

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 22

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

No. 30

Mayor Cross for County Treas.

Will Be Candidate At the August Primary.

Mayor Alden E. Cross of East Jordan has decided to become a candidate for the office of County Treasurer on the Republican ticket at the August Primary.

Mayor Cross needs no introduction to the people of Charlevoix County. He has been a resident of this County for nearly twenty-five years, and has taken an active interest in the business affairs of both the cities of Charlevoix and East Jordan where he has resided. The citizens of East Jordan have shown their confidence in his ability by retaining him as their Mayor for some six years.

To the citizens of East Jordan the only regrettable feature of his announcement is that if nominated and elected he will move to the County Capitol and give the office his undivided attention.

W. W. Bailey of Boyne City as will be seen by his announcement elsewhere has decided to withdraw from the race owing to unforeseen business conditions. This leaves at present a clear field for Mr. Cross. He is one of the strongest candidates in this primary and we believe will win the nomination and election easily.

W. W. BAILEY WITHDRAWS AS CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Editor of Herald.
East Jordan, Mich.

Dear Sir:—
Owing to unforeseen conditions that have arisen in my business affairs it becomes absolutely impossible for me to be a candidate for County Treasurer at the coming election. Kindly discontinue my announcement, and oblige.

Yours respectfully,
W. W. BAILEY.

"SAVE HONEY" IS TIP TO STATE BEEKEEPERS

East Lansing, Mich., July 22.—Notwithstanding reassuring advices from the federal food administration informing the public that sugar will be sufficient for all domestic needs this coming winter, B. F. Kindig of M. A. C. state inspector of apiaries is admonishing Michigan beekeepers to "play safe." "Save enough honey this fall to feed your bees through the winter if necessary," he is telling them.

"For the present we have not been informed whether or not we will be permitted to use sugar henceforth to feed our bees," Mr. Kindig declares. "Careful beekeepers, however, will avoid taking a chance. The only safe thing to do is to prepare to save enough honey to feed your bees through the winter if the supply of sugar should be cut off. The man who neglects this precaution may before spring find himself with numerous starving colonies on his hands."

HOOVERITIS

Florida potato growers went to Washington with a complaint that they were unable to sell their product, for want of a market and they were surprised to find a nearly barren market at the national capital, with prices \$7 per barrel. Almost in the shadow of Hoover's home, potatoes were a luxury for the rich while they were rotting in the fields only a thousand miles away. And if you ask who is responsible, everybody passes the buck.

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.

When a bully is timidly written about he is called "masterful."

When a man tells a woman a joke he usually has to follow it with an explanation.

Only the judge at a prize baby show knows how to sympathize with a baseball umpire.

Met Here Last Week

Federation of Womens Clubs Hold Instructive Session.

Charlevoix County Federation of Womens Clubs held its annual meeting in the Public School Building of this City July 19th.

Representative delegations from Boyne City and Charlevoix attending. These together with the East Jordan ladies totalled the number about 85—Miss Coral Havens of Lansing, Extension Specialist from M. A. C. for Food Conservation assisted by Mrs. C. Smith of Boyne City County Club Leader gave a very instructive demonstration in canning and use of wheat substitutes at both morning and afternoon sessions.

While the guests were still seated at the tables following a pot luck dinner Mrs. Auld of Charlevoix, Federation Secretary read a communication from the State, President Mrs. Bulson. A five minute talk on Women Suffrage by Mrs. Fiemming of Boyne City was followed by a splendid paper on "Farming" by Mrs. Armstrong, who, having had actual experience is well qualified.

Program was interspersed with well received musical numbers by Mrs. Swinton and Miss Armstrong of Charlevoix. Business sessions presided over by the President Mrs. Bridge. Adjourned to meet in Charlevoix in 1919.

Resolution of Charlevoix County Bar Association Upon the Death of Robert W. Kane.

The death of Robert W. Kane, long an active and respected member of the bar of this state occurred Friday July 12th. In the death of Mr. Kane the bar of Charlevoix County, and this community, have suffered a distinct loss. He was known and appreciated by his fellow practitioners as a close student, a hard and conscientious worker in his profession, and as a courteous gentleman. While possessing a splendid knowledge of fundamental principles, it noticeably in his ability to make application of the precedents in the law that he came to be recognized as one of the strong men of his profession.

The deceased was born in Galesburg, Illinois June 5th, 1856 and was admitted to the bar May 17, 1888. In his earlier practice he was associated with our present Circuit Judge, Honorable Frederic W. Mayne at Charlevoix. Later he was identified with the late Andrew D. Cawickshank. During the past twenty-two years he has kept separate offices in the general practice. He was a public spirited citizen, taking always a keen interest in the affairs of his community, the state and nation. Although never aspiring to public office he was called to numerous positions of public trust, serving as a member of the Board of Education and several terms of City of Attorney of Charlevoix. Up to a short time before his death he was Chairman of the Charlevoix County War Board and in this position was markedly efficient and enthusiastic. His patriotism knew no bounds and his untiring zeal and hard work brought hearty words of commendation from those who knew of his labors and the sacrifices he had made. The task drew heavily upon his physical strength, and in the opinion of his friends, no doubt hastened the workings of a malady of long standing of the existence of which even his closest advisers knew but little.

And Whereas, It is fitting that the members of this Bar Association should pay fitting tribute to the memory of the departed.

Therefore Be It Resolved, By the Charlevoix County Bar Association that we give expression of our feeling of profound grief and sorrow in this bereavement and convey to the family and friends of the deceased an evidence of our earnest and heartfelt sympathy.

And Be It Further Resolved, That this resolution be spread at length upon the minutes of this Association and that the same be moved upon the records of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix at the first day of the next term of the court and a copy hereof presented to the family of the deceased.

Adopted at a meeting of the Charlevoix County Bar Association held in the court room in the City of Charlevoix, Monday July 15th, A. D. 1918.

Signed,
J. M. Harris, President.

Countersigned:
A. L. Fitch, Sec'y.

U. S. Employment Service

Government To Take Drastic Action In Labor Matters.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. Employment Service.

Managing Editor,
Charlevoix County Herald,
East Jordan, Mich.

Dear Sir:—
We beg to direct your attention to the plans of the U. S. Employment Service, and to the great effect which this program will have upon the industrial life of the Nation.

On August 1, the supplying of war industries with common labor will be centralized in the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor, and all independent recruiting of common labor by manufacturers having a payroll of more than 100 men will be diverted to the U. S. Employment Service. This is in accordance with the decision of the War Labor Policies Board and approved by the President on June 17. (The War Labor Policies Board is composed of representatives of the War, Navy, and Agricultural Departments, the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the War Industries Board, and the Food, Fuel, and Railroad Administrations. Its chairman is Felix Frankfurter, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor.)

The above action was found necessary to overcome a perilous shortage of unskilled labor in war industries. This shortage was aggravated by an almost universal practice of labor stealing and poaching.

While the restrictions against the private employment of labor apply only to common labor at the present time, these restrictions will, as soon as possible, be extended to include skilled labor. In the meantime, recruiting of skilled labor for war production will be subject to federal regulations now being prepared.

This drastic change in the Nation's labor program has been found necessary in order to protect the employer and the employed, to conserve the labor supply of the communities and to cut down unnecessary and expensive labor turn-over (which, in some cases, is as high as 100 per cent a week) and to increase the production of essentials.

While non-essential industries will be drawn upon to supply the necessary labor for war work, the withdrawal will be conducted on an equitable basis in order to protect the individual employer as much as possible. Under the operating methods adopted, the country has been divided into thirteen federal districts, each district in charge of a superintendent of the U. S. Employment Service. The States within each district are in turn in charge of a State Director, who has full control of the service within his State.

In each community there is being formed a local community labor board, consisting of a representative of the U. S. Employment Service, a representative of employers and a representative of the employed. This board will have jurisdiction over recruiting and distributing labor in its locality.

A survey of the labor requirements is being made, and in order that each community may be fully protected, fillings have been issued that no labor shall be transported out of any community by the U. S. Employment Service without the approval of the State Director; nor shall any labor be removed by the Service from one state to another without the approval of the U. S. Employment Service at Washington. Every effort will be made to discourage any movements from community to community or state to state by any other service.

This labor program has the approval of all producing Departments of the Government, through the War Labor Policies Board.

It must be understood that farm labor will be protected, for the industrial program distinctly includes special efforts to keep the farmer supplied with labor.

The requirement that unskilled labor must be recruited through the agency of the U. S. Employment Service does not at present apply in the following five cases:

1. Labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited.
2. Labor for the railroads.
3. Farm labor to be recruited in accordance with existing arrangement with Department of Agriculture.
4. Labor for non-war work.
5. Labor for establishments whose maximum force does not exceed one

hundred.

When the survey of labor requirements has been made and the aggregate demand for unskilled labor in war work is found, each State will be assigned a quota, representing the common labor to be drawn from among men engaged in non-essential industries in that State.

These State quotas will in turn be distributed among localities. Within each locality, employers in non-war work, including those who are only partially in war work, will be asked to distribute the local quotas from time to time amongst themselves. Quotas by localities and individuals are to be accepted as readily as they are for Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. This plan of labor quotas is a protection for all communities.

The object is to keep any community from being drained of labor, and to use local supply, as far as possible, for local demand. The situation, however, is such that in certain cases some men may have to be transported over long distances.

You will note from the above outline that this is probably the most drastic action that the Government has taken since putting the National Army draft into effect. The absolute necessity for this program can be seen when it is realized that in Pittsburgh, for instance, there are advertisements calling for men to go to Detroit; while in Detroit street cars there are posters asking men to go to Pittsburgh. This same condition is apparent all over the United States and in the consequent shifting of labor a great part of our war effort is dissipated.

Because it is only through the press of the Nation that this matter can be fully presented to the people, we are asking that you lay this matter fully and frankly before your readers—showing them that this action is taken as a war measure in order to protect not only employers and the employed, but communities as well.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. DENSMORE
Director General.

