

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 22

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1919.

No. 26

Will Bond for School Building

Eighty Thousand Dollar Building To Be Erected.

At the meeting of the taxpayers of School District No. 4—South Arm township (City of East Jordan) held at the high school building last Monday night it was voted to bond the district in the sum of eighty thousand dollars for re-building.

The vote, considering the number of tax payers affected, was comparatively light. Only one hundred twenty-two votes were cast, sixty-seven being for the proposition and fifty-five against giving a majority of twelve in favor of bonding.

FARM BUREAU NOTES.

Experts predict a serious shortage of clover seed for the coming year and indications are that prices will be high next spring. Farmers of our county should raise as much seed as possible. Early cutting of the first crop will increase seed production in the second.

Chandler Township is setting an example in the way its township board, under the leadership of Sperry Benjamin, is organizing to meet the grasshopper situation. An order for 500 pounds of poison has been placed and plans have already been made to mix and distribute the bait. All the road sides and breeding places in the unoccupied lands as well as the cultivated farms will be taken care of. Work will begin just as soon as the poison arrives. Slow freight services from Detroit is holding up the work.

Users of commercial fertilizers should take note that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a statement that all fertilizers for fall use should be purchased for at least 30 per cent less than spring prices.

We are more than pleased, with the interest shown in the campaign to assure better live stock for Charlevoix County. There are already a number who wish to purchase pure-bred cows and heifers, but as there are none for sale in this and neighboring counties, it would seem that we must have enough co-operation to be able to ship them in by the carload from points further away. We find few who do not realize the day of scrub cattle has passed. With higher priced land, feed, labor and fences we must have better live stock.

WATER TAX NOTICE.

Water tax for the quarter ending June 30th, 1919, is now due and payable at my office over Hite Drug Store. If paid by the 10th, 10 per cent discount will be allowed.

If not paid by the 15th of July an additional collection fee of 10 per cent will be added.

If not paid by July 31st service may be cut off.

W. T. BOSWELL,
Treasurer.

City Tax Payers Notice.

City taxes for city of East Jordan for year 1919, are due and payable from July 1st to 31st inclusive without penalty.

On Aug. 1st a collection fee of 2 per cent will be added and an additional 1 per cent on the first day of each succeeding month until taxes are paid.

W. T. BOSWELL,
Treasurer.

School Commissioner's Notes

May L. Stewart, Commissioner

Correction of error in last week's commissioner's notes.

Through mistake in commissioner's notes of last week, Rock Elm school was credited with receiving first place in the South Arm contest. Rock Elm was first in Exhibit and Miles School second. However, when numbers, orations, and eighth grade averages were taken into consideration, the Miles school was clearly first in the township.

An idealist sometimes gets to be pretty-old before he understands that the only way to get out of the world what he wishes is to get a strangle hold on its neck and take away from it the things he wants.

CLOVER SEED SHORTAGE PREDICTED BY EXPERTS

East Lansing, Mich., June 24.—A serious shortage of clover seed for the coming year is predicted by Dr. A. J. Pieters, Legume Specialist of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, who has just finished an inspection trip through Michigan. Decreased acreage in this country and the demand for seed in Europe are the reasons given for the threatened shortage.

"Clover seed will be short next year", declares Dr. Pieters, "and it will be important to save all the seed we can. We got a small amount from France and Italy this year, but next year all of the production of these countries will go to Germany and Hungary. I learned of these facts during a recent trip through European countries studying the situation."

As a measure in aiding the production of as much seed as possible in Michigan, the Michigan Agricultural College advises early cutting of the first hay crop of June clover, in order to increase seed production in the second crop. The crop for hay should be cut while in full bloom and before the heads begin to turn. Grazing or clipping back of mammoth before it blooms will also increase the set of seed.

Indications are that prices for clover seed will be high next spring.

Presbyterian Church Notes

Robert S. Sidebotham, Pastor.

Sunday, June 29th 1919.
10:30 a. m.—"John the Expanded."
12 Noon—Sunday School.
6:00 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.
Thursday, 7:30 p. m.—Mid-week Meeting.

Sunday morning we shall be glad to have the Masonic and Eastern Star Lodges worship with us. The sermon will be one appropriate to the occasion.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. M. E. Hoyt, Pastor.

Sunday, June 29th, 1919.
10:30 a. m.—"The Spring time and Summer of God's Kingdom."
12:00 m.—Sunday School.
12:00 p. m.—Epworth League.
8:00 p. m.—Our last Sunday evening with the Stereopticon. It being the Sunday before the 4th of July the service will be of a patriotic nature. We will have a set of slides illustrating the hymn "America," beautiful views describing the thought or sentiment of each line of our National Anthem.
Thursday p. m.—July 3. The second of a series of studies of old Testament "Can's." "Can these bones live?"

Church of God

J. W. Ruehie, Pastor.

Sunday, June 29, 1919.
10:00 a. m. Sunday School.
11:00 a. m. Prayer Service.
7:30 p. m. Evening Worship.
Tuesday 7:30 p. m. Prayer Service.
Friday 7:30 p. m. Cottage Meeting.
Chestonia
10 a. m. Sunday School.
11 a. m. Morning Service.
Wednesday, 8 p. m. Prayer Service.
Three Bell School House
2 p. m. Sunday School.
3 p. m. Divine Worship.
Thursday 8 p. m. Cottage Prayer Service.

On July 4th as has been our custom for the last three years there will be a general gathering at the Chapel and parsonage for all day services, with dinner on the lawn. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE AMERICAN PLEDGE.

Liberty is a blessing—hence I will avoid the slavery of careless living.

Being in debt is slavery, unless the debt carries with it the means of repayment.

All wastes of money, food, materials, time and strength are un-American because they destroy liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

All saving insures independence and self-respect, as the reward of present self-denial.

Courage in saving, self-control in spending, foresight, patience and industry: These are the best safeguards of liberty and tranquility.

Civics Americanus Sum—
I am an American citizen.
Therefore I pledge myself to this platform.
Liberty by saving and thrift.

COAL SHORTAGE ON WAY; GOVT. SAYS BUY NOW

May Be Repetition of 1917-18 Conditions Next Winter Says Geological Survey.

MINES IDLE WITHOUT ORDERS.

Those Who Delay Ordering Longer May Not Get Their Fuel Later On.

The United States Geological Survey announces from Washington the probability of another general coal shortage next fall and winter. The announcement is based, the Survey states, upon a nation-wide study of conditions in the bituminous field. Unless steps are taken at once, the Survey says, to place the mines upon a basis of increased production there is every prospect of a repetition to some degree of the situation that prevailed in the United States during the winter of 1917-18.

The only way production can be stimulated at the present time, it is said, is by placing orders with the mines for coal which will be needed later on. "Production during the first five months of the year," reads the statement, "fell 57,202,000 net tons, or approximately 25% below production during the first five months of 1918. Mines are producing coal now at the rate of from 8,000,000 to 8,500,000 tons a week. An average output of 10,700,000 tons a week must be maintained from June 1 to January 1 next if the country's estimated needs of 500,000,000 tons this year are to be met."

At no time during this year has the rate of production approached the required tonnage. The tendency on the part of buyers to hold off placing their orders is limiting production, as the mines cannot store coal at the point of production, and when the rush of orders for the winter's needs comes next fall, there is grave danger that the mines, with depleted labor forces and the probability of less adequate transportation, will be unable to meet the demands. The result of such a situation would be an insufficient supply for the requirements of domestic consumers, public utilities and industrial users generally.

"It is believed that requirements for this year," reads a Survey statement to Fuel Administrator Garfield, "will be about 530,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, of which approximately 30,000,000 tons have been used from stocks accumulated last year, leaving 500,000,000 tons to be produced. Of this 500,000,000 tons 178,000,000 tons were produced during the first five months, leaving 322,000,000 tons to be produced in the remaining 30 weeks, or an average of 10,700,000 tons a week.

"Thus far this year production has been at the rate of 8,200,000 tons a week; in 1918 production was at the rate of 11,300,000 tons a week. "This production will be difficult of accomplishment. The capacity of operating mines at the present time with labor now on the payroll is about 10% lower than it was last year. This deficiency may be made up in part or wholly if the mines have orders sufficient to run them five or six days a week unless the threatened exodus of foreign-born labor occurs.

May Be Car Shortage.

"Present wage agreements between operators and miners expire, with the proclamation of peace by the President. A suspension of mining operations while a new wage agreement is being negotiated would, of course, seriously interfere with the production of coal and if it should occur during the fall would cause a panic among buyers and consumers of coal."

There is no use in gambling upon this or any other contingency, fuel administration officials say. The firm of individual who wants to be sure of an adequate coal supply next winter can be certain by buying coal now. There is no other way such assurance can be obtained. Transportation also promises to be a limiting factor if the flood tide of demand comes at a time when the country's record crops are being carried. In some districts it would appear certain that, notwithstanding the utmost endeavors of the Railroad Administration and the utilization of its experience last fall, car shortage will be a cause limiting bituminous coal production, and for that reason it is problematical whether the expected production of 500,000,000 tons can be attained this year.

Shortage of labor already is a factor that is cutting down the output in some coal producing sections, according to the Survey's report. The operators report that from 36,000 to 40,000 foreign-born miners expect to return to Europe as soon as they can get passports and that many have already returned. If continued this movement will be capable of producing but one result—a reduction of the amount of coal mined in districts where the mine labor is largely foreign-born, and there are many such districts.

He who needs coal should hesitate no longer. Now is the time to buy coal.

WOMAN GETS \$10,000

Does Not Know Who Is Sender, but May Be Her Father's Debtor.

Mrs. Marie Ullsh, who lives on a farm in Snyder county, Pa., has received \$10,000 in \$20 and \$10 bills through the mails and she has no idea who sent her the money.

An unsigned typewritten letter instructed the woman to divide the money equally with her two sisters. Mrs. Ullsh's only explanation of the mystery is that the money may have been sent by some conscience-stricken person who owed it to her late father.

