

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 22

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1918.

No. 52

Is Cited for Heroism

Priv't. Lionel Goodman Cited by Gen. Pershing.

In the list of those cited by General Pershing for distinguished service, issued Tuesday, appears the names of three Michigan boys with the 12th Infantry, and one of these is Lionel Goodman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Goodman of this city.

Private Goodman joined the Company "I" boys shortly before they left for France and while they were training in Texas. The citation follows:—

Private Lionel Goodman, Headquarters Company, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry; Herman Goodman, father, East Jordan.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 11-13, 1918. These runners for the Third Battalion, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry, during the taking and holding of the line near La Tuilerie Ferme, were carrying important messages, crossing and recrossing death valley between Hill 258 and La Cote Dame Marie, the foremost part of the line held by the Third Battalion. The valley was swept by machine-gun fire, the terrain affording absolutely no protection, requiring a perilous dash of 500 yards across open ground before any cover was reached. It was only by display of supreme courage that important messages reached the battalion.

FRANCIS X. LALONDE PASSES AWAY.

Frank LaLonde passed away at his home in South Arm township Dec. 18th following an illness of only a week from paralysis.

Deceased was born in Canada, June 10, 1864, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. Supply LaLonde, Sr. When but four years of age his parents moved to East Jordan and they made their home here continuously since then.

In 1886 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Kotalik at St. John's Catholic church in the Bohemian Settlement. Seven children were born to them, viz:—Clarence of South Arm, Albert at Camp Lee, Va., Mrs. Sophia Withers of Charlevoix, Mrs. Anna Carr and Misses Catherine, Bessie, Esther and Agnes LaLonde at home.

Deceased was a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and the Gleaner organization of farmers.

Funeral services were held from St. Joseph's Church Saturday morning last conducted by the pastor, Rev. Fr. McNeil. Interment at the Catholic Cemetery. The pall bearers were the five brothers of deceased—Andrew, Gus, Joseph, Richard and Supply LaLonde, and a brother-in-law, John McTavish.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the neighbors and friends for their many acts of kindness extended during the illness and death of our husband and father.

Mrs. Frank LaLonde and Family

NEGRO FINDS MAN HE SERVED IN WAR

Search of Nearly Fifty Years Ends Successfully for Old Negro.

Pueblo, Col.—A revival of old memories, harking back to the ante-bellum days, when he as a boy was sold many times on the auction block as a chattel, and finally at the age of 17, learned of the war to free the negroes, he escaped from his master and found refuge in a camp of Federal soldiers, was occasioned in the mind of Rev. J. Preston Watson by the receipt of a letter from Thomas Gannon, an old soldier now residing at Monte Vista, Colo.

It was Gannon, then a First Lieutenant in the Ninth Missouri Cavalry and later promoted to Captain, 51 years ago, who formed a liking for the fugitive colored boy and took him in. Throughout the war until the close of four years later, Watson remained with Gannon. Then they separated, with the understanding that Watson was to go to Gannon's home and, under his instructions, learn the tinner's trade.

But alternating circumstances intervened. Although in the intervening years each frequently tried to find a trace of the other, their efforts proved in vain until two years ago. Watson, then a veteran pastor, who had done nearly 40 years' service for the African Methodist church, learned that Capt. Gannon was living near Leadville. This being in the district which Watson toured as presiding elder, he renewed his search, and finally found Capt. Gannon, a feeble, gray haired man.

"Of course neither of us knew the other," says the Rev. Mr. Watson. "When I knew Gannon in war times he was a square shouldered young man, with a long black mustache and bushy black hair. Half a century later I found him an old man, little resembling his former self. But the old friendship was still there. He seemed mighty glad to see me, and for two hours we talked over old times. Then later he came to my house and we sat up all night long talking old times."