TO THE SONS OF UNCLE SAM

Two nations, but one people, in our color, race and creeds,
Who boast a common heritage and sires of noble deeds;

They say a line divides us, but despite the land or flood,
We clasp the hand from land to land, for we're of common blood.

We may differ as to tariff rates, waters and boundary line,
If we catch each other poaching, we will indicate the fine.

But we think that we should emphasize, I will do us all much good,
Our fathers came from common soil; their veins flow common blood.

When warring nations question us, we'll fling the message back,
With Stars and Stripes entwined about our dear old Union Jack.

"We're brothers-born, we're brothers still, and brothers eye shall be,
We'll stand for right, we'll stand for truth and Christian liberty."

The call for world-wide freedom has put us to the test,
The price we pay is very high, we're giving of our best.

From college, farm and factory, we've sent our bravest sons,
To hold our treasured liberty from devasting Huns.

To guard our women's honor and our dear old native sod,
From war-mad Prussian officers, whose passion knows no God,
Our sons have never faltered; they've always won the day;

In face of overwhelming odds, they've held the foe at bay,
Here's to the sons of Uncle Sam, who stand with Jack Canuck,

Who struggle for a righteous cause in good or evil luck,
Whose bugles never sound retreat, who fight to win or die,

That Stars and Stripes with Union Jack for freedom's cause may fly,
And when the war is over and democracy is saved

While we review the gallant crew, who land and water braved,
On the North Sea or Langemarck, Vimy and Passchendaele,

We'll tell the world, with flag unfurled, "they weathered every gale,"
And when the noble veteran troops come marching through the street
And loud huzzas are sounding to the tramping of their feet.

The tear drops glistening in some eyes, voice words they cannot speak,
That God, who holds "their boys" in trust, His promises will keep.

—C. E. McIrvine.
Hamilton, Ont.

RELATION OF RED CROSS TO POLITICS

Mr. John J. Porter,
Chairman Charlevoix Co. Chapter,
East Jordan, Mich.

My dear Mr. Porter:

The first general election since the entrance of the United States in the war, is to take place before long. The Red Cross must be maintained a strictly non-partisan, non-political organization. The reasons for this are so obvious to everyone that they need no elaboration.

Membership in the Red Cross includes so many people and there are so many men of prominence engaged in its work at home or abroad, that it is not at all unlikely that many of them will be candidates for office. No matter how sincerely any Red Cross official or worker may strive to keep separate his Red Cross work from possible political ambitions which he may entertain, he may and probably will be quite unable to prevent his friends from using his connection with the Red Cross in order to gain favor with the voters.

While such action cannot be controlled, all candidates for office who are at heart sincere well-wishers for the Red Cross, should realize that they must do all in their power to prevent the public from gaining an impression that political preference can or should directly or indirectly be affected by Red Cross work either at home or abroad. The text of Red Cross service to mankind is stamped by approval of the American people, regardless of politics, race or religion. No taint of selfishness or self-seeking can be allowed, to creep into the work, endangering and even perhaps destroying its great accomplishment.

Accordingly, the Red Cross war council instructs me to request that all officials of the Red Cross, who are in position of executive authority and who at the same time contemplate candidacy for public office, either to resign in their official capacity from the Red Cross or to refrain from such candidacy. At the same time, we ask that you give this statement the broadest publicity and that you use every influence of your office to prevent, in so far as is possible, the use of the Red Cross or any of its services either directly or indirectly in the advancement, or in connection with the political campaign of any person.

Yours very truly,
HOWARD W. FENTON,
Manager, Central Division,
Bureau of Development.

SUPPLY OF TRAINED FORESTERS FAILING

East Lansing, Mich., July 22.—The state's supply of trained foresters is fast dwindling into invisibility, declares Prof. A. K. Chittenden, head of the department of forestry at the Michigan Agricultural College. The war and the increased demand for foresters created by cities, states and owners of estates, he says, is at the root of the trouble.

"Even before we were visited by war, the calls for foresters with college training much outnumbered our available supply of men," the professor averred. "This state of affairs has come about as a result of the increasing demand by cities throughout the country for foresters who can superintend their parks and direct surgical operations on the city's shade trees, and as a further result of the use of larger numbers of these men in the industries. The positions going begging now will remain so unless young America comes to the rescue.

"The boy outside of the army who is wondering what to do with himself should investigate this profession."

All men are born free and different would be nearer the truth.

If there were only one kind of wall paper in the world, the owner of a house to rent would be almost happy.

It's all well enough to believe in fate, providing you act according to your best judgment.

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.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Electors of Charlevoix County:—
I will be a candidate at the August primary for nomination as the Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney. I have been a resident of Charlevoix County nearly nineteen years and during all of this time have been engaged in the active practice of law. With the exception of minor office of Circuit Court Commissioner which I held fifteen years ago, I have not held nor been a candidate for any elective office. My legal education was received in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, supplemented by actual experience in both civil and criminal law in the courts of this and surrounding counties. If the voters of the county, after full investigation of the requirements of the office and the necessity of careful selection, decide to give me this nomination and I am subsequently elected, I agree to give the position my close and diligent attention at all times with a view to strictest economy in expenditures and exact fairness and impartiality. I invite a complete examination of my record and will appreciate any favorable consideration that I may receive at your hands.

Yours respectfully,
Arthur L. Fitch.

To The Electors Of Charlevoix County:

I will be a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for second term. If my work for the past two years has been satisfactory I would appreciate your support at the primary election held August, 27, 1918.

MALCOLM A. McDONALD.

Alden E. Cross

EAST JORDAN, MICH.

Respectfully asks your favorable consideration of his candidacy for the office of County Treasurer of Charlevoix County.

REPUBLICAN TICKET
PRIMARY, AUGUST 27, 1918
Believes his knowledge of public affairs especially fits him for this office and if made the choice of the electors will move to the county seat and give the same his undivided attention.

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 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; a 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.]

EAST JORDAN AMAZED BY SUDDEN ACTION

The quick action of pure Lavoportik eye wash is startling. A school boy had eye strain so badly he could not read. A week's use of Lavoportik surprised his teacher so much she used it for her old mother. ONE WASH showed benefit. A small bottle is guaranteed to benefit EVERY CASE weak, strained or inflamed eyes. THE QUICK result is astonishing. Aluminum eye cup FREE. Gidley & Mac, druggists.

MAKES PARIS LAUGH

German Papers Give Lurid Tale of Bombardment.

City Is Seared and No One Pays Any Attention to Long-Range Gun.

Paris, France.—The damage caused in the Paris district by shells from the long range German cannon has been insignificant in proportion to the mirth provoked by German newspaper reports giving lurid accounts of the damage, panic and consternation in the French capital since the bombardment began.

One German paper says great numbers of dead are buried at night; that the people of Paris take their breakfast and luncheon in their cellars and that all those who can leave the stricken city are hastening to a safe distance. Another says that in the high tension of nerves resulting from the havoc the common people, "who are unable to leave the city" are bringing about trouble that amounts to riots after each unfavorable communique from the fighting front.

The situation in Paris has been described fully by cable. No disorder of any kind has occurred and instead of consternation there reigns and has reigned from the beginning perfect tranquility. No one pays further attention to the long range guns than to speculate after each explosion as to where the shell fell. Most of the shells fall in the soft earth of the country districts.

The few shells that have reached settled portions of "the entrenched camp of Paris" have done astonishingly little harm. Even the shell that went into a church on Good Friday killed no one, the casualties resulting from the caving in of the arches. Had the shell not happened to strike a pillar supporting the ceiling few if any of the congregation would have been hurt. Shells have fallen within ten to thirty feet of buildings without doing more damage than breaking windows.

WRIST-WATCH SAMMY

By KATHARINE EGLESTON of the Vigilantes.

A bloated, boastful-looking man sat at a lunch table alone. Men came to him occasionally. He made notes in a small book. He was engaged in the highly-useful profession of book-making.

His bulging eyes caught sight of a wrist-watch on the arm of a young man in khaki.

"Humph! pretty Sammy and his wrist-watch! All dolled up and don't know how to fight! Won't the business end of a bunch of Boche guns make him run. Ought to have a step-watch to keep a record of his get-away speed. "These picture soldiers make me sick! Wonder what that wrist-watch Sammy'll do when they send him over the top. Poor boy!"

People around him burned at the insult to the uniform. The lady with the khaki-clad Sammy rose and went to the check-stand. She returned with a pair of crutches. The Sammy's right leg was off at the knee.

Thrilling to the effectiveness of the reproof to the unpatriotic animal and thrilling with a deeper something that brought the tears, every man and woman in the restaurant rose. "As the hero went, out they stood at attention in a silence vocal with their acknowledgment of the superb sacrifice for them and the world's democracy made by that precious Wrist-Watch Sammy."

Friendliness for Huns Lands Him Behind Bars

Paragould, Ark.—Tom West, a young farmer, expressed a desire that all American ships would be sunk and all American soldiers drowned before they could reach France to fight with the allies. West made his wants known, and while there did not appear to be any immediate prospect that he would be able to aid the kaiser in any way, it was thought by local authorities the country would be just as safe with him in jail.

"WORLD MAY TIRE OF YOU"

Message Left by Seventy-Eight-Year-Old Confederate Veteran Who Commits Suicide.

Memphis, Tenn.—"Don't try to live too long, or the world may get tired of you. As for me, I am tired of the world. I go without regret or fear." These were the words penned in a note found beside the lifeless body of D. W. Collier, seventy-eight, who had served as a lieutenant in the army of the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865. The veteran dressed carefully in his gray uniform, wrote his last word to a relative and then sent a bullet crashing through his brain.

Grocers Patriotic

Milton, Mass.—Grocers of this town discovered they had an over-stock of white flour. They made an inventory and found there were 200 barrels more than their normal needs for the month. They at once notified the state food administration and the flour was directed to other communities.

U-BOATS STILL BUSY OFF ITALY

Spies and Fishermen Help Supply and Signal German Captains.

