

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 23

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919.

No. 6

To Meet Here Next Tuesday

A Meeting for All Growers of Radish Seed.

A Radish Seed Growers Meeting will be held in East Jordan on the afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 11 at 1:30 o'clock.

There have been five large associations organized in Antrim and Grand Traverse Counties and any one who raises radish seed should come out to these meetings.

These associations are being organized for the purpose of getting the growers together to study the better production of the seed and care of same after it is grown and also to cooperate with the seed companies to see if some plan cannot be agreed upon that will relieve the grower from the risk he now must take on the settlement for his seed. Many growers have lost heavily by shipping their seed away before it was tested and in condition to ship, some have not been satisfied with their returns and we believe this can all be taken care of satisfactorily if the seed companies will test the seed at shipping point where the farmer can see just what is taken out of his crop and can deal with the men face to face.

We have received letters from the seed companies who seem to wish to be fair in this matter, and we believe they will be willing to cooperate in this move for better production, care of the seed and fair settlement to all.

Each association is electing a representative to a meeting which will be held in Bellaire sometime in February for the purpose of having these representatives meet with a representative from each seed company to make plans for the care and settlement for the 1919 crop of seed.

Every grower whether he is satisfied with the returns he has received in the past or not should come out to this meeting.

County Agent Cribbs of Antrim county will explain the plans for the future of the organization.

MRS. IDA PROCTOR PASSED AWAY AT TRAVERSE CITY.

Mrs. Ida Proctor passed away at the Traverse City hospital, Wednesday, Feb'y 5th, from influenza. The remains were brought to her old home here Thursday and funeral services were held from Redmon's Undertaking Parlor, Friday afternoon, conducted by Elder Ray Grossett of the L. D. S. Church of which deceased was a member. Services were private on account of the epidemic. Interment at East Jordan Cemetery.

Miss Ida Hunt was born at Battle Creek, Dec. 13, 1860. On Feb'y 16th, 1879, she was united in marriage to John Proctor at Littlefield, Emmett Co. They came to East Jordan some thirty-five years ago and made this place their home since then. Mr. Proctor passed away some eleven years ago. The surviving children are:—Mrs. A. E. Monteith of Clayton, New Mexico; Mrs. Lillian Knickerbocker of Flint, Mich.; Mrs. Dan Morgan of Buffalo, N. Y.; John Proctor of Detroit and Robert Proctor of East Jordan; also a son-in-law, Joseph Lalonde of Clovis, New Mexico, who married the daughter—Nora—deceased.

FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Are you worried because your allotments do not come, or your letters do not arrive, or for any reason connected with your boy's service to his country? Let the Red Cross Civilian Relief Department help you. Call or phone the following committee:

J. J. Porter, phone 1.
Mrs. W. E. Palmeter, phone 185.
Roscoe Mackey, phone 89-F2.

The service is yours, free.
Returned Soldiers and Sailors: Keep up your Government Insurance. We have some late dope on this. Ask us.

Notice to Auto Owners.

Notice and warning is hereby given that all cars must have their 1919 License Tag with Number, if they are in use. Any car found on the highways of the city not properly equipped will be stopped and driver and owner prosecuted.

HENRY COOK,
Chief of Police.

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms, Monday evening, Feb. 3, 1919. Meeting was called to order by Mayor Whittington. Present—Whittington, Gidley and Crowell. Absent—None.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion by Gidley, the following bills were allowed:

E. R. Kleinhaus, selling cemetery lots	6.00
Enterprise Pub. Co., printing	19.95
R. A. Risk, sal. and livery hire	38.00
W. T. Boswell, sal. and postage	43.26
A. Walstad, repair work	3.60
D. H. Fitch, salary and rental	24.16
D. E. Goodman, mdse.	6.83
C. B. Crowell, salary	25.00
Elec. Light & Power Co., pumping and lighting for Jan.	549.95
Mich. State Tel. Co., rentals	6.25
Otis J. Smith, salary	25.00
J. E. Redmon, comforter	4.00
Henry Cook, sal. and turning on water	77.00
Chas. Nowland, labor	1.00
James Gidley, salary	25.00
Lewis Zoulek, labor	2.70

The resignation of Wm. G. Fortune as Justice of the Peace was presented, and on motion by Gidley, same was accepted.

The following places were designated for holding the March primaries and the April election: First Ward, Passenger Building; Second Ward, Town Hall; Third Ward, Hose House.

The following election boards for the above named elections were appointed as suggested by the clerk: First Ward David J. Whiteford, H. J. Carpenter, A. J. Malone, Wm. F. Bashaw and Jas. Gidley. Second Ward—M. J. Williams, J. A. Nickless, Fred Longtin, Wm. Aldrich and W. R. Barnett. Third Ward—W. T. Boswell, C. H. Maddaugh D. H. Fitch, C. B. Crowell and W. A. Pickard.

On motion by Gidley, the above appointments were confirmed.

Moved by Gidley, supported by Crowell, that the past and present chairmen and directors of the local Red Cross be appointed as a committee to entertain returning soldiers. Carried.

Accordingly, the mayor appointed the following named persons as members of said committee: John Porter, R. S. Sidebotham, A. J. Suffern, Mrs. E. A. Ashley, May Stewart, Mrs. H. C. Blount, Mrs. H. W. Dicken, Mrs. A. Cameron, Mrs. W. E. Palmeter and Mrs. W. F. Empey.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Crowell, who moved its adoption, seconded by Commissioner Gidley:

Whereas, there exists among the electric light users of the city, a feeling that they are being charged a rate in excess of what consumers are paying in other towns, and

Whereas, it is the opinion of this commission, in fairness to both consumer and power company, that an equitable rate based upon receipts and actual running expense should be fixed, therefore,

Resolved, That the East Jordan Electric Light & Power Co., through their Superintendent, L. G. Balch, be asked to appear before this commission at an adjourned meeting to be held Monday evening, Feb. 10, 1919 at the commission rooms, and present a sworn itemized statement of the gross receipts and actual running expenses of the company for the month of Jan. 1919. Further

Resolved, That the said Superintendent, L. G. Balch, be served with a copy of this resolution.

Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1919, by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes—Whittington, Gidley and Crowell.

Nays—None.

On motion by Gidley, meeting was adjourned to meet Monday evening, Feb. 10, 1919, at 8:00 o'clock p. m., standard time.

Otis J. Smith, City Clerk.

The cheap man takes another's good fortune as a personal insult.

Disappointment long continued makes cowards of us all.

SAYS IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Are you looking for a safe, reliable remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough? A. H. McDaniel, Box 51, Lindsade, W. Va., writes: "I am glad to tell you that Foley's Honey and Tar is the best medicine in this world. I had a severe cough. Someone recommended it and before I used half a bottle I was better." Hite's Drug Store.

Letters From Our Soldiers

From CAPT. W. C. SPRING.

[Reprinted from Charlevoix Sentinel.]

Written to the Late Captain Williard A. Smith.

The following interesting letter from Captain W. C. Spring was received here Monday last. Captain Spring has been in Europe with the American forces continuously since the United States entered the great war, hence, has not heard of the passing of the late Captain Smith, who departed this life December 24th, 1917, one year prior to the date of Captain Spring's letter. Captain Spring was one of the officers of Company X, of East Jordan, later Company I of the Michigan National Guard, and with his Company was transferred early to the western battle front in Europe. Captain Spring was a personal friend of the late Captain Smith, and spent some time in this city, two years ago as recruiting officer.

Dec. 25, 1918.

Captain Williard A. Smith,
Charlevoix, Mich.

My Dear Captain:—

As Christmas has arrived again, our minds naturally turn to our friends we have left behind, and who we know are watching our record and looking for our return. I know how anxiously the people of Charlevoix have been awaiting news of the men who enlisted with me last summer, and who represent the City of Charlevoix in our regiment. I am pleased to say that we still have them with us, safe and well, and hope to return them, as they have been during our campaigns, a credit to the City of Charlevoix, as they have been to the 125th Infantry.

I've often thought of writing you before, but it has been almost impossible, as we have been on the front lines almost continuously since our first bow to the Boche, May, 18th, in Alose. Since then, every day has been a real 4th of July, as far as noise was concerned, until the armistice went into effect.

Our division has been one of the real combat divisions every minute, and we have been fortunate in being able to see real action in some of the hardest battles of the war.

Our first real test was in the second battle of the Marne, at Chateau Thierry, where the 32nd Division was given a trial. The result of that battle, when the 32nd not only demonstrated their ability to fight, but drove the Germans into head-long flight across the Vesle river, stamped us as a combat division of the first degree. From that time, there was no question as to the ability of our Division. General Mangin at once asked that our Division be taken to Soissons, and placed in his army, as they had been unable to gain in that sector. Our Division went into action near Juvigny, and in a four day's battle, not only pierced the line, but again drove into flight the famous Prussian Guards, taking Juvigny in probably one of the greatest barrages of high explosive the war has ever seen. From there we were taken to the rear for a ten day's rest and to receive replacements.

We were then taken to the front near Verdun, which was considered by the Germans, their strongest position. They called it the "Krimhild Stellung," which means a position of great strength. This was the line that German strategists said could not be broken, and was the most grueling test we have had. The Germans massed their artillery and machine guns behind great bands of barbed wire and entrenchments in a county that by its natural formation, made a line that they considered impregnable. Our regiment was in the front line twenty-one days, and were subjected to every method of destruction the Boche could advise. Artillery, machine guns, Minnewerfers, gas, grenades, and air bombing, all played their part continuously, night and day, during that time; but our line continued to gain ground every day until the Boche line finally broke, and they evacuated the whole section of country west of the Meuse river, and the whole German army in that section went into retreat. This is the battle which will probably be known as the "Argonne-Meuse," and the one we are especially proud to have participated in.

