

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 23

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1919

No. 29

One Dead In Auto Accident

Petoskey Scene of Accident Last Sunday.

Howard Peasley, Petoskey blacksmith, was almost instantly killed Sunday forenoon at a turn in the highway at Poshewaung, when the car he was driving turned turtle on the curve and pinned him beneath the steering wheel. Three other men, Will and Gus Peasley, brothers of the dead man, and Henry Smith, all of this city, were injured but not seriously. It is said by members of the party that the driver instead of stepping on the brake as the car was about to take the curve touched the accelerator and that the car leaped ahead instead of slowing down.

All the occupants were underneath the car but all but one escaped with only minor hurts.

Passing autoists picked up the party and brought the men to Petoskey. Mr. Peasley was still alive when placed in the car for Petoskey but died before this city was reached.

The dead man made his home with his brother, Gus Peasley, of Ione St., another brother, William, resided at 203 Ingalls avenue, and Jesse Peasley lived in Detroit. Three sisters also survive him.

The dead man was sixty-three years of age and had resided in Petoskey for forty years. He had been employed at the McDermott shop on Ingalls avenue for eighteen years.—Petoskey News.

WELL KNOWN

HORSEMAN DEAD

Gaylord, Mich., July 12.—Arthur Niles, 63, one of the best known horsemen in the state is dead at his home here. He was born in Grand Rapids. He has owned and raced horses in the Short Ship, the fair and the western Michigan circuits for a quarter of a century and usually drove a winner. All knew "Pop" Niles. He was a regular attendant at the annual meets of the Charlevoix County Fair in East Jordan.

He leaves a widow, one son, Lew E. Niles, of Marquette, and two brothers, T. A. Niles of Marcellona, and Dennis Niles of Paw Paw. He was supervisor of Livingstone township, and village assessor at the time of his death.

The body was taken to Marquette Saturday for burial.

Notice of County

Teacher's Examination.

"In compliance with Act 20, of the Public Acts of 1911, a public examination for teachers of Charlevoix County will be held at county seat in County Normal room of the central school building, Aug. 14-16th, beginning at 8:30 a. m. Certificates of all grades will be issued. Paper furnished. Reading examination on bulletin No. 4; orthography bulletin No. 10; civics and theory and art from Teachers' Reading Circle books. In compliance with act 7, Public Acts 1915, all applicants without teaching experience previous to 1916, must submit to board of examiners at least four normal school credits.

Respectfully submitted,
MAY L. STEWART.

If you only knew how little you know you wouldn't be so anxious to display it.

If you violate human laws a policeman will grab you, but if you violate natural laws you grab yourself.

It not only pays to advertise, but it pays your competitor if you don't.

Given free rein a man will go where he prefers to be. His unwilling presence anywhere is much worse than his absence.

CAUGHT TROUT IN SLEEP

Fisherman Tied Tackle to His Toe and Then Went to Bed.

Tying a line, with a well-baited hook on it, around his big toe and tossing the cord out of the window, Donald F. Whipple of Watertown, N. Y., went to bed. About two o'clock in the morning he was awakened by a tug and pulled in a four-pound lake trout, which was served for breakfast.

Utah to Enforce Anticigarette Law.

The state agencies of Utah have begun a vigorous campaign for the enforcement of the anticigarette law. One argument helping to defeat the drastic cigarette law in the recent session of the legislature was that existing laws were not enforced.

FARM BUREAU NOTES.

To prevent grasshoppers from cutting binder twine, mix two gallons of kerosene and one gallon of crude creosote and soak balls of twine until saturated. Let them drain and dry before using. This treatment is recommended by W. P. Flint, Assistant State Entomologist of Illinois, and is based on one year's results.

Now is the time to select and save samples of grain to show at the County Fair.

These recent rains make us think we may be able to raise some clover seed in the county this year. In face of the predicted severe shortage, those who can raise their own seed, may undoubtedly consider themselves lucky.

The County Agent will be in attendance at the Conference for County Agents held at Grayling, Thursday and Friday of this week.

Don't give up to the hopper. Fight him. Use the poison bait method.

Why Juniors Leave the Farm.

Why did you leave the farm, my lad? Why did you bolt and leave your dad?

Why did you beat it off to town and turn your poor old father down? Thinkers of platform, pulpit and press are wallowing in deep distress.

They seek to know the hidden cause, why farmer boys desert their pas.

"Well, stranger, since you've been so frank, I'll roll aside the hazy bank, I left my dad, his farm, his plow, because my calf became his cow.

I left my dad, 'twas wrong, of course, because my colt became his horse. I left my dad, to sow and reap, because my lamb became his sheep.

I dropped the hoe and stuck the fork, because my pig became his pork. The garden truck that I made grow was his to sell, but mine to hoe."

"It's not the smoke in the atmosphere, nor the taste for life that brought me here.

Please tell the platform, pulpit, press, no fear of toil nor love of dress is driving off the farmer lads, it's just the methods of their dad's."

—Farm Bureau Record.

PLANT COVER CROPS

FOR ORCHARDS NOW.

High Priced Seed Must be Saved by Better Cultural Methods.

East Lansing, July 14.—Cover crops should be planted in Michigan orchards during the last of July and early August, according to Prof. C. P. Halligan of the M. A. C. Horticultural Department. Among those crops recommended for "cover" use are winter vetch, clover, oats, rye, buckwheat, cow peas, and alfalfa.

"It is a common fault for Michigan fruit growers to delay seeding their cover crops too long," says Professor Halligan. "The middle of July is not too early for seeding such crops as clover and winter vetch. While good stands can often be secured when the seeding is made as late as the first part of August, it is generally better to plant as early in the 'seeding time' as possible, July being preferred. Where late seeding is made necessary for any reason, rye is about the safest cover plant, as it makes a quick growth.

"The present high price of seed, especially of clover, makes it necessary for the orchardist to use the very best cultural methods in planting his cover crop, in order to save seed. Better preparation of the seed bed, and the use of a drill instead of broadcasting the seed, will make it possible to cut down the amount of seed used per acre. For instance, while from 20 to 25 pounds of winter vetch seed must be sown broadcast per acre, good results have been obtained from the use of 18 pounds per acre when drilled into a well prepared seed bed."

A bulletin giving full information on cover crops may be obtained by writing to the Horticultural Dept., M. A. C. East Lansing.

Of course practically all men are liars but don't those that seem proud of it make you fatigued?

MEN AND WOMEN SLOW UP

Nowadays many persons "wrongfully" attribute backache, rheumatic pains, sore, swollen, aching joints and muscles and that "always tired" feeling to oncoming age when the real cause is kidney trouble. Foley Kidney Pills help the kidneys throw out of the blood the impurities that cause these symptoms.—Hite's Drug Store.

GOVERNMENT GRADES

WILL CONTROL WHEAT

Farmers and Grain Dealers Should Both Know Grades and Prices.

East Lansing, Mich., July 14.—The fact that the United States Grain Corporation has issued instructions that all wheat shall be bought according to the Federal grades makes it very necessary that both farmers and grain dealers understand thoroughly the grades of wheat established by the U. S. Bureau of Markets. This ruling means that the application of the grades will extend to small country points where wheat is sold, as well as ruling at the terminal markets, and a difficult situation may arise when the 1919 wheat crop begins to move unless the regulations are thoroughly understood.

The importance of the grades was brought out at a series of meetings held recently at Detroit, Saginaw, Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo at the request of the Michigan Agricultural College. At these meetings Supervisors H. P. English of Washington, D. C., and R. M. Taylor of Detroit gave the demonstrations.

Some question has arisen among the farmers of the State as to whether they will get the government price of \$2.28 a bushel for their wheat at their local buyers'.

In explaining this point at the Grand Rapids demonstration meeting, Mr. John Higgins of the Valley City Milling Company, stated that the government price guarantee expressly states a price of \$2.26 at Chicago, for his locality, for No. 1 red wheat. From this price, Mr. Higgins explained, must be deducted 8 cents a bushel freight from Grand Rapids to Chicago, 2 and 26 hundredths cents a bushel (1 per cent) charge by the U. S. Grain Corporation for handling at the terminal buying point, and 6 cents a bushel charge by the grain dealer, to cover his expense of handling the grain. As a result the government price at the local buying point will be based upon the \$2.26 price, less handling charges and freight to Chicago or to some sea board shipping point.

Mr. F. B. Drees, secretary of the state Millers Association, "Lansing, states that in many Michigan points "the most favorable shipping point" designated in the U. S. Grain Corporation contract is more likely to be a sea board point such as Philadelphia or New York, instead of Chicago. This means a considerable variation in the freight, and the individual handling charges also vary considerably according to the volume of business and the handling facilities.

Farmers with badly smutted wheat, with wheat considerably mixed with rye, weed seeds or dirt, or with wheat which runs light in weight will receive a price based on the value as compared to No. 1 red wheat. In case of dispute as to the proper grade, the grower and buyer may obtain an official grade test by sending a two quart sample in an air tight container to the nearest licensed grain inspector.

The inspectors are located at the following points: W. W. Recker, Chief Inspector, Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit. D. R. McEachern, Association Commerce Bldg., 35 Pearl N. W., Detroit. H. L. Peters, Chamber of Commerce, Port Huron, Mich.

In taking the sample for test, both parties should together take several small samples from the lot in question, mix them, and enclose the whole sample in an air tight container such as a tight molasses bucket, which should then be mailed or expressed to the inspector.

Questions in regard to the application of the grades will be answered by R. W. Taylor, Detroit Office Bureau of Markets, 605 Free Press Bldg., Detroit. If properly understood and applied the grades will work to the good of grower—dealer, and consumer, alike.

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.

If girls were as careful of their conduct as they are of their hair, the gossips would be half out of business.

Remove the ether from the professions and a good many times you'd have nothing left but the grinning skeleton.

TURN SOLDIERS INTO FARMERS

Army Schools in France Proving a Success.

FIND MEN EAGER TO STUDY

Eight Thousand Enrolled as Students in University Attached to Expeditionary Forces—Institution Occupies More Than 300 Structures—Abandoned Agricultural Schools in Occupied Germany Taken Over—Forty Studies Offered.

Over in east central France there is going on an American adventure in education of which very little has been said over here. A university has been established, with a college of agriculture and ten other colleges and a farm school. Two months ago it was an idea; today it has 8,000 enrolled students; more than 3,000 attend the school, while extension activities reach hundreds of thousands of men in one way or another. The university building is a former American hospital near the town of Beaune, in the famous vineyard district of Cote d'Or.

About the middle of March a host of young American soldiers came sweeping into the old hospital grounds from all parts of the expeditionary forces. They had packs on their backs, guns in their hands, gas masks and "tin" hats at their sides. They put on overalls, picked up hammers, saws, shovels and picks, and made things ready to go to school. They kept coming, so that now the university occupies more than 300 structures, which called for 800 carloads of material and equipment.

Idea Makes a Hit.

This was the work of the army education commission, in co-operation with the department of agriculture and various state colleges and universities. The idea made a hit with the soldiers at once. Each week tens of thousands of them are in class or lecture rooms established throughout the army. The teaching staff from the home colleges found the men eager to talk about farming "back home," which was one of the objects of the experiment. They are satisfied by the interest displayed in the class and by the fact that more than 500 farmers' clubs have been organized, with a membership of fully 20,000 soldiers. One day a flying squadron of "city fellers" came over to the university to "get some agricultural dope."

