

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 22

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

No. 28

East Jordan Boy Gives Life for His Country

Private Watkins Reported Killed In Action Last Monday.

Last summer, a worker in one of East Jordan's industrial plants; today lying dead on the battlefields of France. And the war has come home to us.

Tuesday Mrs. Malinda Sexton, residing at Orchard Heights, received the following telegram:—

"Deeply regret to inform you that Private Henry Elmer Watkins infantry is officially reported as killed in action June eighth."—McCain, the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Private Watkins enlisted at Charlevoix, W. Va., Jan. 5th, 1918, as infantryman. He was later transferred to Company H Fourth U. S. Infantry and landed in France April 15th. In all he served his country a few days over six months.

The young man who was only twenty years of age, spent last summer here with his mother Mrs. Sexton, and worked at the Chemical plant. He had previously worked at Mancelona. In the fall he went South for a visit and in January enlisted to serve his country.

Henry Elmer Watkins was born at Dexter, Washtenaw County Mich., May 22, 1898. He leaves, besides his mother and step-father, four brothers and two sisters. The brothers are: Silas Watkins serving his country in Battery A 63rd C.A.C.; Ernest Watkins at Blue Creek, W. Va., who served Uncle Sam during the Vera Cruz "incident" and was invalided home; Paul and Wesley Sexton of this city. The two sisters are Mrs. David Mullens of Mancelona and Wilma Sexton at home here.

The young man was intensely interested in home ties and wrote his mother regularly once or twice a month. The last letter she received from him was dated May 23rd, and in part is as follows:

With the Colors Somewhere In France

Dear Mother and All:—

Will take the pleasure of writing you a few lines to let you know I am well, and hope when these lines come to you they will find you the same.

Mother, it has been some time since I heard from home. I would like to hear from home as often as I can for you know I never forget the home folks.

Mother, have you received my policy or allotment yet? If you haven't, you will get it sooner or later, for it takes about four or five months to get them ready to send so I was told. * * *

I was Corporal of the Guard last night and I am not drilling today. You know I always did like rest when I was home and, believe me, if I come home in the summer I am going to rest some too. * * *
From your son,
Henry E. Watkins.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. TO GIVE 18-HOUR SERVICE.

The East Jordan Electric Light and Power Co. are now on an eighteen hour service, the current to be turned on at 6:00 a. m. and continuing until 12:00 p. m.

This betterment of the service was made through an authorized increase in rates. Owing to war conditions operating expenses have been more than doubled. About a year ago a 25 per cent increase was made, and effective July 1st another increase of 25 per cent in lighting rates is made. The new rate now in effect is 15 cents per Kw. hour, with a discount of ten per cent if bills are paid promptly.

The matter of operating a public utility plant today is a serious problem owing to increased expenses throughout all departments, and we trust this increased rate will be accepted cheerfully by our customers.

East Jordan Electric Lt. & Power Co.
L. G. Balch, Supt

RESULTS WILL STARTLE EAST JORDAN

People report quick results from pure Lavoptik eye wash. A girl with weak, strained eyes was helped by ONE application. Her mother could not see or read because of eye pains. In one week her trouble was gone. A small bottle of Lavoptik is guaranteed to help EVERY CASE weak, strained or inflamed eyes. ONE WASH startles with its quick results. Aluminum eye cup FREE. Gidley & Mac, druggists.

OUR BOYS HAVING PLENTY OF MUSIC OF THE DISCORD TYPE

Private Gleason Finds Germans Careless With Guns.

Private William D. Gleason, with our boys over in France, writes his parents Mr. and Mrs. R. Gleason, the following letter.

American Expeditionary Forces. June 2nd, 1918.

Dear Mother and Father:— I received your most welcome letter of April 28th, and sure was glad to hear from you.

The season here is about a month and a half ahead of those at home. They are cutting hay over here now—not "June grass hay," but just ordinary hay.

We have a fine hotel to sleep in—the Hotel de Cow Stable. We sure are seeing a whole lot of country that is worth seeing, but the more I see of this country the more I like my own.

We even have phonographs, accordions, pianos, violins, banjos, and last but not least a jews harp, for music. The people here certainly make use of them—the jews harp most of the time. Oh! I almost forgot one bird has a tin flute and he tries to drown all the others. "Hessa nut".

They get awful careless with those guns those "dimmed" Germans. They don't care if they do hit you and they are having accidents with them all the time—continually having their fingers slit on the triggers.

It is getting pretty dark to write so guess I will have to close—it is after taps anyway.

Your loving son,
William
Private William D. Gleason
Hqrs. Troop, 32nd Div.

MONEY INSTEAD OF MERCHANDISE SHOULD BE SENT TO SOLDIERS.

The original order that the approval of a regimental or higher commander was necessary before packages might be sent to members of the expeditionary forces has been modified so officers with the rank of major and higher may approve shipments. The approval of a company commander is not sufficient.

The question of the shipments of parcels to France first came to the attention of the War Department when the commanding general of the expeditionary forces cabled that congestion of such articles had reached such a point that French railroads were unable to handle the load. A board appointed by the Secretary of War and the Postmaster General examined 5,000 sacks of parcelpost mail, and found that the articles being sent not only, in the main, were absolutely unnecessary, but undesirable. The investigation showed that the amount of such mail had reached a total of 500,000 pounds a week, and was steadily increasing.

Relatives and friends, according to a recent statement by the War Department, will find they often can do a greater service to soldiers by sending them money for the purchase of articles in France than by forwarding the articles. Tobacco is now being supplied as part of the Army rations, and merchandise of nearly all kinds may now be purchased in France through the high general store established by the Quartermaster Corps at lower prices than charged by retailers here.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN PRISON CAMPS.

Germany now has twenty-seven prison camps where American soldiers captured in battle are held.

The American Red Cross has accurate information about these camps and with the aid of the Swiss Red Cross keeps our soldiers and sailors supplied with nourishing food, new clothing, soap and other necessities.

At the beginning of June there were about 300 men in uniform in German prison camps. The American troops have captured considerably more than 1,000 Germans, so the score is more than even in that respect.

In Berne, Switzerland, the American Red Cross has a great warehouse from which is sent to each American prisoner in Germany twenty pounds of food every week. Our government pays for this food and equipment and the Red Cross sees that it reaches the men.

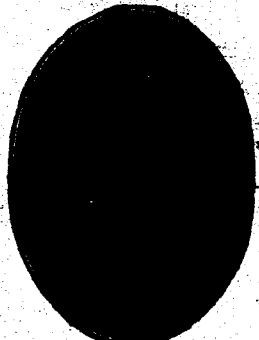
Already there are enough supplies in the Red Cross warehouse at Berne to take care of 22,000 American prisoners—if the Germans can take that number!

Our Candidate for Pros. Att'y

Att'y Dwight L. Wilson In Race For County Office.

East Jordan will have a Candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Charlevoix County on the Republican Ticket at the Aug. 27th primaries.

"Judge" Wilson as he is known to his many friends, has been a resident of Charlevoix County for a number of years, the last five being actively identified with the legal field of this section.



A man of ability and sterling worth he will give the other candidates in the field a struggle for primary honors. If left to the voters of this section who know him well there would be no question about his being the winning candidate.

As supervisor from the County's big precinct—the third ward of this city—he has not only served the county well, but gained a knowledge of those things pertaining to the welfare of our county not obtainable elsewhere.

He has served as Secretary of our County Agricultural Society for several years and in this capacity has proven himself a man of executive ability as well as an intense worker for the interests involved.

Prior to his entering the legal field he served as principal of the Charlevoix High School and, while there, made a host of friends who will remember him in the coming primary.

Elsewhere we publish his announcement of candidacy, and trust the citizens of our county will give it thorough consideration. The Herald publisher has "touched elbows" with "Judge" Wilson for a number of years, we know he is clean-cut and has the ability for the office—and we're for him in this campaign.

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms, Monday evening, July 1, 1918. Meeting was called to order by Mayor Cross. Present—Cross, Gidley and Crowell. Absent—None.

On motion by Gidley, meeting was adjourned until Tuesday evening, July 2, 1918.

Adjourned regular meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms, Tuesday evening, July 2, 1918. Meeting was called to order by Mayor Cross. Present—Cross, Gidley, Absent—Crowell.

Minutes of June 17th meeting were read and approved.

On motion by Cross, the following bills were allowed:

Gus Lalonde, street labor	\$ 29.25
Henry Cook, killing dogs	13.00
E. W. Giles, cleaning streets	33.00
Chas. Logan, handling cement	18.00
Henry Cook, salary	75.00
Wilbur Johnson, street labor	17.25
Reid-Graff Plumb. Co., labor and material	436.11
Mich. State Tel. Co., rentals	6.25
Wm. Bashaw, making tax roll	192.65
D. H. Fitch, salary and rental	24.17
E. Kleinhaus, labor at cemetery	12.10
Otis J. Smith, salary, postage and express	25.93
Alonso Graves, draying	1.75
East Jordan Lbr. Co., coal	450.10

On motion by Gidley, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

Clothes may not make the man, but the way he wears them accounts for the public estimate of him.

Every man knows how mean his acquaintances are, but he is never absolutely sure about himself.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the many acts of kindness extended by neighbors and friends during the illness and death of our father, John F. Quye.

MRS. EDITH MARY TATE.

MINISTERS OF NATION-WIDE FAME TO BE HERE

Will Occupy Local Pulpits During the Coming Month.

Beginning next Sunday, July 14th and continuing for at least one month there will be union services each Sunday morning, alternating between the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. Ministers of nation-wide fame, who are spending their vacation at Sequanota have consented to come for one service a Sunday. There will be no Vesper services at the Presbyterian Church. The regular evening services of the Methodist Church are to be held as usual at 7:30 p. m.