We then crossed the Meuse and were in position for attack the morning the armistice went into effect. Major Gausser's battalion was in the front line, and ready to go over the top at 7:00 a. m. that morning, when the order came

to stop the attack, as all firing would cease at 11:00 o'clock a. m., you have no conception of what that meant or what the sensation was, when all firing ceased, everything became quiet, and we realized it was all over. After being under fire so long, and our nerves strained almost to the breaking point at times then to have it cease all at once, is beyond description. The silence became so oppressive that it was almost painful and for days we would find ourselves unconsciously listening for the shells that did not come.

Captain, I cannot pay a tribute great enough to convey to you the heroism of the Michigan men. Words will never express in a fitting way their deeds and the spirit that inspired them and carried them through the most grueling tests men were ever subjected to.

The Kaiser did not dream that America's raw soldiery could defeat his trained fighting men, and according to the theory of all things military they should not have done so. One thing, however, he overlooked. He did not realize the esprit de corps that existed naturally in a free country like the U. S. A., and that the righteous indignation in the heart of every American because of his crimes against humanity, had resulted in every soldier feeling that he had a personal grievance to settle. He did not know how much the Stars and Stripes meant to a free American, and that while he was fighting for it, life was only a secondary consideration.

But one thing is certain, the American soldier has been tried under all kinds of conditions, and has been acknowledged by all nations to have no superior. Truly the National Guard has shown its ability to fight and has exploded a great many theories as to its non-efficiency. It has borne the brunt of the fighting, while an army could be trained, and surely has justified its existence.

I am pleased indeed to be a part of this branch of the U. S. Army, and the letters, "N. G." mean more to me than they ever have before. As you know, of course, we are now a part of the Army of Occupation, and are now across the Rhine. Our Division was one of the three Divisions selected for the front line of the "Army of Occupation." This is a great tribute to our unit, as the 1st and 2nd Regulars and 82nd were selected.

We do not know how long our duties will keep us here, but hope soon to be able to see our friends in the U. S. A. I can tell you some very interesting stories Captain, when I get back, of my experiences in France, Belgium and Germany. But if there is any one thing necessary to make one proud of the U. S. A., it is to spend a year in Europe under the same conditions we have spent this. This war will make better American citizens of every man in the A. E. F., and when the Statue of Liberty comes in sight, it is going to cause a thrill that will be beyond description.

As we came through Luxembourg, one bit of decoration among thousands of others seemed to me to mean volumes, because it showed that Europe understands us at last. On a board suspended across the street, was the inscription, "Welcome Americans, Liberators of Nations." In a few years Germany will also regard us as deliverers from the iron hand of William Hobenzollern, the greatest criminal the world has ever known.

Hope to see you soon Captain, in the U. S. A., and be able to tell you how good it will be to see old friends again.

Your friend,
Capt. W. C. Spring,
125th Inf'y, U. S. Army.

From CORP. F. E. WIGGINS

(To his mother, Mrs. Sadie Wilson.)
Bausendorf, Germany,
Jan. 6, 1919.

Dear Mother and All:

Well mother being as I have no special place to go and I have nothing else to do will spend the evening in writing you a few lines to let you know that I am well and feeling fine and hope this letter finds you all the same. Well we are still in the same old place as we were when I wrote last week, as you may notice by the heading, and it is sure some gloomy place, but laying all jokes aside it is some better than having to sleep in shell holes with six or seven inches of water in them and shells bursting around a fellow just to let him know that the war was still on, but that was a couple of months ago, so quite a relief.

Well I suppose brother, Dee, is home by this time. I have a good place to stay here, but we are not allowed to mingle with the people but anyway I have no desire to talk to them for if it had not been for them we would have

never had to come to this country, but of course I always had a desire to visit some of these foreign countries, but I never thought I would have my expenses paid but I am sure we have earned all we get.

We have had a pretty nice day today as it has not rained and besides we had cooties inspection or rather grey-backs as the U. S. calls them and they are quite plentiful I can assure you and some of the shirts awhile back were as full of them as the air was full of rumors on us starting for home at an early date and it was sure full of it.

Well this is about all I can think of this time so will close with love to all. A. ever your son,
FLOYD.

Trier, Germany,
Jan. 12, 1919.

Dear Mother and All:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am well and hope that this letter finds you all the same. Well we have changed our residence again which is often to happen over here. This is quite a city we are in now, they even have street cars here which have been quite a scarce thing in our travels in this country, but of course we are so used to walking that we do not pay much attention to them, but if I can get a pass to look the city over, I think I will take a little ride just to see how it seems once more.

We were out for a cootie bath this morning and also had our blankets steamed so we ought to be free from our friends for awhile, at least hope so. It is raining some today but have had a few nice days lately, but have not had much cold weather here yet as we do not need to wear our overcoats or gloves, which very likely you are wearing in the U. S.

Well this is about all for this time so will close with love to all.

Corp. Floyd E. Wiggins,
Co. "D" 310th Eng's.
American E. F., France.

Women to Vote Must Register

To the Women of Michigan:

1—The next general election—your first opportunity to vote—will be held April 7, 1919.

2—On that day important constitutional amendments will be voted on by the voters of Michigan.

3—All women American citizens by birth, naturalization or marriage, who are 21 years of age, or who will be 21 years of age on election day, are voters for all purposes. But no voter, man or woman, can vote whose name is not upon the proper registration book.

4—Registration is a fitting, for use on election day by election inspectors, of all qualified voters. This is done to prevent illegal voting. The City Clerk or Township Clerk is the official before whom you must register. In order to be sure you can vote on April 7, 1919, you should go to his office and register at once. You do not have to write out any statement. The Clerk will write the proper matter in his book.

5—You must register in your own given name. You do not have to give your age. All you need to do in that regard is to state that on election day you will be 21 years old or upwards. You must give your residence and street and number, if any.

6—A woman born in the United States is an American citizen whether her parents were citizens or not, but a woman citizen of the United States who marries an alien loses her citizenship by reason of said marriage and she cannot vote thereafter unless she becomes naturalized through court proceedings. The naturalization of her husband alone would not be sufficient, nor would the death of her alien husband restore her to American citizenship. A subsequent marriage to a United States citizen would, however, make her a citizen.

7—An order to vote in Michigan a woman must be:

(a) 21 years of age or upwards on election day.

(b) A resident of Michigan for 6 months prior to election day.

(c) A resident of the township, village or ward for 30 days before election day (except in case of change of residence from one precinct to another in the same ward or township.)

(d) A citizen of the United States, the wife of a citizen of the United States, or the wife of an inhabitant of foreign birth who, having resided in the state

two years and six months prior to November 8, 1894, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States at least two years and six months prior to said date.

8—REGISTER RIGHT AWAY. A tremendous amount of work will be

upon City and Township Clerks between the present time and the next general election by reason of the admission of the vote to women.

9—By reason of charter provisions, certain cities may have special times for registration of voters other than or in addition to the times above mentioned. But under the 1917 registration law, every voter has the right to register with the City or Township Clerk as explained herein. DO NOT WAIT FOR ANY REGISTRATION MEETINGS. Go and register with your Township or City Clerk NOW.

10—Any former registration of a woman to enable her to vote on a bonding proposition or at school meetings, is not sufficient now. Every woman must register with the Township or City Clerk now to enable her to vote at elections.

11—On April 7, 1919, the voters of Michigan will vote, not only for the election of many officers, including local officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, Members of the State Board of Agriculture, Members of the State Board of Education and Regents of the University, but they will vote upon several important amendments to Michigan's Constitution, including an amendment relating to the liquor traffic and an amendment providing for good roads. More than half a million women should register in Michigan between the present time and April 7, 1919.

The Republican party in Michigan has advocated Woman Suffrage. The State Central Committee of the Republican party adopted resolutions favoring Woman Suffrage many times. Many Republican State Conventions declared in favor of Woman Suffrage before it was adopted. Within the last six years Republican legislatures in Michigan have submitted the question of Woman Suffrage to the voters of the state three times. It was beaten in 1912 at the polls. It was again beaten at the polls in 1915. It carried in 1918, and is now an established fact.

Unless the women of Michigan register and vote generally, little good will result from giving them the vote, and they cannot vote if they do not register. The Republican party of Michigan calls upon every woman in Michigan who will be 21 years old or over on April 7th next to go to her Township or City Clerk NOW and register as a voter, and appeal to her to go to the polls on April 7, 1919, and cast her first vote.

BURT D. CADY, Chairman
Republican State Central Committee.

School Commissioner's Notes

May L. Stewart, Commissioner

Best Summary in W. S. S. for year 1918 was reported by the Mountain School. Seven pupils own \$139 worth of 1918 series. Miss Catherine LaLonde is teacher. The director is Wm. Sanderson, H. S. East Jordan.

Under the leadership of Mr. McNally State School Manager of W. S. S., plans are being formulated for the 1919 Thrift Drive, but the commissioner has as yet received no instructions.

At the time of the publishing of the Directory, Supt. Stead had sent in to the office his figures for the W. S. S. ownership of Boyne City pupils, but due to the fact that the schools were closed for the influenza quarantine, it was impossible for him to be sure. Since the reopening of the schools complete reports have been made by all teachers and we wish to make the following corrections:

Directory reported W. S. S. sales: \$713.00

Actual W. S. S. owned by pupils: \$2484.50

We are very glad also to note that this raises the county school W. S. S. record from \$5885.57 reported in Directory to a total of \$7857.07. All four systems in the county were loyal to the core and we congratulate ourselves on hearty cooperation of teachers and pupils, in the finest county yet.