There was enjoyment of army pleasantries at first, but in the end several of the visitors confessed themselves so interested that they, too, soon would be in the school.

In many units of the expeditionary forces farmer-soldiers have a chance to go to agricultural schools which maintain courses of six to twelve weeks and give instruction in several fundamental studies. They are called post and divisional schools. They are usually under the general supervision of representatives of the commission, although the principals and teachers are from the army. They are held in all sorts of places, wherever rooms and equipment can be found. In Germany abandoned agricultural schools in the occupied territory have been taken over. Even the land surrounding such schools has been made use of for practical work with crops, soil and gardens. Sometimes live stock is secured for judging, but usually the classes are taken to near-by farms for study and observation of the live stock found there.

Forty Studies Offered.

Forty different studies are offered the boys grouped in four general departments—animal husbandry, agronomy, horticulture and forestry and rural economics and sociology. In addition supporting subjects are offered at other colleges of the university.

In the first account of this American university to be received by the department of agriculture Prof. F. W. Beckman of Iowa State college says:

"The immediate results of the educational program of the commission are worth while, but farseeing men expect even greater results in the future. Secretary Baker, in his address at the university, said he believed that out of the commission's work would come a permanent educational policy for the army, combining military training with training for the vocations and for civil life. Agriculturally the immediate results will be large, for the farmer-soldiers of the expeditionary forces are being stirred to a full realization of their opportunities and their obligations in the rural field. They are thinking as they never thought before about the rural tasks that await them back home, and they are likely to return better qualified to deal with them and with a new spirit toward them."

DISCHARGED SERVICE

MEN TO GET AID

Districts Named Where War Risk Insurance Beneficiaries May Be Treated.

Organization of fourteen medical districts, where discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who are beneficiaries of the war-risk insurance act may obtain necessary treatment, was announced by Surgeon General Ireland. The districts will be under the supervision of the public health service, and a health officer will be in charge at each headquarters.

The districts, territory covered and officer in charge are as follows:

Boston customhouse—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Surgeon W. W. King.

New York, 290 Broadway—Connecticut, New York and New Jersey; Surgeon F. C. Smith.

Philadelphia, 410 Chestnut street—Pennsylvania and Delaware; Surgeon G. L. Collins.

Atlanta, Chamber of Commerce building—North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida; Past Assistant Surgeon J. A. Watkins.

New Orleans, 409 Audobon building—Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; Past Assistant Surgeon C. H. Waring.

Cincinnati, 705 Neave building—Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky; Surgeon D. E. Robinson.

Chicago, 512 Garland building—Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; Dr. Bert W. Caldwell.

St. Louis, 1801 Syndicate Trust building—Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri; Past Assistant Surgeon W. C. Witte.

St. Paul, 744 Lowry building—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana; Surgeon H. M. Bracken.

Trinidad, Colo.—Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico; Surgeon Frederic J. Pierce.

San Francisco, Marine hospital—Arizona, Nevada and California; Surgeon John D. Long.

Portland, 905 Electric building—Washington, Idaho and Oregon; Dr. E. E. Cable.

San Antonio, Texas—Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas; Surgeon C. H. Gardner.

Philippine Islands; Manila—Past Assistant Surgeon L. R. Thompson.

Porto Rico, San Juan—Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands; Assistant Surgeon Carl Michel.

SOVEREIGNS TO VISIT U. S.

King and Queen of Belgium Will Come to America in September.

Before President Wilson left Belgium it was announced that King Albert and Queen Elisabeth had accepted his invitation to visit the United States. The Belgian rulers will probably arrive in America in September and remain throughout October for the first session of the League of Nations in Washington.

King Albert of Belgium visited the United States 20 years ago. The present king was then a prince and spent nearly 12 months in this country as a tourist and newspaper correspondent.

BEAT WIVES IN GERMANY

Thrashings by Husbands Common Among Middle and Upper Classes.

Wife-beating is quite common among the German middle and upper classes and the law of Prussia sanctions it, according to Henry de Halsalle, author of a recent work on Germany.

Halsalle said he once stayed a few days in the home of a Berlin merchant and one evening he heard a woman crying upstairs, followed by the sound of blows. Upon asking his host the cause of the commotion, the author was informed that the woman had just received her weekly thrashing, which she got every Saturday night.

CARRIES MAIL AT 83

Octogenarian Has Delivered Letters 24 Years and "Is Good for 24 More."

"Uncle Carl" Miller of Thomasville, Mo., eighty-three years old, has been awarded a four-year contract to carry the United States mail between Alton and Thomasville. The octogenarian has carried the mail over this route continuously for 24 years, and he asserts that he is good for 24 more years.

During that time Miller has witnessed many changes in his route. Much of the forest that skirted the road on both sides when he first took up his duties has been cleared and given over to farms. The roads have changed from mere trails to graded highways.

Have they quit making grandmothers?

Any girl knows that a beautiful face and figure get her more than a beautiful disposition.

RHETORIC WITHOUT FACTS

Washington, July 14.—The Republican Publicity Association, through its President, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement from its "Washington" Headquarters:

"Keyed up to a high pitch of interest at the prospect of receiving at last from the hand of the President some concrete facts in support of the peace treaty, and some tangible reasons why the United States should forsake its traditional policies and adopt the league covenant, the people have sunk back once more into their habitual condition of hopelessness of ever hearing from the president a single definite, unequivocal statement of our foreign policy of the future. Like all of his previous addresses dealing with the league and treaty, Mr. Wilson's speech to the Senate was utterly devoid of anything in the nature of specific argument. His remarks were merely a flow of beautiful language, a collection of empty platitudes, and a monotonous repetition of the Wilsonian conception of America's duty toward humanity."

"Mr. Wilson began his speech by clothing in new words his frequently emphasized declaration that we did not go to war because of anything that concerned the United States; particularly, but that our victorious army was inspired by its love for humanity in general. His closing paragraph practically asserted that he was the agent of Divinity in framing the league of nations and regulating the future of the world. 'The stage is set,' he declared, 'the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God who led us into this way.' In the Declaration of Independence the forefathers proclaimed that we had been endowed by our Creator with liberty. Can it be that that same Creator purpose now to use Mr. Wilson as His agency in depriving us of that liberty?"

"So insistent is the President on impressing upon his countrymen his conception of what brought us into the war that he repeated again and again throughout this remarkable address that it was the woes of humanity that goaded us to fight, and distinctly repudiated the idea that German aggression upon the United States had anything to do with it. 'We entered it,' said he, 'not because our material interests were directly threatened.' And again, 'We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of peace in no other capacity.' And yet again, 'It was universally recognized that America had entered the war to promote no private or peculiar interest of her own, but only as the champion of rights which she was glad to share with free men and lovers of justice everywhere.' Where is the American whose blood does not boil at such statements, bad enough when coming from the ordinary citizen, but far worse when uttered by the man whom our Constitution placed at the head of our armies?"

"And a touch of amusement was not lacking. When the President soberly remarked that 'You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there—of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal,' it was hard for his hearers to repress their smiles when they remembered the complete censorship that had denied Senators knowledge of the treaty, although copies of it were in the hands of the President's personal friends in Wall Street weeks before.

"Taken as a whole the speech was a huge disappointment, but in that respect precisely like all the other utterances of Mr. Wilson. If the utter lack of any definite information conveyed in it is an indication of the character of his remarks on his tour of the country, the people have in store for them a free course in English rhetoric, but of the league of nations and its effect upon America they will learn nothing. It remains for the Senate to enlighten them on that subject."

A man considers himself the head of the household because he foots the bills.

Being poor is nothing to be ashamed of, but if you are poor and proud of it, you'll probably never be anything else.

YOU NEED NOT TRAVEL

It is safe to say that as many persons have secured relief from hay fever and asthma at home by taking Foley's Honey and Tar as have been benefited by going to health resorts. It soothes and soothes the choking, "stuffed-up" sensation. Good for all colds, coughs and croup. Contains no opiate.—Hite's Drug Store.

Briefs of the Week

C. S. Abbott of Detroit was in the city on business this week.

Lawrence P. Lalonde left Monday for Detroit, where he has employment. Miss Eleanor Reynolds of Kalamazoo is guest at the home of Rev. and Mrs. M. E. Hoyt.

Miss Jennie Golden of Chicago is guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

Miss Ingeborg Gunderson returned home Monday from a visit with friends at Suttons Bay.

Miss Juanita and George Secord went to Reed City, Monday, for a fortnight's visit with relatives.

WANTED—Five Pupil Nurses and a Kitchen Girl at the BRAINERD HOSPITAL, Alma, Mich.

Nathan Liskum left Monday for a visit with relatives at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Rev. A. D. Grigsby came Monday from Detroit for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. James Gidley.

Mrs. F. M. Johnson and son, Earl, of Grand Rapids are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McEachran.

Mr. and Mrs. James Holburn of Conway, Ark., are here renewing old acquaintances and visiting relatives.

Sgt. John Emmel, who has been visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Bert Gothro, left Monday for Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Jordan, who have been guests of the latter's brother James Moore, left Monday for their home at Quincy, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Orvis, who have been visiting at the farm-home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Boyd Hipp, returned to Flint, Tuesday.

LOST—July 15th, open faced, gold filled case, Waltham Watch. Leather fob with initial L. Finder rewarded by leaving at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cherry and daughter, returned to Detroit, Monday, after an extended visit with Mrs. Cherry's mother, Mrs. Alty Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gidley of Lansing, were guests at the home of the former's brother, James Gidley, over Sunday. They made the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bonnette are entertaining their son, G. A. Bonnette and wife, this week. G. A. Bonnette has just returned from France, after serving 19 months with the 20th engs.

Cass county now has a woman sheriff. She is Mrs. Frances Edith Miller, Pokagon, who last fall was elected constable of Pokagon on the democratic ticket. She pinned the sheriff's star on her shirtwaist this week.

According to statistics compiled by Auditor General O. B. Fuller the apportionment of primary school money which will be made this week will be on the basis of \$7.70 per capita and the fund which contains approximately \$7,000,000 will be prorated in the basis of 918,376. The counties will receive \$7.70 for each child of school age.

Chief Deputy David R. Jones of the state game department, who spent the week end in Northern Michigan, made a trip through the forest fire zones of Emmet and Cheboygan counties with District Deputy Fire Warden Bryant of Pellston. Mr. Jones reports the loss of small game and wild life through the fire swept region is very heavy. He found many fires had been started by berry pickers and settlers burning stumps and brush piles on their farms, while others had started from sparks from railroad engines.

The navy department has authorized enlistments in the navy for a period of two, three or four years, at the option of the applicant. The former term of enlistment was for four years only but men may now enlist for two or three years if they prefer. Men desiring to apply for enlistment can obtain application blanks by writing to the officer in charge, navy recruiting station, Detroit, Michigan, and free government transportation will be forwarded to them for travel from their homes to Detroit, Mich. If they fail to pass the physical examination free transportation will be furnished them from Detroit to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Porter were Detroit visitors, over Sunday.

George Lancaster went to Kalkaska, Saturday, for a visit with relatives.