Rev. Dr. Gardner, pastor of the New England Congregational Church of Chicago will preach next Sunday morning at the Presbyterian Church. Other men who will be here are Dr. Vance and Dr. Farr of Cincinnati, O. It is an unusual opportunity to hear these men and they ought to be given a large hearing.

LALONDE-ORVIS

East Jordan Soldier Married to Former East Jordan Girl.

First Sergeant Albert LaLonde, company 8th Signal Corps, Madison Barracks, New York and Miss Mary E. Orvis of Grand Rapids, Mich., were married at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Watertown, N. Y., at noon Wednesday, July 3, 1918, Rev. Chas. Webster Hakes, officiated, using the beautiful ring ceremony.

The wedding is the culmination of a romance which started ten years ago. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Orvis of Eveline and is a trained nurse, having attended a training school in New York City.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank LaLonde of East Jordan. He was a sergeant in the old Co. I 33rd Michigan, Infantry and accompanied them to the Mexican border, being honorably discharged at Fort Wayne, April 16, 1917. He re-enlisted March 7, 1918, in the Aviation section, Signal Corps and was sent to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. While there he was promoted to first sergeant and sent as a military drill instructor to Madison Barracks, New York.

Sergt. LaLonde obtained an eight days leave of absence and the happy couple are enjoying a tour of the Thousand Islands, after which Sergt. LaLonde will return to his company, and his wife will reside in Sackets Harbor until he is transferred.—Charlevoix Courier.

Our Only Business With Turkey

Turkey is at war with the United States. It is pretended that the United States is not at war with Turkey. But it is officially and guardedly admitted that the violation of American hospitals and the seizure of the American Consulate at Tabriz are incidents which bring the relations between the United States and Turkey to a "crisis." The State Department has written diplomatic notes to Turkey. They cannot be delivered directly, because Turkey is at war with the United States. They are presented by the neutral ministers at Constantinople. The State Department wants to know why the Turkish government is so impolite as to ignore its notes and whether it meant to violate the American hospitals and seize the American Consulate at Tabriz. "It was asserted at the State Department," says The Associated Press Washington dispatch, that the United States means business in making this inquiry of the Turkish government.

"We have but one kind of business with Turkey. That is to make war upon her. The only explanation of our failure to declare that a state of war exists is the fear that the Turks will respond by a massacre of Christians. But Great Britain and France had the same thing to fear—and Turkey, notwithstanding our diplomatic restraint, is at war with the United States.—N. Y. Tribune.

Life is short, yet most men outlive their good intentions.

A man wisely makes use of the present when he sells a duplicate wedding gift.

It sometimes happens that a man breaks his bank roll when he falls in love.

Old bachelors are not all devoid of gratitude. One in Indiana recently died and left all his money to a woman who had refused to marry him when she was a girl.

FRANK D. SCOTT ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR CONGRESSMAN

To the Citizens of the Eleventh Congressional District:—

I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination to Congress at the coming Republican Primaries.

During my incumbency as your Congressman I have assiduously endeavored to fully and faithfully perform the duties of the office with which you have honored me. Congress is now in session and has been, almost continuously during the past two years. The work of your office has prevented me from sooner indicating my desire to



continue as your Congressman. My constant attendance and unqualified support the war programme, my votes on war legislation, national prohibition, war prohibition, suffrage, immigration, spy legislation and constructive laws bespeak my future conduct louder than vociferous promises on the eve of election. By my votes and actions here I have attempted to portray the advised judgment and the sterling Americanism of our District. I am authoritatively advised that my renomination is being secretly opposed by influential persons in our District who were averse to the position taken by our country in this war. This opposition was expected and is gratifying. If I am continued as your Congressman I wish to feel and know that the honor was bestowed by an American citizenry whose one aim and one purpose at this time is "to win this war with victory."

If you consider my experience here during the past two years of value for the other months of equal importance to come I shall be glad to continue to serve you in Congress. I deeply appreciate the honor you have already bestowed upon me, and I trust my actions in your behalf merit an expression of your continued confidence.

Very sincerely,
FRANK D. SCOTT

Washington, D. C.,
July 4th, 1918.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHARLEVOIX COUNTY:

I wish to inform the voters that I am a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of this county on the Republican ticket and ask the support of those who believe that if I should be elected the legal affairs of the county will be properly and carefully attended to.

Should I be elected I will endeavor to investigate all claims before issuing process when practicable so as to avoid all unnecessary expense to the tax payers.

I am a graduate of the Michigan State Normal College and of the law department of the University of Michigan and for three years was principal of the Charlevoix High School. I have been engaged in the practice of law in this county for the past five years; supervisor from East Jordan the past three years; resident of this county for eight of the past ten years and I am familiar with County governmental conditions.

DWIGHT L. WILSON.

NOTICE

As many have inquired of me, to learn if I would be a candidate for the nomination of Prosecuting Attorney this year, I wish to announce at this time to all the electors of the County that I will be a candidate for the Republican nomination at the August Primaries. And I also wish to express my appreciation to the electors for the favorable manner in which they received my candidacy in the past.

Yours,
ROLLIE L. LEWIS,
Prosecuting Attorney.

[Pol. adv'g.]

Love may be blind, but the average mother-in-law isn't.

Only true friends stand by you when you are under a cloud. Swarms of insects surround you when the sun shines

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:— I will be a candidate for the nomination for the office of County Treasurer on the Republican Ticket at the August primary. "Forty-five years a resident of the County—and am qualified for the office."

Yours respectfully,
W. W. BAILEY.

NOTICE

To the Electors of Charlevoix County:— I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk on the Republican ticket, at the Primary election August 27th, 1918.

I am now serving Uncle Sam on the Local Draft Board, without pay and after looking over my past work for the county, if you are satisfied that it has been done correctly, I would appreciate your support at the primary.

Yours respectfully,
RICHARD LEWIS.

SIMON M. ROSE IS CANDIDATE FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE

TO THE VOTERS OF CHARLEVOIX COUNTY:— I am a candidate for the Republican nomination as Representative in the State Legislature.

It seems to me the duty of a candidate for public office to give to the voters a statement of his reasons for being a candidate and a full outline of his views on public questions. This I shall attempt to do at every opportunity. This office is an important and responsible one demanding of the man who holds it certain well-known qualifications peculiar to the position. We must zealously represent and protect the interests of his county and at the same time must look to the welfare of the state at large and the Nation. Particularly in these trying times should the importance of this office be borne in mind by the people. To be of the greatest service and to accomplish most, he should know men and have a knowledge of public affairs. He must know how to do things and must measure up to the standard of the men chosen to represent the other counties of our state. He must be able to make his county an influence in our legislature and compel the respect of the members of the body in which he sits. Just so far as the man fails in these things the county and state are the losers.

I do not claim to possess all of these qualifications. In fact, if I am nominated and elected, there is no doubt that I would make mistakes and fail to please someone, but my mistakes would not be the result of a faulty intent or lack of effort. However, I am not to be the judge of my fitness and ability. Representative men from all parts of the county seem to give me credit for possessing some common sense and business experience or they would not have urged me to be a candidate.

I firmly believe in the enactment of needed laws but I am opposed to bulky legislation. I am opposed to legislation for the benefit of a few interests who would make capital by spoliation and greed to take advantage of war times and conditions at the expense of the people. I strongly favor all wise laws which will aid production of all necessities. A broad attitude should be taken by our legislature in relation to measures recommended by President Wilson for the better carrying on of the War. All friction and unnecessary delay and objection must be avoided. To state it briefly, I wish the voters to understand that I stand for good, sound, horse-sense laws, based on broad grounds without any frills and hobbies.

I came to Charlevoix County 36 years ago and during that time have been identified with its affairs and interested in its growth and development. I believe in "boosting" this wonderful county at every opportunity. I always have and always shall, and if you see fit to select me as your representative I earnestly assure you that I shall spare no effort to maintain and increase the growing prestige and influence of Charlevoix County. I ask your careful consideration of my candidacy at the August Primary.

Very Respectfully,
[Pol. Adv'g.] SIMON M. ROSE.

A boy is always a boy, but a man isn't always a man.

Troubles are like babies; they grow larger by nursing.

Providence usually so arranges it that a man with a fortune gets it when he needs it most—when he's old.

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

Love may be blind, but the average mother-in-law isn't.

Dr. W.H. Parks
Physician and Surgeon
Office in Monroe block, over East Jordan 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.

Doctor Branch
Office at rear of East Jordan Drug Store.

PHONE 77

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.

Not a Bite of Breakfast Until You Drink Water
Says a glass of hot water and phosphate prevents illness and keeps you fit.
Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of combustible material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken day after day leaves in the alimentary canal a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not completely eliminated from the system each day, becomes food for the millions of bacteria which infest the bowels. From this mass of left-over waste, toxins and ptomaine-like poisons are formed, and sucked into the blood.
Men and women who can't get feeling right must begin to take inside baths. Before eating breakfast each morning drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash out of the thirty feet of bowels the previous day's accumulation of poisons and toxins and to keep the entire alimentary canal clean, pure and fresh.
Those who are subject to sick headache, colds, biliousness, constipation, others who wake up with bad taste, foul breath, backache, rheumatic stiffness, or have a sour, easy stomach after meals, are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store, and begin practicing internal sanitation. This will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on the subject.
Remember inside bathing is more important than outside bathing, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing poor health, while the bowel pores do. Just as soap and hot water cleanses sweetens and freshens the skin, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

"DON'T WORRY ABOUT CANADA"--PRESCOTT

THE DOMINION IS DOING ITS FULL PART IN FOOD CONSERVATION.

GERMAN RUMORS SAY DIFFERENT

In many ways Our Canadian Neighbor Far Exceeds Us in Regulations to Save Foodstuffs.

Lansing, July 4.—"Pro-German propagandists have been more busy than ever, since January 1, 1918, trying to circulate rumors in America that will undermine the faith of the people in their government. The German propagandists were successful in Italy and in Russia. The results of their work are only too well known. Such propaganda must be carefully fought in America," says Food Administrator, G. A. Prescott.

