

# Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 22

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

No. 38

## COUNTY FAIR A SUCCESS

Exhibits Fine and Attendance Remarkably Good In Spite of Weather Hindrance.

The Charlevoix County Fair's Annual exhibit which closed Friday night was a success from every viewpoint and this in spite of one of the worst general storms the Association has ever had to tackle.

And the success of the Fair this year is due to the hearty support given it by the people of Charlevoix County in general as well as by the people of our adjoining counties. In both exhibits and attendance they were more than liberal and indicated the spirit of the times—that of cooperation in every enterprise.

The exhibits entered were excellent and each and every department was well filled. The cattle barn was particularly well-filled this year with choice blooded stock, which presented a good appearance. Fruits and vegetables were also above the average exhibit, those of apples being particularly fine.

Educational Hall was filled to overflowing with exhibits from our various schools and excellent taste was shown in a proper display. Those viewing the exhibit could not help but be impressed at the enormous amount of work necessary to prepare and place such an exhibit, since the building of Educational Hall the public schools of Charlevoix County have come into their own and the work in the many departments has grown by leaps and bounds.

Another exhibit of more than passing importance was that of the boys' and girls' clubs showing vegetables and canned products.

In addition to the many premium exhibits in Floral Hall, a number of our business houses had fine displays among them being French & Redmon, Homefurnishings; Grinnell Bros. Music House, Pianos; Reid-Graff Plumbing Co., Furnaces; C. H. Whittington, Furniture; and Stroebel Bros., with a display of rosen ry.

### War Worker's Parade

In a perfect downpour of rain the big war worker's parade was assembled in our down-town business section and driven to the fair grounds.

Every person requested to furnish a float responded willingly even though they were in a remote part of the county. In all, thirty-five floats were in the parade—with 150 service cars bearing the mothers and relatives of our soldier boys. At the grounds the following prizes were awarded:

- First prize—Boyer City Chamber of Commerce—"France."
  - Second prize—East Jordan Chemical Co.—"Munitions."
  - Third prize—Citizens of Walloon Lake—"Cuba and Hawaii."
  - Fourth prize—Mesdames Armstrong and Baker of Charlevoix—"Suffrage."
  - Fifth prize—Boyer City Tannery—"Russia."
- Among other floats worthy of mention were those of the K. of C., Y. M. C. A. and Woman's Liberty Loan.

### School Contests

In the City School best and largest display East Jordan won first place by 59 points, Boyer City following close with 377 points with Charlevoix taking third with 112 points.

The District Schools contest was won by the Ironton school, Three-Bells second, and Tainter school third.

East Jordan schools also won the Junior Red Cross Work first prize banner offered with Boyer City second.

Fourteen scholars were entered in the Junior Four Minute Men Contest. Reo Bockes of East Jordan High was the winner in this contest; Virgil Stead of Boyer City second.

The County Spelling Contest for rural schools was won by Cecil Richardson, a 13-year-old lad of Norwood township who has just entered the eighth grade. There were ten scholars competing, each one being a township winner.

### The Races

Owing to the incessant rain and the consequent heavy condition of the race track only a few races were run, these being held Thursday afternoon. Below were the results:

- 2:10 Class—Daisy Flower first, Fair to Medium second, Don Wilkes third.
- 2:45 Class—Carrie Wood first, Eddie H. second, Eddie H. third.
- 2:18 Class—Jack Crabru first, Orator Pitch, second, Miss Celia third.
- Running Race—Prince first, Lady second, Bonnie third.

### The Free Attractions

Among those of especial note were the two addresses given by Hon. H. R. Pattengill on Thursday, and the addresses given Friday by Editor Arthur H. Vandenberg of the Grand Rapids Herald and Frederick R. Fenton of Chicago, Federal Reserve Director of Liberty Bond Sales for Michigan. The Jackie Band from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station favored with a couple of excellent concerts on the grounds Friday afternoon and evening.

The Boyer City Marine Band, in spite of rain and cold favored with delightful music both day and night during the three days.

Fireworks were shown on Thursday and Friday nights, and those who saw them say they were the finest ever exhibited in this region. Owing to the unbecoming weather only a comparatively few people were on the grounds in the evening.

The "Free Acts" secured by our Fair Association were good, the Silver-tone Quartette being of more than passing quality.

### Officers Elected

- President—S. E. Rogers
- Treasurer—Kit Carson
- Director—E. B. Ward
- Director—F. H. Wangerman
- Director—Fred Bird
- Director—R. S. Shapton

### FARMERS AT START OF TWO VITAL CAMPAIGNS

Tillers of the Soil Must Prepare for Next Year's Harvest and New "Fighting Loan."

Farmers of the United States, whose work the last twelve months in fortifying the food lines of the allies has been of such supreme importance, are now at the start of two vital campaigns—preparing for the 1919 wheat harvest and for the "Fighting Loan." The wheat harvest of 1919 will be the Liberty Wheat Harvest and the government has asked again for the cooperation and support of the wheat producers to sow 47,500,000 or more acres of winter wheat this fall to guarantee against possible partial crop failure next year. Uncle Sam knows from past performance that the American farmer again will "come across" at the call. The United States grain grower now realizes fully that he is the main line of defense in the allied food army, and he is proud of his position and of his achievements. Without the essential food reserves there will never be a grand smash that will overwhelm the destroyers of the world's peace, but with the American farmer holding the line, the food reserves will be on call, and the grand smash will come as surely as the American nation is in the war.

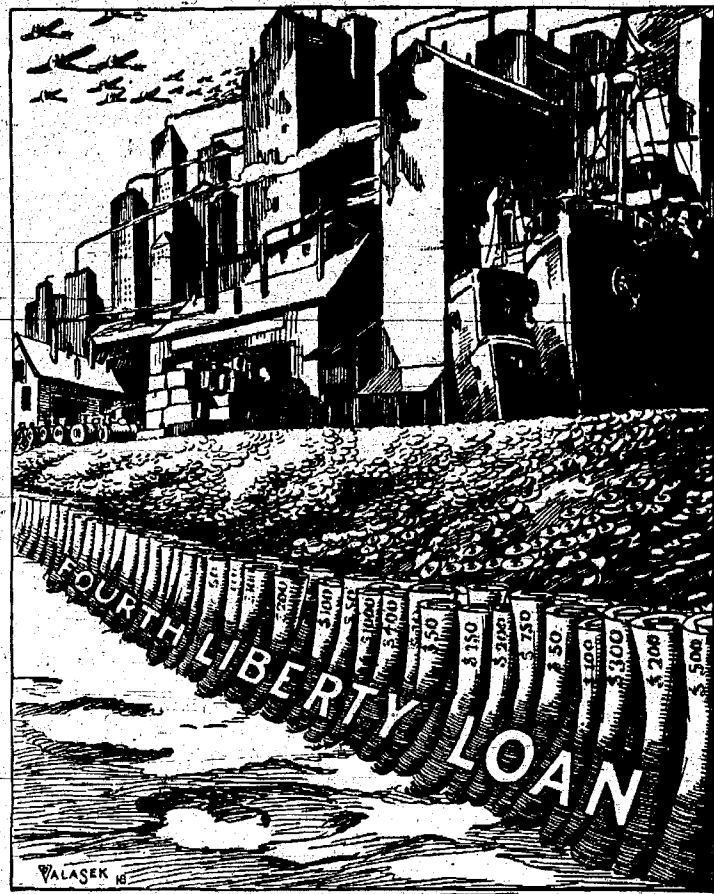
Coincident with the beginning of the campaign for the Liberty Wheat Harvest will be the inauguration of the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan—the "Fighting Loan." Both of these campaigns are vitally important. Both will be backed to the limit by the farmer. Both will bear positive witness to the enemy of the solidarity and singleness of purpose of this country; both will heighten the morale of the allied peoples and give a conquering spirit of confidence to the allied armies; and both will enable Uncle Sam to throw the whole weight of his mighty resources against the cracking German line, so that the harvesting of the Liberty Wheat Crop may indeed be a harvest of freedom, the Hun overthrown, justice and right triumphant, and the world at peace.

### WHAT LIBERTY BONDS CAN DO

One fifty-dollar Liberty Bond will pay the United States war bill for 1-10 of a second, or buy 1,000 cartridges, or 100 hand grenades, or 104 rifle grenades, or 37 first aid packets and cases, or 10 bayonets and scabbards, or kits for a platoon, or knives, forks and spoons for a company, or four gas masks. It will feed one soldier for four months, or will feed 100 sailors for a day, or provide life preservers for 10 men or hammocks for 10 sailors, or windproof suits for 10 naval lookouts, or save 1,000 men from smallpox by paying for vaccine, or save 600 men from typhoid fever by paying for their inoculation, or save 189 wounded men from lockjaw by providing antitoxin, or bandage 180 wounds.

A one hundred dollar bond will buy eight 75m. field gun shells, or three rifles and their bayonets, or 5 incendiary airplane bombs, or T. N. T. for the bursting charge of a 14-inch shell. It will clothe a soldier for overseas service, or clothe a sailor. It will feed a company of infantry for a day. For the medical department it will provide: 25 pounds of ether for anaesthesia, or 145 hot-water bags, or 2,000 surgical needles.

### HERE ARE THE BREASTWORKS THEY CAN'T CLIMB OVER



### WOMAN GREAT HELP IN LIBERTY LOAN WORK

Has Become Integral Part in Sharing Obligation of Financing the War.

By MISS GRACE DIXON, Federal Reserve Director for Women in Seventh District.

One of the great truths we have learned in this war is the need of men and women working together understandingly and sympathetically—animated by the same spirit of helpfulness, of fearlessness, of enthusiasm, facing definitely one goal with equal honor, equal power. For men and women working together with unanimity of purpose make the ideal service for the nation. Taking Lincoln's great words "We all need to work together to the end" that loyalty of the people by the people shall not perish from the earth.

To write of the activities of the women's work in the Seventh district is a pleasure, as we have become such an integral part in sharing the obligation of financing the war. That the work of the women and men might be more effectively co-ordinated in the district, the director for women has been made a member of the campaign committee as well as of the executive committee of the federal reserve banking committee. The state chairmen, county chairmen and city chairmen have been made members of the executive committees of the men's organization in their respective states, counties and cities.

- The definite activities for women shall be:
1. All women's organizations that are listed strictly under women, such as clubs, fraternal societies, lodges, leagues, guilds, etc.
  2. All elementary and high schools, private and parochial schools.
  3. All booths, such as street, hotel, restaurant and cafeteria, department store and theater booths.
  4. Women shall co-operate with the men's committee in churches, universities, ward organizations and any other committees where they can be of service.

It was also recommended that no separate reports of the amount of subscriptions taken be given by women, but that on account of the volunteer subscription and allotment plans, credit be given equally to both men and women. It is advisable for women county chairmen to have a distinct and complete understanding with the county chairmen of the men's organization of this fact, so that no misunderstanding will arise on this subject during the campaign. Where regular campaigns for soliciting subscriptions are made by both men and women, a separate record must, of course, be kept and reported.

Dr. Anna Shaw's admonition to the women of America "That every woman should be her child to the United States government by a little bond" is the slogan that is the inspiration of our workers. Through our various churches, schools, clubs, we hope to reach every home in this country—for we realize that if we can touch and kindle the patriotic ardor of women and bring women of diversified experiences and standards of living to a realization of their responsibilities, that upon the people who remain at

home rests the obligation of financing this war, then indeed are we fulfilling our mission as we should.

### THE WILL TO WIN.

The casualty lists are hitting the rural communities as well as the cities and bringing home the war in earnest. Every casualty list should increase the will to win, and strengthen the determination to win regardless of cost. The men are giving their lives on the fighting front, and the folks at home cannot do less than exert every effort to increase the production of food crops and to expend every dollar possible in buying Liberty bonds.

### A Guide in Using Sugar

- Monthly Ration—1 pound.  
30.31 days—2 pounds.  
Approximate Daily Ration.  
1 day—1 ounce.  
or  
1 day—2½ level tablespoons  
or  
1 day—1 round tablespoon  
or  
1 day—6 level teaspoons  
3 level teaspoons for beverage  
3 level teaspoons in cooked food  
or  
1 day—6 half lumps (1½ 16x24 inches)  
1 lump—3 times a day in beverages  
1 lump equivalent to the sweet in food at each meal
- \*Using average household teaspoon.
- Teaspoons per pound  
96 level teaspoons (average household teaspoon)—1 pound.  
48 rounded teaspoons (average household teaspoon)—1 pound.  
32 to 40 heaping teaspoons (average household teaspoon)—1 pound.

### "HUNS" BREAK ALL HONOR AND PRECEDENT

Sink a Belgian Relief Ship and Murder the Crew, After Guaranteeing Protection.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Last Thursday The Gasconier, one of the Belgium Relief Commission ships, while en route to Belgium with a cargo of food, was attacked by a German submarine off Haugensund in Norwegian territorial waters, entirely outside of the war zone, and was sunk. After the ship was sunk, the submarine fired on the life boats, killing the first officer and five men, and wounding several others of the crew.

The Belgium Relief ships operate under an undertaking given by the German Government that they shall be immune from attack so long as they are not in the war zone. This special act of piracy has features of hideousness even greater than ordinary submarine work.

### Statement of Votes

General Primary Election, Tuesday, August 27th, 1918.