Organization of the township committees for commencement exercises for rural schools is well under way. Chairmen are appointed in thirteen communities. Programs, schedules, premium lists, rules, and regulations for the final contests have been mailed to every teacher, in order that the work may be uniformly fair for all.

The first three days of last week (and a few of the week immediately before) were spent in the above work. On Thursday and Friday the commissioner visited in districts where new teachers have been located.

Thumb Lake school is a regular little beehive this year with four little students as happy as can be. Mr. Woodworth says he is actually enjoying it and is not lonesome a moment.

The Howard school is progressing finely with the best report for several terms. This is Mrs. Shorner's first month with them.

Cramer School studying hard on grammar, with war work every Friday afternoon from National School Service. Mrs. Denise is working faithfully and come out on top against many odds.



Not Upheld Simply by Reputation.

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

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

C. A. HUDSON

PEACE WILL PUT NEW VALUE ON THE DOLLAR

The greatest merchants and industrial chiefs in the country agree that there will be a readjustment during the peace period. There will be a gradual decline in prices and a gradual improvement in the buying power of money.

The secretary of the treasury has a pretty good opportunity to form an opinion of financial tendencies. He says:

"Every dollar saved now and invested in War Savings Stamps will be worth much more when peace readjustment comes. Every provident man and woman in the United States may find their savings double in purchasing power in the next few years. How can any one more certainly make money than by saving it now with assurance of its enormous enhancement in value when normal conditions are restored?"

The war took 58,000,000 men out of productive civil life and turned them into non-productive soldiers. To supply them all the governments in the world went into the markets and began to bid for everything. Demand increased by leaps and bounds while supply remained stationary or was going down. Result—higher prices and declining buying power of the dollar.

Starting the Baby Right With W. S. S.

A movement has been inaugurated to see that each baby born in the state of Michigan gets the proper start in life. The plan is to present to each a War Savings certificate with at least one \$5 War Savings stamp attached. The parents hold the certificate in trust and as a rule see to it that there are no vacant spots on it.

The war is not won until the problems it created are solved and the debts paid.

YOU KNOW, BUT SOMETIMES FORGET

Everybody knows an imitation is never so good as the genuine article. Foley's Honey and Tar stands at the top of the list of family remedies for colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchial and gripe coughs. W. L. Anglin Antich, La., writes: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar 15 years. It is the best."—Hites Drug Store.

Frank Phillips

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



**Cordwood Saws
Saw Frames**

ICE TOOLS
Send for Factory Prices.

AMERICAN SAW & TOOL WORKS
2451 W. 14th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

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

GOOD START FOR W.S.S. CAMPAIGN

MICHIGAN BEGINS TO RETRIEVE ITS ONE FALL-DOWN IN 1918 WAR DRIVE.

LEADS BIG CENTRAL STATES

Thrift This Year's Slogan—Passing of Liquor Likely to Help Sales.

In Right Direction.

Twenty-five years from now many a man will say: "The first money I ever saved was in buying War Savings Stamps. My parents got me headed in the right direction and I contracted the habit of saving." Habit rules our lives. We use our brains occasionally; habit works automatically.

If there is any one who won't save and invest to help the Government clean up what it has undertaken, then sell him Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps as an investment. If neither appeal seems to succeed, don't be discouraged; think of the missionaries sent to heathen lands and keep plugging.

Should Have Bought a W. S. S. Bill lived for one thing—just to spend. Couldn't even spare money to lend. Save? Bill couldn't do it. And he—Well, you knew it. He died poor and early.—The End

If something prevented your keeping that 1918 W. S. S. pledge—now is your chance to make good. Keep it now—Buy W. S. S. in 1919.

The man who sits around and boasts of his bravery is usually the first to hike for the tall timber when danger threatens.

It's well enough to put your trust in Providence, but it's unwise to go around looking for holes for Providence to put you out of.

REGISTRATION NOTICE

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

February 22, 1919, last Day for General Registration for Primary Election, March 5, 1919.

All electors not already registered and intending to vote at said Election, should make Personal Application to me on or before the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1919.

Notice is further hereby given that I will be at My Office under Post Office where you will Review The Registration and Register qualified electors who may apply therefor.

Feb. 8, and Feb. 15, 1919, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. on each said day for the purpose of Reviewing the Registration and Registering such of the qualified electors in said City as Shall Appear and apply therefor.

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

REGISTRATION OF ABSENTEE BY OATH

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

PROVISION IN CASE OF REMOVAL TO ANOTHER PRECINCT

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

WOMEN ELECTORS

IMPORTANT NOTICE—All women who possess the qualifications of male electors will be entitled to registration provided they make proper application to the City Clerk within the time limit above designated. All Registration Prior to Dec. 5, 1918, is Null and Void. Dated January 31, 1919.

OTIS J. SMITH,
Clerk of said City.

M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

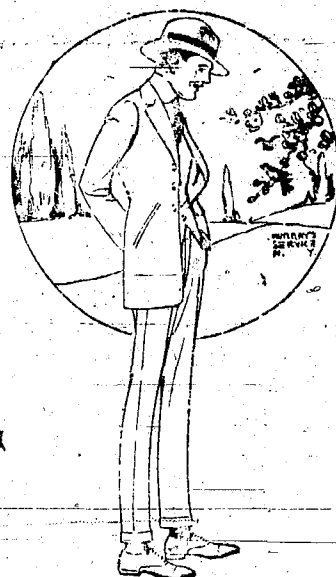
REMEMBER THE
COAT and DRESS SALE NOW ON!

WONDERFUL VALUES FOR LITTLE MONEY!

ALL WINTER HATS TO BE CLOSED OUT!

M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE



Speaking of
Men's Clothes!
Come in and look over our Royal Tailor line for that new Easter Suit, or

Our Style-Plus line in Ready-to-wear Clothing.

Our Spring line of Hats and Caps are up to the minute.

We have a snappy line of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Kid Gloves, etc.



A Big Line of Men's Shoes for Spring in black, brown, chocolate, tan.

Kids Rubber Boots, all sizes.



East Jordan Lumber Co.

An opportunity for Michigan to retrieve its one 1918 war-campaign failure—the War Savings Stamp Drive—is opening with the renewed sale of stamps under a new organization and entirely different methods of procedure. Last year, while Nebraska, Iowa and other states were fairly "whooping" it over the top, Michigan lagged away down in the list among pledges taken; and if officials were minded to tell how many of those pledges were afterward found uncollectible, there would be still less for the state to be proud of.

It couldn't have been that the state was niggardly—or unpatriotic—other drives were highly successful. But some way or another the campaign never caught hold on the state.

This year, while not forgetting that the purchase of stamps is as patriotic as ever, the Michigan committee intends to talk also the sound sense and substantial business of War Savings Stamps until the idea of Thrift reaches every household in the state. Its campaign will last, not weeks, or months, but the whole year. It isn't a drive but an education.

Luman W. Goodenough, the new state chairman, proposes a dignified, constructive campaign. Mr. Goodenough is a well-known Detroit attorney.

The new year starts promisingly. In January Michigan sold more stamps than any central state but Illinois. It leads Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa by a very nice margin.

Hence, the campaign will be directed toward, not only selling a great amount of stamps, but a great number of them. A sale of stamps to 200,000 homes would be considered twice as great a victory as a distribution to 100,000 oven through the sum total of sales in dollars might be the same.

Thriftless Days Abolished.

Along with the abolition of meatless, wheatless and lightless days, this committee proposes the utter annihilation and extinction of Thriftless Days.

The committee will be glad, thank you, to sell \$1,000 in stamps, the limit, to anyone.

But if he wants to get a real Distinguished Service mention, the purchaser must make a little pledge that the \$1,000 purchase will be the result of a conscious economy on his part, and an actual \$1,000 saving.

The campaign, then, will differ from the old drive much as a political battle might from a school education. By the end of the year, it is hoped that the public will have reasoned itself into the idea of salting away day by day some of the two-bit pieces that it has been in the custom of regarding as simply loose change.

The committee intends also to talk the extraordinary merits of its particular brand of goods. Did you ever know that the interest on your Savings Stamp certificate is compounded four times annually? No other security piles up accumulating interest like that. The actual yield is practically 16 per cent—and this interest, mind you, paid in advance. Another thing: if you register your stamps at any postoffice, and later lose them in any way whatsoever, the postoffice where you registered them will give you new ones. The stamps are so good that no man can hold more than \$1,000 of them—a good reason for the little fellow to take his limit.

Make It Permanent.

There is every prospect that the government will continue some sort of thrift stamp sale indefinitely. There is talk already of allowing stampholders to convert their holdings into some sort of a desirable long-term government security, if they wish. The passing of intoxicants is looked upon as certain to release hundreds of thousands of small coins to thrifty investment.

Luman Goodenough, a Detroit attorney of wide acquaintance, who has been interested in practically every civic movement there for years, is the new state chairman of the committee. New headquarters are 92-94 Griswold street, Detroit. Mr. Goodenough already has been assured the co-operation and aid of many of the most substantial business men in the state, and they will form the nucleus of his county organizations.

A new waterproof valise serves also as a tent and a bathtub.

X-rays are now used by dentists to determine whether, or not, root canals have been properly filled.

A bronze paint has been made which will act as a conductor of electricity, serving in the place of lightning rods.