Glenn Snyder left Monday for Grand Rapids, where he has employment.

Hugh Dicken left last Saturday for Detroit, for a two week's visit with relatives.

Mrs. W. H. Sloan and son, James, went to Flint, Monday, for a visit with relatives.

Lawrence and Ed. Lalonde left Monday for Detroit, where they have employment.

E. E. Brown, who has been here on business, returned to his home at Flint last Saturday.

Mrs. W. G. Murray and Mrs. Thos. Bussler and children were Bellaire visitors, Monday.

Mrs. Roxanna Seymour was here from Detroit visiting her father, T. J. Wood, first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Malpass and daughter, Dorothea, were Traverse City visitors first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dudley returned to their home at Lansing, Monday, after a week's visit with friends here.

Mrs. H. Lamerson returned to Mancelona, Monday, after a visit at the home of her son, Vernon Richardson.

Mrs. H. J. Kelley returned to her home at Kent City, Monday, after a few days' visit at the home of her brother, Charles Jackson.

Mrs. S. E. Owen returned to her home at Bellaire, Monday, after spending a few days at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Risk.

Mrs. Wm. Williams and son returned to their home at Grayling, Saturday, after a week's visit at the farm home of her sister, Mrs. Jack Hitchcock.

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.

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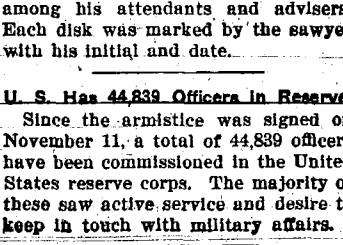
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Ex-Kaiser Has Cut 5,000 Logs.
The former German emperor has completed sawing his five thousandth tree. It was cut into one-inch disks, many of which have been distributed among his attendants and advisers. Each disk was marked by the sawyer with his initial and date.

U. S. Has 44,839 Officers in Reserve.
Since the armistice was signed on November 11, a total of 44,839 officers have been commissioned in the United States reserve corps. The majority of these saw active service and desire to keep in touch with military affairs.

A FIRM FOUNDATION.

WSS

Lives; but Officially Dead.
Sergt. Samuel Friedband, a member of the 28th division, who was officially reported killed in action last October, arrived home at Shenandoah, Pa., the other day and was given a royal reception by the leading citizens. He was a member of a regimental band and was in the thick of the fighting at Chateau Thierry and in the Argonne woods. He was slightly wounded in the latter battle by a bursting shell which killed comrades around him. He is the son of a leading manufacturer of this city.

Sleep Saves His Auto.
Charles Libby of New Oxford, Pa., fell asleep in his automobile which he had standing on Frederick street, and was suddenly aroused to see a stranger at the wheel and the engine chugging to start off. Libby's awakening attracted the attention of the stranger, who suddenly realized he had a passenger and probably the owner, for he jumped and disappeared. The machine was moving by that time, and before Libby could get control of the wheel the auto had collided with another automobile.

Deer Smashes "Flivver."
While driving along the highway near Forked River, N. J., a small automobile, owned and driven by Jess Applegate of Toms River, was badly battered when a big buck deer crashed into the car.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD
G. A. Lisk, Publisher
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
Entered at the postoffice at East Jordan Michigan, as second class mail matter.

Rebuilding The Nation's Fighters

By LIEUT. COL. HARRY E. MOCK, M. C., in "Carry On."

The pugilist and the ball player, the wrestler and the football coach, even the little Jap jiu-jitsu artist, all had their very definite parts in the training of the armies during this war. And why? Because each had something vital to contribute to the physical development of the soldiers, something which made them better fighters, forgetful of fear, and able to care for themselves when thrown on their own responsibility in a single-handed combat with a dozen or more Hunns.

All of the warring nations used these various forms of physical development in making their fighting men. Characteristic of America, where athletics of all kinds have become so highly organized, the training of the soldiers in every camp in the early days of the war resembled the preparation for a huge athletic carnival. Physical trainers of every description were early mobilized and rendered invaluable service in preparing our doughboys for the great struggle overseas.

The country is now quite familiar with all these efforts. But very few people realize to what extent these same methods and the same physical trainers are assisting in the restoration of the returning soldiers who have been disabled in the war.

The physical training department of our hospital schools is the least talked of division in the whole reconstruction program, and yet no division is doing more for the physical restoration of these disabled men, to put the fight back into them, than a well-organized, enthusiastic physical training department.

Experience in England.
In England during these more than four years of war, the question of manpower became very critical. It was necessary to salvage every wounded soldier as rapidly as possible, and providing he could be made fit again, to return him to the firing line. This was true in all the nations long in the conflict and it is not at all uncommon to find soldiers who have been wounded four and five times who were returned after each recovery to the fight.

The convalescent camps and command depots of England furnish excellent examples of the use of physical training in restoring these wounded men. As soon as their active hospital treatment was completed the men were promoted to the convalescent camps. Here well-trained physio-therapists utilized every known method to overcome the stiffened joints and rebuild the atrophied muscles. But a great part of every day was given to physical training, graduated and carefully supervised by medical officers. Callisthenics, setting-up exercises, games of all descriptions and special development for individual cases were all utilized. As soon as these men had sufficiently developed to permit of group rather than individual training, they were transferred to the command depot where more strenuous exercises, games, and hardening processes were indulged in. As rapidly as men reached the physical condition required they were sent back to the front.

The French recognized the value of games in this physical training process to such an extent that they invented and described hundreds of new games suitable for all physical types of men, from the severe mutilate to the perfectly fit.

United States Takes It Up.
During the last six months of the war, the United States was forced to consider more carefully the conservation of her man-power. Development battalions were therefore created in this country and convalescent camps in France where men who broke down in the training or who were wounded or disabled by disease could be sent to be reclaimed. Here again physical training played the chief role in re-fitting these soldiers.

A story is being told of the famous ball team in the development battalion at Camp Kearney. It seems that when the division from this camp left for overseas they dumped into this battalion the riff-raff of their organization, so considered by the officers. Convalescents from the base hospital were also assigned to this battalion. Among the group was a soldier who had lost his right arm by accident—a "south paw" luckily.

A young major, a West Pointer with a vision, was left behind in charge of this motley battalion. Submerging his disappointment, he set about making soldiers out of the material in hand. Within three weeks every man in the 1,200 in his outfit was classified and assigned to that type of physical training best suited to his condition. Every man belonged to some team and played some game. Two men who thought they were too weak to play were assigned to the marble team and for two hours every day played their marble game. As the men developed

physically they were promoted to a higher class.

Become Champions.
Several ball teams were formed, the best one being captained by the one-armed pitcher of his team. This development battalion baseball team, made up of physically handicapped soldiers and some who were considered mentally defective and otherwise unfit to go overseas with their companies, became the champions of the Pacific coast.

To see the "crips," as they were called, clean up the crack team from the heavy artillery regiment was worth a trip across the continent. This team symbolized the spirit which this major put into every man in the development battalion. He did it by means of physical training and competitive games. Eighty-five per cent of his men, formerly considered the riff-raff, developed into a class fighting men and went over.

Physical training has also had a definite part in the hospitals and convalescent centers in restoring the wounded soldiers. Since the signing of the armistice the thoughts of the officers in charge of this work were turned from making fighting men to remaking fighting civilians—men imbued with determination and with a spirit to overcome every handicap.

Work Among Convalescents.
A great number of the physical trainers formerly assigned to combat divisions have been transferred to work among the convalescent soldiers. In the wards, light setting-up exercises are given, but as soon as possible the patient is ordered out of doors to enter a little more strenuous training. Week by week his progress is noted and week by week he is promoted into a higher class—ever working toward that day when his maximum restoration will be attained, his hardening process completed, and he will be ordered up for discharge.

Physical training has come into its own during this war. It has developed tens of thousands of hollow-chested, stooped-shouldered, slouchy young men into upstanding, fearless, stalwart specimens of American manhood. It has taken those unfit to go overseas and developed them to the point where they could go across or

at least could do effective limited service and free other able-bodied men for combat service. And now it is playing a most important part in rebuilding the nation's fighters who have become disabled in the strife.

\$50,000 FOR COAT OF TAR


Texas Wins Verdict Against Eleven Who Feathered Him.

A verdict of \$50,000 was obtained in the district court, San Antonio, Tex., by W. B. Kellar against eleven citizens of Luling, Caldwell county, in a damage suit growing out of the flogging and feathering of Kellar in May, 1918, at Luling.

Kellar sued for \$500,000. His petition for damages alleged that on May 17, 1918, a number of citizens of Luling applied a coat of tar and feathers to him, put a banner bearing the inscription, "Traitor—Others Take Warning" on him, marched him through the streets and ran him out of the county. It is said the tar and feathers were applied because of reported abuse by Kellar of the Red Cross, the United States and American soldiers.

Prefers Prison Flowers.
Although at any time during the last five years he could have obtained a pardon, J. W. Beatty, sixty-five years of age, for 19 years a prisoner in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., has just recently left the institution. Beatty had charge of the greenhouse in the prison and when the pardon was given him he said he preferred to remain with his flowers. He was allowed to continue at the work until he wished to leave. He had been sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

Frank Phillips
Tonsorial Artist.
When in need of anything in my line call to and see me.




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

The reason some men can make up their minds quickly is because there is so little to make up.

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Undertaking and Embalming
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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.

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NR Tonight Tomorrow Alright
Get 4 25c. Dox.

Your Druggist
GIDLEY & MAC, Druggists.

UNCLE SAM GETS GOOD JOBS FOR HIS SOLDIERS

Many Agencies at Work to Place Service Men.

SEEKING SOMETHING BETTER

Government Anxious to Make Best Use It Can of the 4,000,000 Men Who Have, or Should Have, Increased Their Earning Capacity Because of the Training They Have Undergone During the War—Business Interests Helping.

By EDWARD L. BERNAYS.
(In the New York Times.)

Every man that the government took into the ranks of the army or navy was taken out of civil employment.

Every man that the army or navy releases from war service the government wants to see satisfactorily employed in his old job or in a better new job before it considers that man's discharge from war service complete.

Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the secretary of war, who is correlating and utilizing all agencies for the employment of ex-service men, has at his command 24,000 field representatives.

They are stationed at re-employment centers throughout the country, helping in the specific work of the particular bureaus under their care and keeping the central management aware of local needs and local opportunities.

There are men, too, who travel from post to post, with the purpose of expediting matters and further unifying the work.

Not only are the ordinary employment channels of the United States employment service used; practically every government department has added re-employment work to its ordinary duties.

Secretary of the Interior Lane has placed 15,000 field representatives at the disposal of Colonel Woods.

The department of agriculture has instructed its entire force to assist in the work of connecting the soldierless job with the jobless soldier.

Various Agencies at Work.

Every Red Cross employment bureau, every Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare board, war camp community service, army and navy commission on training camp activities, American Library association, governors of all states, mayors of the principal cities, department of the interior, with 15,000 field representatives; department of agriculture, with 24,000 field representatives, post office department, labor department, navy department, United States chamber of commerce chambers of commerce of the principal cities, National Association of Manufacturers, Merchants' association, principal labor organizations, and a host of other established volunteer agencies are now working with and for the government for the re-employment of ex-soldiers.