BASES ON NEUTRAL LAND

Craft Hunt in Groups and Have Accurate Information of Sailings—Temptation Too Much for Fishermen.

Rome.—The U-boat offensive is still serious in the Mediterranean. Submarine bases exist in neutral countries, where information, provisions and even petrol are supplied to the German commanders. Some time ago three Sicilian fishermen were charged with supplying provisions to an enemy submarine off Augusta. In the course of the trial before the military tribunal at Catania evidence was brought to show that while the fishermen were out at sea in their boat a submarine rose to the surface and ordered the three men to go on board.

The commander then informed them that two would be kept as hostages while the third was to go ashore in the boat and get the fresh provisions needed. If he returned with them within two or three hours the two fishermen would not only be released but also compensated; otherwise they would be killed. The man was warned that if he informed the Italian authorities the fate of his two companions would be the same. Naturally the man obeyed. He returned with the provisions within the appointed time and was well paid for his trouble and faithfulness. Of course the two hostages were released. Evidently the fishermen's story was corroborated by the evidence of other men, as the tribunal acquitted the two hostages and sentenced the man who got the provisions to ten years hard labor for neglecting to inform the authorities.

Cannot Resist Temptation.

There are thousands of fishermen in Italy who lead a hard life without earning a living wage and who cannot resist the temptation of making money. Besides, they are easily intimidated by the threats of the commanders of submarines, who often sink fishing boats and murder the fishermen for the sake of imposing obedience. It is reasonably suspected that fishermen aid submarines in many ways. They warn them of the approach of war vessels and mystery ships and give them valuable information about sailings and courses of convoys. Possibly if the allies compensated fishermen as well as the commanders of submarines do satisfactory results would follow.

Of course for obvious reasons full particulars about the activity of submarines in the Mediterranean cannot be divulged. There have been instances of U-boats entering territorial waters at night and exchanging signals with people on shore. Until recently enemy citizens were allowed to reside in seaport towns and even deserted villages on the coast, so that all they needed to communicate with submarines was a light. Even now Austrians and Germans are interned in Sardinia, and more ships have been sunk by submarines off this island than anywhere else in the Mediterranean.

The mail boat between Sardinia and Civitavecchia was torpedoed in broad daylight only 20 miles off the coast of Sardinia. Although she remained afloat for three hours and the wireless operator remained on board until the ship sunk and communicated with a nearby naval station, unfortunately no torpedo boats were available to rescue the passengers, including many soldiers, who perished. There seems to be no doubt that the commander of the submarine had been informed that rescue was impossible, as otherwise the torpedoed mail-boat would have been sunk by shell fire.

Cease to Be Dangerous.

Other ships have been sunk both off Sardinia and in other parts of the Mediterranean very close to the coast under similar circumstances. It is significant that whenever enemy citizens or enemy agents and spies have been discovered and arrested in certain localities where ships were being sunk by submarines these zones ceased immediately to be dangerous. Experience shows that patrolling the route of convoys is not sufficient unless the coast is well watched so that signaling to submarines is prevented. It seems that U-boats hardly ever use their wireless even among themselves lest their messages should be intercepted and their whereabouts discovered.

The crew of a ship recently sunk at night by a submarine reported to the authorities that when they had taken to the boats and were pulling away from the sinking ship the submarine was exchanging flash signals by means of an electric lamp. The night was very dark and at first the answering signals were not visible, but shortly afterward the flashes of at least five submarines could clearly be seen. "They were like glow worms over the sea," one of the men said describing the signals. Evidently submarines now keep close together so that mutual protection can be afforded and convoys instead of single ships attacked.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD
G. A. Linn, Publisher
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Entered as 2d class postage at East Jordan Michigan, as second class mail matter.

'WHO'S LOONEY NOW?'

Mystery at Psychiatric Unit, at Great Lakes.

Blocks and Puzzles Appear and Disappear by Magic When Rookie Is Examined.

Great Lakes Ill.—'Who's looney now?'

This is the big question over at the psychiatric unit at the naval training station.

A few days ago Ensign John Sharpe discovered an ex-sleight-of-hand performer among the recruits in detention. Mr. Sharpe seized the opportunity for some fun. He called the psychiatric unit, asked for Chief Yeoman Dodds and said:

"I have a loon I am going to send over. He is as crazy as a bat, so watch out for him."

Then turning to the sleight-of-hand man he remarked: "Go over and show them a good time."

When the "loon" appeared at the unit, Dodds showed him to a seat, brought out the various blocks and puzzles and started to find out whether his patient was born crazy or attained it later.

"Take these blocks"—Dodds began. But the blocks had disappeared. Business of searching high and low, but no blocks.

Dodds registered consternation, excitement, perplexity—but still no blocks.

"I think you will find them in your right coat pocket," said the man being examined. And sure enough, there they were.

Dodds tried again:

"Now here is a picture, look at it ten seconds and tell me about it."

"Where is the picture? This is only a piece of paper," said the mystery man.

Dodds replied, "I gave you a picture."

"Here is what you gave me, sir."

The picture was gone. Dodds was certain he handed it to the sleight-of-hand man.

"Did you look in the chair, sir?" asked the "loon."

Dodds found he was sitting on the very picture he had just handed the actor.

Several things disappeared in like manner until it was suggested that some one certainly did need an examination—but not necessarily the sleight-of-hand man.

When he left Dodds was counting blocks.

GUGGENHEIM WITH COLORS



N. Robert Guggenheim is the eldest son of Daniel Guggenheim, the mining and smelting king.

CARRY, CARRY ON

By LITTELL M'CLUNG, of the Vigilantes.

With a smile that's ever cheering
A heart attuned to song;
And a vision ever clearing,
To light the path along;
With a faith that He is heaving
Our prayer to right the wrong;
With face aglow
For weal or woe,
We'll carry on, carry on.

With a courage that is hiding
Whatever pain we feel;
And determination guiding
Our sacrifice and zeal;
With a trust that's ever abiding
In him who hears our appeal;
For righteous peace
We'll never cease
To carry on, carry on.

With endurance ever shielding
A hope forever bright;
And a soul that is unyielding
In battling for the right;
With a will forever welding
New valor in the fight;
With Spartan heart
We'll do our part
To carry on, carry on.

SERVICE

QUALITY

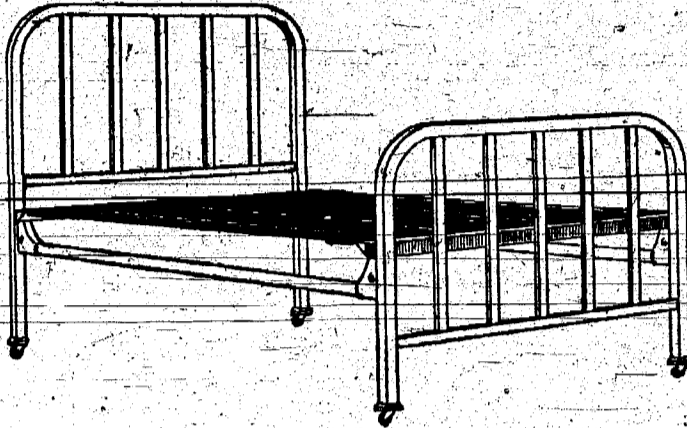
PORCH Furnishings

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.

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HOMEFURNISHINGS

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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.

FRENCH KEEP AMERICAN'S GRAVES GREEN AS TRIBUTE TO ARMY'S VALOR

Palm Sunday Brings Out Throngs to Cemeteries and "Buis" is Freely Scattered Over Resting Places of General Pershing's Heroes—Crowds Bare Heads in Silent Honor to Comrades in Arms.

Everywhere the Americans have remarked the tenderness of spirit of the French—the thoughtfulness they show to those Americans who are at rest in the French cemeteries. The graves of the Americans wherever they have been are cared for as carefully and tenderly as are those of the Pollus who have given their lives for France, writes Don Martin in the New York Herald.

Private Albert of the American army has had opportunities to see the people of this wonderful country in their homes. He is a native of New England, but of French ancestry, and through his ability to speak French gets perhaps in more intimate touch with the French than does the average American.

A university student when the war came to his own country, he enlisted and has been here ever since. In the few spare moments he has had he wrote a little article about the French and their thoughtfulness of the American soldiers. It is as follows:

All the morning I had seen people going past the office on their way to church carrying small branches of "buis," a plant which looks very much like our box elder. This was Palm Sunday, and the French—old men and women, boys and girls—were bringing their buis to church to be blessed.

Visit to Cemetery. In the afternoon I did not work, so I met Mr. Duphand, a well-to-do lawyer of the town, and accepted his invitation to accompany him in a walk to his garden.

It was a treat to walk with such pleasant company on such a bright summer day after a solid week in the office from eight in the morning to nine or ten and sometimes even until eleven o'clock at night.

So at two in the afternoon a little party was formed in front of Monsieur Duphand's house and we started. In the party were Monsieur and Madame Duphand, with their two daughters, Mesdemoiselles Therese and Madeleine, Madame Revellon and Madame Tollet. All the ladies carried a bunch of buis.

And as we started out Madame Duphand said we would first go to the cemetery, where we would visit the plots and place a branch of the blessed buis on the graves of their relatives. It is the custom of my country, Monsieur told me, to decorate the graves with buis every Palm Sunday.

All Graves Decorated. As we passed through the ancient gate we entered a narrow aisle lined with tall pines whose boughs interlocked over our heads. Half way the aisle widened and in its center rose a tall stone crucifix, so tall the figure of Christ was lost among the green branches. There was no grass except that which lined the aisle beneath the trees. The little plots were covered with grey pebbles, level and neatly kept.

As we came to the grave of one well-known of the party, it was remembered that a little twig placed upon it. We went from one plot to another, stopping only at those of the immediate relatives of the party or very close friends, until we had made the round of the cemetery.

From here we went to the Soldiers' cemetery. Here we entered under an arch, bearing in big silvered letters "Mort pour la Patrie." I paused in the gate to cast a glance over the field. There were hundreds of French graves marked by the French cocarde—three rings, red, white and blue, in a circle of about six inches.