"One of the systematic plans of propaganda since the German offensive of March 21 has been the circulation of rumors tending to discourage faith in Canada and her participation in the war. The rumor of interest to the Food Administration, and repeated in Michigan until it has become a dangerous rumor, is that Canada is making absolutely no effort to conserve food."

The Food Administration in Michigan, to combat the affects of this rumor, made a thorough investigation and has received scores of letters and bulletins from Canadian cities. This information is given herewith that you may be able to stop the repetition of this rumor in your community.

Here are a few of the facts about Canadian food conservation:

1 A penalty is provided for "proprietors of hotels, clubs, restaurants, cafes, steamships, dining cars, and etc., managers of institutions, church societies or lodges, private householders, or other persons who destroy or discard good food; also to wasteful picnic parties or travellers; also to hunters, fisherman, etc., who neglect to save game or fish secured by them."

2 Penalty is provided to persons who allow food to spoil, if it could be saved by cooking, canning or other treatment; also to careless and wasteful cooks; also to farmers, gardeners or other producers who neglect to protect grain, produce or other food against deterioration or loss; also to merchants who allow candy, fruit or other food to spoil by exposure in windows or open to flies, dust moisture, etc.; also to persons who, through careless storage, leave food accessible to rats, mice, or other vermin; also to handlers who cause waste by careless packing or shipping; also to public or private carriers, who negligently and cause waste or deterioration.

3 No pure wheat flour is being manufactured in Canada. Mills in Canada are grinding the whole wheat grain into "war flour."

4 No person is allowed to have more than fifteen days supply of flour on hand in town; thirty days supply in the country. The same applies to sugar.

5 Sugar bowls are not allowed on the tables of hotels and restaurants.

6 Use of sugar for candy, icings, etc., is restricted. Candy manufacturers are allowed only fifty per cent of last year's supply.

7 Canada now has two meatless days each week.

8 The use of war flour more than matches our wheatless days in America, according to the claim of some Canadians. Wheat flour substitutes are not produced in Canada hence the absence of a fifty-fifty rule there.

9 Farmers have been ordered to market their surplus wheat, just the same as American farmers have been ordered to do.

A boy is always a boy, but a man isn't always a man.
Troubles are like babies; they grow larger by nursing.

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.

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

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD
G. A. Lisk, Publisher
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
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WAR TIME RECIPES

Prepared by Prof. Frances R. Freeman, Home Economics Director, United States Food Administration, Orono, Maine.

COTTAGE CHEESE DISHES.

Cottage Cheese, while it has long been known, has been little appreciated. Easy to make, it has often been poorly made and unattractively served. In food value cottage cheese is in the class with lean meat and eggs, being more valuable than either in material that goes to build muscle, blood, and bone.

Cottage Cheese in fact is a food that may form an important part of the diet, served either alone or in combination. In soup, salad, meat-like dish, salad, or dessert, cottage cheese may be well used. As a basis for the main dish of the meal it will materially reduce expenses, appeal to the appetite, and save meat.

Being made from skim milk, which now is either fed to live stock or wasted, cottage cheese makes available directly for human food a valuable but little appreciated dairy product.

UNCOOKED CHEESE DISHES.

Plain Cottage Cheese:
Cottage cheese may be served plain, as the main dish of a luncheon or supper, in place of cold meat.

Variations:
Mix broken nut meats, chopped pimientos, finely cut green peppers, sliced cucumbers, or other crisp vegetables with the cheese. Horse radish, onion juice, and parsley make a good combination.

Season dry cheese rather well, pack into a buttered earthen or enamel dish, chill it, turn it out on a platter, and serve it in slices like cold veal loaf.

Mix with the cheese a small quantity of left over ham or corned beef, finely ground, and season the whole with made mustard. Serve this in slices, or turn the mold out on a border of lettuce leaves.

Suggested Menu:
Molded cottage cheese, baked potatoes, lettuce, sliced tomatoes or cucumbers, crisp corn pone or oatmeal muffins; tea, coffee, or whay, lemonade; fruit and dessert.

COTTAGE CHEESE WITH CREAM AND SUGAR.

Use in place of: Meat or eggs for breakfast or supper.

Variations:
Add berries, peaches, or other fresh fruits; canned fruits, raisins, cut dates, or other dried fruits; brown sugar, honey, jam or marmalade, or chopped nuts.

Suggested Menu for a Summer Breakfast:
Cottage cheese with cream and fruit (cornflakes if desired); toasted Victoria bread; coffee. For a heartier meal, include baked or fried potatoes, or a cereal.

EGG COMBINATIONS.

Scrambled Eggs with Cottage Cheese:
Proportions: For each egg, use 1 tablespoon milk, 1-2 teaspoon salt, plenty of pepper, 1 rounding tablespoon cottage cheese, pinch of baking soda, fat to grease pan.

Method: Mix eggs, seasonings, and 1 tablespoon milk for each egg. Scramble eggs as usual in greased pan till entirely cooked. Neutralize acid in cheese with soda, stir lightly into egg. Serve immediately.

Variations:
Parsley and pimientos or chives, added to egg.

Suggested Supper or Luncheon Menu:
Scrambled eggs with cottage cheese; baked potatoes, dandelion or lettuce salad, or sliced tomatoes; barley muffins tea or coffee, fruit sauce.

CREAMY EGGS WITH COTTAGE CHEESE.

1 cup milk.
1 tablespoon flour.
4 eggs.
1 cup cottage cheese.
1-4 teaspoon soda.
1 tablespoon fat.
1-2 teaspoon pepper.
1-2 teaspoon salt.
Paprika.

Parsley or pimientos.
Make a thick sauce with the milk, flour, butter, and seasonings. Cook five minutes and pour gradually on the cheese, which has been neutralized with the soda dissolved in a little of the milk. When the cheese and sauce are well blended, return them to the top of the double boiler and reheat over hot water. Beat the eggs slightly, pour them into the warm sauce, and mix well. As the mixture sets in a soft custard on the bottom and sides of the boiler, scrape it up carefully, forming large soft curds. The mixture is cooked when it is of a creamy consistency throughout. This quantity will serve eight or more people.

A WORD TO PROFITEERS

By President Wilbur, of Stanford University.

This is no time to talk of money or of profits, for the world is using a new medium of exchange today, in order to obtain that liberty, freedom and justice which it demands. That medium of exchange is the precious blood of men and boys, the best that we have, and we are sending them by the hundreds, yes, the hundreds of thousands. They go forth singing: "As He died to make men holy, let us die to set men free." The man who comes out of this war with one dollar more than he had when it began has taken it from the blood of the men who died for him. May God forgive him! The American people never will.

SERVICE QUALITY

PORCH Furnishings

We Have In Stock a Complete Line of Porch and Lawn Furnishings Including

Porch Swings, Hammocks, Porch Rugs, etc.



THE THREE-PIECE BED



which you see so often advertised in your magazines can be seen and inspected on our floor as we are now carrying them in stock and will be very glad to have you call and see them.

FRENCH & REDMON

HOMEFURNISHINGS UNDERTAKING

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE



MEN'S SUITS

Guaranteed "all wool" suits. Snappy cassimeres Metcalf worsted, American serge, etc. At

\$21.00

East Jordan Lumber Co.

ARE THE PACKERS PROFITTEERS?

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT THE MEAT BUSINESS

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packer's profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as

has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are acquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fairmindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

**ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CUDAHY PACKING CO.
MORRIS & COMPANY
SWIFT & COMPANY
WILSON & COMPANY**

LADIES! LOOK YOUNG, DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Use the Old-time Sage Tea and Sulphur and Nobody Will know.

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it falls, turns gray and looks streaked, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the recipe at home or get from any drug store a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which is merely the old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients. Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully, besides, no one can possibly tell as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, after another application or two its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustreous, and you appear years younger.

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

The man who thinks he is good enough is quite sure to become worse than better.

No person is justified in changing his opinion if it is necessary to apologize for it.

Too many persons have more content with wrong than they have content for it.

Many persons waste a lot of time paying attention to folks who do not appreciate it.

Lots of persons need to pray for more grace to help them mind their own business.

It is a question whether a man ever gets so much pay that he is not sure he earns it all.

To save your feelings, be reasonably sure a favor will be granted before you ask it.

When a man puts his confidence in a doubtful promotion scheme he may expect to lose it.

There's always enough time to do a piece of work right—if the start is made soon enough.

She is a wise girl who, is known by the company she declines to keep.

You can always get satisfaction by going to law—if you are a lawyer.

Too many folks are interested in business that is none of their business.

FOR MIDDLE-AGED MEN AND WOMEN

The kidneys work day and night to filter and cast out from the blood stream impurities that cause aches and pains when permitted to remain. It is only natural these important organs should slow up and require aid in middle age. Foley's Kidney Pills help overworked, tired and diseased kidneys and bladder. Hite's Drug Store.

No man is brave enough to allow a woman to see him making faces at her first-born.

FEWER at HEALTH RESORTS THIS YEAR

Increased expenses in traveling and at health resorts will keep many hay fever and asthma sufferers home this summer. Foley's Honey and Tar is recommended as a satisfactory remedy for hay fever and asthma. It heals and soothes, allays inflammation and irritation, and eases the choking sensation. Hite's Drug Store.

Frank Phillips

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

Special Offer to the Readers of This Paper

If you will send us the names of five ladies in your town who you think would like to read the FAMILY STORY PAPER, we will send you and them each a sample copy, and will also send as a reward for your effort your choice of any one of the following:
Your choice of 10 High Grade Assorted Breeding Post Cards, Camp Scenes, Sailor Toys, Soldier Boys, Battleships, Battleships, Ghosting, Christmas, New Year, etc.
1 Silver Plated Sovereign State Tea Spoon.
The Ladies Fancy Work Manual for Crocheting and Embroidery.
Mystic Oracle and Gypsy Dream Book.
The Boy's Book on Toy Making.