ANTI-ELOPEMENT LAW FOR KANSAS

SUPPORT OF BILL DRAFTED BY A WICHITA WOMAN A TEST FOR LEGISLATORS

BANNS MUST BE PUBLISHED

State Officials, Especially Those Controlling Charity Affairs, for it.

Topeka, Kan.—"Hurry-up weddings" in Kansas are up against a wave of opposition that promises to ere long make them a sort of lost art, as it were. First the probate judges of the State, at their annual conference, appealed to the Legislature for authority to interpose to prevent them through requirement of definite and special information from applicants for licenses, and that the State require notices of impending marriages to be published.

Now club women of the State have brought their eloquence and influence to the cause, and these have in turn been joined by State officials and others who have made some study of the questions involved in defective persons. The women openly announce that support of this bill by legislators will be regarded as a test of political fitness in future.

Recent meetings of the district organizations of women's clubs were largely given over to discussion of the proposed regulation by the State of marriages within its borders, and understanding was arrived at as to the nature and extent of this supervision.

Mrs. B. E. Rowlee of Wichita, has drafted a bill on the subject for submission to the Legislature. It provides that no wedding shall be solemnized in the State until there has been notice published for three weeks in a newspaper published within the country where it is to take place. Where the couple are residents of different counties the notice shall be published in both, and if both are non-residents of Kansas, the notice shall be published where the ceremony is to be performed.

"The purpose of the law will be to stop young folks getting married when their habits and financial condition should prevent it," said Mrs. Bowlee. The runaway couples are the cause of a large number of divorces in this State and publishing the banns will have a tendency to stop these to a considerable extent. We feel confident that we can cut the divorces in two in a short time with a law of this sort."

State officials who have studied the matter of dependent and defective persons point out that so long as the State makes it harder to obtain a dog license or a license for a motor car than it is to obtain a marriage license, so long will it be necessary for the State to make increased appropriations for the care of the insane, imbecile and defectives.

"The laws we now have prescribe more questions and answers for obtaining a dog license than are required to get a marriage license," said W. S. Bowman, chairman of the board in charge of charitable institutions. "No information upon any matter except the age of the prospective bride and groom is required. I have recently completed an investigation of more than 100 insane persons where either a man or woman had been in a hospital and discharged and yet were able to obtain a marriage license and be married. I found 39 children born to these couples and 32 of these children were insane, feeble-minded or epileptics."

LOAN BANK SYSTEM WILL AID IN RECLAIMING RICH LANDS

Federal Financial Aid Expected to Bring Into Cultivation Many Neglected Fertile Acres in South.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Federal Farm Loan Bank system is expected to complete the work of development of the South that has been in progress for several years as a result of recognition of its natural wealth of soil, climate, timber and mineral resources. That is the expressed view of John W. McClure, president of the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association.

In what is regarded as the Memphis trade district, embracing parts of Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee, McClure points out, there are vast areas of land that have been cut over—that is, stripped of its merchantable timber, yet has not been brought under cultivation.

"Cut-over land is rich in fertility," the lumberman says. "It has the natural soil richness plus the added fertility from the recurring decay of the leaves and other vegetation. There have been numerous instances in the South this year where such land produced more than its cost. Any farmer who is progressive and willing to work can pay for a farm within one year."

An old bachelor observes that married men are often as anxious to get out of matrimony as single fools are to get in.

Truth is mighty—and mighty inconceivable for some people.

OLDEST TRAMP OF SOUTH PIKE HITTER SINCE '68

Swore off Work When Lee Surrendered—Maiden "Done a Tap" in 81 Years

Reliance, N. C.—Dick Ragland is the oldest tramp known in these parts. He is 76 years old and has been tramping since 1866. Dick served thru the Civil War. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, "Old Dick Ragland" stacked his musket along with his fellow soldiers. As he laid down his arms he was thinking of the days and years spent as a soldier. Then and there he swore that he would never "hit another lick" of work as long as he lived. He said he had served faithfully thru the war and that the country had to keep him up. So far Dick has kept his word. He has never been known to do any work since that memorable day (unless we call tramping work).

Dick Ragland is known from Washington, D. C. to Florida. He is especially well known in the vicinities of Richmond and Danville, Va., and through Virginia and North Carolina. One could safely say that there is not a place a railroad runs thru, small station or city east of the Appalachian Mountains, in these two states, where Dick Ragland is not known. In this immediate vicinity in the cities and towns he is known by at least 50 per cent of the people from 10 years old up.

Dick has wealthy relatives in South Boston and the southern portion of Virginia. Several times these relatives have fixed him up and tried to start him anew, but all in vain, for Dick would straightway go and sell or pawn his "glad rags" and again hit the old trail. Dick may be seen any time walking the railroad tracks between Charlotte and Richmond, or trudging around the streets of some of the towns familiar to him with his belongings tied to the end of a stick swung over his shoulder. There is not very much territory south of the Mason and Dixon line that he has not explored.

And now comes a report from Durham that the old wanderer was recently given a chance by local officers to either appear before the recorder on a charge of vagrancy or undergo a bath administered under the direction of the city's officials.

Dick's choice furnished considerable surprise. He said that while he had not taken a bath in years, he had rather do that than appear in court. Officers then took him in hand, and with plenty of soft soap and stiff brushes scrubbed him to the law's taste. The Civic League thereupon furnished some clean clothes and the old fellow was shipped off to South Boston.

SEEKS TO PROLONG DURATION OF LIFE

U. S. Health Bureau Strives to Increase Longevity of Citizens

Washington.—The United States public health service and the various health agencies of this country are working to prolong the average duration of life. In this they are obeying the desire for existence, which is the strongest instinct of mankind.

Only a small proportion of the human race rounds out its tour of duty on this earth. Some people are born with good bodies which they treat well. Barring accidents they live a long time.

Some people are born with poor bodies which they treat well. Barring accidents they can live to a ripe old age.

Some people are born with good bodies which they treat badly, and some people are born with poor bodies which they treat badly. They don't last long.

It is recorded that in Yorkshire in 1501 Henry Jenkins was born. He died in 1670, cut off at the age of 169. He remembered well the battle of Flodden Field. This occurred in 1513, when he was 12.

The register of chancery and other courts show the administration of oaths to him 140 years prior to his death. He gave deposition as witness when he was 157. In his young manhood, when he was a little over 100, he was a remarkable swimmer.

The term "old age" too frequently is another name for the falling due of the debts of youth. Overeating, overdrinking, overplaying, overworking, these are drafts on the bank of nature which sooner or later must be met.

Sometimes the day of reckoning can be put off a little bit, but Dame Nature will not be wheedled out of her claim.

The remarkable thing about Henry Jenkins is the fact that he has left behind him no rules of living which would enable one to duplicate his feat. As a matter of fact, there is no royal road to old age, and it is not to be attained by a particular dietary or regimen of life.

Perhaps the best rule may be expressed in one word, "Moderation." Moderation in food, moderation in drink, moderation in the joys and worries of life, moderation in work, moderation in recreation, equanimity of the mind, the soul and the body. These make the long tenure of life.

Costs 27 Cents Before You Eat

Cleveland.—Every time a guest sits down to eat in a first class hotel it costs about 27 cents, Henri Rigo, chef, says. This is for heat, light, water service clean nappery and dishes, ice, water, butter, bread, salt and pepper.

Go to a friend for advice, to a stranger for charity, and to a relative for nothing.

HINTS FOR CARE OF SICK IN THE HOME

You can buy a simple bed rest made of wood and canvas, for a few dollars to make your patient comfortable during her sitting-up hour. The nature of the disease will determine how much she should be raised. In pneumonia, for instance, she cannot be raised upright. Do not keep her in one position too long. If you do she will suffer from bedsores. If you have no bed rest a hot water bottle or a rubber pad placed under her back will be restful.

Be sure to change your patient from one side of the bed to the other every little while to keep her from getting bedsores. As soon as you discever any wipe the spot off carefully with alcohol and powder it well.

If your patient is a child keep her in position by fastening her in with a swing. If the patient finds the bed covering too heavy use a bed cradle. The more elaborate kind are fashioned of iron and painted white. A simple substitute is half of an umbrella. A small barrel or a wire waste basket will do. Even a wooden box sawed across diagonally will hold the covers up.

A daily bath is restful. The comfort is increased by adding alcohol to the water. Also you can give alcohol sponges several times during the day.

Another way of increasing the comfort is to keep the serving tray as attractive as possible. All the china and silver used must be kept in "apple pie order." Also discolored silver and cracked china carry germs. If your patient has a contagious disease all her dishes should be kept away from the other members of the family.

If a member of the family complains of pain in the abdomen do not jump to the conclusion that it is appendicitis. The trouble may be gas or congestion. Relief may often be had from a flaxseed poultice. This is made by mixing flaxseed in boiling water. In making your poultice cook it in boiling water and stir it well until the air is taken out. In putting it between gauze leave it one-half inch thick. Cover it with oil silk and then with silk gauze. Carry your poultice on a hot plate and keep it warm by changing every twenty minutes.

Recipes For The Sick Room

Beef or Chicken Jelly—Two-thirds cup tea or broth, heated, and pour on one-eight box gelatin soaked in a third of a cup of cold water. Pour in a mold or cup garnished with egg or parsley leaf.

Oatmeal Jelly—Cook rolled oats one hour. Strain in mold, turn out, garnish with whipped cream.

Eggs With Cream Sauce—Poach eggs in boiling milk; to half a cup of milk add half a teaspoon cornstarch, rub with one teaspoon butter, salt and pepper a little over egg alone on round of toast. Serve hot.