GRANDSON OF GREAT ITALIAN EMANCIPATOR



Gen. Joseph Garibaldi, grandson of the great Italian emancipator, is now in this country on a special mission for the Italian government. General Garibaldi left New York in August 1917, and received a commission in the French army. When Italy entered the war he enlisted in an Italian regiment as a private and was gradually promoted to his present high rank.

PORKERS SWIM BAY TO ESCAPE BUTCHERS

Three Hundred Pigs, in Mutiny Attack Swineherds in San Francisco.

Three hundred pigs rebelled on the Army street wharf at San Francisco against the fate that caused them to be born to be pork.

They were on the way to a slaughter house, where their Gabriel stood ready with his horn.

The prevalent opinion is that beyond its food a pig has no thoughts, but three leaders of the consignment, sensing afar the path that led to markets butcher shops and pork products, attacked the swineherds and forced them to cry for help.

When it appeared that the rebel leader must be put down the three leaders decided to chance it in the bay. They leaped from the wharf, and about a ton of pork apparently was lost for ever.

But two boatloads of sailors of the merchant marine, out on a boat drill saw the swimming pigs and decided to keep down the price of pork.

William Splaine, chief petty officer aboard one of the boats, was pulled into the bay by one of the pigs. Jerome Erickson, a seaman, jumped in and rescued his chief.

But the three pigs—they swam away, and were seen no more.

FACTS ON CASHING WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Government Always Ready to Redeem Them With Interest, but It Means a Loss in the Earning Rate.

A considerable number of War Savings stamps are being cashed in Michigan. There is nothing alarming or illegal about this. The government intended that the small savings represented by War Savings stamps should be available in an emergency.

But the War Savings organization for Michigan points out that there is another aspect to be considered: Cashing War Savings stamps before the date of maturity or selling them to a scalper below par represents avoidable loss, thus defeating the very object of the stamps—the practice of thrift.

War Savings stamps held to maturity yield 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly; if cashed before maturity the interest amounts to only 3 per cent. Selling to scalpers represents a still greater loss.

Every effort is being made by the government this year to inject a little of real joy into thrift. Under stress of war this perhaps was overlooked. War Savings workers were carried away with their enthusiasm. Methods of campaigning in some districts probably resulted in some persons becoming unwilling buyers of stamps. The government wants no unwilling holders, nor does it want unwilling buyers of stamps.

Many of those who have been cashing stamps at this time may be classed as unwilling holders. Means adopted in some quarters to induce these to retain their stamps have created a panicky feeling among other holders. Many rushed to the post offices to give their ten days' notice. With those who met with no "strong-arm" methods to prevent the cashing of stamps confidence was restored and the next day they promptly forgot about having given notice.

Every applicant for redemption now receives the following letter from the postmaster:

"Your application has been placed on file, and your money will be ready for you in cash ten days after the date of your application provided your stamps are properly affixed to a War Savings certificate issued in your name.

"You will receive more cash than you originally paid for any stamp which you have held more than one month. These stamps of course earn interest. They, therefore, increase in value month by month. In five years, stamps costing from \$4.12 to \$4.23 are worth \$5. In other words, the money invested in each stamp earns from 77 cents to 88 cents, or interest at more than 4 per cent per annum.

"Do you know, however, that you do not have to take cash for all of the War Savings stamps on your certificate?"

"Possibly at this time you do not need all of your cash that is invested in stamps. In that case I will be glad to give you cash for any part of them that you wish to turn into money and give you the balance in 1919 War Savings and Thrift stamps.

"On the other hand, if you have need at this time for all of the cash you have invested in stamps, the government is glad to return it to you, regretting of course that circumstances compel you to lose the good rate of interest which your money would earn during the next few months or years.

"Doubtless, when your present emergency is passed, you will begin to save again and will want to buy more Thrift stamps and War Savings stamps. It will be a keen personal pleasure to me to serve you in this respect."

NO WASTE IN THIS FAMILY.



If you bark and whine at unkind fate it will keep on being that way but a kick in the short ribs often changes its nature.

MAKING OVER MAIMED YANKS

Splendid Work of Aids in Occupational Therapy.

TEACH THE LIGHTER CRAFTS

Change Morale of Hospital From That of Discouragement and Homesickness to That of Cheerful Activity, Which Exercised Not Only Stiffened Joints and Muscles, but Their Minds as Well.

By ELEANOR R. WEMBRIDGE.
(In "Carry On.")

It is no longer necessary for the division of physical reconstruction to state what is to be the future work of the aids in occupational therapy in the wards of military hospitals. It is now able to speak in terms of accomplishment and say what the aids have already done and what they are doing both in the United States and in Europe.

There are now over 1,200 women in this service. Seventy-four of these are on duty in France, and nearly two hundred more were under orders and ready to sail for France, but received their transfer to domestic duty when the armistice was signed.

Perhaps the personal story of one of the surgeons, who has just returned from France, will give more of an idea of the work of these women than any other description could do. He describes most vividly his surprise one morning in the midst of an inspection of hundreds of arm and leg cases in a base hospital, when four women presented themselves in uniforms and announced that they were "Reconstruction Aids in Occupational Therapy."

"Occupational therapy, what's that?" said the major.

"We will show you," said the girls. Morale Quickly Changed.

And with no material at all, (their box of supplies had disappeared en route and has never been seen since) they began their work. Before their arrival the problem of keeping the soldiers contented had been very difficult. There they lay, by dozens (fifteen in a row, with compound fractures of the femur) having told all the stories that they knew, having read all the books that they could get, and having been reduced to shooing craps from one bed to another to pass the time. The aids begged old scraps of gauze left from bandages dyes from the chemical laboratories buried that had come wrapped around the hospital beds; and, on wooden frames, which they made themselves the boys were soon occupied hooking rugs. So great was the popularity of the rugs that they could not make them fast enough, and they were usually sold, provided the boys would consent to part with them, before they had hardly been started. From making rugs, the boys passed on to wood-carving, basket-making, and the other crafts, as soon as material could be devised. The morale of the wards was changed from that of discouragement and homesickness to that of cheerful activity, which exercised not only their stiffened joints and muscles, but their minds as well.

Thus the major concluded, "When I saw those aids for the first time, I did not know what they were for, but now I know I never intend to have a hospital without them."

Scope of Work Extended.

From teaching the lighter crafts suitable for bed patients, the aids have been requested to direct porch work, shop work, the teaching of academic subjects preparatory for civil service, the teaching of English to foreigners and illiterates, the teaching of the commercial subjects, book keeping, stenography, and accounting, and even in a few cases the teaching of gardening, poultry raising, and photography.

As one enthusiastic patient said, "The education which I got in this hospital is worth the leg I left behind."

There is still a demand for aids, provided that they apply at once and are ready for immediate service in any hospital in the United States. Since the work will not continue indefinitely, their services are needed without delay. Here is the chance for skilled crafts women, and for women with academic and professional training to pay their final debt to the boys in the hospitals, who were so ready to sacrifice their all, when they turned from civilians into splendid soldiers. They must now face the harder task of changing again from soldiers and from hospital patients into healthy, efficient civilians.



Ralston

Not Upheld Simply by Reputation.

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

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

C. A. HUDSON


Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Artist.

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

"BAYER CROSS" ON ASPIRIN

Always Ask for Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"



Only Aspirin Tablets with the safety "Bayer Cross" on them are genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," owned and made by Americans and proved safe by millions of people. Unknown quantities of fraudulent Aspirin Tablets were sold recently by a Brooklyn dealer which proved to be composed mostly of Talcum Powder.

"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" should always be asked for. Then look for the safety "Bayer Cross" on the package and on each tablet. Accept nothing else! Proper directions and dosage in each Bayer package.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

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 poison 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 are assured of very pronounced results in 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 cleanse, purify and freshen 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

R. T. McDonald was visiting Central Lake relatives this week.

George Ramsey is now employed in the Olds plant at Lansing.

John Stalman and family moved to Boyne City, first of the week.

Frank White went to Oswego Lake, last Saturday, where he has employment.

Miss Eveline Morrow went to Charlevoix, Tuesday, where she will spend the summer.

Mrs. George Ramsey with children left Tuesday for a visit with her brother at Muskegon.

Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society will meet with Mrs. McKay next week Wednesday, July 2nd.

Miss Marie Poulson went to Charlevoix, Monday, where she expects to spend the summer.

Misses Gladys and Ruth Johnson returned home from a visit with relatives at Frederic, Saturday.

Mrs. M. Litner with children left Saturday last for an extended visit with relatives at Reed City.

Alfred Sutherland, who has been guest of his sister, Mrs. Frank Stewart, returned to his home at Roscommon, Saturday.

Mrs. M. Lavalley with son, Laverne, returned to her home at Muskegon, Tuesday, after a visit here with her son, George.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron with children left Saturday on an auto trip to Huntsville, Ont., for a visit with Mrs. Cameron's parents.

Mrs. R. O. Bisbee with daughter left Tuesday for a week's visit with her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bisbee, at Port Hope.

Miss Geneva Vanderventer left Wednesday for Flint where she has office employment for the summer. She returns here in the fall.

Private Harold Hill returned home last Saturday, having received his discharge from the 68th Ambulance Training Station in Rhode Island.

Mrs. Julia M. Johnson and son, Will, of Ironton, left Tuesday for Vassar, Mich., where they will visit relatives and attend a family reunion.

Leonard Hite underwent an operation at a Petoskey hospital latter part of last week for appendicitis. Mrs. Hite went there Tuesday to see her husband.

ESTRAYED—Came into our enclosure at the County Farm last Monday—one black yearling Steer. Owner may have same by paying charges.—R. B. WHITE, Mgr.

Joseph St. John returned home from St. Clair, Monday. His daughter, Miss Audrey, who graduated from the public schools there last week, is expected here last of this week.

George F. Chapman left Tuesday for Shepard where he takes charge of the Shepard Milling Co's interests in that place. His family will remain here until he can obtain a suitable residence there.