Enclose 4c stamps to help cover cost and postage.

N. L. MUNRO'S PUB. HOUSE
338-340 Pearl St., New York.

Some people's idea of economy is saving money for others to spend.

A boy's first pair of trousers always fit if the pockets are large enough.

A new political broom sweeps clean. It is necessary to raise the dust.

Things that interest some people are those that would better be left unsaid.

Do a man a favor and he will consider you under everlasting obligation to him.

FROM A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

W. H. Hill, J.P., Detroit, Tex., writes: "I used Foley's Kidney Pills and say unhesitatingly that of all I have used they are the best, and have done the work where the rest failed." Backache, rheumatic pains, sore muscles, stiff joints and too frequent bladder action are symptoms of kidney trouble. Hite's Drug Store.

WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH

We will pay up to \$2.00 per set (whether or not) for old teeth. Cash paid by return mail. Please send 1 lb. of old teeth subject to inspection. If one set of old teeth is sent we will send \$1.00. OLD GOLD, PLATINUM AND SILVER. United States Smelting, Refining, and Chemical Co. 625 Old Market St., Wash. D. C.

Nature is the only artist capable of producing a perfect picture of health.

Time can never heal a woman's grief if it comes in the form of a wrinkle.

If angels fear to tread where fools rush in, they should use their wings.

The girl in the case knows a man's in love long before he tumbles to the fact.

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.

The Curse of Quetzal

By J. U. GIESY & J. B. SMITH
 Authors of Semi-Dual Stories
 Copyright,
 The Frank A. Munsey Co.

"At once Dr. Osborne and I probed the wound in Wingarde's breast. We followed it to a depth of some three inches—far enough to prove that it had reached the heart."

Dayton had been showing signs of excitement as Semi continued.

"Good God!" he burst out at last. "Then they were murdered? Mr. Dual, I want you to find out who did it. Find him and give him to justice. Make him pay for the life of that mild-mannered old man. Make him—"

"Patience," said Semi Dual. "Believe me, Mr. Dayton, he shall be unveiled and justice shall be done. The mills of the gods, Mr. Dayton, are in operation as much today as at any time in the past, and they grind 'exceeding fine.'"

"Quite right. I beg your pardon. I was shocked. You see I have not followed your later work in the matter," Dayton subsided.

"Thus," Semi resumed, "I found my calculations once more supported by material fact. It became evident that Wingarde and the Indian had died from the effect of wounds administered by a stab with some poisoned weapon."

"Poisoned because of the condition of their bodies, which showed the effects of the toxic substance, in the swelling and discoloration—the very thing which caused Dr. Osborne to seek an explanation in a possible fight with a serpent in the dark. The next question presenting was the natural one as to what the weapon might have been. I found an answer ready."

"Gentlemen, I once saw a small image of the cat-headed goddess of Bast. It, too, had a handle something like that described as being attached to this image of Quetzal which Professor Wingarde found. But the handle to the Egyptian idol was really the handle of a slender dagger of which the image was but the masking sheath."

"That dagger was steeped in a poisonous substance, so that a prick from it meant death. As you will recall, Mr. Dayton, I last night spoke of the similarity between the basal natures of mankind, past and present, and of the skillfulness of the artisans of other days. At once I drew an analogy between the image of Bast and that of Quetzal, and I felt that I knew the weapon which had been used in this case, and that, as in the Egyptian instance, it had been a poisoned blade. It had been a poisoned blade, dipped in some venom which had maintained its active nature throughout all the years since it was made."

"Have you any idea of the nature of the poison?" Osborne inquired with acute interest. "Its physical effects resembled snake poison so closely."

"There is even a possibility that its source was snake venom," said Dual. "We know that that substance contains various alkaloidal principles which gave it its toxic effect. The Aztec priesthood may have known how to use them in preparing their poisoned weapons, even as the Egyptian priesthood did."

Osborne considered. "They had a fiendish ingenuity," he said.

"Having determined the actual cause of death," Semi once more took up the interrupted thread of his exposition, "I next determined to visit the scene of the crime, to see if perhaps it were possible to read the story of the murder at that spot."

"We were aware already that Wingarde had been led away from the hotel by one of his Indian guides. That, of course, presupposed a purpose on the Indian's part and a supposed object on the professor's side for going."

"But as the Indian had been killed also, and as he was in possession of some new currency notes, it appeared that he had been merely the agent of a third party who had paid him to act as a decoy. You will remember that I asked to see the bills found on the Indian's body."

"The serial numbers upon them were P 9174, 66374, and B 857752A. They were of an issue made by the Anglo and London-Paris Bank of San Francisco."

Hefty dug into his pocket and produced the bills.

"You're right!" he exclaimed after a brief inspection.

Dual nodded.

"And three days ago this hotel received a shipment of small denomination bills from that bank, as the clerk himself and also the manager told me, before I joined you at breakfast. Furthermore, the bills found on Ute Charley are of the same series, and were evidently given out by this hotel to some one from whom the Indian had them."

"By Jove! Did you find out who got a bunch of those bills?" Dayton asked.

Dual shook his head.

"Patience. One step at a time, Mr. Dayton. That was the obvious course. I inquired certainly, and received a list, so far as the clerk could remember, of such guests as had received any of the bills. There were

several names. Now, you all saw what happened at the scene of the crime itself. Suppose that we draw a mental picture of what occurred there some hours before.

"The Indian, acting as a decoy, had lured the professor, carrying the image of Quetzal and the jewel, to accompany him there. In all likelihood he told him he had found some object of interest or discovered some one who knew something in which Wingarde would find material of interest."

"It is easy to deceive one who is wrapped up in a subject. Such a one will oftentimes overlook inconsistencies which a less biased mind would sense. They had come through the night, therefore, to that spot where the one who bought the Indian's service was waiting for his victim, his mind centered on obtaining the great jewel he knew he carried upon him, and which Charley was to know was present before he brought him, as owing to its bulk he could easily ascertain while talking to Wingarde at the start."

"Wingarde was not of a suspicious nature. His going as he did shows that. Not until he arrived at the appointed spot and found one he did not expect did he conceive of treachery in the affair."

"The one who waited demanded what he carried on his body. What he proposed may never be known, but Wingarde refused. The other sought to take them by force. The footprints at that spot show that they struggled. But the thief was the stronger."

"He wrested the image from Wingarde's body and, knowing his man would never rest quiet under the theft, he saw that his death alone would serve to render his own possession secure. He wrenched out the handle of the image and plunged it into Wingarde's breast, wounding his heart. The poison on the blade acted quickly. Wingarde sank dying. It was easy enough then for the one who had slain to complete his purpose and possess himself of the gem."

"But he knew that the discovery of the body would excite comment and suspicion. It must be concealed. The canon was at hand. A fall to its bottom would either conceal his work by allowing the body to be washed away or, failing that, by making it appear that Wingarde had stumbled over the edge in the dark."

"Lifting him up, he carried him to the edge and pushed him off. Thereafter he followed the natural impulse and looked over, and so left the convicting mark of his hand as well as the prints of his feet. And the fact that he had laid the body down and pushed it off showed him to have been a man of no exceeding strength or stature. A man far larger than Wingarde would have hurled his man from the cliff."

"A man of the same size, or nearly, would have done as this man did. Therefore, we know that our man is of ordinary stature, from the three details—the record of his action, the size of his shoe, and the print of his hand. To this we add the detail that he walks slightly on the outer side of his foot, and that the last two joints of the little finger on his left hand are missing. That gives us a fairly good description, I think."

"Gosh, yes," said Hefty. "When you get done I'll grab him, if he's anywhere around this dump. That's as good as a photograph of the guinea. You think he's got the image on 't' stone anywhere near him?"

"I think so—at present," said Semi Dual.

"Having disposed of the professor," he went on, "he was now confronted by the Indian as a witness. I scarcely think he meant to destroy his agent at first, but now circumstances compelled the deed. He conceived a crafty scheme."

"Returning to the Indian's side, he walked with him toward the pile of stones. As he walked he lifted the dagger from the image and plunged it noiselessly into his companion's throat. But he did not seek to conceal the body."

"He reasoned that Wingarde and the Indian had been seen. Therefore he left the latter lying by the stones to be found and to show by his body's condition that he had died of apparent snake-bite. It might even be supposed that the two men, Wingarde and his guide, had stumbled across a venomous serpent, and the Indian being bitten and Wingarde excited, the scientist had started for help, become turned around in the darkness through the shock of the occurrence, and so ran directly off the lip of the cliff."

"And his belief was plausible, I think, or he had no reason to believe that any one would have reason to suspect him. In fact, he had planned to make it appear that he could not possibly have had any connection with the affair. In pursuance of that plan he took from the Indian's body the price of his betrayal of the professor and left him where he lay."

"But here again the fortuitous fate, which at times seems to pursue the guilty, played him false. He took not all of the price of Judas, but a part. The hole in the dead man's pocket betrayed him."

"Two of the bills slipped partly through it, and he missed them in his hurry and the darkness, and perhaps in part because of the reaction from his deed. So he took part and left the others to point to the fact of a third party's presence, and so induce a search for himself."

"He came back to the hotel and was seen about it. Doubtless he concealed his booty in some spot he believed perfectly safe. It lies there now, shut away from searching eyes. Himself, he went down and was seen and spoken to by others, so that when the discovery was made it would appear that he had been about the hotel at the time. Perhaps he even told

some of them that he had been in his rooms during the earlier evening. Thus he hoped to build up a fictitious alibi to account for his time."