Arabians Buried There. At the right were several Arabian graves facing to Mecca, and in the far left hand corner some newer graves whose markings I could not distinguish from the distance. We had not gone in very far when Mademoiselle Therese took a little branch of buis and placed it upon a French grave. It was that of a private in the French army, who had been killed at the beginning of the war.

"I knew him well before the war," said Mlle. Therese as she placed the little holy leaf in the ground over the body.

"What are you going to do with the rest of the buis?" I asked mademoiselle. "Those are for your comrades," she informed me.

"My comrades?" I asked in surprise. "Voilà," she said as we neared the graves that I had heretofore been unable to make out. Over the first one was a beautiful piece of floral work bearing the information, "A nos camarades les Americains." (To our comrades, the Americans).

ing there, but on the crosses above them there was the name and organization of each of them and that was enough.

Somehow I seemed to have been acquainted with them for a long time and I could, almost picture how they had looked when they landed over here. So I read the names of them all and placed my little piece of buis upon the grave of one Arthur R. Peterson of the Ambulance company.

Tribute to Americans. Mlle. Therese decorated each of the others in the same silent way that I had done. For a few moments no one seemed to have anything to say, and a deep silence prevailed until mademoiselle had decorated the last, saying as she did so:

"Les pauvres garçons, ils sont venus si loin pour mourir." (The poor boys; they have come so far to die).

"Mais ils ont fini de souffrir eux, la, cest a leur pauvres meres que je pense, moi," said Mme. Revellon. (Their suffering is over; it is of their poor mothers that I am thinking).

When I could trust myself to speak I tried to smile my appreciation of their generosity, and said:

"But there are hundreds of your Pollus here."

"Ah, oui," said monsieur, "but we are very fortunate in having them here near us, while these parents back in America have not had the opportunity to even bid them goodby."

Their sorrow, their respect and their sympathy were profound and sincere. It is beyond my capacity to describe it further. Here were mothers mourning the loss of other mothers whom they had never seen, did not know, nor would they ever know. It was not so much for the sons that lay buried there but those that were left behind to mourn. All these women had mourned the loss of some kin since 1914 and their sympathy was genuine.

All Pause in Silence. There were other persons in the cemetery who had come to honor their dead in the same way and as I looked they all stooped and read "A nos camarades les Americains," paused and in silence gazed at the crosses and passed on.

This was Palm Sunday, but I had forgotten that and I found myself being it Memorial day back home. We left the field and continued on to the garden on the outskirts of the town. Here some two hours later as we sat in front of the maisonnette at one end of the garden, mademoiselle, struggling through a sentence in English, was suddenly interrupted by a volley of rifle fire.

"Ecoutez!" (listen) she said. "Qu'est que c'est?" (what is that?) Another volley and then another. No one stirred. A bugle note struck the air. "Le clairon," said mademoiselle, and again complete silence.

From far away it came, but in the intense silence it was easily distinguishable, and when the last note had died away mademoiselle turned to me and said: "Qu'est que c'est?"

After a second I found my voice and was just about to explain when—"Ecoutez!"

Another volley, followed by two more. Again the clairon. And again mademoiselle said: "Qu'est que c'est?"

Final Sad Rites. Well I knew what it was, and before I could tell her in my mind I could plainly see the open grave exposing for the moment its contents; the firing squad with rifles pointed over the opening; the corporal giving the words of command. The final note of "taps" added the last touch of sadness to the picture and I told mademoiselle as best I could the meaning of it all. She has been working in a hospital since the beginning of the war, so she understood very readily.

Monsieur was at the other end of the garden and had only stopped his work just long enough to look up at the firing and not understanding went back to his work. Now he came up, declaring he was tired and did not feel like doing any more work that afternoon. Mme. Tollet insisted we visit her garden before we go home, so we put up the chairs and left.

DRAFTED MAN LEFT PLOW. Abandons Work in the Field and Reports for Enlistment. Sioux City has her Israel Putnam in the person of W. Warren Mulhall, son of John Mulhall of 2115 Douglas street and a member of Sioux City's younger set. Mulhall was in the list certified by the West side board for enrollment April 20 in the first call of the second draft. Word of his induction into the army reached him when he was plowing in his farm in Minnesota. Stopping in the middle of a furrow, as did his Revolutionary counterpart, he hastened back to Sioux City to prepare for departure. Despite having been engaged in farming for a number of years, Mulhall was not granted a deferred classification because members of his local board felt circumstances did not warrant such action.

VENT HATRED ON NAVAL PRISONERS

Huns Reserve Their Worst for British Seamen.

TOO HORRIBLE TO PRINT

Sentries and Guards Encouraged to Punish Summarily—Prisoners Beating on Bars for Release From Burning Cell Are Prodded Back With Bayonets—"The Tree," a Form of Torture Worse Than Anything Known to Inquisition.

Horrible as are many of the tales which have been published of German brutality to prisoners of war, there are many others still more harrowing if they could only be printed. And the worst tales of all could be told of the Hun treatment of naval prisoners. Fortunately these prisoners are comparatively few in number, but the Boche hatred of their enemies vents itself, for reasons which probably seem good to them, in greatest measure against the British navy.

I have been permitted to read some letters from English seamen which somehow have escaped the eyes of the German censors. Some of the stories one would not dare to quote. They are horrible beyond description, says a writer in the New York Herald.

The filthiest of stables or vermin infested cow sheds are good enough for the "English swine" from the sea.

Guards Laugh as Men Die. Were it not for the parcels of food sent from England by the Prisoners' Aid society they could not possibly live, and even the best of that food often never reaches them. To complain is to risk punishment for insubordination. Sentries and guards are encouraged by their officers to punish summarily, without any charge or sending them up for court-martial, which is always a farce anyway. And those sentries, who would seem to be men selected for their lack of feeling, are never slow in taking advantage of opportunities that present themselves of inflicting the most inhuman tortures on their prisoners.

Picture a cell catching fire. Picture the prisoners beating on the bars for release. And picture the sentry, with sardonic laugh, "striking" them through the bars with his bayonet. That is what actually happened to two men. And their deaths were officially recorded as having been due to asphyxiation.

It recalls a story I recently heard in the American Y. M. C. A. Eagle hut, which a wounded Canadian soldier told of a brutal Hun who killed a helpless wounded English soldier by sticking his bayonet again and again into his body, laughing and gloating over the blood as it dripped from the blade.

The naval prisoners of war are forced to work in coal mines, labor for which they are totally unfitted. Dislocated wrists and broken limbs are not infrequently the result. But what do the German slave drivers care! The class of work, however, to which they delight in putting the naval prisoners is the making of munitions. Naturally they rebel. But it is no use! For refusal means for them one of the most terrible of punishments, or tortures—"the tree"—a method of crucifixion which recalls the days of the inquisition.

Torture of "the Tree." Here is how the punishment of "the tree" is described in plain and simple language in a prisoner's letter home: "A big party of Hunns rode into the camp and surrounded the men (who had refused to work on munition making) and started pushing and shoving them about, and digging their bayonets into their backs. The officer in charge, who could speak English, told the men that they were only prisoners of war, that they would have to put up with what they could get and do as they were ordered. He gave them five minutes to get to work or he would order them to be shot.

"The men were literally starving, so that nearly all gave in. They were marched back to work, which they had to do with nothing to eat until eight o'clock at night.

"But 84 men remained on the parade ground, refusing to make shells to kill their own people. They were not shot, but far worse. The officer sent them into the wood and ordered them to be tied to trees. Some were tied up, crucifix fashion; some were hung by one leg or one arm; some were made to stand on stools while their hands were tied to trees above their heads. Then the stools were kicked away from under them and they were left hanging at the mercy of the mosquitoes, and the sentries who came around prodding them with their bayonets.

"After a time the German captain came round to view his glorious work. Finding one of our fellows in a faint, he raised his head and punched him in the face. Then he ordered him to be cut down, and he fell in a heap on the ground. Left lying there till he came to, they tied him up again.

"After two hours of this treatment the prisoners were marched back to camp and put in a barn without either food or blankets. For three days this treatment of 'the tree' was continued. The men were slowly dying of agony until we saw there was no use for them, stick to it any longer; so we advised them to give in."

NO RED CROSS FUNDS FOR RESEARCH WORK

Opposition of Members Is Cause of Decision Made by War Council.

Criticism having been made of a Red Cross appropriation for medical research, including vivisection, the Red Cross war council at Washington announces that no money will be used for such purposes hereafter and such money as has been used will be refunded to the Red Cross.

In reaching this decision not to use Red Cross funds for research work, the war council does not take sides for or against vivisection, but in view of the large number of Red Cross members who object to research work, it was deemed wise to eliminate such expenditures.

The original appropriation for research work was made last August upon recommendation of army medical officers of high rank who were confronted with new diseases developed by war conditions and who thought that experiments upon animals might produce remedies. It was strictly an emergency war appropriation.

When pronounced opposition to the appropriation appeared, an individual came forward with an offer to pay for the research work out of his own resources and also to reimburse the Red Cross for past expenditures along this line, so that all Red Cross funds will be used for relief work as all members understand and approve it.

The sincere convictions of a considerable body of Red Cross members are thus respected by the Red Cross without in any sense passing judgment upon the wisdom of research work.

MARTIN, THE COLONEL HOUSE OF FRANCE



William Martin, shown in this characteristic portrait, is one of the most distinguished of living Frenchmen occupying a position in our sister republic strikingly similar to that of our own Col. Edward M. House. It is said that President Poincare of France holds him in exactly the same regard that President Wilson does Colonel House.

HALF LIFE TRAPPING

Aged Man Has Seen Many Vicissitudes.

Those who visited the mouth of the Los Molinos river canyon in California during the winter saw the home of M. L. Smalling, who for forty years has followed a trapper's life.

With 300 steel traps, a repeating rifle and an acquaintance with everything wild, this man, whose eighty-fifth birthday was on March 8, has trapped along the streams from the Oregon line to Stockton for more than four decades.