The Presbyterian Missionary Society gave a reception to its new members at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Porter, Wednesday of last week. A short musical program and light refreshments helped the fifty guests to enjoy a very pleasant afternoon.

The W. F. M. S. of the Methodist church will hold its monthly meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Clark, near Eveline Orchards on Wednesday, July 2. A Pot-luck supper will be an interesting part of our program. Automobiles will be provided for all who are planning to go. Please give your name to Mrs. M. E. Hoyt, Mrs. Roy E. Webster or Mrs. Alfred Rogers, the Committee on Conveyance.

Jake William White and Hazel Irene Cross were united in marriage last Wednesday afternoon. The beautiful ring service of the Methodist Episcopal church was used by Rev. Henry Candler and the ceremony was conducted in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives before the altar of the church. These young people are well known in Charlevoix and vicinity and begin their married life with the best wishes of a host of friends.—Charlevoix Courier.

Penny slot machines, punch boards of all kinds, and all games of chance have been ordered removed from all places in Charlevoix by county officials by July 1. No more buying "copper stock" as the boys call it, and playing the penny machines for the cigars. The order is a sweeping one and takes the joy out of everything in the line of taking a chance to win or lose. Everyone will have pennies now. We are in doubt even if we have the right, legality, to slip a copper in the weighing machine or to get a box of matches. But such is the order and without doubt all penny slot machines will be removed and relegated to the storage room by the date named.—Charlevoix Courier.

Cleve G. Isaman is here from Detroit for a visit.

Ed, Guerner returned home from Battle Creek last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Weikel are now residing in the Gibson residence.

Wm. E. Malpass and Frank Bretz were at Detroit on business this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Secoir of Saginaw were guests at the homes of Clyde Hipp and John Lenhard the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sufferin and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Hudson were guest of Mackinaw City friends, Sunday.

When in need of a new BATTERY for your Car see me at the S. O. S. Tire Repair Shop. I can save you some money.—A. K. HILL.

The Masons cordially invite the ladies of the Order of Eastern Star to attend church with them on Sunday, June 29. The ladies will meet at the Masonic hall at 10:00 a. m. All are urged to be present.

Waitresses Wanted for coming resort season. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good wages, room and board. Phone, write or apply in person to Belvedere Hotel, Charlevoix, Mich.

Those contemplating the purchase of a Monument can save money by interviewing Mrs. George Sherman who is local agent for a well known manufacturer of high grade monuments.

IT IS ALL GONE NOW.

Samuel L. Kramer, Box 95, Sellersville, Pa., writes: "I had kidney trouble for two years and had a terrible backache. That is all gone now after using Foley Kidney Pills and I feel well again." Foley Kidney Pills get results quickly and are tonic in their healing and soothing effect.—Hite's Drug Store.

Notice to Dog Owners

Dog tags for the year A. D. 1919, are now ready at my office, and may be procured by paying the required fee. The tags are of aluminum and quite attractive, and will improve the appearance of your dog. How many, Please? OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

VICTUALS FOR VILLAGES

Motor Trucks Have Great Advantage Over Airships.

Revictualing the starving towns and villages of northern France by dropping parcels of food and clothing from the skies has a romantic glamour about it that makes people overlook the business details of freight transportation by airship.

Misfit-of-fact persons who planned their faith to the humble motor truck find their views amply vindicated by a bill of expense incurred by 15 airships which recently carried 3,000 pounds of supplies 250 miles from La Bourget to Maubeuge and Valenciennes. It cost just over \$1 for each pound of merchandise carried, whereas by motor truck the cost would not have exceeded \$100 for the whole trip, or 3 cents a pound. It seems the motor truck has a big start on the airship in the matter of cost of haulage.

MARRIED BY TELEPHONE

Couple That Were 2,500 Miles Apart Were Wedded.

A 2,500-mile strand of No. 8 copper wire was used by Robert Thorne of Denver to tie the nuptial knot that bound himself in wedlock the other day with Miss Rose Thomas, a school-teacher of Ashland, Ore.

The wedding was solemnized over a long-distance telephone between Denver and Ashland when the bride, accompanied by her brother, A. W. Thomas, and his wife, as witnesses, went to the local telephone exchange.

The bridegroom at Denver put the call through and the Rev. James Thomas, a Denver clergyman, read the necessary service, which was heard distinctly by all present in Ashland.

HE THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES.

"Six years ago I had rheumatism so bad I was going on crutches," writes August Strandell, Sister Bay, Wis. "I tried several medicines and doctors and got no relief. Three bottles of Foley Kidney Pills cured me. I threw away my crutches." Have no equal for weak—sore, aching back, muscles or joints.—Hite's Drug Store.

When in BOYNE CITY— Call At **Kerry's** RESTAURANT for a Good Meal, Lunch or a dish of good Ice Cream.

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

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

Death of Lucy E. Scott.

Lucy E. Scott was born in the town of Bradford, Steuben Co., N. Y., Apr. 28th, 1846, and passed away in Echo township, June 23rd, 1919, that being her sister, Nancy's birthday. Her age was 73 years 1 month and 27 days.

Lucy was the daughter of Thomas R. and Catherine D. Scott. She had eight sisters and one brother, only four survive her, Mary Bartholomew, Phoebe Wolverton, Nancy and Michael Scott, all of this place. Her early life was spent with her parents in Bradford, she helped care for her parents until their death, and with her sister and brother, Nancy and Michael, lived in the old home until their health gave way. In the fall of 1898, Lucy and Nancy came to Michigan and have since made their home with their sister Phoebe Wolverton. Aunt Lucy was a devoted sister in faith, she was a Baptist, she bore her sickness with patience and the end came suddenly but peacefully. Aunt Lucy will be missed by all but more fully by her sister, Nancy, she being her constant bosom companion.

Funeral services were held at the home Thursday at 2 p. m., conducted by Rev. Myron E. Hoyt, interment in East Jordan cemetery.

Card of Thanks.

We sincerely appreciate the kindness shown and the many expressions of sympathy received in the recent loss of our sister, Miss Lucy E. Scott.

Mrs. Phoebe Wolverton
Nancy Scott
Mrs. Mary Bartholomew
Michael Scott.

The reliance that womankind has placed upon the well illustrated at the tea being given for returning soldiers and sailors.

Every woman in the metropolis has in her pantry a generous supply of the National Biscuit Company's always useful and healthfully acceptable products.

There was no question about the complete success of Nettie's discovery, as the fragrance of the fresh cups of tea which she served added to the inviting repast.

Another favorite at the tea hour—breakfast and luncheon—is the N. B. C. Graham Cracker. It seems so delicious in a woman's household to thoroughly insure about the thousands of Graham flour that is a national knowledge.

On a thick edge with some mona and Lotus biscuit. Some bruised leaves lay at the bottom of the basket, and the petals emitted a delicate fragrance, adding charm to the delightfully flavored.

Another trouble with marriage is that so many people take the vows with mental reservations.

GRAHAM CRACKERS

So light and flaky—so crisp and easily digested—so fresh and wholesome—what food can you think of for husband and children equal to N. B. C. Graham Crackers?

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

J. E. REDMON

PRACTICAL

Undertaking and Embalming

Phone 199.

FARMS FOR SALE!

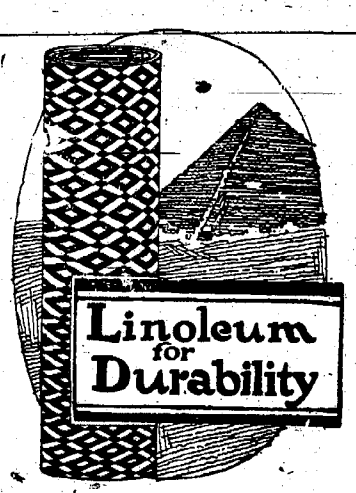
One 40-acre farm 1 1/2 miles from East Jordan.

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

Roscoe Mackey

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

TOO hot to scrub floors?



GET A LINOLEUM!

wipe it with a damp cloth and you are through

Good Prices Good Patterns Good Qualities.

Measure your rooms, we will cut to fit.

LIGHT OR DARK PATTERNS

to suit the rooms or hall.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

That HOG to market before fall.
A couple sacks of corn is enough.

THE SUPPLY

of corn in the country is limited and at present prices is worth turning into pork.

Park & Pollard's Scratch Feed
IS COMPOUNDED OF SOUND, CLEAN, WHOLESOME GRAIN.

Get The Habit Of Buying the "Lay or Bust" brand

\$4.00 at the

CITY FEED STORE

Married happiness consists to a considerable extent in knowing when to tell the whole truth, when to tell part of the truth and when to tell none of the truth.

LESS MEAT IF BACK AND KIDNEYS HURT

Take a glass of Salts to flush kidneys if bladder bothers you—Drink lots of water.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked, get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation. The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders. Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

CUT RYE FROM WHEAT OR TAKE LOW PRICE.

East Lansing, Mich., June 24.—Federal regulations call for a heavy price discount on all-wheat which is mixed with rye, according to notices being sent out by the Michigan Millers Association. The Association has recently sent posters over the State warning farmers that wheat will have to be clean if the top price is paid.

"All rye should be pulled from wheat fields now," is the advice of J. W. Nicholson, farm crops specialist at M. A. C. "The labor required to do the work will more than be paid for by the higher market price, and by the clean seed which will be available for next year's crop."

All men are suckers but they won't all bite at the same kind of bait.

You didn't have a great deal to say about your coming into the world and you'll have just the same amount to say about your going out.

No man is worth a good woman's jealousy and from the number of divorce suits they're filing, a good many good women seem to be finding it out.

WAS ON A TORPEDOED SHIP.

Thomas A. Breslin, 645 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., writes: "Having been on a torpedoed ship coming to this country from England, I had a cold ever since. I was advised by a friend to take Foley's Honey and Tar and before long I was cured." You can stop that cough or cold that has been lingering since Spring.—Hite's Drug Store.

HELPED HER LITTLE GIRL.

