

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 22

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918.

No. 42

Influenza Lid Clamped Tight

Schools, Churches and Theatre To Remain Closed.

The influenza epidemic has far from abated in East Jordan and surrounding territory and there is now, roughly estimated, between 200 and 300 cases of influenza and pneumonia hereabouts.

In order that no mistake be made relative to the present quarantine, our health officer, Dr. R. A. Risk, got in touch by wire with the State Board of Health, Friday afternoon, and the State Medical Inspector was emphatic in declaring that the most rigid care must be taken to keep the disease from spreading.

Our Public Schools, Churches and Theatre MUST REMAIN CLOSED until the epidemic is under control. No public gatherings of any nature are to be allowed. Funeral services must be strictly private and funeral processions are to be prohibited from moving through the streets of our city.

Throughout the state the epidemic is multiplying with the death rate increasing, and it is probable that Governor Sleeper will issue a state-wide closing order within a short time.

Not alone is the epidemic prevalent in East Jordan, but our neighboring towns of Boyne City, Charlevoix, Central Lake and Petoskey are having a battle with it. Petoskey particularly has been hard hit and only by drastic work and clamping things tight were they able to check its spread.

Red Cross Notes

Annual election of officers at Headquarters, Wednesday. The following officers were elected:—Chairman, Mrs. B. Palmier; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Empey; Sec'y, Mrs. C. Whittington; Treas., Mrs. Helen Stroebel; Chairman of executive committee, Mrs. Ida Price. Regular business meeting will be held next Thursday afternoon.

Will the ladies, who have dishes at the work rooms, kindly call for them. Rooms are open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

A great many garments must be finished before the cold weather comes. Please bear this in mind and give at least one day a week.

School Commissioner's Notes

May L. Stewart, Commissioner

The Commissioner has been on Big Beaver Island during the entire week visiting the schools, making state corrections on both of the township triplicate reports, locating teachers for Greentown, for Garden Island and High Island, establishing an acceptable bond for the treasurer of No. 3 St. James, assisting the schoolboard of No. 1 St. James in locating the schoolboy culprit in the two fires in the school building during the preceding week, getting hold of the truancy situation, and laying plans for the year's work and spring contests in arithmetic and oratory, as this item goes to press, the work is still incomplete.

"We commend the patriotic laborers, the patriotic farmers and the patriotic business men and all patriotic men and women of Michigan for their splendid committal to the cause of the republic in the war. We believe in the righteous reward of all, and unfair discrimination against none. We wish to raise no sectional issue, but we believe that the exercise of governmental authority in fixing the prices of wheat and wool in the north and the west should be applied to the cotton of the south and to farming equipment in all the country."—Republican State Platform.

EAST JORDAN AMAZED BY SUDDEN ACTION

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

NEW SUGAR RULE NOW IN EFFECT

Supply Must Be Purchased Semi-Monthly Instead of Weekly.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Householders will be required to purchase their sugar semi-monthly instead of weekly, and on a monthly allowance basis beginning with Oct. 15.

This new regulation issued by Food Administrator Hoover today is expected to save 200,000,000 pounds of sugar a year. Mr. Hoover thinks that there will be sufficient sugar to supply the allies as well as the United States on the present allowance of two pounds per person per month.

Incidentally Mr. Hoover calls attention to the possible shortage of the coffee supply. He says he believes, however, that there will be a sufficient supply of coffee if wastefulness in brewing the beverage be eliminated.

In explaining the new requirement for semi-monthly purchases of sugar, Mr. Hoover said:

"Many people were unconsciously breaking the regulation regarding the distribution of sugar by purchasing their sugar on the basis of one-half month during which sugar would be consumed on a basis of two pounds per capita. With a population of 10,000,000 people, this would require about an additional 200,000,000 pounds of sugar."

ELECTION NOTICE.

To the Qualified Electors of the City of East Jordan, State of Michigan, Notice is hereby given that a General Election will be held in said city on

Tuesday, Nov. 5, A. D. 1918

At the places in the several wards or precincts of said city, as indicated below, viz.:

First Ward—Passenger Building.

Second Ward—Town Hall

Third Ward—Hose House.

For the purpose of voting for the election of the following officers, viz.:

State—One Governor; one Lieutenant-Governor; one Secretary of State; one State Treasurer; one Auditor General; one Attorney General.

Congressional—One United States Senator; one Member of Congress for the Congressional District of which said City forms a part.

Legislative—One Senator in the State Legislature for the Senatorial district of which said City forms a part; one Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative district of which said City forms a part.

County—One Sheriff; one County Clerk; one County Treasurer; one Register of Deeds; one Prosecuting Attorney; County Auditor; Circuit Court Commissioner; one County Drain Commissioner; two Coroners; one Surveyor; County Road Commissioner.

Also for the purpose of voting upon the following propositions, viz.:

To Amend Section 3 of Article 17 of the constitution of Michigan providing for the printing of all constitutional amendments and other special questions upon a single ballot.

To Amend Section 1 of Article 3 of the constitution of Michigan relative to the right of women to vote at any and all elections.

WOMEN ELECTORS

Should there be any proposition or propositions to vote upon at said election involving the direct expenditure of public money or the issue of bonds, every woman who possesses the qualifications of male electors and owns property assessed for taxes or owns property subject to taxation jointly with her husband or with any other person, or who owns property on contract and pays taxes thereon, all such property being located somewhere within the district or territory to be affected by the result of said election, will be entitled to vote upon such proposition or propositions, provided her name is duly registered in the voting precinct above designated.

The Polls of said Election will open at 7 o'clock a. m. and will remain open until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day of election.

Dated Oct. 1, 1918.
OTIS J. SMITH,
Clerk of the City of East Jordan.

With the approach of cold weather you should have your chimney cleaned and put in order for the winter. WILL KOGOMO will do the work for you. Leave orders at Herald Office.

Many Deaths in Our Community

Prevailing Epidemic Taking Toll of Lives.

During the past week the influenza epidemic has taken a severe toll of lives in our community. Most of our citizens taken were in the prime of life. A couple of the deaths were from other causes, but the greater number were claimed by influenza and pneumonia.

John Severance

Died at his home in Jordan township at an early hour Thursday morning, Oct. 17th, from pneumonia preceded by influenza. Mr. Severance was taken ill last Saturday and the first of this week seemed to have recovered from the effects of influenza. Pneumonia set in and he passed away within a comparatively few hours.

Deceased was about 40 years of age and leaves a wife and three daughters, Mary, Dorothy and Henrietta; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Severance, brothers, sisters and other relatives. Mr. Severance was one of the progressive farmers of this region and was president of the East Jordan Cooperative Association.

Funeral services were held Friday afternoon from his late residence, conducted by Rev. Sidebotham. Interment at East Jordan Cemetery.

East Jordan Lodge No. 379, F. & A. M. had charge of the services at the grave.

Harold Boyd

Died at his home in Detroit at an early hour Thursday morning, Oct. 17th from influenza and pneumonia. The remains will be brought to East Jordan this Saturday evening for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd removed to Detroit a couple of months ago and had just resumed housekeeping. Both were taken with the disease and Mrs. Boyd is at present confined to her bed. Mrs. Frank Brotherton, mother of Mr. Boyd, and Mrs. G. A. Bell, mother of Mrs. Boyd, were with them at the time of his death. Mr. Brotherton left Wednesday night for that place.

Harold was about 28 years of age and leaves to mourn his loss the wife, one son, Joseph, his mother, sister, Miss Gwendolyn Boyd and other relatives, and a host of sincere friends in this city.

John Craig

A pioneer resident of Jordan township, Antrim county. Died at his home last Sunday, Oct. 13th, following an extended illness from heart trouble.

John Craig was born in Scotland Aug. 16th, 1846. On Jan. 16th, 1869, he was married to Catherine McLean. In 1884 he came to the U. S. and after a few months settled on the farm in Jordan township where he has lived ever since. For 12 years he was clerk of the township and for 27 years was a member of the school board. He was a member of the East Jordan Presbyterian church. Of late years he was confined to his home considerable and unable to do much of a public nature.

Mrs. Craig passed away March 1st, 1915. Three sons survive, viz. John, Charles and George, all of Jordan township.

Funeral services were held from his late home, Tuesday forenoon, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Sidebotham. Interment at East Jordan cemetery.

Mrs. Frank L. Bretz

Frances Mary Malpass was born in East Jordan, May 14, 1886. She has lived all her life in this community. Graduated with high honors from our public schools and attended the Ypsilanti state normal. On April 11th, 1911, she was married to Frank L. Bretz.

She was taken sick with the influenza which rapidly developed into pneumonia. From the very beginning the physicians gave little hope, and Friday morning, Oct. 11th, Mrs. Bretz passed on.

Her death means a distinct loss to every movement of good in the community. She was a woman of sweet Christian character, a hard worker in every good cause, a woman of vision and purpose. Since early childhood she has been actively identified with the local Presbyterian church, where her loss is felt most keenly. At the time of her death she was a member of the choir, a teacher in the Sunday school, an active worker in the Ladies Aid, and Secretary of the Missionary Society. She was president of the

Woman's Improvement Club.

Her husband, her two children Louise and Betty, her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Malpass, and her brothers and sisters, all have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Funeral services were held from the home Monday forenoon conducted by her pastor, Rev. Sidebotham. The services were private, but a large number of friends accompanied the family to the cemetery.

Louie King

An Indian, aged about 33 years, passed away at his home near the Iron Furnace Tuesday, Oct. 15th, from influenza and pneumonia. He leaves a wife. The remains were taken to Omens, Thursday, and interment was made Friday.

Ronald Stohlman

Ronald James, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stohlman, passed away at the home of his parents on the West Side at an early hour Friday morning, Oct. 18th, from pneumonia, preceded by whooping cough and influenza. He was one year, two months and 14 days of age. Funeral services will be held from the home Saturday morning, conducted by Rev. Fr. McNeil.

Kenneth Hathaway

The little boy of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hathaway passed away at the home of his parents last Friday, Oct. 11th, following a brief illness from influenza. He was about 2½ years of age. Funeral services from the home Monday afternoon conducted by Rev. Sidebotham. Interment at East Jordan cemetery.

Frank Green

Well-known farmer and former business man of our city died at his home in South Arm township, Friday evening, Oct. 11th, from influenza that developed into pneumonia.

Deceased was 38 years of age and leaves a wife and three sons.

Private funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon from his late home, conducted by Rev. R. S. Sidebotham. Interment at East Jordan Cemetery.

PET RABBIT MENAGED BY CATS

Bunny Finds a Friend in Broadway Policeman

New York—A detective found a rabbit sitting up in Broadway at dawn serenaded by a circle of cats.

Detective Thomas Smith of Inspector Bolen's staff made the discovery. He was walking up Broadway at break of day when he heard bursts of cacophonous "College boys," he said to himself, but when he reached a point midway between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets he perceived that a dozen cats were holding lyric converse in the middle of the street. He went closer and found a big blonde rabbit in the center of the ring. When he snapped his fingers the rabbit came to him.

Detective Smith took the rabbit to the West Thirtieth street station house, where the matron decided that the rabbit was a pet. The police sent the rabbit to the society for the Prevention of cruelty to animals.

MOTHER STILL EXPECTS RETURN OF SON MISSING FOR 10 YEARS

Indiana Youth Had Disappeared Once Previously—Part of Family Inclined to Murder Theory.

South Bend, Ind.—Although he has been missing for 10 years, the mother of Louis Zaehne, formerly of Granger this county, has not given up hope that he will return to her.

Zaehne's disappearance a decade ago was his second. After a term in the University of Notre Dame and four years' employment with a railroad, he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where, one day, he vanished, leaving part of his wages behind. Later he was recognized as being in Zaehne's handwriting, is the only word which his relatives have had from him since. His mother believes that he possibly joined the United States navy under an assumed name, but his long silence has inclined some members of the family to the theory that he may have been murdered for the \$300 which he carried with him.

When a man gets short of money lots of his so-called friends get short of sympathy.

Amendments to State Constitution

Two Proposed Amendments Will Be Submitted at November Election.

At the election to be held in this State on Tuesday, November fifth, nineteen hundred eighteen, there will be submitted to the electors two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, as follows:

A proposed amendment to the Constitution providing that Section 3 of Article XVII be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. All proposed amendments to the constitution submitted to the electors shall be published in full, with any existing provisions of the Constitution which would be altered or abrogated thereby, and a copy thereof shall be posted at each registration and election place. Proposed amendments shall also be printed together with any other special questions to be submitted at such election in full on a single ballot separate from the ballot containing the names of candidates or nominees for public offices.