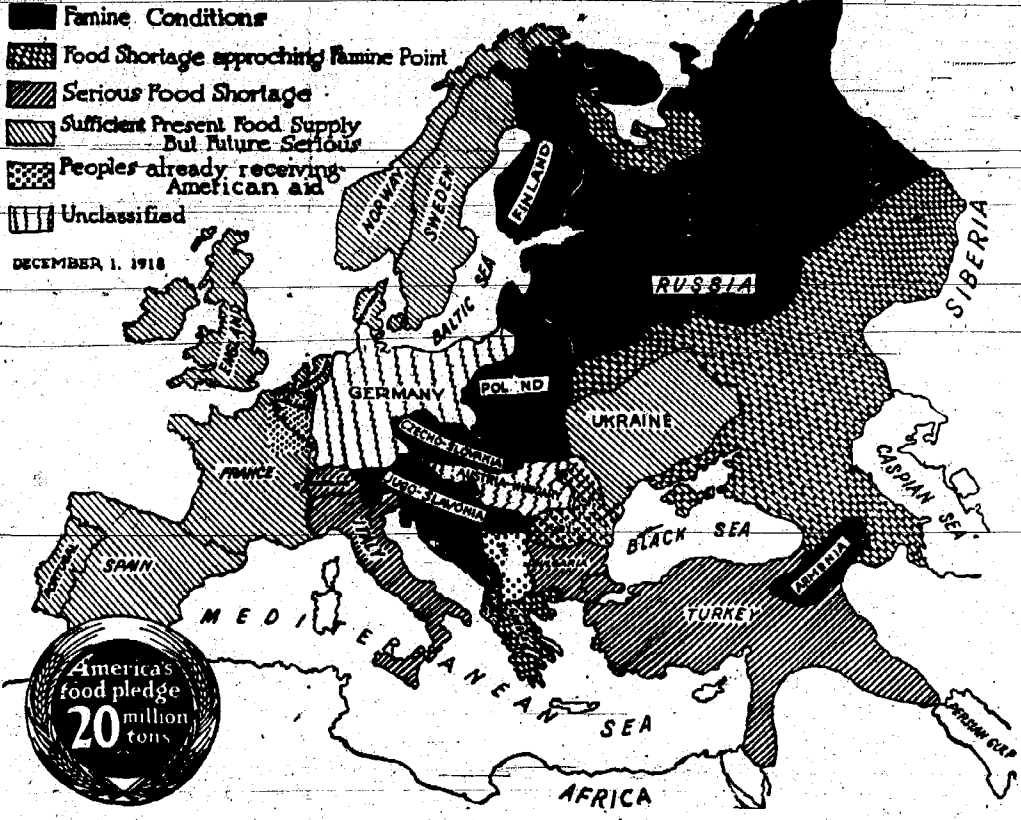
Reminiscently in his letter Gannon said: "Again I recall an incident—the negro boy who wandered into camp, a fugitive from slavery, meek, humble, seeking protection. My boys in blue treated him with kindness and sympathy and I soon realized his faithful services; honest, truthful, and diligent, employing his leisure moments in the efforts to learn to read that he might be helpful to his fellow free men. Now how well he has succeeded. From an humble servant to a devoted servant of the Lord and zealous in the uplift of his people."

Born near Lynchburg, Va., Watson was sold when a baby with his mother to Robert Barnett, Bowling Green, Pike county, Missouri. When four years old his mother died, and from that time until ten he was sold five times on the auction block in Missouri.

Necessity is the mother of invention; promotion is the stepfather.

It's easier to approach luxuries than it is to back away from them again.

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population.

Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief.

The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own

seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens.

Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for Americans because there is no present indication that she shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers.

England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies.

Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic re-

gions, with conditions most serious in Finland. Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies.

In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 6,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies.

If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

FOOD ALONE WILL BLOCK ANARCHY AND MAKE DEMOCRACY

Anarchy in Europe means chaos here. Today, what was Russia is a bit of internationalism—so-called Bolshevism. What was Russia is a vast country and population which has lost all social institutions—marriage along with the rest. Every store is closed because the Bourgeois are the storekeepers, and in Russia no one may live except he be a day laborer. The lowest strata of intelligence is on top.

You will say that America is in no such danger; America is an educated country. The worst Bolshevism today is the educated Russian, gone mad with the dream of a perfect world in which there is to be no class, no national lines, no flag but the red flag, and every man a brother the world over, and nobody in any circumstances of life better than his neighbors. Hunger did it.