Children need all their strength for growing. A lingering cold weakens them. Mrs. Amanda Flint, Route 4 New Philadelphia, O., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my little girl of the worst tickling cough." Gives immediate relief from distressing, racking, tearing coughs; soothes and heals.—Hite's Drug Store.

There wouldn't be so many divorces if there hadn't been so many marriages.

NEW SHIP LINE PLANNED

American Financiers Will Aid Japanese Capitalists in Project.

J. P. Morgan and other financiers have promised to join Japanese capitalists in the organization of a new steamship corporation, according to Kotaro Mochizuki, member of the Japanese parliament.

Mr. Mochizuki said probably \$200,000,000 of American and Japanese money would be invested in the new venture. Although details have not been arranged, he said, the concern probably would be called the American-Japanese Steamship company, and will buy and build boats and operate them on all the world's important ocean traffic lanes. One line will run from Seattle, Wash., to the Orient.

Old Camp Beef Good.

Maj. John M. Gould of Chicago tells of opening a large can of roast beef 5 1/2 inches in diameter by 2 1/2 inches deep which had been on the top shelf of the pantry, as he remembers, since 1872, and finding it perfectly good, although the fat was slightly discolored by rust, of which there was a little inside the can.

JACQUELINE OF GOLDEN RIVER

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

Copyright W. G. Chapman

"Oh, I want you to go, monsieur," said Jacqueline, clasping her hands pleadingly.

"Are you saying this of your own free will, Jacqueline?" I cried.

She nodded, and I saw Simon's evil face creased with suppressed mirth.

I rose up. "Adieu, then, madame," I said. "But first permit me to restore the money that I have been keeping for you." And I took out my pocket-book.

Simon looked at me incredulously.

"I do not understand you in the least now, M. Hewlett," he exclaimed.

"You are to keep the money. I do not go back upon my bargains."

"It is not, however, your money," I retorted, though I knew that it soon would be. Naturally I do not carry



Leroux Burst Into Loud Laughter.

eight thousand dollars about with me. I shall give you a check."

Leroux burst into loud laughter and clapped me heartily upon the shoulder.

"Paul Hewlett," he said with genuine admiration, "you are good as a play. Well, let us take your check, and it shall be accepted in full settlement." He winked at me and thrust his tongue into his cheek.

I was too sick at heart to pay attention to his buffoonery. I sat down at the table and, faking up a pen which lay there, wrote a check for eight thousand dollars, making it out to Jacqueline d'Eprenay. This I handed to her.

"Adieu, madame," I said.

"Adieu, monsieur," she answered almost inaudibly, her head bent low.

I went out of the room, still gripping my pistol, and I took care to let Simon see it as we descended the stairs side by side. The noisy laughter in the ballroom had ceased, but I heard Raoul and Jean Pettitjean quarrelling, and their thick voices told me that they were in no condition to aid their master.

Then there was only Leroux and Philippe Lacroix to deal with. I could have saved the situation.

What a fool I had been! What an irresolute fool! I never learned.

As we reached the bottom of the stairs Philippe Lacroix came out of the ballroom carrying a candle. I saw his melancholy, pale face twist with surprise as he perceived me.

"Philippe, this is M. Paul Hewlett," said Leroux. "Tomorrow you will convey him to the cabin of Pere Antoine, where he will be able to make his own plans. You will go by way of le Vieil Ange."

"Now, M. Hewlett, I shall show you your sleeping quarters for tonight," Leroux continued to me, and conducted me out into the fenced yard.

Two sleighs were standing before the huts. Leroux led me past them and knocked at the door of the largest cabin.

"Pierre Caribou!" he shouted.

He was facing the door and did not see what I saw at the little window on the other side. I saw the face of the old Indian, distorted with a grimace of fury as he eyed Leroux.

Next moment he stood cringing before him, his features a mask. Looking in I saw a huge stove which nearly filled the interior, and seated beside it the middle-aged squaw.

"This gentleman will sleep here tonight," said Leroux curtly. "In the morning at sunrise harness a sleigh for him and M. Lacroix. Adieu, M. Hewlett," he continued, turning to me. "And be sure your check will never be presented."

There was something so sinister in his manner that again I felt that thrill of fear which he seemed able to

inspire in me.

I went in with Pierre Caribou, and the squaw glided out of the cabin. There were two couches of the kind they used to call *trous de lit*, which had evidently once formed part of the chateau's furnishings; for their faded splendor accorded little with the decrepit interior of the hut.

I looked at my watch. I had thought it must be midnight, and it was only eight. Within three hours I had won Jacqueline and lost her forever. With Leroux in my power I had yielded and gone away.

And on the morrow I should arrive at Pere Antoine's hut just when he expected me.

Surely the mockery of fate could go no further!

CHAPTER XV.

The Old Angel.

Presently the Indian touched me on the shoulder and I looked up. He had a plateful of steaming stew in his hands, and set it down beside me.

"Eat," he said in English.

I was too dispirited and dejected to obey him at first. But soon I managed to fall to, and I was surprised to discover how ravenous I was. I had eaten hardly anything for days, and only a few mouthfuls since morning.

The Indian drew the stool near me and sat down. "You meet Mlle. Jacqueline in New York?" he asked.

"I brought her back," I answered.

"I know," the Indian answered. "I meet Simon; drive him from St. Boniface to chateau. I take Mlle. Jacqueline to St. Boniface when she runs away. Simon not here then or I be afraid. Simon bad man; do bad. He give my gal to Jean Pettitjean. My gal good gal till Simon give her to Jean Pettitjean. Simon do bad man. He kill him one day."

I saw a glimmer of hope now, though of what I hardly knew; or perhaps it was only the desire to talk of Jacqueline and hear her name upon my lips and Pierre's.

"Pierre, I came here to save Mlle. Jacqueline," I said.

"No can save him," he answered.

"No can fight against Simon."

"What, in the devil's name, is his power, then?" I cried.

"Le diable," he replied. He may have misunderstood me, but the answer was apt. "No use fight him," he said. "All finish now. Old times, him finish, and my gal, too. Soon Pierre Caribou, him finish. No can fight Simon. Perhaps old Pierre kill him, nobody else." He looked steadily at me. "I poison him dogs," he added.

"What?" I exclaimed.

"Simon, him tell me long ago nobody come to chateau. So you finish, too, maybe. What he tell you, you go?"

"Lacroix is going to take me to Pere Antoine's cabin tomorrow morning."

The Indian grunted. "Simon no mean to let you go," he said. "He mean kill you. You know too much. Sometime he kill me, too, or I kill him."

"Pierre," I said, taking him by the arm, "what is the Old Angel—le Vieil Ange?"

He stared stolidly at me.

"Why you ask that?" he said.

"Because Lacroix has been instructed to take me by that route," I answered.

Pierre shook the ashes out of his pipe and rose. "Come with me," he said. "I show you—because you friend of Mlle. Jacqueline. Come."

I followed him out of the hut. A large moon was just rising out of the east but it was not yet high enough, to cast much light.

We traversed perhaps a mile of outer blackness. Then I began to see a gleam of moonlight in front of me, and though I had not been conscious of any turn I discovered that we must have retraced our course completely, for I heard the roar of the cataracts again.

Then we emerged upon a tiny shelf of rock some forty feet up the face of the wall and quite invisible from below. It was a little above the level of the chateau roof, about a hundred yards away. Below me I could see the main entrance to the tunnel.

We had a foothold of about ten feet on the level platform, which was slippery with smooth black ice, and thundering over us, so near that I could almost have touched it had I stretched out my hand, the whirling torrent plunged into that hell below.

Pierre caught my arm as I reeled, sick with the shock of the discovery, and yelled into my ear above the din. "Le Vieil Ange!" he cried. "This way Simon mean you to go tomorrow. Lacroix him tell you: 'Get down, we find the road.' He take you up here and push you—so."

He made a graphic gesture with his arm and pointed. I looked down, shuddering, into the black, foamed-crested water, bubbling and whirling among the grotesque ice pillars that stood like sentries upon the brink.

"What you do?" he asked. "You go to Pere Antoine tonight? What you do now?"

I took the pistol from my coat pocket.

"Pierre," I answered, "I have two bullets here and both of them are for Simon. Tonight I had him in my power and spared him. Now I am going back and I shall shoot him down like a dog, whether he is armed or defenseless."

Pierre's face was twitching. "You no go back!" he cried. "Simon he kill you. No use to fight Simon, him time not come yet. When him time come he die."

"When will it come?" I asked, looking at the man's features, which were distorted with frenzied hate.

"I not know!" exclaimed Pierre. "I

try find—cants tell me. No Indian man in this part country remember how tall me. In old days many could tell. Now I wait. When his time come old Indian know. He kill Simon then himself. Nobody else kill Simon. No use you try."

I shook the Indian's hands away and plunged forward into the tunnel again. I heard him calling after me; but I thought he saw that I was not to be deterred, for he made no attempt to follow me.

And so I went on and on through the darkness and with each step toward the chateau my resolution grew.

My elbow grated against the tunnel wall. I stepped sidewise toward the center and ran against the wall opposite. The light of the stars was clear in front of me and the cold wind blew upon my face, and I squeezed through into the same scooped-out hollow which I had entered on the same afternoon during the course of my journey toward the chateau.

The little river gurgled at my feet, and in front of me I saw a candle flickering in the recesses of a cave, so effulgent that I could distinguish it only by shielding my eyes against the moon and stars.

I grasped my pistol tightly and crept noiselessly forward. If this should be Leroux, as I was convinced it was, I would not parley with him. I would shoot him down in his tracks.

As I stepped nearer him my feet dislodged a pebble, which rolled with a splash into the bed of the stream.

The man started and spun around,

and I saw before me the pale, melancholy features of Philippe Lacroix.

(To Be Continued)



I Saw Before Me the Features of Philippe Lacroix.

and I saw before me the pale, melancholy features of Philippe Lacroix.

(To Be Continued)

Moving pictures is not always entertaining—especially in housecleaning time.

Temptation is not always disguised. It knows pretty well who is waiting for the chance to be tempted.