Beef Tea or Lamb Broth—Put a tablespoon of cream in cup. Fill with hot beef tea or broth.

Bullion with Egg—Put boiling bullion in soup plate, add fresh eggs carefully broken. Let stand until it sets.

Hygienic Soup—Use the stock in which a fowl has been cooked; there should be five cups. Add one-quarter cup of fine oatmeal and cook one hour. Rub through a strainer, add one pint of milk and thicken with one tablespoon each of butter and flour cooked together. Add salt and pepper to taste. Serve with inch cubes of bread browned in oven.

For Invalids—Place a small nuckle of veal in a dish, cover it with a plate closely, adding a pint of water, and set in oven four hours. Strain the water and add a little salt. It will keep some time and has only to be diluted with a little water when required.

Oyster Toast—Wash six large oysters and dry on a towel, dip in melted butter, seasoned cracker crumbs and broil over a clear fire until the juice flows. Place the oysters on small pieces of toast.

Dower Chests

Nowadays the bride-to-be realizes the necessity of a dignified receptacle in which to lay her dowry of linen and lingerie. Of late she has turned somewhat to the conveniences of a wardrobe with half its interior fitted with drawers, but on the whole she leans to the custom of her grandmothers and great-grandmothers for centuries back and selects a chest which, according to its design, may afterward be converted to storeroom uses or put into the hall or bedroom, or even as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture.

Do You Crochet?

Is the tip of the second finger of your left hand cut and aching from the sharp point of your steel crochet needle. Is there a callous spot on the second finger of your right hand?

The crochet needle may be small, but when it goes astray, and the point plunges into the tip of one's finger, judging by the pain, it seems like a sword thrust.

A strip of adhesive tape placed around each fingertip will protect them without interfering with the work. Fingers from kid gloves are nice, but if they extend beyond the first joint of the finger they are clumsy to work with.

Time will be saved by mixing up a quantity of sugar and cinnamon and putting it in a spice can on the shelf. It will be handy for sprinkling over cinnamon rolls, coffee cakes, baked apples, bread puddings, etc.

Steam Cookery

Steaming of foods is not only a method of cooking, but leavening. This is apparent when we steam rice successfully, or any pudding or a brown bread. In the case of the rice there is no other leaven present but the action of the steam, and it will swell to more than double. Good steamed brown bread has a sponginess that comes from steaming.

Starchy foods which are soggy after they are cooked are about as bad as need be. Light and puffy steamed rice or other steamed puddings are delicious and not indigestible.

With gas, perhaps steam cooking may be more precise than with any other fuel. It may be much more precise than baking in a small oven, since small ovens are the subject of almost capricious conditions. If the precision possible is secured there is no need whatever of obeying such directions as "replenish steamer with boiling water," or "add as needed more boiling water." No more should be needed.

Covered closely, with the right amount of fire underneath, the boiling may go on four hours with the tiniest amount of evaporation. Water having once reached the boiling point needs but the minutest fire to keep it boiling. Most people use a great deal, presumably because almost any amount can be used in bringing water to a boil—that is, for raising it from 50 degrees to 212 degrees. If we started with a pound of a pint of water, the amount of fire used to raise it to boiling would raise over 200 quarts 1 degree under certain conditions.

It is far less expensive to steam a loaf of brown bread three or four hours in the right and economical way than to bake one pan of baking powder biscuits in the oven. Yet there are people who are constantly making biscuits who think brown bread too expensive for them. Moissais is the expensive item in the baker, but the flour of meal total only 2 or 3 cents, and no shortening is required.

By the way, I pretty nearly abhor baking powder biscuits dietetically. In an emergency they may do, but to eat biscuits once a day is to court dyspepsia. This has been proven time and time again. Iron coated stomachs pass on the trouble to some other part of the body, to be heard of only after insidious years; delicate stomachs register an immediate protest.

It has been proven that each five drops of water passing off from boiling water as steam absorbs enough heat to cool one pound of water 1 degree. There are forty-five drops of water in a teaspoonful. There are three teaspoons in a tablespoon and sixteen tablespoons in one-half pint. Suppose in steaming a loaf of brown bread one quart of water escaped from the kettle as steam. Careless cooks allow even more to cook away. This would be a loss of 8,640 degrees of heat, totally and unnecessarily wasted.

Suppose we had, instead of a mold of brown bread in our kettle, a stew cooking, or a chicken, or some other meat in boiling, or vegetables, and the water was allowed to escape at this rate. Then the matter would be much more serious for several reasons. The escaping steam would not only carry heat with it, but certain volatile odors, the escape of which means loss of flavor. The more palatable a food is—that is, the fuller of pleasant flavor—the more digestible it is.

A more serious digestive and economic loss as well comes when any protein, whether in meat or beans, is hard boiled. This food substance may be so hardened by excess of heat that the digestive juices cannot break it down to the liquid form in which all food must be before it can make its way out of the digestive canal into the body proper; in other words, from within to really in.

A pot roast is practically steamed in its own juices and in those of the vegetables used for seasoning. If the steam escapes so do the flavor and the quality of the meat.

For the Housewife

If a little salt is sprinkled in the bottom of the frying pan, the fat will not splash over the stove.

Dip a piece of cheesecloth in kerosene, hang in the air for forty-eight hours. A better duster could not be desired.

To reheat cold biscuits or rolls, roll them in a dampened paper and place in the oven until the paper scorches. They will taste like freshly baked ones. If rising bread is covered with a cloth that has been wrung out of warm water instead of a dry cloth it will help it raise wonderfully.

An old black sock, or stocking, is the best thing to use when one is springing off a garment of dark woolen goods with any cleaning fluid. There is no lint from it, it is absorbent and soft. A supply of them should always be on hand, if the men of the family "run" to navy blue or black suits for ordinary wear.

Do not underestimate the value of fruit in improving the complexion. Nothing equals the juice of oranges and lemons to clear up the skin and brighten the eyes. The latter must be filtered and taken without sugar—a half lemon to a glass of water.

To join lace and embroidery buttons hold the edges together instead of sewing them. It will be found that this makes a much smoother seam and will launder easily.

CANNING DIFFICULTIES

Much Trouble Will Be Avoided by Careful Preparation and Handling of Products.

To enable the home canner to overcome some of the difficulties likely to be met with in canning vegetables, the Canning-Club specialists of the Department for the Northern and Western States give the following directions:

Sour corn, peas, beans, and asparagus.—Cases of these vegetables may show no sign of spoilage and yet when opened may have a sour taste and disagreeable odor. This trouble can be avoided if the canner will use products which have not been gathered more than five or six hours, and will blanch, cold dip, and pack one jar at a time and place each jar in the canner as it is packed. The first jars will not be affected by the extra cooking. Rapid cooling of these products prevents overcooking, clarifies the liquid, and preserves the shape and texture of the vegetable.

When peas are keeping well, but the liquid shows a cloudy or hazy appearance, it indicates that the product was roughly handled in blanching and cold dipping, or that split or broken peas were not removed before packing. When peas are too old and blanching is not carefully done the skin becomes cracked and the liquid cloudy. Some waters of peculiar mineral content have a tendency to increase cloudiness.

Corn requires care.—Corn seems to give the most trouble, but with a little care and study this product may be canned as easily as any other. Select corn that is just between the milk and the dough stage. Blanch not longer than five minutes. A plunge in cold water is sufficient. Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp knife and pack at once in sterilized jars. Best results can be accomplished when two people cut and one person fills. If working alone, cut off sufficient corn to fill one jar, pour on boiling water, add salt, place rubber and cap in position, and put the jar at once in the canner. A little overcooking does not injure the quality of canned corn. Corn should not be tightly packed in the jar; it expands a little in processing and each jar should be filled scant full. Corn in the dough stage before being packed has a cheesy appearance after canning. Corn should never be allowed to remain in the cold dip and large quantities should not be dipped at one time unless sufficient help is available to handle the product quickly. Water-logged or soaked corn indicates slow and inefficient packing.

Faded beets.—The older the beet the more chance there is for loss of color. Leave on 1 inch of the stem and all of the tall while blanching. Blanch not more than five minutes and cold dip. To remove the skin the beet should be scraped, not peeled. Beets should be packed whole if possible. Well-canned beets will show a slight loss of color when removed from the canner, but will brighten up in a few days. Small beets that run 40 to the quart are the most suitable size for first-class packs.

Shrinkage of greens.—This is usually due to insufficient blanching during the canning process. The proper way to blanch all greens or pot herbs is in a steamer or in a vessel improvised to do the blanching in live steam above the water line. If this is done, a high percentage of mineral salts and volatile oil is retained by the product. Too great acidity of tomatoes.—A degree of acidity disagreeable to the taste which is sometimes noted in canned tomatoes may be corrected when cooking by adding one-fourth teaspoonful of baking soda to a quart of canned tomatoes.

Water for home canning.—The hardening of beans, peas, and some other products after cooking or processing, or the turning of green vegetables to a dark olive or russet color, usually indicates that the water contains too high a percentage of mineral matter. Water used for canning purposes should be pure, soft, and as free as possible from objectionable and excessive quantities of mineral matter. If a large quantity of food products is to be canned and there is difficulty with the water available, it would be well to have the water analyzed. It would be well also to secure advice from the college of agriculture or from the Office of Home Economics, States Relations Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Needlework Notes.

A hot-water bag often proves to be the friend in need, and if possible one should provide a suitable dress for it. One seen recently was made of white flannel embroidered with a simple wreath in pink and green.