#### UNITED STATES SENATOR

Republican Party  
The whole number of votes given by the Republican Party for office of United States Senator was 1892, as follows:  
Truman H. Newberry received 741  
Henry Ford received 641  
William G. Simpson received 48  
Chase S. Osborne received 462

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 57, as follows:  
Henry Ford received 45  
James W. Helme received 12

#### Prohibition Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
William J. Faul received 1

#### GOVERNOR

Republican Party  
For office of Governor the whole number of votes were 1621 as follows:  
Albert E. Sleeper received 1621

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 56, as follows:  
John W. Bailey received 36  
Edward Frensdorf received 20

#### Prohibition Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
John S. McColl received 1

#### Socialist Labor Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
Paul O. Hinds received 1

#### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1039, as follows:  
Luren D. Dickinson received 1039

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 44, as follows:  
Ewart L. Gardner received 44

#### Prohibition Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
John Y. Johnston received 1

#### Socialist Labor Party

Whole number of votes received 1, as follows:  
James M. Lee received 1

#### REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1759, as follows:  
Frank D. Scott received 1293  
James C. Wood received 466

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 15, as follows:  
Michael J. Doyle received 8  
Frank D. Scott received 7

#### STATE SENATOR

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1544, as follows:  
Herbert F. Baker received 1031  
Alonzo B. Green received 513

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 39, as follows:  
John C. Krauth received 39

#### REPRESENTATIVE IN STATE LEGISLATURE

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1837, as follows:  
Jacob E. Chew received 1025  
Simon M. Rose received 812

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 38, as follows:  
Elisha H. Shepard received 38

#### SHERIFF

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1926, as follows:  
George W. Weaver received 1271  
Frank D. Thompson received 655

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 17, as follows:  
Frank D. Thompson received 6  
George W. Thompson received 1  
W. A. Cadwell received 1  
George M. Burns received 1  
George W. Weaver received 8

#### Prohibition Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
Frank D. Scott received 1

#### COUNTY CLERK

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1920, as follows:  
Richard Lewis received 1016  
Charles Novak received 904

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 13, as follows:  
Charles Novak received 12  
C. H. Emery received 1

#### Prohibition Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
Richard Lewis received 1

#### COUNTY TREASURER

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1799, as follows:  
Charles H. Emery received 1352  
Alden E. Cross received 446  
Wallace Bailey received 1

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 8, as follows:  
Alden E. Cross received 1  
R. Lewis received 1  
Charles H. Emery received 3  
Malcolm McDonald received 1  
Charles Novak received 1  
W. Bailey received 1

#### Prohibition Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
Charles H. Emery received 1

#### REGISTER OF DEEDS

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1546, as follows:  
Malcolm McDonald received 1546

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 4, as follows:  
H. S. Shaffer received 1  
Malcolm McDonald received 3

#### Prohibition Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
Malcolm McDonald received 1

#### PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1903, as follows:  
Arthur L. Fitch received 542  
Rollie L. Lewis received 412  
Ervan A. Rueggegger received 631  
Dwight L. Wilson received 318

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 11, as follows:  
Rollie L. Lewis received 3  
Dwight L. Wilson received 2  
Arthur L. Fitch received 4  
Ervan A. Rueggegger received 2

#### Prohibition Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
Ervan A. Rueggegger received 1

#### CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 24, as follows:  
Ervan A. Rueggegger received 1  
Charles Novak received 1  
Rollie L. Lewis received 3  
Ed. Cook received 1  
Arthur L. Fitch received 1  
E. H. Shepard received 1  
J. M. Harris received 3  
Dwight L. Wilson received 5  
George Houghton received 2  
Simon M. Rose received 1  
Ed. Stafford received 1  
Dwight Fitch received 4

#### DRAIN COMMISSIONER

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1301, as follows:  
Lewis E. Smith received 1301

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 3, as follows:  
Lewis E. Smith received 3

#### CORONER

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 67, as follows:  
Dr. Armstrong received 10  
Joe. Shaw received 1  
E. C. Chew received 1  
Dr. Parks received 10  
Dr. McGregor received 7  
Geo. King received 1  
Wilkinson received 3  
Levi Lewis received 4  
Dr. King received 3  
Wm. Boyland received 10  
G. C. Conkle received 1  
Henry Hilton received 1  
Harold Stafford received 1  
Dr. Ramsey received 1  
Orrin Fischer received 2  
Robert A. Risk received 8

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 7, as follows:  
W. J. Gallagher received 1  
Mike Cull received 1  
R. B. Armstrong received 3  
Levi Lewis received 2

#### COUNTY SURVEYOR

Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1339, as follows:  
Ernest A. Robinson received 1339

#### Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 5, as follows:  
Ernest A. Robinson received 5

#### COUNTY ROAD COMMISSIONER

Term of six years  
Republican Party  
Whole number of votes were 1603, as follows:

(Continued on Last Page.)



# HELPING FINANCE WAR A PRIVILEGE

Not Only a Duty Which Every Good American Owes His Country at This Time.

## AMERICA IS RE-DISCOVERED

Autocratic Rulers of Germany Have Learned That They Cannot Foist Their Theories of Kultur Upon Our Democracy.

By THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice-President of the United States.

A very remarkable thing about America consists in the fact that it does not remain discovered, for a country is discovered only when the world knows where it is and what it is. If the world be mistaken in either particular, it remains still an unknown land. Historians say that Columbus discovered it in 1492, and so far as revealing its geographical location to the world is concerned that is true. But in 1776 it was rediscovered when the "fat-headed" German who sat on the English throne made the great mistake in the life of the British empire in thinking that he might treat the colonists as he chose.

### Dream of World Dominion.

The average German junker, if he had any religious sense which rose higher than the mere worship of power, would have made a splendid theological professor in those days when it was wittily said of Andover that every five years the professors took a solemn oath to the effect that they had learned nothing in the preceding five years and would learn nothing in the succeeding five. This German hierarchy became obsessed with the idea of world dominion emanating from a great empire in middle Europe. It proceeded with a diplomacy that would have made Machiavelli seek admission into the kindergarten. It organized by an act of the congress of the United States what is known as the German Alliance. Ostensibly a fraternal organization, its underlying purpose was to obtain possession of the schools, colleges and universities of America, and by a course of training from generation to generation teach this people that the individual was nothing, that the state was everything. It thought in forty years it had so divided the American people that there were but two courses open to them, either a ready acquiescence in the purposes and aims of the imperial German government or in the having of sufficient power at the close of this bloodthirsty and cruel war to collect on the American people a sufficient tribute to indemnify in dollars and cents the vast expenditures of the German empire in the waging of this war and the making of the entire western continent a mere appendage of the German crown.

Now that the war is on some of its leading men boldly disclaim the right of the American government to have any immigration laws whatsoever. They brazenly announce that Columbus discovered America for the world; that the Germans have an unrestricted right to come to America, and if they can get a sufficient number here imbued with their theories of kultur to shift our individualistic democracy into a state autocracy, The Lusitania, the Arabie and the Sussex would never have been sunk, the indignities heaped upon the flag would never have occurred, the brutal and autocratic course of conduct would never have been taken, had their government not imagined its forty years' influence upon the thought and purpose of American life had so weakened the fiber of American citizenship that in the hour of trial it would be as impotent as a leprous hand, or as water spilled upon dry ground that may not be gathered up again.

### Peaceful Man Can Fight.

It has rediscovered America. It has found that it was mistaken. It has been suddenly confronted with the fact that the peaceful man is the most dangerous man when he concludes to engage in a fight. But this fight is not yet won. There are no half-dozen courses open to the American people. They must win or they must lose, and if they lose, what was sought to be accomplished by insidious propaganda will be given to them by the mailed fist of the conqueror. Holy Writ declares that all a man hath will he give for his life, but more than a century and a quarter of American life has disclosed that life is not life unless with it goes liberty. We are therefore up against the real thing. We must win or we must be contented to be slaves, despoiled of our houses, our lands, our stocks, our bonds, our mortgages and our money. I am not a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance, I learned my financial system from the Indiana official who felt that he had been a faithful public servant when he made a report in his fiduciary capacity which simply showed that the money was all paid in and all paid out. But with blood in my veins, not a drop of which on either side of the house has landed on this soil since 1776, my idea of what constitutes America is not extent of territory, nor vast resources, nor unlimited power. It is rather that America is the land of opportunity and obligation, of a chance to get on in the world honestly if you know how to get on, and of the duty to see to it that you do not lay an unkind hand upon the chance

and opportunity of any other striving man of God.

Scotchman Necessary.

Yes, we are up against the real thing, and the only question is, regardless of resources, your faith, your station in life, are you willing to face it like people who are worthy to be free? Will you hoard your money and take your chance that providence will win this fight for you and save it from the coffers of the German empire? Or will you go in partnership with your government and win it certainly, although your incomes may thereby be lessened. The latter I think is the course of conduct for the wise and patriotic man. There lived in my town in Indiana a man who for 40 years had been a pillar in one of the prominent churches. One day he left it and joined another. Upon being asked what he thought of his new church, he said it was just as good as the old one and a little cheaper. That, I think, ought to be the attitude of mind at the present time. To be a little poorer at the close of this war, and yet to feel that your children and your children's children are safe from the incursion of ambitious and bloodthirsty men is just as good as to take a chance on Heaven winning this war for a people who are willing to win it for themselves, and will be, in my opinion, a good deal cheaper.

### To help finance this war is not only a duty, but it is a great privilege.

Heretofore you have been political stockholders in this republic. Some of the evils of our politics have arisen from the fact that the interest is purely political and not financial. Now you have a chance to become a financial stockholder in your country. The war of course will be financed, if need be, by the very rich of the country, but it ought not to be, in the interests of the good of the country, for the debt some time must be paid, and if you will all take as many shares as you can in this financial company of yours, it will tend to prudence and economy in the administration of public affairs in the future. It will lessen your taxes, and you and your children as you pay them will feel that you are helping to pay yourselves rather than helping to pay persons who you believe have unjustly profited out of the necessities of this war. You can prevent anybody getting an undue financial advantage out of the indebtedness which this people must contract, if you will do your best. If you will not do your best, and prefer to keep for needless luxuries your little earnings, justice and fair dealing suggest that you do not complain if the rich take the obligations of your government. No man has a right to grow when he has had an equal chance with his fellow men. Put up or shut up.

### IN PRAISE OF THRIFT

By Alice Duer Miller, Author of "Are Women People?" Etc.

I heard a lovely lady say Self-righteously the other day, "That since this war so dark and cruel began, she had not bought a jewel." "At least, not one," she quickly pleaded. "That was not absolutely needed."

### But Thrift!—Ah, think what thrift can do

For foolish folk, like me and you; Not only keeping us secure From buying things we can't endure, But daily teaching us to use Man's highest gift—the power to choose.

### Extravagance, we all concede, Is buying things we do not need; But oftentimes, I think you'll grant, It's buying things we do not want— Things which we later have to pay The furnace man to take away.

### But Thrift!—Ah, think what thrift can do

For foolish folk, like me and you; Not only keeping us secure From buying things we can't endure, But daily teaching us to use Man's highest gift—the power to choose.

### HAS WOODEN LEG; DRAFTED

He is Taken Before Army Officers at Camp Dodge as a Slacker.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sam Alanko, with a wooden leg, was sent to Camp Dodge as a draft evader from Fort Snelling.

When he was called up before the Camp Dodge officers he limped considerably.

"What's the matter with you?" he was asked.

"I've got a wooden leg," he replied.

It was found that Alanko's left leg had been amputated above the knee and he was equipped with an artificial limb.

"What did you come down here for?" the officer asked.

"It beats me," Alanko replied. "I guess they want me."

### VALUABLE CARGO IN PORT

Nine Million Dollars Worth of Egyptian Cotton and Gum Arabic Arrives Safely at Boston.

Boston, Mass.—The most valuable cargo to reach this port in many years was recently discharged at the Boston docks. A conservative value of \$9,000,000 has been placed upon it.

The cargo consists of 18,657 bales of Egyptian cotton weighing 18,498,040 pounds, valued at 60 cents a pound; also 8,447 bags of gum arabic, now worth 55 cents a pound. The steamer carrying this cargo was 28 days on the way from Alexandria, Egypt, and passed through the submarine-infested waters of the Mediterranean without mishap.

# MICHIGAN'S "WAR GOVERNOR" HEADS G.O.P. STATE TICKET



ALBERT E. SLEEPER.

Michigan's "war governor" had no opposition in the 1918 primary election for the Republican nomination for a second term as governor of the state. It was the first time since the primary was established in Michigan that the Republicans have not witnessed a battle for the gubernatorial nomination and the fact presages a return to office of Gov. Sleeper by a splendidly complimentary vote in the November elections.

When first elected two years ago as chief executive of the state, Gov. Sleeper was hailed as the man upon whom Republicans had united to bring Michigan back into the solidly Republican column. His home district in "the Thumb" had honored him previously by sending him to the state senate and the Republicans of the entire commonwealth had twice elected him state treasurer, so that he was widely and favorably known when called to the governorship.

In office only a few months when the United States was drawn into the world war, Gov. Sleeper was first among the executives of the nation to pledge his state's complete service to the cause of the country. The legislature, then in session, promptly backed up the governor by appropriating five million dollars for war purposes.

Michigan's instant patriotism made a distinct hit throughout the United States, as did its energetic work in following up its promises with action. Yeoman work has been done by the war preparedness board of the state, under the direction of Gov. Sleeper. Michigan has been kept to the front in war work in a way that has obtained official recognition from the federal government and in a way that has more than pleased the loyal citizens of the entire community.

