and rinse immediately with warm ammonia water or water to which a little alcohol has been added. After this go over with a fine chamols skin.

LATEST MODES.

New Autumn Frocks Even Have Names.

It is not difficult to make a snap prophecy at what the new French gowns will incorporate as special features when one hears some of their names.

Kerensky and Pershing are the names to be given to two new coats; Brusloff, Verdun, Petain, Victrola and Louvain are others, and among these it is rather interesting to see Peter Pan and La Tosca.

It is said that the highlander's costume is still a source of delightful inspiration to the French designers, and that they will not relinquish the idea of plaited skirts, checks and tartan plaids, curious shoulder draperies and short, belted jackets.

Another bit of information about the new fashions concerns the linings of coats. Last spring the French introduced coated linen as a substitute for silk in the jackets that belonged to suits. This autumn they will introduce corduroy. A buyer who has just returned from Paris says that this corduroy is called a trench lining, but one who is "fed up" with stories of the trenches and their communicating roads might say that the name corduroy indicated the road over which the "trenchers" have to come and go.

One is quite sure that France will adopt something from the uniforms of our army, to which she has been giving such happy approval during the month. The milliners will have an excellent chance in the picturesque hat which our troops wear, and one has already arrived in this country made of satin and velvet. It may be, however, that the American woman is too familiar with the swaggering brim and punched in crown to warrant an expensive milliner making an appeal with it to her purse.

No doubt the Frenchwomen will adopt the hat with enthusiasm. Surely the milliners will find an easier sale for the attractive and rollicking hat of the United States troops than they did for the French marine cap and the queer hat of the Grenadier guards.

The poncho, the sombrero and the Pershing overcoat may become rivals of the Russian boot, the Cossack cap and the Algerian skirt.

ABOUT PLAYTHINGS.

The Great Value of Letting a Child Amuse Himself.

[Prepared by the Kansas state board of health.]
Play material of a sort which best pleases children is at hand in nearly every home. The baby often finds more pleasure in a string of empty spoons or a few clothespins than in the rattles and balls which have come from an expensive toyshop. As the child grows articles and materials at hand will, if properly utilized, give the greatest joy. All sorts of paper may be used for folding and cutting or for scrap books. Magazines furnish a wealth of pictures to cut out or to paint.

Wooden boxes make stores, doll houses and forts, while chairs and tables readily become horses, steamboats, stages and a thousand other things by the use of a little imagination. Old cotton cloth torn into two inch strips and sewed together end to end will make yards of reins, enough to drive the coach; and four which is so easily created but of the dining room chairs.

When toys are to be bought or made for children they should be the material out of which the child may construct his own amusements rather than something which he is merely to watch. It is a well known fact that many of the expensive mechanical toys are discarded after a brief acquaintance or ruined in the attempt to find out what makes them go, because the child wants to do something rather than to be amused or entertained. Among the mechanical toys, however, railroads and trains of all sorts have a perennial joy for all small boys, because, with the tracks in sections and the different kinds of cars and engines, they are able to construct their own systems according to their own ideas.

Toy figures and toy dogs, cats and other animals lend themselves readily to many uses. All sorts of vehicles, such as wagons, carts, tricycles and carriages, garden tools, small brooms and carpet sweepers and all sorts of articles for "doll" housekeeping are adapted to play in which the imaginative element is most important. Books and drawing, sewing, writing and building materials all have their place, and many of these are at hand in every home.

Smart Fads.

Japanese embroideries are seen even on sports coats of jersey.
Girdles made of beads are a pretty addition to the straight frock.
Ecru tinted Irish lace is to be seen on afternoon and evening gowns.
Georgette-crepe combinations are trimmed with bands of liberty satin.
Long blouses suggesting smocks are made of sheer handkerchief linen.
Princess slips to wear under lingerie dresses are made of pink organdie.

Fabric Gloves.

Fabric gloves have gained a great vogue since the beginning of the European war. One sees women wearing them for all but evening occasions.
Some of the fabric weaves are so fine and so cleverly made that one cannot tell them from suede at a short distance, and they are shaped to the hand with a care that was never before bestowed on this kind of glove. Gray is most effective, as are some shades of suede and tan.