LADIES! LOOK YOUNG, DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Use the Old-time Sage Tea and Sulphur and Nobody Will know.

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks streaked, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the recipe at home or get from any drug store a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which is merely the old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients. Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully, besides, no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears after another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

STOP CATARRH OPEN NOSTRILS AND HEAD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Relieves Head-Colds at Once.

If your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed and you can't breathe freely because of a cold or catarrh, just get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream into your nostrils and let it penetrate through every air passage of your head, soothing and healing the inflamed, swollen mucous membrane and you get instant relief.

Ah! how good it feels. Your nostrils are open, your head is clear, no more hawking, snuffling, blowing; no more headache, dryness or struggling for breath. Ely's Cream Balm is just what sufferers from head colds and catarrh need. It's a delight.

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GORDEN, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. THOMPSON ISKELL, Box 107, North Haven, Conn.



In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

AMERICA TOOK LEAD IN WAR GAS PRODUCTION

Output at Time of Armistice Ten Times Germany's.

EXCELLED IN GAS MASKS

Protection Twenty Times That of Foo—Official Book Tells of Part American Industry Played in Providing Munitions for the American Army—Germans Could Have Won Way to Paris by Pushing Gas Surprise.

An official narrative of the part American industry played in providing munitions for the American army in the great war is unfolded in a book being prepared under the direction of Assistant Secretary Crowell of the war department, who was director of munitions up to the close of hostilities, when he was specially assigned by the president to direct the demobilization of material.

Advance pages of two sections of the book, those dealing with the chemical warfare material, offensive and defensive, and with the equipment for the signal corps, were made available, telling for the first time officially and completely not only of the stupendous scope of the projects, but of the difficulties and delays encountered and of the patriotic support of the war program given by American business generally.

The chemical warfare section tells of the original work done by the ordnance department toward obtaining toxic gases and anti-gas devices for the use of American troops. Subsequently this service became a separate branch of the army, under the direction of Maj. Gen. W. L. Sibert.

Among other secrets disclosed is the basis of frequent statements that at the time of the signing of the armistice the United States alone was producing gases for military use at a rate ten times in excess of the best production Germany could obtain. The Germans produced, with all their facilities, about 500 tons of mustard gas per day, while the United States was producing more than 60 tons a day and employing methods of production far more modern and efficient than anything attained by the enemy.

There were three plants at work on mustard gas, the Edgewood, Md., arsenal, which was manufacturing 30 tons a day by November 11 and had turned out 711 tons up to that day; the plant at Hastings, N. Y., which was to have a capacity of 50 tons a day and was ready to operate on November 11, and the 50-ton plant at the National Aniline and Chemical company at Buffalo, N. Y., which was 80 per cent complete. The chemical name of this compound is dichloroethyl sulphide and its popular name of mustard gas comes from its odor.

Production of Tear Gases.

Another element of the program was the production of tear gases, not deadly under ordinary circumstances, but designed to produce blindness, thus forcing the troops to use masks extensively, impairing their military efficiency. The foundation of these gases was bromine, the main supply of which is obtained from subterranean solutions found chiefly in the vicinity of Midland, Mich., where the government financed the sinking of seventeen brine wells under direction of the Dow Chemical company, which were prepared to supply 650,000 tons a year.

The other chief gases are the so-called "killers," the gases so deadly as to bring death unless safeguards are provided, chlorine and chlorpicrin and phosgene. The only one of these produced commercially in the United States was chlorine, and even with that the supply was utterly inadequate to the demand.

A statistical table shows that 1,488 tons of chlorine in liquid form, 1,903 tons of chlorpicrin, 420 tons of phosgene, and 190 tons of mustard oil were actually shipped overseas from January to November, 1918. In addition 300,000 75-millimeter shells loaded with chlorpicrin and 150,000 loaded with mustard oil went abroad, the shipments including 224,000 phosphorus grenades as smoke bombs, and 18,000 phosgene bombs for Livens mortars. The capacity for filling shells and bombs on the day of the armistice exceeded 4,800,000 a month. At that time the practice of shipping gases abroad in bulk to be loaded into projectiles on the other side had been abandoned.

"We therefore shipped to Europe in bulk," the report states, "3,062 tons of gas or its equivalent. This was largely loaded into shells and used by the United States troops or those of the Allies. This quantity was sufficient to load 1,000,000 shells, two-thirds of them being of the 75-mm. calibre and the other one-third 155-mm., the total number being thought to be at least equal to the total number of gas shells fired by American troops in action. Thus, while American gas was not actually fired in American shells against the Germans, American gas was used against the enemy and America furnished at least as much gas as she fired.

"In addition to this we shipped 18,000 Livens drums loaded with phosgene. These contained 279 tons of gas, and some of them were fired at the enemy."

A table of casualties at the Edgewood arsenal shows that while only four men lost their lives from gas at

this plant, 925 were injured, the bulk of them, 674, in mustard gas accidents. Taking up the distinctive side of gas warfare material, the report shows that the American troops had "the best and most protective gas masks the world had seen; and they brought these with them by the millions." A total of 5,250,000 masks was produced, of which 4,000,000 were sent overseas, and the report states that these masks "gave twenty times the protection afforded by the best German gas masks."

"No American soldier was ever gassed due to the failure of an American gas mask," the report says, "and such gas casualties as did occur were due to the fact that the masks were not quickly enough utilized when the gas was thrown over, or because the soldier was unaware of the presence of gas."

Germans' Great Gas Blunder.
The original order from the department was for 25,000 masks to go with Pershing's first expedition, and the report tells in detail of the frantic efforts necessary to procure them, efforts which actually counted for little, since the masks were not used for many months. At the time the expedition sailed, however, the British and French were not thoroughly acquainted with the gas warfare that was developing, nor had complete effective protection been worked out. In speaking of the first German gas attack upon Canadian troops at Ypres, the report says chlorine was used, and while protection of the troops from it later became an easy matter, "it was only lack of faith in their new weapons that prevented the Germans from winning the war with it then and there.

"Had they brought into the fighting a sufficient supply of this chlorine," the report continues, "they might have gassed their way to Paris in short order. As it was, they brought to the line an almost negligible supply, and they themselves were insufficiently protected to go through their own gas and follow up the attack. By the time they were able to renew gas warfare the French and British had equipped themselves with masks which were sufficient to protect men against chlorine."

The report tells of the development of gas masks, from the original gauze pads soaked in chemical to the "box respirator" which came into general use. The Americans and British employed a double-protection mask, the facepiece being gas tight, but, to insure against leaks, a mouthpiece and nose clip being supplied also, insuring protection even in a torn mask. The first order was for 1,100,000 of these masks for the American forces.

Subsequently, to provide greater comfort for the men, it was decided abroad that a single-protection mask would be sufficient, the risk of leaky masks being regarded as preferable to the discomfort of the double-protection type. When this decision was received, however, on this side, it was decided to carry forward experiment with new types of masks which would give both comfort and security. This was carried forward to a point where a squad of 150 men in the field-testing section almost lived in their gas masks, working, playing baseball, digging trenches, fighting sham battles day and night in which actual gas grenades were employed, and exposing themselves to the heaviest concentrations of the deadly gases under all conditions.

Careful Tests.

"The work of this section," the report says, "even went so far in the case of the later designs as to include a test where six men worked, played, and slept in the masks for an entire week, only taking them off for 80 minutes at each meal time, and each day entering high concentration of the most deadly gases without injury to the wearers."

The chief ingredients of the protection against gases is carbon, which absorbs the gas instantaneously. Coconut shells formed the best supply of carbon that could be found, and the known world was raked by American representatives to secure what was needed. In addition enormous quantities of fruit pits and other nut shells were secured, and the national campaign to increase the supply of these ingredients met with great success. The slogan "Eat more coconut," the report states, increased the consumption in the country more than 100 per cent in a very brief period, and in October, 1918, the government was obtaining from all sources about 150 tons per day of coconut shells. The fruit canneries of the Pacific coast supplied 100 tons a day in apricot, peach, and cherry pits and walnut shells, and the campaign led by the American Red Cross to induce the public to contribute fruit pits and nut shells was in full swing when the armistice was signed. It is estimated that 4,000 tons of material was collected by this means.

Among the masks designed and produced were 377,881 horse masks, which were easier of manufacture, as a horse breathes always through his nose and is not as liable to gas poisoning as man. Other defensive equipment produced in large amounts included dug-out blankets to seal the doors of underground shelters from gas, and oiled clothing, underclothing, and gloves to protect from mustard oil. There were shipped also 45,900 special signal horns to give warning of gas and more than 50,000 fans to blow the vapor out of trenches and dugouts.

Find Brother's Grave.

Ray Noel of Horton, Va., member of Company B, 137th Infantry had the sad experience of finding the grave of his brother, William Bryan Noel. William was reported missing October 2, and no other word had been received concerning him. Ray thought his brother had been invalided home. He was engaged in the work of finding graves in the Argonne when the brother's grave was found.

SECRETARY OF LARGEST BRITISH TRADE UNION



Miss Mary MacArthur is the widow of the late W. C. Anderson, member of the British parliament. She is the secretary of the largest trade union of women in Great Britain and stood as a labor candidate for parliament at the last general election.

PERSIANS ARE STARVING

Famine Has Appeared as Aftermath of the War

Miss Georgia L. McKinney, who recently returned from Persia where she has been engaged in missionary work, declares that famine and the refugee problem have brought about a serious situation in Persia, which was overrun for two years by the Turkish and Russian armies. The British army now is in possession of the land and is giving aid. The United States is credited with having given much financial assistance.

Thousands of persons are in a starving condition today," according to Miss McKinney. "People were dying on the streets when I left and only the arrival of the allies prevented a greater disaster."

Why specify a certain class as 'Workmen'? There are no other kinds except sick ones and loafers.

Times are improving in spite of everything. There is not nearly as much guitar playing in barber shops now as a few years ago.