In state affairs Gov. Sleeper has headed much important work, the full results of which will be obtained in the coming legislature. One of the most important pieces of state effort has been in behalf of a budget system, to which Gov. Sleeper stands pledged. At his instance a budget commission was created by the 1917 legislature and its work has been done between sessions, now awaiting the action of the 1918 legislature. Another commission named by Gov. Sleeper has been at work on the state's compensation law, to suggest ways and means by which that progressive legislation may be bettered and more adequate and timely compensation provided for injured workmen and the dependents of those killed in industry. The findings of this commission will form one of the most important items of legislation to come before the next legislature.

Numerous other state enterprises have occupied attention in the past two years, as well as the national war work, with the result that Gov. Sleeper has been by far the busiest state executive Michigan has had at any time since it became a state.

Gov. Sleeper has more than earned the compliment of being returned for a second term, with no opposition from within his own party, and with only perfunctory opposition from other parties in the November election.

Michigan is the one state in the Union which loans its commissioned officers money with which to buy uniforms. This arrangement was made by the War Preparedness Board headed by Governor Sleeper.

### NOW HE KNOWS.

Henry Ford didn't know which ticket he wanted to run on. The people have decided that for him.

You will observe, too, that Truman Newberry continues right on his job for the government in New York harbor.

Michigan has certainly helped Mr. Wilson adjourn politics.

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

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

### HOTEL MAID INHERITS FORTUNE OF \$400,000

Detroit Woman Intends to Use It in Giving Her Son the Best Possible Start in Life.

Detroit, Mich.—The question of "what'd you do if you were rich" has been answered in a new way by Mrs. Hannah Hess, the hotel maid who inherited \$400,000 by the death of Herman Wakefield of Johnstown, Pa., an uncle.

Instead of buying a mansion and going in for society or starting her husband in big business, Mrs. Hess is going to devote her fortune to her son, that he may have the best possible start in life.

"It's all for my boy, who is with my father near Pittsburgh," she says. "He's the brightest boy in all the world and I am going to give him the advantages he deserves."

Of course, Mrs. Hess intends to spend some of her legacy for herself. Until now she has dressed according to her income as a hotel maid. But she saved \$200, and when notified of the legacy she went shopping.

When she returned to the hotel her co-workers could hardly recognize her in her new clothes. She had discarded the neat blue and white suit of the hotel service for attire of the latest fashions.

"I am a high school graduate and my husband is a college man," she says. "When he could not find work for a time I decided to support myself."

"Of course, I will want to buy a great many more pretty gowns and all the other pretty things wealthy women have. I also want a nice home, but my boy will benefit most by my money."

"I will keep the friends who were mine when I was a humble hotel maid. Money can never change me in that respect."

### EVE NOT ADAM'S FIRST; 'LIL' WAS PRIOR WIFE

Letter Left Hubby to Wed Beelzebub, and Progeny Were Insects, Is Claim.

New York.—"Eve was not Adam's first wife. Many years before Eve's time he married Lillith, a blonde, with hair like ropes of gold. Lillith was more temperamental than Eve, so she left Adam after a short time, thus introducing divorce into the world.

"When Adam finally learned that his unfaithful wife had married a man in the South country he called upon the Lord and Eve was then created from the thirteenth rib of his right side."

This startling news was imparted in a lecture here on "The Insect Progeny of Adam's First Wife" by Robert P. Dow, editor of the Entomological Society Bulletin.

The speaker later declared that Lillith's second husband was no less a personage than Beelzebub. Her children by her second husband, Mr. Dow said, were all insects, which proved a great source of satisfaction to Adam when he heard it.

Mr. Dow based his authority for his statements on researches he had made into antiquity.

### SURGEON'S FUR COAT CAUSE OF AUTO BLAST

It Generates Spark and Gasoline Is Fired—Man Hurt and Machine Wrecked.

Annapolis, Md.—Electricity induced by the friction of a fur coat worn by Surgeon Raymond Spear, U. S. N., grounded thru an automobile standing on a wet ground and caused a spark which exploded the gasoline, burning Surgeon Spear severely and destroying the machine.

Surgeon Spear had walked some distance to his garage in his fur coat and rubber boots. The friction of the flapping of the coat against his legs generated the electricity while his boots insulated him from the ground and allowed his body to store it. A spark did the rest.

The surgeon was taken to the naval hospital, but at present is under treatment at his home.



### Not Upheld Simply by Reputation.

There's more back of Ralston Shoes than simply an honorable name. Forty years of expert shoemaking have taught the manufacturers how to make good shoes—and, what's more they are making good shoes.

C. A. HUDSON

Prepare for Changeable Weather.

H. B. Miller, R. F. D. 10, Wooster O., writes: "By the changing of beds and the weather, I took a very bad cold and sore throat. Four doses of Foley's Honey and Tar put me right in a day's time!" It pays to get the genuine Foley's and avoid substitutes and counterfeits. Contains no opiates. Hite's Drug Store.

### Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Artist.

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

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

New Winter Coats Now on Display

ALSO Sweaters Yard Goods Wool Suitings

Make Our Store Your Headquarters while in the city.

BARGAINS for FAIR WEEK

Men's Sweaters in V-necks, Jerseys, and Coat Sweaters. All sizes and prices. Some broken lots of Wool Underwear.

East Jordan Lumber Co.



### A LIBERTY WHEAT ACREAGE

L. J. Taber—Master, Ohio State Grange.

The tide of battle on the Western front has definitely turned in favor of the Allies. Certain and sure victory can be seen in the distance. The only of the soil must not be deceived and led to feel for one moment that he can relax his hard toil or lessen his efforts to feed a hungry world.

The pathway ahead may be long and difficult. The need for food supplies will constantly increase. Marshall Foch, the world's leader, has proclaimed that reserves bring victory. The Ohio farmer must help build up America's wheat reserves.

The world cry for four long years has been wheat. The world cry for peace is wheat. Other food supplies can be abundantly supplied. The supply of wheat is limited and will continue to be so while conditions remain as at present.

In spite of labor shortage the Ohio farmer planted and harvested 2,000,000 more acres of wheat than he did the previous year. Labor shortage will continue but it must not prevent our farmers from determining now to sow a Liberty acreage this fall and reap a victory harvest next season.

The Federal Agricultural Department has asked for 7 per cent increase in the minimum wheat acreage in the United States to be sown this fall. In other words it is figured that 45,000,000 acres is the least amount now in wheat that will guarantee a safe harvest for the coming summer.

Every Grange in Ohio would at once get into the campaign to stimulate wheat acreage. Ohio farmers increased their acreage nearly 10 per cent last year. Plan for another 10 per cent increase in 1918.

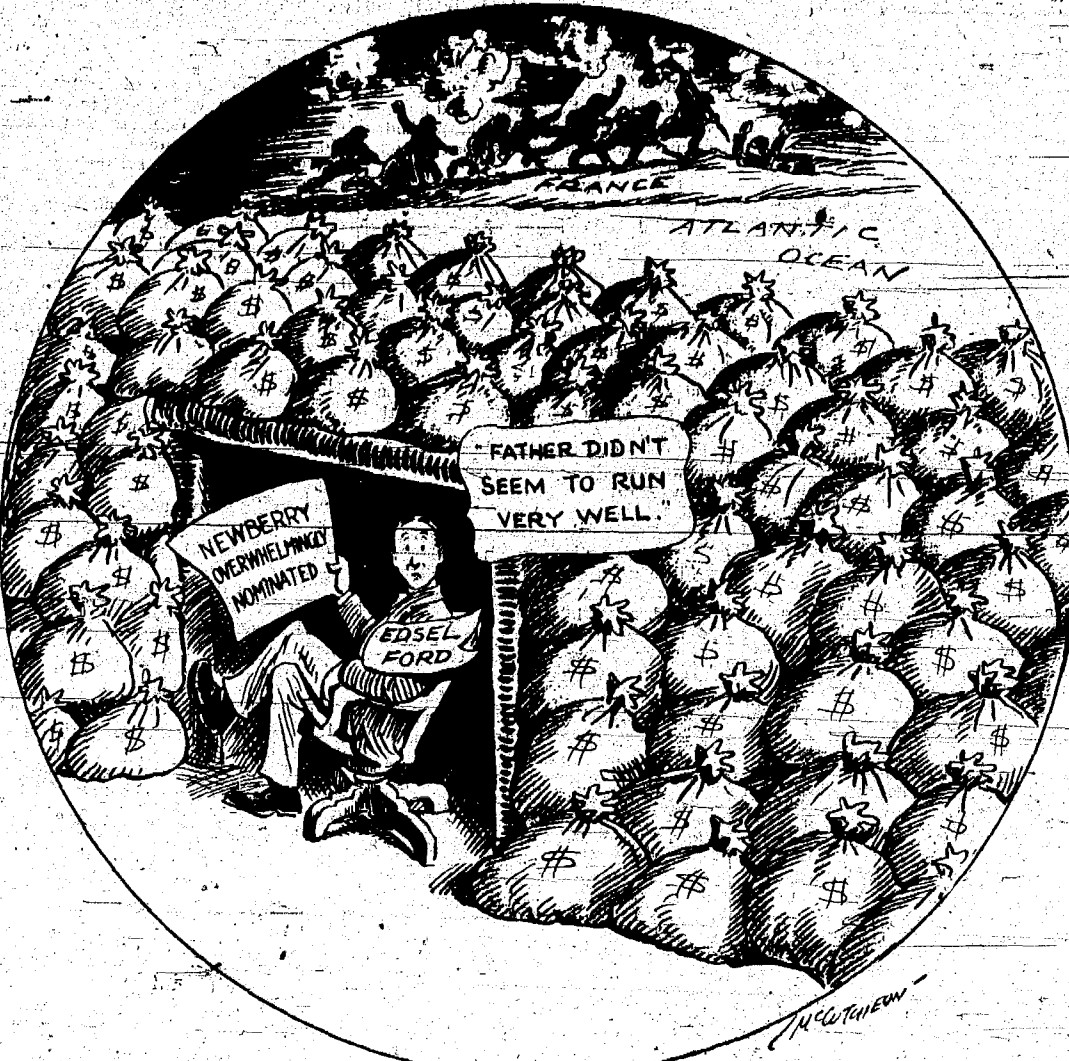
There is a very patriotic and practical field for labor. Scores of Ohio Granges have already guaranteed that there will be a Liberty acreage sown in their township. Bring this message vividly before every farmer in Ohio. Increased wheat acreage hastens victory.

The Ohio State Grange conducted a campaign last spring to increase the sugar beet production. We have just been advised from Washington that Ohio has 40 per cent increase as compared with last year. The world shortage of sugar brings home with compelling force the truth that this was a patriotic and worth while attainment.

Let each of our eight hundred granges become a center from which radiates wheat enthusiasm. Let every one of our seventy-five thousand members become a "Four Minute Man" preaching the gospel of the patriotism of wheat production.

### A SAD FORD STORY

ON HOW FATHER GOT (X) - KICKED FROM THE SENATORIAL RACE.



(Copyright: 1918; By John T. McCutcheon.)—Courtesy of Chicago Tribune.

### AMERICANISM WILL BE SUPREME ISSUE IN STATE ELECTION

PACIFISM DOES NOT APPEAL TO ELECTORS OF A STATE TEAMING WITH PATRIOTISM.

### REPUBLICANS OF STATE LOYAL

Michigan Leaders Have Brought State in First Ranks in Every Thing to Win the War.

Different in most of its aspects from the ordinary political campaign, in that the single issue of pure, uncompromising, one hundred per cent Americanism overshadows everything else in a world at war, Michigan Republicans are facing toward the November election of 1918 with solid front and supreme confidence.

Their confidence is based on the real accomplishments of the past year and a half—accomplishments that have placed Michigan in an enviable position of leadership among the states at a time when the whole nation is striving to do its utmost in every win-the-war effort. Michigan's proud rank has been won by its energetic Republican state officials and the Republicans of the state are standing back of them now in militant loyalty.

Pacifism has been crushed in the primary campaign and no effort to dodge it as an issue can succeed in an electorate that has spoken with such vigorous determination as has that of Michigan Republicanism. The primary vote is an evidence of the election vote that will put pacifism to rest for the period of the war.

It was a Michigan-Republican legislature that electrified the whole United States at the very outset of the war by voting an appropriation of five million dollars with which to prepare Michigan soldiers and Michigan war aid without delay. It was a Republican governor, assisted ably by other Republican state officials, who promptly got under way the work of a war preparedness board, organized a farm drive for more crops, and backed up effectively Red Cross and other war aid enterprises. The wide scope of their work and its instant effectiveness, brought official recognition and glowing praise from the national administration at Washington to Michigan. The work here was held up in other states as an example of what they might accomplish.

Michigan became a leader also in liberty loan drives and patriotic subscriptions, the spirit of its state leaders and the patriotic temper of its people blending perfectly to accomplish the praiseworthy results that were achieved. Now Michigan's satisfaction with its able and patriotic leaders will have its chance of expression at the polls in November. That it will be expressed forcibly and completely there is no doubt.

Albert E. Sleeper, war governor of Michigan, has been given a unanimous renomination by the Republicans of the state. He is the first executive since the primary law was established to have such an honor. Lieut. Gov. Luren D. Dickinson also has been endorsed with an unopposed renomination and the Republican ticket at the November election will form a list of tried and true public servants.

The primary campaign has furnished the Republican party with a candidate for United States senator whose nomination has been acclaimed throughout the entire land. Other states have a keen interest in the men who sit in the national senate, who make the nation's laws and who above all will have the deciding voice in the making of a treaty of peace. The nation already knows Commander Truman H. Newberry and has full confidence in him. His sweeping nomination by the Republicans of his home state has been greeted nationally as a victory for Americanism and Michigan Republicans are being congratulated everywhere on their choice.