The effect of this proposed amendment if adopted will be to require that all proposed amendments to the Constitution which are submitted at any general election shall be printed on one ballot instead of on separate ballots as now required.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution providing that Section 1 of Article III be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. In all elections every inhabitant of this State being a citizen of the United States; every inhabitant residing in this State on the 24th day of June, 1835; every inhabitant residing in this State on the 1st day of January 1850; every male inhabitant of foreign birth who, having resided in the State 2 years and 6 months prior to the 8th day of November, 1894, and having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States 2 years and 6 months prior to the 8th day of November, 1894, and having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States 2 years and 6 months prior to said last named day; the wife of any inhabitant of foreign birth who, having resided in the State 2 years and 6 months prior to the 8th day of November, 1894, and having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States 2 years and 6 months prior to said last named day, and every civilized inhabitant of Indian descent, a native of the United States and not a member of any tribe, shall be an elector and entitled to vote; but no one shall be an elector and entitled to vote at any election, unless he [or she] shall be above the age of 21 years and has resided in this State 6 months, and in the township or ward in which he or she offers to vote 20 days next preceding such election: Provided, That no qualified elector in the actual military service of the United States or of this State or in the army or navy thereof, or any student while in attendance at any institution of learning, or any regularly enrolled member of any citizen's military or naval training camp, held under the authority of the Government of the United States or of the State of Michigan, or any member of the Legislature while in attendance at any session of the Legislature, or commercial traveler, or any qualified elector employed upon or in the operation of railroad trains in this State or any sailor engaged and employed on the Great Lakes or in coastwise trade shall be deprived of a vote by reason of the absence from the township, ward or State in which elector resides, and the Legislature shall provide by law the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote and for the canvass and return of their votes: Provided further, That the Legislature shall have power to pass laws covering qualified electors who may be necessarily absent from other causes than above specified; and provided further, That there shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any election on account of sex.

The effect of this proposed amendment is to grant to women the right to vote at any and all elections in this State.

This statement is made in compliance with Act 203, Public Acts of 1917, which in part is as follows: The Secretary of State shall prepare concise statements, setting forth the purport, nature and effect of proposed amendments, and send to the daily and weekly newspapers with a request that said papers give as wide publicity as possible. Publication of any matter by any paper under the provisions of this act, shall be without expense to the State of Michigan.

Very respectfully,
COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN
Sec'y of State.

Keep Thin, Win War Rules

Twelve New Food Orders Go Into Effect, Next Monday.

The gospel of the clean plate and the lean, fit American will become somewhat more generally observed after Oct. 21, when twelve new orders by Mr. Hoover go into effect.

These orders apply only to public eating houses, and are aimed at increasing our food shipments to the allies. A new appeal is made to the housewife and various suggestions, not included in the orders, are given out by the food administration. The twelve commandments follow:

1.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes, nor shall it serve more than two ounces of this bread or more than four ounces of other bread. Sandwiches or bread served at boarding camps and rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour are excepted.

2.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

3.—No public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

4.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule, meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry, and any by products thereof.

5.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

6.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

7.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of cheddar, commonly called American cheese.

8.—No public eating place shall use or permit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the guest so requests and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

9.—No public eating place shall use or permit the use of an amount of sugar in excess of two pounds for every ninety-meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the federal food administrators to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar allotted for this special baking purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

10.—No public eating place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

11.—No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it cannot be used for human consumption.

12.—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream or cream de luxe; and, in any event, no butter containing over 20 per cent of water fat shall be served.

Elimination of all general bills of fare is recommended, as the great variety of dishes listed necessitates large quantities of meat and other foods which are liable to spoil. The suggestion is also made that names of dishes on menu cards be printed in plain English, actually describing the food, so patrons may know exactly what they are ordering. A standard small menu card is recommended to help save thousands of tons of paper.

Hotels and restaurants are also requested to reduce their use of china, linen, and silver as much as possible in order to help save labor.

No cakes with icings made from cane or beet sugar will be served, and eating places will economize on coffee. Rigid economy in use of ice is demanded.

and send to the daily and weekly newspapers with a request that said papers give as wide publicity as possible. Publication of any matter by any paper under the provisions of this act, shall be without expense to the State of Michigan.

JUSTICE GRANT ON CASE OF NEWBERRY

WRITES DETROIT FREE PRESS HIS VIEWS ON GRAND JURY.

CANNOT DECEIVE VOTERS

"Cheap Attempt to Prejudice Case," Eminent Jurist Says of Newspaper Tactics.

Former Supreme Court Justice Claudius B. Grant wrote to the Detroit Free Press the following letter which the Free Press published in its issue of October 15 on its editorial page, under the heading "Its Cheap Attempt to Prejudice Case." Detroit Newspaper Acts in Newberry Case Ahead of Constituted Courts.

To the Editor: Four citizens of Michigan have been summoned before a federal court and grand jury in New York city on a charge that they have committed a crime against one of the election laws of Michigan. Three of them were summoned before the grand jury to testify. They employed Martin Littleton, a lawyer of national reputation, a former distinguished member of the congress and a citizen of the highest character, to advise them as to their rights and to take the proper legal steps to defend them. He evidently advised them that the court had no jurisdiction over them, and under his advice they took the first opportunity to test the jurisdiction of the court. They refused to testify, were committed for contempt of court, were released on habeas corpus and the case is thus on the way to the supreme court to test the question of jurisdiction.

An editorial last evening in a Detroit evening paper stated that it is "inescapable that the people will assume that this refusal to testify is evidence of their guilt."

No man of intelligence, reason and common sense who understands the situation will draw any such conclusion. When a citizen is brought into court either on a civil or criminal process he has the constitutional right to be heard and tried before a court which clearly has jurisdiction of his case. He has the legal right to take the first opportunity and the speediest method to determine the jurisdiction of the court and it is unfair and unjust to charge that one in the exercise of a legal and constitutional right is thereby admitting his guilt.

When Governor Pingree bitterly assailed in the newspapers the presiding judge of Ingham county for his conduct at the trial of the thieves who defrauded the government under his administration, and whom he pardoned as fast as they were convicted, and he was summoned into court to answer to a charge of contempt, he denied the jurisdiction of the court and petitioned the supreme court for the writ of prohibition to restrain the circuit court from hearing the case. Did this newspaper then condemn Mr. Pingree for not going before the court and defending himself from the charge against him?

The law reports are full of cases where preliminary steps have been taken to determine the jurisdiction of the courts before trial.

Legally, as everyone knows, the action of these citizens has no tendency whatever to show guilt. It is certainly a novel rule of ethics and fair play to say that the people of Michigan are justified in believing these men guilty of "boodling" because they have in a legal manner questioned the jurisdiction of the court before whom they are arraigned.

Instead of deserving censure these citizens are to be commended by all lovers of fair play for the course they have taken. The courts of Michigan are open to the enemies of Mr. Newberry. Why have they not there entered their complaints and asked for an investigation if they believed that he or the managers of his campaign have violated a law of the state? Are not these men under our constitution entitled to a trial in this state and in the county where the offense is charged to have been committed? Why should these men be taken from their homes in Michigan to a court in another state hundreds of miles distant and presided over by a judge from still another state?

It is a fair conclusion that this entire scheme is a cheap attempt to injure the candidacy of Mr. Newberry for the United States senate. It is too thinly veiled to deceive even the most ignorant voter.

On what is the jurisdiction of the court in New York based? I have not seen or heard any explanation.

C. B. GRANT.
Detroit, October 18, 1918.

GEMS FROM HENRY FORD

I would beach every warship and dismantle every rifle and gun and convert the salvage into useful commercial implements to be used for the benefit and upbuilding of mankind.

This growing cry, this cringing wail for preparedness, is one of the most dastardly influences ever at work in this nation. It is a snake that every clean, decent-thinking man should fight with every ounce of strength there is in him.

"MARRYING PARSON" DEAD

HE HAD HOTEL BUILT ON LINE OF TWO STATES TO AID SWEETHEARTS

WED 5142 COUPLES IN 25 YEARS

Married Couples on Street-Cars, in Buggies and on the Border Line

Bristol, Tenn.—The Rev. Alfred Harrison Burroughs, the "Marrying Parson" of Bristol is dead at the age of 83 years. The Rev. Mr. Burroughs resigned from the active ministry 25 years ago to establish what was probably the most famous marrying mecca in the United States. He built and equipped a hotel for the exclusive use of runaway couples—probably the only hostility of its kind in existence. At the time of his death he had performed the marriage ceremony for 5142 couples.

He was called "Parson" Burroughs and was known over four states in particular and throughout the United States in general as the "Marrying Parson."

The majority of the couples who came to him were from states where the laws prohibited the marriage of persons under 21 without parental consent.

"Parson" Burroughs believed that the wishes and consent of the contracting parties was all that is necessary to make a marriage and so he did not bother much about the legal aspect of the case except in so far as to remain within the laws of the state in which he resided.

He had devoted himself to this unique occupation for a full quarter of a century. His Gretna Green has long since become of world renown. Some years ago the Ministerial Association of Bristol memorialized the Tennessee Legislature to put a stop to the hundreds of "hasty and indecent marriages" performed annually at the Bristol mecca.

Every room in his elopers' hotel is a bridal chamber. It is situated squarely upon the dividing line between Virginia and Tennessee. The strategic location of the house, one half of which lies in one state and the other half in a neighboring state, is at once apparent for the execution of the purposes for which it was built. Elopers from one state had only to cross the hall to be within the jurisdiction of the adjoining state. The hotel is also within a short distance from the West Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina lines.

"Parson" Burroughs performed marriages under every conceivable circumstance—in a racing carriage thru the streets at night with an frate mother in full pursuit; with the couple standing in the middle of a moving street car, the tracks on which it was running lying in different states, with hands clasped across the boundary line the bridegroom in one state and his bride in another. He had been the friend of love torn lads and lassies long enough to marry the children of the couples who first came to him.

He went to his death believing that he had the world's record for the number of people united in marriage by a single individual.

Matrimony for revenue only as interpreted by "Parson" Burroughs, proved a lucrative vocation when compared to the average salaries paid to ministers of the Gospel. He had amassed considerable competence out of his unusual calling. So general became his fame that not infrequently he was called upon by from one to four couples at one time—one ceremony and one blessing answering for all. Only recently he was called upon to marry five couples with a single ceremony. He had barely concluded this service when two more pairs of young-people were ushered into the reception rooms, requesting the immediate services of the man who had earned the title of "strenuous uniter of young lives."

The marriages performed by Parson Burroughs have included many romantic and unusual affairs. It frequently happened that the bride was a girl of 18 or 17 while the bridegroom was a widower of from 40 to 60. Sometimes the reverse was the case, the bridegroom being a mere youth, while the bride numbered silver threads among the gold or black or brown.

irate fathers have been known to follow their fleeing daughters over frozen snows and across mountains, sometimes to capture and take them back, but more frequently to learn that the couple had arrived at the mecca ahead of him.

"I have been criticised," said this old preacher shortly before his death, "for marrying so many young elopers. I believe as a rule those who came here and got married in opposition to the wishes of their parents turn out better than those who are married according to the wishes of their parents."

"Of the thousands of couples married at my mecca during the last quarter of a century, so far as I have been able to trace, only about a dozen have been divorced. I do not believe that the marriages made at home will compare favorably with this record."

"YEA EDESEL, FIGHT 'EM"

Detroit was a little more than \$4,000,000 short of its quota when the division majors had made their reports Thursday noon, the day set for the wind-up of the local Liberty Loan campaign.

A meeting had already been announced for the day following, when it was said, the assembled sales force would hear something interesting.

Chairman Studer called on William Livingstone for a few remarks. Everyone was immediately on the qui-vive because it was to Mr. Livingstone, president of the Dime Savings Bank, that Henry Ford usually entrusted the announcements of the Ford subscriptions.

Mr. Livingstone, however, did not make a speech. Instead, he said he would call on one who would make the most eloquent speech the audience had ever heard—he knew they would agree with him when the speaker he would introduce had been heard. And he introduced Edsel Ford.

Slim, pale, nervous Edsel stepped forward and in a few words announced an additional subscription of \$1,000,000 for Ford & Son, tractor manufacturers, and \$4,000,000 for the Ford Motor Car Co.