DETROIT SUNDAY FREE PRESS

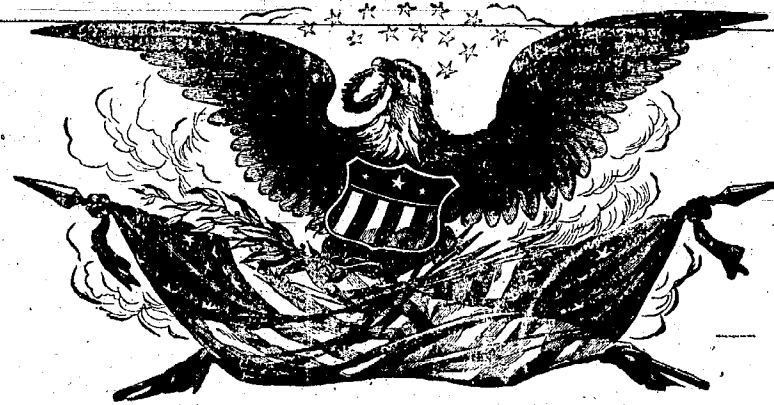
Will Be On Sale

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING

At

Hite's Drug Store

This is the regular edition of the Sunday Free Press and will arrive at East Jordan via auto from Charlevoix.



Big Fourth of July Celebration!

AT TEMPLE THEATRE

STARTING AT 7:30 P. M. SHARP

THE ATTRACTION WILL BE

"THE CAVELL CASE"

The British Red Cross Nurse--
the woman the Germans shot.

THIS IS NOT A WAR PICTURE, but the shot that killed Edith Cavell was the shot which rang around the world and raised an army over night.

See all this at Temple Theatre
Friday, July 4th.

Two Performances Given, starting at 7:30 p. m.

Children 15c Adults 30c

Come Early and
Avoid the rush!



JULIA ARTHUR
IN
"THE CAVELL CASE"

Briefs of the Week

R. O. Bisbee was a Lansing business visitor this week.

Mrs. George H. Ferris of Detroit arrived here Saturday and will spend the summer with her son, G. C. Ferris.

Mrs. John Gibbard, daughter of Epraim Kidder, passed away Friday morning. Deceased was 21 years of age. Funeral services will be held Sunday.

Com'r May L. Stewart left Wednesday for Harbor Beach for a visit with her sister, Mrs. H. D. Henderson. From there she goes to Ann Arbor to take a summer course at the U. of M.

Mr. and Mrs. William Harrington started Monday for Moose Jaw, Sask., for an extended visit with their daughter, Mrs. J. A. Caulder. Enroute home they will visit relatives in Minnesota.

Supt. A. G. Stead has resigned as superintendent of the Boyne City public schools to accept a like position with the Manistee schools. Arthur A. Metcalf of Detroit will succeed Mr. Stead at Boyne City.

A change in the time schedule of the East Jordan Branch of the Michigan Central takes effect this coming Sunday. The morning train will leave East Jordan at 11:10 instead of 7:10 as heretofore. Time of arrival—6:35 remains the same.

A spectacular fire occurred at the East Jordan Chemical Co.'s plant Tuesday noon when the four storage tanks containing tar became ignited and burned down. The small structures destroyed held the tanks containing tar that was used to burn under the retorts, and also the gas scrubbers. Owing to the nature of the fire, water was of little use in extinguishing the blaze and it was necessary to let the fire burn out, the only precaution being taken was to keep the fire from spreading to adjoining structures. Just what the loss will total is not known at present. Considerable material was destroyed that will undoubtedly run the loss up into a few thousand dollars.

Temple Theatre

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES.

PROGRAM

From July 1st to July 6th

TUESDAY, July 1st
"Fires of Youth", a Bluebird Feature that is good. 10c and 15c

WEDNESDAY
Wm. Duncan in "A Fight for Millions"—"Oh What a Knight"—Sunshine Comedy—The Ford Weekly. 10c and 15c

THURSDAY
Jane Grey in "When My Ship Comes In." "Would you like to become a Broadway Star?" "When My Ship Comes In" tells you how. 10c and 15c

FRIDAY, July 4th
Big Celebration Program. "THE CAVELL CASE"—the story of Edith Cavell the British Red Cross Nurse the Germans shot. A noble woman whom the world will never forget. Not a War picture. Come early if you want to get a seat. Two performances given starting at 7:30 sharp.
Children 15c Adults 30c

SATURDAY, July 5th
Last Chapter of Pearl White in "The Lightning Raider." First chapter of Ruth Roland in "The Tigers Trail." Pathe News Weekly and Harold Lloyd Comedy. 10c and 15c

SUNDAY, July 6th.
Madaine Travers in "The Danger Zone." The story of a woman who lived in a glass house. 10c and 15c

It is 10 degrees cooler in the Theatre than outside.

C. C. Mack is here from Gladwin on a business trip.

Miss Norma Johnson returned home from Alma, Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Risk started Monday on an auto trip to Canada.

Richard Supernaw and family were guest of Charlevoix friends, Sunday.

Cecil Sheehy, who has been here for a visit, returned to Muskegon, Friday.

W. S. Darling of Harbor Springs was an East Jordan business visitor, Thursday.

Mrs. Robert Grant with daughter left Thursday for a visit with her mother at Fife Lake.

Mrs. E. E. Hartman arrived here, Wednesday to spend the summer at Cherryvale.

Miss Ruby Knight has resigned her position at Charlevoix and returned to her home here.

Mrs. John Severance with daughter, Miss Dorothy, was a Petoskey business visitor, Thursday.

Mrs. Enoch Giles with children returned home, Tuesday, from a visit with West Branch relatives.

Miss Myrtle Joynt returned home from Bad Axe this week where she has been teaching school the past year.

Mrs. Charles DeWitt with children is here from Chicago, for a visit with her father, Max Scheffies and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Plank returned to their home at Luther, Friday, after a visit here with the latter's sister, Mrs. Estella Sherman.

W. P. Porter, Misses Carrie and Agnes Porter and Donald Porter were at Traverse City, Wednesday, to attend the Old Settlers Rally.

Mrs. Mike Sullivan, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank Stewart, returned to her home at Roscommon, Wednesday.

Mrs. L. T. Patterson returned to her home at Durand, Thursday, after a visit here at the homes of E. E. Harrington and Kenneth Hathaway.

Private Verne Whiteford who has been stationed at Jersey City in the Signal Corps, has received his discharge and returned home, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Sittser of Battle Creek arrived here Tuesday for a fortnight's visit with the latter's sisters, Mrs. Lyle Keller and Mrs. Mason Clark.

Color Sergeant Harrison Stewart who served overseas in the 11th Field Artillery, Sixth Div., arrived here Tuesday and is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart.

Miss Blanche Stohman returned home Friday from a visit at Midland. Her sister, Mrs. Carl Heinzelman with children returned with her and will spend a few weeks here renewing acquaintances.

ATTENTION.—All members of East Jordan Lodge No. 379 F. and A. M. are requested to attend services at the Presbyterian church, Sunday, June 29. Meet at the Lodge rooms at 10:00 a. m.—W. H. SLOAN, W. M.

Theodore Lindman, representative of the Detroit Free Press, and Jas. B. Tryon of Boyne City were in our city, Wednesday, making arrangements with the Hite Drug Co., local agents, for a Sunday service of the Free Press. The edition to be sold here will be printed Saturday night and brought north on the P. M. to Charlevoix. From there it will be taken by auto to East Jordan and Boyne City and placed on sale Sunday forenoon.

Jesse Jupe left Monday for a visit with relatives at Flint.

A. LaForest was a Traverse City business visitor, Saturday.

John Danforth left Saturday for Flint where he has employment.

Marshal Chamberlain is visiting Central Lake friends this week.

Miss Zada Tindale went to Manton last Saturday for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. Selma Hott of Muskegon is guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Larson.

Mrs. V. W. Packer was in our city, Thursday, enroute from Charlevoix to Detroit.

Mrs. Etta Lennox went to Lake View Monday, for a fortnight's visit with her daughter.

Miss Grace Howard left Friday, to take up a commercial course at Ferris Institute.

Mrs. Lafrenier with granddaughter left Friday for a visit with a daughter at Marquette.

Robert Manners and John O'Dell left Saturday for Muskegon where they are employed.

Richard Lewis and M. A. McDonald were here from Charlevoix on a business trip, Tuesday.

Miss Theresa Reid of Tacoma, Wash. is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Barnett.

Mrs. Thad Bailey returned to her home at Grand Rapids, Saturday after a visit here with friends.

Mrs. Archie Menzies of Muskegon, was guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Sherman, the past week.

James Marvin, who is employed in our city, was at Traverse City over Sunday for a visit with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sturgell and Mr. Pennington of Kentucky were guests at the home of Gilbert Sturgill the past week.

Mr. Chorpensing, who has been visiting his son, Herbert Chorpensing, returned to his home at Benton Harbor, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrington, who have been visiting relatives in our city, returned to their home at Flint, Saturday.

Miss Pearl Lewis has completed her year's work as teacher in the Grand Rapids public schools and returned home, Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Potter with children returned to her home at Gladstone, Friday, after a visit here with her mother Mrs. A. Duplisse.

Mrs. W. M. Martin with children of Standish arrived here Wednesday for a several weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nickless.

Miss Emily Malpass returned Thursday from a visit with Central Lake friends. Mrs. Sissons of that place returned with her for a visit here.

Mrs. Ada Green moved her household goods to Bellaire, Wednesday and will make that village her home. Her daughter, Miss Rita, accompanied her.

Mrs. L. Holliday went to Traverse City, Saturday, where she attended the graduation exercises of her daughter, Miss Beulah, who has been attending the Traverse City Training School for Nurses.

Arthur Segenin, porter at the Mizer Hotel on Walloon Lake, was drowned some time Tuesday night while in bathing alone at the village of Walloon Lake. He had been at the lake but a few days and it is believed he could not swim. The accident was discovered when the young man failed to report for duty Wednesday. Search along the lake was made and the body discovered not a great distance from shore. His home is said to have been in Montreal.