Commander Newberry has been a national figure ever since the Spanish-American war, when the naval reserves which he had helped to organize a few years previously did such splendid work. His own service on the Yosemite won him fame and his call later to be assistant secretary of the navy met national approval. That his work in the navy department caused him to be elevated to a position in the Roosevelt cabinet was proof plentiful to the country of its effectiveness. His present service as commander in the third naval district, together with the service of his twin sons in the army and navy, has only emphasized to the country at large that he is the real American manner of man whom all wish to see participate in the country's most important councils at this critical period of the nation's career.

With such a ticket as the Republican party has this year, and with such national attention and approval as never was known at any time in the past, it is but a natural sequel that the party is facing the November election with such confidence.

From the election returns of August 27 day the surmise is permissible that H. Ford is not nearly as popular as A. Ford.

### U. S. MUST CARRY THE FOOD LOAD

Herbert Hoover, Home From Europe Outlines the Program America Must Meet.

Food Administrator Pays Glowing Tribute to the Women of Our Allies For Their Magnificent Part.

Lansing, Sept. 15.—Following is a statement made by Mr. Hoover in New York upon his return from his trip to Europe.

The harvests in France, England and Italy are better than one could expect in the tremendous drain of manpower to the front. This is due to the women. There is no sight in the world that would so appeal to the American heart as that of the literally millions of women doing all the work of getting in the harvests while their men are at work in the shops and driving back the Germans.

The Figures Are Stupendous.

The total food that must be imported by the Allies for human consumption in the year beginning September 1st in round numbers as follows: Cereals for human consumption 100,000,000 bushels.

Swiss (cattle products—vegetable oils) 4,000,000,000 pounds.

Sugar 1,000,000 tons.

Beef products for civilian consumption 300,000,000 pounds.

In addition to this, beef must be imported for army needs and oats for army horses.

If this program is fulfilled there will be no need for drastic rationing of their food as during last year except in bread and sugar. The world shortage in these two commodities makes it hopeless to satisfy their whole need. On the other hand this program provides an ample supply of bread and fat, without the rationing of either, and together with their own production gives sufficient supplies. The restrictions on the consumption of pork products in Allied Countries have already been removed and bread will be in full supply by September 1st, and of better quality than last year. It has been pretty bad in France the last few months.

The Burden Falls Upon America.

After shipping is set aside for the transport of the American Army and for military purposes of all the Allies, a definite amount of tonnage is made available for the transport of the program of food for civilian consumption. The purpose of our European food conference has been to determine the amount of food upon which health and morale can be maintained, and to determine the nearest possible sources of supply of this food to the Allies; for only by the shortest voyages, such as to North America, can be above supply be provided with the tonnage available. Therefore, upon North America falls the burden of food supply and any failure means that much less food for the civil populations. While Canada can export 100,000,000 bushels of grain this year the major part of the Allied program for next year falls upon us. We have also to feed our enormous army. It is the largest call for food that we have ever undertaken. We ask do it if we simply have the will to live with every economy and to waste nothing, and it will put us to no hardship.

Hoover Praises American Farmers.

By the great effort of our farmers the United States harvests are better this year, but in order that we may build up a surplus of wheat this year to offset possible crop failures such as we had last year, we have decided to raise 10 per cent of other grains with wheat flour in all the countries fighting Germany. We cannot ask for bet-

ter bread than France, and we propose the American people should maintain a common standard of bread with them. Under these arrangements, however, the bread situation in the United States will be much easier than last year, and in Allied Countries an enormous improvement. Bread to them is of the first importance as it comprises fifty per cent of their food intake. By supplying them with bread and fats in such amounts as will not necessitate rationing on their side we can rest assured that their courage and strength in the war will remain high during next winter. It will be a bad winter in Europe because coal will be much shorter there than even last winter, and the health of their populations cannot be maintained if they, in addition, are to be also restricted in their allowance of bread and fats. Our complete fulfillment of our last year's promises in food and our assurances to furnish even larger supplies this next year have removed from them the last fear of hunger.

Crisis Is Passed—Thanks to America.

The German drive and the apprehension of famine last Spring brought a great deal of discouragement to the civilian populations of England, France and Italy. The arrival, however, of the American Army, their instant magnificent performance in action, the gradual overcoming of the submarine with the assistance of our Navy, together with our assurances of all necessary food, have put a new heart into the Allies. Since the war began I have not seen their spirit so high or their determination to finish the job so fixed as it is today.

There is much bitter complaint abroad at the prices of our food products. It is necessary to remember that the working people and soldier's families of the Allied Countries are upon a much lower average income than our own people. The average wage is not over \$10 per week. The government allowance to the average soldier's family is considerably less than this. American bacon at 50c per pound is very difficult to them. Their governments have found it necessary to sell our breadstuffs at a great loss in order to help the people out. On the other hand the higher wage level in the United States renders our production costs higher in any event. "Europe is Deeply Grateful," Hoover.

The only real difficulty in the United States is sugar, and that is a shortage that cannot be helped. We cannot take ships from carrying our Army or Allies bread and send them to the East Indies to fetch us candy and sweet drinks, and we will simply have to divide the West Indian sugar with the Allies and put up with what we have. There is, even then, enough sugar for the essential uses for everyone, and much more than our friends in Europe have.

Since I have been away I have been thanked time and again for what the American people have done in food during the past year. The men, women and children of the Allied Countries at meetings and gatherings of all descriptions expressed heartfelt appreciation for the sacrifices we have made which have meant to them their daily bread during last year. They universally express amazement at its accomplishment on a voluntary basis. I have some many thousands of letters from children which I am asked to distribute to children in America, expressing directly their knowledge of whence and how their loaf came to them. I have replied to all these demonstrations, and I believe the American people will support the attitude, that any expressions of this kind are unnecessary; that this war in part belongs to us and that effort in food production and saving by our people is but a part of our job against a common foe.

Upon the President's authority that we eat at a common table in a common cause, I have given assurance to my food colleagues in Europe that we will provide the enlarged demands for next year. We have to make good.

### AN INNOCENT BIRD.

The London Chronicle of December 30, 1915, contains the following:

"The foreign office has issued the following for publication:

"It has been ascertained that fifty-five bags of rubber, all consigned to a well known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden, were removed from the parcel mail on board the steamship Oskar II. The estimated weight of the rubber seized is about 4,000 pounds. The remainder of the mail, which consisted of 734 bags, was handed over to the postoffice for immediate transmission to its destination."

The headlines over this item were: "Rubber on Ford Peace Ship; "Four Thousand Pounds seized in Parcel Mail; "Fifty-five Bags for Enemy Agents in Sweden."

If Henry had known he would have died of mortification when he discovered that the peace ark, the Oskar II, carrying the assorted puts and humanitarianisms to Europe to whistle the boys out of the trenches, carried 4,000 pounds of rubber consigned to a Swedish firm for transmission into Germany.

Mr. Ford knows a great deal about rubber. He has some of its characteristics. But he could not possibly have known that he was taking to Germany in the peace ark a commodity of war so highly desired and so essentially useful.

Innocence is a dangerous asset in a great man. Mr. Ford is so innocent that he might have taken a consignment of machine guns and have thought they were sewing machines.

We love his innocence, but the thought arises that the United States senate is not a school of innocents. The world with which the United States senate has to deal is a knowing world. Mr. Ford as a United States senator might enter the senate with a stick of dynamite in each pocket and think the sticks were barber pole candies.—Chicago Tribune.

### NEWBERRY FOR SENATOR.

Mr. Newberry's record in public affairs is utterly the converse of Mr. Ford's. He has been a fighting American ever since a quarter of a century ago—from the time when he helped organize the Michigan naval brigade in 1895—enlisting as a private—down through his career as an able seaman on the training ship "Yantic"—still evidenced in his intensive patriotism as an ensign on the "Yosemite" throughout the Spanish-American War—eloquently demonstrated by his spectacular service as Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt—and again re-emphasized today not only by his own constant devotion to his responsibilities as a Lieutenant-Commander—in the third naval district, but also by the volunteer service of his twin sons—one a soldier and one a sailor. If his dependable, consecutive and aggressive "Americanism" is good enough for the Navy of the United States, it is good enough for the electorate of Michigan. And upon this one major issue—and this war is done and won—senatorial campaigns must turn. Upon this issue—overshadowing all of the comparatively minor considerations which were involved in the primary campaign—The Herald is profoundly of the opinion that Michigan—if true to its best traditions and its highest purposes—must inflexibly prefer Senator Newberry to "Senator" Ford.—Grand Rapids Herald.

### THE 1918 CAMPAIGN

Republican State Central Committee is Actively At Work.

The Michigan Republican State Central Committee is already at work. Headquarters have been opened in the Ford building in the same rooms from which the Newberry Senatorial Committee conducted so successful a campaign.

John D. Mangum, of Marquette, chairman of the State Central Committee, is in charge and he is being assisted by D. E. Alward, of Clare, secretary; F. W. Green, of Ionia, treasurer; E. V. Chilson, of Ann Arbor, assistant secretary; H. A. Hopkins, of St. Clair, publicity director and H. O. Turner, of Detroit, auditor. Members of the State Central Committee are:

- First District—William Gutman, Detroit; John W. Smith, Detroit.
- Second District—W. G. Gutman, Monroe; T. H. Ryan, Jackson.
- Third District—Benjamin B. Gorman, Coldwater; Otto Billing, Kalamazoo.
- Fourth District—Edwy C. Reid, Allegan; Roscoe W. Broughton, Paw Paw.
- Fifth District—Claude T. Hamilton, Grand Rapids; Charles H. McBride, Holland.
- Sixth District—Frank L. Covert, Pontiac; Fred M. Alger, Detroit.
- Seventh District—William H. Cook, Akron; William T. Hosner, Romeo.
- Eighth District—John Baird, Saginaw; William M. Smith, St. Johns.
- Ninth District—Martin Brown, Leland; Gardner Sands, Pentwater.
- Tenth District—James E. Davidson, Bay City; Edward Dresser, Big Rapids.
- Eleventh District—Herman Lundan, Lewistown; Henry Dotsch, Escanaba.
- Twelfth District—Robert H. Shields, Houghton; Robert A. Douglas, Ironwood.
- Thirteenth District—John S. Haggerty, Detroit; Charles W. Burton, Detroit.
- At Large—Edwin Denby, Detroit; Arthur H. Vandenberg, Grand Rapids. Press Members—Perry F. Powers, Cadillac; Walter J. Hussaker, Sault Ste. Marie.



John D. Mangum, of Marquette, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

### DICKINSON RE-NOMINATED.

Lansing—Having proved his abilities as a campaigner in two previous hotly contested battles, and being without opposition for the nomination in the primaries of August 27, Lieutenant-Governor Luren D. Dickinson may well feel that he is the unquestioned choice of his party for the office he holds. Mr. Dickinson, who is an active farmer in Eaton county, has made an enviable record in public service. As a member of the legislature for several terms, he sponsored numerous progressive measures that have proved popular. Among others, he fathered the bill which provided the present primary law and was the author of many bills designed to aid the farmers of the state.

For Governor  
ALBERT E. SLEEPER

For Lieutenant Governor  
LUREN D. DICKINSON

For United States Senator  
TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY

### "Win the War" Is First Plank of G. O. P., Declares Newberry

"Win the war" is the first and great plank of the Republican party in Michigan, according to Commander Truman H. Newberry, U. S. N., Republican nominee for United States senator from Michigan.

The commander's statement is included in an expression of thanks to the voters of Michigan, wired Friday, August 30. Commander Newberry says:

"I wish to express my very deep appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the splendid expression of confidence shown by the result of the senatorial primary, and to thank most heartily those who registered their approval of my candidacy and to assure everyone that I fully realize the great responsibility which will be placed upon me by my election to the office of United States senator from Michigan.

"My constant thought will be to serve my state and my country to the very best of my ability. The war and its problems demand our entire attention. Our Republican party and its representatives have given and are giving full and loyal support to the President and his advisors and will, of course, continue to do so.

"The first and great plank in our platform should be to win the war, quickly and completely, with honor. All my time and energy will be given to my duties here and I shall take no active part in the campaign."



# The Web of Destiny

By J. U. GIESY & J. B. SMITH

Authors of Semi-Dual Stories

Copyright,

The Frank A. Munsey Co.

Only the slow rise and fall of his chest told that he lived, and I wondered what was passing back of his broad brows, inside his strange brain. Would he, I questioned, heed that cry of the lost and follow it to bring again the light of freedom from bondage and danger, and even as I wondered, I chid myself for asking the question.

Footsteps passed down the hallway outside our door. A voice spoke and was answered; a woman laughed—the door of an elevator clanged softly.

I glanced at Sheldon. The old man sat solidly smoking, yet a change had crept into his face. The lips which held his cigar seemed to me to have grown thinner and firmer, with almost a tension at their corners, and the set of his fighting chin had, too, taken on a new angle.

Under their heavy brows his gray eyes brooded. He looked like a grizzled veteran waiting the call to action which he knew was about to come.

From him my eyes traveled to Reich—almost a feeling of pity.

After all, I thought, the lad had lost far more than any of us who judged his erratic temper, and his protests against what must have seemed to his youth like inaction.

And surely he seemed to have suffered. He was worn, his face pallid, drawn, almost haggard, and there were darkening circles beneath his eyes.

I noticed that the hand on the arm of the chair in which he sat twitched now and then as against his volition.