The first step taken toward giving employment to the ex-soldier is made before the man is dismissed from the service.

Books have been printed and are issued to the man while he is on board ship from France to America. This literature, issued by Colonel Woods' office, acquaints him with the economic situation that he will meet when he returns home.

It tells him exactly how to go about getting a job. It points out the trades and professions which are open to him. Hundreds and hundreds of them, of all kinds. It removes all doubts a man may have as to his ability to begin life under favorable circumstances.

Each man is asked to fill an employment card. This questionnaire, far simpler than the one which took him from civil life, is designed to put him back into civil life without red-tape.

Every card that is filled by returning men is immediately forwarded as a sort of preliminary application blank to the bureau, Red Cross, Knights of Columbus or any of the other volunteer agencies under government supervision which is located in the part of the country in which the soldier lives.

Case of John Brown.

So that when John Brown, who describes himself as a resident of Chicago, age twenty-six, with a previous training as a huckster, expresses a desire to become a machinist, his card is entered, and all efforts are made to get choice of jobs for him upon his personal application at his nearest re-employment bureau.

If a man is indifferent to the sort of job he gets his re-employment bureau will send him to any number of them until he finds what he thinks he will like. Or it will let him talk to a trained vocational guide, who may be able to discover in him a vocational preference.

These bureaus may help the men in material ways. The soldier who decided to have a vacation of a few weeks on his \$30 before starting to work may soon find himself without funds. The Salvation Army will see to it that he has food until his employment agency finds him a job. Or he may spend all his \$30 on a suit of civilian clothes. He belongs to the government until he has gone back to

work. And the government is waiting to be asked to help him.

Jobs to Fit.

A man may not like his old job. Colonel Woods' office will try to find a new job for him that he will like better. It can in certain cases help him to learn a new trade. It will place him out as a well-paid apprentice. Or it will show him how to learn new things—direct him to evening courses, or day courses, and give him work so that he can earn his keep while he is learning a new trade.

If a man finds that his old job does not want him the government agent or the local employment agent looks into the matter, finds out what the trouble is and settles it if possible. If he can't he goes about finding another job, at least as good, and as nearly like the old one in kind as possible.

And if a man doesn't like the first job he can have a try at others. The government is doing it for the soldiers because the country wants to make the best use that it can of the 4,000,000 men who have, or should have, increased their earning capacity because of the training which they have undergone during the war.

The war department, through Colonel Woods, is directing re-employment of ex-service men, because it is sound economics. And business interests are helping, because they know that it is distinctly to their advantage to make the best of the men who have come back. There is no shortage of work for workers. And employers and employees both want to have the round peg in the round hole.

PRINCE OF DENMARK VISITS UNITED STATES



Prince Ange arrived in this country for a two months' stay. The prince says he likes America and Americans immensely. He confesses a liking for draw poker and other American "sports." Prince Ange is thirty-two and is a first cousin of former Czar Nicholas of Russia.

BULLDOG WATCHES BABY

Takes Up His Post When the Mother Goes into a Store.

Most mothers find shopping a hardship when they are forced to take their babies with them. Such is not the case with Mrs. E. B. McCutcheon of Denver.

Dan, a white bull terrier of good size, is the best little guard and watchdog in the world and when his mistress goes into a store she leaves the baby in his buggy outside, with Dan on guard.

The other morning the baby, whose name is Betty, was satisfying herself with a bottle of milk, and Dan was watching over her. Many pedestrians stopped for a few moments to look at the baby and the dog, which refused to let any person get near the youngster.

"I have no fear at all about the baby with Dan on the job," said Mrs. McCutcheon as she came out of the store. "He always takes good care of baby and would not allow anyone to touch her. Betty never cries when she is left alone with Dan."

Niece Rewarded for Nursing.

Miss Eldridge A. Niro of Yarmouth, Mass., is richer now by between \$50,000 and \$75,000, inherited for nursing her uncle, Fred Williams, sixty-four years old, a bachelor of Aberdeen, Wash. Miss Niro came out from the East a short time ago when Williams learned he had cancer and would likely die. She nursed him faithfully, and her reward came in the inheritance. Williams was a reclusive and money saver for more than 30 years.

Shaves by Appointment.

It remained for Sunbury, Pa., to introduce what is believed to be the first barber shop where customers can get shaved by appointment. A telephone has been installed by George Edward Starnor, where the specialist in things tonsorial may be consulted at a certain hour the same as can the doctor. Of course it costs a little more.

WANTS U.S. TO GIVE IT FREEDOM

and Made Famous by Noah Picks Mandatory.

EVER HEAR OF NAKHICHEVAN?

Well, It Lies at the Foot of Mt. Ararat, Where the Ark Landed, and is Inhabited by Tatars and Armenians—Diversity of Population Presents Difficult Problem—Strong Hand Necessary to Control the Tribes.

Now add to the list of states that have asked the United States to be their mandatory—Nakhichevan.

"Never heard of Nakhichevan?" asks a bulletin from the National Geographic society. "Well, first consult Genesis viii, 4, for the district in question lies at the foot of Mount Ararat and the town of Nakhichevan contains the alleged graveyard of Noah. The bulidger-of the ark, local tradition affirms, went down into the land that now seeks the wing of the United States and died of thirst in the parched plain after his ark had broken up on the snowy peak of the world's most famous mountain."

The bulletin continues with a description of the region by Maynard Owen Williams, who was the last American to carry on relief work in Armenia, to which land he went from Nakhichevan just before Christmas, 1917. Quoting Mr. Williams, the bulletin says:

Inhabited by Tatars. "The Nakhichevan district, inhabited by Tatars, when peace comes will be bounded on the north by the Armenian district of Erivan. It is bounded on the south by the Arax river, which is the subject of many an Armenian song, and which here forms the boundary between Asiatic Russia and Persia. In the hills to the northeast is Shusha, a strong Armenian center, where the Armenians held out against a circle of foes in the summer of 1918.

"When Russia's power in the Caucasus declined and the soldiers flowed back from the former Russian front in Turkey through the Nakhichevan district the additional hatred between the Armenians of the Erivan district and the Mahometan Tatars broke out. This closed the carriage road to Tabriz and later closed the railway. At great risk several members of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, with headquarters at Erivan, went to Tabriz and brought back several million rubles in a train that was so crowded with retreating Russian soldiers that one of the committee members, upholstered with hundreds of thousands of rubles, was forced to sleep on the roof of the car in a temperature near zero.

With in a week the railway service was stopped by Armenian-Tatar fighting. "The uprising of the Nakhichevan Tatars was ill timed. German propagandists had placarded the district with posters exhorting these Tatars, who are related to the Turks and are of the same religion, to rise against the Armenians, whom the retreating Russians had left to their own devices. This they did. But the Armenians had spent the winter in raising an army to take over the former Russian front, and about 25,000 of these volunteers were assembled in Erivan.

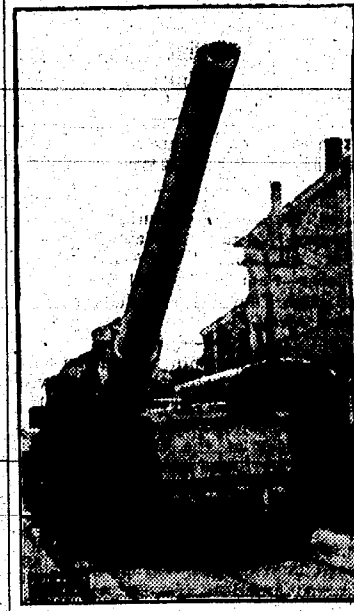
"The Tatars advanced along the railway (Tiflis to Tabriz) and met serious resistance first at Kamarlyu, 80 miles from the city of Nakhichevan. There was some spirited fighting, and the Tatars were soon defeated, and at least one well was filled with their dead bodies. Women and children were not touched by the Armenians. By circling between Kamarlyu and Mount Ararat along the wide plain of the Arax the Tatars reached the junction of Ukhanlu and burned the railway station there, also cutting the Indo-European telegraph line, which joins Tiflis to the rest of the world.

This necessitated the sending of Vice Consul Doolittle to Teheran in order to establish connection with Washington at a time when all Americans were being forced to leave Tiflis.

Tatar Villages Sacked. "When I crossed the Igdir plain, where Armenians are starving today, these much persecuted people were having their innings and the smoke from a score of burning Tatar villages could be seen. Tatars with arms were allowed to live if they surrendered their guns, and women and children were not touched, but their villages were looted and burned by the Armenians. This was in March, 1919. All the Tatars retreated to the Nakhichevan district, where they formed a majority of the population. There they have remained. Hatred between them and the Armenians is strong, but, due to the greater strength of the Armenians, there are no atrocities.

"The whole problem is made difficult by the diversity of the population. In the mountain villages the Kurds are most numerous. A strong hand will be necessary to control these several tribes. The Kurds have been forced to be butchers by the Turks, who gave them guns as their only tools and who kept agriculture and education from them. Their condition is as bad as that of the Armenians, and when I crossed the Turkish-Russian boundary I saw scores of Kurds with only one garment and barefoot, at an altitude of 7,000 feet in March."

LATEST AND BIGGEST U. S. RAILWAY GUN



A new 14-inch rifle, 40 feet long, mounted on one of the new model E railway mounts. The rifle can be elevated to 45 degrees and can be fired from any lateral. It fires a 1,200-pound projectile 20 miles and requires a powder charge of 400 pounds.

JAPS CHEER RULER FOR FIRST TIME

Adopt Western Way of Showing Loyalty to Their Emperor.

For the first time in the history of Japan the people have cheered their monarchs. Popular celebrations were held in Tokyo to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the removal of the imperial capital from Kyoto to Tokyo and the establishment of Tokyo as a municipality.

For two days the people of the metropolis gave themselves up to enthusiastic rejoicings. The city was gay with festoons, flags and magnificent evergreen arches.

Emperor Yoshihito with his consort and Crown Prince Hirohito drove through the packed streets in open coaches and bowed in acknowledgment of the respectful "banzai" of the multitudes.

In the past the emperor of Japan has rarely made his appearance in the public streets and has always been received in silent homage. The recent ovation after the western idea is regarded as a democratic approach of the emperor to his people. In other words, Japan is responding to the democratic spirit abroad in the world.

The municipality presented to the emperor and empress several historic documents and pictures concerning the capital. The pavilion used for the principal ceremonies in Ueno park was specially erected in pure old Japanese style, the roof being thatched with the bark of cryptomerias and the outer walls being covered with green cryptomeria leaves. The walls inside were beautifully decorated with gold dust and covered with screens and curtains having designs of flowers and birds.

A procession reconstructing the ancient daimyo corteges and lanterns and flag processions were included in the celebrations, which was commemorated also by the issuing of a special postage stamp.

Every house, from richest to poorest, bore in front an exquisite paper lantern surmounted by a spray of cherry blossoms.

EUROPE'S FOOD ASSURED

Sufficient Supplies En Route to Provision Liberated Countries.

Enough food to provision the people of the liberated countries of Europe until their own farm crops have been harvested this fall will be in transit by July 1, it was announced by the American Relief administration, through Theodore F. Whitmarsh.