Military Digits.
Men with long, tapering "piano" fingers are apt to desert after short service, while those having stubby digits, denoting stability of character and utter lack of the artistic temperament, usually stand by their boats and make the best marines.
Although desertions from the marine corps are light at times, it has been said that actors, sign writers and strange to say, waiters furnish the largest number of deserters.
Records, including finger prints, of all men enlisted in the corps are kept at headquarters for purposes of identification; and there are cases on record where bodies, with finger tips intact, have been positively identified through the finger print medium.—Philadelphia Press.

The Word "Expire."

"Expire" in its literal sense is breathing out. Inspiration and expiration together constitute respiration. Isaac Walton observed that "if the inspiring or expiring organ of any animal be stopped it suddenly dies." The Romans spoke of "breathing out" the breath of life instead of "dying" by way of euphemism, just as they said "vixit" (he has lived) instead of "he is dead." In all languages the reluctance frankly to say "dead" or "die" appears; hence such words and phrases as "pass away," "decease," "demise," "the departed," "the late," "no more," "if anything should happen to me."

His Answer.

"Now, Captain Wilson," said a certain brigadier general, according to a story which is told in London, "suppose you found your company cut off from the rest of the battalion, hopelessly outnumbered and surrounded on every side. What would you do?"
"By Jove, sir, you are a pessimist!" replied Captain Wilson.

A Modern Escape.

When asked how he got out of prison a witty rogue replied, "I got out of my cell with ingenuity, ran upstairs with agility, crawled out the back window in secrecy, slid down the lightning rod with rapidity, walked out of the town with dignity and am now basking in the sunshine of liberty."—Exchange.

Justice.

Country Justice—The constable says you were speeding.
Motorist—What! On such rotten roads as you have here?
Justice—Five dollars for speeding and ten for contempt of our roads.—Exchange.

The Reckless Informant.

"Isn't Gabbleton one of those people who tell everything they know?"
"He doesn't wait that long. He rushes in and tells things before he has time to find them out."—Exchange.

Heaven never helps the man who will not act.—Sophocles.

HAS RECOVERED HER HEALTH

So many women suffer from similar afflictions that this testimonial from Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., will be read with interest: "I got in bad health. My left side hurt all the time. I took doctor's medicine, but it did me no good. I took two bottles of Foley Kidney Pills and I feel all right now."—Hite's Drug Store.

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.

There is a beautiful statue in every block of marble, but only an expert can coax it out.

The rich man who has nothing to do and the poor man who can get nothing to do are to be pitied.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR OLDER MEN

Because of the war many positions formerly filled by young men are open to older men. A man's kidneys may make him unfit for hard labor or clear thinking, may make him old before his time, for poisons retained in the system "slow him up" physically and mentally. Foley Kidney Pills tone up weak, disordered kidneys.—Hite's Drug Store.

Brave is the man who will stand within twenty feet of anything a woman throws at.

Treat the rich man kindly. You may be willing to let him lend you money some day.

FEEL WORSE AFTER VACATION

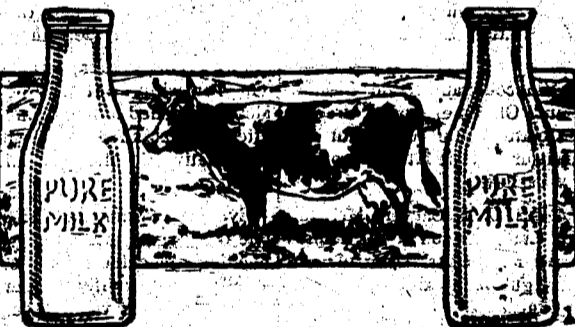
The change from outdoor activity of vacation time to the quiet of regular employment sometimes makes one feel heavy and "stuffed up", uncomfortable and bilious, with a mean headache and coated tongue. Foley Cathartic Tablets give prompt relief from these results of indigestion. Mild and gentle, but sure.—Hite's Drug Store.

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