In Switzerland last week a group of the best educated, best skilled mechanics, wrecked the factory where they worked because they did not get food instantly upon the declaration of the armistice. Holland is on the verge of a strike; and Switzerland and Holland have always been regarded as stable and orderly. Germany, that we thought bound down by iron discipline until, as Bismarck said, "a revolution was impossible, because it was forbidden," has split in one week into twenty-four separate national and racial units, no one of which will let anything go into its neighbor.

America can advance a selfish motive for its food program of world relief if necessary. We cannot collect indemnity from an anarchistic Germany. We cannot afford to let the red flag which paraded down Fifth Avenue, New York, last week get too strong a hold. And we have got other motives.

America has been the melting pot of the world, and during the last eighteen months we have proved that we are a fused people. Italians, Armenians, Serbs, Poles, Greeks, and even Germans, Austrians and Hungarians volunteered for service in our army. They believed in us. They wanted to be called Americans. My friends, are they going to stay proud of Americanism if we sit back and let their kin at home starve?

Finally, we have won the war, but we can yet lose it. We have fought the war because we believe in our institutions, because we believe in the democratic form of government, and because we believe in humanity. We said we fought to make the world safe for democracy. We will not have done that until the democratic governments they are attempting in Europe are assured—until the red government is stamped out.

With food, which alone can block anarchy, we are supporting the foundations of the new system of government. Of what avail to say to these people that we have made them free if it is only to say to that freedom "Hail" and then "Farewell." Our world leadership is at stake.

In the old days of ancient Rome, when war was not only business but pleasure, the greatest joy was the sight of the bold gladiators as they came for the combat in the arena with the cry, "We who are about to die salute you." At the conclusion of the combat the vanquished depended for the verdict of the people given by their thumbs up or thumbs down.

Today, when we hate war and all the things it brings, except the idealism that comes with it; today when we have almost felt the wreckage of our civilization in the passions of the struggle, the peoples of Europe now come to us and say, "We who are about to die salute you. Have you made us free to let us starve? And upon the answer depends, not only their lives but the future life of our nation and of our institutions and of those ideals for which we have so proudly fought."

END OF WAR SHOWS FOOD CONDITIONS

VAST POPULATIONS OF COUNTRIES IN EUROPE URGENTLY NEED FOOD FOR THIS WINTER.

SAVE TO HELP THESE PEOPLE

Food Administrator Hoover said before going to Europe:

"I am going to Europe to discuss the further food measures that must be organized as a result of the cessation of hostilities. The food problem in Europe today is one of extreme complexity. Of their 420,000,000 practically only three areas—South Russia, Hungary and Denmark—comprising say 40,000,000—have sufficient food supplies to last until next harvest without imports. Some must have immediate relief.

"We have a surplus of some 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of food if we are economical so that the situation can be handled if this and the other smaller surpluses in the world can be transported.

"All continental Europe has reduced herds and is consequently, short of meats and especially fats. These countries have their last harvest and under orderly governments this would furnish breadstuffs and vegetables for various periods from two months upwards, depending upon the ratio of social disorder. In these cases with transportation and financial demoralization, the tendency is for peasants to cease marketing even their surplus and thus instant difficulties are projected into the cities even when resources are available in the country. The peasant and villager of Europe always provides for himself for the whole year in any event. The

them thus narrows itself to the support of the cities and large towns pending restoration of order and the establishment of confidence in future supplies—and the cities are the center of anarchistic infection.

"Arrangements have long since been completed by which the big Allies, that is, France, England and Italy, will be provisioned. This covers 125,000,000 people.

"Our first and deepest concern now must be for the little Allies who were under the German yoke—they are the Belgians, Serbians, Roumanians, Greeks, Czechs, Jugoslavs and others. There are some 75,000,000 people in these groups and they must be systematically helped and at once. We have already doubled the streams of food flowing toward Belgium.

"Our next concern must be to relax blockade measures as far as possible in order that the neutral states in Europe who are now all on short rations, should be able to take care of their people and prevent the growth of anarchy. This is another group of about 40,000,000.