Smalling came to California in 1851. Frontier life appealed to this young man from the start. He trapped and miled for seven years on Trinity river, another seven years on Battle creek and seven years along the Feather river.

He always works nine hours a day, and is as spry as the average man of forty or fifty years.

Smalling, accounts for his perfect health through his habit of spending most of his life in a tent and living close to nature.

USELESS MONEY IN BANKS

Have \$50,000 They Do Not Know What to Do With.

Battle Creek banks have \$50,000 in cash on hand they don't know what to do with.

I BELIEVE IN THE UNITED STATES

By Jesse Lynch Williams of the Vigilantes.

Have you read "The American's Creed," that quintessence of Americanism, in 100 words, by William Tyler Page? The creed that won the \$1,000 prize out of 2,000 competitors?

Well, if you have not, you must. And if you have, you have not done enough. You should learn it by heart. Every child in the country should master it like the multiplication table. It will do far more good and, incidentally, it does not take so long. It should be made a part of the "opening exercises" at every school. It should be recited standing as with the Apostles' Creed in some of our churches.

Here it is. Examine it closely and you will see why it won the prize:

THE AMERICAN'S CREED: "I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag and to defend it against all enemies."

You see what Mr. Page has done? You see why this one out of the 2,000 contributed won the prize? Instead of attempting to say something "original," the author has done something far more important and permanent. He has drawn upon the immortal documents known to all of us, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the federal oath of allegiance, Washington's farewell address, Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, one of Webster's speeches, Edward Everett Hale's story, "The Man Without a Country," "The Star-Spangled Banner," the army and navy regulations, the great seal of the United States, etc. He has culled from each of them and has made a composite, not of mere fine-sounding phrases, but of the fundamental faith, the sacred belief in all that is implied by the term "Americanism." It fairly reeks with Americanism. And yet there is no blatant spread-eagle jingoism in this calm confession of faith. It is as dignified as it is sincere. It is a notable literary performance, because it is a great patriotic expression. And all in 100 words! A tour de force.

The author, it is interesting to note, is a descendant of a President of the United States, John Tyler, and also of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Carter Braxton. He lives in Friendship Heights, Maryland, near Washington. He was born in Frederick, Maryland, the birthplace of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and was educated in Baltimore. This is a curious coincidence in view of the fact that Baltimore, the birthplace of our national song, offered this patriotic prize. It is hardly necessary to add that these personal facts were not known until after the award was made.

All the manuscripts were of course submitted anonymously.

Now, Mr. Page has done his part. Mr. Henry S. Chapin, of New York, who suggested the idea, has done his part. Mr. Matthew Page Andrews, who engineered it, has done his part. The rest of us must do our part to make this patriotic effort effectual. With all due respect to our youthful training many of us were allowed to grow up with the idea that "our country" meant little more than the place where we happen to live. This mistake must never be allowed to occur with another generation. One does not think of one's family merely as the people with whom one happens to live! You "belong" to your family, your family belongs to you. And so with your country. One reason why this nation has been so slow to awaken to its peril and its responsibilities is, or was, our deplorable lack of national consciousness. We are now, however, at the dawn of a new era. Probably there is not a man, woman, or child in the United States, provided he be in his right mind, who has not today a different feeling, a stronger reaction to the words, "my country," than three or four years ago.

It was for the furtherance of this feeling that this project of an American creed was originated. It was formally accepted in the name of the United States government by the representative of the house of representatives on April 8 and by the United States commissioner of education. If properly disseminated the patriotic effect should be enormous. It might be well for the churches to take it up as well as the schools. Department stores should be willing to print it in their advertisements as they do appeals for Liberty bonds. It should appear on theatrical programs, baseball score-cards, magazine covers.

Meanwhile Mr. Charles B. Falls, the artist, is making a dignified decorative border to be reproduced with the creed for the use of schools and in small sizes for post cards.

EAT LESS AND TAKE SALTS FOR KIDNEYS

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

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

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead, your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizziness, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine.

This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

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

Nothing equals the indifferent poise of a cat when there is no dog in sight. The wife who loses her patience must not expect to retain her husband's admiration.

Marriage isn't a lottery. When a man draws a blank in a lottery that's the end of it.

The fool takes things as they come but the wise guy gets a good many of them pass on.

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. Feleky Kidney Pills help overworked, tired and diseased kidneys and bladder. Hite's Drug Store.

LATH BOLTS Wanted At Once!

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

Will pay \$4.50 delivered at Mill B.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

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, Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years, etc.
- 1 Silver Plated Spoon, Tea Spoon.
- The Ladies Fancy Work Manual for Crocheting and Embroidering.
- Mystic Oracle and Gypsy Dream Book.
- The Boy's Book on Toy Making.

Enclose 4c stamps to help cover cost and postage. N. E. MUNRO'S PUB. HOUSE 338-340 Pearl St., New York.

GRANDMA NEVER LET HER HAIR GET GRAY

She Kept Her Locks Dark and Glossy, with Sage Tea and Sulphur.

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though, at home is messy and troublesome. At little cost you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use preparation, Improver's, the addition of other ingredients called "Wyneth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all gray hair disappears, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy and luxuriant. Gray, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age, and as we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wyneth's Sage and Sulphur Compound and look young. This is a beautiful to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite and not a medicine. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.



HERE IS A SIMPLE BUT SMART SHIRT WAIST.

2482—It is good for batiste, linen, voile, silk, satin or crepe de chine. The fronts are lapped at the closing. The sleeve may be made to wrist or elbow length, with a smart cuff.

The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A COMFORTABLE UNDER GARMENT
2471—This practical model may serve in place of a petticoat. It is suitable for serge, gabardine, repp, poplin, crepe, flannel, muscadine, muslin, cambric, satin and silk. The fulness at leg and waist may be drawn up with elastic, or confined by bands.
The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 26 will require 1 1/4 yard of 36-inch material.
A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



NEW DRESS FOR MOTHER'S GIRL

2413—This is a good model for wash fabrics, for plain and figured voile, for silk, gabardine, serge, checked and plaid suiting. The dress is made to slip over the head. It has a two-piece, gathered skirt joined to the waist. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 will require 3 3/4 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 ATTRACTIVE PROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL

2470—You will find this a good model for all wash fabrics, also for gabardine, serge, albatross, silk and velvet. The fulness of front and back portions may be smocked, or gathered as illustrated. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length.

The Pattern for this design is cut in 6 sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



COOL AND COMFORTABLE SUMMER BONNETS

2450—Sun Bonnets for Ladies and Girls.

These models may be developed in gingham, chambray, percale, lawn, lincene or linen. No. 1 shows a Tam O' Shanter style, with ruffled finished crown. No. 2 is an "old-fashioned," popular style. Both designs are sure to please and will prove effective sun shades. The Pattern, including both styles, is cut in one size. Medium, for ladies and for girls. It requires for No. 1, 1 1/2 yard, and for No. 2, 1 1/4 yard of 32-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



CHILD'S ROMPERS IN TWO-PIECE STYLE, WITH SLEEVE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.

2358—This style is developed with the bloomers buttoned to the waist. It is nice for khaki, percale, galatea, gingham, chambray, flannelette and serge. The sleeve may be in wrist length, finished with a band cuff, or as in the back view, in elbow length.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 1 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.

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



A SMART SUIT FOR THE LITTLE BOY

2476—This is a good style for flannel, serge, chevot, galatea, gingham, velvet, corduroy, repp, pique and poplin. The shield is fastened to the jacket underneath. The trousers are made with a straight lower edge.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 will require 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A NEW WAIST

2417—You will find this design very attractive for crepe, batiste, taffeta, shantung, linen or madras. Silk and wool or bead embroidery may be used for decoration, which ever is desirable for the material employed. The sleeve is new, with its wrist ruffle and shirring.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 3/4 yards of 44-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A NEW PLAY-OR WORK UNIFORM FOR BOYS

2418—This style is good for khaki, gingham, galatea, drill, cotton, corduroy and seersucker. The trousers

are cut in one, with the front of the waist, at the back, waist and trousers are separate. The garment is comfortable, and a splendid "overall" model.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 4 yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A PRETTY DRESS FOR MOTHER'S GIRL

2481—Blue gingham was chosen for this dress with facings of white poplin. Gabardine, shantung, repp, voile, linen and chambray, all are good for this style.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A PRETTY DRESS FOR A LITTLE MISS

2362—Serge, velvet, gingham, chambray, galatea, percale or linen could be used for this model. The skirt is gathered at the waist, and the fronts are closed over a stay. The sleeve may be made with a cuff and in wrist length, or as in the back view, in bell style.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 will require 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

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 contempt 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 meet their own business.



A GOOD STYLE FOR SCHOOL AND GENERAL WEAR

2469—In this model, combinations of material would be very desirable. The skirt could be of serge or linen, and the blouse of sports goods, khaki, madras or silk. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 will require 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A NEW WAIST

2417—You will find this design very attractive for crepe, batiste, taffeta, shantung, linen or madras. Silk and wool or bead embroidery may be used for decoration, which ever is desirable for the material employed. The sleeve is new, with its wrist ruffle and shirring.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 3/4 yards of 44-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLE FOR THE GROWING GIRL

2382—This model with the left front crossing over the right at its closing is very good for linen and other wash materials. It is also nice for serge, satin and taffeta. The sleeve may be in wrist length or finished for elbow length.

The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Cupid will have an unhappy time where cupidity is dominant.

One may laugh at a joke on himself without being merry over it.

Some persons would rather have you quarrel with them than ignore them.

A serum that would stiffen moral backbones would hasten many a good reform.

The man who sleeps throughout a good sermon is not awake to his best interests.



A COOL, COMFORTABLE PLAY DRESS

2460—This design is good for repp, pique, linen, gingham, chambray, percale, galatea, Indian Head, drill or cotton corduroy. It may be also made of gabardine or flannel.