The American organization, which has had charge of distributing the \$100,000,000 relief fund voted by congress, will keep representatives overseas until the middle of August. Director General Herbert Hoover will not return to the United States until all American relief work is completed. The United States has furnished \$500,000,000 worth of foodstuffs to the starving people of the liberated countries since the armistice was signed, according to Mr. Whitmarsh.

REUNITED AFTER 25 YEARS

Father and Daughters Brought Together by Advertisement.

Believed dead for 25 years, H. D. Ferguson returned to Wichita, Kan., and was reunited with two of his daughters. The reunion was made possible by a newspaper advertisement in which the aged father sought to know the whereabouts of his daughters.

When one of the daughters went to the address given in the advertisement, she met an elderly man, who produced a worn photograph of the family taken a quarter of a century ago. A happy reunion followed.

MAORIS BACK FROM WAR, HAVE TRIBAL MEMORIAL

Battalion Maintained at Full Strength Entirely by Voluntary Enlistment.

The battalion of Maoris, New Zealand aborigines, who fought in the Gallipoli campaign and afterward in France, has been welcomed home with a great feast, hokas (war dances) and tangi, or lament for those who fell in battle.

The acting prime minister, Sir James Allen, told them: "You Maoris hold a proud position. You have not one conscript." From the time of its formation early in the war the Maori battalion was maintained at a strength of 1,200 entirely by voluntary enlistment.

Great quantities of mutton, beef, pork and other food had been baked in earthen ovens for the occasion. About 2,000 Maoris in all shared in this feast. There were several pot (a native delicacy) dances.

The tangi was a scene of much emotion. The soldiers sat by tribes encircled by sorrowing natives. Led by their chiefs, the mourners grieved with low, wailing chants for those of their race who will never return. All the treasured heirlooms of the tribes had been brought from the safekeeping for the welcome. There were jade ornaments, mats, chieftains' head-dresses and beautiful kilt. The chiefs of the various tribes, in their speeches employed the florid South Sea language, after which there was a haka by the famous Arawa tribe and the speech of welcome by Sir James Allen.

BISHOP PITIES BEGGAR

Has Shelter Built for Legless Mendicant.

Taking pity on a legless mendicant, who for many years has occupied a place outside St. Barnabas' cathedral, Nottingham, England, Doctor Dunn, Catholic bishop of Nottingham, has had part of the cathedral wall pulled down and a recess constructed in which the beggar can be sheltered from the weather. The alcove possesses doors, and the bishop has given the keys to the beggar.

The bishop's act, telegraphs a London correspondent, has caused much commotion and interest in the neighborhood.

SHARK SKIN "POKE"

Man Who Was to Go in Search of Gold Made It.

Whiling away a few dull moments at San Francisco before the departure of the old schooner Casco on a cruise for gold in the frozen North, Dan Lofdahl, one of the chosen sailor-miners on board, caught a four-foot shark in fishing over the side.

Lofdahl was occupied nearly all day in skinning the fish. His mates wondered of what use the skin could be, and were told by the fisherman that it was to hold all the yellow dust they expected to find in Siberia. Every real miner has to have his "poke," or purse. The stripped skin is to hang in the cabin in which Robert Louis Stevenson dreamed so many of the romances that have made him beloved wherever good books are read. The Casco is lying at the bulkhead between piers No. 42 and 44.

Bear Tries to Break In.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracey Baker, who live on Desolation, near Okiah, Ore., had a thrilling experience one night recently when a bear attempted to break into their house. During the night Mr. and Mrs. Baker were awakened by a noise on the back porch, the noise being of something tearing at a window screen. Arising and investigating, the man of the house discovered bruin in the act of trying to gain entrance to the kitchen. Mr. Baker took a shot at the bear, but failed to kill him though he wounded the animal.

Boy Fells Robbers.

Eight Chinese robbers attacked Sing Hop, a wealthy Chinese shirt manufacturer, in his factory in San Francisco and demanded \$2,000. When he refused they beat and tortured him until he agreed to give them all the money he had with him.

While this was going on his twelve-year-old son, Sing Fu, slipped out of the place and summoned Policeman John Floyd, who, with Detective Sergeant James Skelly and members of the Chinatown squad, broke into the place and caught the robbers as their victim was handing them \$235.

KANSANS WOULD AGREE

Soldier Says Wheat Belt is God's Country.

The effete East may think a whole lot of their country, but it takes a Kansas farmer to tell in a few words where the famous "God's country" is located, by American soldiers of fortune, is located.

Mrs. Darlene Newby of the Red Cross service in Kansas City found out the exact location of the famous land. She said to a returning soldier who happened to be at the Red Cross station: "Are you glad to be back to the States?"

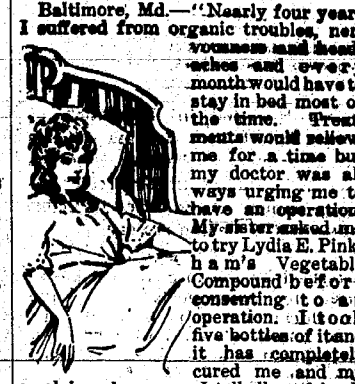
"Will be when I get back to God's country," he replied.

"Why, where is that?" she questioned in surprise.

"The Kansas wheat belt,"

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

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



Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

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

Start Tomorrow and Keep It Up Every Morning

Get in the habit of drinking a glass of hot water before breakfast.

We're not here long, so let's make our stay agreeable. Let us live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, and look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet, how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath.

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble; others who have hollow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store. This will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of inside-bathing before breakfast.

DRUGS EXCITE YOUR KIDNEYS, USE SALTS

If your back is aching or bladder bothers, drink lots of water and eat less meat.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get sore and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salt which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from 45,000 gallons of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; causes no injury; makes a delightful after-dinner litchi-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and you'll find you will wonder what ails you if you're troubled and bothered.

PLANS FIGHT ON WHITE PLAGUE

Government to Take Leading Part in National Program.

62,000 REJECTED FOR ARMY

Figures Revealed in Tabulation of Draft Reject Slips Arouse Officials to Necessity of Taking Vigorous Action to Stamp Out Tuberculosis—Over Million Active Cases in Country—150,000 Deaths a Year.

Alarmed by the loss of man power caused by tuberculosis during the war, Uncle Sam is polishing up the M. D., which is among the many letters that follow his name, and preparing to take a leading part in the national program for the prevention of the disease.

Final tabulation of the draft reject slips, just completed, reveals: Sixty-two thousand men were rejected when called for service in the National army because medical examination showed they had tuberculosis.

Another 20,000 men were discharged at army camps for the same reason.

Six thousand, still in service, are now being cared for in the army's special tuberculosis hospitals.

As these figures show, the government, at a time of a great national emergency, was robbed of the services of approximately enough men for five army divisions by the ravages of this one disease. But this is not all, for, although progress has been made in the control of the disease during the last ten years, it still is the cause of 150,000 deaths annually in this country, and as scientific investigation has shown, for every death from the disease there are eight active cases.

1,200,000 Cases in United States. This indicates that at the present time there are in the United States at least 1,200,000 active cases of the white plague.

At the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis association in Atlantic City, June 14 to 17, federal, state and local public health authorities outlined a co-ordinate national plan of battle against the disease. One result of this, it is expected, will be the creation of a division of tuberculosis in the United States public health service, a bill for which will soon be introduced.

Already, as the government's first step in protecting the nation's health during the reconstruction era, the United States public health service has been authorized to provide free hospital care for soldiers and sailors suffering from tuberculosis, honorably discharged on or after October 6, 1917. These patients will be treated in government sanitariums.

Caring for 62,000 Sufferers. The even graver problem of caring for the 62,000 sufferers who were turned back into civil life by the draft boards has been assumed by the National Tuberculosis association in co-operation with the surgeon general's office, through 1,500 state and local societies which are affiliated with the national association, and some 600 sanitariums and 500 dispensaries are already available for the work.

The situation is so serious, however, that the national program calls for hospital and sanitarium provision in every state in the Union that will provide, as a minimum, at least two beds for every annual death, as well as dispensary and clinic care so that every man, woman and child in the state who has tuberculosis, or thinks he has it, or who may have been exposed to it in any way, can secure free advice and treatment or treatment at moderate expenses.

MAN LIVES A CENTURY

Activity, Optimism and Temperance Will Lead to Longevity.

The wish of Abner Lincoln's friends, often expressed, that he might live to be 100 years old, has come true, the former having just celebrated in Philadelphia the occasion of that many years in the world. Mr. Lincoln, who is still going strong, has asked his friends to raise the ante ten years more now that he has passed the century mark. Congratulatory letters and birthday cards from China and Korea were received by the aged man on his natal day, while friends here literally showered him with flowers.

Asked for a recipe for such a long life, Mr. Lincoln replied that they were activity, optimism and temperance, with the accent on the last qualification. "Liquor never did good for anyone except as medicine," declares the centenarian, "and it has been the cause of a great deal of harm."

Lincoln thinks that though prohibition won't come in a day, it will arrive eventually. Awaiting that happy time he is still tabooring tobacco and alcohol, as he has done all his life, and is eating his three squares a day. Though not directly related to Abraham Lincoln, some connection exists generations back. His grandfather fought in the revolution and his grandsons are veterans of the late war. He was born in New England.

Satisfactory Situation

"And do you think the patient will recover?" asked the Ordinary Doctor. "Maybe not," said the Consulting Specialist, fingering his bill, "but if the patient doesn't recover, at least I will."

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT'S SON YALE HONOR MAN



Charles Taft, son of former President W. H. Taft, attended the commencement exercises at Yale. He was 1918 honor man.

THEIR "LIFE" BELTS LOADED WITH BOOZE

Bulky Figures of Two Young Women Arouse Suspicion of Policeman.

Their unusual appearance, which indicated that they had grown wonderfully in avordupois since they left the city the day before, attracted the attention of Patrolman McIntosh of the city police department to two young women of Charleston, W. Va., as they stepped from a passenger train at the local station. The policeman was suspicious that the two women had a lot of liquor in their possession, and he sent them to police headquarters for investigation.

Chief Charnock ordered that the women be searched at the Central station, and they were found to have a total of 17 1/2 pints of liquor on their persons. The women had life belts of bed ticking, with pockets, each large enough to hold a pint bottle. The belts were strapped around the waists, with bands running over the shoulders.

The women were held under bonds of \$500 each for their appearance before the grand jury. They furnished the bonds.

SEEKS NEW PROFESSION

Man Has Tried Many and is Still Undecided.

Maybe this man is the original Jack-of-all-trades. If he isn't, those who know his story agree that he's a close second.

With a puzzled look in his eye he strolled into the San Francisco Y. M. C. A. and sought Prof. W. M. Proctor of Stratford, who gives free vocational advice to discharged soldiers and sailors. And here is what he said:

"I attended a college east up to three months of graduation time. Then I decided that a degree wasn't of any particular value, so I left. I went into a business school and became an accountant. But I didn't like accountancy and I entered law school.

"A few months before I would have been graduated I decided that I was not made to be a lawyer, so I left and started studying salesmanship. "After selling for a time, I decided I'd rather be a dentist. One year in dental college was all I could stand. Now I want to get into some new occupation that will give me a chance to satisfy my inclination toward idealistic philosophy.