To make a novel collar-and-cuff box, cover a cylinder-shaped rolled oats box with cretonne, and line the inside of box with colored lining cotton that will harmonize with the cretonne used. The cretonne can be put on plain or gathered; sew in pockets on the inside for collar and cuff buttons. Bags are not always as ornamental as they are useful, but by exercising a little ingenuity one can construct a pretty bag from unbleached muslin and cretonne. Line the bag with pink or blue gaiter. For the bottom of the bag take a piece of cretonne, shape the top of it into three large scallops and apply it, scalloped part up, to the bag with braid.

DRINK HOT TEA FOR A BAD COLD

Get a small package of Hamburg Broom Tea 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 grip, as it opens the pores of the skin, relieving congestion. Also loosens the bowels, thus driving a cold from the system.

Try it 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

Rub Pain and Stiffness away with a small bottle of old honest St. Jacobs Liniment

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a 30 cent bottle of old, honest "St. Jacobs Liniment" 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 cooped up! 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 strongest, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica and lame back pains as promptly!

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

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

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to a operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE E. BRITTINGHAM, 809 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.



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

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PUT CREAM IN NOSE AND STOP CATARRH

Tells How To Open Clogged Nostrils and End Head-Colds.

You feel fine in a few moments. Your cold in head or catarrh will be gone. Your clogged nostrils will open. The air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more dullness, headache, no yawning, sniffling, mucous discharges or dryness; no struggling for breath at night.

Tell your druggist you want a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it permeate through every air passage of the head; soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, and relief comes instantly. It is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer needs. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable.

SAGE TEA BEAUTIFIES AND DARKENS HAIR

Don't Stay Gray! It Darkens So Naturally that No-body can Tell.

You can't turn gray, faded hair beautiful dark and lustrous almost overnight if you'll get a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old famous Sage Tea Recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning gray or becoming faded have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful.

This is the age of youth. Gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound to-night and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days.

This preparation is a toilet requisite and is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

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SEEING SNAKES STILL A MYSTERY

TO MEDICAL MEN AND TRUTH IS YET UNDISCOVERED BY THEM.

MANY THEORIES ARE ADVANCED

Some Believe Poison Accumulates in Brain and Delirium Tremens Result.

New York—That delirium tremens is the direct result of over indulgence in alcohol is well understood. But how does such over indulgence act? And why should some hard drinkers never "see snakes," while other and much milder victims visualize them to such a degree that loss of life follows?

Theories of delirium tremens are not wanting; but they are so many as to indicate that the truth is yet undiscovered in its completeness. There appears to be an interesting, though disquieting reason for revival of research in the subject now. Since the Harrison narcotic law went into effect many drug habitues, having exhausted their supply and failing to obtain more, have turned to alcohol as a substitute. In some who had been drinking for years the sudden and marked increase in the amount of liquor consumed has led to the frequent occurrence of delirium tremens. After noting that "chronic alcoholic poisoning produces some well known changes in the central and peripheral nervous system," a writer in the journal of the American Medical Association says, in substance:

"As yet, however, no changes have been found in the brain which explain why a man who has been drinking for years suddenly develops a delirium which runs a definite course of from three to five days or even longer.

"It has been thought that delirium tremens is an acute infection occurring in chronic alcoholics. Nevertheless many cases run their entire course without fever, and Nonne found blood cultures negative in 15 consecutive cases examined by him. Doelken believes that continued drinking of alcohol results in the production of a poisonous substance in the brain itself, and that an accumulation of concentration of this substance produces delirium tremens.

"Jacobson explains the delirium as an auto-intoxication; the kidney, or the intestinal tract, and acting on a brain which has been poisoned over a long period of time by alcohol. The view of Hertz differs from this in that the supposed poison which precipitates the delirium comes from an insufficiency on the part of the kidney.

"According to Bonhoeffer, chronic alteration in the intestinal tract is responsible for the elaboration of poison which is normally excreted through the lungs. Wagner Von Jauregg believes that the liver, rather than the lungs is the organ which fails to eliminate the poison, and he thinks that this failure is due to the changes occurring in the liver in chronic alcoholism.

"Kauffman has asserted that this poison is a carbon derivate acting on a medulla altered as a result of chronic alcoholism. He believes that the delirium will persist until the production of this carbon derivate stops."

All of these theories presuppose a poisoned central nervous system. It has been objected, however, that many chronic drinkers never suffer delirium. It has been suggested that different poisons may result from excessive drink and that only one of these may cause delirium tremens. There are, however, still other theories:

"The possibility that delirium is due to an increase in the pressure and amount of the spinal fluid has recently been considered. Jauregg of Vienna assumes that the body of the chronic alcoholic protects itself by the production of an antialcohol which is of the nature of an antitoxin. When a hard drinker suddenly stops taking alcohol this antialcoholic substance, having no alcohol to which to affix itself, acts on the body in such a manner as to produce delirium tremens. Hare maintains that the development of delirium is due to a sudden fall in the amount of alcohol circulating in the blood of alcoholics. His evidence is drawn from a study of 75 cases, in nearly all of which there was a great reduction in the amount of alcohol absorbed prior to the onset of delirium.

"Numerous objections have been raised to each of these theories. The views concerning poisons and auto-intoxications have been vigorously attacked because there is as yet no definite proof that poison is elaborated. There are already adversaries to the recent notions concerning an increased pressure of the spinal fluid and the fall of alcohol in the circulating blood, all of which indicates that much work remains to be done before the final answer to the problem is reached."

Raised His Ideals
Joshua—"She has awful high ideals of woman. Won't pay no attention to any of the girls around here."

Abner—"I know it. The blamed gile'll set an' admire the pictures of girls in the corset advertisements for hours at a time."

Sterilize your seed bed soil with steam if possible. This will destroy disease germs and weed seeds.

The New W. S. S. Insignia



The above cut of Benjamin Franklin is the new insignia which is being used on all War Stamps literature for 1919, taking the place of the torch of Liberty used last year.

The pioneer exponent of thrift and economy, Franklin was the first American to write on the subject of saving as applied to national welfare, and it is most fitting that his picture should be used in this connection.

Whenever you see his portrait, think of thrift—and of Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

INDUSTRIAL FUTURE BRIGHT IN FEDERAL BOARD'S FIRST REVIEW

Returning Prosperity Augurs Well for Thrift Stamps.

Indications of a smooth transition from a war to a peace basis; confidence in the industrial future of the country and evidence of little inconvenience in the readjustments of labor are high lights in the national summary of business conditions recently issued by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington.

The report has been found heartening by the Treasury Department officials who are planning now to sell \$2,000,000,000 of War Savings Stamps in 1919.

"In general," says the summary, "the transition from war to the peace basis has thus far proceeded with decided lack of friction. Such slackening of business as has occurred is described as due to conservatism and hesitation, the outcome of the desire of producers to know more of public policies and the probable trend of business. There is some unemployment, but the situation is improving. Taken as a whole, the situation is one of waiting for more settled conditions. From practically all districts comes the prediction that the slowing-down will be temporary.

Labor Again Employed.

"Thus far the process of readjusting labor to the new conditions has caused little inconvenience or difficulty. Labor set free in war industries has been steadily absorbed by general business so that the principal effect thus far of the increasing free supply has been merely to relieve a previously existing shortage. There is still an excess demand at many points. Costs have altered but little, and the enhanced expense of living has made employers feel that it is incumbent upon them to maintain wages, so far as practicable, pending distinct revision of prices for necessities.

"In some cases it is reported there is a tendency to a setting down upon a higher level of prices and a higher average of wages than prevailed for some time preceding the war. From the productive standpoint, conditions continue satisfactory in most staple lines. Agriculture, in particular, is reported to be in an exceptionally promising condition.

Farmers in Fine Shape.

"The farmer is said to be in the best financial shape for many years. In the south he is holding his cotton for better prices and is marketing his output conservatively. Excellent crop prospects are reported, not only from the cotton region, but also from the wheat states of the west and from California. On the Pacific coast the prospects for excellent crops for the coming year are exceedingly bright."

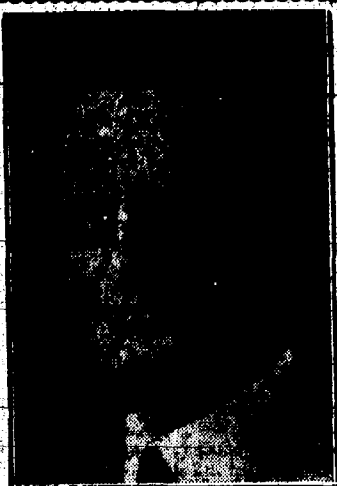
This report of the Federal Reserve Board is compiled from twelve reports sent in from the twelve Federal Reserve Districts of the country. These sectional reports are made monthly and are a careful and accurate presentation of the status of business in each district.

GENTLE JABS

Any young man can get a good living—if his dad is rich.

A poor man without principal is usually devoid of interest.

Michigan Chairman in 1919 W. S. S. Campaign



Luman W. Goodenough, a Detroit attorney who has been active in every war campaign since the struggle with the Hun began, has accepted the state chairmanship for one of our most important after-war problems—Thrift. He will lead the 1919 War Savings Stamps campaign. "Spend Sensibly" is Mr. Goodenough's substitute for the old slogan, "Don't Spend." He reminds the state that war bills must be paid in 1919. To do this, the government is planning on selling \$2,000,000,000 in stamps.

SIXTY BILLION DOLLARS IS UNCLE SAM'S INCOME

Figures mean little when they run up to eleven places, but it is comfortable to think that the national income now amounts to \$60,000,000,000. This is double the total of 1910. It shows the enormous stimulation of activity under the stress of war. More than that, it gives a slight idea of the immense potentialities of the United States.