The audience started to cheer and applaud when Jeff Webb, cheer leader, took the platform and called for "Yea Ford."

It was given with enthusiasm: "Yea Ford, Yea Ford, Yea Ford—Fight 'em, fight 'em, fight 'em." Jeff considered his duty done and headed toward the back of the platform. Immediately Aber Larned, sales promoter extraordinary, steered him back to the front again, with a peremptory injunction to lead the same cheer for Edsel—the "fight 'em" cheer with which the college boys are wont to encourage their fighters on to greater effort.

So Webb called for the "Yea Edsel" and the assemblage responded, without laughing and apparently in earnest: "Yea Edsel, Yea Edsel, Yea Edsel—Fight 'em, fight 'em, fight 'em."

"We believe that our next legislature should amend our present primary election laws so that they shall prevent the members of one political party from assisting in the nomination of candidates of any other political party; so that it will be impossible for the name of any candidate for nomination at a primary election to be placed upon the primary ballot to be voted for unless he shall have been regularly endorsed by his party, or unless he shall file with his petition for nomination a statement subscribed by him to the effect that he is a member of and associated with the party whose candidate he seeks to be. We call upon the next session of the legislature to perfect the primary laws of Michigan in these respects."—From the Republican State platform.

"We believe that at this time when the expenses of the national government are necessarily very great and prices are inordinately high on account of the war and every good citizen is consequently burdened with unusually high expenses, the business of the state should be conducted as economically as is consistent with good administration. We recognize the fact that in the nature of things the amount of taxes raised in the state must be to some extent increased, but we pledge to the people of this state a business administration, economical as well as efficient, and we call upon the legislature to be elected in November to use great caution in making no unusual appropriations under present conditions."—From the Republican State platform.

Gem From Henry Ford. Every man who deliberately devotes his life to the trade of a soldier is either lazy or crazy, so we are not permitted to put them in asylums.

German—the troopers have ably cooperated with the American Protective League.

At various points throughout the state small detachments are guarding isolated power plants.

Must Be Able Men. In picking out 200 men for the state police more than 800 candidates were put through rigorous examinations at the training station in East Lansing by Col. Roy C. Vandorck and other former national guard officers. Later they were carefully trained and disciplined. Many of the present command are men who have seen service in the Canadian Mounted Police. Some are veterans of the regular army while others have been in the national guard or members of police forces.

Not only are the men drilled in military maneuvers, but they are schooled in civil procedure as well and must acquire practically as much knowledge of the law as the average prosecuting officer. They know their own rights and also must know when others are within the law. They are taught surgical dressing and must learn how to administer first aid appliances. Above all they must possess an abundance of common sense and good nature.

"Pay no attention to insulting remarks and never pick a quarrel," are among the first instructions given a recruit. "Never make a threat you do not intend to carry out. A bluffer is no good in this organization. We want men who mean business. Never draw your gun except in the direct extremity when your own life is threatened." So thorough a success has this branch of the state's work been that it is entirely likely the next legislature will make it a permanent part of the state's protective system.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Link, Publisher ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

PATRIOTIC MICHIGAN FARMERS STEADFAST BUT ARE WONDERING

Northern Wheat and Wool Growers Not As Fairly Treated By Congress As Are The Cotton Growers in the South.

Michigan farmers are patriotic. They are not whiners and they are manfully doing their part in the world struggle. Many farmer boys are overseas. It is not unpatriotic in them to sometimes "wonder why" all sons, rich and poor alike, are not "over there."

Nor are they unpatriotic when they "wonder why" at the price they are now obliged to pay for cotton goods. When the winds of trade began to waft upwards the flimsy cotton from 7 cents a pound, it bounded up to 33 cents a pound—almost five for one. Print cloth rose from 3 cents in 1914 to 8 1/2 cents per yard, standard sheetings from 6 1/2 cents to 17 1/2 cents per yard, and gingham from 6 to 15 1/2 cents per yard in 1917. Uncle Sam, as represented in a democratic congress, never anchored the Southern cotton balloon.

The price of wheat started upward in December 1914 at \$1.13 and has been anchored at \$2.20 per bushel—less than doubled price, while the cotton balloon serenely sails at almost five times its rise.

And now to make a bad matter worse, when there is a heavy production of cotton and a surplus of some three million bales, when the ordinary law of supply and demand would drive cotton down to around 15 to 17 cents per pound, it is solemnly proposed to fix the price of cotton products at a figure which would anchor the price of cotton at about 27 cents

per pound. When consumers of cotton are threatened with a little relief it is proposed to keep the cotton balloon aloft, by law!

When wheat goes up it is stopped and pulled back. The law of supply and demand is wiped out and the iron hand of statute law supplants natural law. When cotton goes up the law of supply and demand is not interfered with and it goes nearly five times its height. Then when the natural law of supply and demand would force cotton downward it is proposed by law to hold it up to 37 cents a pound—about four times its starting point.

The wheat grower is trimmed coming and going and in the midway and the cotton grower is decorated with golden spoils at both ends of the same and sustained at almost his high point. Not two for one for wheat and almost five for one for cotton! The law clamps down on wheat, allows cotton to soar upward and when cotton is threatened with a fall proposes to legally hold it up!

Is the Congressional idea of justice, is this the way to wipe out sectionalism?

The Michigan farmer is not insisting that the wheat balloon go up. He is only asking that the cotton balloon descend to the lower levels. He believes that only through the election of a republican congress will equality before the law be attained.

NO MORE BAGGY TROUSERS NOW

New York Tailor Invents Device to Hold Creases.

A New York tailor is the inventor of a device that prevents trousers bagging at the knees by pulling them up slightly as a wearer sits down.

A Man's Cheerful Recommendation.

W. H. Frear, 63 Myrtle Ave., Albany N. Y., writes: "I thought kidney trouble might be the cause of my run-down condition and weakness, so I took Foley Kidney Pills, and they did the work. I cheerfully recommend them." They relieve lame back, rheumatic pains, stiff joints, sore muscles. Hite's Drug Store.

AFTER SICKNESS THEY GAVE

HER VINOL

And She Soon Got Back Her Strength

New Castle, Ind.—"The measles left me run down, no appetite, could not rest at night, and I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs, so I was unable to keep about my household. My doctor advised me to take Vinol, and six bottles restored my health so I do all my housework, including washing. Vinol is the best medicine I ever used."—Alice Record, 437 So. 11th St., New Castle, Ind. "We guarantee this wonderful colic liver and iron tonic, Vinol, for weak, run-down, nervous

HITE DRUG CO., East Jordan and Druggists Everywhere.

WANTED!

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

COUGHED SO HE COULDN'T SLEEP.

Bronchial coughs, tickling in throat and asthmatic spasms break one's rest and weaken one so that the system is run down and serious sickness may result. Enos Halbert, Paoli, Ind., writes: "I had a severe cold and coughed continually at night; could hardly sleep. Foley's Honey and Tar cured my cough."—Hite's Drug Store.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

BLANKET DAYS

Now On at This Store

CLOSES NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. 21st

The Blankets in this special offering were contracted for last year and stored as fast as made for this special event. The goods were all apportioned to a limited number of retailers, and we were most fortunate to be included. Hence your opportunity. When these goods are sold we can not obtain more at any price. We offer them now at the fair prices determined upon before the tremendous advances of the past six months.

Call and examine them. You'll be surprised at the remarkable values offered.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE

From the Mississippi valley to the flaming front in Flanders is not so far today as the distance from Paris to Berlin. The Atlantic ocean is not as wide as the River Somme. The girl in the munition factory in the middle West is very close to her brother in the front-line trenches. If her work falters, if one untrue torpedo passes the careful scrutiny of the inspector, the lives of American soldiers pay the price.

It is as necessary to keep the girl who makes the shells physically fit and high of courage as the man who fires the gun.

The glory and excitement of war are for the man in khaki. Grinding, monotonous labor far away from the flying flags and martial music is the portion of the girl who makes munitions.

One and a half million women and girls have marched into the service of the United States government, to take the places of the men who have been killed or the colors. With every draft and with the opening of every munition cantonment the number is multiplied. These girls work long hours and the work is hard and monotonous. Furthermore, they work at high nervous tension. On the skill of their fingers and the accuracy of their eyes depends the lives of many soldiers, the winning or losing of many battles.

"I can't sleep at night because I'm so afraid I may have passed on something that was not quite true," said one young girl not yet in her twenties, who inspected hundreds of torpedoes every day.

Unless something can make this girl forget at night, and find some rest, her hand will lose its cunning.

"Nights and Sundays," said another, "I walk and walk, and I never go the same route twice until I have worn out all the others, and yet I can't forget that perhaps some time, somehow, during the day something may have gone through that was not quite right."

"I was just on the edge of going back home," said another. "I couldn't stand it. Then the recreation leader asked me if I played basket ball, and I told her I was too old. I'm twenty-eight. She insisted that I just try throwing the ball, and now I'm captain of the basket ball team. I play tennis, and can 'set up' and 'wig-wag,' and they're going to make me forewoman of the room. That would have frightened me to death once. But everything is different now, that we have our War Service club."

The war department had seen the need of occupations for out-of-work hours if the employees were to work at their greatest efficiency, and through the ordinance department asked the Young Women's Christian Association for recreation leaders, to line up the girls and direct their free-time pleasures.

The government reminded the Y. W. C. A. that as an organization it always had had an interest in the right housing of girls, in the right feeding of girls, and in the right education of girls, and that the intelligent care of these girls in the munitions factories was one of the essentials in the winning of the war. The government could house and feed them. It could put up recreation buildings, but when this was done it was as helpless as the father of a motherless girl. The government is a composite man. He didn't know what a girl should do when the six o'clock factory whistle blew. He only knew she needed looking after and he called to the one woman's organization that for half a century had made a study of the needs of girls. Vaguely, he had an idea that she should be encouraged to play, that she needed wholesome recreation, and some one, wise and sympathetic as a careful mother, to guide her social activities.

The Blue Triangle sent its play lady to snare and go to work. Workers are asked for in recreation buildings of all the 22 federal industrial reservations or munition cantonments which have been opened this summer in several of the states. These reservations sprung up out of the very fields in a few weeks. They are employing thousands of workers. Many of these women have come from far distant homes. The government provided dormitories and mess barracks. In some places it is putting up recreation buildings. Where such a building is not provided by the government, the Y. W. C. A. will furnish it, using one already standing when available, and building when that is necessary. All these buildings, whether government or association owned, will operate under the sign of the Blue Triangle. They will have big living rooms, assembly rooms for entertainments, club rooms, and gymnasiums. The Blue Triangle will furnish a program of service work, educational classes, games and entertainments. Military and signal corps units will be in charge of soldiers.

In Washington, the members of the Business Women's council, a Blue Triangle league of the Y. W. C. A., made up of girl government employees, drill twice a week under an army officer, and between five and six o'clock on these days long lines of motorcars are parked to watch the drill.

Wherever possible the recreation equipment includes a field somewhere for outdoor sports. War clubs are a part of the plan and membership in these involves a pledge to serve to the best of the girl's ability in the ranks of the Woman's Industrial Army—the "second line of defense," and a promise of loyalty by promoting in every possible way the spirit of service.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT EARNESTLY URGES NEWBERRY SUPPORT

ALL PATRIOTIC AMERICANS REJOICE IN NOMINATION OF THE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, SAYS HIS FORMER CHIEF.

MUST STAMP OUT PACIFISM

Points to Exemption for Son of Pacifist Campaign Backer While Newberry's Boys Join the Colors.

(By Theodore Roosevelt.)

Kansas City—A democratic member of the senate has introduced a resolution to investigate the primary campaign expenses of certain republican candidates for the senate, including commander Truman Newberry, whose recent triumph over Mr. Henry Ford in the Michigan republican primaries was greeted with heartfelt thanks by every sincere and farsighted American patriot.

This senate, which comes to an end on March 4 next, has the same and only the same right to investigate the election conduct of candidates for the senate which comes into existence on March 4 that it has to investigate the campaign conduct of any other candidates for office.

Hints at Bad Faith.

Moreover, any such proposed investigation undertaken on the eve of an election is tainted with bad faith unless it is conducted with conspicuous fairness and impartiality and is undertaken at once so that it can be finished at least a month before the elections.