"Another problem lies in the 50,000,000 people in North Russia, a large part of whom are inaccessible owing to the breakdown of transportation and through sheer anarchy. Millions of these are beyond help this winter. These groups are the ones that must enlist the sympathy of the American people and for whom we are prepared to make any sacrifice.

"There is a great problem in the situation of the enemy people, about 90,000,000. This problem is not one of going to their relief. It is a problem of relaxing the watertight blockade, which continues through the armistice, sufficiently so that they may secure for themselves the bare necessities that will give stable government. Unless anarchy can be put down and stability of government can be obtained in these enemy states, there will be nobody to make peace with and nobody to pay the bill to France and Belgium for the fearful destruction that has been done. I would certainly approach this problem with mixed feelings, having been long a witness to the robbery of food from women and children and the destruction of millions of tons of food at sea and to the misery under which the millions amongst the big and little Allies have suffered under the German yoke. Justice requires that government be established able to make amends for wrongs done, and it cannot be accomplished through spread of anarchy. Famine is the mother of anarchy."

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR PRESCOTT SAYS TODAY

Notwithstanding repeated assurances that the federal guarantee of wheat prices are binding upon the government for the 1919 crop, the statement comes to George A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator for Michigan, that "rumors are persistent in certain sections of the west, and particularly so in some parts of Michigan" that the government guarantee is to expire June 30, 1919.

At the instance of the Federal Educational Division Mr. Prescott renews his assurance that the guaranteed price for wheat, by which Michigan producers will be protected for next year's crop in exactly the same manner as during the season just closed. The order will continue effective until July 1, 1920. This is in accordance with the proclamation made by President Wilson, and authority of the Lever food control law establishing the food administration. The termination of the war has no bearing upon the guarantee of wheat prices, the federal government's pledge being effective to the above mentioned date, even though a treaty of peace is ratified in the meantime, as it is expected to be.

Two women like to start a fuss and then leave their husbands to fight it out.

A jeweler says pearls are like women—they require a lot of attention.

And the hand that displays an engagement ring never forgets its cunning.

When ambition crawls in at the window contentment flies out at the door.

The less some women have to say, the more difficult it is for them not to say it.

The "war of the union" began shortly after the marriage ceremony ended.

A woman will forgive a man anything but the fact that he doesn't admire her.

Marriage is seldom a failure if neither party to the contract has any relations to interfere.

And some men who are short on intellect, imagine that they are especially long on brains.

It is a bad thing for a man's wife especially if his wife doesn't like it.

PROSPECTORS ARE NEEDED IN ALASKA

MINERAL DEPOSITS OF TERRITORY MORE VALUABLE THAN OTHER RESOURCES

MANY PROMISING QUARTZ CLAIMS

Government Railroad Will Throw Open Thousands of Acres to Profitable Mining.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Alaska needs prospectors more than it needs farmers for the mineral deposits of the Territory are far more important than all its other sources of wealth combined.

This is the sentiment expressed by Lionel A. Johnson, who has returned from Fairbanks Alaska, where he has been the editor for some time of the Alaska Citizen. In speaking of Alaska's future he says:

"There is no place in Alaska where gold has not been found, but the cost of mining at the present time prevents the workings of any but the very richest properties. The Government railroad that is to be constructed from Seward, on the southeastern coast, to Fairbanks, which is in the heart of the territory, will certainly reduce the cost of fuel and supplies to such an extent that thousands of acres of placer ground, which are now valueless, will be mined at a profit.

"In area, Alaska is equal approximately to one fifth of the United States proper, and in all of that great country there are less than 35,000 white persons. Thus it may readily be understood that they can make but slow progress in developing a territory as large as the combined areas of about ten average states.

"Throughout the interior of Alaska the ground is frozen to a depth of more than 100 feet in most places, and the thawing of the ground is the most expensive feature of placer mining. The thawing is done by burning wood, but when the railroad is built the big deposits of Alaska coal will provide cheaper fuel.