Sixty billion dollars a year means \$580 for every man, woman and child in the United States. The New York statisticians figure that the total wealth of this country is now double that of England and the national income quadruple.

There seems to be no reason why the American people should not subscribe liberally for War Savings Stamps. With sixty billions a year coming in we ought to be willing—yes, eager!—to "Finish up the job" and wipe out all war bills.

Insuring the Children's Education

One of the most important success assets and requisites is a good education. Every good father desires this for his children. But a good education costs money, and the money, especially when there are several beloved youngsters in the family, frequently is needed in inconvenient degree or season. The day of an infant's birth is none too early to begin preparations for its educational start in life.

One of the best and newest ways of insuring a child's educational rights is by means of the War Savings Stamps system. To set aside a weekly sum for the special schooling of every embryonic citizen entails little effort, no sacrifice worth noting, and means the safe and sure attainment of the desired object. Small sums foot up surprisingly, and long before the little one is ready for the music lessons, the course in business English or the college matriculation the financial department shows a satisfactory balance. And to buy War Savings Stamps is the simplest of all known saving propositions: It literally is almost as easy as falling off a log.

Begin now to save for the education of your children. Organize a War Savings Society or join one, since the spirit of competition provides safe stimulus. It's good patriotism, good business. It won't be long before you'll be thanking the Government for having afforded the War Savings Stamps opportunity. Children grow up amazingly fast!

A woman's inconsistency may be the greatest of her many charms.

The sweetness of some women reminds us of sugar-coated bitter pills.

Luck may be a good servant, but as a master his pay days are uncertain.

No man ever got a pain in his back from carrying his neighbor's burdens.

Cynics learn by experience, but other people imagine they were born that way.

He's a wise man who makes the mistake of guessing a woman's age too young.

One-half the population of a village knows all about how the other half lives.

Small favors are thankfully received and often unthankfully remembered.

Often the spirit of perseverance strikes a man hardest when he is in the wrong.

THE LEADER'S GREAT SLAUGHTER CASH CONVERTING SALE

The Success of the Community—is in full force going on now. We are crowded from morning until late at night with enthusiastic customers. Time is too precious to tell all in detail.

If you are looking for BARGAINS follow the crowds to our store at OUR GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE.

THE LEADER

H. Rosenthal, Prop'r

French Block, Main Street East Jordan, Mich.

FARMERS BUILD TOWN; RUN IT WITHOUT HELP

Fernald, Iowa, Is Common Center Where Interests of Ruralists Are Consolidated

Des Moines, Iowa—Out on the prairie of Iowa is one of the most novel towns of the country. It is called Fernald.

At Fernald there is no bickering between townspeople and rural residents as is often the case. The farmers for miles around feel perfectly free to go to town without wearing starched shirts and collars.

There is an air of mutual interest between town and country which would gladden the heart of any rural life expert.

And the reason for this is that the town is owned by the farmers themselves.

When he goes to town to buy a bar of soap or a new plow the farmer buys of himself, or rather he is a partner in the store. When he goes to the elevator he sells to his company the grain he has brought in. Perhaps his next step will be at a bank owned and managed by the farmers themselves.

All of Fernald's business enterprises are owned by farmers living within a radius of three or four miles. The built fourteen years ago when the railroad was built, Fernald has a population of only 100, and probably will not grow much larger in the years to come, because of the nearness of numerous other towns.

The town was founded by the farmers in order to avoid making long hauls in delivering crops to the railroad. A line elevator was built shortly after the town was founded, but it was until about two years ago that it was purchased by a group of farmers operating under the name of the Farmers' Grain Company. H. S. Fleagle, the farmer who put thru the deal was made manager of the elevator.

This investment proved a wise one, for in the first year under the new management the elevator paid a profit of 95 per cent on the \$5,000 capital.

The Farmers' Lumber Company was organized by four farmers with a capitalization of \$6,400. Mr. Fleagle also manages the affairs of this company and its \$10,000 stock. Another enterprise founded by the Farmers' Cooperative Mercantile Company. After a brief period of competition the rival

mercantile store was compelled to close its doors leaving the management of the town and its business affairs entirely in the hands of the farmers themselves.

The town's founders then established the Farmers' Savings bank, with a capital of \$10,000. The deposits have reached the \$40,000 mark in three years. Mr. Fleagle's ability for management was recognized a third time when he was made vice president of the bank.

Fernald is in Richland Township in Story County.

The word "and" occurs 46,527 times in Holy Scriptures—10,984 times in the Old Testament and 35,543 times in the New Testament.

The world's highest powered motorship has been built in Italy for the Brazilian navy, its oil motors developing 6,400 horse power.

Simultaneous tests are being made of the air of Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to determine which is the "smokiest city."

The wet, flat lands of Ecuador produce a vine yielding a fruit which, when dried, forms a sponge regarded as superior to animal sponges.

Thru the efforts of the U. S. Government a million acres of desert land have been transformed into fruitful farms tilled by 29,000 families.

Ontario has become the largest gold-producing province in Canada, its production last year being 44 per cent of the total of the dominion.

A Dutch scientist, who has experimented, says that bread can be kept fresh several days at temperatures below freezing or exceeding 104 degrees.

Last year livestock valued at \$300,000 was killed on the national forest ranges by eating poisonous plants; 85 per cent of the losses of cattle were caused by tail larkspur.

A motorcycle with side-car attachment fitted out for fire department services, with axes, extinguishers and other similar apparatus, has been adopted by several municipalities for quick response to fire calls.

Thoughts are stubborn things. Domestic happiness is so-called because in spite of pessimists it pretty often is.

DRINK HOT WATER IF YOU DESIRE A ROSY COMPLEXION

Says we...can't help but look better and feel better after an inside bath.

To look one's best and feel one's best is to enjoy an inside bath each morning to flush from the system the previous day's waste, sour fermentations and poisonous toxins before it is absorbed into the blood. Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of incombustible material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken each day leave in the alimentary organs a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not eliminated, form toxins and poisons which are then sucked into the blood through the very ducts which are intended to suck in only nourishment to sustain the body.

If you want to see the glow of healthy bloom in your cheeks, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, you are told to drink every morning upon arising, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless means of washing the waste material and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Men and women with sallow skins, liver spots, pimples or pallid complexion, also those who wake up with a coated tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, others who are bothered with headaches, bilious spells, acid stomach or constipation should begin this phosphate hot water drinking and assured of very pronounced results one or two weeks.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanses, purifies and freshens the skin on the outside, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the inside organs. We must always consider that internal sanitation is vastly more important than outside cleanliness, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.

Briefs of the Week

Com'r May L. Stewart spent the week at Charlevoix on school work.

W. E. Malpass was a business visitor at Detroit and other points this week.

Miss Selma Anderson of Charlevoix visited friends in our city this week.

George Dell, who has been visiting his son, Oscar Dell, returned to his home at Weidman, Friday.

Mrs. Geo. E. Patterson and children were called to Battle Creek last Saturday by serious illness of her mother.

Mrs. G. W. Atkinson and son returned to her home at Jackson, Tuesday, after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ruhling, and other relatives.

The four-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bolser passed away at their home, Monday. Funeral services were held Wednesday, conducted by Rev. M. E. Hoyt.

A petition is being circulated for signatures asking that our present Commission form of government be changed to a Council form. The matter will probably go to the voters at the spring election.

Red Cross work for the Local Chapter is to be discontinued, and all persons having knitting, yarns, needles, etc., belonging to the organization are requested to turn these in to Miss Kneale at an early date as possible.

William LaValley, 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex LaValley of Echo township, passed away at his home Wednesday morning from influenza. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon. Interment at Densmore cemetery.

Edward Hall, 16-year-old son of Mrs. Katherine Hall, passed away at the home of his mother on the West Side, Sunday evening from influenza. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning, conducted by Rev. Fr. McNeill. Interment at St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery.

Rev. A. D. Grigsby is here from Toledo, Ohio, for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. James Gidley. Although past his "three score and ten" Mr. Grigsby is still healthy and active, which is a source of satisfaction to his many friends here where he presided as pastor of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years.

The G. A. R. and W. R. C. will meet at their hall on Thursday, Feb. 13th, to observe Lincoln's Anniversary. Owing to other arrangements it was found impossible to hold same on the regular date—the 12th. Program starts at 2:00 p. m., and a cordial invitation is extended to attend.

A call has been made for a meeting next Monday evening by the City Commission when the matter of electric light rates will be taken up. There is a feeling prevalent that the rates in East Jordan are excessive. However the Electric Light Co. have given East Jordan a mighty good service in the main in the past; they have an excellent power plant; and these things all add to the cost of production.

FARMS FOR SALE!

One 40-acre farm 1 1/2 miles from East Jordan.

One 40-acre farm, good building, 4 1/2 miles from East Jordan. For terms see

Roscoe Mackey

M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

CORDIALLY INVITE ALL LITTLE GIRLS BETWEEN SIX AND TEN YEARS OLD TO ATTEND A

DOLL'S VALENTINE PARTY

TO BE GIVEN AT THEIR STORE

Friday Afternoon, Feb. 14th
From 4:00 to 6:00 o'clock.

No Child Admitted Without a Doll.

Miss Mae Kimball of Boyne City is visiting friends in our city.

Privt. Geo. A. Vance returned home Wednesday from Camp Custer.

Miss Buddie Higby went to Mancelona Monday, for a visit with friends.