Personally, I shall be glad if the election expenses or any other conduct of any of the candidates be investigated, provided that the investigation be undertaken at once and finished within the next fortnight, and provided that it be entirely impartial. Therefore, it must deal comprehensively with all serious charges affecting the desirability of candidates as governmental representatives of the American people at this time.

Asks Ford Inquiry.

If the men backing the proposal are acting in good faith, they will investigate Mr. Ford's record on the following points in order to determine his fitness to represent patriotic Americans at this time. This will find out how much money he spent on the peace ship and on his lavishly expensive newspaper advertising campaign against preparedness and against our standing up for Belgium's rights and against our talking action about Germany's sinking the Lusitania and her other assaults on us, and in favor of the McLemore resolution.

This was part of the great pacifist campaign of which another part, as our government investigations show, was financed by the German authorities themselves or by their affiliated societies in this country.

The investigation should include Mr. Ford's contributions in the last presidential campaign he supported, for his politics seem to have been purely personal and pacifist.

Points to Edsel.

Moreover, the investigation should include a full examination of the justification of Mr. Ford's adding and abetting his son Edsel in escaping the draft and staying at home when the great majority of young Americans of his age are eagerly striving for places of honor and peril at the front.

Mr. Ford is an enormously wealthy man. Mr. Newberry is not. Mr. Newberry himself at once entered the military service of the United States. His two sons have wives and children, but they immediately entered the service, striving eagerly to get to the front.

Unless the investigation takes up these matters, it will be stamped with the stamp of unworthy and improper partisanship. The simple truth is that all patriotic Americans rejoice in the nomination and will rejoice in the election at this time of such Americans as Mr. Newberry in Michigan and Mr. Medill McCormick in Illinois. (Copyright, 1918, Kansas City Star.)

"Winning of the war is at the present time the one great issue before the people of this state and nation, and every other question is of relatively small importance. No man should be elected to any official position or given any place of responsibility about whose loyalty there is the slightest question, and all good citizens should refrain from taking any partisan action that can in the slightest degree embarrass the United States government in its great task, and we pledge to the national administration the hearty, earnest and unqualified support of the Republican party of Michigan in every activity toward bringing the war to a successful end in the shortest possible time, but that end will not be attained until our enemies have unconditionally surrendered."—Republican State Platform.

THE WESTERN FRONT AT HOME

Earn and give. For a year the young people of America have been coached in thrift. Instead of the old problem in the arithmetic book, "If Mary's mother gave her three apples, Jane gave her two, and she ate one, how many would she have?" the third grade girl is now sent to the blackboard to solve, "How many Thrift stamps at 25 cents apiece will Mary own at the end of 12 months if she saves 10 cents a week?"

The girl in the grade above her is learning in her arithmetic lesson how many Thrift stamps it takes to buy the yarn for 500 helmets for the soldiers in France. Still farther on the eighth grader is told to figure in terms of War Savings stamps how much it costs to supply a regiment of Uncle Sam's men with shelter tents.

And now the Earn and Give club of the younger girls of the Young Women's Christian association is organized to turn those Thrift lessons into giving. The children of America have been turning in pennies and nickels and pasting a green stamp on their Thrift card. The Earn and Give club can now use some of those cards and War Savings stamps in their campaign among the younger people for the united war fund.

This fall when the war council of the Y. W. C. A. made plans for the 1918 war drive, it included in its program the rule that no young girls under eighteen can do any soliciting on the streets or otherwise. They can give, but they can only give by earning. Consequently in order to coordinate the efforts of the girls in all the districts over the country, the Earn and Give club is enrolling members and has given out an estimate of \$5 apiece to be earned for the war fund campaign by the American girls who still count their age in teens. Five dollars apiece from the younger girls of the country will mean that the nation as a whole will fill its charitable organizations' war chest.

Some high school girl in New York city is going to earn her \$5 by shining her own shoes instead of stopping at the Greek stand on her way to school and by making her own sandwiches for her noon lunch. Out in Iowa the girl who has been spending 15 cents plus war tax for a movie three nights a week is going to draw a line through the movie habit except when there is an especially good bill. More than one girl plans to clean all her own gloves this winter and to salvage all the paper and collections of junk about the house which should be sold to the junk man to be worked over into some productive industry. The girls in their teens are going to earn instead of ask others for the money. They are to sacrifice and give in their own names and older women will make the public requests for money elsewhere.

Many of the girls who are waiting to join the Earn and Give club are already patriotic leaguers, and they have learned several practical lessons in the thrift that will make them effective members of the new club by their conservation of fruits and vegetables. They have canned and pickled. Now when the end of summer brings the beginning of school they will change their thrift into winter thrift and begin saving their \$5 for the Y. W. C. A. war fund.

"Wherever You Are Is the Western Front" is the slogan which the Earn and Give club has adopted. Anna, one wily thirteen-year-old daughter of New York's East side, who was one of the first and youngest members to join the campaign at a New York settlement house, had to have it explained to her that instead of western front meaning fight and fight meaning fists, the western front means work and work means save in order to give.

The girl who joins the Earn and Give club will discover that in conjunction with her working and saving in order that her club will furnish its quota of the money that is going to help the girls like herself in France and Belgium, she will also find numerous ways in the community to help the war that she had never dreamed of. She will see that all the fruit pits and stones that can be saved from her own dining table and from those of her neighbors, are dropped into the little red barrel at the corner, in order that the carbon which the seeds contain can be used in making charcoal for the American soldiers' gas masks. She will save all the tin foil that she sees for the Red Cross. She will help collect clothing for the French and Belgium orphans and perhaps send them some of her own.

School girls in India, children from squallid, dingy homes, with absolutely no spending money, gave last year to Belgian and Armenian relief when they themselves were not getting enough to eat. They gave up their meat once a week for the Belgians, though they only had it twice a week themselves, and for the Armenians they set aside the handful of fresh grain that otherwise each girl would have ground in her own little stone mill. Both contributions, from all the girls in one missionary's school, amounted only to \$5 a month. "But it was a tremendous sacrifice," their teacher writes, "although a joyous one. It actually meant less bread each day, and once a week a meal of dry bread and water. This was done by 80 girls from the meanest homes in the world—children between the ages of five and fifteen."

Four hundred thousand girls in 47 states have become Patriotic Leaguers since America declared war. If as many school girls and working girls from all classes pledge to earn and give, the united war fund campaigners will have \$2,000,000 of their \$170,500,000.

EXPERT GIVES ADVICE ON BAKING OF BREAD

Care of Yeast Important and Too Much Flour Results in Crumbly Loaf.

Coltsville, Mo.—Home-made bread, if well made, is to be preferred over baker's bread, says Miss Adelle D. Root of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The condition of the yeast used in bread-making is more important than the kind of yeast. If yeast is allowed to stand in a dusty place or is put into an unsterilized vessel it will collect bacteria and the bread will have a sour, unpleasant taste. All utensils and liquids should be scalded before using.

Yeasts are small plants, which need air. Flour, therefore, should be added slowly and beaten into the liquid thoroughly to incorporate air. Sugar is food for the yeast plant and if given to it will hasten its growth.

If dough is too stiff, a harsh, crumbly bread results. The least amount of flour possible to avoid a sticky dough gives the best bread.

The quick, even stroke in kneading counts for more than the strength put into it. A thoroughly kneading distributes the yeast plants evenly throughout the dough and results in bread of the best texture as the gas bubbles rise evenly. Dough should be kneaded until it has a smooth, velvety surface. If kneaded longer than 30 minutes, the elastic quality is destroyed.

Yeast plants thrive at a temperature of from 75 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit. When dough is set to rise, it should be placed in a clean bowl. If the bowl is covered tightly and an even temperature maintained, it is not necessary either to oil or moisten the surface to prevent a crust from forming. If the temperature is too high, the bread will be dark, coarse and sour. If the dough is chilled while rising, the volume will be smaller, the texture rubbery, and an undesirable crust will form. Best results are obtained when dough is kept at a gentle, warm, even temperature until it is twice its bulk, and then worked.

The temperature of the oven should be 350 degrees Fahrenheit when the bread is placed in it. It should be allowed to rise after 15 minutes and lowered after 30 minutes. The bread should begin to brown in patches during the first 15 minutes and should have an even brown surface after 30 minutes. If the dough is not twice its original bulk or as light as desired, it may be allowed to finish rising in the oven.

GHOSTLY CALLS ALARM GIRL PHONE OPERATORS

Feminine Voice From "Spirit Land" Asks About Friends Still in Realm of the Living.

Petersburg, Ind.—The southern part of this State, including the counties of Pike, Dubois, Warrick and Spencer, are worked up over peculiar things happening at the telephone exchanges at Chrisney and Dale.

For a number of weeks, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock p. m., these two exchanges have been getting long distance calls, and when the telephone girls ask "Number," a voice replies, "Petersburg; I'm the dead operator from that place. I'm in the spirit land and want to talk with you about things on earth and here where I am."

The voice—a feminine one—follows by telling of people in Dale and Chrisney who are in the spirit land, and how they are getting along. Religious songs are sung, and if any one is in the office with the operator, the "spirit" tells who they are and makes inquiry of them.

Usually the "spirit" only gets started when the excited telephone operator rushes from the exchange and it takes some time to quiet her down. The managers of both the Chrisney and Dale exchanges have done everything possible to ferret out the trouble. They have their automobiles ready and the moment the "spirit" puts in a call they rush the entire distance between Dale and Chrisney, inspecting every pole, hoping to locate a cut-in.

The call does not go thru the Hulingsburg, Winslow or Petersburg exchanges, and the disturber has not talked to any of the operators at any of these places, but the girls are all nervous, and hope that the mystery soon will be solved.

A year ago Miss Nola Dedman, the head operator of the Cumberland exchange here, died suddenly, but Miss Dedman was not acquainted with any one at Dale, and did not know any of Dale's person's family history, while the unknown, who has a girl's voice, seems to know practically everybody in Spencer County.

HOW TO RUN A CITY PLANNED AS A KANSAS SCHOOL COURSE

Men and Women Would Be Taught How to Conduct Plants and Keep Records.

Topeka, Kan.—A school for city service where men and women would be taught how to run an electric plant, water plant, sewerage system, lay pavements, keep the records of the city, and do everything else that is required of city officials, will be the next move in the enlargement of the Kansas State schools.

The State Board of Administration is planning the introduction of such a course.

J. F. Jones of Osage City is preparing to ask the Legislature for the needed funds. "The wastefulness of the small cities of Kansas, and I think of other states," he said, "is so unnecessary that while small in most of the cities, it makes a gigantic aggregate of useless expenditures. And it all comes from a lack of experience in city management."

WAR INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE PLANS HELP FOR "BIG PUSH"

Grand Rapids Draft Boards Behind Movement to Place Registered Men in Preferred Jobs.

"The big push is on. To meet it every resource of the government will be strained to the limit. There is to be no let up until the boys in khaki have reached Berlin. At least, such is the present indication. The president has spoken. Peace will never be dictated by the Kaiser. It will be an American-made peace. General Pershing and the boys 'over there' will see that the 'note' signed by the president, will have the full endorsement of all the arms and ammunition this country can supply.

But the big push is not alone with General Pershing and his boys in khaki. Here, in this country, in this town, are the men who will make the big push effective—a reality. It is to the boys and the men who registered on September 12 that the government looks to make possible the effectiveness of General Pershing and his boys overseas.

To assist in this big work the government has urged the War Industrial Training Institute, located at Grand Rapids, and operated with the local draft boards, the war department, and the federal board for vocational education, to extend its work. Early in the spring the institute prepared registered men for preferred positions in the army—soldier mechanics—men behind the lines to repair the war machines and guns for the boys in the trenches. General Pershing estimated that it required from three to six men behind the lines for every man who carried a gun. The institute assisted in this work by teaching airplane construction, motor truck work, machine shop practice, acetylene welding, applied electricity, airplane engine repair, accounting, signal corps school

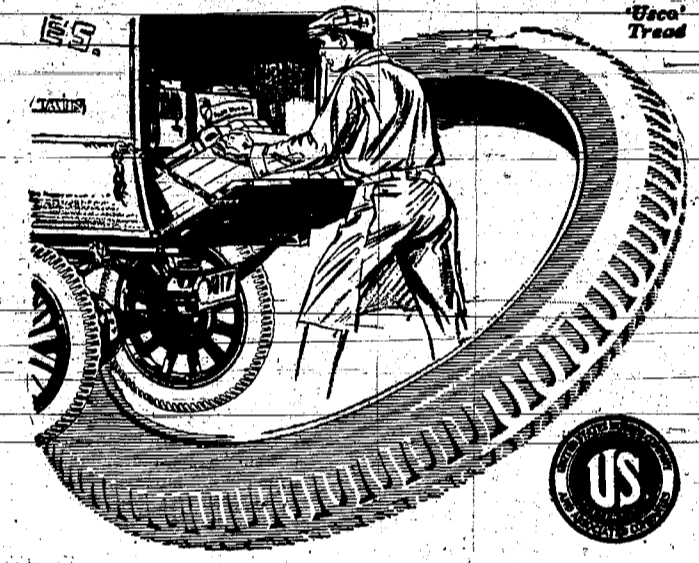
of telegraphy. Registered men who took these courses were given preferred positions in the army, even to that of non-commissioned officers, in many instances.