The professor advised him to cultivate a liking for one occupation he had followed and develop his philosophical interests as an avocation.

"But I don't know which of my near professions to cultivate," said the man, shaking his head.

Fortune From Small Capital.

Six years ago Harry Druxman went to Aberdeen, Wash., with a capital of \$55. By diligent efforts he acquired two general furniture stores. Today he has \$25,000 in the bank, having sold the stores. Lives in a fine house on a hillside and is devoting his time to building a new temple for the Moose lodge, in which he is active. A fair return on money, say local bankers, who have watched Druxman's efforts.

Ultimate in Gloom.

Hook—"Oldboy is the most melancholy fellow I know." Crook—"You're right. He proposed to a girl once by asking her how she would like to become his widow."—London Tit-Bits.

SWISS PUT OUT OF PARIS HOTELS

Forced to Give Places to Heroes of War.

FIGHTERS ORGANIZE UNION

Under Threats of Disturbances Employers Had to Give Way and Clear Out All Foreigners From Their Places—Fear Prices Will Be Raised So High That Foreign Visitors Will Stay Away.

After a three months' campaign set afoot by French hotel workers to have all French hotels run by a purely French personnel, Gustave Schwenter, the manager of the Hotel Meurice, and all other Swiss managers in Paris have been forced to resign.

Schwenter is one of the best known hotel managers in Europe. He was put in to manage the Meurice when it opened 13 years ago, and his methods attracted American travelers. Royalty also was attracted to the Meurice, it being the favorite hotel of the Queen of Spain, the old-avant king of Montenegro and others of princely blood. In a statement announcing his resignation, Schwenter said:

"I am Swiss, and the French hotel workers don't want any Swiss employees round their hotels. I want no trouble at the Meurice, so I have quit. Give Heroes Jobs.

"In justice to myself, however, I wish it to be known that all my men who have been demobilized have been reinstated in their old places, with double their prewar pay—those still in the army had a firm promise from me that they could come back just as soon as they were free. We had a personnel of 200 here and 225 of these people were French."

Following Mr. Schwenter's move, all other hotel managers in Paris not of French nationality have resigned.

The whole movement began when certain French managers, on being liberated from the colors, found that while they had been in the army Swiss hotel men had taken their places, and as they had given satisfaction to the financial interests concerned there was no disposition to remove them from their jobs.

The same state of things applied on a bigger scale to all classes of hotel workers—cooks, kitchen hands, porters, bellboys, waiters, etc.

Fighters Form Union. Thereupon a "Union of Fighters of the Hotel Industry" was organized, with the object of sweeping all the Swiss, Spanish and Italian hotel workers out of Paris, and, under threats of disturbances, employers have had to give way. The same pressure is being brought to bear on restaurant men, and there is no doubt that it will be equally successful.

I have talked over the situation with hotel and restaurant men and also with some well known chief waiters and chefs in Paris. They recognize the claim of all demobilized men to be able to return to old jobs, but there is a very nervous undercurrent of opinion that the movement is being carried too far and with ulterior motives.

One view expressed by a hotel man is that once the French hotel workers have matters completely in their own hands there will be all kinds of claims for concessions in regard to pay and working hours, that service in the hotels and restaurants will suffer, that prices will go still higher, and that the inevitable result will be that foreign visitors, and particularly Americans, will think twice about coming to Paris if, as is feared, the hotels are to become yet more expensive and the service loose and generally inefficient.

Any attempt to bludgeon the hotel and restaurant men is bound to lead to an atmosphere of discontent in just those places where a hospitable atmosphere is most valuable as a business asset.

SPOILS CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

Man Finds It Expensive to Throw Out Dishwater.

Heaving a pan of greasy dishwater out of the back door seems like an innocent and inconspicuous act, but this did not prove the case for Peter Afanaris of Bath, Me., who has just paid \$35.31 rather than spend 60 days in jail, per the sentence accorded to him by Judge Keegan.

Peter had washed some dishes and was in the act of dumping the water and some refuse out of the back door of a Washington street restaurant when along came two kindergarten children, five and thirteen years old, whose best clothes were spoiled.

The dishwater spread itself over their gingham and muslin, their pretty little hats and all their ribbons. It broke their hearts and made their folks "mad." Peter paid the fine and costs and went home to ponder his dishpan luck.

Get Ring Lost 15 Years.

To find a ring that she lost 15 years ago was the good luck of Miss Emma Lelsenring of Danville, Ia. Nelson Kingston was digging a garden at the Lelsenring home when at a depth of fourteen inches he found the gold band bright and shining. Miss Lelsenring immediately identified it. The word "Mother" was engraved on the inside of it.

IN
1914 a hog would buy
165 square feet of
CONCRETE barn floor

IN
1919 it buys 268 square feet.

Buy Your Cement

from the

CITY FEED STORE

Runaway weddings and run-back divorces.

There are lots of funny things in the world but one of them is not finding that the prices of things are higher today than they were a week ago.

The man who has his cellar full of liquor is so pleased with himself at being able to evade the law that he generally succeeds in smiling himself into the arms of the officers.

When you are tempted to be too proud of yourself, remember the thing you did that time, that would have ruined you if it had become known.

Count fifty! Your cold in head or catarrh disappears. Your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more snuffling, hawking, mucous discharge, dryness or headache; so struggling for breath at night.

OPEN NOSTRILS! END A COLD OR CATARRH

How to Get Relief When Head and Nose are Stuffed Up.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist and apply a little of this fragrant antiseptic cream to your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothing and healing the swollen or inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Head colds and catarrh yield like magic. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable. Relief is sure.

THE TEST THAT TELLS.

There is only one real test for a cough remedy, and that is use. S. M. Oliver, Box 192 R. F. D. 5, Greensboro, S. C., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar is just fine. I keep it in the house all the time." It soothes and relieves hay fever, asthma, coughs, colds, croup, and bronchial affections.—Hite's Drug Store.

It is probably true that many persons have the good things of life who are not entitled to them and it is also true that many people fail to have the good things of life who are not entitled to them.

DANGERS OF HOT WEATHER

Anyone is doubly liable to ill effects from the hot sun when stomach and bowels are clogged with a mass of undigested food. If you suffer from sick headache, biliousness, bloating, "heaviness" or any ill caused by indigestion take a Foley Cathartic Tablet and you will feel better in the morning.—Hite's Drug Store.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

PUT it flush up to Prince Albert to produce more smoke happiness than you ever before collected! P. A.'s built to fit your smokeappetite like kids fit your hands! It has the jimmidiest flavor and coolness and fragrance you ever ran against!

Just what a whale of joy Prince Albert really is you want to find out the double-quickest thing you do next. And, put it down how you could smoke P. A. for hours without tongue bite or parching. Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch.

Realize what it would mean to get set with a joy us jimmy pipe or the papers every once and a while. And, puff to beat the cards! Without a comeback! Why, P. A. is so good you feel like you'd just have to eat that fragrant smokel R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Briefs of the Week

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Carney, a son, Sunday, July 13th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Pinney at Flint, a son, July 11th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gregory, a son, Monday, July 14th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Isaman, a daughter, recently.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Murray of Echo township, a son, Saturday, July 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Franzen are here from Chicago for a visit with the latter's mother, Mrs. D. E. Goodman.

Henry Clark and son, Donald, Geo. Pringle and Henry Scholls returned Tuesday from an auto trip to Flint.

Ed. Green of this city underwent an operation for stomach ulcers, at a Petoskey hospital first of the week.

Mrs. Claude Reynolds with children are here from Korelock, for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Graff.

Alice, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Nachazel, received a fractured left arm, Wednesday, when she fell from a porch.

The residence of Ben Brock, near the Lutheran church, was destroyed by fire at seven o'clock Friday morning together with most of the household effects.

Private Guy W. Graff returned home Friday, after a year's sojourn overseas with the A. E. F. About eight months ago he received a shell wound in one of his legs, but has recovered nicely and is looking fine.

Miss Martha Hudson and Harold Williams of South Arm township were united in marriage, Thursday, July 3rd at Charlevoix. The young couple will make their home in Flint, where the groom is employed.

Members of the Eastern Star and the Masonic Lodge with their friends will hold a picnic supper at Monroe Creek, on Tuesday, July 29th. All members are urged to make plans to attend this outing and bring their friends.

The State Beekeepers will hold their annual convention at Boyne City on July 22 and 23. This convention has been well advertised throughout the state and it is expected that not less than 100 to 150 will be in attendance. All beekeepers should take note of this and make a special effort to be present at the sessions, as a very helpful program has been arranged.

The Annual Meeting of School Dist. 4—East Jordan—was held at the high school auditorium last Monday evening. Probably the big feature of the evening was the lack of attendance—only about a dozen of our citizens being present. L. A. Hoyt was re-elected director, and the recommendations of the Board adopted. The usual 9½ months school year was also adopted.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Johnson is celebrating a welcome-home of their own. Their three sons, who have been in Uncle Sam's service, all received their discharge and returned home the past week. Bernt, who was stationed at Bordeaux, France, in the medical branch, and Walter who was serving in the aero-nautical branch in Georgia, returned home last Saturday. Lieutenant Arthur Johnson, who was in overseas service, arrived home, Thursday.

Temple Theatre

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES.

PROGRAM

From July 22nd to July 27th

TUESDAY, July 22nd
Monroe Salisbury in "That Devil Bateese." This is a picture we guarantee.

10c and 15c

WEDNESDAY

Wm. Duncan in "A Fight for Millions" Fatty Arbuckle in "Out West." Ford Educational.

10c and 15c

THURSDAY

Monroe Salisbury in "The Millionaire Pirate."

10c and 15c

FRIDAY

Bert Lytell in "Blackie's Redemption" A Melodrama of Power and Pathos.

10c and 15c

SATURDAY, July 19th

5th Episode of Ruth Roland in "The Mers Trail." Pathe News Weekly and Review. Harold Lloyd Comedy.

10c and 15c

SUNDAY, July 27th.

Gladys Brockwell in "Call of the Soul." A tale of Two Lovers.

10c and 15c

COMING SOON—Nazimova in "Eye for Eye."

Eddie Barrie returned to Flint, Tuesday.

E. A. Ashley was at Onaway on business this week.

Miss Iva Light is visiting friends at Bellaire this week.

Claude Gilkerson of Kalkaska is in the city on business.

George Ramsey came home Tuesday, from Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Wm. Knight of Atwood is guest of Mrs. E. A. Ashley.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ward were Frederic visitors, Tuesday.

Miss Selma Anderson of Charlevoix is in the city this week.

Miss Eunice Carr was home over Sunday from Charlevoix.

Oscar Slingerland went to Mancelona Tuesday, to visit relatives.

Mrs. A. Kile and daughter, Juanita, were Alba visitors this week.

The W. E. M. S. will meet with Mrs. Wm. Palmiter, Friday, July 25th.

Miss Marie Tindie went to Manton, Tuesday, for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. John Heller left Thursday for a visit with her daughter at the Soo.

Miss Belle Roy returned Monday from a business trip to Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Geo. Hager went to Elmira, Wednesday, for a visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brabant were Traverse City visitors first of the week.

Miss Meribeth Duran of Central Lake was guest of Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Tuesday.