His brows were knit in brooding thought, his chin sunk on his breast. Sheldon rose and walked to a window, standing there with his hands clasped behind him, gazing out over the lights of the city. I crossed and joined him where he stood chewing upon his cigar which had gone dead.

"She's some city," he muttered, nodding his grizzled head at the miles of lights. "Some city to go out into an' find one leetle gal tucked away to keep folks from findin' her. But I reckon Dual kin do it, an' if he does, he's a wizard. My Lord, I'll be glad to see Lilly again!"

"He will do it," I whispered assurance.

"I ain't doubtin' it, son," he made answer. "When that Lucile girl gets back I reckon the fireworks will begin to sizzle. I reckon you an' I know Semi Dual."

Well, his was the faith of a soldier in the general who had sent him to victorious action. I thrilled at his words, and laid a hand on his shoulder. He turned, and his lips twitched into a slow, grim smile.

Again footsteps sounded from the passage. The door opened and Miss Foote entered in company with a man.

He was a small and somewhat shabby person in a sack coat of brown tweeds and trousers to match. His face was thin, nervous and incisive; his hair, when he took off his derby hat, was a dark and close-cut auburn, and he walked with a shuffling stoop.

We all turned to face him on his entrance, and in so doing looked into a pair of cool blue eyes.

"Gentlemen," said Miss Lucile, "this is Mr. McKabe, of the Chinatown plain clothes squad."

McKabe nodded his head and perched himself on the edge of a chair fiddling with his battered derby.

"The young lady has given me the lay," he began. "Now just what'er want to do?"

Dual, who had lifted himself to attention, upon the entrance of the detective, immediately answered:

"We want to find this girl and assure her safety, and we want the assistance of your people, and as time is an important factor, we want to act at once. If you already know the main details, you can suggest the proper moves."

McKabe frowned, placed his hat on a table beside him and locked his wiry fingers about one knee.

"From what Miss Foote told me I reckon the best bet would be to try and glimpse this Greek Annie, whom you think brought the girl from Salt Lake. If we can cross her trail most like it will strike somewhere pretty close to the girl. There's just two places where I think we'd be most likely to pick her up—one is the Pacific Avenue dumps—what most folks call the Barbary Coast, an' the other is the Chinatown District."

"The last is the best, because right now most of the avenue places is pretty quiet, an' they ain't pullin' much rough stuff over there. But the chinks always have kep' us guessing, an' I guess they always will. Lately these white slave people have been makin' a good deal of use of them, too. Orly last summer we dug out six girls what a chink was holdin', an' sent them back to their people, an' at that we couldn't get a conviction. The chink brought a dozen witnesses to prove the girls was boardin' with him, an' we couldn't prove it wasn't so. Of course we knew all right, just as we did when we grabbed three girls a feller was shipping out to China often a vessel. That's the way they work it. Girls what lays down easy they keep here an' send out over the country. Them

as won't they're beginnin' to send out over the country."

"But how do they get by with that sort of thing right under our eyes?" inquired Colonel Mac.

"Under our feet would be a better way to say it, my friend," said McKabe. "We're wise it's goin' on, but stoppin' it's like the old recipe for rabbit stew—first catch your rabbit. An' they're just like rabbits. Folks will tell you that the new Chinatown is a sort of model settlement with the worst features of the old one left out—a sort of expurgated edition; but that's cause they don't know. When they rebuilt they was told to cut out all them underground passages an' dives an' that sort of thing—but did they? I'm askin' you, an' the answer is: they done what they pleased."

"There's miles of them runways under them houses up there, an' they're worse than any rabbit-burrow. They can get a girl or a dozen down there an' then you try an' find them. Everything is snarled up like a puzzle picture. They can move them girls ten feet, an' anybody huntin' them will be as far off as they would in New York, so far as findin' them goes. Oh, it's a sweet game!"

"Of course we have dug some of them out, but God knows how many we missed! Still we kin try. That's why they sent me. I know Chinatown pretty well, an' I understand a bit of their lingo. I spend a lot of time up there, an' most folks think I'm just a professional guide. That's my lay, an' I ain't been uncovered yet." So if you'll take my advice, I'd say, let's cover the town, an' maybe we can fasten on this Salt Lake agent."

He reached into a pocket, drew out the badge of a Chinatown guide and pinned it on the breast of his coat.

"I quite agree with you, Mr. McKabe," Dual assented. "In keeping with your suggestion I would advise that we go as a party, seemingly, of tourists under your leadership. Miss Foote must go along, at all events, to identify the woman when we meet her, and Colonel Sheldon and Mr. Reich know the girl."

McKabe rose.

"You're runnin' the show," he remarked. "We may as well set out."

"And I suppose," sneered Reich, "that you think this woman you're huntin' is going to walk up and let us see her. Do you?" He turned to Dual.

"That is exactly what I do suppose," Semi replied. "As to her volition in the matter, that is a different affair. At present, however, she has no reason to believe that we are in the city, and will feel no special need for keeping concealed. Now I think we are ready. Come!"

He moved toward the door.

We left the hotel, and McKabe led us through Union Square, where the tall shaft holds the flying "Victory" aloft. It came to me in that moment that to one superstitious it might seem like an augury of fortune to us who were setting out under a few streaked sky to fight a battle for the freedom of a human victim.

Late as it was more than one person still sat on the benches of the little park as we passed. They glanced up and probably judged us as a party of sightseers we seemed. One of them even spoke to McKabe and received a nod in turn.

Our guide turned at Stockton and Sutter and led us down to Grant, turned again and led us straight along the latter up a gradually rising course toward our destination.

It was nearly ten, with a sky overcast and hidden by the streamers of fog, through which the moon sought to shine and only succeeded in throwing a sort of silver sheen.

The very air seemed damp, as though full of an impalpable mist, so that the sidewalks glistened with a faint moisture as we advanced up the hill. After a time we came to the top and the edge of Chinatown itself.

It stretched before us with its strange appeal of something hybrid—a strange blending of East and West, with a thousand foreign noises and a thousand unaccustomed smells.

Electric arcs and incandescents threw their light over its garish night life. Painted lanterns bloomed like dream poppies before the doors of some of its shops and restaurants, and the facades of a joss-house swinging blobs of color in the night breeze. Painted ideographs flaunted on crimson banners from a balcony, half-hazed by the streamers of fog.

Stretches of plate glass in some modern pagoda roofed and towered business emporium gave glimpses of displays of beauty, things of wondrous workmanship, tolled out with what must have been indescribable patience by fingers of other lands.

Sandwiched beside them murky lights of swinging incandescents gave views of dimly lighted squalor, and round Oriental faces, stolid, world-weary, as it seemed.

Its pavements were full of a varied and polyvalent life. Slant-eyed Orientals in flowing blouse and trousers and wide white-soled shoes, shuffled past with their more modern brothers in Occidental sack coats and pants.

Now and then a woman, stooped slightly, her dark hair coiled on her head, thrust through with jeweled pins, her limbs clad in twin tubes of silk, teetered along, turning her dark eyes out of heavy lids like wax.

Here and there a child toddled staring at you out of beady points of darkness set in the midst of round faces, for all the world like dolls from a toy store come to life and clinging to the skirts of their mother's house.

Groups of Eastern tourists in the trail of a guide passed us now and then, treating the denizens of the place with open stares of curious interest.

Through and among it the night-owls flitted, creatures of the dark, men—and even women—with the thin

pallor of slaves of the poppy, slinking out of their lairs into the night, passing you with a furtive glance and a twitching of their lips, bits of human flotsam cast into this backwater of world-old life.

And withal it was strangely without sound. Unlike an American crowd, its people moved with few words, little outcry, spoke in a low singsong, which carried little beyond the speaker. The squeak of a fiddle as we passed a doorway was a noise in that place. And I do not remember that we spoke to any extent as we moved.

In fact, it all came to seem like the strange phantasmagoria of a dream to me as we followed McKabe's shuffling lead. The lights, the crowds, the weird changing, shifting life, the damp kiss of the fog, the odd pungent odors, the cool night wind fanning my face, look on the unreality of a subconscious rather than of an objective something, so that I turned my head and picked up Sheldon and Reich, Lucile Foote and Semi Dual, and lastly McKabe, in order to break from the spell which had gripped me and forced me into a waiting dream.

And so I noticed Dual. He was walking straight forward in the wake of our guide, and I saw that Lucile, at his side, was gazing up at his face with an almost puzzled expression on her own. Semi was walking straight onward, with his face to the front, and on his features was the look of a dog when it dreams of the chase.

I don't know how else to describe the expression. His clean features had grown tense, acquiescent, with a set as of one seeking a thing elusive. His nostrils swelled slightly, and could it be said of a man, I would have sworn his ears were pricked. I would have said that he was listening with all his being for a something so faintly perceptible as to be almost beyond the range of perception.

Yet I was not surprised. Perhaps it was the odd mood into which I, myself, had fallen, but it seemed to me that I understood. It came to me in that moment that in the same way he had sensed Sheldon's call on the platform at Salida—so now Semi Dual was seeking to pick up some subtle thread of leading which should bring us to the object of our search.

As if to prove the right he spoke: "Wait, Mr. McKabe. We have come too far."

The little guide stopped in surprise.

"What do you mean?" he inquired. "Too far for what? Do you know this district?"

Dual shook his head and smiled slightly.

"No. I have never been here."

Then as we all gathered closely about him he went on:

"It is my opinion that the party we seek would most likely frequent some restaurant in this section, if she came out of quarters to-night. Presuming that she would wish to meet some confederate or a dealer, or an agent, she would in all likelihood appoint a meeting in some such place. I would advise that we visit some resort of that nature."

McKabe nodded slowly. He had been eying Dual with fresh interest since Semi's interruption of our course. Now he spoke:

"Maybe it wouldn't be a bad notion. I've run-into more'n one party I was after in such places as that. I was thinkin' of something the same myself, an' I thought we'd go to the last in the line an' work back. Shall we go on?"

Dual shook his head.

"Not on—but back. As I said, we have come too far."

"Too far?" McKabe seemed a bit puzzled. "How do you know we've come too far?"

"Let us go back and prove it," said Semi. "There is no time to explain."

McKabe frowned slightly and took the back track.

"I guess it's your case," he mumbled, "an' I hope you know what you're doing. I don't."

We retraced our steps and once more I noticed the odd trailing expression settled over Dual's features. Lucile glanced back at me as in question, and I nodded to her without words.

We walked on. Behind us I heard Reich speaking to Colonel Mac. Dual spoke again:

"Stop!—This is the place."

We had come to the front of the building where many lanterns of a great size awayed in the breeze from a balcony lined with flowers, above a doorway painted red and lettered with ideographs of gilt.

McKabe stopped.

"This joint?" he asked. "Well all right. This is the swellest place in the town. All the big men give their parties and banquets here. For a man who's never been here before you're a good picker, Mr. Dual."

He grinned slightly and turned toward the door of the place.

I started to follow after Lucile and Semi. Reich and Sheldon were behind me, and Homer burst out into objections.

"This is all piffing nonsense, I tell you! I don't want to eat chop suey—I want to find Lilly. Come on, Sheldon, let's slip this bunch and do something. It's been dinners and tea parties ever since we started. I can't see—"

I turned back, just as Sheldon seized his companion by the arm and literally ran him up the steps.

"I know you can't see, son," he rumbled, "an' neither can I. I ain't tryin' to do no more. But Dual's wise an' he told me to stop your tryin' to kick over the traces, an' I'm on the job. Shut up an' come on. I don't like tea any better than you do."

The thing was ludicrous, and I found myself grinning as I resumed my progress after the others.

We came into an entry where was a counter, a modern cash-register, and a Chinese cashier wearing a pair of very large shell-rimmed glasses. He nodded us toward a stairs, and we began to mount.

Above us I heard the climbing feet of Dual and McKabe and Lucile, and I ran up after.

At the top we turned and mounted yet another flight of stairs and emerged into a passage before an arched entrance into a room set out with Oriental trappings.

We went in and sat down at a table.

I gazed around. Beyond me were the windows opening onto the balcony of flowers. Around me were embroidered screens and screens of lacquer with birds and flowers of ivory carving strewn across them. Curtains of bamboo painted and gilded swung from the ceilings.

Teak-wood tables and chairs, quaintly carved, were scattered all over the room. At a far table a party of Chinese—men and women—were dining.

A waiter came up and took our order.

"Chicken chop suey," said Lucile. "I haven't had any for years—and I'm hungry."

McKabe smiled.

"You talk like a native daughter, Miss Foote," he remarked.

Lucile returned his smile and replied quite frankly:

"I am."

The detective nodded.

"You look it," he told her, and turned to the waiter. "Double that for mine, Charlie."

Dual and I and Sheldon ordered tea, and Reich, after a moment of indecision, ordered noodles.

The waiter smiled and shuffled away.

McKabe nodded at his retreating back.

"They're an odd bunch," he observed. "Now you wouldn't think it, but Charlie there is a graduate of the University of California, and yet he's a waiter in a chop shop. He speaks four languages, too—Chinese, Japanese, English and Spanish. He's a pretty nice chink."

I glanced at Dual. "How about you, Semi?" I inquired.

"Not yet," he returned slowly. "Yet before this night is over I shall show you something more appalling than that."

"You ought to show us something," said Reich out of a sulky silence. "I can't stand this waiting game much longer. You might have a little pity on a man's feelings. You haven't lost anything, of course, and aren't liable to, but try to imagine how a man in my position must feel. Do you think I want to sit here eating and drinking when I don't know what's going to happen. Oh, for God's sake, say what you're going to do?"