"Mining operators say that they cannot make a profit on placer ground that does not yield at least \$1 to the square foot of bed rock. Ground half that rich would be like a mint in California. The rich ground in the Fairbanks district, like that in the other old camps of the north, is getting pretty well worked out, but it is certain that many other rich localities will be found later.

"Many promising quartz properties have been discovered in the interior of Alaska, but the high price of labor and supplies has prevented them from being properly developed.

"Since Congress authorized the construction of a government road into the interior, quartz prospecting has taken a new impetus, and several of the mining experts who have been there in the last year have told me that deposits of low grade ore are almost exhausted.

"Alaska's most notable quartz mines are near Juneau, on the southeastern coast. These are the Treadwell and the Sheep Creek mines. At the latter there are being crushed 5,000 tons of ore a day, and a new unit of the mill is just being completed, which will increase the capacity to 10,000 tons a day. There is enough ore blocked out in this mine to keep its mill crushing it at the rate of 10,000 tons a day for 100 years. The remarkable thing about it is the fact that the ore produces only about \$1.70 a ton, and the milling of the ore is done so economically that the owners realize a profit of \$1 to the ton.

"There are many big quartz deposits in the interior of Alaska that are richer than these but it will take cheap transportation facilities to develop them.

"In the Alaska range of mountains some distance west of Mount McKinley, some wonderful bodies of low grade ore have been discovered. The most notable of these are in the Broad Pass country, through which the new Government railroad will pass. One of these ledges is said to have a general width of 200 feet for about 18 miles. It carries both gold and copper and is said to assay from \$1.50 to \$200 a ton in gold.

"On the northern slope of the same range, not far from Fairbanks, another ledge, said to be 80 feet in width has recently been discovered. The ore is of low grade, but will be profitable when touched by a railroad. Still another great deposit of low grade ore has been discovered in this range, near its summit and not far from the head waters of the Copper river. It is not possible to call to mind the numerous other promising quartz claims that have been found in this range, but it will take capital to develop them.

"Just now there is considerable excitement about the new placer camp that has been discovered north of Fairbanks. It is at the headwaters of the Kuskawana river, but its extent is not fully determined.

"Hardy grains and vegetables are raised at a profit at Fairbanks, but farming like mining, is expensive under present conditions, and the market for the local market is not responsible for the profits.

ELOPING PAIR ARRESTED DEEP IN WAVING CORN

Doctor Outwits Farmer's Wife in Race to Win Bride—All Ends Happily.

Wilmington, Del.—Maud Minder on a summer day never looked lovelier than Margaret Beattie, a farmer's daughter of Hockessin, when she stood a bride in the middle of a waving cornfield.

The bridegroom was Dr. Alvin Rupert, of New Rochelle, N. Y. It was a runaway match—so much so that the bride played her stately part in the fetching simplicity of a sunbonnet and a gingham frock.

A difference in religious beliefs had caused her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Beattie, of "Fernside," to forbid her marriage to Dr. Rupert, as the young people had arranged.

But the enamored doctor was not to be denied. Accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rupert, he established quarters on a neighboring farm, that of William Crossan.

Communication had been forbidden, but the sighing pair discovered a hollow tree of the type traditionally favored by Cupid as a lover's postoffice, and thus in scribbled words they exchanged their hopes and plans.

Dr. Rupert came to Wilmington, procured a marriage license and a clergyman and motored with them back to Hockessin. Margaret Beattie met them at a turn in the road, having slipped away from her father's farm in her everyday clothes.

Fearful of pursuit, the wedding party hastily penetrated the shelter of an expanse of a cornfield. It was as much as the minister could do, however, to get through the service quickly enough to outspeed the bride's vigilant mamma, who had followed Margaret and arrived breathless just after the ring had been slipped on her finger.

PRISONER EATS THE EVIDENCE

Man Is Said to Have Swallowed Marked \$10 Bill.

New York—Herman Horowitz, who said he was a delegate of the Painters' Union, was arrested by Detective Giery on a charge of extortion. On the way to the station it is alleged that Horowitz seized a marked ten dollar bill, which Giery was holding as evidence, and swallowed it.