Mrs. W. P. Porter and son, Howard, returned Saturday from Battle Creek.

Mrs. O. E. Sundstedt and son Ellwyn returned home from Detroit last Saturday.

Misses Bessie Johnson and Wilma Ward visited friends at Petoskey over Sunday.

Victor Cross left Monday for Mt. Pleasant, where he will attend the Normal.

Miss Florine Hudkins is home this week from her studies at the Ferris Institute.

Jas. A. Hart left Monday for Grand Rapids where he entered a hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Ed. Nachazel returned home, Tuesday, from a visit with her sister at Mt. Pleasant.

Perry Conway returned to his home at Flint, Saturday, after a visit with relatives here.

Fred Hayes returned to his work at Escanaba, Monday, after a visit with his family here.

Mrs. Henry Doerr of Wetzel was guest at the home of Mrs. John Whiteford over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham left Wednesday for Flint, where they will make their home.

Mrs. H. H. McCalpin with son of Bay City was here over Sunday for a visit with her husband.

Mrs. Bert Donaldson left Thursday for Muskegon for a visit with her mother and sister.

Privt. Dewey Hosler received his discharge from the army and returned to his home here, Saturday.

Miss Fern Howard received a fractured left arm last Friday evening when she fell on the icy walks.

Mrs. Earl Hager and daughter of East Tawas, is guest at home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton McKay.

Wm. H. Lanway returned to his home at Great Falls, Montana, Monday, after a weeks visit here with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Graham of Grayling were guests at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Andrew Moeherman, first of the week.

Private Silas Watkins received his discharge from army service and returned home from the Columbus Barracks, Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Bennett and son who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bell, returned to her home at Bay City, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Sherman with children, returned Monday from Vanderbilt, where they were called by the death of Mrs. Sherman's father.

About twenty couple gave Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Grueber a pleasant surprise party Tuesday evening. Refreshments, card playing and dancing were enjoyed.

Harold Nachazel, who has been here spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Nachazel, left Tuesday for Saginaw, where he has a position.

Mrs. Marshall Sheehy returned home Monday from a visit with relatives at Muskegon. Her daughter, Mrs. Harry Denstone and children accompanied her here for a visit.

The Presbyterian Missionary Society meets with Mrs. A. J. Sufferin next Friday, Feb. 14th. Mrs. Mc Kay is preparing a very interesting program on Jubilee work. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. Eliza Brown of Mancelona visited friends here this week.

Private Luther Brinball returned home from Camp Custer, Friday.

Mrs. Rose Smith left Friday for Oakland, Cal., for a visit with relatives.

E. E. Smatts left Wednesday for a visit with his daughter at Central Lake.

Mrs. George Graham of Alba is guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Frederickson.

Mrs. O. E. Sundstedt and son, Ellwyn were Charlevoix visitors first of the week.

Mrs. Len Swafford returned Friday from a visit with her sister, at Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Channer and daughter, returned Monday from Antrim.

Methodist Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. James Howard next Wednesday, Feb'y 12th.

Merle Crowell, recently discharged from army service, is now employed at the Northern Auto Co's office.

Jos. Martinek and daughter, Miss Blanche, left Saturday last for Detroit, where they will visit relatives.

Miss Harriet Malpass, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Stanley Risk, at Battle Creek, returned home Friday.

Miss Myrtle Bolser of Munising came Thursday for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hosler, Sr., and other relatives.

Mrs. John Williams returned home from Midland, Friday, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Carl Heinzelman.

Miss Mildred Barber, teacher in our public schools has been ill the past week and left for her home at Petoskey, Thursday.

A card party will be given by the Lady Macgabees at the Odd Fellows hall, Thursday evening, Feb. 13th. Gentlemen invited. Price 15c each.

LOST.—Elgin Wrist Watch in leather case, Wednesday. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to the owner Miss Florine Hudkins, at the Postoffice.

Mr. and Mrs. John Proctor of Detroit and Mrs. Dan Morgan of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Roy Knickerbocker of Flint, were called here this week by the death of their mother, Mrs. Ida Proctor.

Rev. and Mrs. M. E. Hoyt and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Webster entertained the teachers of our high school who attend the M. E. Church, to a dinner party at the former's home, Tuesday evening. It is said Messrs. Hoyt and Webster made most excellent butlers.

Private Carl Johnson has received his discharge from service and arrived here Tuesday from Camp Custer. Mrs. Johnson, who has been visiting relatives at Battle Creek accompanied him here and will again make their home here.

Saving Beats Earning; Too Bad Esau Didn't Live to Enjoy It All

If Esau and Jacob, who lived some six thousand years ago, were still alive, and if Esau had earned \$10 every day, and had saved it all, he would have \$21,900,000. On the other hand, if Jacob had deposited \$1 at 1 per cent interest, compounded every 100 years, he would have today \$576,460,752,303, 423,483. Can anyone figure out how much Jacob would have had he purchased one \$5 War Saving Stamp then, which pays interest at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded four times every year? There is an idea in all this: How much would every child have if its parents should start it out with a \$5 stamp, and then encourage the youngsters to save?

To the Voters of Charlevoix Co.

Four years ago I pledged to the County of Charlevoix that if elected Commissioner of Schools I would devote my entire time to the duties of the office and that I would work for better schools. I have endeavored to fulfill this pledge. I am again a Republican candidate for this office and if you feel that my election would be for the best interests of the schools of the county, I shall greatly appreciate your vote at the primaries on March fifth.

Respectfully yours,
MAY L. STEWART.

A WOMAN'S RECOMMENDATION

Mrs. D. T. Tryor, R. F. D. 1, Franklin Av. Otsego, O., writes: "I realized so great a benefit from the use of one box that I feel safe in recommending Foley Kidney Pills to any kidney sufferers." They relieve backache, sore muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic pains and bladder ailments.—Hite's Drug Store.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES
For Sale or Rent.

Some other makes for sale at Ten Dollars and up. Repair all makes. Bring the head in, or call Phone 67.

E. A. LEWIS, East Jordan.
Shop, Loveday Block, Main-st.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
Rev. M. E. Hoyt, Pastor.

Sunday, Feb. 9, 1919
A. M.—"The Ambition of Jesus."
12:00 m.—Sunday School.
6:00 p. m.—Epworth League. Leader, Ursula Crawford.

7:00 p. m.—Memorial Service for Theodore Roosevelt. The Boy Scouts will attend in a body, the week of Feb. 7-14 being the anniversary week of the Scout Movement in America. Theodore Roosevelt was one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the National Organization. Supt. of Schools M. R. Keyworth will give a short talk on the life of Roosevelt. The Scouts will give the twelve points to the Scout Law. They will also sing a scout song. Assembly and taps will be blown by one of the members of the troops. The pastor will deliver an address on "what the Scout Movement really is." This service is of especial interest to all fathers and mothers of boys and these are especially invited. The male quartette will sing.

Epworth League business and social meeting will be held at the parsonage, next Tuesday, Feb'y 11th. All young people invited.

Thursday p. m.—Mid-week services.

Presbyterian Church Notes
Robert S. Sidebotham, Pastor.

Sunday, Feb. 9, 1919.
Rev. John Comin of Ann Arbor will have charge of the services Sunday.
10:30 a. m.—Morning services.
12:00 Noon—Sunday School.
5:00 p. m.—Vesper Service.
8:00 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.
Thursday at 7:30 p. m.—Bible Study.

Who has only inspiration for a guide wanders far from the path.

Temple Theatre
WHERE EVERYBODY GOES.

PROGRAM
For Week Commencing Feb. 9th

SUNDAY
Corine Griffith in "Love Watches." The Farce Comedy that made Billie Burke Famous.
10c and 15c.

WEDNESDAY
George Walsh in "Jack Spurlock—Prodigal" adapted from The Saturday Evening Post Story.
10c and 15c.

THURSDAY
Gladys Rockwell, the Girl of a Thousand Expressions, in "Bird of Prey," A Western.
15c and 30c.

FRIDAY
Virginia Pearson in "Her Price." A Fox Feature.
10c and 15c.

SATURDAY
Ninth episode of "Hands Up." The Official Government War Pictures. Pathe News Weekly, and "Nipped in the Bud," Comedy.
10c and 15c.

COMING — "Romance of Tarzan," Thursday, Feb. 20th.

GROUND OATS

for the week of 8th to 14th

\$2.75 per hundred

If they last that long!

CITY FEED STORE

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT WE ARE NOW HANDLING THE

New Home Sewing Machines

THE BEST MACHINES ON THE MARKET.

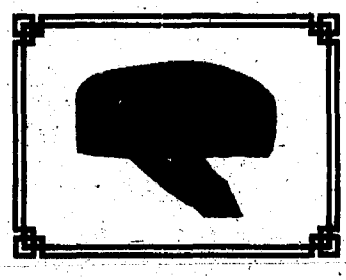
Come In and let us show you

THE RUBY

THE BEST LOW-PRICED Sewing Machine on the Market. These Machines have the Automatic Tension, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Loose Hand Wheel, Ball Bearing Drive Wheel and other late improvements.

Automatic and Hand Lift Drop-Head.
Cash or Terms to Suit Purchaser.

FRENCH & REDMON
HOMEFURNISHINGS UNDERTAKING



IRON DUKE not only seems better after the change from war flour than ever before but **IS BETTER**. This is the best crop of wheat we ever had. We ask you to just try one sack. Make as many bakings as you wish; if not satisfied, return the sack to your grocer and he will return you your money.

ARGO MILLING CO.
MANUFACTURERS
United States Food Administration License No. 36323