"And he might have succeeded had it not been for the watchful stars. 'But the stars, gentlemen, said so plainly that foul murder had been committed that they inspired me to search for the one who had killed, and his motive. Save for the stars, Dr. Osborne's diagnosis of snake-bite would have been accepted, and the mystery of the idol and the jewel might never have been cleared up.'"

"Surely there was nothing to point to the true solution in the surface seeming. But my calculations showed the murder clearly. They, I may add, even showed an astral picture of the one who killed; and long years of study have taught me, my friends, that the stars do not lie; that if error creeps in, it lies in their reading, and must be charged, not to them, but to human failure to see and understand."

He paused, and we all sat silent. I think we were each picturing for himself the scene as Dual had described it. As he spoke it had seemed not any theoretical structure, but an actual account of the thing as it had occurred. Dayton sat brooding over its logical phases. Osborne, scientific, trained in deductive diagnosis, wore a slight frown as he weighed its parts and sought to find some vital error. Quite slowly he shook his head.

Hefty simply sat staring at Semi as though he had met something he found totally beyond his comprehension. Laredo's face seemed to wear something like a swarthy pallor to me, as he perched on the edge of his bed, his feet drawn back beneath it, his hands thrust down into his pockets, his shoulders drooped from their square breadth, his head slightly bowed.

At length he shrugged slightly, rose and walked over to a window which gave on the grounds of the hotel. He stood there with his back to the room, looking out at the sunshine, and the canon off beyond, and after a bit he spoke:

"There is no saying that your picture of the thing may not be what actually occurred, senior. But you have asked that we who listen should point out a flaw in the case you built up, if we saw one, perhaps. All which you say might ver' well have occur."

"If—'an' mark me well now, seniores—if that one who is supposed to have waited—an' to have bribed the Indian to act the decoy—an' who slew—an' took the jewel—an' the image—had known of these things in advance. But I know that Wingarde had but come two days ago to this hotel from his trip. I knew him in Mexico, seniores, yet even to me he spoke not of what he had found. The Senior Dual's ingenious description would presuppose a previous knowledge on the part of the one whom he would accuse, in my estimation. An' we have not seen this image."

"We do not know that it contains a dagger. Let us not be blind to that. Yet Senior Dual says plainly that the one guilty knew the image sheathed a weapon. Then that one must have known of this image before." Senior Dayton, did the professor know of any dagger in this image?"

"Not that I know of," Dayton replied.

"You never saw him take it out?"

"Good Lord, no!"

"Did the Indians, perhaps, see him do so?"

"I don't know, Laredo. All I know is I never saw it or heard Wingarde say a word about it."

Laredo turned directly toward Semi. "This I claim, senior, is a flaw in your deduction. None but one who knew fully of this image could have known of the dagger, if it existed. Are you justified in presupposing such knowledge?"

Dual raised his head and met his challenge fully.

"I think so," he made answer slowly. "I shall know in a moment. Senior Laredo, it is not, perhaps, an unfitting time to ask you for exactly what motive you killed Professor Wingarde last night."

End of Eighth Chapter.
 Concluded in our next issue.

LESS MEAT IF BACK AND KIDNEYS HURT

Take a glass of Salts to flush Kidneys if Bladder bothers you—Drink lots of water.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; 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 clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

Fashions for Herald Readers

Unless otherwise specified, all Fashion Patterns published in these columns are Ten Cents each. Send or leave orders for same at the CHARLEVOIX CO. HERALD



Waist—2371. Skirt—2370.

For your new Business Dress having a waist of linen or crepe, like Pattern 2371, and a skirt of serge, mixed suiting or Jersey cloth, made after Pattern 2370. The skirt has inserted pockets at the sides. The plaits give added fullness to this graceful model. The waist is simple but attractive, and especially good for slight figures. It is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt requires 3 1/2 yards of 45-inch material for a 25-inch size. It is cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. The skirt measures about 2 1/8 yards at the foot.

This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents FOR EACH pattern, in silver or stamps.



A CHARMING THREE-PIECE SUIT. Coat—Waist 2184; Skirt 2187.

The waist of this could be of crepe, silk or crepe de Chine, and the coat blouse and skirt of Jersey cloth, serge, silk or satin. Pattern 2184 furnishes the coat blouse and waist, and 2187 the skirt. The waist and coat blouse are cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3/8 yards of 36-inch material, for the waist, and 3 3/8 yards for the blouse, for a 36-inch size. The skirt is cut in 7 sizes also: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure, and requires 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material for a 24-inch size. The skirt and requires 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents FOR EACH pattern, in silver or stamps.



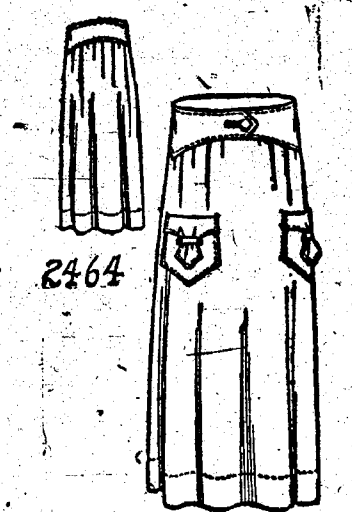
A NATTY SUIT FOR THE SMALL BOY

2391—For this model, one could use serge or cheviot, velvet or corduroy, galatea, drill, linen, cotton corduroy, or gingham. The trousers are finished in "knicker" style. The belt is slipped through openings in the fronts. This Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents, in silver or stamps.



A TRIM POPULAR MODEL

2468—This apron will hold your knitting without trouble and discomfort to you, and will also protect your dress. It may be made of lawn, batiste, dimity, Swiss, gingham or chambray. The Pattern is cut in one size—Medium. It will require 1 1/2 yard of 36-inch material. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A STYLISH SKIRT MODEL

2464—This is a good design for serge, gabardine, foulard, satin, taffeta, gingham, chambray and voile, also for crepe, linen and pique. It is a two-piece model, with added shaped belt. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 will require 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures 2 yards at the foot. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A PRETTY FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL

2463—This will be a splendid model for flouncing, embroidered voile, crepe, batiste, lawn, dimity or Swiss. The over-skirt may be omitted. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 3 yards of 44-inch material. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A SIMPLE BUT POPULAR UP-TO-DATE MODEL

2365—This will be a splendid model for velvet in black or colors. It requires very little trimming. The lines are graceful, and the design is easy to develop. At the sides, deep pockets are inserted, forming not only a stylish but also a practical feature. The pattern is good for serge, velvet, satin, corduroy, duvetyne and crepe. It is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 3/8 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 yards at its lower edge. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A STYLISH MODEL SUITABLE FOR MANY OCCASIONS

2360—Serge, satin or velvet would be good for this style. The pockets may be omitted. The sleeve is cut on new lines. Braid or embroidery will form a suitable trimming for this model. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 8 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 1/2 yards at the lower edge with plaits drawn out. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Briefs of the Week

Fr. J. W. McNeill is at Mt. Pleasant this week.

Ed. Nachazel was home from Camp Custer over Sunday.

Miss A. Holmes of Chicago is guest of her sister, Mrs. O. E. Sunstedt.

Mrs. Carl Johnson returned home from a visit at Elk Rapids, Thursday.

Gilbert Morrow is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thos. Joynt.

Mrs. S. Dopp of Detroit is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Stroebel.

Miss Auda Gill of Levering was guest of her sister, Miss Hazel Gill, first of the week.

Misses Beryl Whiteford and Marjorie King are visiting friends at Mancelona this week.

Miss Myrtle Joynt returned home Monday from a visit with friends at Petoskey.

Misses Norma Johnson and Eunice Liskum are visiting friends near Boyne City this week.

Mrs. A. Henderson of Alden is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Humeston.

Mrs. S. Golden of Chicago is guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

Mrs. A. W. Pollitt of McMinnville, Tenn., is guest of her mother-in-law Mrs. Maude Pollitt.

Mrs. Roland Archer with children went to Central Lake, Friday, for a visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Porter and son, Donald, are spending the week-end with friends at Leeland.

Mrs. Geo. A. Bell was called to Elk Rapids, Wednesday, by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Carver.

Mrs. Roy Blair and daughter of Flint are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Barrie and other relatives.

Miss Margaret Geck who has been teaching in the public schools at Romco Mich., returned home, Wednesday.

Mesdames David and Stephen Shepard returned home, Wednesday, from a visit with relatives at Traverse City.

Mrs. Margaret Patrick is here from Chicago visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kenny and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Suffern and daughter, Faye, left Monday by auto on a pleasure trip thru southern Michigan.

E. E. Brown and son, Raymond returned home to Flint first of the week after a visit with friends and relatives here.

Mrs. Wm. Kennedy and son, Glenn of Seattle, Wash., are guests at the home of her sister, Mrs. Flora McColeman.

Mrs. J. E. Engwall with children of East Lake arrived here, Wednesday, for a visit with her sister, Mrs. O. E. Sunstedt.

Mrs. W. A. Stone returned home Monday, from Marshfield, Wis., after spending several months there with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Evans of Traverse City were guests at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. John Whiteford, over Sunday.

Giles Chambers returned to Flint, Wednesday after a visit here with his mother, Mrs. W. S. Chambers and other relatives.

Mrs. Fred Goltz returned to her home at Big Rapids, Thursday, after a visit here at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Minnie Freiberg.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dunlop with daughter, Miss Dorothy, and Miss Kathleen Smith, of Holly, Mich., came Wednesday to spend the summer at their Eveline cottage.

Members and Friends of the W. C. T. U. are requested to meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Joynt Friday the 19th. Election of officers and other business of importance. Manifest your interest by attending. Every good woman in the City should belong to this organization. By the Sec'y, Mrs. R. Gleason.

The Directors of East Jordan Co-operative Ass'n met at the Supernaw warehouse office, Thursday evening and organized for work, electing the following officers for ensuing year: President, John Severance; Vice president, James Secord; Secretary-Treasurer, S. E. Rogers. A meeting of the members will be called in the near future to complete a thorough organization.