The complainant against Horowitz, who is 30 years old and lives in Brooklyn, is Louis Wall, a boss painter. It is charged that Horowitz threatened to call a strike of painters employed by Wall unless Wall paid \$10. Wall, it is said, told him to come back later.

Wall complained to the police and Detective Giery was assigned to the case. It is alleged Wall gave a marked \$10 bill to Horowitz. Afterward, it is said, Giery arrested Horowitz and says that he found the bill in Horowitz's pocket.

As the detective and his prisoner were on the way to the police station, Horowitz engaged Giery in a fight and wrested the bill from the detective's hand. This done, Horowitz is said to have swallowed the evidence while the detective struggled to save it. Then Horowitz accompanied the detective to jail without further trouble.

"THANK YOU" IS ALL SHE GOT

And Just Think, She Found and Restored \$2,500 Cash.

New York—Joseph Rorner of East Newark, Conn., recovered \$2,500 he left in an elevated train in Brooklyn. Just as Rorner was reporting his loss to the police a young woman purchased a ticket at the City Hall station of the Third avenue elevated line and pushed a bundle through the ticket window.

"Here is a bundle which I picked up in a Brooklyn elevated train," she explained. The package was found to contain a big roll of gold and silver certificates. It was sent to the lost and found department of the Interborough.

The following morning the general storekeeper of the Interborough read of Rorner's loss and wired him to call, which Rorner did at once. After identifying himself he received his bank roll. As he left he said, "I thank you."

GUEST OF BLONDE ESKIMOS

Preacher Dwells With Newly-found Arctic People.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can.—The tribe of blonde Eskimos which Harry V. Sadford of New York, the murdered explorer, reported he had found on Coronation Bluff, far in the Arctic zone, have been visited again by a white man. In a letter received from the Rev. H. Girling of Emmanuel College by the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, principal of the college, the missionary announced he reached the fair dwellers of the Arctic and remained with them some time. He asserts that he is the first white man to dwell among the newly-found people.

SEM FROM MOUTH OF A CORPSE

Dentist Removes \$100 Diamond From Dead Man's Teeth.

Altoona, Pa.—Just before the funeral of Caramel Bayve, a jewelry salesman, his \$100 diamond which he had set between his two upper front teeth some years ago was removed by a dentist. His family had not thought of removing the gem in his mouth until the funeral. It was suggested that grave robbers might be recovering it.

OZONE SPRAYED UPON WOUNDS

SIMPLE "OPEN-AIR" TREATMENT IS DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN USED WITH SUCCESS.

APPLIED TO BROKEN LIMBS

Whirlpool Bath for Stiff Joints in France; Exercises to Restore Mobility.

London.—A medical writer who was taken through several of the military hospitals in London by Col. A. S. Woodwork, assistant director of the Army Medical Services for the London Districts, writes in The Express concerning new and improved methods of caring for wounds.

"At Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital I saw several patients undergoing a new healing treatment. Two of these men were most severely wounded last year and for 10 months had been treated in the customary way without any sign of healing. They were brought to Millwall, the bandages were flung away, the wounds were subjected to repeated applications of a steam of ozone, being lightly covered with a loose layer of lint in the intervals, and in four days healing was in rapid progress.

"This treatment is simplicity itself. Oxygen passes from a reservoir into an electrical machine which converts it into ozone; the ozone flows out through a fine metal tube. The machine is wheeled close to the patient's bed, the wound uncovered, and a stream of the microbe-killing ozone flows into the deepest recesses. No painful dragging off of bandages, no rebandaging of the limb to hurt and exhaust the patient. I saw here a soldier who had lost his right foot, with a stump covered with skin so healthy and hard that he could walk upon it, a surgical marvel.

"What might be called the open-air treatment of wounds has come to stay. At the Herbert Hospital is a soldier with a bad compound fracture of the leg. The limb is not swathed in many yards of bandages as was the custom, but lies between sandbags to secure immobility and is covered only with a single layer of lint. The lint is kept constantly wet with an antiseptic fluid (peroxide of hydrogen). Surrounding the leg is a large cage covered with a sheet of thin butter muslin, so that the wound is continually refreshed by a free current of air. Extremely rapid healing and freedom from the agony of manipulation are the great gains from this mode of treatment.