Supervisor F. H. Leshar imparted the information that the destructive fires that have been raging to the east of Mancelona since last Thursday have in spite of all that has been done, burned over a territory of not less than five or six thousand acres. The fire has been held north of the state road running east from Mancelona and extended from near Wetzell to the head waters of the Manistee. It is hoped that the rains of the past few days have put these fires out. It is believed that one of the fires was set with the intention of wiping out one of the camps but the origin of the rest is a matter of uncertainty.—Bellaire Independent.

Miss Margaret Price, a talented 17-year-old composer, has come into special local prominence as the composer of the class march and the music of the class song used at the commencement exercises at South High school. Miss Price has been doing some noteworthy work in expression, harmony and composition, one or two of her original compositions having been published in musical journals. Much of the work which she has done, particularly in Miss Margaret Clowell's composition classes, has attracted the attention of other musicians.—Grand Rapids Press. The young lady is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Price and resided in East Jordan with her parents up until a couple of years ago.

See Page Two



BETTER THAN EVER

Iron Duke Flour

is better than ever before!

Use it for your

BREAD PASTRY CAKE

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

ARGO MILLING CO.

MANUFACTURERS

United States Food Administration License No. 36828

CHARLEVOIX EAST JORDAN CENTRAL LAKE

THE JUNE SALE AT ASHLEY'S

Closes Monday Night.



Have you seen the special offerings on the Odds and Ends Rack?

Sweaters reduced in price

Coats \$15 Suits \$10

Gingham Dresses

Net Dresses

Voile Dresses

Silk Dresses

All included in Sale



Georgette Waists just arrived

New Middys 6 to 14 Sizes



BE SURE TO CALL

M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

Auto Drivers Attention!

A NEW LAW REQUIRES ALL AUTO DRIVERS TO HAVE AN OPERATOR'S LICENSE. THE STATE REQUIRES A FEE OF 50 CENTS. WE WILL BE GLAD TO MAKE THIS APPLICATION FOR YOU WITHOUT EXPENSE TO YOU OTHER THAN THE FEE REQUIRED BY THE STATE.

State Bank of East Jordan

"The Bank on the Corner."

TONIGHT—
Tomorrow—A-Right
Foley's Kidney Pills stop sick headaches, relieve bilious attacks, tone and regulate the eliminative organs, make you feel fine.
"Better Than Pills For Liver, etc."
Get a 25c. Box. Your Druggist.
GIDLEY & MAC, Druggists.

Girls Wanted!
In our yarn, knitting and finishing departments. Steady employment and good wages. Those between 18 and 45 preferred. Experience not necessary. Beginners start at \$1.75 per day. Board and room furnished at \$3.00 per week at company's boarding house. All modern conveniences. Apply at—**WESTERN KNITTING MILLS, Rochester, Mich.**

A COMMON SENSE CURE.
Don't suffer from biliousness, sick headache, sour stomach, gas, bloating, or other results of indigestion. Foley's Cathartic Tablets clear the stomach and bowels, enliven the liver, and have a good tonic effect on the whole intestinal tract. They relieve the heavy feeling so distressing to stout persons.—**Hite's Drug Store.**

Hugh W. Dicken
Physician and Surgeon
East Jordan, Mich. Phone No. 128
Office Hours:
11:00 to 12:00 a. m.
2:00 to 4:00 and 7:00 to 9:00 p. m.

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

Doctor Branch
Office Second Floor of the Monroe Block.
PHONE 77

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

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

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

PAYS TRIBUTE TO SPIRIT OF YANKS

Wounded Men Smile, Though Suffering Tortures.

RED CROSS NURSE IMPRESSED

Returns After Ten Months' Service Overseas With an Abiding Enthusiasm for the Heroism of the American Soldier—Chivalry is as Great as His Valor—Waits Patiently for Hours and Smiles Through It All.

Miss Sara Cunningham, daughter of Mrs. James C. Cunningham, 124 East Fifty-fifth street, New York, has come back from France after ten months' extraordinary overseas experience with the Red Cross and an abiding enthusiasm for the American soldier.

If you've once seen wounded men—sometimes horribly wounded—come into an evacuation hospital, almost straight from the trenches, and watched them smile and heard them tell you "It doesn't hurt much," when their faces were gray and their muscles drawn with pain—if you've seen things like that, through one big drive after another, you'd never quite get your old pre-war attitude toward humanity again," Miss Cunningham said. "You find out that human beings aren't just flesh and blood and mind; you find out how much of the mystic and the divine there are in even a commonplace man—or a man who, before the war, you would have mistakenly called commonplace. Nobody, I think, who has been even remotely touched by the last four years can ever be quite as he was before.

"So many silly, useless conventions, so much insincere pose slipped away from men and women near the front that I don't think any of us, now that we're rid of those silly ultra-civilized notions, will ever go back to them again. You get to know people for what they were over there—and saw under their skins and you found out the real qualities that make manhood."

Miss Cunningham leaned forward eagerly, with flushed, animated face.

"If I could only make you see those boys," she said, "as they were brought in on stretchers during the fury of a big drive! Often they had long hours to wait for attention because the nurses and doctors were so few and the wounded so many. Sometimes there would be piles, tier on tier, of stretchers, and the wounded would lie for hours waiting their turn. Do you think they complained or whimpered? Not they! In all the heat and confusion of the worst rush I never once passed a wounded man who didn't look up and smile. Sometimes when a man's turn for attention would come he'd say, 'You better go to my buddy first, nurse. He's worse hit than I am!' And when you'd give them a drink of water they'd often say as not tell you to pass it on to another chap who'd been asking for it.

"Now, these things weren't isolated instances. They are the things that happened day after day all the time I was in France. I saw nothing else. I was at Compiègne during the bad fighting around there at the hastily constructed Red Cross evacuation hospital, and we had a constant stream of men from Montdidier, from Soissons and from Chateau Thierry. I tell you quite honestly during all that awful period I did not hear a single man complain. They all smiled—can you picture it? There were those bleeding, tortured fellows, smiling—smiling. Occasionally they even told a joke. It was heart-breaking, you know—you felt that you could almost go down on your knees in acknowledgment of such manhood."

Tells of Their Chivalry.
This New York girl who has been all over the fighting front, who has nursed in every big drive from the time she went to France until the signing of the armistice, who has acted as nurse, dietitian, interpreter and entertainer, and who has gone alone to army posts when she was the only woman for miles around, has as much to say for the chivalry of the American fighting man as for his valor.

"Sometimes," she said, "people will tell you about the fotheadliness of a girl going to France among soldiers—about the dangers and insults to which she is being exposed. If there were girls treated with disrespect by any man of any rank in our army I think those girls must have been in some way responsible—perhaps they didn't realize it themselves, but they must have invited that sort of thing, even though they did so unconsciously. I am convinced of this, because I'm sure that nobody could have been more 'exposed' than I was—I met all sorts and conditions of men alone, under all circumstances, at every hour of the day and night, and they were—oh, simply wonderful!

"I can't tell you how fine they were. Everybody acted as if he, individually, were responsible for your welfare—as if each girl were his personal charge. They seemed to regard it as a sort of honor to give us their protection."

There is a type of man and woman that grows old without ever having been in love owing to the fact that he has always been in love with himself.

Two Michigan W. S. S. Leaders



CARROLL F. SWEET, CARROLL EMERSON.

In charge of the Western Michigan campaign for War Savings stamps are Carroll F. Sweet and Carroll Emerson, both of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Sweet, a banker, is co-director for the whole state campaign, and is second in responsibility only to Luman W. Goodenough of Detroit, state chairman.

Mr. Emerson is vice director of the campaign for Western Michigan, and he does much of the active work of organization. Both Mr. Sweet and Mr. Emerson are in the War Savings campaign because they think the thrift lessons that it teaches are the most important factors in this country's future prosperity. Neither of them ever emphasizes the patriotic argument for the purpose of thrift or War Savings stamps.

They point out that the stamps aid thrift habits; that they are a first-class investment; that they start their purchasers on the right road to financial carefulness and independence, and that they are the handiest and safest way to save money.

W. S. S. SOCIETIES BIG HOPE IN MICHIGAN CAMPAIGN

War Savings societies are the methods Michigan is using to sell this year's series of War Savings stamps.

The chief difference between them and all previous organizations is that membership is entirely voluntary. They will be formed in factories, shops, stores, lodges, churches, etc. Anyone who does not wish to join will not be urged to.

Those who do join will pledge themselves to live thriftily in 1919, to save systematically what money they can, and to buy War Savings stamps with it.

They will not be asked to pledge any certain sum or quota. They will determine themselves what they can do, and they will pledge that.

The War Savings societies will be useful because they will spread the gospel of thrift, because they will give an interchange of ideas, and because they will make thrift "the thing to do."

Many Americans are still a little bit ashamed that they should do such an undignified thing as to save 25 cents. There is too much vanity of this sort and not enough horse sense in most of us. War prices have made thrift necessary in many homes, and it will be a national blessing if the habit is retained permanently.

By the time the peace conference is over Uncle Sam will be as popular in Europe as a man with the smallpox.

The President says he is sure the treaty violates none of his fourteen points. That's the reason, maybe, that he made them so general.

The way they are changing and re-changing boundaries over in Europe would indicate that "he is shaving the world for democracy."

SHE FEELS YOUNGER AND STRONGER.