He broke off to glance somewhat wildly about the room.

"The waiting is almost over, Mr. Reich," said Semi. "As for pity, perhaps I pity you, in my own way, and for reasons of my own."

"And there's another thing," complained Homer. "Every time you say something the things got two meanings. Why don't you say what you mean?"

"At least," Dual responded, "I always mean what I say, Mr. Reich."

Charlie came back and served our order and a quantity of sweetmeats filling the triangular compartments of a circular tray.

Lucile drew her steaming bowl of chop-suey before her, picked up her chop-sticks as one accustomed and gave proof of the assertion that she was hungry.

Sheldon eyed her performance upon the mixture of chicken, ham, rice sprouts, and mushrooms, with unconcealed interest.

"You act like you liked it," he grinned.

Lucile nodded and smiled. "I do," she admitted. "Here, taste it. Open your mouth."

She deftly fished up a ball of shredded chicken and sprouts in her sticks, and as Colonel Mac separated his jaws, dropped it lightly on his tongue.

The colonel chewed in a ruminative fashion. "Sorter like chewin' on a bunch of string, ain't it?" he observed dryly.

"You old fraud, I believe you like it," accused Miss Foote. "If you think this stringy what about Mr. Reich's order?"

At the corner table—the one in black with the willow grime—the wis-haired, and turned back to her eating and Colonel Mac.

I let my eyes wander where she had directed, and I saw a short-heavy-set woman, with a heavy featured face, and dark hair; a woman of such a type in fact as one meets with among the Italians, and the people of southern France.

She sat at a small table and seemed to be giving an order to Charlie. I brought my glance back and saw that McKabe had found an opportunity to sweep the room with his gaze.

For a moment his eyes ran over the place, now here, now there, with no apparent object, came back and dropped to a tea bowl in his hand. He nodded. "All right. I've mapped her. What about her?" he questioned softly.

Miss Foote smiled brightly and nodded, fished a portion of muskroom out of her bowl and thrust it between her lips.

"She's Greek Annie," she said.

CHAPTER VII  
The Web's Center.

Reich started and burst into sudden exclamation, drowned in a splintering crash of china as Lucile's bowl of chop-suey struck the floor.

The girl sprang to her feet in simulated consternation and hissed at Colonel Sheldon.

"Get him out of her quick or shut him up. He hasn't any sense."

Sheldon's hand fell on Homer's shoulder.

"Shut up, you darned fool!" he rumbled. "Dual oughter told me to rag you. A man can't tell when you're goin' to shoot off your face."

He rose and towered above the youth, blanketing his pale face and twitching features with his bulk.

Dual, too, had risen and moved to Sheldon's side. Now he spoke.

"I think we had better be going. As I predicted, our companion is not exactly himself, and had best be removed. Come."

With Colonel Mac leading Homer and we others following after, we made our way from the room, down the two flights of stairs and paused while Dual settled our score, adding the price of the broken bowl.

Sheldon's features wore a scowl, and the hand on Homer's arm gripped pretty firmly; so firmly in fact that Reich complained:

"You don't need to break my arm. You're hurting. Let go."

He twitched at the grasp of the fingers, seeking to pull away.

"You oughter be hurt," growled Sheldon. "Ain't you got no sense at all? We come here to twig that she wolf, an' when we spot her you start to squall. What sort of an added egg do you use for a brain? For two bits I'd slap yer face off. Go put on skirts if you want to have hysterics. Oh, heit!"

He caught sight of Lucile and flushed.

"I beg your pardon, Miss. I'm a little bit riled."

"Don't apologize to me," Miss Foote responded. "I think I agree with the sentiments you expressed."

"I didn't think," began Reich, in a whimper of explanation.

"I reckon not," gritted Sheldon. "I'd nurse you this evening, at first, but I guess I'm wise now."

"Come," said Semi Dual.

We passed out of the entrance into the street and stopped. Dual went on: "You saw that woman, Mr. McKabe. She is the one who brought Miss Lawton from Salt Lake. She is in this house at present; but she will leave here. In my belief, when she does, she will return to the place where her captive is kept. You, as one conversant with this place, are the best qualified to follow, and see where she goes."

McKabe nodded.

"I'll shadow that wren, if she comes out," he declared. "But what will the rest of you do?"

"Follow you in our own fashion," Dual replied.

"But will she come out?" queried Lucile, with a glance of contempt at Reich.

"Did she get wise to our crowd. Tipping that bowl wasn't the best play, but it was all I could think of at the moment."

McKabe shook his head.

"You had to think quick," he replied, "an' I think you did the right thing. Smashed dishes always make a bit of a tear up in a feed store. I don't think the jane got wise. I was slantin' that way, an' she was still talkin' to Charlie. She slid a gleam our direction an' went right on talkin'. You an' Sheldon cloaked this kid pretty well, an' I reckon she thought we was just a bunch of trippers, who'd tipped over our order."

"Anyway, I'll find that out. I'm goin' back in an' slip up to the next floor, an' lay doggo. There's a back stair to this place from here, an' I can get to her whichever way she goes, when she comes out. If I ain't out in a half hour let Miss Foote come up an' if I'm there I'll spot her. If I ain't I've gone out back on this dame's trail, an' you can go back to the hotel—or no, hold on—you go down in front of the telephone exchange on Washington Street an' stick around until I come. Just drift around in that section—see!"

(Continued Next Week)

## WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."



Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY  
DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds and croup, Foley-Kidney Pills and Foley-Cathartic Tablets.—Hite's Drug Store.

All rules are broken in modern warfare. We learned lately that Haig got Ham on the flank. We used to get bacon there in the good old days.

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open alices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning.

We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach.

The action of limestone-phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity, and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast and it is said to be but a little while until the roses begin to appear in the cheeks. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation. Try it and you are assured that you will look better and feel better in every way shortly.

DRINK MORE WATER IF KIDNEYS BOTHER

Eat less meat and take Salts for Backache or Bladder trouble—Neutralize acids.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked, get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist 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 clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

TAXPAYERS NOTICE



Briefs of the Week

Thos. Whiteford returned to Flint this Saturday. Miss Ruth Durfee of Detroit is visiting friends in the city. Miss Wilma Wootan of Ovid is guest of Miss Wilma Pickard. Arthur Shepard was here from Muskegon first of the week. Miss Martha Nachazel of Maple City is visiting relatives in the city. John F. Winters of Chicago is visiting his niece, Mrs. H. L. Winters. Miss Bertha Myers of Potoskey is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. B. Hite. Mrs. C. Spring is here from Battleford, Sask., and expects to remain here. Edward Bradford and family now occupy the Foote residence on Third-St. Miss Edith McLachlan went to Gay Saturday to visit her parents over day. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howell and son returned home Wednesday from a visit at Greenville. Mrs. M. Sedgeman with daughter, Miss Alice, left Thursday for Flint to visit relatives. Mrs. R. Franklin of Whitecloud is guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Elias W. Giles. Mrs. L. J. Johnson of Traverse City is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Hart. Mrs. Bessie Greenwood returned home Tuesday from a visit with her son at Provemont. Mrs. P. R. Bogart of Kingsley is visiting at the home of her son, Edmund Bogart and family. Kenneth Raino and Francis Coykendall returned home Wednesday from a visit with relatives at Toronto, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. James Martin from South Haven are guests at the home of the latter's brother, Chas. Crowell and family. Misses Agnes Cadieux and Gertrude Bleicher of Cheboygan are visiting at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lalonde. Mrs. LeRoy Merrick of Toledo, Ohio is visiting relatives in the city. Mrs. Merrick was formerly Miss Irene Munroe. Arthur Allen and children returned to Detroit, Thursday, after a visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frank Habel. Mrs. A. J. Boulard and Miss Lila Walbrook of Mancelona were guests at the home of the former's daughter, Mrs. C. H. Pray this week. Postmaster Hudkins has purchased the E. L. Burdick residence on Second St., and with his family, will occupy same some time this coming month. Mrs. Frank Brotherton with daughter, Miss Gwendolyn and Mrs. Alice Kenyon left Tuesday by auto for Detroit, where they will visit the former's son, Harold Boyd and family. June Elaine, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Isaman, passed away at the home of her parents west of our city, Tuesday Sept. 17th. The little girl was two and a half months old. Funeral services were held from the home Thursday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Sidebotham. Interment at the Jones Cemetery. The Chestonia postoffice will be discontinued on and after Sept. 30th. Postmaster Hudkins has received the following notice from the First Ass't Postmaster at Washington: "The Post Office at Chestonia will be discontinued Sept. 30th, 1918. You will make known to all interested persons the fact of the discontinuance of the office, and receive delivery and account for the mails addressed to it."

Leo Phillips came home from Detroit Monday. Miss Sophia Berg was home from Gaylord this week. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron left Tuesday for New York City. Mrs. Pearl West left Saturday for a visit with friends at Blissfield, Mich. Mrs. A. E. Pickard is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pickard. Mrs. D. H. Winters of Traverse City is guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. G. Booth. Mrs. Roy Fowler and daughter returned home Saturday from a visit at Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenthal and children were Traverse City visitors first of the week. Mrs. Lloyd Sharon came Monday from Duluth, Minn., to join her husband here. Mrs. James Shay with sons James Jr., and Adolph of Flint are visiting friends and relatives here. Mrs. Aldrich Townsend returned home Monday from a visit with her daughter at Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hapner of Mancelona are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Havens. Mrs. George Ferris returned to Detroit, Tuesday, after a visit at the home of her son, G. C. Ferris. Mrs. Chas. Van Horn with son of Potoskey are visiting at the home of her father, Geo. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Secord of Elmira are visiting at the farm home of their daughter, Mrs. Clyde Hollinshead. Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lyons of Grand Haven are guests at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Olsson. Henry Renard returned to Detroit Saturday, after being called here by the death of his brother, Guy Renard. Mrs. C. A. Townsend and children of Fort Wayne, Ind., are visiting at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vance. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Mosher and child of Baltimore, Maryland, are guests at the home of her mother, Mrs. John Zoulek. Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Dare and child of Cleveland, Ohio, are visiting relatives here. Mrs. Dare was formerly Miss Nellie Bolser. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Shapley returned to Big Rapids, Tuesday, after a visit at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Walton. Miss Eva Waterman returned to Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday, where she is training to become a nurse at the Lakeside Hospital. Mrs. Thos. Gunson, who has been visiting at the farm home of her mother Mrs. Jas. Isaman, returned to her home at Lansing, Saturday. Mrs. W. C. Latta with daughter, Miss Mary, who have spent the summer at Eveline Orchards, left Saturday for their home at Lafayette, Ind. Mrs. Wm. Nice with her sister, Mrs. Sophia Birrell, left Monday for the latter's home at Chicago, where Mrs. Nice will make an extended visit. Mrs. Helen Smag with daughter returned to their home at Grand Rapids, Saturday, after an extended visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. Morrice Gee. Mrs. Earl Kirkpatrick with daughter, Esther, who spent a few days here with friends last week, left Saturday for South Boardman where they will make their home. Mrs. Ellen Heath and Miss Gladys Grimes returned to their home at Kalamazoo, Saturday, after a visit at the home of the former's son, Wm. Heath and family.

Mrs. A. Kille returned home Tuesday from a visit with relatives at Muskegon. Mrs. Geo. Ward returned home from a visit with relatives at Lansing, Tuesday. Mrs. Clyde Baldwin and daughter of Albion are visiting at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Murphy. WANTED—A girl for general household work. No washing. Inquire at Commercial House or Phone No. 134. WANTED—Woman over 21 years of age to work on Airplane parts. Permanent employment. Experience unnecessary and work not difficult, but applicant must be in good health and willing to learn. Give height, weight and age in your application. Pay \$10.00 per week to start. Work 9 hours a day. Sligh Furniture Company, Airplane Department, Grand Rapids, Mich. Presbyterian Church Notes Robert S. Sidebotham, Pastor. Sunday, Sept. 22, 1918. 10:30 a. m.—Morning Worship. Planning the Future. 12:00 Noon—Sunday School. 5:00 p. m.—Vesper Service. 'Democracy.' 6:00 p. m.—Christian Endeavor. Thursday at 7:30 p. m.—Prayer Meeting. Home Coming Day, Sunday, Sept. 29, we plan on a Home Coming Day. We aim to make this a big family gathering at all the services. After the summer rest and vacation we are ready to take up the full work again. We want especially to have all who make the Presbyterian Church their Church Home to make a special effort to be at Home that day. Through the kindness of the members of the Episcopal Church, the consent of Bishop McCormick has been secured, and the Episcopal bell has replaced our bell. This bell was purchased by the Children's Society of the Episcopal Sunday School in 1892. For some years it has been silent. It was a pleasure to hear it last Sunday.

School Commissioner's Notes May L. Stewart, Commissioner Schools visited during week were: Clark, Deer Lake, Wildwood, Afton, Paddock and Ranney School. Everything going nicely. A few schools are still without books but are ordering new texts and getting along the best they can until the books come. Reviews and dictation outlines are predominating. The County Normal opened Monday the 9th with a good enrollment. We have a class of nine this year with prospect of one or two more entering at a later date. New flags are floating this year at Barnard, Wildwood, Paddock and Murray school. Circulars were sent to teachers explaining that in the County Contest words beyond the 1000 list would have to be used. Our President writes to us urging that through the United States the schools maintain their former standards of attendance and scholarship, with reasons as follows: "After the war there will be urgent need not only for trained leadership in all lines of industrial, commercial, social and civic life, but for a very high average of intelligence and preparation on the part of all the people." The Afton school has been repairing the school plant during the past week and the teacher has ordered all possible approved texts. The Wildwood schoolhouse is freshly painted and tinted in good shades of cream and buff in flat tones. Miss Mayhew is happy in the clean, freshly arranged building.