Dr. H. R. Gardner, pastor of the New England Congregational Church of Chicago, will occupy the Presbyterian church pulpit next Sunday morning at 10:30. Dr. Gardner, who is resorting at Sequanota, has kindly consented to favor with an address. Dr. Gardner was formerly a pastor at London, England having been in this country about four years. He is said to be one of the greatest speakers in this country and our citizens should improve the opportunity of hearing him at this time.

Miss Rena Havens is visiting relatives at Cadillac.

Miss Sybil Shay returned to her home at Flint, Saturday.

Hugh Murphy is here from Cheboygan for a visit with friends.

Seymour Burbanks was a Bay City visitor first of the week.

Att'y E. N. Clink was a Midland business visitor first of the week.

Miss Marion Morse of Lansing is visiting her brother, Robert Morse.

Miss Emily Olson of Deward visited friends in the city first of week.

Aaron Rigby is at the Reycraft hospital at Petoskey taking treatment.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Devern, a daughter, Marjorie Marie, July 6th.

George Ward and W. J. Cummings were Lansing visitors over Sunday.

Paul Stroebel is here from Detroit for a visit with his father, Will Stroebel.

Miss Ethel Crowell left Monday for Flint where she has a position in an office.

Miss Virginia Pray left Monday for Grand Rapids where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. D. Haley with children was here from Frederic first of the week visiting friends.

Mrs. Jas. Sperry of Fife Lake is visiting at the home of her son, Edward Metcalf.

Mrs. Edward Henry with children returned to her home at Muskegon Saturday last.

Mrs. Foster of Grand Rapids is guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Gould.

Roy Bell returned to Cadillac, Monday, after a visit at the home of his uncle, Geo. A. Bell.

Ellwyn Sunstedt returned to his work at Detroit, Monday, after a visit here with his mother.

Mrs. E. Covert left Monday for Osakis, Minn., after a visit here with her daughter, Mrs. Claude Wood.

Mrs. Geo. Palmer returned home Monday from a visit with friends at Grand Rapids, Lansing and Jackson.

Mrs. M. Sullivan and daughter returned to Roscommon, Friday after, a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Stewart.

Benj Havens and Buddie Bradley of Grand Rapids are guests at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Lloyd Seigler.

Mrs. M. E. Heston returned home from Central Lake, Thursday after spending a few days there with relatives.

Mr. Bigelow returned home Tuesday from the Reycraft hospital at Petoskey where he has been taking treatment.

Miss Sophia Thorsen is home from Camden, N. J., for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Thorsen.

Mrs. John Williams and sister, Mrs. Edward Brintnall left Monday for Midland, for a visit with Mrs. Carl Heintzelman.

Walter Ross, who has been guest at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt returned to his home at Gladwin Monday.

Verne Whiteford has enlisted as truck driver for Uncle Sam and leaves next Monday for Columbus, Ohio, barracks.

Mrs. Ida Phillips, who has been visiting at the Cherryvale home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gruber, left Saturday last for Boston Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stanford and children of Marquette were guests at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. D. L. Wilson the past week.

Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Sidebotham with children left Monday morning by auto for a month's outing at Douglas Lake, Cheboygan county.

Mr. and Mrs. Frost Robertson of Cleveland Ohio arrived Thursday for a visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Babbitt with daughter returned to Flint, Tuesday, after a visit here at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Chas. Locke.

Mrs. Wm. Ashton and granddaughter, Miss Nellie Hodgton, returned to their home at Mancelona, Tuesday, after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Kendall.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Nicholas returned to their home at Pueblo, Colorado Saturday after a visit with relatives here. Mrs. Jas. Nicholas accompanied her son home for a visit.

Mrs. Estella Sherman was called to Grand Rapids Saturday by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. E. C. Plank who underwent an operation at a hospital there. She returned home Tuesday.

Elder J. H. McEachern of Lincoln, Neb., was here a couple of days this week guest of his sister, Mrs. Flora McColeman. Mr. McEachern leaves New Orleans July 16th for South America as General Conference Missionary Secretary of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Mrs. C. Walsh was a Mancelona visitor first of the week.

Oscar Kidder and family moved here from Cadillac this week.

W. E. Malpass is a Grand Rapids business visitor this week.

Mrs. Fred Smith of Traverse City was guest of Mrs. R. Mackey this week.

Mrs. W. C. Drews returned Monday from a visit with relatives at Mancelona.

Mrs. W. C. Hoover with children returned home from a visit at Alba, Tuesday.

Mrs. Martha Hall of Elk Rapids is guest at the home of her son, Emery Hall.

Mrs. James Steenburg arrived here from Detroit, Monday, for a visit with friends.

Mrs. Harvey Scott with son returned home from a visit with relatives at Detroit, Tuesday.

Mrs. E. A. Jennings of Detroit was here first of the week, visiting her sister Mrs. Habel.

Henry Lafreniere and family left Tuesday for Frankfort where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Della Lavolett of East Chicago, Ind., is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Della LaPeer.

Mrs. Crawford of Bay City arrived here, Tuesday, and will spend the summer at Eveline Orchards.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Roy of Flint are guests at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. James Malpass returned home Monday from Muskegon where they visited their son, Ellis.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery Hall returned home Tuesday from a visit with friends at Kewadin, Elk Rapids, and other points.

Miss Nora Johnson returned to her home at Elk Rapids, Wednesday, after a visit with her cousin, Miss Elsie Johnson.

Mrs. Mary Hastings returned home Monday from Jackson. She was accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Ruth Hastings of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris LaValley with son returned to their home at Muskegon, Tuesday, after a week's visit at the home of their son, George LaValley and other relatives.

The American Red Cross must have the name of every man from Charlevoix County who has enlisted in the U. S. Army. Please send all such names together with name and address of nearest relative to—Mrs. Maude C. Blount, County Sec'y, East Jordan.

CAR FOR HIRE—Afternoons and Sundays. Phone 226.

Leave all orders for Hemstitching, Picotting, Machine and Hand Embroidering with Mrs. H. H. Cummings. Orders will receive prompt attention. Phone No. 208.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. Myron E. Hoyt, Pastor.

Sunday, July 14, 1918.

No morning service in this Church. Union service at the Presbyterian Church. Everybody go and hear Dr. Gardner.

12:00 m.—Sunday School.

3:30 p. m.—Junior League.

6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.

7:30 p. m.—Evening Worship. Annual Thank-offering Service of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Rev. R. W. Merrill of Boyne City will deliver an address. There will be other interesting features to the service. Everyone come.

Thursday evening, Prayer Meeting.

Church of God

J. W. Ruehle, Pastor.

Sunday, July 14, 1918.

10:00 a. m. Sunday School.

11:00 a. m. Morning Service.

2:00 p. m. Sunday School at Three Bell School House.

3:00 p. m. Divine Worship at the Three Bell School House.

7:30 p. m. Evening Service.

Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Prayer service.

Friday evening cottage meeting.

TAX NOTICE

To East Jordan Tax Payers: TAKE NOTICE: The tax roll for the City of East Jordan is now in my hands for collection. No charge will be made for collection if paid in July; two per cent will be added if paid in August; and an additional one per cent added each month thereafter until paid or returned for non-payment.

At Commission Room
C. C. Mack,
City Treasurer.

FOR CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS

Geo. Jenner, 416 Labor-st, San Antonio, Tex., writes: "Foley Cathartic Tablets have proven the best laxative I have taken and I recommend them to sufferers from constipation or biliousness. They should be in every traveling man's grip." Relieve sick headache, bloating or other condition caused by bad digestion. Hite's Drug Store.

Based on Facts—Not Fiction

NO GRUELLING WAR SCENES—THE REAL CAUSE OF THE WAR



AMBASSADOR GERARD'S "My Four Years In Germany"

Shows the Kaiser As He Really Is—A Paranoiac and Degenerate.

Temple Theatre, Monday, July 15th

One Show at 8:15

Children, 15c and 1c war tax;

Adults, 25c and 3c war tax

Boxes, 50c and 5c war tax.

No reserve.

MRS. HOUSEKEEPER

Don't waste or burn your garbage. It is valuable.

ONE TON OF GARBAGE CONTAINS:

Sufficient glycerine for the explosive charge of fourteen 75 millimeter shells.

Sufficient "fatty acid" for the manufacture of 100 12-ounce cakes of soap.

Sufficient fertilizer elements to grow eight bushels of wheat.

A score of other materials valuable in munition making.

IF USED AS HOG FEED IT WILL PRODUCE

One hundred pounds of good, firm, first quality pork. Can you afford to destroy these valuable products when your government needs them to help win the war?

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION URGES EVERY HOUSEWIFE

To be watchful over what goes into the garbage pail; to put less in and take more out. But what must go into the pail should be kept separated from other household refuse so that it can be utilized either for making munitions or for hog feed. Do not permit broken glass, crockery, phonograph needles or other foreign substances to get into the garbage pail.

REMEMBER, GARBAGE IS VALUABLE. KEEP IT CLEAN!

It sometimes happens that a man breaks his bank roll when he falls in love.

Old bachelors are not all devoid of gratitude. One in Indiana recently died and left all his money to a woman who had refused to marry him when she was a girl.

Silence is often the price of domestic felicity.

Not Upheld Simply by Reputation.

There's more back of Ralston Shoes than simply an honorable name.

Forty years of expert shoe-making have taught the manufacturers how to make good shoes—and, what's more they are making good shoes.

C. A. HUDSON

Red Cross Notes

Next Monday afternoon the Knitting Bee will be entertained by the Methodist Missionary Society at the M. E. Parsonage. Come.

Red Cross Card Party next week. Date given later.

A mistake was made in the amount made by the Relief Corps Ladies and Friendship Circle. Amount was \$7.60 instead of \$7.45 as reported.