Middle-aged and older persons are apt to suffer from overworked or weakened kidneys and bladder. Mrs. Warren Dyer, Arkport, N. Y., writes: "I used Foley Kidney Pills for weak kidneys and pains in my back, and they gave me relief. After taking Foley Kidney Pills I feel younger and stronger."—Hite's Drug Store.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT

To W. L. French, Frank Crowell, Howard Weikel, Mrs. Ella Barkley, J. F. Kenny, A. G. Rogers, M. E. Hoston, Harry Simmons, Mrs. Sherman, Frank Foster, J. J. Votruba, Otis J. Smith, Chas. Hudkins, E. L. Burdick, W. H. Parks, Geo. Bechtold, Mina Hite, E. J. Crossman, Church of God, W. A. Pickard, Samuel Colter, Watkins Estate, Mrs. J. D. Allen, Carl Stroebel, Mrs. Sundstedt, E. E. Hall, Roscoe Mackey, Madison Estate, Henry Korthase, Northern Auto Company, W. A. Stroebel, Methodist Church, Mrs. E. Fairchilds, Fred Longtin, Maggie Coulter, Henry Clark, W. P. Porter, Joseph Zoulek, Presbyterian Church, D. C. Loveday, E. J. Chemical Company and to all other persons interested, take notice: That the roll of the special assessment heretofore made by the assessor for the purpose of defraying that part of the cost which the commission decided should be paid and borne by special assessment for the paving of Esteffy Street, from the east end of the present pavement to the east line of Fourth Street, of William Street, from the east line of Main Street to the east line of Third Street and of Second Street, from the north line of Garfield Street to the north line of Mill Street, is now on file in my office for public inspection. Notice is hereby given that the Commission and assessor of the City of East Jordan will meet at the Library building on the 30th day of June A. D. 1919, at eight o'clock to review said assessment, at which time and place opportunity will be given to all persons interested to be heard.

Dated June 16, 1919.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

Notice of Circuit Court Commissioner's Sale.

State of Michigan, The Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery, HORACE S. HARSHA, Plaintiff,

vs. HATTIE BUSH, and FLORA U. HAIRE, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix—in Chancery, made and entered on the 21st day of June, 1919, in the above entitled cause, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner for the county of Charlevoix, shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Charlevoix, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place for holding the circuit court in and for said county) on

Monday the 18th day of August, A. D. 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day also so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to said plaintiff for Principal, Interest, Taxes and Costs in this cause, those certain lands and premises situate and being in the city of Charlevoix, County of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit:—

Commencing at an iron pin set 12.09 chains west of North and South quarter (1/4) line of Section Twenty-seven (27) Town Thirty-four (34) North, Range Eight (8) West, on a prolongation of North line of Upright Avenue; the same being the South-west corner of land deeded by Joseph Bassett to William Crandall and Florence M. Crandall, Thence North along Crandall's West line 6.28 chains to the North-west corner of said Crandall's land in center of Highway; thence South Seventy (70) degrees west 4.25 chains; Thence South 4.50 chains more or less to prolongation of North line of Upright Avenue; Thence East Four chains to place of beginning and being a part of Government lot Two (2) in Section Twenty-seven (27), Town Thirty-four (34) North, Range Eight (8) West, and containing 2.10 acres of land more or less and being Lot Four (4) of Un-recorded plat, and

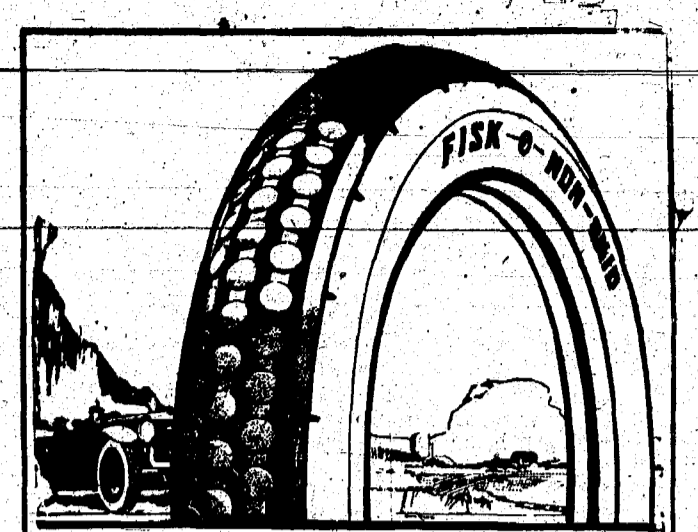
Also, commencing at a point in the North and South quarter (1/4) line of Section Twenty-seven (27), Town Thirty-four (34) North, Range Eight (8) West, as per the United States survey thereof marked by the intersection of the center line of the highway with said quarter (1/4) line at a point 51.81 feet South of the center of said section; running thence South Seventy (70) degrees west along the center line of said highway 88.10 feet to an iron pin set in the center of said highway, which iron pin is the starting point of this description; Thence running South from said starting point 414.45 feet to the North line of a highway which is a prolongation of Upright Avenue in the city of Charlevoix, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan; Thence East along the North line of said last mentioned highway 459.56 feet to an iron stake; Thence North 583.44 feet to an iron stake set in the center of the highway first above mentioned; Thence South Seventy (70) degrees West along the center of said highway to the starting point aforesaid; being a part of lot Two (2) of said Section Twenty-seven (27), Township Thirty-four (34) North, Range Eight (8) West aforesaid containing five acres of land more or less. Said description is also designated as lot Five (5) on an unrecorded plat of the subdivision of a part of Lot Two (2) and the South-east quarter (1/4) of the South-west quarter (1/4) of said Section Twenty-seven (27), Town Thirty-four (34) North, Range Eight (8) West aforesaid, made by the Trustees of the Estate of Austin C. Newman, deceased, and; A part of Government Lot Two (2); Section Twenty-seven (27), Township Thirty-four (34) North, Range Eight (8) West, commencing on the West eighth line of said Section Twenty-seven (27) at the intersection of the North line of Upright Avenue of the city of Charlevoix extended, with said eighth line, Thence running North on said eighth line 3.48 chains; Thence North seventy (70) degrees East along proposed road 3.81 chains to Northwest corner of land

now owned by the Hodge Estate; Thence South along West line of said Hodge Estate land 4.68 chains to North line of Upright Avenue extended; Thence west 3.87 chains to place of beginning and containing 1.50 acres more or less and being designated on an unrecorded plat of the Austin C. Newman Estate as Lot No. Three (3).

Dated at Boyne City, Michigan, this 24th day of June, 1919.

M. E. SILVERSTEIN, Circuit Court Commissioner, Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CLINK & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Business Address, East Jordan, Michigan.



NEXT TIME—BUY FISK

TIRES that are built right and are sold right.

FABRIC Non-Skid Casing	RED TOP Non-Skid Casing	TUBE Fits all makes of casings
\$19.15	\$25.75	\$3.65

Prices reduced proportionately on all sizes.

L. C. MONROE FISK TIRES

now owned by the Hodge Estate; Thence South along West line of said Hodge Estate land 4.68 chains to North line of Upright Avenue extended; Thence west 3.87 chains to place of beginning and containing 1.50 acres more or less and being designated on an unrecorded plat of the Austin C. Newman Estate as Lot No. Three (3). Dated at Boyne City, Michigan, this 24th day of June, 1919.

M. E. SILVERSTEIN, Circuit Court Commissioner, Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CLINK & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Business Address, East Jordan, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the terms and conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 31st day of October, 1908, executed by Lemuel Henderson, Jacob Henderson, Cora Henderson and Priscilla Henderson of Wilson Township, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, to George S. Bridge of Chicago, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix, Michigan, in liber 45 of mortgages on page 56, on the 2nd day of November A. D. 1908 and was also assigned by said George S. Bridge, the 5th day of February, 1917, and recorded March 1, 1917, in liber 53 of mortgages on page 402, to the Peoples State Savings Bank of East Jordan, Michigan, and is now owned by it. On which mortgage there is due at the date hereof, for principal and interest, the sum of Four Hundred Seventy-four and 25/100 (\$474.25) Dollars and an attorney's fee of Fifteen and no/100 (\$15.00) Dollars as provided by law and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been had to recover said sum or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the outer easterly front door of the Court House at the City of Charlevoix, of Charlevoix County and State of Michigan, said Court House being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the description of said premises contained in said mortgage is as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Wilson, in the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section twenty-six (26) in Township thirty-two (32) north, of range six (6) west. Excepting a parcel thereof described as follows: Commencing at a point in the Boyne Falls State Road on the north line of said Section twenty-six (26), Thence West on said a line to the 1/2 line running north and south through said section; Thence South on said 1/2 line to the Boyne Falls and East Jordan State road; Thence North and East along the line of said State Road to place of beginning. Also that part of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty-six (26) Township thirty-two (32) north, of range six (6) west, lying North of Deer Creek containing twelve (12) acres more or less. Dated April 11, 1919.

PEOPLES STATE SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.

DWIGHT L. WILSON, Attorney for mortgagee. Business Address, East Jordan, Michigan.

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the city of Charlevoix, in said County, on the 12th day of June A. D. 1919.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter K. Winters, Deceased. LeRoy Sherman having filed in said court his final administration account, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is Ordered, That the 8th day of July A. D. 1919, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

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

SERVETUS A. CORRELL, Judge of Probate.

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage dated the 24th day of November A. D. 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, on the 28th day of November A. D. 1916, in Liber 50 of Mortgages, on Page 230, PETER BLOCK and ELLEN BLOCK, his wife, of the Township of Marion, Charlevoix County, Michigan, did duly mortgage to THE GRANT STATE BANK, of Grant, Michigan, a Michigan Banking Corporation, the lands, premises and property situated in the Township of Marion, County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The south one-half (1/2) of the north-east quarter (NE 1/4), and the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty (20), all in Township thirty-three (33) north, Range eight (8) west, containing 240 acres, more or less, according to Government Survey thereof.

Default having occurred in the conditions of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest at the rate of six and 1/2 per cent. (6 1/2 per cent.) per annum and all other legal costs, including an attorney fee of Thirty & no/100 Dollars as provided by said mortgage, at public vendue to the highest bidder on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the outer front door of the Court House in the city of Charlevoix County of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, said Court House being the place of holding the circuit court for said county.

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of FOUR THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED THIRTY-EIGHT & 42/100 Dollars (\$4238.42).

Dated, March 27th A. D. 1919.

THE GRANT STATE BANK, Mortgagee.

WHITE & REBER, Attorneys for the Mortgagee. Business Address, Fremont, Michigan.