The model is closed with eyelets and lacing at the centre front, and is slipped over the head when worn.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A PRETTY SUMMER DRESS

2456—This is such a pretty style for lawn, organdy, voile, crepe, foulard, satin and taffeta. The closing is at the side. The tunic portions could be omitted, also the over-waist portions which are closed at the shoulders.

The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 will require 5 yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



A SIMPLE, EASY TO MAKE DRESS FOR PARTY, GRADUATION OR BEST WEAR

2479—This attractive model is fine for batiste, voile, organdy, lawn, silk, crepe or linen. It will also develop nicely in challis, albatross, taffeta and charmeuse. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

SAVE EVERY GRAIN OF WHEAT

"Every grain of wheat our ports can handle" is the reply we have given to the Allies in their extremity. Every grain our ports can handle—consider that. In threshing, in the careless war-torn days a fraction of edible wheat escaped. Today, a special department of the Food Administration is devoted to seeing that this once trifling portion is preserved for human consumption.

Briefs of the Week

Hear Pat McCoy at Temple Theatre next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. S. A. Gill of Levering is guest of her daughter, Miss Hazel Gill.

E. A. Gibson left Wednesday for Muskegon for a visit with his daughter.

A. K. Hill was at Springport, Jackson County, this week attending the State Rural Letter Carrier's Convention.

Miss Sophia Thorsen returned to her work at Camden, N. J., Friday, after a visit here with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Arthur Shepard and son left Friday for Muskegon, for a visit with her husband, who has employment there.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Porter left Tuesday for Chicago to visit the latter's brother, Victor Cross, who is at the Great Lakes Training Station.

Mr. Neils Bergstrom and daughter returned to their home at Big Bay, Mich., Friday, after a visit here with her mother, Mrs. C. Lafreniere.

A. B. Frost of the East Jordan Lumber Company, is here from Los Angeles Cal., to spend the summer months. He was accompanied by his niece, Miss Martha Frost.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley of Chicago are here for a visit with the latter's sister, Sister Pelagia, of St. Joseph's School and also her cousin, Mrs. Hattie Lafreniere.

W. H. Sloan was a Chicago visitor first of the week. At Chicago he joined Mrs. Sloan with their son, James, who was returning from a visit with relatives at Idaho, returning to East Jordan, Wednesday.

Walter Johnson, who enlisted in the Navy and has been home awaiting call, received his orders this week and left this Friday to report at Detroit. From there he will probably go to the Great Lakes Training Station.

S. J. Burdo, a merchant at Elmira, was arrested Saturday by Sheriff Hecock of Otsego county, on the charge of failing to register last year for the army draft. He was taken before the U. S. district attorney at Bay City.

A meeting of the Antrim County Fair officials was held at Bellaire on Monday to consider the petitions asking for a postponement of the exhibition this year. It was decided to hold the Fair as usual. The dates are Oct. 1-2-3-4.

Wm. F. Bashaw, Asst. County Food Administrator for this section, has been authorized by our County Food Administrator, F. D. Thompson, to endorse all sugar cards in which a second allotment of 25 pounds is required for canning purposes.

The annual Forest Home Spiritualist camp meeting will open at Snowflake next Sunday, Lina Schanbacher of Detroit, will lecture the first and second Sundays, and Rev. Thos. Grimshaw of Chicago, the third and fourth Sundays. Both are talented speakers.

The annual Northern Michigan Camp Meeting of the Church of God will be held on their grounds, two miles south of Belyedere station, Charlevoix, beginning August 2nd and will continue over the 11th. Any one desiring further information can inquire of the manager J. W. Ruehle.

Pat McCoy will give a War Lecture at Temple Theatre next Tuesday evening, July 30th. McCoy is a Michigan boy serving in British Army from 1914 to 1918 when he was invalided home. The affair is being given under auspices of some of our business men and one-half of the net proceeds will be turned over to the local Red Cross. Admission 25 cents.

C. S. Abbott is here from Detroit this week.

Hear Pat McCoy at Temple Theatre Tuesday evening.

Miss Louise Brennan is visiting relatives at Grayling.

Miss Eunice Carr is assisting at the E. J. & S. R. R. offices.

May Stewart of Grand Rapids is guest of Mrs. W. S. Blanshan.

Lieut. Stanley Risk was home from Camp Custer over Sunday.

Mrs. Jack Weikel and son of Detroit are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. A. L. Hilliard is visiting relatives at Cadillac this week.

Miss Agnes Gillis of Kalamazoo is guest of Miss Louise Loveday.

Mrs. Rose Smith of Traverse City is guest of her sister, Mrs. Ed. Bashaw.

Mrs. D. L. Wilson went to Cadillac, Wednesday, for a two week's visit with relatives.

Miss Dorothy Anderson returned home Wednesday from a visit with relatives at Petoskey.

Mrs. H. Woodcock returned home Monday from a visit with friends at Barker Creek.

Miss Ethel Clapper of Gaylord is here visiting at the home of her uncle, George Stokes.

Miss Ruby Flynn is here from Morrice for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Frank Gorman.

Mrs. Julia Binnett returned to Flint Thursday after spending a few days here with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brintnall returned home Monday from a visit with relatives at Twining.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Green and children of Boyne City are guests of the latter's sister, Miss Lois Wallwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raino and daughter returned home Thursday from a visit with relatives at Toronto, Ont.

Merle Crowell who has been attending the Grand Rapids Military Training School, returned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Miles and children of Detroit are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Barrie and other relatives.

Mrs. Anthony Nachazel returned home last Saturday from Maple City, where she was called by the illness of her sister.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who has been spending the past month at her home at Cadillac, returned to East Jordan, Tuesday.

Miss Marguerite Fortune left Saturday last for Caldwell, Idaho, where she has accepted a position and will probably remain for some time.

Mrs. M. W. Lapeer returned to her home at Mendon, Mich., Monday, after a visit here at the homes of her son, Cleo, and sister Mrs. E. L. Burdick.

Presbyterian Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. H. C. Blount Friday afternoon, Aug. 2nd. The meeting will be held on the lawn, weather permitting.

Mrs. E. A. Brochu and children arrived Monday from Holland, Mich., to join her husband and make their home here. Her mother, Mrs. P. Hamel accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henry and daughter, returned home from Flint, Tuesday. Mr. Henry, who was called to Camp Custer has been discharged on account of physical disability.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brintnall drove to Springport, Mich., this week and attended the State R. F. D. Carriers' Convention. From there they went to Lansing for a visit with relatives.

Among the volunteers who enlisted at the Petoskey recruiting station and entrained Monday were Charles Bishaw Thurlow King, George D. Light and David Wiggins of East Jordan. They were assigned to the medical department. The men go to the main recruiting station at Grand Rapids, and if they are accepted there will go to Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Mary E. Moore, a lady 76 years of age is a fine believer in "War gardens," to off set Mr. High Cost of Living. She resides with her son, James, at Orchard Heights, and her garden is one of the best kept in our city. Although long past her three-score and ten years she is still able to "do her bit," and in addition to caring for her garden, she has pieced a quilt as well as caring for her household duties.

Displays of cakes and pies at county and state fairs this year will of necessity be prepared from the individual allotments of sugar and flour and no extra allowance will be given any housewife or baker for this purpose. This announcement was made by George A. Prescott, federal food administrator for Michigan today, incident to the statement that judges on all food exhibits have been requested to judge every such display with special reference to a strict conformity to the federal food regulations.

Philip Lucia returned home Monday from Saginaw.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allison, a son, July 16th.

Mrs. John McKinnon is confined to her home by illness.

Mrs. Ben Hardy returned home Wednesday from Detroit.

Hear Pat McCoy at Temple Theatre next Tuesday evening.

B. E. Waterman was a Grand Rapids business visitor the past week.

Miss Maude Chapman went to Alba, Monday, for a visit with friends.

J. Leahy, the Optometrist will be here again Wednesday, July 31st.

Miss Helen Stroebel left Saturday last for a visit with friends at Kalkaska.

Miss Harriett French left Monday for Geneva, Ind., for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. Millie Reed with son left Monday for a visit with relatives at Trout Lake.

Mrs. Jos. LaValley is here from Pontiac for a visit with friends and relatives.

Miss Sylvia Hall returned home Wednesday from a visit at Detroit and other places.

Mrs. Clara Calkins of Mt. Pleasant is visiting at the home of her son, Levi Calkins.

J. H. Milford, who has been home for a visit, returned to his work at Detroit, Monday.

Miss Cora Schmalzried of Levering spent the week-end here with Miss Hazel Gill.

Mrs. Andrew Olson left Thursday for Grand Haven, where she will visit her daughter.

Mrs. Margaret Patrick returned to Chicago, Tuesday, after a visit here with relatives.

Mrs. Harvey Seaton of Morley, Mich., is guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Deschane.

Miss Martha Lorraine left Saturday for a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Jay Trombly, at Flint.

Mrs. S. Hale left Monday for Detroit, after a visit here at the home of her son, Delbert Hale.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ashtey left first of the week by auto for Flint, Detroit, and other points.

Mrs. Ray Hott and daughter of Detroit are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Gunsolus.

Rev. A. D. Grigsby of Morrice is here for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. Jas. Gidley and greeting old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mayville of Greenvilles, were called here by the illness of the former's brother, Jos. Mayville.

H. Rosenthal left Thursday for a visit with his sister at Paw Paw, and from there will go on to Chicago to purchase goods.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Bisbee and A. B. Frost and Miss Martha Frost were Traverse City visitors, Wednesday.

Misses Alice Thomas and Anna Kolasa returned to their home at Elmira Monday, after a visit here with the latter's sister, Mrs. Frank Stanek.

Mr. and Mrs. Frost Robertson returned to their home at Cleveland, Saturday, after a visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Robertson.

Mrs. Samuel Dopp and Paul Stroebel, who have been guests at the home of the latter's father, W. A. Stroebel, returned to their home at Detroit, Monday.