Samuel Bricker returned Wednesday from a business trip to Columbus, Ohio.

Donald Porter left Tuesday for Fairfield, Wash., where he will visit Bruce Cross.

Mrs. Floyd Rice and children went to Rapid City, Tuesday, for a visit with relatives.

P. S. Nunnally, who has been guest of Charles Phillips, returned to Detroit Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bogart went to Kingsley, Wednesday, for a visit with relatives.

Miss Louise Harris of Chatham, Ont., is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Ward.

Miss Mildred Holton of Bellaire was guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Blair returned to Flint, Tuesday, after a visit with friends and relatives here.

James Gidley, Will Kenny, Bert Gothro and Charles McNamara were at Rogers City, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gruber left Monday on a business trip to Detroit, Chicago and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lee of Gladwin, are visiting at the home of the former's daughter, Mrs. E. A. Ashley.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stanek went to Petoskey, Monday. Mr. Stanek has employment there at a garage.

Mrs. George Ramsey and children returned home first of the week from a visit with relatives at Muskegon.

Miss Dorothy Dolezel returned to Mancelona, Tuesday, after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dolezel.

Miss Hazel Kile and Mrs. Bernice Sanford are here from Muskegon, for a visit with their mother, Mrs. A. Kile.

A. Becker arrived Monday from Chicago, to join his family here, who are guests at the H. Rosenthal home.

Mrs. G. A. Lisk with son, Paul, left Thursday for a visit with relatives at Rochester, Imlay City and other points.

Miss Emma Nachazel is home this week from Detroit, for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Nachazel.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Holt and daughter, who have been visiting relatives here, returned to their home at Muskegon, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bonnette and their son, G. A. Bonnette and wife, drove by auto to Millersburg, Friday, to visit the former's daughter.

Miss Dorothy Severance returned home Wednesday, from the Petoskey hospital, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Stanley Harrison, who recently returned from overseas and has been here for a visit with his wife at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Barnett, left Thursday for a visit with relatives at the Soo.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Modern dwelling of seven rooms. Furnace, Bath Room and Toilet, Electric Lights, and Fireplace. Will sell cheap if taken at once.—J. E. REDMON.

W. C. Spring left Friday for Detroit.

Mrs. Eli Montroy returned Wednesday from Detroit.

See the Silk Underwear and Negligees at M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

George West went to Muskegon, Tuesday, where he has employment.

Mose Hart visited relatives at Traverse City, Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Smith returned home Wednesday from a visit at Cheboygan.

Misses Virginia Pray and Alice Malpass returned Tuesday from a visit at Mancelona.

Mrs. Alec Lapeer returned home Tuesday from a visit with relatives at Cheboygan.

Dick Dicken and Basil Cummins left Tuesday for Pontiac, where they have employment.

Miss Cora Stanke, who has been visiting relatives at Detroit, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Close of Detroit are visiting at the farm home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Peter Lanway.

Special communication East Jordan Lodge 379 F. & A. M. Saturday night, July 19th. Work in M. M. degree.

Mrs. Geo. Crawford was taken to Reyerast-hospital at Petoskey, Sunday, where she underwent an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Stokes of Bay City were guests at the home of the former's brother, Geo. Stokes this week.

Rev. R. S. Sidebotham and family are enjoying their annual outing at the Freiberg cottage on the South Arm of Pine Lake.

Miss Caroline Shearer returned to Petoskey, Thursday, after a week's visit at the farm home of her mother, Mrs. Frank Cronin.

Mrs. John Mathers returned to Central Lake, Wednesday, after a fortnight's visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Crawford.

Mrs. M. Coplan, who has been visiting at the home of her brother, H. Rosenthal, returned to her home at Traverse City, Tuesday.

Mrs. R. O. Bisbee with children and Mrs. Nellie Connor went to Bay Veiv, Tuesday, where they will spend a month at one of the cottages there.

A surprise party was given Miss Eleanor McBride, Wednesday evening, at the home of Mrs. Harry Simmons. The occasion being Miss Eleanor's birthday anniversary.

\$3.00 down, \$2.00 per month, buys the best Singer Sewing Machine. Houses and Lots also sold on easy terms; come in and look my list over, great bargains, easy terms.—E. A. LEWIS.

See Page Two

Presbyterian Church Notes

Robert S. Sidebotham, Pastor.

Sunday, July 20th 1919.
10:30 a. m.—Dr. W. B. Lampe will speak.

12 Noon—Sunday School.

We shall welcome Dr. Lampe of the 3rd Presbyterian Church of Chicago, Sunday morning. Last August Dr. Lampe gave us a most interesting and helpful service on David and Goliath. We expect a full church to greet him. Miss Leonor Kenny will sing.

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

Sunday, July 20th, 1919.

10:30 a. m.—"In the Beginning, God." Election of Lay delegate to the lay electoral Conference in Lansing.

12:00 m.—Sunday School.

7:00 p. m.—Epworth League.

7:30 p. m.—"The New Song."

Thursday p. m.—Prayer meeting.

Church of God

J. W. Ruehle, Pastor.

Sunday, July 20, 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.

A GRATEFUL WOMAN'S STORY

Mrs. Robert Blair, 461 S. 20th St. Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "After taking Foley Kidney Pills a few weeks I found my kidney trouble gradually disappearing. The backaches stopped and I am also free from those tired spells and headaches and my vision is no longer blurred." They stop rheumatic pains.—Hite's Drug Store.

Co-operative Assn Close Years Work

Over Two Hundred Producers In Attendance at Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the East Jordan Co-operative Association was held at the Armory in this city last Saturday evening.

Over Two Hundred representative farmers and producers of this territory were in attendance and the spirit of co-operation and good will was a predominant feature of the evening.

Officers of the Association made most gratifying reports of the year's work. The organization has completed a year's work and is now on a firm business foundation which means that its success in the future is assured.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected:

President—James E. Secord
Vice President—Stephen Shepard
Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Rogers.

At this meeting it was decided to increase the membership fee to \$20. This to take effect on August first. During the balance of July new members will be received into the Association at the old rate of \$10.00. Those not already members are urged to consider the benefits to be derived by affiliation with this live organization, and place their application with the officers.

LIVE STOCK MEETING AT EAST JORDAN NEXT THURSDAY.

The Live Stock Committeeman of the County Farm Bureau and the County Agent are calling a live stock meeting at East Jordan, next Thursday July 24th at 2 o'clock p. m.

Recent work with individuals through the county has awakened a wonderful interest in better live stock. This meeting is being called as a means of uniting these interests for a better livestock campaign for Charlevoix County which will place our county on the map as one of the foremost breeding centers of the state.

Anyone who has a vision of what such a campaign will mean for the development of our county is asked to attend whether he is a livestock breeder or not.

Better even be a talented loafer than an untalented one.

HE WAS ALMOST PAST GOING

"I suffered with kidney trouble for three years," writes D. Bell, St. James City, Fla., "and for six months I have been almost past going. I began taking Foley Kidney Pills, and before I used two bottles my pains were all gone." Relieve backache, rheumatic pains, stiff, swollen joints, sore muscles.—Hite's Drug Store.

Membership Fee To Be Increased.

EFFECTIVE AUGUST FIRST THE MEMBERSHIP FEE IN THE EAST JORDAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION WILL BE INCREASED

from \$10 to \$20

UNTIL AUGUST FIRST NEW MEMBERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OLD RATE.

The East Jordan Co-operative Association now has a Membership of Over Two Hundred Representative Farmers and Horticulturists of This Section who are Receiving the Benefits of Co-operative Marketing.

IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE, MR. PRODUCER, TO AFFILIATE WITH THIS ORGANIZATION.

For Particulars, phone or write

East Jordan Co-operative Association

President—James E. Secord
Vice President—Stephen Shepard
Secretary-Treasurer—S. E. Rogers

Every man thinks he is marrying a girl that is different, and he's right, but the difference is not as great as he thinks.

Girls Wanted!

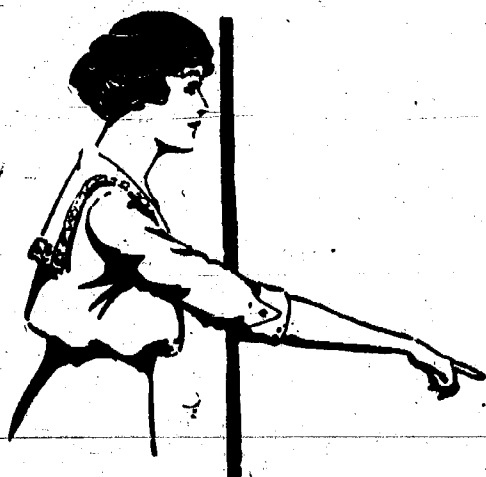
In our yarn, knitting and finishing departments. Steady employment and good wages. Those between 18 and 45 preferred. Experience not necessary. Beginners start at \$1.75 per day. Board and room furnished at \$3.00 per week at company's boarding house. All modern conveniences. Apply at WESTERN KNITTING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

FARMS FOR SALE!

One 40-acre farm 1½ miles from East Jordan.

One 40-acre farm, good building, 4½ miles from East Jordan. For terms see

Roscoe Mackey



Have You Tried It Yet?

There's every reason why you should. The sooner the better.

We Mean

"IRON DUKE" Flour

ARGO MILLING CO.

MANUFACTURERS

United States Food Administration License No. 36828

CHARLEVOIX EAST JORDAN CENTRAL LAKE

**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 undersigned, a Circuit Court Commissioner for the county of Charlevoix, shall sell at public auction on Wednesday 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 all or 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) in 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 owned 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

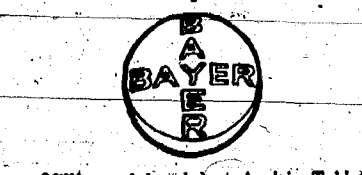
Also, commencing at a point in the North and South quarter (1/4) line of Section Twenty-seven (27), Town Thirty-four (34) North, Range Eight (8) West, as per the United States survey thereof marked by the intersection of the center line of the highway with said quarter (1/4) line at a point 51.81 feet South of the center of said section; running thence South Seventy (70) degrees west along the center line of said highway 848.10 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 414.48 feet to the North line of a highway which is a prolongation westward 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 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.

The world doesn't want to be made better by force. It would much rather be happy and bad than unhappy and good.

**"FAKE" ASPIRIN
WAS TALCUM**

Therefore Insist Upon Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"



Millions of fraudulent Aspirin Tablets were sold by a Brooklyn manufacturer, which later proved to be composed mainly of Talcum Powder. "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" the true, genuine, American made and American owned Tablets are marked with the safety "Bayer Cross." Ask for and then insist upon "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" and always buy them in the original Bayer package which contains proper directions and dosage. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer, Manufacturer of Monoacetic Acid Ester of Salicylic Acid.

Directs W. S. Societies



C. C. McCloskey.

From one end of Michigan to the other is the stamping ground of C. C. McCloskey, state director of all War Savings societies in Michigan. Mr. McCloskey's headquarters are in Detroit, but most of the time he is hurrying about the state. He has formed thousands of the societies this year, and the number of Michigan residents who have joined these organizations for systematic thrift runs into the tens of thousands.