This same opportunity is offered today. Now the government urges that in addition to training registered men for military service, that attention be given to instruction along industrial lines. This means that the institute must enlarge its scope of work. It has done so. The courses have been so arranged as to meet the industrial emergencies and military necessities.

These courses are so arranged that an unskilled man may become a skilled mechanic of sufficient ability to 'step right into war work, reflect credit upon himself and be of material assistance in making the 'big push' a reality. It will include all registered men from 18 to 45 years of age.

The Grand Rapids manufacturers have responded nobly to the call. They have thrown open their factories to the institute; where the mechanical lines may be taught. They have gone further. Every war industry will give men employment during the day, so they may pursue their studies at night. These places are now waiting for the men who want to fit themselves for preferred positions in either the military service or the war industrial plants of the country.

Information along this line may be secured from Director Verne H. Smiley, or Associate Director Roland De Witt, of the War Industrial Training Institute, 207 Y. M. C. A. building, Grand Rapids. A letter or card directed to either one will bring a speedy reply.



Good Tires Speed Deliveries

No car is better than its tires. And time lost through tire troubles cannot be replaced.

Good tires are the best practical guarantee of your car's continuous and economical service.

United States Tires are good tires—the best tires our 76 years of experience in the rubber business have taught us to make.

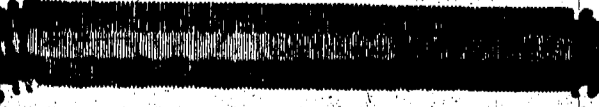
You have your choice of five different types for passenger car or light delivery use—'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco', 'Plain', and the famous 'Royal Cord'.

There is also the 'Nobby Cord' for heavy-duty vehicles, as well as the Solid Truck Tire.

Among these good tires you will find exactly the treads best suited to your car and your driving conditions.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will gladly point them out to you.

United States Tires are Good Tires



We KNOW United States Tires are GOOD Tires. That's why we sell them.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.

Clear, Peachy Skin Awaits Anyone Who Drinks Hot Water

Says an inside bath, before breakfast helps us look and feel clean, sweet, fresh.

Sparkling and vivacious—merry, bright, alert—a good, clear skin and a natural, rosy, healthy complexion are assured only by pure blood. If only every man and woman could be induced to adopt the morning inside bath, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of the thousands of sickly, anemic-looking men, women and girls, with puffy or puddy complexions; instead of the multitudes of "nervy wrecks," "run-downs," "brain fags" and pessimists, we should see a virile, optimistic throng of rosy-cheeked people everywhere.

An inside bath is had by drinking each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water, with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten days of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste; sour fermentations and poisons, thus cleansing, sweetening, and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Those subject to sick headache, biliousness, nasty breath, rheumatism, colds, and particularly those who have a pallid, sallow complexion and who are constipated very often, are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate at the drug store which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to demonstrate the quick and remarkable change in both health and appearance, awaiting those who practice internal sanitation. We must remember that inside cleanliness is more important than outside, because the skin does not absorb impurities to contaminate the blood while the pores in the thirty feet of bowels do.

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.

LATH BOLTS Wanted At Once!

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

Will pay \$4.50 delivered at Mill B.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

Special Offer to the Readers of This Paper

If you will send us the names of five ladies in your town who you think would like to read the FAMILY STORY PAPER, we will send you and them each a sample copy, and will also send a reward for your effort your choice of any one of the following:

- Your choice of 10 High Grade Assorted Breeding Post Cards, Camp Scenes, Sailor Toys, Soldier Boys, Battleships, Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years, etc.
- 1 Silver Plated Souvenir Tea Spoon.
- The Ladies Fancy Work Manual for Crocheting and Embroidering.
- Mystic Oracle and Gypsy Dream Book.
- The Boy's Book on Toy Making.

Enclose 4c stamps to help cover cost and postage.

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

SALTS IF BACKACHE AND KIDNEYS HURT

Drink lots of water and stop eating meat for a while if your bladder troubles you.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is a life-saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink.

WOMEN IN GREAT NEED OF CLOTHES

SKIPPER OF VESSEL IN NEW YORK WILL TAKE TO THEM ANYTHING THAT IS GIVEN

THREAD AND NEEDLES WANTED

Capt. Griffiths Makes Report of Recent Visit There on Voyage From Australia.

New York.—Women of Pitcairn Island, through Capt. Griffiths of the ship Fort Hardy, have made an appeal to their American sisters for clothing, thread, needles, for while the inhabitants of this picturesque spot are amply supplied with food and other necessities, the women have been reduced to the necessity of fashioning their garments from the cast-off clothing of the men.

The port Hardy plies between New York and Australia, returning by way of London. Capt. Griffiths had visited Pitcairn Island in 1891 and, having a desire to revisit it, touched there on his last voyage out. The island, a mere speck in the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean, lies about halfway between the western extremity of the Panama Canal and New Zealand.

The island is a rocky promontory rising from 1000 to 2000 feet above the sea level. It is about two and a half miles long and one mile wide. It is well wooded and covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation. The sides are sheer rock cliffs and there is no harbor or anchorage for ships, though a bight in the coast line is known as Bounty Bay. The Port Hardy though nominally touching, did not anchor but merely "lay to" off shore. That was a sufficient invitation to a number of the islanders, men, women and children, to come aboard. The inhabitants, 160 in round numbers, were amply supplied with food, but badly in need of clothing, especially the women.

The people of the island also need other articles, such as writing paper, pencils, slates for school children, paraffin, oil, soap and nails, all of which the captain has promised to take back to them if they are given to him.

Concerning the people of Pitcairn, Capt. Griffiths said that the women were dusky-skinned, like their Tahitian maternal ancestors, but the men have more of the European coloring. They speak no other language than English, and excellent English, too. They were strictly honest and exceedingly religious. In religion they are Seventh Day Adventists. Their religious ideas appear to have been derived from Alexander Smith, one of the original settlers, who afterwards changed his name to John Adams and endeavored to atone for his mutinous conduct by educating and civilizing the rising generation. There is one church and one schoolhouse on the island and the children seem to be well instructed.

The story of Pitcairn Island is one of the strangest in history. The island was discovered by Carteret in 1788 and named by him after one of his officers, but it was not again visited by Europeans until it was taken possession of by some of the Bounty mutineers. William Broughton, English naval officer, was sent out in December, 1787, to Tahiti, in command of the ship Bounty to collect breadfruit trees for transplanting in the Tahiti in October, 1788, and remained there six months. She set sail for Jamaica April 4, 1789. Bligh was tyrannical officer and the men under him had been captivated by the easy life in Tahiti. On April 28 they mutinied, cast Bligh and 18 other men adrift in the ship's launch and sailed back to Tahiti. Bligh and his companions reached the Island of Timor on June 14 after sailing 3600 nautical miles in an open boat and suffering dreadful privations.

DOG GUARDS BODY OF CHILD FROM HORSES AND BRINGS AID

Little One's Life Saved by Surgeon's Clever Work on His Skull.

Wheatland, Wyo.—G. F. Harold's son, Alvin, 2 years old, was kicked in the head by a horse the other day. His skull was fractured and other severe wounds, seemingly sufficient to cause death, were sustained. The father's attention was called to the child by the frantic barking of the dog, and upon investigating he found that the dog was guarding the insensible form of the boy from a bunch of horses in the pasture.

The child's forehead was crushed, the nose broken and the eye laid open. As he was still alive he was sent to a hospital. The surgeon performed an operation, lifting the broken bones into position, and sewing the torn skin around the eye, back into place, and the little boy showed all signs of getting along nicely.

STEALS 600-LB CHURCH BELL

Police Nab Thief as He Enters Junk Yard.

Kansas City, Mo.—A church bell weighing 600 pounds was not too sacred nor too heavy an article to be left by a thief in Olathe, Kas., near here. The bell, however, which was stolen from in front of the Olathe Methodist Church, did not reach its intended destination on account of the watchfulness of a policeman in this city. The officer arrested a negro driving a motor truck carrying the bell as he entered a junk yard.

SEVEN-FOOT 'SAUSAGE' PROVES TO BE A SNAKE

Just a Common One, Say Some—Peruvian Pretzel' Speculates, Says Police Officer

New York.—The good fortune which Charles Beckstein believed had come to him the other day failed when the seven foot length of sausage he reached for in the cellar of his pork store at No. 708 Columbus avenue, turned out to be a rather lively snake.

When Beckstein saw what he supposed was a coil of sausage that had been overlooked by a clerk he chuckled and called to his wife for twine with which to tie the sausage into links for the display counter.

Excited cries for aid emanating from the cellar indicated to persons passing in the street that Beckstein had made a serious error. Among the first to hurry downstairs were policeman Meagher and Ames.

They found the snake running a close second in the twelfth lap of a race about the cellar. When the constables passed the reviewing stand on the stairs in the thirteenth lap the policeman smothered the snake with a blanket and soon had him at the West 100th street station.

Examination proved it was just a common snake or, rather, an uncommon snake, for no two persons could agree on its variety. The Lieutenant Joyce insisted it was a Peruvian pretzel snake, which is fond of sausages and other things associated with pretzels.

Inquiry developed the fact that a few days ago a snake seven feet in length escaped from a long haired man who was demonstrating the efficacy of a "corn oil" in a drug store window a few doors from the Beckstein shop. A quiet search failed to find the snake, and the corn oil man moved to other fields, leaving several hundreds of tenants in that row of tenements ignorant of the truth that a large snake was at large.

Instead of doing harm, however, that snake bused himself in diminishing the visible supply of rats and mice. Tenants had noted a falling off in the supply of rodents and could not account for it until the snake was found.

HOW LONG DOES A CROW LIVE IF UNMOLESTED

Missouri Farmers Would Like to Know—One is Said to Be 18 Years Old

Gentry, Mo.—"How long does the average crow live?" is a question that is now being considered by farmers of this vicinity.

The discussion of this question has been brought about by a statement of a well known farmer Willard Ericson, living west of town, who declares that he has a crow on his farm that is 18 years old.

Of course there have always been crows—so long as the oldest settlers can remember. But the swarms of black feathered creatures which yearly infest the corn fields the same ones that were here last year—or year before last? Or are the crows like the corn, a new crop? As a rule they are all as alike as two peas and the farmers are not friendly enough toward them to care about their ages. Eighteen years ago this summer Ericson shot a crow in the leg, wounding it badly. For some reason he did not try to kill it, and he noticed it frequently as it hopped about his premises while its wound was healing. The crow recovered and could easily be told from other crows, by a peculiar limp in its walk. As it was not molested it continued to stay about the place and became quite tame.

Year after year it stayed, and the old crow became as much of a farm fixture as the old family horse. Sometimes it would disappear for days and weeks, but eventually it came back to its old haunts.

Three years ago the crow flew away and did not come back in a short time as had been its custom. As time passed it was given up as gone for good.

It was quite a surprise when a few days ago, the old crow was seen limping about as usual, apparently well pleased to be back home. There is no doubt but that it is the same crow that was wounded eighteen years ago. How old it was then—who can say?

Old Stump Yields Riches

Dover, Del.—Visions of untold riches have filled the minds of several colored workmen on the farm of Gen. A. R. Benson, who already have unearthed what is supposed to be a cache of stolen goods. So far there have been found four watches, two of which are gold; three women's solis gold rings, a solid gold watch fob, gold breastpins, a \$20 gold piece, two \$10 gold pieces, two \$5 gold pieces and one \$2.50 gold piece. All were found around a large stump, which the workmen a few days ago set about to remove. All of the jewelry and money were in a good state of preservation, except one of the watches, a nickel one in which the works had rusted.