A large crowd attended the Knitting Bee last Monday at the home of Mrs. Thos. Gould, with Mrs. Wm. Severance assisting. Proceeds, \$12.10. A fine time reported. We wish to thank those who furnished cars.

Liberty Players Give Clean Play

The Liberty Players, who organized here and showed under a big tent for three nights, were given a big patronage each night. Each night the performance was in the form of a play, clean in every particular, and free from old gags usually dealt out to people. The company carries twelve people composed of ladies and gentlemen in every respect and they left Sunday for Mesick for a week's engagement leaving behind them here a good impression with the people. They promised to return here next fall and give us the balance of their play, and we can assure them that they will again be greeted with a tent full.—Copemish Progress.

REASON FOR REFUSING OTHERS

Persons who have once used Foley Kidney Pills prefer them to any other medicine. They give relief from kidney and bladder troubles, backache, sharp, shooting pains, rheumatism, stiff swollen joints, sore muscles, puffiness under eyes, nervousness, 'always tired' feeling and sleep-disturbing bladder ailments. Hite's Drug Store.

SOLDIER'S COUGH IS CURED

Private Harold Hamel, 68th Regiment Ft. Adams, R. I., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cough for three months. I tried Foley's Honey and Tar and felt greatly relieved. I recommend Foley's Honey and Tar and will keep it on hand." Gives relief from hay fever, asthma and bronchial coughs. Hite's Drug Store.

PROBATE NOTICE

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

In the matter of the Estate of Jacob W. Rogers, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that four months from the 8th day of July, A. D., 1918, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the city of Charlevoix in said county, on or before the 12th day of November A. D. 1918, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Tuesday the 12th day of November A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated July 8th A. D. 1918.
SERVETUS A. CORRELL,
Judge of Probate.

COMING!

The LIBERTY PLAYERS

UNDER CANVAS

Presenting a Line of Plays That Please Everybody

Feature Specialties BETWEEN ACTS

CHANGE OF PLAY Nightly

OPENING PLAY

"Her Marriage Vow"

DEALING WITH THE DIVORCE EVIL

POPULAR PRICES: Adults 25c Children 15c

EAST JORDAN ONE WEEK commencing

MONDAY, JULY 15th

STATE-ST., opposite City Feed Store.

Note: The Opening Night Any Lady Admitted for 15c

FOOD WASTE AT CAMP CUSTER NEGLIGIBLE

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR" IS A RELIGIOUS AS WELL AS A MILITARY CREED AT MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN CANTONMENT.

CUSTER HEALTH THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES

Cleanliness to the Last Degree—Story of How Mess Sergeants Are Made From All Walks of Life—Laundry and Refrigeration Plants Have Important Part in Sanitation Program.

(By Muri H. DeFee, publicity director, United States Food Administration, Michigan Division.)

Camp Custer, Battle Creek, June 25—One of the most popular and consequently successful pieces of German propaganda scattered broadcast in this country was the story that the food saved through the regulations and appeals of the U. S. Food Administration for the Army and our Allies was carelessly if not criminally wasted when it reached the army kitchens.

Considerable of the damage of this propaganda has been offset by the personal visit of thousands of parents to the different camps and cantonments of the United States, but enough of the idea is still prevalent in the country to warrant J. W. Hollowell, of Mr. Hoover's personal staff, to direct Food Administrator George A. Prescott, of Michigan, to detail one of his organization to visit Camp Custer and make an official report on the food conditions, paying strict attention to the garbage waste and conservation of left over food stuffs.

Custer Adheres to "Slogan"

In no place in America is more respectful consideration given the U. S. Food Administration's slogan "Food Will Win the War" than right here in Camp Custer. Food is the first essential, if anything it is more important than camp sanitation, because without food and plenty of it no army, or civilian population for that matter, can maintain their peace and contentment, much less their war morale. It was Napoleon who said, "An army travels on its stomach" and no truer military expression has ever been coined. That's why it is just as necessary for food regulation and food conservation in both army and civil life to maintain, by competent distribution, a proper food supply for both forces, dividing the same in proportion to the physical needs of each. The feeding of a camp the size of Custer is a revelation in detail. For example every man in Custer was allowed in June 46.77 cents for his day's rations. Few families could make the saving or live as well as these mess sergeants keep their men, and a soldier's portion of food is not to be compared with that given youngsters in the average home. The work of a mess chief is a science. They almost invariably come within their daily official allowance but no attempt is made to have a surplus, the mess savings for the week being used for a "big feed" on Sunday, a sample menu of a recent Sunday dinner being made a part of this story to relieve anxious mothers of any worry about the boy's Sunday dinner. Of course the average big red-blooded boy true to his finer qualities writes home the cooking is not like mother's but be that as it may, his food is at least scientifically correct both as to preparation and substance and as for cleanliness the army kitchen has no superior in the land for the only reason it is not possible to make them more immaculate.

Must Pass Rigid Examination.

There are upwards of 150 kitchens at Camp Custer, all under the supervision of Captain Dunne. Cooks and bakers in these kitchens are given two months of intensive training by experts and they must pass a rigid examination on food values and kindred

SCHOOL FOR BAKERS AND COOKS

Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. Sunday, June 9th, 1918



MENU

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Vegetable Soup | Oysterette |
| Roast Duckling—Nut Dressing | Cold Ham |
| Pickled Ox Tongue | |
| Creamed Potatoes | String Beans |
| Celery | Radishes |
| Sweet Mixed Pickles | |
| Chow Chow | Stuffed Olives |
| Fruit Salad—Mayonnaise Dressing | |
| Ice-Cream | Strawberries |
| Raisin Pie | Marble Cake |
| Bananas | Oranges |
| Bread | Butter |
| Coffee | Lemonade |
- Captain Patrick Dunne, Commanding Officer.
- Q. M. Sergeant John W. Merrill, Acting First Sergeant.
- Sergeant First Class Jewett Hawkins, Acting Mess Sergeant.
- Private L. G. Stimpson, Dining Room Orderly.
- Student Cooks—T. P. Fox, A. Molner, O. Sykes.
- Baker—Sergeant First Class Frederick G. Wolf.

CAMP CUSTER COOKING CHIEF TO MOTHERS OF CUSTER BOYS

(By Lt. John B. Snider, Assistant to Capt. Dunne of School for Bakers and Cooks.)

If you have a boy in Custer you may rest assured he is receiving plenty of good wholesome food—food that is curing his indigestion and indispositions is the only kind he is given. It would be better for the health of the whole nation if everyone would try a balanced diet and stick to it for the period of the war rather than eat indiscriminately and perhaps suffer from unnecessary indigestion the greater part of the time. This article, I am told, is written with a purpose of showing Michigan people who have never had the opportunity to eat a meal in an army mess how the matter of conserving food is being practiced here and to urge upon all of you, who want to help our men and Allies come out of this world war victorious, to conserve all of the wheat, fats, sugar and other food, which saving program is vital, in order to defeat the Kaiser and his U-boats. You may rest assured that any and all you are able to save will not be wasted after it comes into the hands of the army cooks for there are perhaps no cooks in the land as careful to see that every ounce of wheat, fats, etc., is eaten and not one bit of it goes into the garbage can. Rather than it all goes to create one of the best armies that the world has ever seen as we all believe the American Army will be when it gets "over there" to do its bit toward making the world free for Democracy.

subjects before they are placed in charge of the work. The purpose and scope of the work done by this school are the making of expert cooks and mess sergeants, many of whom have never had any previous experience along this line. Men when they enter the school are impressed with three things, nothing is to be wasted, cleanliness is absolutely insisted upon, and the food must be cooked properly with a view to its being eaten with satisfaction by the men. The method of cooking without waste for such a large number of men is very simple when understood. Every man is cautioned against taking more on his plate than he can eat. "There is a plenty for all but none to waste," could be adopted as the official slogan of the army cooks. A sergeant is stationed in the mess hall to prevent the practice of taking excessive portions and leaving a part of the food untouched on the plate. All that is left on the serving plates is utilized in some other dish. A good example of how this surplus is handled is shown in the use of left-over potatoes. For example mashed potatoes are served for dinner and fifteen pounds of the potatoes are not eaten. That night the menu will perhaps have potato cakes or baked potatoes with the left-over potatoes palatably worked into the evening meal.

Economy Practiced to Last Degree.

Economy in the use of food-stuffs in the kitchen is practiced to the last degree. When a quarter of beef is delivered to the kitchen it is immediately cut up, the bones and all fat removed. The bones are broken into small pieces and boiled thus conserving all of the nutritious elements of the bones such as the fat contained in the marrow and the gelatin in the tendons and bones. This stock is used as a base for soups. All the fat is cut into very small pieces and put on the stove rendering all of the fat from the solids. In this way a saving is made on the lard component of the ration as well as the money saving if the same lard had to be bought. Perhaps the fat thus cut from one quarter of beef will be sufficient for frying two or three meals of croquettes, in which left over potatoes and meat are used, or the same number of meals of French fried potatoes, which by the way is one of the most popular dishes in the army. "The same practice of rendering all fat from beef, pork, mutton, etc., can be practiced in the average home just as well as in the army kitchen," said Lieut. John B. Snider, who was in charge in the absence of Capt. Dunne, that officer being in Washington on official business at the time of the inspection. "Of course the quantities will not be as great. For example," he continued, "When you have a steak if you will cut all of the fat from the meat and render it and use only what is necessary for frying the meat you will be surprised to find you saved perhaps two or three tablespoonfuls of fat

which is just as good as lard for frying such foods as potatoes, hot cakes, etc., and at the same time saving the amount of lard or butter that would have been used had not the fat from the steak been conserved as suggested. By using all of the fat from beef, pork, etc., you are not only saving money in your own kitchen, but are helping our cause by saving commercial fats for the use of our fighting men in France and in training in this country. This may seem trifling but it is the little savings, a practice very essential in most homes, that will do as much to win the war as some of the things that sound larger and seem more important. Kitchen economy means more money to invest in government securities so you see this home saving is as essential as the regulation of the public eating places which is done by official order," concluded the lieutenant, who in private life is a resident of Alabama. A daily inspection of the garbage cans from the kitchens, feeding perhaps 250 big husky boys, will show less waste than there is from the kitchen of a family of six for the same period. The garbage is divided into five parts: A. Ordinary garbage; B. Bones and fats; C. Cans and unbroken bottles; D. Coffee grounds, tea leaves and dirty paper; E. Clean ashes. By this system the parts worth saving are not wasted through being mixed with negative materials. Try Lieut. Snider's idea of using left-over foods. You will be surprised at the ease with which they may be used. The Department of Agriculture, Washington, usually has a large number of bulletins regarding the use of such foods and these bulletins are supplied free for the use in the homes. Write to the Department explaining what you want in the line of these bulletins and they will be sent you free.