"The whirlpool bath is entirely a war invention, from which excellent results in cases of stiff joints have been obtained in France. As I saw it at some of the military hospitals visited, it consists of a small oblong bath, filled with water which is kept in continuous movement by a miniature propeller revolved at a very high speed by means of an electric motor. A stiff arm or leg, hand or foot, placed in the bath and kept there for some time is much improved by the stimulus of the running water.

"Marvelous examples of bone carpentry are to be seen, such as the transference of a large piece of bone from the leg to fill a gap in the arm bone or jaw.

"All sorts of joint injuries go to Rammersmith Hospital, and there, as well as at other hospitals, it is to be seen a collection of ingenious exercisers for restoring mobility. When the surgeon has done all that he can the patient goes to the masseurs and the exercisers. If his wrist is stiff, he twists a bar with graduated resistance; if he cannot fully close his hand, he grasps a thick bar and turns it, passing on to thinner and thinner bars as the hand improves; the patient with a stiff knee is put to exercise on a stationary bicycle; others, according to the nature and situation of the defect, practice rowing, climbing ladders, pulling on weighted ropes; and with these curative exercises is combined massage, with electric treatment, and other remedies.

"What is being done by our greatest bacteriologists and chemists in the laboratories of the Royal Army Medical College to prevent war diseases, to cope with the enemy gas poisons and tear shells, etc., would take an article to itself to describe. Here the vaccines are made to secure the men against typhoid fever, which used to be more fatal in war than the bayonet and the bullet combined; paratyphoid fever, so rare formerly, so common now in France; the cholera of Saloniki and Egypt; pneumonia, one of the soldier's worst trench enemies in cold weather; and other diseases common in camp and trench.

"About 10,000,000 doses of these vaccines have been sent out from Millwall since the war began. Among them is a most valuable mixed vaccine which gives protection from both typhoid and the two forms of paratyphoid fever.

Didn't Make Good.

Wigg—"I hear you've sold your bird dog. He was a good retriever, wasn't he?"

Wagg—"I thought so, but he didn't bring back what I told him."

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lusk Publisher ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

BATTLES WITH WILD BEAST

Youth Forced to Meet Dangerous Animal With Bare Hands—Badly Slashed in Encounter.

Bridal Veil, Ore.—No one would suspect that George Paugh, a modest-looking young man employed by the Bridal Veil Company, is the hero of one of the most thrilling battles ever fought between man and wild beast. However, the young man is the hero of such an encounter, and the story is a thrilling one.

The fight took place on the Summit of Cougar Point, which overlooks the Columbia river. At the top of this point a flagstaff and flag were placed by Paugh several years ago, but the flag has long since whipped itself to pieces on the storm-swept heights. Cougar Point towers several thousands of feet and only a few venturesome spirits ever reach the summit, Paugh being the first.

Several years ago Paugh decided that he would scale the point and started up along the south side. He followed a path for some distance and noticed the path had been made by some wild animal, but he pressed on. By means of some young fir trees he succeeded in reaching the top.

So far all was well. While resting at the summit Paugh heard a noise below on the trail that he had traversed, and turning suddenly found himself confronting a huge cougar with two cubs.

The young man had no weapon of any sort. There was little or no time for reflection. The animal was between him and the trail down the elevation, and the cougar showed no indication of giving way.

Then followed a terrific struggle between man and beast. The space on the summit is small, but the battle was fought out to the finish on this

narrow space. On the side looking toward the Columbia river there is a sheer fall of more than 1,000 feet to the railroad. It was Paugh's thought to hurl the animal over the precipice, and the cougar dashed seemingly with the same purpose in mind.

Back and forth they fought in the narrow space. The cougar gave Paugh a fearful slash from his shoulder down one arm, laying the flesh bare. Finally Paugh succeeded in forcing the animal to the edge of the precipice and with an extra effort sent the cougar over the edge.