The latest find, the \$20 gold piece, has inspired the workmen to greater diligence, and they are seeking more of the treasure.

Squirrel in Rattler's Stomach

Alcoa, Tenn.—A huge rattlesnake was captured in a mountain logging camp near here a day or two ago. The snake had seven rattles and a button. When the skin was removed and its flesh cut into a full grown gray squirrel was found dead inside of it. The only injury sustained by the squirrel was a fractured skull.

FIND BOTTOMLESS PIT WHILE SHOOTING COAL

Strange Discovery Near Excello Excites Negroes—They Fear 'Lid May Pop Off'—Uncanny.

Macon, Mo.—A number of persons of this city are tremendously interested in a discovery just reported by Jim Mote, a farmer and miner residing south of town. While in the city recently Mote described an uncanny situation which he found in a coal drift: a few miles south of Excello. He says that he and some other men were engaged in shooting coal in a drift or hillside mine; that the shoot brought down the coal and with it a lot of clay. The clay uncovered a slab like rock beneath, and disclosed a symmetrically round hole about the size of a dinner plate. Mr. Mote reached down into the hole, but could not touch bottom. Then he got a long stick and investigated. The hole widened out, Mote said, as though it were an immense cavern directly under the place where they had been working.

One of the men was about to widen out the hole so that he could drop down and see how big the cavern was, but Mote drew him back and suggested that first they had better learn its depth. So they tossed big rocks down and listened with their ears at the hole, but heard no sound of the rock striking anything. Then they threw in a mine drop and, listening intently, they heard nothing.

"Things were getting interesting in that little mine said Mote, 'so we decided to investigate systematically. We got an engineer's torch and fastened it to one end of a long strand of wire. Down it went, down, down, all the while burning brightly, until we had run the entire length of the wire down. Then a rope was fastened to the wire and the light kept on going down, down, down. The rope was run out to the end, and still no bottom. Two or three of the men left the place.

"We began to wonder what might happen if the rock on which we were standing should crumble away. The investigation stopped there and we went out. Nobody seemed willing to experiment by going down on a rope. We must have lowered the light several hundred feet. In bringing it up we would swing the light backward and forward, but it never touched sides anywhere; all underneath the mine seemed to be an immense vacuum. The air coming from the hole was pure and fresh, as tho' there were some subterranean current feeding in to the space below.

"The negroes of the neighborhood are somewhat alarmed because they think the hole runs clear down to Hades, and that almost any time the lid is liable to pop off if we don't quit fooling with it."

Mote explains that there is a lot of what is known as hickory gas shale in the neighborhood. That is a porous material which burns brightly on contact with a flame. It might be, he theorizes, that a large quantity of this material was ignited at some time and burned out thru the little round hole that was discovered. James Herrington, who owns the land, and several other men were in the mine at the time the discovery was made.

The neighborhood described by Mote is the heart of the coal mining region, tho' there are no mines of anything like the depth he says he found. Everybody in Macon today is talking about the queer hole in the ground that has no bottom—and it is more than likely an expedition will start out to it within a short time to find out what it means.

TRAP FOR ROACHES

Baits With Brand of Unusually Mean Whiskey

Chicago, Ill.—The intemperate habits of stylogyphid Orientalis—otherwise cockroaches—making their habit in the pressroom of the Crimian Court Building is going to lead to their destruction and thus prevent the further interruption of journalistic masterpieces concocted there if the diabolical plans of "Red" the City News Bureau's most youthful reporter, are carried to success.

For a considerable while back a considerable portion of the roach family has made its home in the pressroom, gleaming a fat living from the succulent fibers of copy paper and discarded pinchee decks. Reporters who cover the criminal courts have become so familiar with their unwelcome guests that they can almost call them by name.

"Yesterday 'Red' was observed placing a bottle filled with a brownish liquid at the bottom of a telephone stand.

"What the idea," asked one of the newcomers.

"The stuff you see in that bottle," said "Red" is just plain Clark street booze. If you've studied the habits of cockroaches, you'll know they're fond of strong, red liquor. The cockroaches will go to the neck of the bottle, take a sniff and walk in. Then they'll drink so much they'll get sozzled. As the result they won't be able to find their way out again until we shake 'em out and kill 'em."

At a late hour last night it was reported that a regular Roman orgy was taking place in "Red's" cockroach trap.

Turtles Build Dam

Benzonia, Mich.—Beavers have returned to northern Michigan and are building a dam in Betsey River," was the report brought here. Investigation proved a dam was being erected, sure enough, but by mud turtles. This is believed to be the first turtle dam on record.

TALK TOO MUCH, THINK TOO LITTLE

SO SAYS INDIAN MAID OF HER PALEFACE SISTERS

RECOMMENDS SITTING ON

"Turn Your Home Into a 'Warm,' Daughter of Red Man Tells Woman of the East

Boston, Mass.—"You Eastern women can be as strong and happy as any Indian squaw, even if you are so unfortunate as to live in a steam-heated apartment instead of a wigwam, if you abide by my advice," says Miss Kathryn Fite, an Indian maiden who has arrived here from Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

What is more, this daughter of the red man says that by living up to these ten rules the daughter of the paleface can control the heart of man.

"The fact is," says Kamamah, "the squaw knows how to live. With her brisk, healthy, 'I should worry' manner, no wonder she is delight and relief to even the most fastidious."

"There is many an American husband who would heave a sigh of relief and delight on being told that his wife had turned squaw," begins Kamamah. "Who could blame a man for wanting to see his ailing wife change into a creature who never knows a pain?"

About one American woman in 1,000 can truthfully say that she is in perfect health with nothing whatever the matter with her. About one Indian woman in 1,000 can truthfully say that she is not in perfect health—that she ever suffers a pain or an ache.

"This in itself should be enough to make white women think, especially when they consider the established, indisputable fact that women cease to be attractive to man the minute he learns that she cherishes a pill box. Husbands are lost and never regained by wives who neither ill health instead of a papoose.

"The Indian woman never has cause to worry about her husband's love. Divorces never occur among us, simply because when an Indian selects his wife he always receives full value—a woman who wears well, who doesn't require mending or patching even after fifty years of married life."

"To begin with, the American woman talks too much and thinks too little. She has accomplished the monkeylike feat of chattering without using her mind."

"The Indian wife will go for hours without saying a word. She gives her tongue a rest and her mind a treat of rest."

"The white woman wastes energy trying to outdo her neighbor socially. Time and skill that the squaw devotes to developing her mind and body the white woman expends on posing and giggling for the benefit of her envious neighbors, who, by the way, really only care for her company when she has some scandal to peddle.

"Indian women mind their own business and that is the reason they never have gray hairs or wrinkles. A gray-haired Indian is considered a freak and I remember walking miles to gaze on a little old squaw whose hair was just tinged with gray.

"And here's a bit of advice I may give right here: Even if the white woman does live in an apartment house she can burst forth into an occasional war whoop. By letting off the pent up vim even the most happy woman would feel relieved.

"If the cranky neighbor threatens to summon the police, why put on your hat and coat and make for the woods. The walk as well as the whoop will do you good.

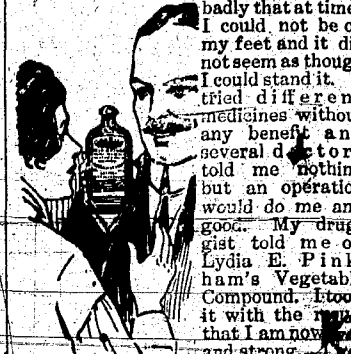
"And if the spirit moves you, do a dance. Don't wait until you dress all in your evening frock and spend hours and a fortune getting ready before you enjoy a bunny hug or a fox trot.

"The Indian woman is noted for her beautiful back, which is strong and perfect because she taxes it. She makes it work, for as you know the Indian woman carries her baby on her back. If you don't happen to own a baby fill a basket with wood or coal and strap it across your shoulders. Work about your home while you carry this load just as the squaw does. The papoose never cries, because the squaw, being fully capable of becoming a mother, has bequeathed it perfect health and plenty of good, common sense.

"Discard your chair and sit on the floor. Take your after luncheon beauty nap on the floor. By doing these your physical condition will improve rapidly. In addition to feeling more comfortable you will find yourself losing your little affected mannerisms. No woman could twitter and gush when sitting on the floor. The natural position kills even the forced smile.

WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.



Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit, and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I got up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. Mrs. ANNA METEIRIANO, 36 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.

DRINK HOT TEA FOR A BAD COLD

Get a small package of Hamburg Brest Tea, or as the German folks call it, "Hamburger Brust Tee," at any pharmacy. Take a tablespoonful of the tea, put a cup of boiling water upon it, pour through a sieve and drink a teaspoon full at any time during the day or before retiring. It is the most effective way to break a cold and cure a grip, as it opens the pores of the skin, relieving congestion. Also loosens the bowels, thus driving a cold from the system. If at the next time you suffer from a cold or the grip, it is inexpensive and entirely vegetable, therefore safe and harmless.

RUB BACKACHE AND LUMBAGO RIGHT OUT

Sub Pain and Stiffness away with a small bottle of old honest St. Jacobs Oil

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer. Get a 25 cent bottle of old, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right into the pain or ache, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! This soothing, penetrating oil needs to be used only once. It takes the ache and pain right out of your back and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin. Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica and lame back misery so promptly!

LADIES! SECRET TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Bring Back its Color and Lustre with Grandma's Sage and Sulphur Tea Recipe.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Making the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients a large bottle at little cost. This recipe, known as Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

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

HEAD STUFFED FROM CATARRH OR A COLD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air breaks freely. No more hawking, sniffling, blowing, headache, dizziness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh disappears.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage in the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed up with a cold or nasty catarrh.

Briefs of the Week

Miss Mary Rebec returned home from Detroit, Friday. Miss Agnes Vogel is now employed at the local telephone office. Miss Golden Gorman went to Grayling, Friday to visit relatives. Mrs. L. E. Hagerman left Friday for a visit with relatives near Decker. Mrs. Lamerson of Mancelona is guest at the home of her son, Vern Richardson. Mrs. Geo. Bowen returned home Thursday from a visit with friends at Charlevoix. Mrs. Felix Green with daughter, Miss Agnes left Friday for a visit with relatives at Ludington. Mrs. Walter Petrie with children left Friday for Flint, where she joins her husband and will make their home. Mrs. Chas. Sheldon who has been guest at the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Ruehle and other friends, left Friday for her home at Flint. Mrs. Frank Utter with son returned to her home at Melvin, Friday, after a visit at the farm home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Shepard. Mrs. Levi Hapner returned Thursday from a visit with relatives at Mancelona and is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Havens. Miss Lydia M. Cook and John Cuson, two former popular East Jordan people, were united in marriage at Detroit, Wednesday, Oct. 9th. They will make their home in that city. John Porter and Mark Chaplin were at Chicago first of the week where they entered their applications with Uncle Sam for positions in the motor division of the Army. They are at home awaiting orders. East Jordan has subscribed its full quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan and "went over the top" latter part of this week. We understand that both the county and state have already passed their quota. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt, who were recently called to Chicago by the death of Mr. Hoyt's mother, returned home Saturday last. They went from Chicago to Royal Oak for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. Jos. Jungt. The Board of Supervisors met in annual session at Charlevoix last Monday. Supervisor Wm. F. Bashaw, who has served long and faithfully on the Board as representative of the first ward of this city, was elected chairman. Mrs. Thomas Crooks was called to Camp Custer last Saturday by the serious illness of her son, Thomas, who had contracted pneumonia. Mrs. Crooks returned home Tuesday evening leaving him much better. A later message from them indicated that the young man was out of danger from the disease. Herman Schultz of Wilson township and Miss Vilas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Murray of South Arm township were united in marriage at Petoskey, Wednesday, Oct. 16th. The ceremony took place at the German Lutheran Church in that city, and was performed by the pastor, Rev. Succup. They were attended by Frank Schultz and Miss Edith Bergman. They will make their home at Boyne City.