Daily Inspections of Kitchens.

The method of securing cleanliness in the kitchens and mess halls is very simple. At least one inspection of the kitchens is made daily by a commissioned officer attached to the school and perhaps another inspection is made by a non-commissioned officer. The men are inspected as to their personal cleanliness, particular care being taken to inspect the hands and fingernails. The men who handle the food are required to scrupulously clean their hands and fingernails every time they handle anything that is likely to dirty them in the least. The sanitation of the army kitchen and its employees surpasses ninety per cent of the best hotels, and in these places you never once think of that side of their management. The men are inspected twice a month by a medical officer to determine whether any of the men are suffering from any infectious disease. If any of the men are found with any kind of a contagious disease they are promptly removed from the kitchen until pronounced free from the disease by physicians. An inspection is made of all shelves, tables, refrigerators, etc., and if found to be unclean or dirty are ordered cleaned at once. If any kitchen is found to be continually dirty the cooks on shift are denied passes for a period varying from perhaps two weeks to a month. Thus the men if they expect to have any privileges at all have to keep their bodies as well as their kitchens clean. There is no warning as to when inspections are to be made so the spirit of cleanliness is constant. The tables in the mess halls are scrubbed after each meal and the kitchen floor is scrubbed twice a day. It may readily be seen why there is so little sickness in the army, in fact, the Custer health record for May was the best of any of the camps in the United States.

Method of Preparing Food Simple.

The method of preparing the food in such a satisfactory manner and to give the soldiers a variety is simple. All men going into the kitchen are given a copy of "Extracts from the Army Cooks Manual," giving the recipes and showing the quantity to be prepared for a given number, usually 60 or 100 men. Thus the amounts to be prepared can be figured very accurately and as a rule there is perhaps not more than two or three pounds of anything left if the mess sergeant has followed his instructions properly, and the food prepared in a palatable manner so the men will eat it. The use of seasoning and condiments are emphasized in the "prep" school for without the proper use of such the food is untasty and not relished. "The test of a good cook is in the use of his seasonings," is what Capt. Dunne tells all the candidates for mess jobs. "One cannot be called a good cook until he has become familiar with the use of such spices as mace, cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice, etc. But using one's ingenuity a great many palatable dishes can be made from left-overs with the addition of perhaps a little fresh new material," he said. "If rice is served and four or five pounds left over, by adding about ten pounds of fresh cooked rice and a few raisins, eggs, sugar, etc., a fine rice pudding can be produced for 200 men. When a cook finds out the likes and dislikes of the men he is cooking for he can use those dishes they like and omit the dishes that they do not care so much for, thus keeping at all times a satisfied company of men as far as the mess is concerned and the best fed soldier is always the best fighter."

The men in this country are fed perhaps a little better than they are over in France owing to the facilities for cooking being better here but reports from France from any number of enlisted men will show that they are getting plenty to eat and are all satisfied. "The men at Custer and all other camps are getting food which could not be improved upon at home very

much," says Lieut. Snider. For instance a recent sample of a day's bill of fare from one of the companies follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| BREAKFAST | |
| Oranges | Bananas |
| Shredded Wheat and Milk | Boiled Potatoes |
| Scrambled Eggs | Butter |
| Bread | Coffee |
| DINNER | |
| Split Pea Soup | |
| Boiled Beef | Creamed Dumplings |
| Mashed Potatoes | String Beans |
| Creamed Corn | |
| Combination Salad | |
| Bread | Butter |
| | Coffee |
| SUPPER | |
| Baked Beef Hash | |
| Hashed Brown Potatoes | |
| Hot Parker House Rolls | |
| Butter | Coffee |

Note the variety and the above is merely a sample of the average menu which for balance and nutriment would be hard to equal in a good many homes. A constant variety is given the men so that they will not become tired of any particular dish. Baked navy beans are a good substitute for the beef component at times. The nutrition obtained from macaroni and cheese is more than beef and that dish is always a favorite in the army. The principal idea is to give the men a balanced ration so that they will get all the different elements required to keep them in the pink of condition. Too much fat is not healthy neither is too much protein or an excess of carbohydrates.

Largest Laundry in Michigan.

Next to the 100 per cent plus sanitation methods insisted upon in connection with the preparation, cooking and serving of the food the most important item in the program of camp cleanliness is the laundry. The plant is said to be the largest laundry in Michigan, which claim is probably correct inasmuch as the average city of forty thousand supports several laundries, not taking into account the number of people who hire their washing done and the still larger majority who do their own laundry work. The Camp Custer laundry does all the work of the camp and the magnitude of the organization cannot be understood short of a personal visit. One day the plant did 7204 army blankets "extra" without interfering with their regular wash which gives some idea of the magnitude of the enterprise, as most housewives know what it means to have one extra blanket in the week's wash. The officers pay for their work at the regular down town custom rates while the cost of this service to the non-coms and privates is one dollar a month regardless of the number of pieces. It is rather the rule for a soldier to have at least two washings a month that would exceed the dollar limit if done outside the camp.

Custer has its own storage and refrigeration plant which like the laundry is sufficient to meet the complete needs of a city of forty thousand. The ice plant turns out forty thousand pounds a day. The plant is being operated by soldiers formerly in the ice manufacturing business at Flint. The camp never has to exceed three days meat supply on hand. This meat is unloaded at the doors of the refrigeration plant where it is inspected by Lieut. D. S. Luce, a Wisconsin man notwithstanding it has been previously inspected by federal agents at Chicago. Only the choicest cuts are bought and the June beef supply was the most expensive meat ever served to any army. No meat is bought from any dealer who does not come within the jurisdiction of the federal inspection bureau which practically confines the market to the Chicago packers.

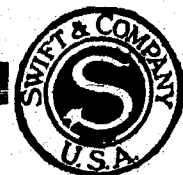
HISTORIC PRECEDENTS

"Four thousand years ago Food Commissioner Joseph, in the land of Egypt commandeered one-fifth of the wheat crop of Egypt each year for seven years and stored it in the cities nearest the wheat fields. His drastic action at that time saved the world from starvation."

"Two thousand five hundred years ago Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon instructed that certain men whom he wished to have attached to his court be fed on king's food and wine to give them a well-nourished look. One of these men, named Daniel, persuaded his caterer that himself and friends could be better nourished on pulse and water, and requested that he make a test covering a sufficient length of time; the others to be fed on king's food and wine. The test showed that those who lived on pulse (lentils) and water were better nourished than those fed on king's food (luxuriant and wine.)"

"Two thousand years ago Bible history records to miracle of feeding five thousand with a few barley loaves and fishes. The people were commanded to sit in rows of 50 to the row, and the servers passed before each and gave to everyone his portion, so that all were served. It was an instance where a little food went a long way, and the fragments that remained were gathered up so that no food was wasted."—Hotel Monthly.

One of the astonishing exhibitions at the convention of the National Wholesale Grocer's Association at Cleveland last week was the uniformity with which everyone connected with the Food Administration lauded the work of Herbert Hoover. Report after report, address after address told of the greatness of his ideals and the unselfish self-sacrifice he is displaying in carrying on perhaps the most momentous responsibility in the world to-day. Every man seemed to really feel, as he spoke, that it was a source of pride that he was permitted to be a part of so great a work.—E. A. Stow, in The Michigan Tradesman.



Meat Must Be Sold

Fresh meat is perishable. It must be sold within about two weeks for whatever it will bring.

A certain amount of beef is frozen for foreign shipment, but domestic markets demand fresh, chilled, unfrozen beef.

Swift & Company cannot increase prices by withholding meat, because it will not keep fresh and salable for more than a few days after it reaches the market.

Swift & Company cannot tell at the time of purchasing cattle, what price fresh meat will bring when put on sale. If between purchase and sale, market conditions change, the price of meat must also change.

The Food Administration limits our profit to 9 per cent on capital invested in the meat departments. This is about 2 cents per dollar of sales. No profit is guaranteed, and the risk of loss is not eliminated.

As a matter of fact, meat is often sold at a loss because of the need of selling it before it spoils.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

"LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON"



Phelps Newberry Truman H. Newberry Barnes Newberry
Army Navy Navy

Truman H. Newberry Believes in Practical Patriotism—SO DO HIS SONS

They are all in the service, just like lots of other fathers and sons—

Fathers with sons who have gone forth to war want such a man in the United States Senate—some one who particularly understands the needs and problems of their boys—

Mothers will feel more comfortable—

The boys themselves would choose such a man. "No man is fit to live in a free country if he is not ready to die for that country. Indeed, the only man who is fit to live at all is the man who with a gallant heart is ready to give his life at the call of duty."—(Former President Roosevelt in Detroit speech, May 30, 1918.)

Truman H. Newberry Measures up to the Highest Standards of the American People.

HE IS THE MAN WHO WILL BE CHOSEN BY THE VOTERS OF MICHIGAN TO BE THEIR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

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