McCloskey, a hard-headed Irishman, is too shrewd to urge the purchase of War Savings stamps as a matter of patriotism. He asks his prospect where he can get the yield of nearly 4% per cent which a War Savings stamp returns, with perfect safety thrown in. He tells the man his own interests require that he should begin saving systematically.

Michigan made the poorest showing of any middle western state in 1918, but this year its record is steadily improving, and its finish will be close to the top.

**MICHIGAN FAIRS AID W. S. S.
County and State Bodies to Purchase
Stamps to Be Given as Ex-
position Prizes.**

Michigan county and state fairs will lend assistance to the government in its effort to pay the war bills, by purchasing thousands of dollars worth of war stamps to be given as prizes at the 1919 expositions.

At a recent meeting of the Michigan Fair association G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the Michigan State fair, told the delegates of this plan.

Luman W. Goodenough, state director of the War Savings committee of Michigan, urged the fair executives to use every agency within their power to bring Michigan into the front ranks of the states in War Savings stamps sales. He pointed out that hundreds of boys' and girls' Savings Stamps clubs are organized throughout the state, and the members would rather receive stamps than cash.

On motion of Mr. Dickinson a resolution was adopted, pledging the fair directors to the use of War Savings stamps as prizes in every case where it will be logically possible. Many of the premiums in the boys' and girls' departments will be in the form of government certificates. The directors announced they would urge exhibitors to purchase stamps with their premium money in cases where it is impossible for the managements to offer stamps as prizes.

A STITCH IN TIME.



Right Ideas of Economy.
"Economy" means different things to different people. To the miser it means stinting and being stingy in order to hoard up a few extra pennies or dollars. To the careful housewife, the shrewd business man, it means saving—sometimes spending—in order to get the best and most out of the income of life. To the clever, all-around citizen it means saving for investment—for such safe, sane and sound investment as War Savings Stamps provide.

Credit vs. Cash.
If you have more cash than credit, you're a miser. Credit being more valuable than cash, wise workers put their savings where they will earn most credit and bring most credit to the earner. Nothing like governmental securities for establishing good credit. This the money invested in War Savings Stamps pays in two ways.

**1,068,932 DIED
IN U.S. IN 1917**

Heart Disease, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Chief Causes.

INFLUENZA HEADS EPIDEMICS

Census Bureau's Compilation of Mortality Statistics Made Public—Death Rate From Heart Disease Shows Noticeable Decrease as Compared With 1916—Next to Influenza Highest Death Rate From Epidemic Disease Was Diphtheria.

The census bureau's annual compilation of mortality statistics for the death-registration area in continental United States shows 1,068,932 deaths as having occurred in this area in 1917, representing a rate of 14.2 per 1,000 of population.

Of deaths, nearly one-third were due to three causes—heart disease, pneumonia and tuberculosis—and nearly another third resulted from the following nine causes: Bright's disease and nephritis, apoplexy, cancer, diarrhoea and enteritis, arterial diseases, influenza, diabetes, diphtheria and bronchitis. The death-registration area of the United States in 1917 comprised 27 states, the district of Columbia and 47 cities in non-registration states, with a total estimated population of 75,000,000, or about 73 per cent of the estimated population of the United States.

Fever Die of Heart Disease.

The deaths from heart disease (organic diseases of the heart and endocarditis) numbers 115,337, or 153.2 per 100,000 population. The death rate from this cause shows a noticeable decrease as compared with 1916, when it was 159.4 per 100,000. There have been fluctuations from year to year, but in general there has been a marked increase since 1900, the earliest year for which the annual mortality statistics were published, when the rate for heart disease was only 123.1 per 100,000.

Pneumonia (including broncho-pneumonia) was responsible for 112,831 deaths, or 149.8 per 100,000. This rate, although much lower than that for 1900 (180.5) or for several succeeding years, is higher than that for any year during the period 1908-1916. The lowest recorded rate for pneumonia was 127 per 100,000 in 1914. The mortality from this disease has fluctuated considerably from year to year since 1900, the general tendency having been downward until 1914 and upward from 1914 to 1917.

Tuberculosis in its various forms caused 170,285 deaths, of which 97,047 were due to tuberculosis of the lungs. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 146.4 per 100,000, and from tuberculosis of the lungs 128.9. The rate from tuberculosis of all forms declined continuously from 200.7 per 100,000 in 1904 to 141.6 per 100,000 in 1916, the decrease amounting to nearly 80 per cent; but for 1917 an increase is shown. Until 1912 more deaths were due to tuberculosis than to any other single cause, but in that year and during the period 1914-1917 the mortality from tuberculosis was less than that from heart diseases, and in 1917 it fell below that from pneumonia also.

Cancer Fatalities Greater.

Cancer and other malignant tumors caused 61,452 deaths, of which number 23,413, or 38 per cent, resulted from cancer of the stomach and liver. The rate from cancer has risen from 63 per 100,000 in 1900 to 81.3 in 1917. The increase has not been continuous, there having been three years—1906, 1911 and 1917—which showed declines as compared with the years immediately preceding. The decrease in 1917, as compared with 1916, however, was very slight—from 81.8 to 81.6. It should be borne in mind that at least a part of the increase in the death rate from cancer may be apparent rather than real, being due to a greater degree of accuracy in diagnosis and to greater care on the part of physicians in making reports to registration officials.

Influenza was responsible for 12,974 deaths, or 17.2 per 100,000. This rate is the highest shown for any epidemic disease in 1917, but is much lower than the corresponding one for the preceding year, 26.4 per 100,000. The influenza rate, which fluctuates greatly, was highest in 1901, when it stood at 32.2, than in any subsequent year prior to the occurrence of the recent epidemic.

Next to that for influenza, the highest rate appearing for any epidemic disease in 1917 was for diphtheria, 14.5 per 100,000, representing 12,453 deaths. The rate from this disease was somewhat higher in 1917 than in the preceding year, when it stood at 14.5 per 100,000.

Bronchitis caused 12,311 deaths, or 16.3 per 100,000. This rate is lower than that for any preceding year except 1916, when it was 16.0. The proportional decline from 1900, for which year the bronchitis rate was 45.7, to 1917, amounting to 64 per cent, was greater than that shown for any other important cause of death.

Typhoid fever resulted in 10,113 deaths, or 13.4 per 100,000. The mortality rate from this cause also has shown a remarkable reduction since 1906, when it was 36.0, the proportional decrease amounting to 63 per cent. This highly gratifying decline demonstrates in a striking manner the efficiency of improved sanitation and of

**Correct Lubrication
Is Tractor Insurance**

NO matter how good your tractor may be it cannot give satisfactory service unless it has proper lubrication. This means not only plenty of oil, but the correct oil, properly applied.

After long years of experience the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has produced three oils which will correctly lubricate the entire range of tractors. These in the order of their viscosity are:

**Heavy Polarine Oil
Stanolind Tractor Oil
Extra Heavy Polarine Oil**

Any Standard Oil representative will be glad to show you the chart of Tractor Lubrication, prepared by our Engineering Staff. It indicates specifically which of these three oils the Standard Oil Engineers have found will give the best results in your particular tractor.

We have just published a 100-page book "Tractors and Tractor Lubrication," prepared by our engineering staff, which you will find a valuable reference book, and we believe it will save you many days of tractor idleness with the resultant money loss. It's free to you for the asking. Address:

Standard Oil Company, 910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1750 (Indiana)

the modern method of prevention—the use of the antityphoid vaccine.

The greatest number of deaths charged to any one accidental cause—11,114, or 14.8 per 100,000—is shown for falls. The rate for this cause varies but slightly from year to year. Next to falls, the greatest number of accidental deaths—8,649, or 11.5 per 100,000—resulted from railroad accidents and injuries.

The following table shows, for the death-registration area in continental United States in 1917, the total number of deaths and the death rate, by leading causes, together with the percentage which each cause contributed to the total.

Cause	No. deaths	Rate per 100,000 pop'n. total
All causes	1,068,932	14.2
Organic diseases of the heart	115,337	153.2
Pneumonia (all forms)	112,831	149.8
Tuberculosis (all forms)	170,285	146.4
Tuberculosis of the lungs	97,047	128.9
Tuberculosis of other organs	6,092	8.1
Other forms of tuberculosis	7,146	9.5
External causes	81,963	108.8
Accidental falls	11,114	14.8
Suicide	10,056	13.4
Railroad accidents and injuries	8,649	11.5
Burns (excluding those due to conflagrations)	6,830	9.1
Automobile accidents and injuries	6,724	8.9
Homicide	5,781	7.7
Accidental drowning	5,650	7.4
Accidental absorption of deleterious gases, except in conflagration	5,375	7.1
Miscellaneous accidents and injuries	2,623	3.5
Injuries by vehicles other than railroad cars, street cars and automobiles	2,328	3.1
Street car accidents and injuries	2,277	3.0
Machinery accidents and injuries	2,212	2.9
Effects of heat (other than burns)	1,964	2.6
Other external causes	12,578	16.7
Acute nephritis and Bright's disease	30,512	40.7
Cerebral hemorrhage (apoplexy)	62,431	82.9
Cancer	61,452	81.6
Diarrhoea and enteritis	59,604	79.0
Congenital debility and malformations	58,973	78.7
Arterial diseases—atheroma, aneurism, etc.	19,055	25.3
Influenza	12,974	17.2
Diphtheria	12,453	16.5
Bronchitis	12,311	16.3
Measles	10,745	14.3
Typhoid fever	10,113	13.4
Appendicitis and typhoid	9,429	12.5
Respiratory organs—other than pneumonia and bronchitis	9,238	12.3
Hernia and intestinal obstructions	8,677	11.5
Cirrhosis of the liver	8,559	11.4
Whooping cough	7,537	10.4
Puerperal affections other than puerperal septicemia	7,317	9.7
Meningitis	6,890	9.1
Rheumatoid septicemia	5,211	6.9
Schistosomal disease	4,456	5.9
Scarlet fever	3,741	4.9
Erysipelas	2,966	3.9
Malaria	2,597	3.4
All other defined causes	147,286	195.5
Unknown or ill-defined causes	13,610	18.1

Hot weather caused 1,964 deaths, or 2.6 per 100,000. This rate is considerably above those for most of the years covered by the bureau's records, but is somewhat lower than 2.9 in 1916 and is far below 5.3 in 1911. The rate from this cause naturally varies greatly from year to year.

Care for Sick Soldiers.

Uncle Sam will provide sanatorium and hospital care for all the boys discharged from army or naval service, so far as their sickness or disability was contracted in the service of their country. The United States public health service has already undertaken this stupendous task and is busily engaged in enlarging its hospital facilities all over the country.

**MOST BEAUTIFUL OF
BEAUTIFUL WOMEN**



Miss Hiram Sabbage was the winner of Daily Mirror's beauty competition among the most beautiful London social leaders at the Savage club derby day ball, at which dazzling and unique costumes were worn.

**COMB SAGE TEA IN
HAIR TO DARKEN IT**

It's Grandmother's Recipe to keep her Locks Dark, Glossy, Beautiful.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grand-mother's recipe and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage. Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft, lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of dandruff.

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Physician and Surgeon
East Jordan, Mich. Phone No. 128
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2:00 to 4:00 and 7:00 to 9:00 p. m.

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And Evenings.
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