Mrs. K. Hardy was at Ann Arbor on business this week. Miss Eleanor McBride is visiting friends at Deward this week. George Chapman and family were Central Lake visitors, Wednesday. Mrs. Silas Lanway is here from Harbor Springs for a visit with Mrs. Peter Boss. Robert McBride was called to Canada Friday, by the serious illness of his mother. Miss Agnes Rebec who has been employed at Rochester, Mich., returned home Friday. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Burdick returned Monday from a visit with relatives at Harbor Springs. Mrs. W. A. Frederickson with children went to Alba, Thursday, for a visit with her mother. Mrs. Andrew Berg left last Saturday for a visit with her daughter, Miss Sophia, at Gaylord. Milton Ward came home Friday from Lansing, for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ward. Mrs. W. S. Chambers left Saturday last for a visit with her husband, who is employed at Detroit. June Coon went up to Petoskey, Tuesday, where he entered the Lockwood hospital for treatment. Mrs. John Vallance of Deward is guest of Mrs. Frank Wilson and other friends in the city this week. H. C. Lukens of Hamilton, Ont., was guest of his brother-in-law, H. H. Cummings and family over Sunday. Mrs. A. E. Cross returned Wednesday from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. John Benford, at Mt. Pleasant. Mrs. G. W. Bechtold returned home Saturday from a visit with friends in Maryland, Chicago and other points. Lieut. Stanley J. Risk has been promoted from second to first lieutenant, and assigned to Co. G., 77th infantry. Mrs. Bert Donaldson, with daughter, Miss Leone, was called to Central Lake this week by the death of her cousin. Miss Alice Harrison of the Soo, who is teaching at Central Lake, is guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ella Harrison. Mrs. Dan Hapner with daughter of Mancelona were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Havens, Thursday. Mrs. Lloyd Sharon, who has been here for an extended visit with her husband, left Monday for Superior, Wis. Miss Naomi Grant returned to her work at Lansing, Monday, after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bush are here from Charlevoix visiting at the home of their daughter, Mrs. C. A. Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. Andrews with children are here from Louisiana, guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Stroebel. Mrs. Ellen Emmel returned to her home at Ashland, Wis., Tuesday, after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Louis Bashaw. Mrs. Jos. Durrand with son of Gladwin arrived here Wednesday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. James Hignite and other relatives. Mrs. James Malpass was called to Battle Creek, Wednesday, by the illness of her daughter, Miss Emily, who has pneumonia. Mrs. Wm. LaValley left Friday for Ann Arbor for a visit with her husband who is attending the Students Army Training Corps. Mrs. Ray Hott with daughter returned to Detroit last Saturday, after a visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gunsolus. Mr. and Mrs. John Waterman were here from Grand Rapids this week packing their household goods and shipping them to above city. Irvin McGowan and family are receiving a visit from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis McGowan, and sister-in-law, Mrs. Guy McGowan, of Lawrence, Mich. The Herald is in receipt of a pleasant line from George Hamilton, formerly of this city and now at Midco, Mo. He states that the "Flu" is decidedly prevalent in that region and that he was just recovering from it. On Wednesday, Oct. 16th, the little grandchildren of Mrs. John Schroeder had a little dinner party at her home. Those present were Wilma Schroeder, Dorothy and Vera Wolverton, Sarah Schroeder, Roberta, Gerald and Jonas Schroeder. James R. Howard and family are moving their household effects into the Graff residence, corner Main and Division streets. Mr. Howard came here from Windburn, Miss., a few months ago to take the position of foundryman at the East Jordan Furnace—vacated by Geo. Hamilton.

Cleve Isaman, who has been working at Detroit, returned home last Saturday. Carl Heinzelman was up from Midland over Sunday for a visit with his family here. Mrs. George Peterson of Kalkaska is guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Yerks. Wm. H. Supernaw with son and daughter, Glenn and Margaret, returned home Monday from a visit at Saginaw. Mrs. Harvey Seaton is here from Altona, Mecosta County for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Deschane. Manager Gruber of the Temple Theatre is now forming a musical class and will accept a limited number of pupils for tuition on the piano forte. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Crossman returned home, Wednesday, from Bessemer, Mich., where they have been guests at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Robt. McFarlane, for some time.

2000 AMERICANS DIED IN BATTLE

LURE OF ADVENTURE SENT LADS TO CANADA AND THEN TO CATTLE VESSELS

RELEASE MADE EASY BY BRITISH

State Department at Washington Has A Bureau for the Appeals of Parents.

Washington.—Lured by the spirit of adventure, more than 2,000 Americans have died in battle fighting in armies of the British Empire. Somewhere in the United States thousands of anxious mothers and fathers are awaiting the return of those who will never return, and somewhere in France there are Americans fighting in the khaki of Britain who will never return to their native land. So serious has become the problem of American youths slipping away into Canada to join overseas regiments that the American State Department has been forced recently to create a new division to care for the hundreds of communications which pour in, asking officials of this Government to obtain the release of American youths from foreign regiments. In many cases these boys have joined in Canada by the simple expedient of falsifying their ages. Today, these same boys can be found in the trenches along the Somme, in the training camps of England and aboard British vessels patrolling the high seas. Because of the willingness of the British Government to release and send home boys who joined by fraudulent means, the State Department has found little difficulty restoring "lost" boys to their parents when the boy himself can be located alive, but there are many cases, department officials say, where the names of American boys, sought by terrified parents in America, have been found in the lists of those killed in action. In many instances not even the body can be recovered. The figures of the newly created division show that the cattle boat traffic across the Atlantic from American ports to London, is a great recruiting source for the British army. If an American boy has enlisted in Canada and his parents believe he has not left the Dominion, the State Department forwards the request for a discharge to United States Consul General Foster at Ottawa. If the boy is still there, he's sent to the American Consulate under guard and turned over to Mr. Foster. If the Canadian contingent which such a lad has joined has sailed for England, the job becomes more difficult. Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General at London, then takes up the case and appeals to the British Foreign Office. This request must pass through the proper official channels, and if the boy is alive, he will be located eventually. The thing that makes difficult the task of locating these boys, however, is the almost universal tendencies of the youngster to give fictitious names and addresses. The appeals received at the State Department from parents seeking their sons are pathetic in many cases. One mother wrote in saying her son was "only 14 and merely over-large for his age." Other parents charge that their sons were forced into the service of Great Britain, through such an idea is manifestly inaccurate, as the Government of Great Britain releases boys who are under the proper age limit. 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.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS IN CAMPAIGN SCORED BY HON. "PAT" O'BRIEN

UPPER PENINSULA EDITOR AND LEGISLATION TELLS OF TWO STATE CONVENTIONS.

"Pat" O'Brien, who edits the Iron River-Stambaugh Reporter, and who represents Iron county in the State Legislature paid a visit to the lower peninsula recently to attend the Republican state convention as an Iron county delegate. For newspaper purposes he came down a couple of days early and took in the Democratic state convention in Detroit before going to Grand Rapids for the G. O. P. gathering.

Writing in his paper of the two conventions, under the caption "Partisanship and Patriotism," Rep. O'Brien remarks editorially:

Last week the writer was present at the Democratic state convention at Detroit, as a spectator, and heard Congressman Frank Doremus, presiding officer of the convention, state brazenly that a vote for a Republican candidate this fall will be a vote in favor of Germany. He boldly asserted that the doctrine of the Democratic administration and Democratic policies must be immune from criticism. This is in line with the campaign of a Democratic candidate in Massachusetts who boldly circulated circulars in his district, in which he made the statement that a vote for Republican candidates and policies would be a vote in favor of the Kaiser and would be hailed with joy by the Huns.

Congressman Doremus' remarks are insulting to hundreds of thousands of good Americans in this great Republic state of Michigan; they are insulting to millions of citizens throughout the length and breadth of this country, who, though Republicans, are still every bit as intelligent and patriotic and have done everything possible to support President Wilson in all his war policies as has Mr. Doremus. The words of the Detroit congressman are in line with those made by William Jennings Bryan not very long ago, that the war is to make the world safe for the Democratic party.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, who was present at the Republican state convention at Grand Rapids last week, and in some of the most wonderful speeches that the writer has ever heard, flayed the Democratic party most unmercifully, might well have applied to them the comment he made concerning the assertion by an officer of the Democratic national committee, which perhaps Mr. Doremus echoed, that the election of a Republican congress would be a source of comfort and elation to the Kaiser and his cohorts. To this statement Mr. Hays remarked that such statements do no harm politically to the party against which they are directed, that on the contrary "they perchance call attention to the strength of our candidates and to the weakness in many places of the opposition."

Mr. Hays also administered a well-merited rebuke when he called shame on the political party which endeavors to make a political asset out of the patriotic war spirit which now inspires this nation, and when he characterized such conduct as "an insult to every soldier in France, an insult to every Republican home" from which

so many of these boys came, an insult to every soldier who fought for Abraham Lincoln, and an insult to Judgment and justice, reason and righteousness."

Republicans really ought not to be sorry because Mr. Doremus spoke as he did, and because other Democratic campaigners are orating in similar vein; for the words of these men are complete proof of the correctness of Senator Townsend's assertion at Grand Rapids, last week, that when President Wilson announced that politics was adjourned, he meant that everything except Democratic politics was adjourned; or, put the other way around, that only Republican politics was adjourned.

Possibly Mr. Wilson might with propriety have undertaken to place a curb on his own party, and after calling off the Democrats he might even have asked the Republicans to agree to a truce—but manifestly he had no right to undertake to direct the course of a party of which he is not a member, in order to give his own party "an edge."

We are not sure, however, that under any circumstances an adjournment of politics would have been beneficial. It might have choked constructive criticism and all endeavor to correct errors and remove misfits in office. Moreover, Senator Townsend spoke good-Americanism when in announcing his opposition to partisan politics in connection with this war which, parenthetically, is the sort of partisan politics men like Mr. Doremus are undertaking to play, he pointed out the fact that while we are in war, we also are in peace. Consequently there are great domestic and economic problems that call for solution and demand attention on something more than a war emergency basis. Here party politics is privileged to function; here it is the duty of party politics to function.

Unless it does, this country will soon cease to be a free country and a progressive and prosperous country.

HIGHEST SALARY PAID TO MAYOR

\$18,000 IS WHAT CHICAGO PAYS EXECUTIVE—NEW YORK NEXT WITH \$15,000

PHILADELPHIA PAYS 12 THOUSAND

Chicago Pays Its Seventy Aldermen \$3,000 Each; New York's 73 Get \$2,000 Each.

Washington—Chicago has the highest priced Mayor in the country, according to census bureau statistics. He gets \$18,000 a year and serves four years. New York comes next, with \$15,000 Mayor, whose term also last four years, Philadelphia, third in the list, gives its Mayor \$12,000 a year for four years. Boston, St. Louis, Newark, N. J.; Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh pay their Mayors \$10,000 annually, the term being four years in Boston, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and two years in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Newark. Indianapolis and Seattle pay their Mayors \$7,500 a year; San Francisco, Baltimore and Minneapolis, \$6,000 each; East St. Louis, Louisville, New Bedford, Detroit, Kansas City, Buf-

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falo, Mount Vernon Rochester, Columbus, Scranton, Providence, San Antonio, Tex., and Richmond pay \$5,000 each. The Aldermen, who share with the Mayor and certain other officials the responsibility of government in American cities, cost the taxpayers varying sums. Chicago has 70 Aldermen, at \$3,000 each; Boston, 9, at \$1500 each; St. Louis, 29, at \$1800 each; Newark, 32, at \$500 each; New York, 78, at \$2000 each; Cincinnati, 32, at \$1150 apiece; Cleveland, 26, at \$1200 each; Philadelphia, 48 Select Councilmen and 83 Common Councilmen, all serving without salary; Pittsburg, nine Aldermen, at \$6500 each; Indianapolis, nine, at \$800 apiece, and Seattle, nine at \$3000 apiece. The only cities that have an upper and a lower house of Aldermen or Councilmen are Hartford, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Atlanta, Louisville, Portland, Me.; Baltimore (33 in all, at \$1000 each); Brockton, Mass.; Cambridge, Mass.; Everett, Mass.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Malden, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Pittsburg, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Manchester, N. H.; Buffalo (36 in all at \$1000 each); Lancaster Pa.; Philadelphia, Pawtucket, R. I.; Providence, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Portsmouth, R. I.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Lynchburg, Va.; Richmond, Va., and Roanoke, Va.