WOMAN'S CASE STARTLES EAST JORDAN A business man's wife could not read or sew without sharp pain in her eyes. For years her eyes were red and weak. Finally she tried pure Lavoptik eye wash. The result of ONE application astonished her. A small bottle Lavoptik is guaranteed to benefit EVERY CASE weak, strained or inflamed eyes. ONE WASH will startle with its quick results. Aluminum eye cup FREE. Gidley & Mac, Druggists. When Children Start To School School opens at a time of year when the change of seasons is likely to cause coughs, colds, croup, hay fever and asthma. Prompt action at the first sign of infection may keep children in prime good health and help them to avoid losing time. Foley's Honey and Tar is an ideal home remedy. Hite's Drug Store. Those contemplating the purchase of a Monument can save money by interviewing Mrs. George Sherman who is local agent for a well known manufacturer of high grade monuments.

THE GOLDEN SWORD Columbia! The battle clouds are flung across the sky. And forms with uniforms for shrouds in staring meadows lie; In staring, tortured meadows, where once God's daisies bloomed— Where now the graves in one red grave are evermore embowed. The Monster Mars has left the stars to bring a planet pain, And in a cloak of blood and smoke Man thrusts at Man again! Yet far above the hellish horde—the Hohenzollern hinds— There gleams a great, a golden sword—a sword that burns and blinds! The shining sword of knighthood—the weapon of a band. That sprang from fearless fathers on Plymouth's cheerless strand! Will may the beads of terror stand upon the Prussian brow! The Golden Sword of Yankeland has left the scabbard now! Its blade is truly tempered in fires of Sacrifice. By patriots brave who gladly gave and proudly paid the price. Its hilt is set with precious gems—sweet Womanhood's supply— The treasure-trove of Mother Love—a sweetheart's fond good-by. Crouch, Monarch, in your hall of kings—the last of Monarchs' Halls! The Golden Sword of Freedom swings! The last of monarchs falls! The Golden Sword of Freedom! It points the way to light! In dazzling rings it leaps and sings the doom of Mailed Might! Bring on your gold, 'O Freeman! Shape well the glittering blade! The Only Lord will bless this Sword your sacrifice has made! And down the ages yet unborn the story shall be told. How Freedom's sons destroyed the Huns with Freedom's Sword of Gold!

OVER HERE! By H. C. Witwer. (With a genuflection to George M. Cohan.) Johnny save your mon, save your mon, save your mon! Help us lick the Hun, lick the Hun, lick the Hun! Uncle Sam's calling on you and me For another loan for Liberty! Hurry right away, get your pay, go today! Buy bonds by the score, then some more, win the war! They're not asking much of you, look what our boys in France must do! Over Here! Over Here! We can fight with all our might right over here! Every Yankee dollar makes the Kaiser's holler And fills our boys in France with cheer! So do your share, make this loan a bear. For every bond you buy helps over there! Put this loan over, put this loan over, And keep on buying till it's over, over there!

WOMEN CAN HELP TO WIN THE WAR Readjustment of Home Life to Meet War Conditions Will Aid in Bringing Victory. PUT SHOULDER TO WHEEL Save Pennies and Some Useless Expenditures and Teach Need of Thrift to Children Wherever and Whenever Possible. By MISS BLANCHE BATES, Popular Actress. With our boys over there driving in the final wedge—fighting shoulder to shoulder with the heroes of Britain, of France, of Italy, of poor mutilated Belgium—with our wonderful American mothers and our vallant young American wives, over here, sending their loved boy-men, so loyally, so cheerfully—it's up to us, just the common-or-garden stay-at-homes, to make good, too! There is no discomfort too great to bear, no service that can't be asked of us, no sacrifice that we will not make. It is our right to be allowed our share in this world war. Must Back Our Boys. Our boys have gone over there, bearing in their eager youths' faces and in their stout American fighting hearts, America's promise to those poor war-wearied peoples: It is a promise that you and I and every man, woman and child in America—must stand back of with all our hearts and souls, with all our worldly goods. There is not a human American today who is not fired with a passion of patriotism, with the keenest desire to serve—for the chance to prove his right, to look those boys in the face when they get back—Just the contempt we have for the slacker, the profligate of today—just that contempt will we have for ourselves, of tomorrow, if, in our souls we can find one chance to serve overlooked or one sacrifice not made. For—remember that our boys in that one moment of supreme selflessness—that "going over the top"—that second of conscious immolation on the altar of freedom, victory and peace—that willing surrender of their blood and body and brain—for just you and me—for our peace and safety—in that one moment has come a spiritual rebirth, a rejuvenation of soul, that will search our souls for kindred strength, and be

spiritually intolerant of weakness of hypocrisy, of sloth. No for all of us comes the searching of what we may do now—how to prepare for that time when our boys come back, bearing along with their scars of war, that triumph of war—freedom for all men and future peace for all peoples. Even yet, not all of us can take an active part in direct war works. But there are two ways in which all can share and in which women must lead. As men have readjusted the worlds of business, of finance, of industry to war, so we women can readjust our little individual domestic lives to war. Even the homely tasks of cooking, washing, bedmaking, sending the children to school, directing the family amusement—even these can be directly related to the war necessity of keeping the nation's health, balance and spirit adjusted, all in readiness for the day when our country may call on us—just you and me—for the supreme sacrifice. Keep Thrift Wheel Spinning. Then, we women must put our shoulder to the thrift wheel and keep it spinning merrily. We can save—and in this our babies can help—save pennies, save uspsies and some useful expenditures, save service, save food, save the other fellow's time—and all with a cheerful heart, a smiling front, the courage of devotion. It is by saving and at a sacrifice, a dollar for a Liberty bond, 25 cents for a Thrift stamp, an hour a day for serious thought on how we, individually, can adjust our every daily act to war—if, by these little things, we can do a patriot's part in this war, if we can have the right to put our names alongside the "mothers of the world," then, in God's name, not only do them, but see that every other woman goes and does likewise. Let every man, every woman, every child in these great United States have the chance to share in the glory of America's part in this war—to own a vital piece of that immortal liberty, the right of one's own soul that America has always fought for and stands for immortally now and forever, world without end.

Get a Can TODAY! Shining Bright! Give a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off or dust off—that stands to the test—that lasts four times as long as any other. Black Silk Stove Polish is in a class by itself. It's more carefully made and made from better materials. Try it on your parlor stove, your kitchen range, your gas range, the best polished brass, your hardware, your grocery dealer is authorized to sell it and your money is safe. There's a Shine in Every Drop!

ROOKIE GETS HIS INTERVAL It Lasts Fifteen Minutes and is Taken Up Most With Conversation. "Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.—A bunch of new draft men were marching across camp in charge of a sergeant who occasionally sang out sharply: "Keep your intervals"—this being a military term used in keeping the squads at the proper distance from each other. One of the rookies complained to the captain: "Say, Cap, the guy that brought us over here told us to keep our intervals. They haint gimme one yet." "Is that so?" mused the officer, thoughtfully. "Well, when you get through medical examination tell the personnel officers about it. You must have an interval, by all means. Try to make them give you one before night." When the rookie demanded savagely later that Captain Coffin, personnel officer, issue him an interval—the captain gave him one of fifteen minutes, taken up with very earnest conversation.

TOSS HATS INTO THE WATER United States Marines Have Superstition That There is Luck in It. Port Royal, S. C.—Instead of "tossing their hats in the ring," the U. S. marines now toss 'em in the water. Tossing their hats in the ocean for luck was adopted as one of the marine customs when a gust of wind snatched the chapeau of a recruit while he was crossing the bay or Paris Island, S. C., the marines' training camp. The "lid" sailed gracefully out into space and was soon bobbing merrily on the dancing waves. Taking the accident as a cue "just for luck," the remainder of the recruits immediately—sailed their hats out into the deep, and the bay was soon dotted with hundreds of straw hats. The boys "passed the word" and now no recruit can expect to have good luck unless he has cast his hat upon the receding tide.

Advertisement for Black Silk Stove Polish, featuring an illustration of a woman and a product can.

WANTED! Female Help for Government contract work. Good wages. Steady work. Write for full particulars. WESTERN KNITTING MILLS Rochester, Michigan.

A Woman's Hearty Recommendation. Worry and overwork cause kidney trouble, and women suffer equally with men. Miss Sara Westen Belvidere, Ill., writes: "I could not stoop and when down I had to crawl up by a chair. I was so lame I suffered agony. Now I feel like a new person, stronger and better in every way. I heartily recommend Foley Kidney Pills."—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 HAIR IS TURNING GRAY, USE SAGE TEA Here's Grandmother's Recipe to Darken and Beautify Faded Hair. That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it falls, turns gray or streaked, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold. Don't bother to prepare the mixture; you can get this famous old recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients at a small cost, all ready for use. It is called Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and lustre of your hair. Everybody uses "Wyeth's" Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy and lustrous. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire dark hair and a youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

FOOD QUESTIONS ANSWERED SUGAR PRICES How do sugar prices here compare with those in other countries? Net wholesale prices of refined sugar per pound in chief cities of Allied countries since sugar control was established in the United States by the Food Administration: Oct. 1, 1917..... New York Montreal London Paris Rome \$9.0818 \$9.0887 \$9.0998 \$9.1228 \$9.268 May 1, 1918..... 078 .0807 .1259 .1228 .268 What is the average retail price of sugar in the United States? From 8 1/2 to 10 cents a pound, varying slightly in different localities. During the Civil War sugar sold at retail for 35 cents a pound, when there was no real shortage. Speculation then was rampant; now it has been checked by Food Administration regulation. How have prices been regulated? By voluntary agreement with producers and refiners, with regard to the price of the raw sugar and refiners' margins, and by establishing maximum margins for wholesalers and retailers. Would our prices be higher if there were no control of sugar? The price would, in the face of the world shortage, have mounted rapidly, as it has in countries where no control exists. As the American people consume upward of 8,000,000,000 pounds annually, each cent per pound increase would cost the people more than \$80,000,000 a year. How can I know whether my grocer is charging excessive prices for sugar? Consult the list of "fair prices" published in the newspapers or write directly to the State Food Administrator or his representative in your vicinity. What penalty is there for the small retail grocer who is found guilty of charging excessive prices? Wholesalers, all of whom operate under Federal licenses issued by the Food Administration, may cut off his supplies.



# VINOL MAKES GOOD BLOOD

## Positive—Convincing Proof

Many so-called remedies for anaemia are only so in name. Their makers are afraid to prove their claims by telling what their medicines contain. The only way to be honest with the people is to let them know what they are paying for. Here is the Vinol formula. When the doctor knows what a medicine contains, it ceases to be a "patent" medicine.

Any doctor will tell you that the ingredients of Vinol, as named above, will enrich the blood and banish anaemia and create strength. When the blood is pure and rich and red, the body is strong and robust. You can prove this at our expense because your money will be returned if Vinol does not improve your health. HITE DRUG CO., East Jordan and Druggists Everywhere.

## EATS 7 PUMPKIN PIES, YET LOSES \$20 WAGER

Booster Was to Devour Ten in Two Hours to "Cop the Dough."

Beloit, Wis.—It cost Charley Ross—not the long-lost Charley Ross, but Charley Ross of Beloit and Barbou—\$25 to prove that he is the only and original "Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater." He is a gastronomical wonder, whose prodigious pie punishing prowess led him to wager \$20 that he could eat, within two hours, ten fat pumpkin pies. He tried and got only as far as seven and a half.

Ross had previously astonished patrons of a lunch wagon by betting that he could eat ten pies in quick succession. He staked \$5 on the wager, but got only as far as four and a quarter pies. He was in a hurry to catch a train then, he said, but wagered \$20 that he could devour ten pies within two hours.

When he returned to Beloit he sought to vindicate his boast. He was confronted by the ten pies, weighing approximately fifteen pounds, and by the statement of a physician that to consume them was humanly impossible. In face of that, he went to eating. He got stuck in the middle of the eighth pastry.

Ross said he was sorry to lose the two bets—but it was almost worth it, for he got the pies for nothing.

**Dr. W. H. Parks**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office in Monroe block, over East Jordan Drug Co's Store  
Phone 158-4 rings  
Office hours: 1:30 to 4:00 p. m.  
7:00 to 8:00 p. m.  
X-RAY in Office.

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

**Dr. C. H. Pray**  
Dentist  
Office Hours:  
8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.  
And Evenings.  
Phone No. 223.

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

**Doctor Branch**  
Office at rear of East Jordan Drug Store.  
PHONE 77

# Statement of Votes

(Continued From First Page)

Joseph M. Courier received 1048  
Rollin O. Bisbee received 555  
Democratic Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
Rollin O. Bisbee received 1  
Prohibition Party

Whole number of votes were 1, as follows:  
Joseph M. Courier received 1  
Democratic Party

State of Michigan  
County of Charlevoix

We do hereby certify, That the foregoing is a correct statement of the votes given in the County of Charlevoix for the candidates named in such statement and for the office designated therein, at the General Primary Election, held on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred eighteen.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and caused to be affixed the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix this thirty-first day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred eighteen.

ALBURTO J. FUDAY  
WILLIAM A. PICKARD  
Board of County Canvassers.