Mrs. Wm. Kennedy and son of Seattle, Wash., who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Alex McColeman, left Monday for a visit with friends at Alpena.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ribble returned home Thursday from Leland, where they were called by the illness of his father. Mr. Ribble reports that his father is now on the gain.

Fair concession men are not going to be able to get sugar. "With established year around manufacturers of soft drinks on an allotment of 50 per cent, ice cream manufacturers cut down to 75 per cent we do not feel it is just to permit these fair transients to step in and get a supply of sugar far out of proportion to the per cent granted a continuous business," said Secretary F. D. Fitzgerald of the food administration today.

Hazen Mitchell a young man from near Springvale, was placed in the county jail a few days ago by Sheriff Novak, charged with neglecting to register June 5th. Young Mitchell, it is claimed, was twenty-one years of age May 23rd, however the family record in the bible does not agree with the statements made concerning his age. This record, which shows evidence of having been changed, gives the date of Hazen's birth as May 23, 1918 which would make him but twenty years of age. The school register does not agree with the record in the family bible, and the statement is made that the latter record has been changed in order that young Mitchell would escape registration for another year. Charlevoix Sentinel.

Jos. Mayville is reported quite ill at his home on the West Side.

Miss Dorothy Rowden of Chattanooga, Tenn., is guest of Miss Faye Sufferin.

Born to Light and Mrs. Stanley Risk a daughter—Elizabeth Jane—July 18th.

John Lalonde of Pontiac is here for a visit with his family and other relatives.

Miss Leora Robinson returned home last Friday from a visit with friends at Bellaire.

Miss Mary Rebec, who has been employed at Detroit, returned home Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris-Bulow and child are here from Detroit for a visit with relatives.

I. B. Winter is here from Chicago for a visit at the home of his sister, Mrs. George Hamilton.

Miss Eva Lewis is home from her work at Bad Axe, for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lewis.

Mrs. D. J. Mullens and children of Mancelona were guests of her mother, Mrs. W. M. Sexton first of the week.

William Alee of Alpena, State factory inspector for this district was inspecting East Jordan's industries this week.

Mid F. Tonchstone returned to his home at Chestonia Tuesday, after a few week's visit with relatives at Pontiac and Detroit.

Mrs. Jas. H. Steenburg, who has been visiting former friends and neighbors here, returned to her home at Detroit, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gidley and daughter of Lansing were guests at the home of the former's brother, James Gidley first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sufferin and daughter, Miss Faye, returned home Saturday from a visit at Blissfield, Quincy and other points.

Mrs. F. B. Hibbler with son and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Howard, of Detroit, are spending a few weeks at the home of parents and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Howard and family.

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

The Knitting Bee will be entertained next Monday afternoon by the Pres. Missionary Society at the home of Mrs. W. P. Porter. A large attendance is desired.

Knitting Bee last Monday netted \$6.65.

The surgical department is busy making pneumonia jackets for which a large quota has been received.

A FLIVVER SENATOR

The suggested candidacy of Henry Ford for the position of United States Senator from Michigan has not aroused the general enthusiasm which he and his friend, President Wilson, may possibly have anticipated.

The opposition is not all partisan by any means, for some leading Democratic papers are as strong against Ford as are some Republican newspapers and candidates. And even men who are inclined to take a broad-gauged view of things in general are not sure that overmuch praise should be given to an attempt of a President who says that in these times politics should be forgotten to dictate the nomination of a Senator by the opposition party.

Truly we have come to the days of a democratic dictatorship.

Henry Ford is doubtless doing his part now towards the winning of the war, and, from an industrial standpoint he is doubtless doing very well. But somehow, people cannot forget his earlier pacifism and that peace party which was going to get the boys out of the trenches before Christmas. And although he has sincerely repented and brought forth fruits meet for repentance, it is natural that men would question somewhat his judgment on matters of large moment. It does not follow that a man is a statesman just because he has filled this and other countries with a cheap automobile.

In this country we have altogether too much of the idea that, because a man can do one thing well, he can excel in all things. It is a mistake. Let the shoemaker stick to his last! There is no real sense in spolling a good manufacturer for the sake of making a mediocre Senator. There are many men in Michigan who have had far better training for the post in the Senate and whose record for the last four years has been more consistent. What is the use of disturbing a man useful where he is that he may do what others may perhaps do even better?

Is there not just a possibility that the President has in this case stirred up politics instead of putting them aside? Isn't there also some argument to the effect that Ford had better remain in industry rather than be in the Senate? Gazette Times.

Red Cross Notes

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REGISTRATION NOTICE.

Very Important Change in Registration Laws.

To the qualified electors of the City of East Jordan, State of Michigan:

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Act 126, Public Acts of 1917, I, the undersigned City Clerk, will, upon any day except Sunday and a legal holiday, or the day of any regular or special election or official primary election, receive for registration the name of any legal voter in said City not already registered who may apply to me personally for such registration, except that I can receive no names for registration during the time intervening between the second Saturday before any general or special election or official primary election and the day of such election.

August 17, 1918—Last Day for General Registration for Primary Aug. 27.

All electors not already registered and intending to vote at said election, should make personal application to me on or before the 17th day of August, A. D. 1918.

Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office under Post-Office on

Aug. 3, and Aug. 10, 1918

From 8 o'clock a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. on each said day for the purpose

Reviewing the Registration and Registering such of the qualified electors in said City as Shall Appear and supply

therefore.

The name of no person but an Actual Resident of the precinct at the time of registration, and entitled under the constitution, if remaining such resident to vote at the next election shall be entered in the registration book.

REGISTRATION OF ABSENTEE BY OATH

If any person whose name is not registered shall offer and claim the right to vote at any election, and shall, Under Oath, state that he is a resident of such precinct and has resided in the Ward Twenty Days next preceding such election, designating particularly the place of his residence, and that he possesses the other qualifications of an elector under the constitution; and that, owing to the sickness or bodily infirmity of himself, or of some member of the family or owing to his absence from the City on public business, and without intent to avoid or delay his registration, he was unable to make application for registration on the last day provided by law for the registering of electors preceding such election, then the name of such person shall be registered, and he shall then be permitted to vote at such election. If such applicant shall in said matter, wilfully make any false statement, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, upon conviction, be subject to the pains and penalties thereof.

PROVISION IN CASE OF REMOVAL TO ANOTHER PRECINCT

Any registered and qualified voter, who has Removed from One Election Precinct of a City to another election precinct of the same City shall have the right, on any day previous to election day, on application to the City Clerk, to have his name transferred from the registration book of precinct from which he has removed to the registration book of the precinct in which he then resides. Such elector shall have the right to have such transfer made on Election Day by obtaining from the board of inspectors of election of the precinct from which he has Removed a Certificate Transfer and presenting the said certificate to the Board of Election Inspectors of the Precinct in Which He Then Resides.

WOMEN ELECTORS

The names of all qualified Women Electors not already appearing on the registration list will be registered, provided Personal Application is made in conformity with the foregoing provisions.

Dated July 25, 1918.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

NOTE—The provisions of Sec. 4 of the general primary law relative to registration are no longer in effect, having been superseded by said Act 126, Public Acts of 1917, above referred to.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. Myron E. Hoyt, Pastor.

Sunday, July 28, 1918.

Union Service at the Presbyterian Church Sunday morning. Address by Dr. Vance of Cincinnati, Ohio.

12:00 m.—Sunday School.

3:30 p. m.—Junior League.

5:30 p. m.—Epworth League.

7:30 p. m.—Evening service as usual with the pastor in charge. We gladly welcome all to this service.

Thursday evening, Prayer Meeting at 7:30.

When a shiftless man gets sick his neighbors seldom lose much time worrying about it.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and altho the underplating gives way they never take the advice of the angels the next time.

Ralston 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

GLASSES FITTED CONSULT J. LEAHY Optometrist Expert on Eye Strain Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, and all other symptoms of Eye Strain cured. Crossed Eyes Straightened Without an Operation. Fitting Children's Eyes a Specialty. Difficult Cases Satisfied. Glasses Guaranteed to Fit. Office at Hotel Russell Date, Wednesday, July 31st Will Remain One Day

PROBATE ORDER State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix in said County, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1918. Present: Hon. Servetus A. Correll Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of John F. Quay, Deceased. Edith Mary Tate having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to William R. Tate or to some other suitable person. It is Ordered, That the 10th day of August A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Charlevoix Co. Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county. SERVETUS A. CORRELL, Judge of Probate. A true copy. Servetus A. Correll, Judge of Probate.

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.

SOLDIER'S COUGH IS CURED Private Harold Hamel, 66th 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.

WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH

Jacob E. Chew Candidate For STATE REPRESENTATIVE At the August Primary. YOUR SUPPORT WILL BE APPRECIATED.

RESIDENCE AND LOT FOR SALE Finely Located on North Main street. House and Premises in good condition. A bargain to anyone wanting a home. Reasonable terms. GEO. F. CHAPMAN

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If one has nothing worth saying, saying it in meter doesn't improve it.

A town grows into a city when a restaurant "regular meal" in American jingo is changed into d'hoie.

Second thoughts are best, but that doesn't help you when you have an extemporaneous speech to make.

Any man would prove "a good conversationalist" cast on a desert island with one other man.

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.

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 8:30 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.

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. 223.

UNKNOWN HERO WINS CITATION

French Unable to Learn Identity of Soldier Who Gave Life for Country.

REFUSES TO SAVE HIMSELF

With Pipe in Mouth He Tranquill, Picks Off German After German Until He Falls, Riddled With Bullets.

With the French Armies.—To the Seventy-ninth French regiment of infantry belongs the honor of the only citation in the present war to "An Unknown Soldier."

The croix de guerre, which the citation merited, and which in view of the hero's death would ordinarily be given by the French government to the soldier's nearest relative, lies unclaimed at the ministry of war at Paris. All that is known of the man is the manner of his death and the fact that he is buried where he fell on the heights of Saint-Epyre.

The story of this "unknown soldier" is unquestionably the story of thousands of other French heroes in the early days of the war before means of identification of the dead had been established and when regiments were hurriedly formed, thrown into action and decimated before a soldier knew the name of the comrade fighting at his side.