The commission form of government which takes the place of mayors and aldermen involves a smaller salary outlay. In Washington, D. C. the three commissioners get a total of \$15,000; in Denver, \$25,000; in San Diego, \$12,000; in Topeka \$9,000; in New Orleans \$30,000; in Salem, Mass. \$10,000; in St. Paul \$34,000; in Lincoln, Neb. \$10,000; in Atlantic City, \$15,000; in Bayonne, N. J., \$10,000; in Hoboken, \$10,000; in Jersey City, \$15,000; in Trenton, \$15,000; and in Harrisburg, \$13,000. In some of the commission governed cities a mayor is elected as such, while in others he is chosen by the Commission. Sometimes he gets an extra allowance as chairman of the Commission, but this rarely exceeds \$500, and is included in most of the above cities. While most cities employ assessors to fix the valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, those of some States have no assessors, but report to the county the amount required to be raised for city purposes.

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Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, tin, chrome or brass. It works quickly, easily and leaves a brilliant surface. It has no equal for discoloring surfaces.

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STATE TROOPS SAVE U. S. AND MICHIGAN MANY TIMES COST

TWO BIG ACHIEVEMENTS STAND TO CREDIT OF BODY UP TO PRESENT TIME.

I. W. W. QUICKLY CHECKMATED

State War Preparedness Board Has Won Great Credit Through Work of the Constabulary.

One of the most effective steps taken by the Michigan War Preparedness Board since its creation by legislation when the United States entered the world war was the formation of the state constabulary, or Michigan State Police. These troops have been an insurance against disorder and already have saved the government and the state many times their cost.

The state war board realized when the call for troops came that the departure of the national guard would leave Michigan unprotected against home troubles and immediately planned the formation of a body of state police, 200 strong. The work of the constabulary has more than vindicated the judgment of Gov. Sleeper, Secretary of State Vaughan, Attorney General Groesbeck, Auditor General Fuller, State Treasurer Odell, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Keeler, the elective state officers who make up the war board, and all of whom except Superintendent Keeler, are candidates for reelection on Nov. 5.

Two big achievements stand to the credit of the state police up to date. The first was ridding the state of the I. W. W. menace. The other was the suppression of booze smuggling after Michigan joined the ranks of dry states. But besides those two jobs the state police have done a huge amount of other most important work.

Stamped Out I. W. W.

The constabulary disposed of the I. W. W. so promptly and so effectively that many people in the state did not know Michigan had been threatened with the same serious trouble that many western states experienced. But one of the first sabotage efforts of the disloyal elements in this organization was to hamper the production of ordnance in this country by tying up copper and iron mines and mills in the upper peninsula. Lawless leaders of this organization who respect no government, sought to spread a reign of terror through the mining district and prevent peaceful and law-abiding miners from continuing their work, thereby crippling the government in its manufacture of munitions and other war necessities.

Had it not been for the organization of the constabulary it would have been necessary to have federal troops sent into the upper peninsula—troops that the government was anxious to send to France as rapidly as possible. The state saved the government from that, thanks to Gov. Sleeper and his aides on the war preparedness board.

Without firing a single shot and almost without striking a single blow a detachment of 25 mounted troopers quelled the disturbance in Gogebic county, assured the citizens that they were on hand not only to protect their lives and their property, but the lives and property of striking members of the I. W. W. as well, and with in a comparatively short time brought order out of threatened chaos.

Because of the opportunity for alien enemies to spread their vicious propaganda among ignorant foreigners employed in the mining regions the troops have remained on duty north of the straits and will continue to patrol the district for the duration of the war.

The troopers are out only to assure law and order. They are not maintained to break strikes, but have impartially protected men at work while strikes were in progress and strike pickets who were attacked by others. So well have they done their work that when it was proposed last fall to have them withdrawn from the upper peninsula for the winter months a howl of protest went up from all elements of the population.

Nab Booze Smugglers.

The constabulary has done splendid work in preventing whisky smuggling from Ohio and Wisconsin into Michigan. Only recently it has put out of business a gang of whisky runners of nationwide notoriety. Not only has it captured scores of actual law violators, but its work has deterred hundreds of others from attempting to violate the dry laws of the state.

At the request of federal authorities another troop of state police was sent to Detroit to guard the big docks where millions of dollars' worth of war supplies are handled. This body has been on duty in Detroit for a year now, dividing its attention between the docks and the big grain elevators and food storehouses. During the long and bitterly cold nights last winter the troopers never relaxed their vigil. The Michigan Central tunnel and the Detroit stockyards also have been protected by these same troopers.

Eight men are stationed at a big factory in Muskegon where munitions are manufactured. Twelve others guard the Grand Trunk tunnel and power house and the big terminal wheat elevator at Port Huron. Probers have been kept away from the great power plants at Menominee by the state police. At Niles they are guarding the Michigan Central bridge. At Flint twenty men are patrolling the entire industrial district and affording protection to the many plants engaged on government contracts.

Under direction of the food administration the troopers have confiscated wheat which greedy buyers were trying to hold from market. They have distributed coal in cities during the fuel famine; have policed foreign sections of cities where there was much disloyalty rampant in suppressing disloyalty and rounding up pro-

"Newberry or Ford? Easy for Me," Says This Voter

The Detroit News, always anti-Republican, loses no opportunity to show its displeasure with the Republican voters of the state because they preferred Commander Truman H. Newberry, of the United States navy, to Henry Ford as their senatorial candidate. Since the primary the News has devoted many columns to abusing the Newberry campaigners and to praising Henry Ford. One of its readers has written it the following jarring communication, which got by its censor and appeared under the heading "He is for Newberry" in the News' "Public Letter Box" column October 14:

To the Editor: Suppose you had to engage a man to fill the position of editor-in-chief on your newspaper and were obliged to choose between two applicants, A and B.

A is an experienced newspaperman, well educated, of clean character, a good citizen, an ardent patriot, qualified mentally for the position and anxious to have it.

B has had no newspaper experience whatever, has been successful in an entirely different work, knows nothing of the history or practices of journalism, was recently guilty of at least one monumental instance of bad judgment, hasn't taken enough interest in newspapers to even read them regularly and doesn't care about becoming your editor-in-chief unless you insist upon it.

You, of course, would decide immediately in favor of A, but in the meantime you discover that either A (or some of his friends in his behalf) has possibly violated "the spirit" of a generally disregarded law.

You righteously frown, but what are

you going to do? Hire B? That is to your only alternative, but are you going to do it?

In this hypothetical case your position is analogous to that of every Michigan voter in the matter of the United States senatorship. It is Newberry or it is Ford and there is no issue excepting fitness as between these two men.

If the fortune spent by Ford in his memorable "peace at any price" campaign had been as effective as he intended it to be, all Europe would now be prostrate before the German and America would have to face the Kaiser's armies alone and without a gun ready to defend itself. No one can deny that.

On the other hand, while Ford's dangerous anti-preparedness campaign was going on Newberry was seeing clearly that America must, to preserve itself, and do its duty to mankind, inevitably enter the struggle. He was for getting ready—speedily, thoroughly and was prompt to volunteer his services to accomplish that end.

Ford boasts that he knows little of history and admits that he has taken small interest in the political affairs of his country. He has been accused of being an internationalist, rather than an American, and he hasn't denied it.

Newberry has been a member of the cabinet of one of our great Presidents; is a student of history and statesmanship; an unimpeachable patriot, and even those who oppose him politically admit that he is first-class "senatorial timber."

A or B—Newberry or Ford? It must be one or the other. What is the answer? It's easy for me.

H. S. D.



Do You Think There is No Competition?

If anyone thinks there is no competition amongst the big packers, he ought to go through a day's work with Swift & Company.

Let him begin at the pens when the live stock comes in; let him try to buy a nice bunch of fat steers quietly and at his own price without somebody's bidding against him.

Let him realize the scrupulous care taken at the plant that not one thing is lost or wasted in order that costs may be held to a minimum.

Let him go up into the office where market reports are coming in,—and reports of what other concerns are doing.

Let him watch the director of the Swift Refrigerator fleet, maneuvering it over the face of the country like a fleet of battleships at sea.

Let him take a trip with a Swift & Company salesman and try to sell a few orders of meat.

Let him stay at a branch house for an hour or two and see the retail meat dealers drive their bargains to the last penny as they shop around among the packers' branch houses, the wholesale dealers, and the local packing plants.

And then, when the day is over, let him have half an hour in the accounting department, where he can see for himself on what small profits the business is done. (Less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales.)

If he still thinks there is no competition in the meat business it will be because he wants to think so.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



JUST A STORY ABOUT A LITTLE INDIAN BOY

But His Death Made Nuns Sob and Doctors Weep When He Recalled His Stoicism.

Omaha, Neb.,—Little Chief is dead.

It was a nurse speaking in the St. Joseph Hospital. Her voice shook. No answer came from nuns, doctors and nurses outside the door of the room where Little Chief lay, but eyes that were wet with tears spoke volumes. The news spread thru the hospital and everywhere there were the same moist eyes, and now and then a sob, for Little Chief, the charity patient, was the pet of the hospital.

Eleven years old, Little Chief had won the admiration and love of all the hospital staff by his stoic indifference to pain. For months he had suffered with a tubercular knee, but never had he whimpered. He was a Sioux Indian and true to the tenets of his race.

Peter Selwyn was the little Chief's right name, but his sobriquet is what his chums and the hospital authorities called him. Peter was a leader of boys. Despite his lame leg the young Indian joined with his little white friends in their pastimes.

Peter had steadfastly refused to believe that he was going to get better, but never complained.

Recently, when he had been brought back to the hospital from St. Francis academy to undergo another operation, "Little Chief" turned to the attendant nun and said:

"Sister, I am going to die soon."

"No, Chief, you are not. You are going to get better after this operation," was the reply.

"You try to encourage me," said Peter. "I don't need encouragement. I am not afraid to die."

And Little Chief wasn't. He died as he lived, with stoic calmness.

Six of Little Chief's chums acted as pallbearers at the funeral. Rupert Weir, Paul Schoeppe, William Laux, Francis Krebs, Leo Coyne and Phillip Weinert were boys with whom the little red-skinned lad always liked to play and they carried the white coffin that bore Peter from the hospital to a railroad station, where the body was placed on a train for Gregory, S. D.

The Question.

Miss Wells, the teacher, was delivering the final lecture of the term, and she dwelt with considerable emphasis on the fact that each student should devote all the intervening time preparing for the final examinations.

"The examination papers," she said "are now in the hands of the printer. Are there any questions to be asked?"

She rose for a moment and then a voice timidly inquired:

"Who's the printer?"



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C. A. HUDSON



G.O.P. CONVENTION RE-NOMINATES FOUR STATE WAR BOARD MEMBERS

The above four state officials, in addition to performing the regular duties of their offices in the past two years, have made a splendid record on the State War Preparedness Board. Their efficiency and energy has made Michigan a leader among the States in War Work. The Republican State Convention re-nominated them unanimously so that they may continue their excellent services. With Governor Sleeper as Chairman, and with Superintendent of Public Instruction Keeler, these men make up the personnel of the Michigan War Board. They will come before the voters of the State for reelection on November 5th.

REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS SHOW THE WAY.

The Democrats are claiming in the congressional campaign now on that credit for the selective draft act should go to them. When its wisdom is at last apparent to everyone they would like to appropriate for themselves the political capital that rightly accrues from provident legislation. As a simple matter of record it appears that though the Democrats held a majority in Congress it has only been through Republican leadership and through Republican votes that the nation has been provided promptly with the superb army which is now the nation's pride and glory and which bids fair to be the savior of the world. From the beginning the Republicans have advocated and supported "Win the War Now" policies.

When the Democrats pettifogged on the selective draft measure the Republicans struck straight from the shoulder; when the Democrats could not make up their minds, the Republicans were obliged to do it for them; when the Democrats were fishing around with countless excuses for delay, the Republicans possessed the vision of a plain military necessity; when the Democrats were playing their petty time serving game of political trade and maneuver, the Republicans rose, as statesmen, to the imperative need of the moment.

GEMS FROM HENRY FORD

I used to go to church once a year—on Easter Sunday. I don't do that now. The churches probably do good and are all right for those who want them. The best work the churches do is in the country. There they furnish a meeting place for the boys and girls to get together and mate up. That's what women ought to do—mate up, and have a home and raise a family.

But—do not mistake this—America will not be involved in this war. This nation is too much of a melting pot, a melting pot in which the elements are still un fused.—It is only through misapprehension that men will fight each other—and there can be no misapprehension in men called upon to fight men they understand, men of their own nationality, almost their own blood. I tell you, war for America is impossible.

Dr. G. W. Bechtold

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