The animal went spinning down the rocky side of the elevation with terrific force. The cougar occasionally caught her claws in the rock, but could not secure a fixed hold, and the animal finally landed on the rocks near the railway, nearly every bone in her body being broken.

Paugh was so overcome by the struggle that he lay for some time on the summit of the point before starting down. He took the two little cubs down with him. He says he never will forget the fierce battle he had with the mother animal.

Later he pulled up to the summit the flagstaff which he anchored in the rocks and raised an American flag which remained there for several years.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

It's such a great gift not to be bored by good people that nobody has it.

When a woman wants advice from a man she'd better give it to herself. A man takes his party politics seriously that the Ten Commandments become a joke to him.

HE WAS WEAK AND ALL RUN DOWN.

"I thought my kidneys might be the cause of my rundown condition and weakness," writes W. H. Frear, 63 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y., "so I took Foley Kidney Pills and they did the work. I cheerfully recommend them. You can use my name wherever you wish." They stop rheumatic aches. Hite's Drug Store.

TAX NOTICE

Taxes of the City of East Jordan, levied for state, county, county road and school purposes, are due and payable at my office over Hite's Drug Store, on and after December 10, 1918. If paid on or before January 10, 1919, no collection fee will be added. Thereafter a charge of four per cent will be added.

WM. T. BOSWELL, City Treasurer.

For Croup, "Flu" and "Grip" Coughs.

M. T. Davis, leading merchant of Bearville, W. Va., writes: "A few nights ago one of my prions had a small child taken with croup about midnight. Came to my store and got Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Before morning the child entirely recovered. Parents can't say enough for Foley's Honey and Tar."—Hite's Drug Store.

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix. At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix in said County, on the 18th day of December A. D. 1918.

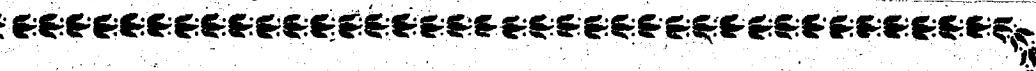
Present: Hon. Servetus A. Correll, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of John F. Quye, Deceased, William R. Tate having filed in said court his final administration account, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

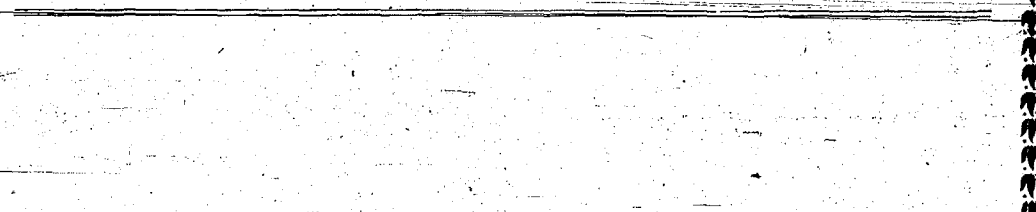
It is Ordered, That the 14th day of January A. D. 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Charlevoix County Herald a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

SERVETUS A. CORRELL, Judge of Probate. A true copy. Servetus A. Correll, Judge of Probate.



EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE



"There's a Reason"

Quality - Service - Price

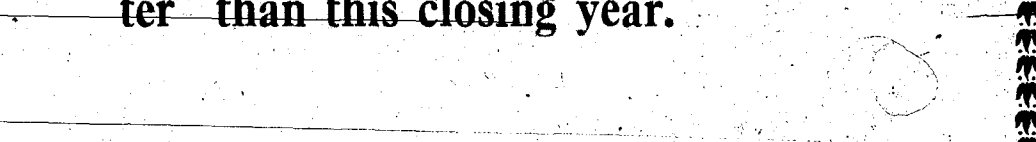
Are three good reasons why this store is the shopping center of Charlevoix County.

Come in and let us prove it.

Our holiday business was the best in years. We are looking forward to the coming year for "bigger and better" than this closing year.

"There's a Reason"

East Jordan Lumber Co.



Missing

Charlevoix County Herald

East Jordan, Michigan

Volume 22, No. 52

December 27, 1918

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