Story of Heroism.
The only difference is that this "unknown soldier" received a citation for his life's sacrifice and the others did not.

This is the story:
On August 26, 1914, during the forenoon, the First battalion of the Seventy-ninth regiment of infantry, which had been decimated at Morhange, was hastily reformed in the vicinity of Rosieres-Aux-Salines from a contingent of reserves which had been rushed up.

That evening before the original members of the battalion had had time even to get acquainted with their new comrades, the battalion was engaged by the Germans in a violent surprise attack on the heights of the farm of Saint-Epyre, near Luneville.

About five in the afternoon the advanced line of the battalion took shelter back of a little ridge, which protected it from the Germans, who were only 100 yards ahead. A veritable storm, both of rifle and artillery fire, whistled constantly over the heads of the sheltered French battalion.

Suddenly, from out of the ranks of the Third company, an unknown reservist, who had just arrived that morning, leaped to the summit of the little ridge under which the battalion was resting.

Dropping to his knees, with a pipe hanging from his mouth, he began tranquilly to fire shot after shot into the ranks of the Germans, just 100 yards ahead.

Consternation reigned in the ranks of the First battalion of the Seventy-ninth. Then, the officers recovering from their surprise, loudly ordered the man back into ranks.

Refused to Save Self.
But the latter, without ceasing for an instant his firing and without even dropping his pipe from his mouth, belated back:

"Leave me alone. I'm an expert marksman and I want to do something for my country while I have such a fine chance to do it."

From the very first instant of his appearance on the summit of the ridge the rifle fire of the entire regiment of Germans was centered on him. Yet for a full five minutes he continued tranquilly to fire with sure aim into their ranks before he finally fell riddled with bullets, the stock of his rifle shattered into splinters and his pipe knocked from his mouth as he rolled over on the ground.

A moment afterward, the Seventy-ninth leaped again to the assault and drove the Germans down the ridge.

That night the Seventy-ninth buried their hero on the summit of the ridge where he had fallen. There was nothing about his person to indicate his identity. His deed of heroism was signaled to the ministry of war. The ministry of war did everything in its power to identify the soldier, but without results. Unwilling that the sacrifice should go unrecorded, the citation was granted in the name of "An Unknown Soldier."

Trees as Service Flags.

East St. Louis, Ill.—This city in the near future will probably have a new kind of service flag, a tree for each local boy in the fighting service. Plans are now being made by the Woman's Civic Federation and the woman's committee of the council of national defense to plant these trees near the homes of the enlisted men. The trees will bear the names of the soldiers or sailors they represent.

Now Use Electricity.

Lyons, Kan.—Electricity will replace the old hand drills and the miners' lamps in the Bevis salt mine, near this city. After the mine has been operated for years in the old-style way, the mine has been wired for electric lights, and the drills will be replaced by electric drills. The output is expected to be almost doubled by the new methods.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE BOYS

Truman H. Newberry, Is Thoughtful of Them Now Just As He Was in Spanish-American War Days.

"I would go the limit for Truman Newberry. He is a real man."

It was Emanuel Oliver, in charge of an elevator at the Michigan Soldiers' Home, who was speaking.

"I was with Newberry on the Yosemite in the Spanish-American war. He was lieutenant; I was mess steward and under his orders. The other boys on the Yosemite feel the same way about it, too. They have reason to do so. When any of the boys were sick, Lieutenant Newberry would see to it that they had delicacies from the officers' mess. When they were broke, he provided them with money. When they were in trouble, they felt free to go to him and tell him about it, and he helped them out. After it was all over and we came back to the good-old United States, some of the boys did not have funds with which to get home. It was Newberry who sent them on their homeward journey. You bet, all the old Yosemite boys swear by Newberry."

It is no different now than it was in the Spanish-American War days. Truman H. Newberry is again in service as a commander in the Third Naval District. His two boys also enlisted and are serving; one in the army, the other in the navy. Once again he is looking after the boys, and with his own hands, in uniform, his interest in the men is keener than ever, if that were possible.

"His interest in and sympathy for the men of the navy is one of the finest things about this institution," says Lieutenant Joseph F. Wright, of the commissary department of Third Naval District Headquarters, at 280 Broadway, New York.

There is almost constantly a line of young officers and blue-jackets to see the commander. The reasons for their calls show better than anything else could in what degree of esteem and admiration he is held by those under him. One lad calls to express his thanks for the opportunity, given him by Commander Newberry, of entering the officers' training school, and his determination to forge steadily ahead in the ranks of the fighting men. Another asks for advice on the books to study that he may progress in his chosen profession. He is confident that, though the commander is a busy man, he will always take time to lend a helping hand to any youngster anxious to get on. Perhaps a third will drop in to report the progress he is making in his studies to fit himself for higher rank. They all have some personal reason for feeling grateful, because the commander never fails to take an interest in what his men are doing.

"And the sight of Commander Newberry in action is an inspiring one. When one stops to consider that here is a man working with and taking orders from officers who looked to him for their orders and advancement when, as secretary of the navy, he was the commanding officer of the entire naval fighting force, one marvels at the spirit that is actuating America in this war. Commander Newberry works long hours every day, Sundays, holidays and all. He's giving the best there is in him to his country."

It is better to spare the rod than to spoil the child by using the rod too much.

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.

HAVE ROSY CHEEKS AND FEEL FRESH AS A DAISY—TRY THIS!

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

To see the tinge of healthy bloom in your face, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, to wake up without a headache, backache, coated tongue or a nasty breath, in fact to feel your best, day in and day out, just try inside-bathing every morning for one week.

Before breakfast each day, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it as a harmless means of washing from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanse the sweats and freshens the skin, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the blood and internal organs. Those who are subject to constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, rheumatic twinges, also those whose skin is sallow and complexion pallid, are assured that one week of inside-bathing will have them both looking and feeling better in every way.

Wishes thoughts and words of the

Let us tarry a while at the sign of the smile.

Nothing makes a boy so weak as a strong cigar.

The less a man knows the more precious he is.

We never know how happy we were until we aren't.

The blacksmith is an example of striking industry.

A small man dodges when he meets a great opportunity.

Most people are two-faced and a few are three-faced.

If love is blind how can there be love at first sight?

Sooner or later every man bumps into his stone wall.

Some men's honesty is the result of lack of opportunity.

Some men seek justice and others have it forced upon them.

If you are wise today you can risk being otherwise tomorrow.

Cold cash warms a marble heart, but the effect is temporary.

After reaching the top a man ceases to talk about the room there.

The demand for a thing may determine its cost, but not its value.

A stiff upper lip doesn't amount to much if the lower jaw is too limber.

Fortunate is the man who can give a good bank account of himself daily.

The trouble with the inveterate gossip is that it is a long time between truths.

In the struggles of life something more than a good disposition is required.

Misfortune comes often to the man who makes no effective effort to see it first.

Many a man who thinks he is thinking is merely rehearsing the thoughts of another.

When a man sets a low standard for himself, he is not likely to get very far above it.

It is always easier for a woman to love a man who shows his good sense by admiring her.

One is apt often to judge the importance of a man by the fuss he is making about it.

A lazy man is prejudiced against any sort of a job before he condescends to accept it.

Some men make fortunes out of old things, and others starve while trying to invent new ones.

It is well to let a man alone as long as he is doing something that is not particularly harmful.

Probably the most annoying crookedness is the kind the law does not seem to be able to reach.

Most men think that the labors of Hercules were a day off compared with what they have to do.

There will always be found persons not only willing, but anxious, to tamper with the scales of justice.

An honest confession may not only be good for the soul, but it may remove suspicion from another.

The runner who drops out of the race early misses the inspiration of coming in on the home stretch.

If you want to engage in a conversation that is dull for others, talk to a man who agrees with all you say.

Any girl who punctuates a love letter is mistaken in thinking there is something the matter with her heart.

About the time a man begins to have good common sense, old age makes him childish and he can't use it.

Many a man can see where his wife would have made a splendid railway section boss but for the accident of birth.

If every church member would vote as he wended his pastor to think he does, needed reforms would come sooner.

When a man forgets to ask his wife whether she needs any money it is a sure sign that the honeymoon is on the wane.

Sensible women have a right to be amused at some of the advice that is given in magazines for their sex edited by men.

It is said that men who never drink smoke or stay out late at night live to a ripe old age. Perhaps that's their punishment.

However, the man who thinks he is going to have his own way after marriage is apt to have another thing coming in after years.



Fresh Beef Travels on a Rapid Schedule

Fresh beef for domestic markets goes from stockyards to retail stores within a period of about two weeks. Although chilled, this meat is not frozen; hence it cannot be stored for a rise in price.

A steer is dressed usually within twenty-four hours after purchase by the packer. The beef is held in a cooler at the packing house, at a temperature a little above freezing, for about three days.

It is then loaded into a refrigerator-car where a similar temperature is maintained, and is in transit to market on an average of about six days.

Upon arrival at the branch distributing house, it is unloaded into a "cooler", and placed on sale.

Swift & Company requires all beef to be sold during the week of arrival, and the average of sales is within five days.

Any delay along the above journey means deterioration in the meat and loss to the packer.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Many a self-made man would be happier if he could blame the job on somebody else.

Never believe the statistics of an enthusiast.

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.

Frank Phillips

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



Michigan's Gift to the Nation

"The true Michigan never fell short in her duties to the country at large. A big state always coming through in a big way. But now there comes still another opportunity. This year we elect senators—representatives of ours—to protect our rights and those of the country at large. We must send to the senate men who are real Americans and who will uphold American ideals to the utmost. We have such a man in Truman H. Newberry who has in the past and is now serving his country in a big way. His past experience wonderfully fits him for this important position. He's a fighter from the word go. A man of iron will, energy and not to be bullied or coerced. Firm in his convictions and positive in his determination. His stand for the right has long been the topic of men who know. He is the people's man and Michigan's gift to the nation."

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY
for
United States Senator

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