[Seal.]  
Attest:  
RICHARD LEWIS,  
Clerk of Board of County Canvassers.

State of Michigan  
County of Charlevoix

We hereby certify, That the foregoing is a correct transcript of the statement of the Board of County Canvassers of the County of Charlevoix of the votes given in such County for the candidates named in said statement and for the office designated therein, at the General Primary Election held on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1918, so far as it relates to the votes cast for said office as appears from the original statement on file in the office of the County Clerk.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix this thirty-first day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred eighteen.

[Seal.] RICHARD LEWIS,  
County Clerk.  
ALBURTO J. FUDAY,  
Chairman of the Board of County Canvassers.

## Certificate of Determination.

State of Michigan,  
County of Charlevoix  
The Board of County Canvassers of Charlevoix County having Ascertained and Canvassed the Votes of the Several Wards and Townships of said County, of the General Primary Election held on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1918.

## DO HEREBY CERTIFY AND DETERMINE

That Jacob E. Chew having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican Party for the office of Representative in State Legislature.  
That Elisha H. Shepard having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Democratic Party for the office of Representative in State Legislature.

That George W. Weaver having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican Party for the office of Sheriff.

That George W. Weaver having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Democratic Party for the office of Sheriff.

That Frank D. Thompson having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Prohibition Party for the office of Sheriff.

That Richard Lewis having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican Party for the office of County Clerk.

That Charles Novak having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Democratic Party for the office of County Clerk.

That Richard Lewis having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Prohibition Party for the office of County Clerk.

That Charles H. Emrey having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican Party for the office of County Treasurer.

That Charles H. Emrey having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Democratic Party for the office of County Treasurer.

That Charles H. Emrey having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Prohibition Party for the office of County Treasurer.

That Malcolm A. McDonald having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican Party for the office of Register of Deeds.

That Malcolm A. McDonald having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Democratic Party for the office of Register of Deeds.

That Malcolm A. McDonald having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Prohibition Party for the office of Register of Deeds.

That Ervan A. Rueggeger having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican Party for the office of Prosecuting Attorney.

That Arthur L. Fitch having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Democratic Party for the office of Prosecuting Attorney.

That Ervan A. Rueggeger having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Prohibition Party for the office of Prosecuting Attorney.

That Lewis E. Smith having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican Party for the office of Drain Commissioner.

That Lewis E. Smith having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Democratic Party for the office of Drain Commissioner.

That R. B. Armstrong having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Democratic Party for the office of Coroner.

That Ernest A. Robinson having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican Party for the office of County Surveyor.

That Ernest A. Robinson having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Democratic Party for the office of County Surveyor.

That Joseph M. Courier having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Republican Party for the office of County Road Commissioner for six year term.

That Joseph M. Courier having received the largest number of votes is nominated candidate by the Prohibition Party for the office of County Road Commissioner for six year term.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands and affixed the Seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix this Thirty-first day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred eighteen.

Alburto J. Fuday } Board of County  
William A. Pickard } Canvassers.

[Seal.]  
ATTEST:  
Richard Lewis  
Clerk of Board of County Canvassers.

Alburto J. Fuday,  
Chairman of Board of County Canvassers.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the City of East Jordan for the Month of August, 1918.

### General Fund

#### RECEIPTS

August  
1 Balance on hand \$ 5692.79  
10 County Treas., Del. Taxes 350.10  
20 Tax Roll City Taxes 178.85  
30 City Clerk, Sale of auto hire 12.50  
City Clerk, Pool Licenses 30.00  
City Clerk, Chas. Mort. Fees .75  
31 Tax Roll City Taxes 1201.28  
Total \$ 7466.27

#### DISBURSEMENTS

2 Henry Cook, salary \$ 75.00  
6 Reid-Graff Co., labor and material 63.17  
D. H. Fitch, salary & rental 24.17  
C. B. Crowell, salary 50.00  
Otis J. Smith, salary 25.00  
Mich. State Tel. Co., rentals 6.25  
Enterprise Pub. Co., printing 27.80  
G. A. Lisk, printing 1.25  
M. J. Williams, painting sign 5.00  
John Porter, expense 20.00  
F. J. Gruber, rental 25.00  
Lloyd Seigler, auto trip 5.00  
14 State Bank of E. J., acc't Elec. Light Co. 520.38  
20 E. J. Lbr. Co., coal & lumber 627.75  
Jas. Gidley, salary 50.00  
H. W. Dicken, cont. diseases 29.00  
27 City Treas., payment Elec. Boards 62.50  
Error in reporting July taxes 10.00  
Shortage May audit 196.68  
31 Balance on hand 5643.32  
Total \$ 7466.27

### Street and Sewer Fund

#### RECEIPTS

August  
15 County Treas., del. taxes \$ 52.36  
20 Tax Roll City Taxes 128.18  
30 City Clerk, sale of cement 46.70  
31 Tax Roll City Taxes 867.95  
Overdrawn 2009.26  
Total \$ 3103.45

#### DISBURSEMENTS

1 Overdrawn \$ 2739.22  
6 A. B. Knowlson Co., Joint Filler 17.70  
R. Bingham, draying 7.44  
E. B. Clark Seed Co., storing cement 25.00  
8 Jos. Parks, labor 15.00  
10 E. W. Giles, cleaning streets 33.00  
Geo. Pringle, labor 20.25  
Jas. Lisk, team work 48.80  
17 Jas. Bashaw, 90 loads clay 9.00  
20 Alex. Bashaw, labor 39.75  
20 Jos. A. Lalonde, rental 16.00  
E. J. Lbr. Co., lumber 86.88  
21 Jos. Parks, labor 8.00  
22 J. A. Nickless, labor 8.20  
24 E. W. Giles, cleaning streets 38.00  
Total \$ 3103.45

## Water Works Fund

### RECEIPTS

August  
1 Balance on hand \$ 887.89  
10 County Treas., del. taxes 12.50  
20 Tax Roll and water ledger, Taxes and water colls. 92.88  
Turn on permits 19.00  
22 D. H. Fitch, del. wat. colls. 14.31  
Error in May water collections 17.50  
31 Tax roll del. water taxes 15.35  
Taps 6.00  
Total \$ 1065.43

### DISBURSEMENTS

6 Hersey Mfg. Co., meter bottoms \$ 11.63  
W. Supernaw, repair work Northern Auto Co., Airless Tires, Fire Truck 73.96  
20 E. J. Lbr. Co., coal 249.59  
E. J. Lbr. Works, labor and material 76.00  
Jno. Kenny, Frt. & draying 9.15  
31 Balance on hand 648.86  
Total \$ 1065.43

## Interest and Sinking Fund

### RECEIPTS

August  
1 Balance on hand \$ 1534.29  
10 County Treas., del. taxes 79.69  
20 Tax Roll City Taxes 48.80  
31 Tax Roll City Taxes 328.55  
Total \$ 1991.33

### DISBURSEMENTS

31 City Treas., payment of Bonds and Int. \$ 1496.60  
Balance on hand 496.73  
Total \$ 1991.33

## Paving Dist. No. 1 Fund

### RECEIPTS

August  
1 Balance on hand \$ 2062.34  
10 County Treas., del. taxes 11.73  
Total \$ 2074.07

### DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand \$ 2074.07  
Total \$ 2074.07

## Paving Dist. No. 2 Fund

### RECEIPTS

August  
1 Balance on hand \$ 281.92  
10 County Treas., Del. Taxes 46.41  
Total \$ 328.33

### DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand \$ 328.33  
Total \$ 328.33

## Paving Dist. No. 3 Fund

### RECEIPTS

August  
1 Balance on hand \$ 129.79  
Total \$ 129.79

### DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand \$ 129.79  
Total \$ 129.79

## Bridge Fund

### RECEIPTS

August  
1 Balance on hand \$ 5415.98  
10 County Treas., Del. Taxes 34.13  
20 Tax Roll City Taxes 24.42  
31 Tax Roll City Taxes 164.29  
Total \$ 5638.82

### DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand 5638.82  
Total \$ 5638.82

## Cemetery Fund

### RECEIPTS

August  
1 Balance on hand \$ 211.68  
Total \$ 211.68

### DISBURSEMENTS

6 Reid-Graff Co., Hose and Sprinkler \$ 15.00  
31 Balance on hand 196.68  
Total \$ 211.68

## Library Fund

### RECEIPTS

August  
1 Balance on hand \$ 813.87  
20 Tax Roll City Taxes 6.19  
31 Tax Roll City Taxes 41.12  
Total \$ 861.18

### DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand \$ 861.18  
Total \$ 861.18

## Dog Fund

### RECEIPTS

August  
1 Balance on hand \$ 125.22  
Total \$ 125.22

### DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand \$ 125.22  
Total \$ 125.22

## Recapitulation

General Fund \$ 5643.32  
Water Works Fund 648.86  
Interest and Sinking Fund 495.73  
Bridge Fund 5638.82  
Paving Dist. No. 1 Fund 2074.07  
Paving Dist. No. 2 Fund 328.33  
Paving Dist. No. 3 Fund 129.79  
Cemetery Fund 196.68  
Library Fund 861.18  
Dog Fund 125.22  
Overdrawn \$ 2009.26  
Less Overdratts \$ 2009.26 \$ 16137.00  
Total \$ 14127.74  
Outstanding Orders 1614.00  
Cash on hand at end month, \$ 15741.74  
Otis J. Smith, City Clerk.

## UP AND ABOUT AGAIN.

"I was sick in bed with kidney trouble," writes C. F. Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y. "I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills and in a few days was out of bed. Keeping up the treatment, I was able to go to work. Since then I have had no more backaches." Foley Kidney Pills stop sleep-disturbing bladder ailments.—Mitt's Drug Store.

## WE'RE ON THE TEAM; WE'RE IN THE GAME; WE'RE OUT TO WIN

By A. ALONZO STAQU, Famous Athletic Coach University of Chicago.

I said to a friend recently that I had not felt so poor in 34 years, or since I was a freshman at Yale working my way through. "Well, don't you think we ought all of us to feel poor these days?" was the reply. That is just the point. We ought. If we don't feel on the strain most of the time these days I doubt whether we are doing our full duty in helping win the war.

My observation is that we never accomplish much in this life without being dead in earnest, without hard work and without self-sacrifice, and I can't figure out how we can win this war without all of us co-operating most generously along these lines. First of all, unless we feel dead in earnest about our winning the war there is something wrong with us and it were better that a mill stone were hanged about our neck and we were drowned in the depth of the sea.

No one will work hard and make personal sacrifices unless his heart is in the enterprise. The beautiful part of this affair is that we can all be in it—we are all on the big team with a chance to play the game to our limit. At present we must play the particular position which is assigned to us, and play it for all that is in us whether we like our job or not.

The main thing and the loyal and the patriotic thing is that we give to our utmost of time and energy and money. Putting the fourth Liberty Loan across means that each one of us must give that utmost of time and energy and money.

We're on the team, we're in the game, we're out to win. Now let's get down under it and root and lift and boost until we cross the goal line.

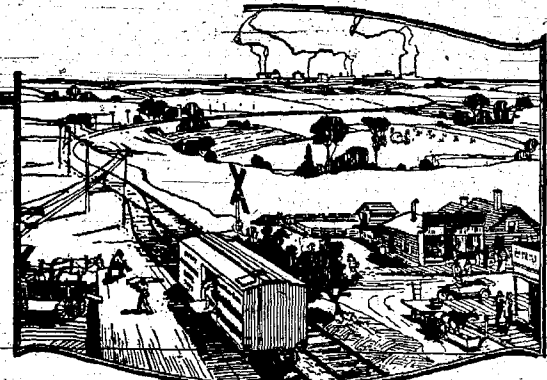
## THE FARM AND THE WAR

By L. H. Bailey (On Former President Roosevelt's Rural Life Commission.)

The response of the farming people to the Third Liberty Loan was gratifying. It was what we expected, as soon as the question was put before the farmers directly. I hope that the Fourth Liberty Loan will be taken still more freely by the rural people.

No great war can be won in these days without the active co-operation of all the people. We contribute by giving ourselves, our business, upholding the hands of the government, and loaning the government our money. This money has been accumulated because we have prospered, and because our government has protected us. The investment is the best, and the spirit that takes Liberty Bonds is the same spirit that makes good crops. The farmers' crops have saved us.

We cannot think of losing this war. We cannot run the risk of an agriculture controlled by a headstrong, unimpaired state, such as would be imposed on us if Prussia were to succeed. Agriculture lies at the foundation of our system of democracy; its opinion must count in our public policies; this means that farmers must take such an active part in the maintenance of the war that they will have a right to be heard. They have taken this part thus far, and I know that they will be steadfast to the end.



## You Can't Eat Meat 100 Miles Away

Preparing meat is only a part of Swift & Company's usefulness.

The finest meat in the world wouldn't do you any good one hundred miles away from your table.

Swift & Company efficiency has made it possible to place complete lines of products in the smallest and most remote communities.

To be sure the work is done well Swift & Company, through its branch houses and car routes, brings the meat to the retail dealer for you.

Swift & Company lays out car routes covering towns—big, little, medium size—which are not served by a Swift branch house.

Salesmen find out in advance what is wanted by the dealers in every town.

They are followed by refrigerator cars loaded with retailers' orders, which are delivered at each town—fresh, clean, and sweet—once or twice each week.

Swift & Company operates a large number of car routes like this, from fourteen distributing plants.

This is a necessary and natural part of the packers' usefulness. It fits into the industry in an orderly, effective way. It makes better meat cheaper from one end of the land to the other.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

